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# ILLUSTRATIVE PROIECTIONS TO 1980 OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ENROLLMENT IN THE UNITED STATES 



# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 

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# ILLUSTRATIVE PROJECTIONS TO 1980 OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ENROLLMENT IN THE UNITED STATES* 

(The projections in this report supersede those previously published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Mo. 85)

## INTRODUCTION

The growing size of our younger population and the increasing flow of these persons into our school systems have drawn the attention of school administrators, govermmental planners, community leaders, and the general public to the future levels of school and college enrolments. This report presents several series of projections of school and college enrollment, by level of school and age, to 1980. These projections reflect different assumptions about the trends ahead in the size of the population of school age and the percent of each age group which will be enrolled in school. Because of the wide range of possible assumptions, particularly regarding the more distant dates, the reader is advised to study carefully the assumptions employed in making the projections before choosing a particular series for his own uses. A detailed discussion of the methods used and of the various assumptions made is given in a later section of this text.

Eleven series of enrollment projections, involving different combinations of assumptions concerning trends in population size and enroliment rates, are shown in this report. Population Series II, III, and IV differ with regard to the projected level of fertility. Series II implies a continuation to the end of the projection period of the fertility levels experienced in the $1955-57$ period. Series III implies a decline from the 1955-57 fertility level to the 194951 level by the midale of the projection period, with fertility then remaining constant to 1980. Series IV implies a decline from the 1955-57 level to the 1942 44 level by 1965 to 1970 , and then a leveling off.

Series $A$ to $D$ of the assumptions about enrollment rates differ with respect to the trend in the percentages enrolled in school by single years of age. Series A implies a continued increase in enrollment rates by age with some leveling off by future dates; series $C$ assumes that enrollment percentages will remain constant at the 1957-59 average annual level to 1980. Series $C$ thus shows the changes in enrollment which result from population changes alone. Series $B$ represents a trend in enrollment rates roughly intermediate between Series $A$ and $C$ and thus assumes a moderate increase in percentages attending school. The final series, $D$, is based on an assumption that enroliment
rates may drop for a while at the upper high school and college ages; this drop might be expected if the school facilities that are provided do not increase as rapidly as the population at these ages.

In view of the fact that the projections resulted from combining various population assumptions with vartous assumptions relating to age-specific enrollment rates, no one set of assumptions is likely to apply throughout the projection period; thus, some series may better fit actudeconditions during one period of time and other series may better fit the conditions during another time period.

All of the enrollment figures presented here refer to schooling obtained in "regular" schools or colleges, that is, schooling which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college, university, or professional school degree.

## INDICATED CHANGES

Table A presents eleven enrollment projections by level of school for 1980, based on various combinations of assumptions concerning population size and enrolment rates. According to the range of projected numbers, by that date total enrollment may amount to from 54 to 75 million, with enrollment in elementary schools and kindergartens ranging from 34 to 49 mil lion, high school enrollment ranging from 13 to 17 million, and the number of college students ranging from 6 to 9 million.

It will be noted from table A that varying the assumptions regarding enrollment rates on the whole has less effect on the projected total number enrolled than varying the population projection series. This is true particularly at the elementary school level. Since the elementary school pupils of 1980 have not yet been born and since enrollment rates in the ele. mentary grades are already quite high, differences in. assumptions about future fertility are more important than differences in assumptions about enrollment rates in determining elementary enrollment in 1980. On the other hand, since most of the college students of 1980 have already been born and college enrollment rates permit large increases, projections of college enrollment

[^0]in 1980 vary more from differences in essumptions regarding enroliment rates than from differences in assumptions about future fertility.
 TUTYONAL POPULATYON 5 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY LEVEL OF SCHOCL: 1980
(In thousands. Figures are for fiall of year. See methodological statement for definitions and assumptions)

| Enroliment series | $\begin{gathered} \text { Totail } \\ \text { enroll._ } \\ \text { ment } \end{gathered}$ | Elementaxy school or kinder. garten | $\underset{\substack{\text { High } \\ \text { schoool }}}{\text {. }}$ | College |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| II-A. | 75,102 | 48,696 | 17,388 | 9,028 |
|  | 73,383 | 48,683 | 16,943 | 7,757 |
| II-c. | 70,828 | 47,936 | 15,385 | 6,507 |
| II-D. | 69,267 | 47,928 | 15,847 | 5,492 |
| ITI-A. | 66,290 | 41,797 | 15,678 | 8,815 |
| III-E | 64, 629 | 41,788 | 15, 264 | 7,577 |
| ITI-C | 62,245 | 41,151 | 14,752 | 6,342 |
| III-D | 60,743 | 41,120 | 14,258 | 5,350 |
| TV-A. |  | 34,861 | 13,959 | 8,599 |
| IV-B. | 55,809 | 34, 852 | 13,568 | 7,389 |
| tV-c. | 53,598 | 34,322 | 13,089 | 6,187 |

The various projection series identified in table $A$ are shown in different degrees of detail in this report. The greatest detail is presented for four series--II-A, II-C, III-A, and III-C. Series II-A. represents the conditions which would lead to the greatest numbers enrolled, and Series III-C shows the enrollment resulting from the continuation of recent levels of fertillty and enroliment rates. These four main series serve as the basis for most of the discus. sion which follows and are the series shown in the graph on the cover of the report. The detailed tables at the end of the report show fligures for these four series as well as for series II-B, II-D, and III-B, but in different degrees of detail. Table 1 shows
projected enrollment by sex and level of school, for the fall of each year to 1980, under the four sets of assumptions. ${ }^{1}$ Table 2 presents the projections by age, sex, and level of school, at 5 -year intervals to 1980 , for the seven series. The four errollment series listed at the lower and of the range in table A.-IIT-D, IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C--are included only in this table. They have been eliminated from further presentation in order to avoid the additional cost of computing the complete series and to simplify the presentation. They are also considered less likely to be realized than the other seven series, though they are alto. gether possible of attaiment.

Elementaiy and kindergarten enroliment.-. Since most pupils at this level are covered by compulsory school attendance laws, changes in enroliment at these levels will come about largely from population in. creases. In the short rum, to 1965 , school entrants will come from those already borm, and the projected number can be arrived at with a high degree of accuracy. About $35 \frac{1}{2}$ million pupils are expected in that year. After that date the number of babies borm after 1960 will be an important determinant of the magnitude of beginning enrollments. By 1970, elementary and kindergarten enrollments may range between $36 \frac{1}{2}$ and $38 \frac{1}{2}$ million; by 1980 , between 41 and $48 \frac{1}{2}$ million. Thus, whereas these enrollments had increased by 52 percent during the decade of the fifties, they may increase by another one-fourth to one-half in the next two decades.

Although annual projections are presented here, the annual changes in enrollment implied by the enrollment projections ase not offered as reliable estimates in therselves. Estimates of annual changes in enrollment are subject to considerably greater error than the enrollment projections.

(In thousanás. Figures are for fall of year. See methodological statement for definitions and assumptions)


High school enrollment. - The population at high school ages can be determined with a fair amount of accuracy for at least the next ten years, because persons reaching high school age during this period have already been born. The difference between alternative projections of high school enrollment (that is, in grades 9 to 12) to 1970 thus is a function of the level of the enrollment rates. By 1970, these enrollments may amount to 14 or 15 million; by 1980 , when both population size and enrolment percentages are somewhat uncertain, the range of possible enrollments widens, extending from 14.7 to 17.4 million. There was a 54 percent increase in high school enrollments between 1950 and 1960, and there may be an increase of roughly the same percentage by shortly after 1970, according to Series II-A; however, the amount of increase projected under Series II-A may not take place until after 1980, according to Series III.C.

College enrollment.--The number of college and university students rose by 61 percent during the fifties primarily as a result of the large increases in enrollment rates for youths of college age. Population increases contributed Ifttle to the change in college enrollment during the decade. Enrollment in college would increase by one-half by 1970, from 3.6 to 5.4 million, even if current attendance rates prevailed to that time, because the high fertility levels of the war and postwar years will continue to be reflected in the growth of the college-age group for a number of years. Under enrollment assumptioti A (equivalent to a ratio of college students to population 18 to 21 years old of .5 in 1975, as compared with .4 in 1960), the number of college students could rise to 7.0 million by 1970 and 9.0 milion by 1980. A more gradual rise in college enrolment rates would still put the figure at about 5.8 million in 1970 and about 7.8 million in 1980.

The trend in college enrollment is particularly difficult to project with confidence because-unlike enrollment at the lower levels, which results from generally stable enroliment rates--prospects for higher education are dependent to a great extent on such factors as attitudes toward college attendance, the growth of the community college system, the availability of domitorles and other college facilities, the financial support for both institutions and potential stu. dents, admission practices in institutions of higher education, and legal requirements for teachers to acquire additional college credits. Furthermore, the college projections made here do not differentiate between full-time and part-time students, between those in public and private colleges, and between undergraduate and graduate students. Over the past several years, about three-fourths of all college students have been consistently attending full time. Roughly 3 out of 5 college students attend public institutions, and a small increase in the proportion has been noted in recent years. Approximately 1 out of 7 college students is taking work beyond the undergraduate level.

Enroliment by age and sex.--The age distribution of students at each broad educational level, according to the projections, should not change radically.

Relatively more of the increase in elementary and kindergarten enrollment will occur at ages 5 and 6 than at older ages, reflecting the anticipated continuing growth of kindergarten attendance. The average age of high school students should rise slightly as more children continue their education through all high school years. The college age distribution should remain about the same because of compensating trends. Although there will be more first-time college students, more persons ace expected to carry their studies through undergraduate and into graduate schools. Short-term fluctuations may take place in the age composition of college men and women, but long-term changes should be minor.

Over the past several years, males have outnumbered females slightly at levels below college and have been double the number of females at the college level. The projections imply a similar relationship in future years, although the rate of increase in enrollment may be somewhat greater for males at the high school and college levels.

## Relative contributions of changes in population

 and in enroliment rates to enrollment changes - Table C illustrates the considerable importance of population increase in the prospective growth of school enroll. ments. This table shows the percent of the total change in enroliment of males that is attributable to population changes. The actual percentages for the 1950-60 period, and the percentages for the future decades, are presented for three age groups corresponding roughly to the major levels of school. In the projections using enrollment assumption $C$, all of the change would be due to population increase because enrollment rates are held constant. In the two projections using enrollment assumption $A$, the assumption involving the largest increase in enrollment rates, the minimum relative contribution made by changes in population is indicated.Table C.-MPRRCENT OF TOTAL INGREASE IN ENROILMENT OF MALES DUE TO POPULATTON INCREASE, BY AGE AND PROTECTION SERTES: 1950 TO 1980, BY DECADE
(The difference between each figure and 100.0 percent is the propor... tion of the increase in enrollment of males that was due to an increase in the level of encollment rates)

| Age and projection series | $1950 \text { to }$ | $\begin{gathered} 1960 \text { to } \\ 1970 \end{gathered}$ | $1970 \text { to }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 13 years: |  |  |  |
| IT-A.......................... |  | ¢ 93.2 | 99.4 |
| III-A........................ $\}$ | 93.0 | 91.2 | 99.0 |
| II-C and III-C................ |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 14 to 17 years: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 97.4 |
| TII-A...................... $\}$ | 74.8 | 88.4 | 91.4 |
| II-C and III-C................ |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 18 to 24 years: |  |  |  |
| II-A.........................) |  | 5 57.1 | 88.4 |
| III-A..................... $\}$ | 15.0 | 57.1 | 86.3 |
| II-C and III-C............... |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |

During the past decade, about 93 percent of the enrollment increment at the elementary school ages ( 5 to 13 years), 75 percent at the high school ages (14
to 17 years), and 15 percent at the college ages ( 18 to 24 years) resulted from population increase. As projected, using enroliment assumption $A$, 99 percent of the increment at the elementary school ages and over 90 percent at the high school ages between 1970 and 1980 would be a result of population increase. For college ages nearly three-fifths of the increase in enrollments between 1960 and 1970 , and seveneighths of that between 1970 and 1980, will result from population increase if enrollment assumption $A$ is met. If future increases in emrollment rates turn out to be more gradual, the relative contribution of demographic factors would be even greater.

## DESCRIPTION OE NETHOD

The method chosen here was one which made maximum use of the detailed enrollment statistics collected annually in the October supplement of the Bureau's Current Population Survey. The general method used involved projecting enrollment rates by single years of age and sex for October of each year to 1980 and applying these rates to projections of the population by single years of age and sex. The application of this method necessitated making two sets of assumptions, one pertaining to the future trend of population growth among persons of school age (i.e., ages 5 to 34 years), and one pertaining to future trends in enrollment rates. Different projection series were then developed by combining different sets of population and enroliment assumptions.

Population assumptions.--The population figures upon which the enroliment projections were based were derived from the Census Bureau's Current Population Reports, "Tllustrative Projections of the Population In the United States, by Age, and Sex, 1960 to 1980," Series P-25, No. 187. In general, those projections involved the preparation of separate projections of births, deaths, and net immigration for the period after July 1, 1957, on the basis of certain assumptions, and the combination of the projections of change with estimates of the current population for this date. A "cohort-survival" procedure was used to carry forward the population, age by age, by 5-year time periods to future dates. This procedure yielded population projections for the desired projection dates, by 5 -year age groups and sex. (For a fuller description of the methodology underlying the population projections, see the Series P-25, No. 187, report). By further computations, using cohort procedures and the availeble single-year-ofrage estimates for July I, 1960, corresponding projections by single years of age were prepared for the projection dates.

A few modifications of the population projections described above were made for use in the projections of emrollment. First, the figures were adjusted to include estimates for Alaska and Hewail, States which had been admitted to the Union after the original projections were made. Second, the month of reference for the population projections was shifted from July to october so that they would relate to the same date
as the enrollment rates. Third, the projections were adjusted to take account of the differences between the current postcensal estimates for July 1, 1960, by single years of age and sex and the projections for this date. The projections of enroliment did not take account of the results of the 1960 Census relating to the age and sex distribution of the population. Such data became avallable too late for use in the present study. ${ }^{2}$

It should be noted that the selection of population series for the enrollment projections, particularly for those shown in greatest detail in this report, was based in part on a comparison of the population projec. tions by age for 1960 with the final count of the total population from the 1960 Census and with current post.censel estimates by age for 1960. Series I population projections were not employed in the present computations because they imply fertility changes considered unlikely for any major part of the projection period.

Enrollment assumptions.--Four different sets of assumptions about the future trend in the percent enrolled by age and sex were made to allow for a range of possibilities. At ages below 16, where enrollment rates already are generally high, reasonable assumptions about the trend in enrollment rates have little effect on the enrollment numbers generated. At the older school ages, the effect of different assumptions could be substantial.

The four sets of enroliment assumptions chosen may be described as follows:

Series A.--This is the highest of the four sets and is based on the assumptions (1) that the average annual rate of change in enrollment rates by 1968 would be one-half of what it was between 1950-52 and 1957.59, and (2) that annual enrollment rates would level off by 1975 to 1980 .

Series Band. .--The projected enrollment rates for Serles C are based on the assumption that the average of the 1957-59 annual enrollment rates by single years of age and sex would remain constant through 1980. For Series B, the projections were derived on the basis of two different assumptions. For persons 5 to 15 years 01d, it was assumed that enrollment rates by sex and single years of age would be the same as in Series $A$. For persons 16 to 34 years of age, the series $B$ assumption was that the enroll: ment rates by age and sex for 1960 and 1980 would be the average of the corresponding rates for Series $A$ and Series $C$. The annual enroliment rates by age and sex for the intervening years, 1961 to 1979, were then obtained by interpolation.

[^1]Series D. --The fourth and Iowest of the enrollment series was also based on different assumptions pertaining to the enrollment rates of persons under 16 and those 16 years of age and over. For persons age 5 to 15 years, it was assumed, as in the Series C projections, that the 1957.59 average annual enrollment rates by age and sex would remain unchanged from 1960 to 1980 . For persons 16 to 34 years of age, it was assumed that the enrollment rates by single years of age and sex would remain constant at the 1957-59 level through 1964, and then decline linearly to 1974, when the 1953-55 average enrollment rates would prevall. From 1975 to 1980, it was assumed that the enrollment rates would remain constant at this 1974 level.

Projections of educational level.--Alternative projections of the total number of persons enrolled in school by single years of age and sex for each year to 1980 were obtained by combining the projected enrollment rates for each series described above with an appropriate population projection. ${ }^{3}$ In preparing the projections of the number of persons enrolled at each Ievel of school, the assumption was made that, within each age group, the average percentage distribution by level: of enrollment for 1958-60 would remain unchanged to 1980. The proportions enrolled in each level of school-kindergarten and elementary school, high school, and college--by single years of age and sex were derived from unpublished enrollment data gathered in the October 1958, 1959, and 1960 Current Population Surveys. Projections of the enrolled population by level of enrollment were obtained by applying these proportions, by single years of age and sex, to each of the four major projections of total enrollment.

## COMPARABILITY WITH OWHEP SOURCES OF ENROLLMENT DATA

The enrollment figures presented in this report were designed to be comparable with data obtained by the Bureau of the Census in its Current population Survey. The school enrollment data collected each October in this survey are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person has been enrolled since the beginning of the current term or school year in any type of day or night school (public, parochial, or other private school) in the regular school system. Such schools usually include kindergarten, elementary schools, high schools (including junior or senior high), and colleges, universities, and professional schools. Persons attending "special schools" not in the regular school system, such as trade schools, technical schools, or secretarial colleges, are not includedin the enrollment figures. Persons enrolled in clesses which do not require physical presence in school, such as correspondence courses or

[^2]other courses of independent study, or persons in on-the-job treining courses are also not included in the enrollment figures, unless such enrollment is being counted for credit at a "regular" school.

Information obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses are only roughly comparable. to the data collected by the Bureau of the Census through household interviews, because of differences in subject matter covered, definitions, time refer. ences, and data collection methods. To illustrate, for comparable grades, the Bureau of the Census enrollment figures tend to be lower than those in the Biennial Survey of Education conducted by the United States Office of Education, largely because the former refer to shorter time periods and because they count a person only once, although he may have attended more than one school during the reporting period. In the Biemial Survey of the Office of Education, some persons may be included in the enrollment figures more than once, such as those enrolled in both day and night school, and also those enrolled in two different states at any time during the school year. In addition, the survey data of the Census Bureau are based on a sample and thus are subject to sampling variability. Because of such differences in the basic data, as well as possible differences in the assumptions regarding future changes, enrollment projections prepared by the Bureau of the Census may not agree exactly with those prepared by the Office of Education or with those prepared by other agencies or private individuals.

## APPLICATION OF THE PROJECTION TECHNIQUES TO SMALLER AREAS

Although the method used in preparing the projections contained in this report may yield satisfactory results for the united states as a whole, it is much less applicable for smaller geographic areas. In preparing enrollment projections for individual states, for example, it would be necessary to take into account the influence of factors such as internal migration and different local policies and practices affecting retardation, acceleration, or aropping out of school. It is therefore suggested that if national trends are applied to the study of local situations, factors such as those mentioned above should be taken into account as much as possible and the method and assumptions changed accordingly.

## RRLATED REPORTS

Projections of school enrollment were published by the Bureau of the Census on two previous occasions. Projections to 1960 were first published in 1949 in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 18, and projections from 1953 to 1960 were published in 1953 in Series P-25, No. 85. The earlier reports presented data on school enrollment by grade through high school; they did not present data on enrollment by age or at the college level. Statistics on literacy and educational attainment for 1959 are presented in Current

Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 99. Estimates of illiteracy for states as of 1960 are published in Series P-23, No. 6. Illustrative projections of the educational attainment of the adult population to 1980 are shown in Series P-20, No. 91.

Reports from the 1960 Census of Population showing enrollment, by age and level, and educational
attainment for States and local areas will be published In Volume I, Parts C and D of the census reports, dur. ing 1961 and 1962. Detalled census statistics on school enrollment and educational attainment cross. tabulated by demographic, social, and economic charac. teristics will be show in subject reports. in Volume II of the 1960 Census of Population, to be published $\operatorname{in} 1962$.

Table 1.--PROJECTIONS OF SCHOOL ENROLIMENT FOR THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 5 TO 34 YEARS OLD,
BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL AND SEX: 1.960 TO 1980
(In thousands. As of October 1. See text for assumptions underlying each series)

| Year | Both sexes |  |  |  | Male |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total enrolled | Elementary school or kinder. garten | $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { school } \end{aligned}$ | College | Total enrolled | Elementary school or kindergarten | $\begin{gathered} \text { High } \\ \text { school } \end{gathered}$ | College | Total enrolled | Elementary Bchool Or kindergarten | $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { school. } \end{aligned}$ | College |
| SERTES TI-A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\%$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22,025 | 15,730 | 5,065 | 1,221 |
| 1960 (estimate). | 46,259 | 32,441 | 10,249 | 3,570 3,938 | 24,234 25,232 | 16,7053 | 5,184 5,607 | 2,339 2,572 | 22,850 | 16,047 | 5,437 | ],366 |
| 196]............. | 48,082 | 33,100 | 11, 11.842 | 3,938 4,270 | 25,232 26,235 | 17;,416 | 6,036 | 2,783 | 23,586 | 16,393 | 5,806 | 1,487 |
| 1962... | 49,923 | 33,809 34503 | 11,842 12,568 | 4,770 4,577 | 26,235 | 177,766 | 6,422 | 2,982 | 24,472 | 16,737 | 6,146 | 2,589 |
| 1963. | 51,642 53,102 | 34,503 35,146 | 12,568 13,040 | 4,916 | 27,994 | 18,092 | 6,692 | 3,210 | 25,108 | 17,054 | 6,348 | 1,706 |
| 1964. | 53,102 | 35,146 35,755 | 13,040 13,226 | 4,, 1.6 5,379 | 28,718 | 18,409 | 6,800 | 3,509 | 25,642 | 17,346 | 6,426 | 1,870 |
| 1965. | 54,360 55,608 | 35,755 36,324 | 13,226 13,484 | 5,379 5,800 | 28,423 29,423 | 18,699 | 6,929 | 3,795 4,025 | 26,385 26,706 | 17,625 17,868 | 6,555 6,718 | 2,005 2,120 |
| 1966. | 55,608 56,809 | 36,324 36,827 | 13,317 | 6,165 | 20,103 | 18,959 | 7,099 | 4,045 | 26,706 | 17,868 18,085 | 6,718 6,900 | 2,120 |
| 1967. | 56,809 57,942 | 36,827 | 14,198 | 6,457 | 30,751 | 17,202 | 7,298 7,484 | 4,251 4,448 | 27,191 27,710 | 18,085 18,354 | 6,900 7,067 | 2,206 2,289 |
| 1968. | 57,131 | 37,843 | 1,4,551 | 6,7737 | 31,421 | 19,489 | 7,484 | 4,448 | 27,710 | 18,304 18,634 | 7,067 7,232 | 2,2873 |
|  | 60,344 | 38,430 | 14,694 | 7,020 | 32, 105 | 19,796 | 7,662 7,835 | 4,647 4,868 | 28,239 28,764 | 18,634 | 7,388 | 2,458 |
| 1971. | 61,568 | 39,019 | 15,223 | 7,326 | 32, 304 | 20,101 | 7,835 7,974 | 4,868 | 29,302 | 19,247 | 7,512 | 2,543 |
| 1972 | 62, 7776 | 39,696 | 15,486 | 7,594 | 33,474 34.159 | 20,462 | 8,077 | 5,220 | 29,852 | 19,631. | 7,600 | 2,621 |
| 1973. | 64,011 | 40,493 | 15,677 | 7,84.1 | 34, 34.888 | 21, 321 | 8,172. | 5,396 | 30,437 | 20,064 | 7,680 | 2,693 |
| 1974 | 65,325 | 41,385 | 15,851 | 8,089 | 34,880 | 21, 851 | 8,243 | 5,567 | 31,060 | 20,560 | 7,742 | 2,758 |
| 1975. | 66,721 | 42,411 | 15,985 | 8,325 | 35,661 | 21,851 | 8,243 | 5,707 | 31,734 | 21,119 | 7,810 | 2,805 |
| 1976. | 68,189 | 43,551 | 16,125 | 8,51.2 | 36,455 | 22,432 | 8,422 | 5,787 | 32,459 | 21,'709 | 7,907 | 2,843 |
| 1977 | 69,725 | 44,766 | 16,329 | 8,630 | 37,266 | 23,057 | 8, 812 | 5,878 | 33,230 | 22,302 | 8,050 | 2,578 |
| 1978. | 71,376 | 45,996 | 16,624 | 8,756 | 38,146 | 23. | 8.75 | 5,975 | 34,073 | 22,936 | 8,223 | 2,914 |
| 1979. | 73,173 | 47,307 | 16,977 | 8,889 | 39,100 | 24,086 | 8,965 | 6,071 | 34,980 | 23,610 | 8,423 | 2,947 |
| 1980. | 75,102 | 48,696 | 17, 388 | 9,018 | 40,122 | 25,006 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SERIES II-G |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,339 | 22,025 | 15,730 | 5,065 | 1,221 |
| 1960 (eatimate). | 46,259 | 32,441 | 10,249 | 3,570 3 3,698 | 24,234 24,948 | 16,911 | 5,184 | 2,424 | 22,649 | 1.5,984 | 5,391 | 1,274 |
| 1961. | 47,597 | 32,980 | 10,919 | 3,698 3,802 3,903 | 24,948 25,686 | 177,310 | 5,880 | 2,496 | 23,299 | 16,286 | 5,707 | 1,306 |
| 1962 | 48,985 | 33,596 | 11, 587 | 3,602 3,903 | 25,686 | 17,627 | 6,208 | 2,566 | 23,932 | 16,606 | 5,989 | 1,337 |
| 1963. | 50,333 | 34,233 | 12,197 | 3,903 4,077 | 26,401 27,033 | 17\%,934 | 6,208 | 2,670 | 24,467 | 16,903 | 6,157 | 1,407 |
| 1964. | 51,500 | 34,837 | 12,586 | 4,077 | 27,033 | 17,934 | 6,429 |  |  | 17,175 | 6,209 | 1,517 |
| 1965. | 52,488 | 35,402 | 12,711 | 4,375 | 27,587 | 18,227 18,500 | 6,502 | 2,858 3,035 | 24,337 | 17,4,37 | 6,316 | 1,584 |
| 1966. | 53,471 | 35,937 | 12,915 | 4,619 | $28,13 \%$ 28,658 | 18,500 | 6,599 6,739 | 3,376 | 25,763 | 17,565 | 6,455 | 1,643 |
| 1967. | 54,421 | 36,408 | 13,194 | 4,819 | 28,658 29,163 | 18,743 | 6,739 6,908 | 3,287 | 26,158 | 17,867 | 6,611 | 1,680 |
| 1968. | 55,321 | 36,835 | 13,519 | 4,967 5,109 | 29,163 29,689 | 18,234 | 7,064 | 3,391 | 26,592 | 18,218 | 6,756 | 9,718 |
| 1959. | 56,281 | 37,352 | 13,820 | 5,109 | 29,689 | 19,234 |  |  | 27,038 | 18,386 | 6,897 | 1,755 |
| 1970. | 57,286 | 37,915 | 14, 110 | 5,261 | 30,248 | 19,529 19,821 | 7,213 7,360 | 3,506 | 27,491 | 18,658 | 7,035 | 1,798 |
| 1971. | 58,298 | 38,479 | 14, 495 | 5,424 5 5766 | 30,807 31,364 | 19, 15.5 | 7,476 | 3,731 | 27,958 | 18,974 | 7,139 | 1,845 |
| 1972. | 59,322 | 39,131 | 14,615 | 5,576 5,778 | 31,364 31,950 | 20,553 | 7,564 | 3,833 | 28,445 | 19,345 | 7,215 | 1,885 |
| 1973. | 60,395 | 39,698 | 14,779 | 5,778 5,875 | 31,950 | 21,000 | 7,640 | 3,945 | 28,979 | 19,764 | 7,285 | 1,930 |
| 1974. | 61,564 | 40,764 | 14,925 | 5,875 | 32,582 | 21,00 | 7,703 |  |  | 20,248 | 7,339 | 1,972 |
| 1975. | 62,834 | 41,764 | 15,042 | 6,028 | 33,275 | 21,516 22,090 | 7,703 7,772 | 4,056 | 30,203 | 20,794 | 7,406 | 2,003 |
| 1976........... | 64,216 | 42,8844 | 15,178 | 6,154 | 34, 34,785 | 22,0904 | 7,772 7,870 | 4,211 | 30,902 | 21,376 | 7,498 | 2,028 |
| 1977. | 65,687 | 44,080 | 15,368 | 6,239 6,330 | 34,785 36,609 | 22,734 | 8,022 | 4,279 | 31,649 | 21,955 | 7,642 | 2,052 |
| 1978. | 68,258 | 46,264 | 15,664 | 6,330 | 36,609 36,524 | 24,309 | 8,022 | 4, 341 | 32,461 | 22,5777 | 7,809 | 2,075 |
| 1979. | 68,985 | 46,567 | 16,002 | 6,416 6,507 | 36,524 37,494 | 24,695 | 8,389 | 4,410 | 33,334 | 23,241 | 7,996 | 2,097 |
| 1980. | 70, 828 | 47,936 | 16, 385 | 6,507 | 37,494 | 24,695 | 8,309 | 4,4.0 |  |  |  |  |
| SERIES III-A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,1.84 | 2,339 | 22,025 | 15,730 | 5,065 | 1,221 |
| 1900 (eatimate). | 46,259 | 32,441 | 10,249 | 3,570 3,938 | 24,234 | 17,053 | 5,607 | 2,572 | 22,850 | 16,047 | 5,437 | 1,366 |
| 1961. | 48,082 | 33,100 | 11, 04.4 | 3,938 4,270 | 25,232 26,235 | 17,416 | 6,036 | 2,783 | 23,686 | 16,393 | 5,806 | 1,407 |
| 1962. | 49,921 | 33,809 | 11, 842 | 4,270 4 4,579 | 26,235 27,270 | 17,416 | 6,422 | 2,982 | 24,472 | 16,737 | 6,146 | 1,589. |
| 1963. | 51,642 | 34,503 | 12,568 | $4,571$. 4,976 | 27,170 27,994 | 17,706 | 6,422 6,692 | 3,210 | 25,108 | 17,054 | 6,348 | 1,706 |
| 1964. | 53,102 | 35,146 | 13,040 | 4,916 | 27,994 | 18,092 | 6,692 6,800 | 3,210 | 25,642 | 17, 346 | 6,426 | 1,870 |
| 1965. | 54,360 | 35,755 | 13,226 | 5,379 | 28,718 | 18,409 18,627 | 6,800 6,929 | 3,509 3,795 | 25,642 26,113 | 17,553 | 6,555 | 2,005 |
| 1966. | 55, 464 | 36,180 | 13,484 | 5,800 | 29,351 | 18,627 18,760 | 6,929 7,099 | 4,045 | 26,506 | 17,668 | 6,718 | 2,120 |
| 1967. | 56,410 | 36,428 | 13,817 | 6,165 | 29,904 | 18,703 |  | 4,251 | 26,842 | 17,736 | 6,900 | 2,206 |
| 1968. | 57,225 | 36,570 | 14,198 | 6,457 | 30,383 30,848 | 18,834 18,916 | 7,298 7,484 | 4, 4,448 | 27,160 | 17,804 | 7,067 | 2,289 |
| 1969. | 58,008 | 36,720 | 14,551 | 6,7737 | 30,848 | 18,916 | 7,404 |  |  | 17,849 | 7,232 | 2,373 |
| 1970. | 58,739 | 36,825 | 14, 894 | 7,020 | 31,285 | 18,976 18,993 | 7,602 7,835 | 4,647 4,868 | $27,4,703$ <br> 27,703 | 17,857 | 7,388 | 2,458 |
| 1971. | 59,399 | 36,850 | 15,223 | 7,326 | 31,696 32,040 | 18,993 19,015 | 7,974 | 4,051 | 27,921. | 17,866 | 7,512 | 2,543 |
| 1972. | 59,961 | 36,881 | 15,486 | 7,594 7 784 | 32,040 32,358 | 19,015 | 7,974 8,077 | 5,220 | 28,126 | 17,905 | 7,600 | 2,621 |
| 1973. | 60,484 | 36,966 | 15,677 | 7,841 | 32,358 | 19,152 | 8,157 | 5,396 | 28, 340 | 17,987 | 7,660 | 2,693 |
| 1974. | 61,045 | 37,139 | 15,817 | 8,089 | 32,705 | 19,152 | 8,157 | 5,567 | 28,582 | 18,192 | 7,632 | 2.758 |
| 1975. | 61,659 | 37,558 | 15,776 | 8,325 | 33,077 | $\begin{array}{r}19,366 \\ 19 \\ \hline 1973\end{array}$ | 8,144 8,096 | 5,767 | 28,876 | 18,493 | 7,578 | 2,805 |
| 1976. | 62,352 | 38,266 | 15,674 | 8,512 | 33,476 33,873 | 19,673 20,052 | 8,096 8,038 | 5,783 | 29,214 | 18,856 | 7,516 | 2,842 |
| 1977. | 63,087 | 38,908 | 15,554 | 8,625 | 33,873 34,356 34 | 20,478 | 8,014 | 5,864 | 29,620 | 19,257 | 7,495 | 2,868 |
| 1978. | 63,976 | 39,735 | 15,509 | 8,732 8,786 | 34,356 <br> 34,924 | 20,478 20,972 | 8,037 | 5,915 | 30,120 | 19,723 | 7,526 | 2,871 |
| 1979 | 65,044 | 40,695 | 15,563 | 8,786 | 34,924 35,583 | 21,538 | 8,094 | 5,951 | 30,707 | 20,259 | 7,584 | 2,864 |
| 198 | 66,290 | 42,797 | 15,678 | 8,815 | 32,.8.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1. - PROJECTIONS OF SCHOOL, ENROLEMENT FOR THE GTVILIAN NONINSTTTUTIONAI FOPTLATION 5 TO 3/ YTARS OLD, BY LEveL or bohool and Sex: 1960 to 2980--COn.
(In thousands. As of October i. See text for assumptions underlying aach series)

| Year | Both sexes |  |  |  | Male |  |  |  | Fomale |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total entolled. | Elementary school or kinder. garteri | High school. | College | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { enroliled } \end{aligned}$ | Elementary school or kinder... garten | Hen school. | CoLlege | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { enrolled } \end{aligned}$ | Elementary echool or kinder garteh | $\begin{gathered} \text { High } \\ \text { school. } \end{gathered}$ | college |
| SEREES III-G |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 (estimate). | 46,259 | 32,441 | 10,249 | 3,570 | 24,234 | 16,711. | 5,164 | 2,339 | 22,025 | 15,730 | 5,065 | 1,221 |
| 1961. | 47,597 | 32,980 | 10,919 | 3,698 | 24,948 | 16,996 | 5,528 | 2,424 | 22,649 | 15,984 | 5,391. | 1,274 |
| 1962. | 48,985 | 33,596 | 11,587 | 3,802 | 25,686 | 27,310 | 5,680 | 2,496 | 23,299 | 16,286 | 5,707 | 1,306 |
| 1963. | 50,333 | 34,233 | 12,197 | 3,903 | 25,401 | 17,627 | 6,208 | 2,566 | 23,932 | 16,606 | 5,989 | 1,337 |
| 1964. | 51,500 | 34,837 | 12,586 | 4,077 | 27,033 | , 17,934 | 6,429 | 2,670 | 24,467 | 1.6,903 | 6,157 | 1,407 |
| 1965. | 52,408 | 35,402 | 12,711 | 4,375 | 27,587 | 18,227 | 6,502 | 2,858 | 24,901 | 17,175 | 6,209 | 1,527 |
| 1966. | 53,341 | 35,807 | 12,915 | 4,619 | 28,068 | 18,434 | 6,599 | 3,035 | 25,273 | 17,373 | 6,316 | 1,5864 |
| 1967. | 54,042 | 36,029 | 1,3,194 | 4,819 | 28,469 | 18,554 | 6,739 | 3,176 | 25,573 | 17,475 | 6,455 | 1,643 |
| 1968. | 54,630 | 36,144 | 13,51.9 | 4,967 | 28,809 | 18,614 | 6,908 | 3,287 | 25,821 | 27,530 | 6,611 | 1.,680 |
| 1969. | 55,200 | 36,271 | 13,820 | 5,109 | 29,1.40 | 18,685 | 7,064 | 3,391 | 26,060 | 27,586 | 6,756 | 1,718 |
| 1970. | 55,731. | 36,360 | 14,110 | 5,261 | 29,458 | 18,739 | 7,21.3 | 3,506 | 26,273 | 17,621. | 6,897 | 1,755 |
| 1971. | $56,1.83$ | 36,364 | 14,395 | 5,424 | 29,730 | 18,744 | 7,360 | 3,626 | 26,453 | 17,620 | 7,035 | 1. 798 |
| 1972. | 56,570 | 36,379 | 14,615 | 5,576 | 29,964 | 18,757 | 7,476 | 3,731 | 26,605 | 17,622 | 7,139 | 1,845 |
| 1973. | 56,944 | 36,447 | 14,779 | 5,718 | 30,189 | 18,792 | 7,564 | 3,833 | 26,755 | 17,655 | 7,215 | 1,885 |
| 2974. | 57,366 | 36,601 | 14,890 | 5,875 | 30,44.3 | 18,873 | 7,625 | 3,94.5 | 26,923 | 17.728 | 7,265 | 1,930 |
| 1975. | 57,867 | 37,001 | 14,838 | 6,028 | 30,740 | 19,078 | 7,605 | 4,056 | 27,127 | 17,923 | 7,232 | 1,972 |
| 1976. | 58,471 | 37,588 | 14,729 | 6,154 | 31,079 | 19,374 | 7,554 | 4,253 | 27,392 | 18,214 | 7,175 | 2,003 |
| 1977. | 59,169 | 38,318 | 14,614 | 6,237 | 31,454 | 19,747 | 7,498 | 4,209 | 27,715 | 18,572 | 7,116 | 2,028 |
| 1978. | 60,009 | 39,119 | 14,584 | 6,306 | 31,907 | 20,160 | 7,482 | 4,265 | 28,102 | 18,959 | 7,102 | 2,041 |
| 1979. | 67,036 | 40,063 | 14,64,3 | 6,330 | 32,444 | 20,644 | 7,507 | 4,293 | 28,592 | 19,419 | 7,136 | 2,037 |
| 1980. | 62,245 | 41,151 | 14,752 | 6,342 | 33,078 | 21,203 | 7,562 | 4,31.3 | 29,16? | 19,948 | 7,190 | 2,029 |

Table 2.--PROJECTIONS OF SCHOOL ENROLIMENT FOR THE OTVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATYON 5 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY LEUEL OR SOHOOL, AGE, AND SEX: 1965, 1970, 1975, AND 1980
(In thousonds. As of October 1. See text for, assumptions underlytng eech series)

| Date and age | Both sexes |  |  |  | Male |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Totei envolied | Elementary school or idndergarten | $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { school } \end{aligned}$ | College | Total enrolled | Elementary school or kindergarten | High school | College | Totai. enrolled | Elementary school or kindergerten | High school | College |
| $2960 \text { (Eatimate) }$ <br> Total, 5 to 34 years... | 46,259 | 32,441 | 10,249 | 3,570 | 24,234 | 16,721 | 5,184 | 2,339 | 22,025 | 15,730 | 5,065 | 1,231 |
|  | 6,438 | 6,438 | -. | $\ldots$ | 3,292 | 3,292 | $\ldots$ | -. | 3,146 | 3,146 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 7 to 13 years............... | 25,621 | 24,996 | 625 | $\cdots$ | 13,074 | 12,780 | 294 | . $\cdot$ | 12,547 | 12,216 | 331 |  |
| 14 to 17 years. | 10,242 | 999 | 9,021 | 222 | 5,248 | 635 | 4,514 | 99 | 4,994 | 364 | 4,507. | 123 |
| 18 to 24 years............. | 3,167 | 6 | 563 | 2,598 | 1,999 | 4 | 347 | 1,648 | 1,168 | 2 | 216 | 950 |
| 18 to 21 years........... | 2,634 | 6 | 539 | 2,089 | 1,580 | 4 | 339 | 1,237 | 1,054 | 2 | 200 | 852 |
| 22 to 24 years........... | 533 | $\ldots$ | 24 | 509 | 419 | . . | 8 | 411 | 21.4 |  | 16 | 98 |
| 25 to 34 years. . . . . . . . . . . | 792 | 2 | 40 | 750 | 621 | . $\cdot$ | 29 | 592 | 1.71 | 2 | 11. | 1.56 |
| SERTES II-A. | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1965 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 5 to 34 years... | 54,360 | 35, 2755 | 13,226 | 5,379 | 28,718 | 18,409 | 6,800 | 3,509 | 25,642 | 17,346 | 6,426 | 1,870 |
| 5 and 6 years............. | 6,997 | 6,997 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,559 | 3,559 |  | $\ldots$ | 3,438 | 3,438 |  | ; . |
| 7 to 13 years. . . . . . . . . . . | 28,062 | 27,428 | 634 |  | 14, 311 | 3.4,015 | 296 |  | 13,751 | 13,41.3 | 338 |  |
| 14 to 27 years. | 13,206 | 1,309 | 11,609 | 288 | 6,838 | 824 | 5,885 | 129 | 6,368 | 485 | 5,724 | 159 |
| 18 to 24 years............ | 4,950 | 15 | 885 | 4,050 | 3,132 | 9 | 562 | 2,561 | 1,818 | 6 | 323 | 1,489 |
| 38 to 21 years............ | 4,076 | 12 | 837 | 3,227 | 2,463 | 7 | 532 | 1,924 | 3,613 | 5 | 305 | 1,303 |
| 22 to 24 years. .......... | 8774 | 3 | 48 | 823 | 669 | 2 | 30 | 637 | 205 | 1 | 18 | 186 |
| 25 to 34 years............. | 1,245 | 6. | 98 | 1,041 | 878 | 2 | 57 | 819 | 267 | 4 | 41 | 222 |
| 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel, 5 to 34 yeaxs... | 60,344 | 39,430 | 14,894 | 7,020 | 32,105 | 19,796 | 7,662 | 4,647 | 28,239 | 18,634 | 7,232 | 2,373 |
| 5 and 6 years.............. | 7,799 | 7,799 |  | ... | 3,971 | 3,971 | . | $\cdots$ | 3,828 | 3,828 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 to 13 years.............. | 29,848 | 29,142 | 706 | . | 15,219 | 14,890 | 329 |  | 14,629 | 14,252 | 377 |  |
| 14 to 17 years............. | 14,832 | 1,463 | 13,046 | 323 | 7,682 | 921 | 6,616 | 145 | 7,150 | 542 | 6,430 | 178 |
| 18 to 24. years.............. | 6,358 | 18 | 1,014 | 5,326 | 4,075 | 11 | 642 | 3,422 | 2,283 | 7 | 372 | 1,904 |
| 18 to 27. years.......... . | 5,086 | 14 | 944 | 4,128 | 3,203 | 8 | 599 | 2,496 | 1,983 | 6 | 345 | 1,632 |
| 22 to 24 years........... | 1,272 | 4 | 70 | 1,198 | . 972 | 3 | 43 | 926 | 300 | 1 | 27 | 272 |
| 25 to 34 years............. | 1,507 | 8 | 128 | 1,372 | 1,158 | 3 | 75 | 1,080 | 349 | 5 | 53 | 291 |

(In thousands. As of October 1. See text for assumptions underlying each series)


Table 2. - -PROUECTIONS OF SCHOOL ENROLIMENT FOR THE CIVILTAN NONINSTTTUTTONAL POPULATYON 5 TO 34 YBARS OLD, BY LEVEL or SChOOL, ACE, AND SEX: 1965,1970 , 1975, AND 1980--Con.
(In thousands. As of October 1. See text for assumptions underlying each series)


Table 2. --protections of somol mnoliment for the civilian noninstitutional pofulation 5 to 34 Years old, by levei of school, ACE, AND SEX: 1965, 1970, 1975, AND 1980.-Con.
(In thousands. As of October 1. See text for assumptions underlying each series)


Table 2. - PROJECTIONS OF SOHOOL ENROLIMENE FOR THE GIVILTAN NONINSTITUTMONAL POPULATION 5 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY LEVEL OF SOHOOL,
(In thousands. As of Detober 1. See text for assumptions underlying each serfes)



[^0]:    * In addition to the members of the staff of the Social Statistics Branch and Population Estimates and Projections Branch cited on the cover page, Meyer Zitter, formerly of the Population Estimates and Projections Branch, participated in the planning and preparation of the report.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Rough computations suggest that, if the census population counts by age and sex had been used, enroliment in 1960 would differ from the figures from the Current Population Survey shown in this report by the following percentages: Total, ages 5 to $34,-1.2$ percent; ages 5 to 13 , -2.4 percent; ages 14 to 17, -0.5 percent; ages 18 to 24 , -1.5 percent; and ages 25 to 34 , to. 2 percent. The effect on the enrollment projections has not been ascertained.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ The enrollment projections for various years in the early 1960's have been adjusted to compensate for silght inconsistencies between the profections for 1960 based on 1957-59 average enrollment data and the estimates for 1960 ures became current Population Survey. The latter figures became available too late to be used in the preparation of most of the profections shown in this report.

