CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

POPULATION ESTIMATES

ILLUSTRATIVE PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX 1960 TO 1980

Prepared by Meyer Zitter and Jacob S. Siegel

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1957 AND 1980

MALE   FEMALE

85+
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4

16   14   12   10   8   6   4   2   0   2   4   6   8   10   12   14   16

POPULATION IN MILLIONS

EXCESS OF 1980 OVER 1957:   ALL SERIES   SERIES 2   SERIES 4
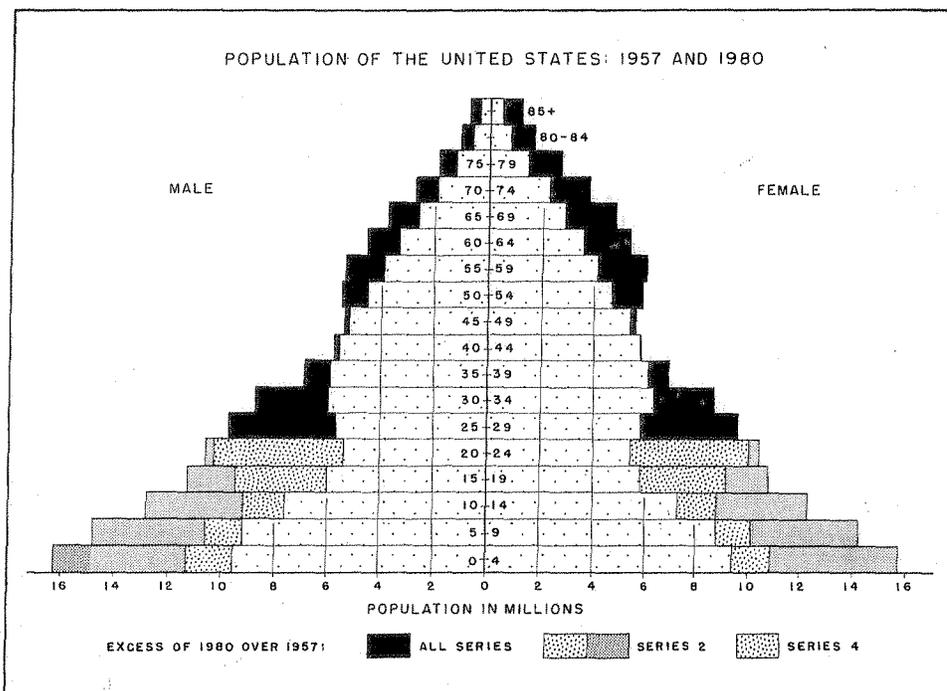
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ILLUSTRATIVE PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1960 TO 1980

(The projections in this report supersede those previously published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 123)

INTRODUCTION

This report presents four series of projections of the population of the United States, by age and sex, for 1960 to 1980. The figures are not offered as predictions of the future size of the population but indicate rather the approximate future level and age-sex composition of our population under given alternative assumptions as to future fertility, mortality, and net immigration. As such, they should prove useful to persons requiring some indication of the size of our population for later years. It should be emphasized, however, that the long-run projections of total population are subject to considerable error and that, even in the short-run, the projected population for some age groups may differ substantially from the actual population.

The varying sets of assumptions concerning fertility are only some of many which might have been included in preparing these projections. These assumptions were not chosen to demarcate a reasonable range within which fertility is almost certain to remain. In view of the experience of the last 20 years, the fertility assumptions chosen are higher as a set than any set previously used in the Bureau's projections but there is considerable overlap with the levels of earlier assumptions. In particular, the gross reproduction rate used for Series I is at a level higher than that reported in the years since World War II and, in fact, has not been attained in this country since the beginning of the twentieth century. On the other hand, the ultimate gross reproduction rate assumed for Series IV is not as low as the level reached during the depression of the 1930's. Different assumptions concerning the future levels of mortality and net immigration from abroad would also affect the future size of the total population but to a considerably lesser degree than the variations in future fertility. For the older age groups, however, the level of mortality is an important determinant of future population size.

As already noted, by far the most important area of uncertainty in projections of future population is that relating to fertility. Therefore, the tables in this report distinguish projections of the population already born by July 1, 1957, from projections of the population yet to be born during the period under consideration. The projections are based on the assumption that there will be no disastrous war, epidemic, or other catastrophe. It is further assumed that there will be no major economic depression; in fact, the projections are designed to be consistent with high employment and high economic activity. It must be admitted, however, that only very general impressions are now available as to just how the components of population change respond to changes in economic conditions.

The present set of projections is consistent with current estimates of the population for July 1, 1957. All the series employ assumptions which are tied in initially with the recent level of fertility (1955-57 average), the recent level of mortality (1955), and the current estimated population by age and sex (July 1, 1957). As compared with previously published projections (Series P-25, No. 123), this revision involves not only a shift in the benchmark date from July 1, 1955, to July 1, 1957, but also some changes in projected levels of fertility, mortality, and net immigration from abroad. Because of these changes, none of the series shown here agrees exactly with any of the earlier projections, although some of the fertility assumptions parallel, at a somewhat higher level, those used in the earlier report.

The four series of projections given here differ among themselves only in the projections of persons born after January 1, 1958. All four series include the same set of projections of the number of persons born before January 1, 1958. Since the possible range of variation in the number of deaths and migrants for this group is small compared to the

1

possible range of future fertility, it was considered unnecessary to make alternative allowances for these components. The four series of projections of the total population and the earlier projections published in Series P-25, No. 123, are given in table A.

The fertility assumptions of Series I[1] (designated as "very high" fertility) represent a gross reproduction rate that has not been attained since the beginning of this century. This level is not expected to be sustained over any length of time.

Table A.—COMPARISON BETWEEN REVISED AND EARLIER SERIES OF POPULATION PROJECTIONS: 1960 TO 1980

(In millions)

Year (July 1)	Revised projections of total population				Projections of total population in Series P-25, No. 123			
	Series I	Series II	Series III	Series IV	Series AA	Series A	Series B	Series C
1960........................	181.2	180.1	179.8	179.4	179.4	177.8	177.8	176.5
1965........................	199.0	195.7	193.6	191.5	193.3	190.3	190.3	186.3
1970........................	219.5	213.8	208.2	202.5	209.4	204.6	203.0	196.4
1975........................	243.9	235.2	225.6	215.8	228.5	221.5	214.6	206.9
1980........................	272.6	260.0	245.4	230.8	...	...	...	...

Comparison of earlier projections with current estimates.—By July 1, 1958, the estimated population of the United States (174,064,000) had exceeded, by about 400,000, the figure for this date implied by the highest series of projections (173,682,000—Series AA) included in the previous set of published projections, mainly as a result of the difference between the projected and actual number of births for the period July 1, 1955, to July 1, 1958. Differences between the current estimates and the other projections, Series A and B, and

Series C, were somewhat larger. A comparison of the difference between the estimated current population and the projections for July 1, 1958, and some approximations to the contribution of each of the components of change to the accumulated difference for the period July 1, 1955, to July 1, 1958, are given in table B.

[1] See section on "Description of methodology" for a fuller discussion of the fertility assumptions and the interpretation of the gross reproduction rate.

Table B.—COMPARISON OF PROJECTED AND ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR JULY 1, 1958, AND OF COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, JULY 1, 1955, TO JUNE 30, 1958

(In thousands)

Component of change	Actual	Projected series (Series P-25, No. 123)		
		AA	A and B	C
Population, July 1, 1955..........................	165,270	165,248	165,248	165,248
Change, July 1955 to June 1958:				
Births...............................	12,715	12,352	11,426	10,704
Deaths...............................	4,824	4,740	4,722	4,707
Net immigration......................	903	822	822	822
Total change.....................	8,794	8,434	7,526	6,819
Population, July 1, 1958..........................	174,064	173,682	172,774	172,067
Excess of current estimate:				
Number................................	...	382	1,290	1,997
Part due to revision of base[1]..........	...	22	22	22
Part due to higher actual change........	...	360	1,268	1,975
Percent of actual population.............	...	0.22	0.74	1.15

[1] An estimate of 165,248,000 for July 1, 1955, was used as the base for the earlier population projection; the revised estimate for this date is 165,270,000. Hence, part of the difference between the estimated current population and the projected population for July 1, 1958, is due to the revision in the July 1955 estimate.

In the perspective of long-term projections, these differences are, of course, relatively minor and well within the margin of error characteristic of population projections in general. The direction of the differences could easily be reversed in several more years. For short-run projections, however, such as those up to 1960 and 1965, the fact that the highest projection is below the actual current estimate creates certain difficulties in the use of the previous short-run projections in combination with the most recent current estimates. The use of existing projections without any adjustment gives an unreasonable picture of prospective population changes.

By age, the differences between the current estimated and projected populations were also relatively minor. Relatively larger errors occur in the projections of children under 5 years of age, reflecting, of course, the difference between the actual and projected numbers of births.

INDICATED CHANGES

Primarily because of the uncertainty as to the future course of fertility, projections of the cohorts representing survivors of future births are, as indicated earlier, subject to a wide margin of error. The indicated changes in these groups are direct consequences of the various underlying assumptions. The projections of the total population for early years are affected only very little by this uncertainty, but the range of reasonable possibility widens as one looks ahead farther into the future. For a substantial portion of the population, including certain important functional segments (e.g., the college-age population, the population in the main working ages, and the aged population), the future size can be projected for at least two decades with a high degree of accuracy. The paragraphs below touch upon some of the indicated changes for these age groups.

Projected changes in the age-sex structure of our population are depicted in the population pyramid on the cover. The composition of our population is shown for 1957 and 1980. For the portion of the population dependent upon future births, Series II and Series IV projections are shown for illustrative purposes.

Growth of the population of elementary and high school age.--The number of children of elementary school age, i.e., 5 to 13 years of age, will continue to grow during the next several years, as children born between 1953 and 1957 enter this group and replace those born between 1945 and 1949. By 1962, when children born in 1957 reach age 5, the group will number about 34½ million, or about 4½ million more than in July 1957. Growth in this group for the remainder of this decade should amount to over 1 million per year; annual changes between 1960 and 1963, however, will be substantially less than in the late 1950's. Growth in this group for years after 1963 is dependent, of course, primarily on the unpredictable number of babies to be born in future years.

Persons of high school age (14 to 17 years) will number about 14.3 million by 1965 and about 15.9 million by 1970, or more than 4.2 million and 5.7 million, respectively, over the estimated 10.2 million in 1957.

Population 18 to 24 years of age.--This group includes the college-age group, and provides the bulk of new recruits into the labor force. It is also the age range within which most families are formed, since most women marry and have their first child during this period of their life. By 1970, the group will be made up entirely of persons born in the years since the end of World War II. There will be about 25 million persons in this group in 1970, or about 10 million more than in 1957. During the next 10 to 15 years, this age group will grow relatively fast, with the growth averaging close to one-half million annually in the early part of the 1960's and about 1 million per year in the second half of the decade.

The college-age group (18 to 21 years) will number about 14.6 million by 1970 and 16.3 million by 1975; the latter figure implies roughly twice as many college-age persons in 1975 as in 1957.

Data on annual changes in the population of school and college age are of considerable use in the planning of intermediate and long-range development programs. Table C shows the projected number of persons in selected age groups (5 to 13 years, 14 to 17 years, 18 to 21 years), roughly representing the elementary, high school, and college ages, respectively. For illustrative purposes Series II and Series IV figures are given for years which depend on projections of births.

Table C.--ANNUAL ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS: 1955 TO 1975

(In thousands. Figures below the heavy line depend on projections of births. Series II and Series IV population projections are shown for illustrative purposes)

Year (July 1)	5 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 21 years
ESTIMATES			
1955	28,101	9,241	8,577
1956	29,224	9,548	8,780
1957	30,062	10,176	8,939
1958	31,147	10,635	9,064
PROJECTIONS			
1959	32,354	10,993	9,304
1960	33,607	11,204	9,605
1961	33,838	12,107	10,231
1962	34,488	12,900	10,691
1963: Series II	35,105	13,710	11,049
IV	34,966		
1964: Series II	35,779	14,482	11,258
IV	35,415		
1965: Series II	36,377	14,332	12,153
IV	35,675		
1966: Series II	36,934	14,535	12,945
IV	35,801		
1967: Series II	37,426	14,821	13,751
IV	35,741		
1968: Series II	37,879	15,226	14,528
IV	35,510		
1969: Series II	38,347	15,570	14,378
IV	35,142		
1970: Series II	38,929	15,875	14,573
IV	34,712		
1971: Series II	39,471	16,228	14,858
IV	34,090		
1972: Series II	40,163	16,461	15,258
IV	33,591	16,324	
1973: Series II	40,953	16,651	15,612
IV	33,154	16,287	
1974: Series II	41,839	16,867	15,917
IV	32,858	16,164	
1975: Series II	42,869	16,976	16,265
IV	32,760	15,846	

Population in the main working ages.--The 25-to-64-year group as a whole will grow from a 1957 total of 81.8 million to 90.5 million in 1970 and 106.3 million in 1980, or by about 25 million in the next 23 years.

For the next 10 to 15 years, the population 25 to 44 years old will remain virtually the same. It will number about 48.2 million in 1970, as compared with 47.1 million in 1957. After 1970, however, the group will grow at a somewhat higher rate; it will number 53.9 million in 1975 and 62.4 million in 1980. Thus,

between 1970 and 1980, this age group will increase by 14 million, or 29 percent. In the whole period 1957 to 1980 the group 25 to 44 will increase by 32.5 percent.

The 45-to-64-year group will grow only moderately after 1957, reaching 43.9 million by 1975; this figure implies a gain of about 9 million, or 27 percent, in 18 years. This group will number the same in 1980 as in 1975.

Although these rates of growth suggest some stability in the age structure of our work force between 1957 and 1970, the sharp increase expected in the 18-to-24-year group will virtually assure a lower average age for the working age population in 1980. By 1975, the median age of the 18-to-64 group is estimated to be about 36.6 years, as compared with 38.9 years in 1957.

Aged population.--The number of persons 65 years and over has risen steadily in the past. For example, the increase was from about 9 million in 1940 to almost 15 million in 1957. Continued substantial increases in the population 65 years and over are indicated by the projections. It will not be until well after 1980 that the declines in number of births during the 1920's and 1930's will affect the size of this age group. By 1980, the group may number about 24½ million, representing an increase of 10 million, or 66 percent, in 23 years and a gain of roughly one-half million persons annually. The expectation of continuing decline in the sex ratio (males per 100 females) in this group is of significance. In 1940, there were about 95 males per 100 females 65 years and over. By 1957, the sex ratio had fallen to 85. By 1980, according to these projections, there will be only 72 males per 100 females in the aged population, and an excess of 4 million women 65 and over. This decline in the sex ratio of the aged is caused by the dying off of the many foreign-born men who immigrated before 1924 and by the increasing spread between the death rates of men and women.

Although the future size of the population in this age group is dependent to some extent upon the course of mortality, most of the expected increase in the elderly population is due mainly to past trends in fertility. (Past trends in fertility have more effect upon prospective changes in the number of aged

persons than do past and prospective trends in mortality and immigration.) Even if mortality were to remain at 1955 levels, the expected increase in the aged population would still be close to 8 million by 1980. (A negligible part of the projected increase is accounted for by future immigration.)

Numbers reaching selected "key" ages.-- Other important projected changes in the population during this period are those in the number of persons reaching certain "key" ages. Rough approximations to the number of persons reaching selected key ages throughout the projection period are shown in table D.

Table D.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS REACHING SELECTED AGES, BY SEX: 1950 TO 1980

(In thousands. Series II and IV shown for years involving projections of births)

Period	6 years	14 years	18 years	21 years	45 years	62 years	65 years
MALE							
1950-55............................	1,670	1,158	1,076	1,092	1,013	646	569
1955-60............................	1,905	1,399	1,201	1,123	1,083	675	596
1960-65: Series II................	2,073	1,644	1,628	1,288	1,125	719	618
IV................	2,015						
1965-70: Series II................	2,214	1,970	1,935	1,608	1,165	780	650
IV................	1,941						
1970-75: Series II................	2,456	2,132	2,028	1,909	1,157	863	710
IV................	1,852	2,024					
1975-80: Series II................	2,832	2,307	2,178	2,075	1,114	912	769
IV................	2,016	1,904	2,038	2,017			
FEMALE							
1950-55............................	1,599	1,120	1,052	1,078	1,029	662	586
1955-60............................	1,825	1,349	1,165	1,100	1,127	722	645
1960-65: Series II................	1,988	1,578	1,570	1,263	1,184	794	708
IV................	1,932						
1965-70: Series II................	2,122	1,894	1,858	1,572	1,230	876	770
IV................	1,860						
1970-75: Series II................	2,352	2,048	1,952	1,860	1,200	990	859
IV................	1,774	1,942					
1975-80: Series II................	2,710	2,214	2,096	2,020	1,133	1,059	949
IV................	1,931	1,826	1,963	1,964			

Ordinarily, the number of persons reaching a given age annually increases or decreases, as the case may be, rather smoothly. Because of the marked changes in the annual number of births during the war and postwar years, however, irregular changes appear in the annual numbers reaching selected ages in later years corresponding to these births. This pattern is illustrated by figure A showing the annual number reaching age 18 for 1940-41 to 1974-75. There is a particularly sharp increase between 1963-64 and 1964-65, reflecting the upsurge in births between 1945-46 and 1946-47.

Short-run projections to 1965.--Because of the interest usually shown in "short run" projections, annual projections of the total population for July 1 of each year to 1965 are shown in table E for all four series.

Table E.--ANNUAL PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1957 TO 1965

(In thousands)

Year (July 1)	Series I	Series II	Series III	Series IV
1957.............	[1]171,229	[1]171,229	[1]171,229	[1]171,229
1958[2]...........	174,503	174,174	174,103	174,034
1959.............	177,815	177,139	176,954	176,769
1960.............	181,154	180,126	179,773	179,420
1961.............	184,549	183,160	182,591	182,021
1962.............	188,016	186,213	185,368	184,519
1963.............	191,564	189,306	188,118	186,923
1964.............	195,205	192,475	190,869	189,250
1965.............	198,950	195,747	193,643	191,517

[1] Base for projections. The latest current estimate for this date is 171,196,000.
[2] A current estimate of the population for July 1, 1958, which became available after the projections were completed, is 174,064,000.

Figure A.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED ANNUAL NUMBERS OF PERSONS REACHING AGE 18:
1940 TO 1975
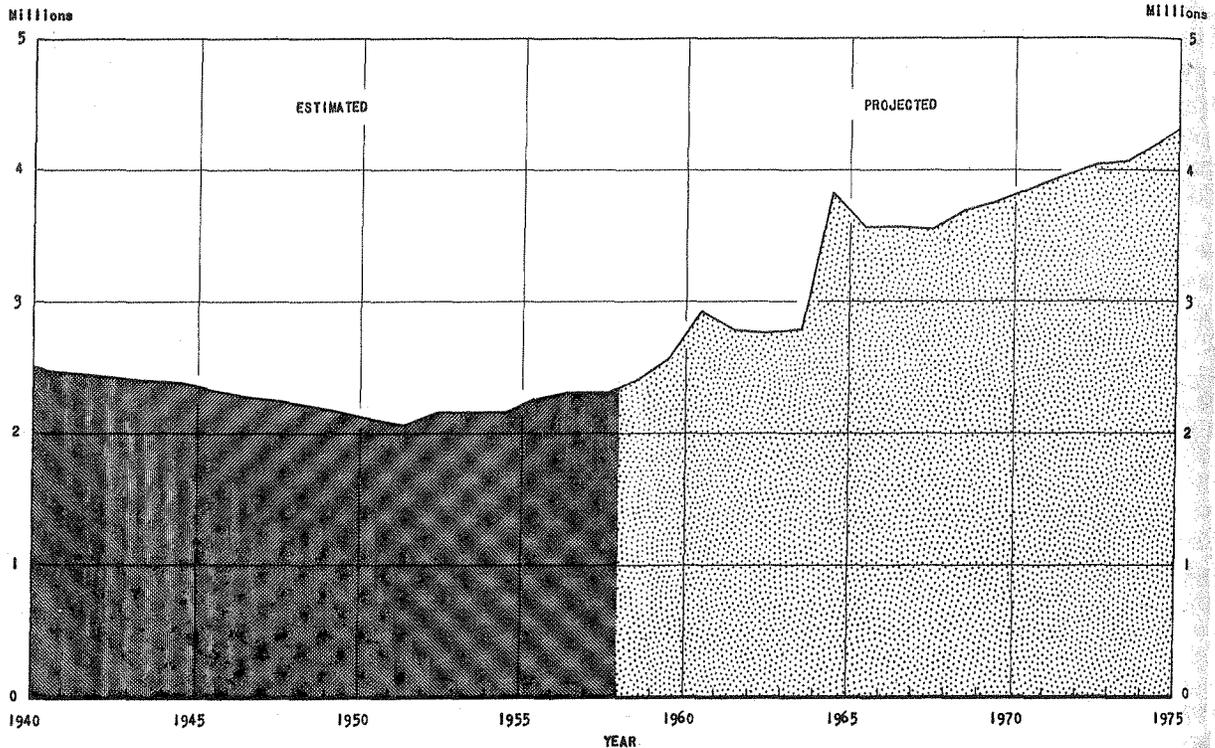
DESCRIPTION OF METHOD

General method.--A "component" method was used to develop the population projections shown here. This method involves the preparation of separate projections of each of the components of population change (i.e., births, deaths, and net immigration) on the basis of certain assumptions and the combination of the projections of change with estimates of the current population. More specifically, a "cohort survival" procedure was used to carry forward the population, age by age, by 5-year time periods to future dates. This procedure yields population projections for the desired projection dates, by 5-year age groups and sex. This method is the same as the one used by the Census Bureau in making its earlier national population projections.

The projections were based on current estimates of the population including Armed Forces overseas, by age and sex, for July 1, 1957. These estimates are based on 1950 Census data which have been adjusted for net census undercounts of children under 5 years of age and for age biases in the nonwhite population as enumerated at the older ages. A detailed explanation of the derivation of the current estimates for 1957 is given in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 170.

The population in 1957 was carried forward by the use of appropriate survival rates to July 1960 in such fashion as to yield estimates in the conventional 5-year age groups at that date. Then, the 1960 population, by 5-year age-sex groups, was carried forward by 5-year time periods to 1980, using the mortality rates and net immigration allowances described below.

The projections for the age group under 5 years old in all four series for a given date were derived by estimating survivors of births during the preceding five years and adding an allowance for net immigration. This computation gave estimates of the "true" number of children under 5 years. Then, in order to permit comparisons with the 1950 Census, the

number of children under 5 years old for each projection year was reduced by 802,000 (male, 436,000; female, 366,000), the estimated net undercount of children under 5 years old in the 1950 Census. Accordingly, these reduced figures do not provide the proper bases for examining changes in the size of age cohorts. The appropriate bases are the figures shown in the bottom of each table labeled "Adjusted for net census undercount." A more detailed discussion of this point is given on page 7 of report No. 170 in Series P-25.

Projections of births--Calendar-year age-specific birth rate method.--In developing the fertility rates used in deriving births for future years, no attempt was made to forecast the future course of the birth rate. On the contrary, because of the uncertainties involved, some assumptions were chosen. For convenience in computation and to provide smooth junctures with the present, the current fertility level, represented by the 1955-57 average, is used as the base point for all fertility projections.

In the earlier report (Series P-25, No. 123), three sets of annual age-specific fertility rates (annual births per 1,000 females of childbearing age in a given 5-year age group at the middle of the year) were used to define the ultimate age-specific fertility patterns and levels used in the projections. For the present report, four fertility levels are used to define the ultimate fertility levels. The specific projection technique used was unlike that of the earlier report in that age-specific rates were not used directly. The fertility levels assumed for each future period were expressed in terms of the gross reproduction rate[2] (GRR), a summary measure of annual fertility which permits comparison from year to year unaffected by changes in age compositions; and only one pattern of age-specific rates was used to derive the number of births. The results from this procedure, in terms of number of births, are the same, or nearly the same, as by the direct procedure using several sets of age-specific rates, and it involves much less work to carry out the computations by the indirect procedure.

Essentially, the procedure involves using the same set of age-specific fertility rates (in this instance rates for 1955, the latest ones available), to derive the births for all fertility series and projection periods. The

number of births so obtained for each period were then inflated or deflated, as required, by the appropriate factor based on the assumed fertility level for the period and the fertility level in the "base" period (1955). For example, in deriving the number of births for Series I, the number of births for each period obtained by applying the 1955 age-specific rates to the number of females in the childbearing ages, by age, was inflated by 13 percent, inasmuch as the projected fertility level (in terms of the GRR) under Series I is 13 percent higher than in 1955. Similarly, the births under Series II were obtained by use of an inflation factor of about 3 percent. The births under Series III and IV were derived by use of deflation factors which varied from period to period in accordance with the projected level of fertility.

This procedure implicitly assumes that the age-specific fertility rates will continue to have the same ratios to each other as they did in 1955. Furthermore, it implies that the specific pattern of age-specific birth rates is not important in estimating the number of births, once the over-all level of age-adjusted fertility in any year is fixed. Given the gross reproduction rate for a certain year, and the number of women by age, the number of births can be closely estimated on the basis of any reasonable set of age-specific rates.[3]

The age-specific birth rates in 1955 corresponding to a gross reproduction rate of 1.74 are shown below. The estimated gross reproduction rate for 1955-57, referred to here as "current" level, is 1.79.

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[2] The gross reproduction rate represents the number of daughters a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 women entering the childbearing period together would bear during their lives if they were subject to a given set of age-specific fertility rates and there were no deaths in this cohort between birth and completion of the childbearing period.

[3] It is recognized, of course, that changes in age-specific rates may vary considerably from one age group to another. Thus, for example, although total fertility (in terms of the gross reproduction rate) in 1955 was about 50 percent greater than in 1940, the changes in rates for specific age groups range from a 77-percent increase for the 20-to-24-year group to a 30-percent increase for the 35-to-39-year group and a decline of about 5 percent for the 40-to-44-year group. On balance, however, when 1940 age-specific rates are inflated uniformly by approximately 50 percent and then applied to the 1955 midyear female population 15 to 44 years, by age, the result approximates the actual number of births for 1955.

Age of female	Annual births per 1,000 females	Age of female	Annual births per 1,000 females
15 to 19 years[1]..	90.8	30 to 34 years...	115.8
20 to 24 years...	240.4	35 to 39 years...	59.5
25 to 29 years...	190.8	40 to 44 years[2]..	16.7

[1] Includes births to females under 15 years of age.
[2] Includes births to females 45 years of age and over.

Source: National Office of Vital Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States: 1955*, Part I, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The exact assumptions used in this report regarding the age-adjusted fertility levels for future years are as follows.

Series I.—For the whole projection period 1958 to 1980, fertility will average 10 percent above the 1955–57 or "current" level (GRR of 1.97).

Series II.—Fertility will remain constant at the 1955–57 level throughout the projection period (GRR of 1.79).

Series III.—Fertility will decline from the 1955–57 level to the 1949–51 level by 1965–70, then remain at this level to 1975–80 (ultimate GRR of 1.54).

Series IV.—Fertility will decline from the 1955–57 level to the 1942–44 level by 1965–70, then remain at this level to 1975–80 (ultimate GRR of 1.28).

Figure B shows the annual levels of fertility (in terms of the gross reproduction rate) from 1935 to date and projected levels for groups of years from 1958 to 1980.

Figure B.—ACTUAL AND PROJECTED GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES: 1935 TO 1980

(Projected rates are 5-year averages plotted at the center of each 5-year period and connected by straight dashed lines)
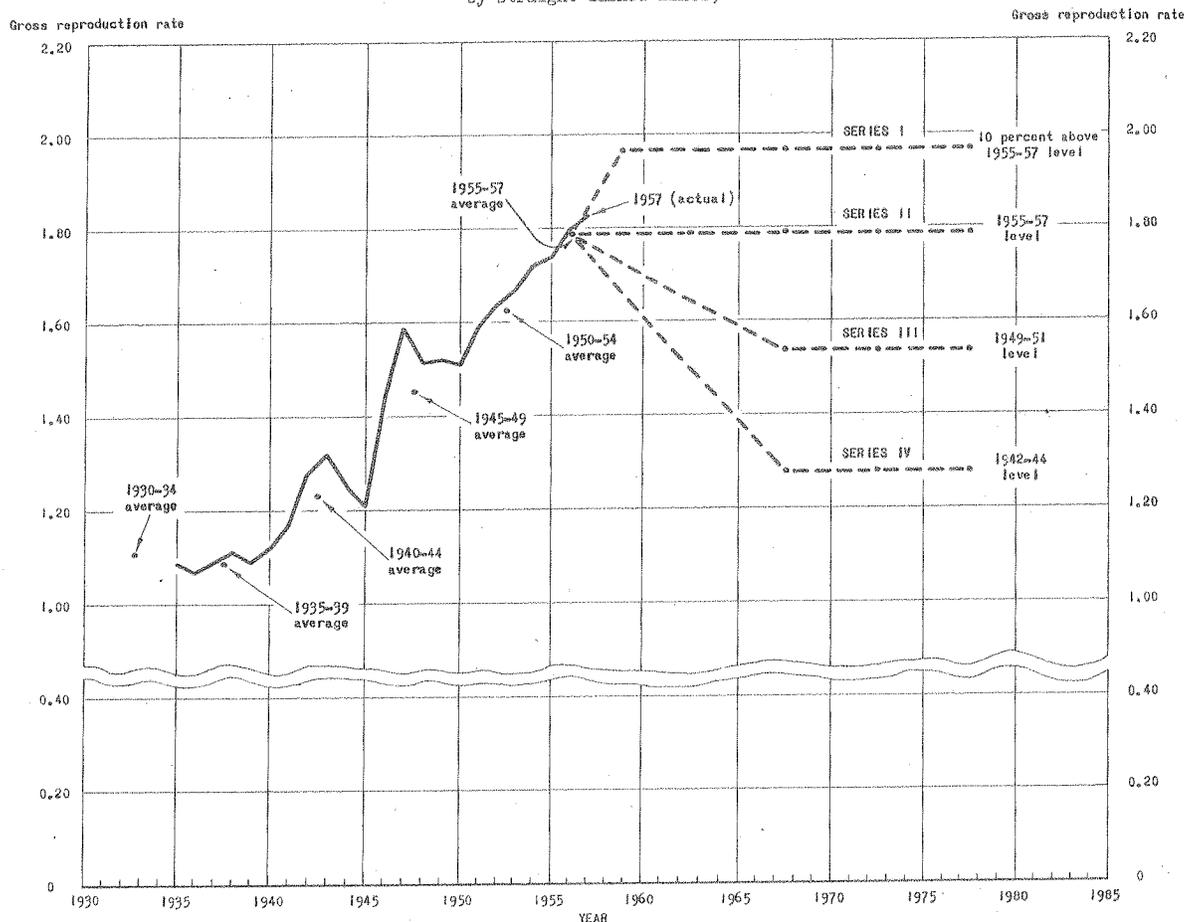
Source: Rates to 1955 from: National Office of Vital Statistics, "Births by Age of Mother, Race, and Live-Birth Order: United States, 1955," *Vital Statistics—Special Reports*, Vol. 46, No. 18. Rates for 1956 and 1957: estimates based on provisional estimates of births from the National Office of Vital Statistics. Rates for 1958 and later: projected by Bureau of the Census.

These four series imply the total numbers of future births and the crude birth rates for future years given in table F. As the table indicates, Series III and IV imply some decline in the crude birth rate to about 1965-70, then a rise to the end of the projection period. Series IV reaches a low of 18.5 births per thousand of the population, a crude rate about as low as that in 1933-34. Series I, on the other hand, implies crude birth rates as high as those prevailing in the early decades of this century. Figure C compares the actual crude birth rates for years from 1910 to 1957 and the projected rates given in table F. The upturn in the crude birth rate (and in the number of births) after 1970 in Series III and IV reflects the predominance in the childbearing ages of the women born in the recent high birth years.

In spite of the wide range in the ultimate fertility levels (a difference of approximately 0.69 in the gross reproduction rate of Series I and IV), these fertility assumptions imply that there would be very little difference in the completed fertility of women now past 30 years of age. For example, women now in the age group 30 to 34 years would have had, on the average, approximately 3.07 children when they complete their families, under fertility assumption I, compared with 2.90 children under assumption IV. Of course, women of these ages have already completed most of their childbearing. On the other hand, women now 15 to 19 years would have had, on the average, about 4.13 children when they complete their families under fertility assumption I, compared with 2.99 children under assumption IV.

Figure C.—ACTUAL AND PROJECTED CRUDE BIRTH RATES: 1910 TO 1980
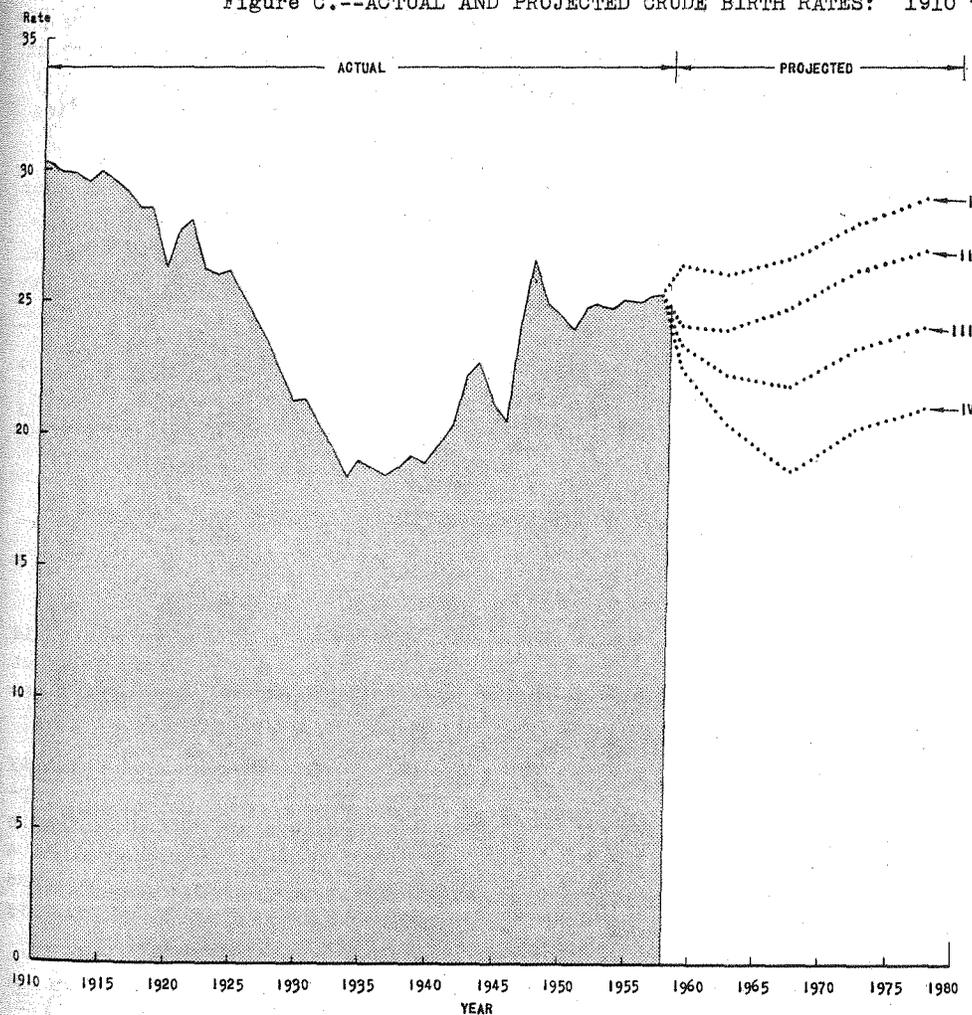
LEGEND

I. Fertility 10 percent above 1955-57 level throughout projection period.

II. Fertility at 1955-57 level to 1975-80.

III. Fertility declines from 1955-57 level to 1949-51 level by 1965-70, then remains constant to 1975-80.

IV. Fertility declines from 1955-57 level to 1942-44 level by 1965-70, then remains constant to 1975-80.

Source: Figures to 1940 adapted from: National Office of Vital Statistics, "Births and Birth Rates in the Entire United States, 1909-1948," Vital Statistics—Special Reports, Vol. 33, No. 8 (September 1950). Figures for 1940 to 1955 adapted from published and unpublished figures supplied by the National Office of Vital Statistics; 1958 to 1980, projected by Bureau of the Census.

Table F.—PROJECTED BIRTHS AND CRUDE BIRTH RATES: 1950 TO 1980

Period	Births (in millions)				Average annual rate per 1,000 of mid-period population			
	Series I	Series II	Series III	Series IV	Series I	Series II	Series III	Series IV
July 1, 1950 to 1955[1]............	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8
July 1, 1955 to 1960.............	22.3	21.3	20.9	20.6	25.8	24.7	24.3	23.9
July 1, 1960 to 1965.............	24.7	22.5	20.7	18.9	26.0	23.9	22.2	20.4
July 1, 1965 to 1970.............	28.0	25.4	21.9	18.2	26.7	24.8	21.8	18.5
July 1, 1970 to 1975.............	32.4	29.4	25.2	21.0	28.0	26.2	23.2	20.1
July 1, 1975 to 1980.............	37.3	33.3	28.3	23.4	28.9	26.9	24.0	20.9
July 1955 to December 1957[1]....	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	25.2	24.7	24.3	24.3
January 1958 to June 1960......	11.7	10.6	10.3	9.9	26.4	24.1	23.3	22.5

[1] Registered births adjusted for underregistration.

Table G presents the average number of children ever born per woman by age in March 1957, as shown by the Current Population Survey,[4] and the estimated completed fertility rate (that is, the average number of children ever born per woman by age 49) implied by each series of projected fertility rates, for cohorts of women completing all, or a portion of, their childbearing in future years.

Table G.—ESTIMATES OF COMPLETED FERTILITY IMPLIED BY FERTILITY PROJECTIONS, BY COHORTS: 1960 TO 1980

Age in March 1957	Period in which childbearing is assumed to be completed	Average number of children per woman, March 1957	Completed fertility rate[1] implied by projections			
			Series I	Series II	Series III	Series IV
15 to 19 years.....................	1980-85	0.11	4.13	3.76	3.38	2.99
20 to 24 years.....................	1975-80	0.97	3.95	3.68	3.44	3.19
25 to 29 years.....................	1970-75	1.90	3.63	3.48	3.35	3.23
30 to 34 years.....................	1965-70	2.25	3.07	3.00	2.95	2.90
35 to 39 years.....................	1960-65	2.46	2.75	2.73	2.71	2.70
40 to 44 years.....................	1955-60	2.34	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.39
45 to 49 years.....................	1950-55	2.24	...	...	...	...

[1] Average number of children ever born per woman by age 49.

Women now 20 to 24 years and 25 to 29 years old would average at least three children, even according to the lowest projections. Women 20 to 24 years old will complete their childbearing about 1980, and those 25 to 29 years old about 1975. These rates for the 20-to-24 and 25-to-29-year groups may appear too high. They are, however, consistent with the assumption that the calendar-year gross reproduction rate will not drop to the level of the depression years during any part of the projection period. In view of the present cumulative fertility rates for these groups, a completed fertility rate (CFR) below 3.0 could hardly be achieved for these cohorts without assuming a precipitous decline in the next few years in annual age-adjusted fertility rates.

Projections of births—Cohort-fertility method.—Pascal K. Whelpton and Arthur A. Campbell of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, Miami University, have recently prepared a new set of projections of fertility and population.[5] Their fertility

[4] See: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 84, "Fertility of the Population: March 1957," August 1958.

[5] These will appear in the book Family Planning, Sterility, and Population Growth by Ronald Freedman, Pascal K. Whelpton, and Arthur A. Campbell which will be published by McGraw-Hill in 1959. Certain material from that book is used here with the permission of the authors and publisher.

projections are based upon cumulative birth rates for cohorts of women (that is, for women born in specific years).[6] They differ substantially from those offered here by the Bureau of the Census, which are based upon age-specific fertility rates for calendar years. Essentially, the projections of Whelpton and Campbell utilize assumptions about the proportion of women in each birth cohort who will marry by various ages and about the number of children they will bear by those ages. In projecting the marriage and fertility rates of cohorts that have already begun reproducing, the past experience of each cohort is taken into account. Although this approach appears to be more reasonable than the "calendar year" procedure used by the Census Bureau, it is necessary to make assumptions concerning the completed fertility of each cohort and the timing of their future births. Such assumptions, like the assumptions made by the Bureau regarding age-specific fertility rates for future calendar years, are subject to considerable error.

The assumptions made by Whelpton and Campbell imply a range in the completed fertility rate (average number of births per woman living to age 49) from 2.60 to 3.20 for women in the cohorts aged 20 to 24 years in 1957, whereas the Bureau's figures for this group imply completed fertility rates from 3.19 to 3.95. An approximate comparison of the Bureau's assumptions and those of Whelpton and Campbell in terms of completed fertility rates is as follows:

Bureau of the Census			Whelpton and Campbell		
Series	CFR for women 20-24 in 1957	Ultimate level of CFR	Series	CFR for women 20-24 in 1957	Ultimate level of CFR
I........	3.95	4.04	High.....	3.20	3.28
II........	3.68	3.68	Medium...	2.89	2.87
III.......	3.44	3.16			
IV........	3.19	2.64	Low......	2.60	2.25

Source: Census: See text of this report. Freedman, Whelpton, and Campbell, op. cit., Chapter X.

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[6] For an explanation of these rates, see Pascal K. Whelpton, Cohort Fertility, Native White Women in the United States, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1954, or Wilson H. Grabill, Clyde V. Kiser, and Pascal K. Whelpton, The Fertility of American Women, Chapter 9, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1958.

The projections of completed fertility by Whelpton and Campbell take into account the expectations regarding size of completed family reported in 1955 by a nationwide representative sample of white married women, aged 18-39 years, husband present.[7] Because of the wide interest in the use of this kind of cohort analysis for projecting births, the Bureau of the Census has prepared one series of population projections incorporating the high series of fertility projections developed by Whelpton and Campbell. Inasmuch as the Census Bureau is not in a position at this time fully to evaluate this technique of making fertility projections, the population projections are offered as a supplement to, rather than as a part of, the main tables.

In the procedure followed by Whelpton and Campbell the rise from one age to another for the cumulative birth rate of women of all marital statuses in a given cohort group is used to derive the number of births during specific time periods. For example, in the high series shown here, it is estimated that each 1,000 women born during July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1940, and living to ages 20 to 24 years in July 1960 will bear 1,069 babies by that date. It is then assumed that each 1,000 women in this group who live through the next 5 years will bear an additional 1,249 babies, so that by July 1965 their cumulative birth rate will be 2,318. Those living to age 49 in the late 1980's are assumed to have a completed fertility rate of 3,266 per 1,000. The total number of births during a specific 5-year time period is obtained by summing the projected numbers of births for all cohorts in that period.

The method and assumptions used in developing the high series of cohort projections of birth rates are as follows (see appendix tables A-1 to A-3):

1. Projections were made of the proportion of women married by specified ages in groups of cohorts, assuming a continuation (but at a decreasing rate) of the reduction in age at marriage and of the slight increase in the proportion of women marrying by ages 45 to 49 years--trends which have been under way during the last 20 years.

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[7] Freedman, Whelpton, and Campbell, op. cit., and P. K. Whelpton and Ronald Freedman, "A Study of the Growth of American Families," The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 61, No. 6, pp. 595-601, May 1956.

2. Projections were made of the birth rates of ever-married women by specified ages in groups of cohorts. The cumulative birth rate for each cohort group was projected to the end of the childbearing ages on the basis of the expectations regarding size of completed families obtained in the Growth of American Families survey mentioned above. The projections of rates for younger ages (involving the "timing" of births) were made on the assumption that the tendency to concentrate childbearing in the early part of married life, which has been under way for at least 10 years, will continue for a time but at a decreasing pace.

3. Cumulative birth rates for ever-married women in cohort groups were then converted to rates for women of all marital statuses by multiplying the birth rate for ever-married women of a given age group (item 2) by the proportion of women who have married by that age (item 1).

The projected numbers of births for 5-year periods, 1955 to 1980, based upon the foregoing rates, are given in appendix table A-4. Population projections by age and sex, for July 1, 1960 to 1980, using these projections of births, are given in appendix table A-5. It should be emphasized that only the highest of the three series of birth rate projections made by Whelpton and Campbell was employed in the population projections presented here. Cohort population projections based on birth rates under the high, medium, and low assumptions will be shown in their forthcoming book.

The projected numbers of births shown in appendix table A-4 differ somewhat from those that are to be published by Whelpton and his associates. Although the cohort birth rates are the same, Whelpton and Campbell applied their rates to adjusted population estimates for 1955 which include allowances developed at the Scripps Foundation for net undercount in the 1950 Census throughout the age scale.[8]

Projections of deaths.--One series of age-sex specific mortality rates was used for all four series of population projections. These rates represent an average of the "high" and "low" mortality projections prepared in the Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration. (A detailed description of the method and assumptions is given in the Social Security Administration's report, Illustrative United States Population Projections, prepared by T. N. E. Greville, Actuarial Study No. 46, May 1957.) Hypothethical low and high age-specific death rates, by sex, for the year 2000 were arrived at by applying assumed high and low percentages of reduction between 1953 and 2000 of death rates by age, sex, and 10 broad groups of causes of death, to the corresponding rates for 1953, and converting the results to age-sex-specific rates for all causes combined. The corresponding 5-year survival rates were then computed. Five-year survival rates for each 5-year period between 1955 and 2000 were obtained by interpolation between survival rates for 1949-51, 1953-55, and 2000.

In general, the low-mortality projection is intended to reflect a definitely optimistic view as to the future course of mortality, whereas the high-mortality projection is intended to reflect a less optimistic view, particularly with regard to the possibility of reduction in death rates for the diseases typical of old age. Even the high mortality projection contemplates some future improvements in mortality, however. The expectation of life at birth ($\overset{o}{e}_0$) in years implied by the "average" mortality projections is as follows:

Sex	1955	1975-80	2000
Male.....................	66.7	69.8	71.3
Female.................	72.9	76.0	77.1

The alternative assumptions regarding future mortality would bring about only moderate variations in the future size and composition of the population. The difference in the projected population levels for 1980 using the "high" and "low" mortality assumptions is somewhere in the neighborhood of 3.9 million persons; more than half of the difference is in the group 65 years and over. The use of the "average" mortality rates results in about 2.2 million fewer deaths for the whole 23-year projection period to 1980, than would have resulted if it had been assumed that mortality remained constant at the 1955 levels. Because of the expectation of continuing advances in medical science and allied fields, an assumption of increasing or even constant mortality has not been considered here.

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[8] A description of the base population used for deriving the projected numbers of births employed in developing the Census Bureau population projections shown in tables 1 to 3 is given on page 6 of this report.

A general indication of the projected trend in mortality is given in table H below, which shows average annual crude death rates (average annual deaths per 1,000 of the mid-period population) for recent years and for the projection period. The substantial effect of the age composition of the population on the crude death rate is apparent in these projections. The much "younger" population implied under the Series II assumptions than under the Series IV assumptions results in a continuation of the decline in the crude death rate, whereas Series IV, with its considerably smaller numbers of births, implies a nearly constant crude death rate from 1960-65 to 1975-80.

Table H.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED CRUDE DEATH RATES: 1950 TO 1980

Period	Series II	Series IV
1950-55..........................	9.5	9.5
1955-60..........................	9.2	9.2
1960-65..........................	8.9	8.9
1965-70..........................	8.7	8.8
1970-75..........................	8.4	8.9
1975-80..........................	8.1	8.8

Projections of net immigration.--Only one series of allowances for future net immigration was used for all four series of population projections. Moreover, the same allowance for net civilian immigration by age and sex was used for each quinquennium in each series of projections. The volume of civilian immigration to the United States is determined largely by the laws controlling international migration, which have tended to keep the numbers arriving at a relatively low level. In view of the relatively minor role of net immigration as a component of population change in the United States in recent years and the impossibility of predicting the specific trend, an arbitrary allowance of 300,000 per year (or 1.5 million per quinquennium) was used here; this amount is roughly equal to the average annual net number arriving during the period 1951 to 1956. The assumed future age-sex distribution also approximates the distribution of these years.

The number and distribution of net immigrants incorporated into the population projections are as follows:

Table J.--ASSUMED DISTRIBUTION OF FUTURE NET IMMIGRANTS, BY AGE AND SEX

(In thousands. Age shown as of the end of each period)

Age	1957-60		1960-65 and later periods	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
All ages..........	414	486	692	808
Under 5 years.........	32	30	37	36
5 to 9 years..........	37	37	66	64
10 to 14 years........	28	28	50	49
15 to 19 years........	29	40	47	60
20 to 24 years........	40	76	62	113
25 to 29 years........	55	80	87	137
30 to 34 years........	54	56	92	105
35 to 39 years........	42	38	74	68
40 to 44 years........	34	30	58	50
45 to 49 years........	26	24	46	42
50 to 54 years........	18	19	33	32
55 to 59 years........	11	13	22	23
60 to 64 years........	6	8	12	14
65 to 69 years........	2	4	4	8
70 to 74 years........	...	2	2	4
75 years and over.....	...	1	...	3

To simplify the computations, it was assumed that all migrants would survive to the end of the 3- or 5-year period (1957-60, 1960-65, 1965-70, etc.) in which they enter. At the same time, the age distribution was adjusted to reflect the change in age between the date of entry and the end of the entry period. In all, the projections assume a total of about 7 million "net immigrants" over the 23-year projection period. By the end of the projection period, this number is augmented by about 3.6 million babies born to immigrant women entering during the projection period and reduced by 400,000 deaths (including deaths to babies born after the immigration of the mother). The net cumulative additions to our population at various dates resulting from the assumption of 300,000 net immigrants per year (or 1.5 million for each 5-year period) are shown in table K. (Series II fertility is used for illustrative purposes.) This table can also be used to measure the net effect of other immigration assumptions on the future size of the American population. Thus, if the volume of net immigration per year is assumed to be twice or one-half of that assumed earlier in this report, the net addition to our population would be twice or one-half, respectively, that shown in table K.

Table K.---ESTIMATED NET CUMULATIVE ADDITIONS TO THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH WOULD RESULT FROM AN ANNUAL AVERAGE NET IMMIGRATION OF 300,000

(Figures are based on Series II fertility and population projections and assume that all immigrants survive to the end of the 5-year period in which they enter)

Year (July 1)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total population
1960......................	940	0.5
1965......................	2,773	1.4
1970......................	4,913	2.3
1975......................	7,382	3.1
1980......................	10,163	3.9

LIMITATIONS

The four series of population projections given here offer the user a fairly wide choice of assumptions as to the course of future population changes. Nevertheless, it is not likely that actual population changes will follow any particular series very closely. It is possible that, for some part of the projection period, future population size will fall below the range defined. In view of the many uncertainties in predicting future fertility, the Bureau of the Census does not recommend any one series as the "best" series. As noted earlier, Series I, which is the highest of the four series shown here, incorporates fertility levels higher than any that have been observed in the past 50 years. Although over the long run (throughout the 23-year projection period), it is highly improbable that fertility will remain at such high levels, the series is included to illustrate a possibility in the short run. Annual fertility in the past has fluctuated widely, and a 10-percent rise in annual rates is not unprecedented in the light of the postwar experience. On the other hand, population Series IV, the lowest series given here, incorporates fertility levels which fall only to the 1942-44 level. Thus, the average fertility for the projection period for the lowest fertility series is still well above the 1930-39 depression level. This series is by no means regarded as a probable lower limit.

EXTENSION OF THE PROJECTIONS

Projections for dates or for age groups other than those shown may generally be obtained by some form of interpolation. In most instances linear interpolation will yield adequate results for intermediate dates. Similarly, assuming a rectangular (even) distribution by age within a 5-year age group will ordinarily give satisfactory results for other age groups, provided the age range sought is not too narrow (e.g., at least three years). The principal problem cohort, a cohort much larger than the next younger one, is the group born in the period July 1946-June 1947 (aged 10 in 1957, aged 13 in 1960, etc.). The 5-year age group including this age cohort should not be subdivided rectangularly, therefore.[9]

RELATED REPORTS

As noted above, the current estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and color for July 1, 1957, used as bases for making these projections, were published first in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 170. This report also contains the corresponding figures for 1955 and 1956. Revised estimates for 1957 and estimates for 1958 are given in later reports in the P-25 series.

Projections of the population of States for 1960, 1965, and 1970 were published in August 1957 in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 160. The national totals shown in that report are, for the most part, consistent with those given in the earlier No. 123 report. The national total of one series, Series I, was a new one at that time; it incorporated the same mortality projections as those used in the present report but different fertility assumptions. A simple procedure for adjusting the State projections to add to the revised national totals shown in this report is to multiply each of the State figures in any given series by the ratio of the revised totals, as given here, to the old totals of each State series. (Allowance should be made to exclude Armed Forces abroad--about 900,000-- from these revised national totals.) A more refined technique would be to distribute the differences between the old and the new totals in accordance with the projected distribution of births, by States, given in table 3 of the No. 160 report.

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[9] The percent distribution of the population in the age group 5 to 9 years old on July 1, 1955 (10 to 14 years on July 1, 1960, etc.) is as follows: Age 5 = 20.5; age 6 = 20.6; age 7 = 20.6; age 8 = 22.2; age 9 = 16.1.

Recently, in connection with the prepara-
tion of long-range cost estimates for the
old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance
programs, the Social Security Administration
developed population projections to the year
2050. These were published in *Illustrative
United States Population Projections*, Actu-
arial Study No. 46, May 1957. The fertility
and immigration assumptions used in that study
are similar to those incorporated in some of
the series shown here. The "high" and "low"
mortality assumptions employed in that report
were, as indicated earlier, used to obtain
the "average" mortality rates incorporated
herein. There are two important areas of
difference between the two sets of projec-
tions, which make comparability difficult,
however. First, the projections of the Social
Security Administration relate to the popu-
lation of the United States and Alaska, Ha-
waii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of
the United States. Second, the base popula-
tion was adjusted upwards by about 2½ per-
cent for assumed net census undercount. As
a result of these two adjustments, the base
figures in Actuarial Study No. 46 include
roughly 7.4 million more people than are
included in the base used in the Bureau of
the Census projections.

Projections of the number of households
and of the labor force in the United States to
1975 were published by the Bureau of the Census
in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20,
No. 69, and Series P-50, No. 69, respectively.
These projections were designed to be consist-
ent with earlier national population projec-
tions (Series P-25, No. 123); however, because
they depend only on the projections of adult
population, which have not been changed very
much here, they are also approximately in line
with the revised population projections given in
the present report, particularly for the early
part of the projection period (i.e., 1957 to
1970). Revised household projections which use
these revised national population projections
as a base as well as new assumptions concerning
the rates of family and household formation
will be published shortly in the P-20 series.
A comprehensive revision of the labor force pro-
jections is not contemplated at this time. Re-
vised labor force projections which use the same
projected labor force participation rates as
in report Series P-50, No. 69, but which apply
those rates to these new population projections
will be available upon request. Projections
of the educational attainment of the national
population for 1960 to 1980 will also soon be
published in the P-20 series of reports.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, BY AGE: 1950 TO 1980

(In thousands.   Figures relate to July 1.   Series I, II, III, and IV imply the following assumptions as to fertility: I--1958-80 fertility 10 percent above 1955-57 level; II--1955-57 level continues to 1980; III--1955-57 level declines to 1949-51 level by 1965-70, and continues at that level to 1980; IV--1955-57 level declines to 1942-44 level by 1965-70, and continues at that level to 1980.   Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1957.   See text for detailed explanation)

Series and age	1950	1955	1957	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
SERIES I								
All ages............	151,683	165,270	171,229	181,154	198,950	219,474	243,880	272,557
Under 5 years...........	16,320	18,305	19,144	21,019	23,422	26,662	31,098	35,961
5 to 9 years............	13,299	17,151	17,993	19,159	21,861	24,259	27,492	31,917
10 to 14 years..........	11,144	13,342	14,988	17,217	19,216	21,915	24,310	27,538
15 to 19 years..........	10,680	11,191	11,830	13,406	17,267	19,262	21,955	24,344
20 to 24 years.........	11,620	10,775	10,753	11,311	13,502	17,343	19,331	22,014
SERIES II								
All ages............	151,683	165,270	171,229	180,126	195,747	213,810	235,246	259,981
Under 5 years...........	16,320	18,305	19,144	19,991	21,243	24,190	28,111	31,991
5 to 9 years............	13,299	17,151	17,993	19,159	20,837	22,089	25,029	28,940
10 to 14 years..........	11,144	13,342	14,988	17,217	19,216	20,893	22,145	25,080
15 to 19 years..........	10,680	11,191	11,830	13,406	17,267	19,262	20,936	22,186
20 to 24 years.........	11,620	10,775	10,753	11,311	13,502	17,343	19,331	21,001
SERIES III								
All ages............	151,683	165,270	171,229	179,773	193,643	208,199	225,552	245,409
Under 5 years...........	16,320	18,305	19,144	19,638	19,490	20,675	24,010	27,085
5 to 9 years............	13,299	17,151	17,993	19,159	20,486	20,343	21,528	24,854
10 to 14 years..........	11,144	13,342	14,988	17,217	19,216	20,543	20,402	21,586
15 to 19 years..........	10,680	11,191	11,830	13,406	17,267	19,262	20,587	20,448
20 to 24 years.........	11,620	10,775	10,753	11,311	13,502	17,343	19,331	20,653
SERIES IV								
All ages............	151,683	165,270	171,229	179,420	191,517	202,541	215,790	230,834
Under 5 years...........	16,320	18,305	19,144	19,285	17,716	17,136	19,890	22,242
5 to 9 years............	13,299	17,151	17,993	19,159	20,134	18,576	18,001	20,749
10 to 14 years..........	11,144	13,342	14,988	17,217	19,216	20,191	18,638	18,066
15 to 19 years..........	10,680	11,191	11,830	13,406	17,267	19,262	20,236	18,690
20 to 24 years.........	11,620	10,775	10,753	11,311	13,502	17,343	19,331	20,304
ALL SERIES--25 YEARS OLD AND OVER								
25 to 29 years.........	12,314	11,752	11,469	10,946	11,459	13,640	17,460	19,441
30 to 34 years..........	11,612	12,400	12,298	11,878	11,068	11,582	13,753	17,554
35 to 39 years..........	11,298	11,608	12,000	12,434	11,914	11,118	11,633	13,792
40 to 44 years..........	10,271	11,217	11,341	11,549	12,374	11,872	11,094	11,608
45 to 49 years..........	9,115	10,096	10,541	11,050	11,389	12,214	11,735	10,982
50 to 54 years..........	8,298	8,815	9,170	9,796	10,741	11,092	11,913	11,464
55 to 59 years..........	7,300	7,854	8,033	8,372	9,340	10,271	10,634	11,443
60 to 64 years..........	6,124	6,694	6,921	7,238	7,759	8,695	9,600	9,973
65 to 69 years..........	4,953	5,349	5,542	5,877	6,395	6,900	7,783	8,646
70 to 74 years..........	3,444	4,067	4,196	4,383	4,892	5,376	5,853	6,654
75 to 79 years..........	2,144	2,545	2,773	3,035	3,327	3,764	4,182	4,593
80 to 84 years..........	1,158	1,326	1,406	1,597	1,940	2,158	2,476	2,784
85 years and over.......	588	782	833	887	1,084	1,351	1,578	1,849

Table 1.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, BY AGE: 1950 TO 1980--Con.

Series and age	1950	1955	1957	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
SELECTED AGES								
Series I								
5 to 17 years...........	30,730	37,342	40,238	44,811	51,733	57,996	65,492	74,377
18 to 21 years..........	8,948	8,577	8,939	9,605	12,153	14,573	16,265	18,634
14 years and over.......	113,078	118,865	122,023	126,528	138,127	150,691	165,641	182,355
18 years and over.......	104,633	109,623	111,847	115,324	123,795	134,816	147,290	162,219
21 years and over.......	97,976	103,123	105,092	108,039	114,423	123,820	134,985	148,160
65 years and over.......	12,287	14,069	14,749	15,779	17,638	19,549	21,872	24,526
Adjusted for net census undercount								
Under 5 years...........	17,123	19,108	19,947	21,821	24,224	27,464	31,900	36,763
Series II								
5 to 17 years...........	30,730	37,342	40,238	44,811	50,709	54,804	59,845	67,550
18 to 21 years..........	8,948	8,577	8,939	9,605	12,153	14,573	16,265	17,172
14 years and over.......	113,078	118,865	122,023	126,528	138,127	150,691	164,266	178,707
18 years and over.......	104,633	109,623	111,847	115,324	123,795	134,816	147,290	160,440
21 years and over.......	97,976	103,123	105,092	108,039	114,423	123,820	134,985	147,498
65 years and over.......	12,287	14,069	14,749	15,779	17,638	19,549	21,872	24,526
Adjusted for net census undercount								
Under 5 years...........	17,123	19,108	19,947	20,793	22,045	24,992	28,913	32,793
Series III								
5 to 17 years...........	30,730	37,342	40,238	44,811	50,358	52,708	54,252	58,715
18 to 21 years..........	8,948	8,577	8,939	9,605	12,153	14,573	16,265	16,407
14 years and over.......	113,078	118,865	122,023	126,528	138,127	150,691	163,704	176,045
18 years and over.......	104,633	109,623	111,847	115,324	123,795	134,816	147,290	159,609
21 years and over.......	97,976	103,123	105,092	108,039	114,423	123,820	134,985	147,318
65 years and over.......	12,287	14,069	14,749	15,779	17,638	19,549	21,872	24,526
Adjusted for net census undercount								
Under 5 years...........	17,123	19,108	19,947	20,440	20,292	21,477	24,812	27,887
Series IV								
5 to 17 years...........	30,730	37,342	40,238	44,811	50,006	50,589	48,610	49,818
18 to 21 years..........	8,948	8,577	8,939	9,605	12,153	14,573	16,265	15,639
14 years and over.......	113,078	118,865	122,023	126,528	138,127	150,691	163,140	173,358
18 years and over.......	104,633	109,623	111,847	115,324	123,795	134,816	147,290	158,774
21 years and over.......	97,976	103,123	105,092	108,039	114,423	123,820	134,985	147,137
65 years and over.......	12,287	14,069	14,749	15,779	17,638	19,549	21,872	24,526
Adjusted for net census undercount								
Under 5 years...........	17,123	19,108	19,947	20,087	18,518	17,938	20,692	23,044

Table 2.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE MALE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, BY AGE: 1950 TO 1980

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1. Series I, II, III, and IV imply the following assumptions as to fertility: I--1958-80 fertility 10 percent above 1955-57 level; II--1955-57 level continues to 1980; III--1955-57 level declines to 1949-51 level by 1965-70, and continues at that level to 1980; IV--1955-57 level declines to 1942-44 level by 1965-70, and continues at that level to 1980. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1957. See text for detailed explanation)

Series and age	1950	1955	1957	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
SERIES I								
All ages.............	75,530	82,016	84,858	89,637	98,274	108,354	120,478	134,848
Under 5 years............	8,317	9,324	9,752	10,709	11,942	13,602	15,873	18,362
5 to 9 years.............	6,767	8,765	9,190	9,782	11,160	12,390	14,046	16,310
10 to 14 years..........	5,671	6,787	7,643	8,795	9,806	11,182	12,410	14,063
15 to 19 years..........	5,387	5,684	6,005	6,804	8,803	9,811	11,183	12,407
20 to 24 years..........	5,767	5,404	5,399	5,703	6,808	8,791	9,794	11,159
SERIES II								
All ages.............	75,530	82,016	84,858	89,112	96,637	105,458	116,064	128,423
Under 5 years............	8,317	9,324	9,752	10,184	10,828	12,337	14,345	16,333
5 to 9 years.............	6,767	8,765	9,190	9,782	10,637	11,281	12,786	14,788
10 to 14 years..........	5,671	6,787	7,643	8,795	9,806	10,660	11,304	12,806
15 to 19 years..........	5,387	5,684	6,005	6,804	8,803	9,811	10,663	11,306
20 to 24 years..........	5,767	5,404	5,399	5,703	6,808	8,791	9,794	10,643
SERIES III								
All ages.............	75,530	82,016	84,858	88,932	95,562	102,592	111,113	120,979
Under 5 years............	8,317	9,324	9,752	10,004	9,932	10,541	12,249	13,823
5 to 9 years.............	6,767	8,765	9,190	9,782	10,458	10,389	10,998	12,701
10 to 14 years..........	5,671	6,787	7,643	8,795	9,806	10,482	10,414	11,022
15 to 19 years..........	5,387	5,684	6,005	6,804	8,803	9,811	10,486	10,419
20 to 24 years..........	5,767	5,404	5,399	5,703	6,808	8,791	9,794	10,467
SERIES IV								
All ages.............	75,530	82,016	84,858	88,751	94,476	99,701	106,126	113,534
Under 5 years............	8,317	9,324	9,752	9,823	9,026	8,732	10,143	11,347
5 to 9 years.............	6,767	8,765	9,190	9,782	10,278	9,487	9,196	10,603
10 to 14 years..........	5,671	6,787	7,643	8,795	9,806	10,302	9,514	9,225
15 to 19 years..........	5,387	5,684	6,005	6,804	8,803	9,811	10,307	9,523
20 to 24 years..........	5,767	5,404	5,399	5,703	6,808	8,791	9,794	10,289
ALL SERIES--25 YEARS OLD AND OVER								
25 to 29 years..........	6,045	5,811	5,711	5,449	5,736	6,833	8,800	9,798
30 to 34 years..........	5,701	6,075	6,021	5,860	5,493	5,781	6,871	8,825
35 to 39 years..........	5,555	5,690	5,880	6,084	5,871	5,512	5,800	6,882
40 to 44 years..........	5,106	5,501	5,550	5,647	6,042	5,839	5,490	5,777
45 to 49 years..........	4,549	4,991	5,180	5,390	5,541	5,936	5,746	5,411
50 to 54 years..........	4,140	4,351	4,512	4,790	5,185	5,342	5,734	5,562
55 to 59 years..........	3,652	3,847	3,913	4,058	4,487	4,873	5,037	5,421
60 to 64 years..........	3,066	3,258	3,334	3,447	3,657	4,063	4,434	4,604
65 to 69 years..........	2,406	2,582	2,643	2,747	2,920	3,118	3,491	3,840
70 to 74 years..........	1,642	1,888	1,939	2,012	2,171	2,330	2,514	2,843
75 to 79 years..........	999	1,150	1,231	1,324	1,435	1,568	1,702	1,856
80 to 84 years..........	518	582	608	675	792	871	965	1,060
85 years and over.......	242	326	348	361	425	512	588	668

Table 2.—ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE MALE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, BY AGE: 1950 TO 1980—Con.

Series and age	1950	1955	1957	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
SELECTED AGES								
Series I								
5 to 17 years..........	15,610	19,036	20,516	22,863	26,397	29,594	33,430	37,978
18 to 21 years..........	4,503	4,329	4,527	4,859	6,170	7,403	8,264	9,473
14 years and over.......	55,874	58,355	59,758	61,765	67,239	73,247	80,528	88,775
18 years and over.......	51,603	53,657	54,590	56,065	59,935	65,158	71,175	78,508
21 years and over.......	48,245	50,369	51,168	52,378	55,168	59,567	64,917	71,354
65 years and over.......	5,806	6,528	6,769	7,119	7,743	8,399	9,260	10,267
Adjusted for net census undercount								
Under 5 years..........	8,754	9,761	10,189	11,145	12,378	14,038	16,309	18,798
Series II								
5 to 17 years..........	15,610	19,036	20,516	22,863	25,874	27,963	30,544	34,490
18 to 21 years..........	4,503	4,329	4,527	4,859	6,170	7,403	8,264	8,727
14 years and over.......	55,874	58,355	59,758	61,765	67,239	73,247	79,825	86,914
18 years and over.......	51,603	53,657	54,590	56,065	59,935	65,158	71,175	77,600
21 years and over.......	48,245	50,369	51,168	52,378	55,168	59,567	64,917	71,017
65 years and over.......	5,806	6,528	6,769	7,119	7,743	8,399	9,260	10,267
Adjusted for net census undercount								
Under 5 years..........	8,754	9,761	10,189	10,620	11,264	12,773	14,781	16,769
Series III								
5 to 17 years..........	15,610	19,036	20,516	22,863	25,695	26,893	27,689	29,978
18 to 21 years..........	4,503	4,329	4,527	4,859	6,170	7,403	8,264	8,336
14 years and over.......	55,874	58,355	59,758	61,765	67,239	73,247	79,540	85,557
18 years and over.......	51,603	53,657	54,590	56,065	59,935	65,158	71,175	77,178
21 years and over.......	48,245	50,369	51,168	52,378	55,168	59,567	64,917	70,927
65 years and over.......	5,806	6,528	6,769	7,119	7,743	8,399	9,260	10,267
Adjusted for net census undercount								
Under 5 years..........	8,754	9,761	10,189	10,440	10,368	10,977.	12,685	14,259
Series IV								
5 to 17 years..........	15,610	19,036	20,516	22,863	25,515	25,811	24,808	25,434
18 to 21 years..........	4,503	4,329	4,527	4,859	6,170	7,403	8,264	7,947
14 years and over.......	55,874	58,355	59,758	61,765	67,239	73,247	79,253	84,187
18 years and over.......	51,603	53,657	54,590	56,065	59,935	65,158	71,175	76,753
21 years and over.......	48,245	50,369	51,168	52,378	55,168	59,567	64,917	70,834
65 years and over.......	5,806	6,528	6,769	7,119	7,743	8,399	9,260	10,267
Adjusted for net census undercount								
Under 5 years..........	8,754	9,761	10,189	10,259	9,462	9,168	10,579	11,78

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Table 3.---ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE FEMALE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE:
1950 TO 1980

(In thousands.   Figures relate to July 1.   Series I, II, III, and IV imply the following assumptions as to
fertility: I--1958-80 fertility 10 percent above 1955-57 level; II--1955-57 level continues to 1980;
III--1955-57 level declines to 1949-51 level by 1965-70, and continues at that level to 1980; IV--1955-57
level declines to 1942-44 level by 1965-70, and continues at that level to 1980. Figures inside heavy
lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1957. See text for de-
tailed explanation)

Series and age	1950	1955	1957	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
SERIES I								
All ages............	76,153	83,255	86,371	91,517	100,676	111,120	123,402	137,709
Under 5 years...........	8,003	8,981	9,392	10,310	11,480	13,060	15,225	17,599
5 to 9 years...........	6,532	8,386	8,803	9,377	10,701	11,869	13,446	15,607
10 to 14 years..........	5,473	6,556	7,345	8,422	9,410	10,733	11,900	13,475
15 to 19 years..........	5,293	5,507	5,826	6,602	8,464	9,451	10,772	11,937
20 to 24 years..........	5,853	5,371	5,355	5,608	6,694	8,552	9,537	10,855
SERIES II								
All ages............	76,153	83,255	86,371	91,014	99,110	108,352	119,182	131,558
Under 5 years...........	8,003	8,981	9,392	9,807	10,415	11,853	13,766	15,658
5 to 9 years...........	6,532	8,386	8,803	9,377	10,200	10,808	12,243	14,152
10 to 14 years..........	5,473	6,556	7,345	8,422	9,410	10,233	10,841	12,274
15 to 19 years..........	5,293	5,507	5,826	6,602	8,464	9,451	10,273	10,880
20 to 24 years..........	5,853	5,371	5,355	5,608	6,694	8,552·	9,537	10,358
SERIES III								
All ages............	76,153	83,255	86,371	90,841	98,081	105,607	114,439	124,430
Under 5 years...........	8,003	8,981	9,392	9,634	9,558	10,134	11,761	13,262
5 to 9 years...........	6,532	8,386	8,803	9,377	10,028	9,954	10,530	12,153
10 to 14 years..........	5,473	6,556	7,345	8,422	9,410	10,061	9,988	10,564
15 to 19 years..........	5,293	5,507	5,826	6,602	8,464	9,451	10,101	10,029
20 to 24 years..........	5,853	5,371	5,355	5,608	6,694	8,552	9,537	10,186
SERIES IV								
All ages............	76,153	83,255	86,371	90,669	97,041	102,840	109,664	117,300
Under 5 years...........	8,003	8,981	9,392	9,462	8,690	8,404	9,747	10,895
5 to 9 years...........	6,532	8,386	8,803	9,377	9,856	9,089	8,805	10,146
10 to 14 years..........	5,473	6,556	7,345	8,422	9,410	9,889	9,124	8,841
15 to 19 years..........	5,293	5,507	5,826	6,602	8,464	9,451	9,929	9,167
20 to 24 years..........	5,853	5,371	5,355	5,608	6,694	8,552	9,537	10,015
ALL SERIES---25 YEARS OLD AND OVER								
25 to 29 years..........	6,269	5,941	5,758	5,497	5,723	6,807	8,660	9,643
30 to 34 years..........	5,911	6,325	6,277	6,018	5,575	5,801	6,882	8,729
35 to 39 years..........	5,743	5,918	6,119	6,350	6,043	5,606	5,833	6,910
40 to 44 years..........	5,165	5,716	5,791	5,902	6,332	6,033	5,604	5,831
45 to 49 years..........	4,566	5,105	5,361	5,660	5,848	6,278	5,989	5,571
50 to 54 years..........	4,159	4,464	4,658	5,006	5,556	5,750	6,179	5,902
5 to 59 years..........	3,649	4,007	4,119	4,314	4,853	5,398	5,597	6,022
to 64 years..........	3,058	3,436	3,587	3,791	4,102	4,632	5,166	5,369
to 69 years..........	2,546	2,767	2,899	3,130	3,475	3,782	4,292	4,806
74 years..........	1,802	2,179	2,256	2,371	2,721	3,046	3,339	3,811
79 years..........	1,145	1,396	1,543	1,711	1,892	2,196	2,480	2,737
ears..........	640	743	798	922	1,148	1,287	1,511	1,724
over.......	347	456	485	526	659	839	990	1,181

Table 3.—ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE FEMALE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE:
1950 TO 1980—Con.

Series and age	1950	1955	1957	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
SELECTED AGES								
Series I								
5 to 17 years...........	15,120	18,307	19,722	21,948	25,336	28,402	32,062	36,399
18 to 21 years...........	4,445	4,247	4,412	4,746	5,983	7,170	8,001	9,161
14 years and over.......	57,204	60,510	62,265	64,763	70,888	77,444	85,113	93,580
18 years and over.......	53,030	55,966	57,257	59,259	63,860	69,658	76,115	83,711
21 years and over.......	49,731	52,754	53,924	55,661	59,255	64,253	70,068	76,806
65 years and over.......	6,480	7,541	7,980	8,660	9,895	11,150	12,612	14,259
Adjusted for net census undercount								
Under 5 years...........	8,368	9,347	9,758	10,676	11,846	13,426	15,591	17,965
Series II								
5 to 17 years...........	15,120	18,307	19,722	21,948	24,835	26,841	29,301	33,060
18 to 21 years...........	4,445	4,247	4,412	4,746	5,983	7,170	8,001	8,445
14 years and over.......	57,204	60,510	62,265	64,763	70,888	77,444	84,441	91,793
18 years and over.......	53,030	55,966	57,257	59,259	63,860	69,658	76,115	82,840
21 years and over.......	49,731	52,754	53,924	55,661	59,255	64,253	70,068	76,481
65 years and over.......	6,480	7,541	7,980	8,660	9,895	11,150	12,612	14,259
Adjusted for net census undercount								
Under 5 years...........	8,368	9,347	9,758	10,173	10,781	12,219	14,132	16,024
Series III								
5 to 17 years...........	15,120	18,307	19,722	21,948	24,663	25,815	26,563	28,737
18 to 21 years...........	4,445	4,247	4,412	4,746	5,983	7,170	8,001	8,071
14 years and over.......	57,204	60,510	62,265	64,763	70,888	77,444	84,164	90,488
18 years and over.......	53,030	55,966	57,257	59,259	63,860	69,658	76,115	82,431
21 years and over.......	49,731	52,754	53,924	55,661	59,255	64,253	70,068	76,391
65 years and over.......	6,480	7,541	7,980	8,660	9,895	11,150	12,612	14,259
Adjusted for net census undercount								
Under 5 years...........	8,368	9,347	9,758	10,000	9,924	10,500	12,127	13,628
Series IV								
5 to 17 years...........	15,120	18,307	19,722	21,948	24,491	24,778	23,802	24,384
18 to 21 years...........	4,445	4,247	4,412	4,746	5,983	7,170	8,001	7,692
14 years and over.......	57,204	60,510	62,265	64,763	70,888	77,444	83,887	89,17
18 years and over.......	53,030	55,966	57,257	59,259	63,860	69,658	76,115	82,0
21 years and over.......	49,731	52,754	53,924	55,661	59,255	64,253	70,068	76,
65 years and over.......	6,480	7,541	7,980	8,660	9,895	11,150	12,612	14
Adjusted for net census undercount								
Under 5 years...........	8,368	9,347	9,758	9,828	9,056	8,770	10,113	

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A-1.—ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED (HIGH SERIES) CUMULATIVE MARRIAGE AND BIRTH RATES BY AGE 49

Cohorts (women born during period shown)	Cumulative percent ever married	Number of births per 1,000 ever-married women	Number of births per 1,000 women (single and ever married)
1950-55............................	98.0	3,350	3,283
1945-50............................	98.0	3,350	3,283
1940-45............................	98.0	3,350	3,283
1935-40............................	97.5	3,350	3,266
1930-35............................	97.0	3,250	3,152
1925-30............................	96.0	3,150	3,024
1920-25............................	95.5	3,050	2,913
1915-20............................	94.8	2,700	2,560
1910-15............................	94.0	2,460	2,312
1905-10............................	93.1	2,442	2,272
1900-05............................	92.1	2,627	2,420
1895-1900..........................	91.5	2,962	2,710

Table A-2.—ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED (HIGH SERIES) CUMULATIVE MARRIAGE AND BIRTH RATES FOR COHORTS BORN IN 1920-25, BY SUCCESSIVE AGES

Age	Cumulative percent ever married	Number of births per 1,000 ever-married women	Number of births per 1,000 women (single and ever married)
15 to 19 years..............	11.9	714	85
20 to 24 years..............	60.4	1,052	635
25 to 29 years..............	86.7	1,758	1,524
30 to 34 years..............	92.9	2,419	2,246
35 to 39 years..............	94.2	2,863	2,697
40 to 44 years..............	95.0	3,048	2,896
45 to 49 years..............	95.5	3,050	2,913

Table A-3.—ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED (HIGH SERIES) CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN, BY COHORTS

Cohorts (women born during period shown)[1]	Period in which cohort reaches ages 15 to 19 years[1]	Cumulative rates by age (years)[2]						
		15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49
1960-65.................................	1975-80	175	1,319	2,538	3,043	3,230	3,274	3,283
1955-60.................................	1970-75	175	1,319	2,538	3,043	3,230	3,274	3,283
1950-55.................................	1965-70	175	1,319	2,538	3,043	3,230	3,274	3,283
1945-50.................................	1960-65	173	1,312	2,529	3,014	3,221	3,274	3,283
1940-45.................................	1955-60	152	1,211	2,463	2,983	3,209	3,274	3,283
1935-40.................................	1950-55	143	1,069	2,318	2,968	3,192	3,258	3,266
1930-35.................................	1945-50	126	975	2,169	2,847	3,069	3,144	3,152
1925-30.................................	1940-45	85	788	1,805	2,618	2,902	3,016	3,024
1920-25.................................	1935-40	85	635	1,524	2,246	2,697	2,896	2,913
1915-20.................................	1930-35	77	564	1,298	1,942	2,346	2,539	2,560
1910-15.................................	1925-30	88	560	1,177	1,734	2,119	2,285	2,312
1905-10.................................	1920-25	94	642	1,266	1,738	2,073	2,242	2,272
1900-05.................................	1915-20	85	700	1,435	1,936	2,237	2,388	2,420
1895-1900..............................	1910-15	92	701	1,553	2,166	2,518	2,678	2,710

[1] Period extends from July 1 of initial year to June 30 of terminal year.
[2] Figures relate to the terminal dates of successive 5-year periods following the period in which the cohorts reach ages 15 to 19 years. The figures above the horizontal line are projections.

Source, tables A-1 to A-3: Ronald Freedman, P. K. Whelpton, and Arthur A. Campbell, Family Planning, Sterility, and Population Growth, to be published early in 1959 by McGraw-Hill Book Company. Used by permission.

Table A-4.—PROJECTED NUMBER OF BIRTHS USING THE WHELPTON-CAMPBELL HIGH SERIES OF COHORT PROJECTIONS OF BIRTHS: 1955 TO 1980

(Computed at the Bureau of the Census)

Period[1]	Number (millions)	Period[1]	Number (millions)
1955-60.................................	21.7	1970-75.................................	28.5
1960-65.................................	22.4	1975-80.................................	31.8
1965-70.................................	25.6		

[1] Period extends from July 1 of initial year to June 30 of terminal year.

Table A-5.—PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, BY AGE AND SEX, 1960 TO 1980, PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ON THE BASIS OF THE WHELPTON-CAMPBELL HIGH SERIES OF COHORT PROJECTIONS OF BIRTHS

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1. See text, pages 10 to 12, for explanation of basis of computation. Figures inside the heavy lines depend in whole or part on projections of births. Other figures are the same as those shown in the main tables)

Age and sex	1957	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
BOTH SEXES						
All ages......................	171,229	180,492	196,056	214,251	234,810	258,079
Under 5 years.................	19,144	20,357	21,187	24,323	27,236	30,524
5 to 9 years..................	17,993	19,159	21,202	22,033	25,162	28,069
10 to 14 years................	14,988	17,217	19,216	21,257	22,089	25,213
15 to 19 years................	11,830	13,406	17,267	19,262	21,298	22,130
20 to 24 years................	10,753	11,311	13,502	17,343	19,331	21,360
25 to 29 years................	11,469	10,946	11,459	13,640	17,460	19,441
30 to 34 years................	12,298	11,878	11,068	11,582	13,753	17,554
35 to 39 years................	12,000	12,434	11,914	11,118	11,633	13,792
40 to 44 years................	11,341	11,549	12,374	11,872	11,094	11,608
45 to 49 years................	10,541	11,050	11,389	12,214	11,735	10,982
50 to 54 years................	9,170	9,796	10,741	11,092	11,913	11,464
55 to 59 years................	8,033	8,372	9,340	10,271	10,634	11,443
60 to 64 years................	6,921	7,238	7,759	8,695	9,600	9,973
65 to 69 years................	5,542	5,877	6,395	6,900	7,783	8,646
70 to 74 years................	4,196	4,383	4,892	5,376	5,853	6,654
75 to 79 years................	2,773	3,035	3,327	3,764	4,182	4,593
80 to 84 years................	1,406	1,597	1,940	2,158	2,476	2,784
85 years and over.............	833	887	1,084	1,351	1,578	1,849
Adjusted for Net Census Undercount						
Under 5 years.................	19,947	21,159	21,989	25,125	28,038	31,326
MALE						
All ages......................	84,858	89,299	96,795	105,685	115,843	127,451
Under 5 years.................	9,752	10,371	10,799	12,406	13,898	15,582
5 to 9 years..................	9,190	9,782	10,824	11,252	12,855	14,343
10 to 14 years................	7,643	8,795	9,806	10,847	11,275	12,875
15 to 19 years................	6,005	6,804	8,803	9,811	10,849	11,277
20 to 24 years................	5,399	5,703	6,808	8,791	9,794	10,827
25 to 29 years................	5,711	5,449	5,736	6,833	8,800	9,798
30 to 34 years................	6,021	5,860	5,493	5,781	6,871	8,825
35 to 39 years................	5,880	6,084	5,871	5,512	5,800	6,882
40 to 44 years................	5,550	5,647	6,042	5,839	5,490	5,777
45 to 49 years................	5,180	5,390	5,541	5,936	5,746	5,411
50 to 54 years................	4,512	4,790	5,185	5,342	5,734	5,562
55 to 59 years................	3,913	4,058	4,487	4,873	5,037	5,421
60 to 64 years................	3,334	3,447	3,657	4,063	4,434	4,604
65 to 69 years................	2,643	2,747	2,920	3,118	3,491	3,840
70 to 74 years................	1,939	2,012	2,171	2,330	2,514	2,843
75 to 79 years................	1,231	1,324	1,435	1,568	1,702	1,856
80 to 84 years................	608	675	792	871	965	1,060
85 years and over.............	348	361	425	512	588	668
Adjusted for Net Census Undercount						
Under 5 years.................	10,189	10,807	11,235	12,842	14,334	16,018

Table A-5.--PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, BY AGE AND SEX, 1960 TO 1980, PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ON THE BASIS OF THE WHELPTON-CAMPBELL HIGH SERIES OF COHORT PROJECTIONS OF BIRTHS--Con.

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1. See text, pages 10 to 12, for explanation of basis of computation. Figures inside the heavy lines depend in whole or part on projections of births. Other figures are the same as those shown in the main tables)

Age and sex	1957	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
FEMALE						
All ages......................	86,371	91,193	99,261	108,566	118,967	130,628
Under 5 years..................	9,392	9,986	10,388	11,917	13,338	14,942
5 to 9 years...................	8,803	9,377	10,378	10,781	12,307	13,726
10 to 14 years.................	7,345	8,422	9,410	10,410	10,814	12,338
15 to 19 years.................	5,826	6,602	8,464	9,451	10,449	10,853
20 to 24 years.................	5,355	5,608	6,694	8,552	9,537	10,533
25 to 29 years.................	5,758	5,497	5,723	6,807	8,660	9,643
30 to 34 years.................	6,277	6,018	5,575	5,801	6,882	8,729
35 to 39 years.................	6,119	6,350	6,043	5,606	5,833	6,910
40 to 44 years.................	5,791	5,902	6,332	6,033	5,604	5,831
45 to 49 years.................	5,361	5,660	5,848	6,278	5,989	5,571
50 to 54 years.................	4,658	5,006	5,556	5,750	6,179	5,902
55 to 59 years.................	4,119	4,314	4,853	5,398	5,597	6,022
60 to 64 years.................	3,587	3,791	4,102	4,632	5,166	5,369
65 to 69 years.................	2,899	3,130	3,475	3,782	4,292	4,806
70 to 74 years.................	2,256	2,371	2,721	3,046	3,339	3,811
75 to 79 years.................	1,543	1,711	1,892	2,196	2,480	2,737
80 to 84 years.................	798	922	1,148	1,287	1,511	1,724
85 years and over.............	485	526	659	839	990	1,181
Adjusted for Net Census Undercount						
Under 5 years..................	9,758	10,352	10,754	12,283	13,704	15,308