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## POPULATION ESTIMATES



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### FORECASTS OF POPULATION AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE UNITED STATES: 1948 TO 1960\*

(This report includes revised forecasts of population for July 1, 1948 to 1955, which supplement the figures published in: Bureau of the Census, Forecasts of the Population of the United States, 1945-1975, Government Printing Office, 1947)

Enrollment in our elementary and high schools is expected to increase steadily until about 1958, when more than 34 million children will be enrolled, according to forecasts reported today by J. C. Capt, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. In 1958, 1959, and 1960, the Nation's public and private schools will have to accommodate about 10 million more children (almost 40 percent more) than were enrolled in 1947. Peak enrollment in elementary schools is expected in 1957, when the number enrolled in grades 1 through 8 will reach about 26½ million, exceeding the 1947 enrollment by more than 8 million children, or almost 46 percent. High school enrollment is expected to decline slightly until 1951 and then to increase rapidly, reaching over 8 million by 1960. The 1960 high school enrollment will be greater than the 1947 enrollment by almost 2 million students, or 29 percent. These changes in the number of children enrolled in school will result primarily from expected large increases in the population of school age, although expected increases in the proportion of the school age population that attends school will also play a part.

The total population of the United States is also expected to rise, but not at so rapid a rate as the population of school age. By July 1, 1955, the total population will number about 155½ million; it is expected to increase to about 160 million by July 1, 1960. Next in importance to the increase in the school age population will be the increase in the number of the aged. The school age population, roughly 5 to

17 years old, is expected to increase by about 27 percent, and the aged (that is, those 65 years old and over) will increase by about 19 percent between 1947 and 1955. The long-time trend of increase in the median age of the population is expected to persist, so that by 1955 half the population will be at least 30.7 years of age. On April 1, 1940, the date of the last census, the median age of the population was only 29.0 years.

#### POPULATION CHANGES, 1947 TO 1955

##### Total Population

Forecasts of the population of the United States for July 1, 1955, indicate that it would number between 154,669,000 and 155,745,000, depending on what net addition to the population will result from migration to and from foreign countries after July 1, 1947. The smaller forecast is based on the unlikely assumption that there will be no net foreign immigration whatsoever during this 8-year period; the larger figure includes an allowance for a net immigration of one million persons during the period. Forecasts assuming no net immigration are provided for comparison with forecasts containing an allowance for immigration, so that the effect of immigration on the size and composition of our future population may be estimated. The difference between the two forecasts cited above, approximately 1,076,000, represents the survivors on July 1, 1955, of the million persons assumed to be added to the population as a result of migration, and also the survivors of

\* The forecasts of school enrollment by grade presented in this report were prepared at the request of the American Parents Committee.

their offspring. The effect of a net immigration twice as great as that allowed for here may be estimated by doubling this difference. The forecasts which incorporate an immigration allowance appear in table 1; those with no allowance for immigration are shown in table 2.

According to the higher and more realistic forecast, the population will increase by about 8.1 percent between 1947 and 1955, or at an average annual rate of 1.0 percent. According to the forecast for 1955 which makes no allowance for immigration, the average annual rate of growth between 1947 and 1955 will be about 0.9 percent, only slightly less than the annual rate if the allowance for one million net immigration is made. The higher rate of increase is roughly midway between the average annual rates of 0.7 percent between 1930 and 1940 and 1.3 percent between 1940 and 1947. The higher forecast for 1955 thus indicates an average annual rate of population growth between 1947 and 1955 intermediate between that of the depression thirties and that of the prosperous war and early postwar forties. It does not, however, indicate how, if at all, the rate of population growth is expected to vary from year to year during the period. The annual forecasts in table 1 show that the growth rate will decline from 1.5 percent during 1947-1948 to 0.6 percent during 1954-1955.

If no allowance is made for immigration in the years to come, the white population is expected to grow to 137,655,000 persons by July, 1955, whereas the foreign-born white population will have declined to only about 7,800,000. In 1940 there were about 11,400,000 foreign-born white persons in the United States. It is virtually certain that the number in this group will decline considerably in the future; only a volume of immigration several times the one million assumed here can prevent such a decline.

#### Age Composition

Expected changes in the age structure of the population in the next several years may be in many ways more meaningful than changes in the total population. Changes in age composition are bound to have important social and economic implications. They will result in changes in school enrollment that will tax the resources of many communities, affect the size and composition of the country's labor supply, influence the demand for various types of consumer goods and services, affect the number of males available for military service, and the like. For example, population declines are virtually certain to occur in the next decade in just those ages at which responsibility for military service

is greatest, and at which people usually enter the labor force, marry, and establish families. The rapid growth of the aged population will most likely increase national concern for the problems relating to the support of this group and augment the demand for goods used primarily by older persons. Expected changes in school enrollment and their implications are discussed in some detail below.

Broad age patterns.--Forecasts of the population under 10 years of age in 1955 are largely dependent on what is assumed about the level of the birth rate after 1948. If the birth rate drops after 1948 to the extent anticipated by these forecasts, the population under 5 years of age will decline by about 2,449,000, or 17 percent, between 1947 and 1955. On the other hand, an increase of about 4,246,000, or 35 percent over the 1947 population, is expected in the 5-to-9-year age group, primarily as a result of the excess of births expected in the period 1945-1950 over those in the prewar period 1937-1942. Persons 5 to 9 years of age in 1955 will have been born in the years 1945-1950, whereas persons 5 to 9 years of age in 1947 were born in the years 1937-1942. The net effect of changes in these two groups will be an increase of 1,797,000, or 7 percent, in the number of children under 10 years old.

For the population in the age groups representing largely the survivors of persons born before July 1, 1947 (i.e., the population 5 years of age or older on July 1, 1950, the population 10 years of age or older on July 1, 1955, and so on), future changes by age may be established with greater accuracy. The current population can be estimated quite accurately, and the only prospective changes that need be accounted for are those resulting from the relatively minor factors of death and net immigration. Changes in the population 10 years old and over (assuming one million net immigration), between 1947 and 1955, are expected to range from a decline of 1,360,000, or 11 percent of the 1947 population, for the age group 20 to 24 years, to an increase of 3,246,000, or 30 percent, for the population 10 to 14 years old. The age group 15 to 19 years will include somewhat more people in 1955 than in 1947, whereas the group 25 to 29 years of age will include slightly fewer. Persons 15 to 29 years old in 1955 represent primarily survivors of births during the late twenties and the depression decade of the thirties; persons 15 to 29 years of age in 1947 represent primarily survivors of persons born in the years 1917-1932. The expected decline in the number of persons in this age range between 1947 and 1955 reflects the

fact that births were considerably less numerous in the period 1932-1940 than in the period 1917-1925.

The population 30 years old and over is expected to increase substantially during the period 1947-1955, the older age groups growing more rapidly than the younger. According to the forecasts, the population in the age groups between 30 and 59 years will grow at rates varying from 7.5 percent to 10.6 percent, depending on the age group. Among age groups including persons 60 years old and over, however, no group will increase by less than 15 percent, and one group will grow by as much as 23 percent.

Not only are the aged expected to become more numerous, but they will constitute a greater proportion of the total population than ever before. As recently as 1930, only 5.4 percent of the population consisted of persons 65 years old and over. By 1940, such persons comprised 6.8 percent of the population. It is expected that by 1955 they will amount to about 8.1 percent of the total population.

Changes in the composition of the population by age between 1947 and 1955 are illustrated in the chart on page 11.

Median age.--As a result of these differential rates of change by age, the median age (i.e., the age which divides the population into two equal groups, one-half being older and one-half younger than the median) is expected to rise from 29.8 years in 1947 to 30.7 years in 1955 (assuming one million net immigration). This gain is expected to occur despite the high birth rates which have been prevailing since July, 1947, the base date for these forecasts; it reflects the long-time trend toward lower fertility and increasing longevity. The median age of the population in 1955 will be nearly twice as great as it was in 1800, and more than a third greater than it was in 1900.

The median age of females will increase about three times as rapidly as that of males between 1947 and 1955. It is anticipated that in 1955 half of the women in our population will be over 31.4 years of age and half of the men will be over 29.8 years of age; the corresponding figures in 1947 were 30.1 and 29.4, respectively.

Changes by single years of age.--Changes in the population by single years of age are of importance for many purposes. For example, the number of children entering school in a given year is closely associated with the number of persons 6 years old; persons 18 years of age are currently the subject of special legislation in connection with selective service. Single-year-of-age data are also valuable in estimating the

number of persons newly eligible to vote, the number expected to enter the labor force in a given year, and the like.

Changes between 1947 and 1955 in the size of the population by single years of age frequently have an even wider range than that shown by figures for 5-year age groups. According to the figures in table 3, which presents forecasts of the population under 25 years of age by single years of age for July 1 of each year, 1948 to 1955 (assuming no migration), the most extreme change will occur in the population 8 years of age, for which the increase is expected to be about 1½ million, or 64 percent. Changes in the population at any single year of age between two dates are dependent primarily on the relative number of births occurring in the two corresponding past 12-month periods. The population aged 8 in 1955 comprises the survivors of the very large group of postwar births occurring between July 1, 1946, and July 1, 1947; the population aged 8 in 1947 comprises the survivors of the relatively small number of persons born between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1939.

Because of past and expected annual variations in the number of births, the population in any single year of age may fluctuate radically from year to year. As may be seen in table 3, the population aged 8 is expected to be about the same in 1948 as in 1947, 31 percent higher in 1951 than in 1947, 18 percent higher in 1954, and 64 percent higher in 1955.

Changes in the population under 25 years of age, by single years of age, for males and for females separately, between 1947 and 1955, are quite similar. The basic population forecasts are given in table 4.

Effect of immigration on age structure.--The allowance made of 1,000,000 net immigration between 1947 and 1955 will tend to raise the population in each age group to some extent, but will not affect the age distribution appreciably. Because the effect of net immigration is most concentrated in the population 20 to 34 years of age, differences between the forecasts of population with an allowance for immigration and forecasts without an allowance for immigration are most pronounced in these ages. Even so, the two forecasts of the population 20 to 34 years of age in 1955 given here differ by only 2 percent.

#### Sex Composition

Changes in age distribution will be accompanied by changes in the sex ratio; that is, the number of males per 100 females. According to the estimates and forecasts in table 1, there

will be 98.7 males per 100 females in 1955 (98.6 if no allowance is made for immigration), as compared with 99.3 males per 100 females in 1947. In 1947 the estimated number of females exceeded the estimated number of males by 525,000; by 1955 the excess of females is expected to be nearly twice as great, about 1,004,000. However, the excess of females will be confined to the population 30 years old and over. The forecasts with an allowance for immigration indicate a deficit of about 2,475,000 males in this age range; for the population under 30 years of age there is expected to be about 1,471,000 more males than females. The excess of females over males in the older age groups is attributable, in large part, to more favorable mortality rates for women. Unless mortality rates for men and women approach equality, it is not likely that the preponderance of females in our population will disappear.

Although small differences in the number of males and females are of little social or economic importance, it is interesting to note that in 1955 (according to the forecasts allowing one million net immigration) the expected number of males 20 to 25 years of age, the ages at which most men marry for the first time, will exceed the number of females 18 to 23 years of age, the ages at which most women marry for the first time, by about 275,000. According to our estimates for 1947, the corresponding excess of males was then only about 100,000.

In general, the proportion of males is expected to rise substantially between 1947 and 1955 in the age groups under 35 years and to decline at all older ages. Furthermore, the next several years are likely to witness a rapid increase in the number of elderly women, especially widows, in our population--a fact of some importance in planning for institutional and housing facilities and for aid to the dependent aged.

#### TRENDS IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, 1947 TO 1960

##### Elementary School

Total enrollment.--Since practically all children in the United States now get some schooling, usually entering the educational system between their fifth and seventh birthdays, there is a fairly obvious correspondence between the number of children entering our elementary schools and the number of births 5 to 7 years earlier. Thus, our elementary schools are already experiencing the effect of the large numbers of births in 1941 and 1942. The survivors of these births, however, constitute only a small fraction of the total elementary enrollment, most of the pupils having been born

earlier, during the thirties, when the annual number of births was appreciably lower than in 1941 or 1942. Whether or not the total enrollment in elementary school will increase is influenced as much by the number graduating or otherwise leaving school as by the number entering school. At present, total elementary enrollment is rising, a situation foreshadowed by the relatively larger annual numbers of births during the early forties than during the depression thirties. The forecasts for April<sup>1</sup> of each year, 1948 to 1960, given in table 5, indicate that after 1948 there will be an annual increase in the number of persons enrolled in elementary school until a peak enrollment of 26,594,000 pupils in grades 1 through 8 is reached in 1957. After that, the total number enrolled is expected to decline gradually.

It should be noted that for many communities relative annual numbers of births will not alone determine whether, and to what extent, elementary school enrollment will increase or decrease. Internal migration may, in some instances, swell school enrollments even more than do differences in the annual number of births, and, in other instances, deplete school enrollments that would otherwise have taxed severely the resources of the community. The figures for the United States as a whole do not necessarily indicate what the situation will be in a particular place unless it is possible to make some realistic allowance for the effect of internal migration on enrollment.

Since many elementary schools are already overcrowded by enrollments reflecting the large number of births in the early war years, internal migration, or both, it is important to note that by 1957, according to these forecasts, elementary enrollment will be about 46 percent greater than in 1947. Thus, even schools with facilities adequate to take care of all new enrollees in 1947 may very likely require a program of continuous expansion up to 1957.

It is evident from table 5, however, that, nationally, the required expansion of school facilities will not be the same for all grades at the same time. As children born in years when births were relatively numerous reach school age and progress through the grades, each grade in turn will bear the brunt of their numbers. School construction programs should, therefore, be concerned not merely with creating additional seats but with providing flexible accommodations that may be used for one grade or another as the need arises.

<sup>1</sup> In general, enrollment may be expected to be somewhat smaller in April than at the start of the school year.

Enrollment by grade.--Between 1948 and 1949 there will be a sharp increase in the enrollment in the first grade, which will in 1949 be about 16 percent higher than in 1947, and about 11 percent above 1948.<sup>2</sup> In the actual number of pupils this means that the schools will have about 400,000 more "first-graders" in 1949 than in 1948 and over one-half million more than in 1947. Most of these children were born in 1941 and 1942, a period when the birth rate mounted rapidly after having gradually risen from the low rates of the early thirties.

A similar and still more striking increase is expected to occur between 1952 and 1953. In the latter year first-grade enrollments will be over 15 percent higher than those in 1952 and about 34 percent higher than in 1947. Elementary schools will be forced to accommodate 600,000 more first-grade pupils in 1953 than in the previous year and about 1.2 million more than in 1947. First-grade enrollment will continue to increase until 1955, when, as a result of the postwar boom in births during 1947 and 1948, a peak in the number of persons in the first grade will be reached. If the annual number of births declines steadily after 1948, as is assumed here, first-grade enrollments will diminish from 1956 to 1960. As a result of the annual variations in births to date, the Nation's schools will have to absorb an increasing number of "first-graders" in the next several years which, in 1948, will exceed the number in 1947 by only 4 percent, but which, by 1955, will be 43 percent greater than in 1947.

Since a large majority of students spend only one year in a grade, the changes in the number of first-grade children mentioned above will cause changes in the number in the next higher grade in the year following. These peaks in school enrollment will affect the school situation during the entire period the group remains of school age. Thus, the sharp increase in the number of first-grade enrollments in 1949 will ultimately result in an eighth-grade enrollment in 1956 which will be 11 percent over that of 1955 and 37 percent over that of 1947. Similarly, as the sharply increased first-grade enrollment of 1953 reaches the eighth grade in 1960, enrollment in that grade will be 17 percent greater than in 1959 and 65 percent over 1947. Thus, for every three eighth-grade seats needed now, five will be needed in 1960.

<sup>2</sup> The figures for first-grade enrollments include not only those children enrolled for the first time, but also those who were retarded from the previous year. Although this is true for other grades as well, the proportion of "repeaters" is much greater in the first grade than in any other. This is reflected in table 5 by the sharp drop in enrollment between the first and second grades.

### High School

Total enrollment.--High schools will not begin to feel the full impact of the increased enrollments that will have been felt earlier in elementary schools until after 1956, when the large group of children who were born after 1940 reach high school age. In the period following 1956 the increase in high school enrollments will parallel the upward trend forecast for the elementary schools in earlier years.

Total high school enrollments in 1948 are indicated as slightly higher than in 1947 but are expected to decrease subsequently, remaining below the 1947 level until 1955. During the following five years, there will be a steady rise in the number of high school students; and by 1960 it is expected that over 8.1 million persons, or almost 30 percent more than in 1947, will be enrolled.

Enrollment by grade.--The forecasts indicate that the peak in the number of enrollees in the first year of high school will be reached in 1959, when there will be 2,350,000 first-year students, about 450,000, or 23 percent, more than in 1947.<sup>3</sup> It may be noted that the 1949 forecast for first-year high school enrollment is 180,000, or 9 percent, less than the 1947 enrollment. After 1949, however, it is expected that first-year enrollment will increase annually through 1959.<sup>4</sup>

The variations in first-year enrollment are paralleled three years later in fourth-year enrollment. By 1960 the enrollment in the last year of high school will be almost 600,000, or nearly 50 percent, greater than in 1947. Thus, the facilities available for every two students in 1947 fourth-year high school classes will have to be expanded to accommodate three students by 1960.

### Factors Affecting School Enrollment Trends

Although the changes in both elementary and high school enrollments are largely attributable to fluctuations in the birth rate, there are

<sup>3</sup> The enrollment in the first year of high school comprises pupils who completed the eighth grade of elementary school in systems having eight grades and also pupils who completed the seventh grade in schools having only seven elementary grades. As a result, the forecasts of first-year high school enrollment are higher than the forecasts of eighth-grade elementary school enrollment for the preceding year.

<sup>4</sup> From the forecasts of enrollment in elementary and high school up to 1960, some inferences may be made as to high school enrollment after 1960. On this basis it is expected that first-year high school enrollment will again begin to increase after 1960 and will reach another peak in 1963. By this date those students who were enrolled in the first grade of elementary school in 1955 will have reached high school age.

other factors which are involved.<sup>5</sup> One factor of fundamental importance is the extent to which rates of enrollment by age will change. In the past two decades these rates have risen gradually and, on the whole, continuously. Compulsory attendance laws have been enacted in every State, and their strict enforcement has increased the rate of attendance among children in the ages covered. In many parts of the country and for many groups in the population, the enrollment rates for these children, especially those 7 through 13 years, will, in the future, be very close to 100 percent.

For somewhat older persons, the student aid provisions of the "GI Bill" have been responsible for dramatic increases in enrollment rates. Since the forecasts presented in this report are restricted to the population 5 to 24 years old attending elementary and high school, the major increases due to the "GI Bill"--increases in college enrollment and increases in enrollment among those 25 years old and over--are not dealt with here.

In interpreting the forecasts of enrollment presented in this report, one should bear in mind that they do not include the effects of any possible future programs of assistance to students intended to increase enrollments in elementary and high schools. If such programs are put into effect between now and 1960, they will very likely result in enrollments somewhat higher than those forecast here.

#### REVISION OF EARLIER FORECASTS OF POPULATION

This report supplements an earlier and more exhaustive report of the Bureau of the Census, Forecasts of the Population of the United States, 1945-1975 (prepared by P. K. Whelpton of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, Government Printing Office, 1947), which presented forecasts of the population by color, nativity, age, and sex, up to 1975, according to various combinations of assumptions as to the future trends of fertility, mortality, and net immigration. The more comprehensive report set forth, in addition, a detailed description of the methods and assumptions employed in making the forecasts presented there, material that will be helpful in interpreting what is said below.

Important differences between the forecasts for 1947 published in the report cited above and

<sup>5</sup> Fluctuations in the death rate and in immigration are also factors in population change. However, these may be considered of relatively minor importance insofar as their effect on the school age population of the future is concerned.

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estimates for the same date prepared later when current data became available made it desirable to revise the forecasts for the next few years, taking into account the current estimates for 1947 and altering where necessary the assumptions regarding future fertility and mortality employed in the earlier report.

The earlier forecasts are based on the Census Bureau current estimates of population for July 1, 1945, and take into account evidence of actual changes between April 1, 1940, the date of the last census, and that time. It was anticipated when the earlier forecasts were prepared that there would normally be some difference between them and subsequent current estimates of population based on reports of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration. Among other things, fluctuations in economic and social conditions could be expected to carry the actual population above or below the long-time trend from time to time, although such deviations would in part balance one another over a long period. It was not anticipated, however, that the divergence to date, almost entirely due to the very high postwar birth rate, would be as great as it has been. The "medium" forecast, assuming no net immigration after July 1, 1947, as published in Forecasts of the Population of the United States, 1945-1975 (table I), understated the total population on July 1, 1947, by about 1,847,000, or 1.3 percent of the currently estimated total.<sup>6</sup> The fact that more than two-thirds of this difference--1,258,000--falls in the age group under 5 years indicates the paramount importance of unexpectedly high fertility in accounting for the total divergence. According to the medium fertility assumptions of the earlier forecasts, 5,662,000 births were expected to occur in the 2-year period, July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1947; an estimated 6,894,000 births occurred.<sup>7</sup>

The very high birth rates of the past few years have exceeded even the high fertility assumptions used in the earlier report. Largely because of the high birth rates, the population under 5 years of age in 1947 numbered about 14,604,000 instead of the 13,346,000 earlier

<sup>6</sup> The current estimate of the total population for July 1, 1948 (146,571,000), published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 13, exceeds the earlier medium forecast for the same date by about 3,242,000, or 2.2 percent of the current estimate. Current estimates by age and sex for July 1, 1948, are now being prepared and will be published shortly. The comparisons made here, however, are based on the provisional estimates for 1947 shown in the accompanying tables and used in preparing the forecasts presented in this report.

<sup>7</sup> According to the earlier medium fertility assumptions, 8,332,000 births were expected to occur between July 1, 1945, and June 30, 1948. It now appears that about 10,594,000 births actually occurred in this period.

anticipated for this date. The difference amounted to about 9 percent of the current estimate of the population in the age group. A more rapid than expected decline in the infant mortality rate also contributed slightly to this difference. More favorable death rates than expected for the population over 5 years of age, together with a moderate net immigration (422,000 at all ages), between 1945 and 1947, helped to produce the higher than forecast population observed at these ages in 1947. Differences between the forecasts and the current estimates for the population 5 years old and over were rather small, however. They amounted to no more than 0.7 percent of the current estimate for age groups between 5 and 64 years and to about 1.3 percent for the population 65 years of age and over.

Differences of such magnitude between the previously published forecasts and the current estimates by age for July 1, 1947, clearly suggest the need for some modification in at least the fertility assumptions for the next few years. Population changes since July 1, 1947, lend further support to this conclusion.<sup>9</sup> Furthermore, the actual level of fertility at the present time so far exceeds the level projected earlier that it is highly improbable that the difference will disappear completely for some years to come. This consideration also suggests that some modification of the earlier fertility assumptions relating to the next few years is necessary. Downward modification of the medium rates of mortality set up earlier for the same period appears much less imperative. A revision of these rates would have a relatively small effect on the forecasts of survivors.

#### ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

##### Forecasts of Population

The population projections contained in this report are based on provisional estimates of the population, by sex, color, and single years of age, for July 1, 1947. These were the latest midyear estimates available at the time these forecasts were prepared. They are based on the population enumerated on April 1, 1940, and on statistics of births, deaths by age, and the movement of both aliens and citizens into and out of the country since the census date. The 1947 estimates are considered provisional because the 1947 statistics on births, deaths, and immigration were themselves provisional rather than final data. In the recent past, the divergence between provisional vital statistics and immigration data, such as those for 1947 used

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 7.

here, and the final figures has not been very great. As a result, the current population estimates for July 1, 1947, on which these forecasts are based, are not believed to be subject to any considerable revision.

Since there is a tendency in the United States as in other countries for the census returns on the number of children under 5 years of age to be incomplete, it was necessary to allow for the children not counted in 1940 before making current postcensal estimates and projecting these estimates into the future. This procedure gives current estimates and forecasts which are comparable with data from the 1940 census only if the latter are adjusted for underenumeration of children. For many purposes, however, it is desirable to compare the current postcensal estimates and forecasts with the census figures for 1940 and earlier years as enumerated. To accomplish this, it has been assumed that the same number of children under 5 years of age would not be enumerated in 1947, 1948, and 1949 as in 1940, if censuses were taken in these years. Because the estimated number of children under 5 years old is expected to rise during this period, this assumption implies that there would be a relatively more complete enumeration of children and, specifically, that the proportion of children under 5 years old that would be counted in a census would increase from 92.4 percent in 1940<sup>10</sup> to 94.4 percent in 1947, 94.6 percent in 1948, and 94.7 percent in 1949. For 1950 and later years the percentages of completeness of enumeration of children under 5 years old, by single years of age, sex, and color, were assumed to remain at the same level as in 1949.<sup>10</sup>

Since the forecasts include the survivors of persons born between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1955, it was necessary to forecast the number of births for each fiscal year (July through June) of this period. The fact that fertility rates in the last few years have been very high does not necessarily mean that they will remain as

<sup>9</sup> Determined by a special study of the Bureau of the Census. See the 1940 Population Census Report, Differential Fertility, 1940 and 1910--Standardized Fertility Rates and Reproduction Rates, Appendix A. This percentage corresponds to an absolute estimate of 863,000 children not enumerated in 1940.

<sup>10</sup> On the basis of the percentages of completeness of enumeration indicated above, two estimates of the number of children under 5 years of age are given in each population table (tables 1 to 4, inclusive). The larger numbers, given at the bottom of each table, are based on survivors of births in the appropriate years and represent, therefore, the estimated total numbers of children under 5 years of age "adjusted for census underenumeration of children under 5 years of age." The smaller numbers for children under 5, included in the body of each table, reflect the underreporting of children under 5 in the censuses of 1940 and earlier years and are designed to be comparable with data from those censuses.

high or that the medium assumptions as originally projected are inapplicable as guides for the long run. The extraordinarily high number of births in the last few years undoubtedly includes some births which were "postponed" from depression days, perhaps even more which were postponed by the absence from home of millions of men during World War II, and still others which were "borrowed" from the future in that they would ordinarily have occurred later except for the very favorable economic and psychological conditions then prevailing. Although it is impossible to predict precisely fluctuations in the business cycle, they will probably continue to occur and the less prosperous years are likely to bring with them sharp declines in the birth rate, as they have in the past. Moreover, the long-time decline in fertility, resulting in large part from the increasing tendency to plan the size of families, will most likely be resumed, although the time when this will occur and the rate of the decline are uncertain.<sup>11</sup> For these reasons it seemed desirable to allow for a fairly rapid decline in the birth rate in the next few years.

It was also considered desirable to approximate the medium rates used previously at some early date since they were designed to represent the most probable level of fertility for the long run.<sup>12</sup> To accomplish this, the annual trend of births was so projected as to link by a smooth curve the actual number of births for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1947, with the previous forecast of births for the year ending June 30, 1955, based on the medium fertility assumptions. In effect, the new projections of fertility imply a higher level of fertility in the next few years than do the medium rates used previously, but also a more rapid decline up to 1955, at which date the medium rates and the revised rates are in approximate agreement.

The number of survivors of the base population on July 1 of each year, 1948 to 1955, was computed by applying to the base population survival factors representing the proportion of the population at a given age expected to be alive one year later. Thus, the population 5 years old on July 1, 1947, was reduced by such a survival factor to forecast the population 6 years

old on July 1, 1948; the latter figure was reduced by a similar survival factor to obtain a forecast of the population 7 years old on July 1, 1949. This process was repeated until the forecasts for each year, 1948 to 1955, had been computed. Survivors of births in each 12-month period were obtained by a similar method. Survival rates for each single year of age were developed from the 5-year medium survival rates used in the earlier report and are consistent with those rates.<sup>13</sup>

Since a moderate amount of immigration will undoubtedly continue to occur in the future as in the recent past, it was deemed desirable to include a small allowance for immigration in the basic forecasts presented in this report (table 1). In this series, a net immigration of such magnitude was assumed to occur in each period, 1947-1950 and 1950-1955, that the survivors would number a half-million at the close of each period. The persons thus added to the population were assumed to have the same age-sex distribution as that used in the earlier report.<sup>14</sup> The net annual addition to the population, by age and sex, resulting from net immigration was computed by interpolation on the basis of the additions in 1950 and 1955. However, opinions may differ as to the future volume of migration; and users of these data may wish to measure the numerical effect of given amounts of migration on the size and composition of our future population. To serve this need, forecasts with no allowance for immigration are also presented (table 2).

#### Forecasts of School Enrollment

The forecasts of enrollment were prepared by projecting rates of enrollment, by age, and applying the projected rates to the forecast population (with no allowance for immigration) in each year of age. The rates of enrollment covered persons 5 to 24 years old, by single years of age, enrolled in either elementary or high school, and the population forecasts used were for the same ages.<sup>15</sup> Consequently, the computed number of persons enrolled, for all ages combined, represents the total enrollment in elementary and high school, without regard to grade.

<sup>13</sup> A description of past trends in mortality and of the medium mortality assumptions referred to above is presented on pp. 3-16 of the earlier report.

<sup>14</sup> See Forecasts of the Population of the United States, 1945-1975, chapter II, section D, pp. 35-37.

<sup>15</sup> To prepare forecasts of school enrollment for 1955 to 1960, it is necessary to have estimates of the population 5 to 24 years of age for the same years. Inasmuch as all persons in this age group would have been born by 1955, it was not necessary to forecast births between 1955 and 1960; consequently, forecasts of the total population by age for 1955 to 1960 were not prepared.

<sup>11</sup> See Forecasts of the Population of the United States, 1945-1975, chapter II, section B, pp. 23-25. See also Whelpton, P. K., "Is Family Size Increasing?", National Office of Vital Statistics, Vital Statistics--Special Reports, vol. 23, No. 16, Aug. 29, 1947, and "The Meaning of the 1947 Baby Boom," National Office of Vital Statistics, Vital Statistics--Special Reports, vol. 33, No. 1, Oct. 7, 1948.

<sup>12</sup> A description of past trends in fertility and of the medium fertility assumptions referred to above is presented on pp. 16-34 of the earlier report.

The forecasts of total enrollment were distributed by grade by first estimating the annual number of children starting school, then estimating the number of these children reaching each successive grade of school in subsequent years, and finally grouping the figures thus computed into distributions by grade for each year, 1948 to 1960. These distributions, which covered eight grades of elementary school and four years of high school, were ultimately adjusted slightly to add to the forecast total enrollment, year by year.

Enrollment rates, by age, for future years were estimated on the basis of past trends in these rates as shown by census figures and data from a sample population survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census in April, 1947. Enrollment rates for white females were first projected from 1940 to 1960, on the assumption that they would improve to the same extent that improvement took place between 1920 and 1940 in the rates for white females in several States whose 1920 enrollment rates for single years of age were approximately the same as the 1940 rates for the United States as a whole, and whose enrollment rates between 1920 and 1940 showed gradual improvement. It was reasonable to assume that a similar trend would prevail for the United States as a whole between 1940 and 1960. The rates for white females were used in this step because they were higher than the rates for the other three sex-color groups in the ages corresponding to the elementary and high school level, and because the rates for the other groups seemed to be converging upon, or "catching up" with, the white female rates.

For each single year of age the projected 1960 white female enrollment rate and the corresponding rate from the 1940 census were assumed to result from a linear trend, and estimates for each year, 1948 through 1959, were obtained by interpolation. Enrollment rates for other groups than white females were projected from 1947 to 1960 by narrowing the differences from the white female rates in accordance with the trend of those differences between 1910 and 1940. This series of forecast enrollment rates was then adjusted on the basis of the relation between similarly interpolated 1947 rates and those found in the Census Bureau's April, 1947, sample survey of population.

To arrive at distributions by grade of the forecast total enrollment by the process outlined above, it was necessary first to forecast the number of children who would enter school each year. This was done in terms of the forecasts of population by age for persons old enough to enter school (given in table 3) and ratios of the number of children enrolled in first grade

to the number of children of first-grade age, projected on the basis of experience in the last two decades. It was then necessary to make some assumption about the proportion of each entering class who would progress through each successive grade of school in subsequent years. The proportions used were derived from statistics on enrollment by grade for each year, 1932 to 1944, compiled by the United States Office of Education.<sup>16</sup>

#### LIMITATIONS AND RELIABILITY OF FORECASTS

##### Forecasts of Population

The forecasts of population given in tables 1 to 4 state the size and composition of the population in future years if birth rates, death rates, and immigration follow certain specified trends. It was assumed, for the most part, that past trends would continue in an orderly fashion. Another war, a radical change in immigration policy, a severe or prolonged depression, rapid technological changes, and the like, would have a serious effect upon the trends.

The forecasts by age involving children born after July 1, 1947, are obviously weaker than those for the population born before that date. For groups born before July 1, 1947, it is necessary simply to allow for deaths and net immigration after that date. Neither of these factors can be expected to vary much from expectation in the short run. On the other hand, large errors may be made in forecasting the population born after this date because of the difficulty of forecasting births.

The comparison of the current estimates and the earlier medium forecasts for July 1, 1947, by age, described above, indicates that there were then only minor differences for the population 5 years old and over, but that the forecast of the population under 5 years of age was substantially lower than the current estimate. Similarly, a comparison of the medium forecasts (assuming 500,000 net immigration per 5-year period after July 1, 1945) previously published (table III of the earlier report) and the revised forecasts given here in table 1 for July 1, 1955, for the age groups 10 years old and over, indicates that only minor changes have been made in the earlier forecasts. Differences were 0.5 percent or less in the age groups 10 to 64 years, and 0.7 percent in the population 65 years old and over. As a result, the medium forecasts of the population (assuming 500,000 net immigration)

<sup>16</sup> United States Office of Education, Statistical Summary of Education, 1943-44, table 8, Government Printing Office, 1947.

in these same age cohorts for years after 1955 (that is, the groups 15 years old and over in 1960, 20 years old and over in 1965, and so on), as given in the report, Forecasts of the Population of the United States, 1945-1975, may continue to be used with some confidence as reliable population forecasts approximately consistent with the current estimates and forecasts given in this report. On the other hand, the forecasts of the population cohorts born after July 1, 1945 (that is, the population under 15 years old in 1960, under 20 years old in 1965, and so on), published earlier, are not consistent with the forecasts presented here.

Population forecasts for single years of age should be considered as only very rough approximations, the reliability of which is increased as they are combined into broader groups.

The estimates and forecasts given in the accompanying population tables have been rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which have been independently rounded. Derived figures are based on the unrounded absolute numbers.

Forecasts of School Enrollment

The forecasts of total enrollment given in this report are, on the whole, somewhat less reliable than the forecasts of population because additional assumptions had to be made. The adequacy of the forecasting technique used depends on the accuracy of the forecasts of enrollment rates as well as on the accuracy of the population forecasts. Furthermore, the forecasts of enrollment by grade are less reliable than the forecasts of total enrollment. The enrollment figures for single grades should be considered as only very rough approximations. As single-grade enrollments are combined into

broader groups, the reliability of the figures is increased.

In the computation of the forecasts by grade, projected proportions of an entering class progressing through successive grades were developed on the basis of data for 1932 to 1944 published by the United States Office of Education. If these proportions should prove too low in the future, because retardation will be less than in the recent past or because the "holding power" of the school will somehow be strengthened, the forecasts of enrollment by grade will overstate the number of pupils in the lower grades at the expense of those in the upper grades; on the other hand, if the proportions should prove too high, the forecasts will overstate the number of pupils in the upper grades at the expense of those in the lower grades. As has been noted, the forecasts of school enrollment are based on forecasts of population with no allowance for immigration. Had the enrollment forecasts been based on population forecasts with an allowance for immigration, they would have been only slightly higher.

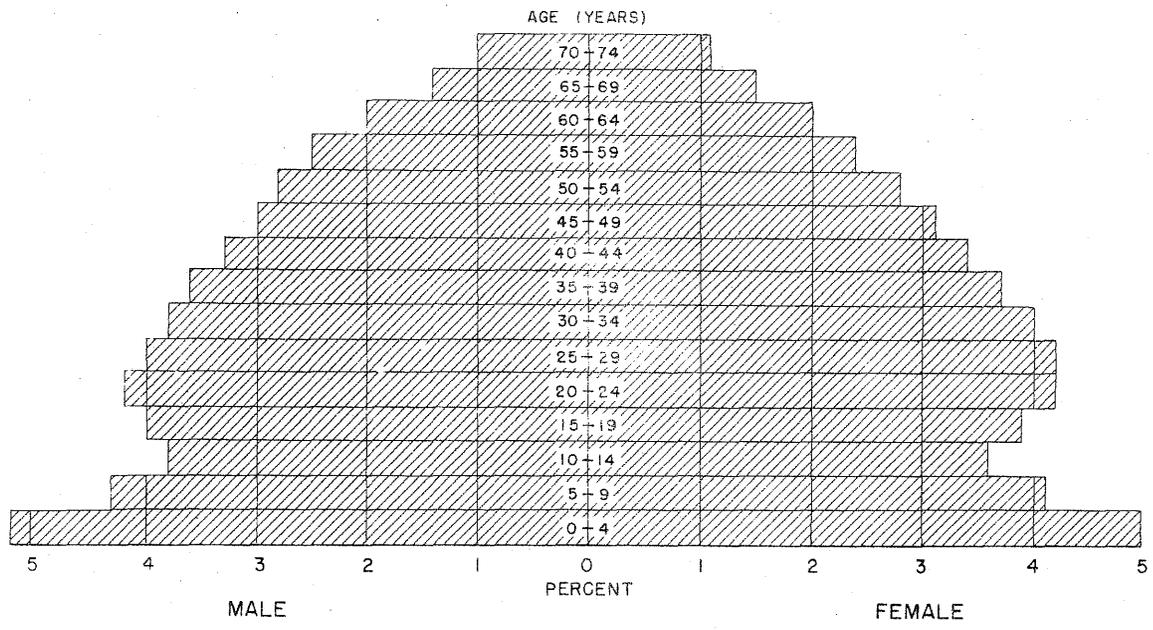
It has already been pointed out that expected changes in enrollment for the United States as a whole will often be very different from those that may occur in individual communities. The influence of internal migration is probably the most important element in causing such variation. There are also differences in birth and death rates, differing policies and practices affecting retardation, acceleration, or dropping out of school, and other less important reasons why the situation in a particular community may be unlike that described by the forecasts for the United States as a whole. It is suggested that if national trends are applied to the study of local situations the factors mentioned be taken into account as far as possible.

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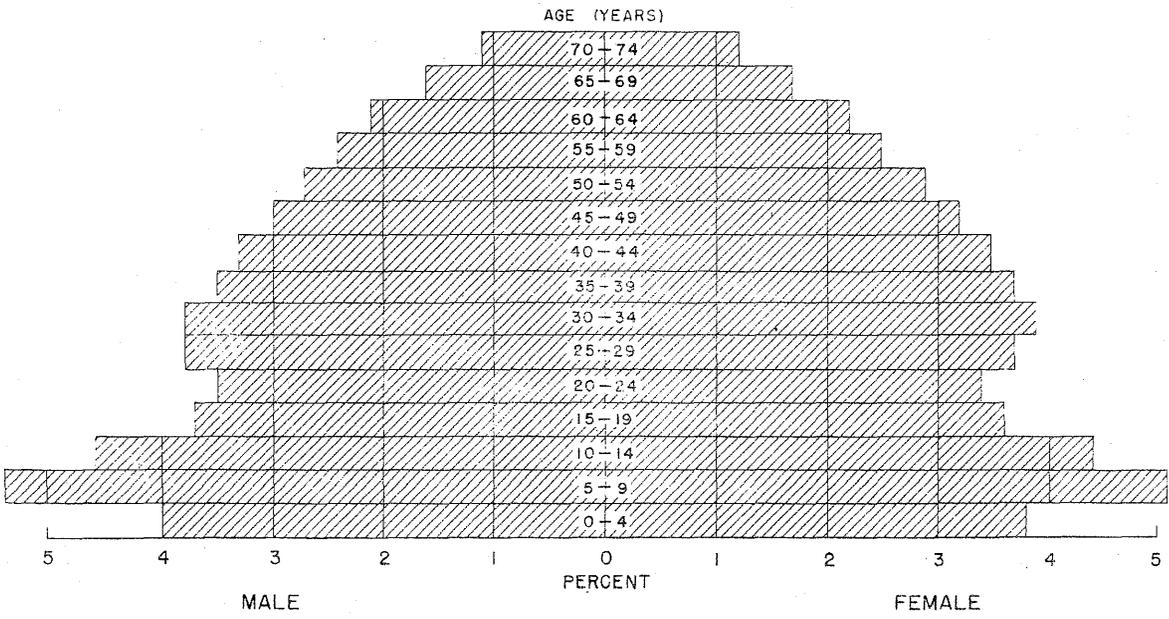
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ESTIMATED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1947,  
AND FORECAST WITH ALLOWANCE FOR NET IMMIGRATION, 1955

1947 ESTIMATE



1955 FORECAST



(PERCENTAGES BASED ON POPULATION OF ALL AGES)

Table 1.--FORECASTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, BY AGE AND SEX, WITH ALLOWANCE FOR 1,000,000 NET IMMIGRATION, JULY 1, 1948 TO 1955, AND CURRENT PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES, JULY 1, 1947

(See text for brief statement of methods and assumptions. Census figures, estimates, and forecasts are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Derived figures are based on the unrounded absolute numbers)

Age and sex	Population (in thousands)										Percent distribution			
	1940 <sup>1</sup> (census)	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1940	1947	1950	1955
Total, all ages..	181,669	144,034	146,221	148,166	149,886	151,399	152,737	153,883	154,876	155,745	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	10,542	14,604	15,044	15,407	15,623	15,729	14,610	13,656	12,844	12,155	8.0	10.1	10.4	7.8
5 to 9 years.....	10,685	12,110	12,884	13,432	13,926	14,202	15,366	15,806	16,167	16,356	8.1	8.4	9.3	10.5
10 to 14 years.....	11,746	10,667	10,881	11,159	11,344	11,631	12,106	12,879	13,424	13,913	8.9	7.4	7.6	8.9
15 to 19 years.....	12,334	11,242	10,990	10,757	10,671	10,642	10,688	10,897	11,172	11,354	9.4	7.8	7.1	7.3
20 to 24 years.....	11,588	12,102	12,033	11,902	11,753	11,569	11,334	11,067	10,833	10,742	8.8	8.4	7.8	6.9
25 to 29 years.....	11,097	11,807	11,997	12,141	12,213	12,220	12,169	12,067	11,926	11,763	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.6
30 to 34 years.....	10,242	11,166	11,210	11,293	11,414	11,575	11,765	11,948	12,076	12,135	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8
35 to 39 years.....	9,545	10,483	10,632	10,768	10,874	10,960	11,020	11,075	11,153	11,267	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2
40 to 44 years.....	8,788	9,640	9,735	9,844	9,967	10,112	10,269	10,423	10,557	10,663	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8
45 to 49 years.....	8,255	8,788	8,908	9,031	9,144	9,256	9,359	9,462	9,575	9,702	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2
50 to 54 years.....	7,257	8,016	8,049	8,102	8,175	8,273	8,389	8,515	8,638	8,754	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6
55 to 59 years.....	5,868	7,090	7,185	7,279	7,354	7,417	7,463	7,508	7,564	7,638	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
60 to 64 years.....	4,760	5,658	5,818	5,976	6,117	6,245	6,360	6,463	6,548	6,621	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3
65 to 69 years.....	3,748	4,246	4,319	4,418	4,536	4,668	4,815	4,962	5,100	5,222	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.4
70 to 74 years.....	2,561	3,089	3,118	3,159	3,207	3,259	3,316	3,383	3,462	3,556	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3
75 years and over.....	2,655	3,325	3,417	3,497	3,571	3,640	3,707	3,774	3,839	3,905	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5
14 years and over.....	101,103	108,729	109,465	110,816	111,188	112,033	112,948	113,874	114,774	115,804	76.8	75.5	74.2	74.4
21 years and over.....	88,997	93,028	94,070	95,111	96,064	96,961	97,804	98,555	99,206	99,805	63.8	64.6	64.1	64.1
Median age.....(years)	29.0	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.7	-	-	-	-
Adjusted for Census Underenumeration of Children														
All ages.....	132,532	144,896	147,084	149,028	150,719	152,203	153,489	154,589	155,545	156,380	-	-	-	-
Under 5 years.....	11,404	15,467	15,907	16,270	16,456	16,533	15,362	14,362	13,510	12,790	-	-	-	-
Male, all ages.....	66,062	71,754	72,791	73,742	74,579	75,308	75,950	76,496	76,965	77,371	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	5,355	7,453	7,673	7,858	7,967	8,023	7,452	6,966	6,553	6,202	8.1	10.4	10.7	8.0
5 to 9 years.....	5,419	6,174	6,574	6,856	7,114	7,255	7,851	8,075	8,260	8,356	8.2	8.6	9.5	10.8
10 to 14 years.....	5,952	5,413	5,529	5,677	5,775	5,922	6,173	6,572	6,852	7,107	9.0	7.5	7.7	9.2
15 to 19 years.....	6,180	5,692	5,572	5,454	5,410	5,401	5,425	5,539	5,685	5,781	9.4	7.9	7.3	7.5
20 to 24 years.....	5,692	6,022	6,019	5,995	5,962	5,884	5,769	5,631	5,509	5,461	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.1
25 to 29 years.....	5,451	5,768	5,878	5,972	6,029	6,060	6,070	6,054	6,020	5,970	8.3	8.0	8.1	7.7
30 to 34 years.....	5,070	5,430	5,434	5,471	5,534	5,627	5,740	5,851	5,936	5,985	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.7
35 to 39 years.....	4,746	5,154	5,209	5,258	5,293	5,320	5,336	5,352	5,387	5,447	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0
40 to 44 years.....	4,419	4,768	4,803	4,848	4,897	4,958	5,020	5,082	5,131	5,167	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7
45 to 49 years.....	4,209	4,865	4,408	4,502	4,502	4,549	4,594	4,639	4,687	4,740	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.1
50 to 54 years.....	3,753	4,011	4,011	4,024	4,045	4,081	4,125	4,175	4,224	4,272	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.5
55 to 59 years.....	3,025	3,573	3,601	3,630	3,651	3,667	3,677	3,687	3,703	3,727	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.8
60 to 64 years.....	2,413	2,843	2,917	2,987	3,044	3,094	3,135	3,170	3,197	3,218	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.2
65 to 69 years.....	1,869	2,088	2,122	2,169	2,223	2,286	2,353	2,420	2,479	2,529	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3
70 to 74 years.....	1,265	1,475	1,485	1,502	1,523	1,547	1,573	1,603	1,640	1,682	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2
75 years and over.....	1,244	1,525	1,556	1,584	1,609	1,633	1,656	1,679	1,703	1,727	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2
14 years and over.....	50,554	53,766	54,057	54,441	54,842	55,221	55,640	56,071	56,487	56,972	76.5	74.9	73.5	73.6
21 years and over.....	42,005	45,824	46,253	46,727	47,161	47,572	47,952	48,294	48,567	48,826	63.6	63.9	63.2	63.1
Median age.....(years)	29.1	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.7	29.8	-	-	-	-
Adjusted for Census Underenumeration of Children														
All ages.....	66,518	72,211	73,248	74,199	75,021	75,736	76,350	76,871	77,320	77,708	-	-	-	-
Under 5 years.....	5,811	7,909	8,129	8,315	8,410	8,451	7,852	7,341	6,907	6,539	-	-	-	-
Female, all ages.....	65,608	72,279	73,430	74,424	75,307	76,091	76,786	77,388	77,913	78,375	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	5,187	7,151	7,371	7,549	7,655	7,706	7,158	6,690	6,291	5,953	7.9	9.9	10.2	7.6
5 to 9 years.....	5,266	5,937	6,310	6,576	6,813	6,947	7,515	7,730	7,907	8,000	8.0	8.2	9.0	10.2
10 to 14 years.....	5,794	5,254	5,353	5,482	5,568	5,709	5,933	6,307	6,571	6,807	8.8	7.3	7.4	8.7
15 to 19 years.....	6,153	5,551	5,418	5,303	5,261	5,241	5,253	5,358	5,487	5,573	9.4	7.7	7.0	7.1
20 to 24 years.....	5,895	6,080	6,013	5,906	5,791	5,684	5,565	5,436	5,324	5,281	9.0	8.4	7.7	6.7
25 to 29 years.....	5,645	6,038	6,119	6,169	6,184	6,160	6,099	6,013	5,906	5,792	8.6	8.4	8.2	7.4
30 to 34 years.....	5,172	5,736	5,777	5,823	5,880	5,948	6,024	6,096	6,140	6,150	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8
35 to 39 years.....	4,800	5,329	5,424	5,510	5,581	5,640	5,684	5,722	5,766	5,821	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
40 to 44 years.....	4,369	4,872	4,932	4,996	5,069	5,154	5,248	5,342	5,426	5,496	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0
45 to 49 years.....	4,046	4,423	4,499	4,574	4,642	4,707	4,765	4,823	4,888	4,962	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3
50 to 54 years.....	3,504	4,006	4,039	4,079	4,129	4,192	4,264	4,340	4,414	4,481	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7
55 to 59 years.....	2,843	3,517	3,584	3,649	3,703	3,749	3,786	3,821	3,861	3,911	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.0
60 to 64 years.....	2,347	2,815	2,901	2,990	3,072	3,151	3,225	3,293	3,352	3,403	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3
65 to 69 years.....	1,879	2,158	2,197	2,249	2,312	2,383	2,462	2,542	2,621	2,693	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4
70 to 74 years.....	1,296	1,614	1,633	1,657	1,683	1,712	1,743	1,780	1,823	1,874	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4
75 years and over.....	1,411	1,800	1,861	1,913	1,961	2,007	2,051	2,094	2,136	2,178	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8
14 years and over.....	50,549	54,962	55,408	55,875	56,346	56,812	57,302	57,803	58,287	58,832	77.0	76.0	74.8	75.1
21 years and over.....	41,992	47,204	47,816	48,385	48,903	49,389	49,852	50,271	50,639	50,979	64.0	65.3	64.9	65.0
Median age.....(years)	29.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.7	31.0	31.2	31.4	-	-	-	-
Adjusted for Census Underenumeration of Children														
All ages.....	66,014	72,685	73,836	74,830	75,698	76,467	77,138	77,718	78,225	78,672	-	-	-	-
Under 5 years.....	5,593	7,557	7,777	7,955	8,046	8,083	7,510	7,020	6,603	6,250	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The figures for the population 55 years old and over have been adjusted for age biases in the nonwhite population as enumerated.

Table 2.--FORECASTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, BY AGE AND SEX, WITH NO ALLOWANCE FOR IMMIGRATION, JULY 1, 1948 TO 1955, AND CURRENT PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES, JULY 1, 1947

(See text for brief statement of methods and assumptions. Census figures, estimates, and forecasts are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Derived figures are based on the unrounded absolute numbers)

Age and sex	Population (in thousands)										Percent distribution			
	1940 <sup>1</sup> (census)	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1940	1947	1950	1955
Total, all ages..	131,669	144,034	146,054	147,833	149,386	150,784	152,007	153,037	153,917	154,669	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	10,542	14,604	15,041	15,400	15,613	15,703	14,567	13,597	12,768	12,063	8.0	10.1	10.5	7.8
5 to 9 years.....	10,685	12,110	12,876	13,417	13,903	14,177	15,339	15,777	16,136	16,323	8.1	8.4	9.3	10.6
10 to 14 years.....	11,746	10,667	10,869	11,136	11,309	11,591	12,061	12,831	13,371	13,655	8.9	7.4	7.6	9.0
15 to 19 years.....	12,324	11,242	10,968	10,715	10,607	10,571	10,610	10,812	11,080	11,255	9.4	7.8	7.1	7.3
20 to 24 years.....	11,588	12,102	11,982	11,804	11,604	11,408	11,160	10,880	10,633	10,529	8.8	8.4	7.8	6.8
25 to 29 years.....	11,097	11,807	11,957	12,062	12,095	12,072	11,991	11,860	11,688	11,496	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.4
30 to 34 years.....	10,242	11,166	11,192	11,256	11,358	11,495	11,662	11,820	11,926	11,961	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.7
35 to 39 years.....	9,545	10,483	10,626	10,756	10,856	10,931	10,980	11,025	11,092	11,195	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2
40 to 44 years.....	8,788	9,640	9,734	9,840	9,962	10,103	10,257	10,408	10,539	10,641	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9
45 to 49 years.....	8,255	8,788	8,907	9,027	9,139	9,250	9,352	9,454	9,566	9,692	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.3
50 to 54 years.....	7,257	8,016	8,047	8,098	8,169	8,266	8,361	8,506	8,628	8,743	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7
55 to 59 years.....	5,868	7,090	7,184	7,276	7,350	7,412	7,457	7,500	7,555	7,628	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
60 to 64 years.....	4,760	5,658	5,817	5,974	6,114	6,241	6,366	6,457	6,542	6,614	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3
65 to 69 years.....	3,748	4,245	4,318	4,417	4,534	4,666	4,812	4,959	5,096	5,218	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.4
70 to 74 years.....	2,561	3,089	3,118	3,158	3,206	3,258	3,315	3,381	3,460	3,554	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3
75 years and over.....	2,655	3,325	3,417	3,496	3,570	3,639	3,706	3,772	3,837	3,903	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5
14 years and over.....	101,103	108,729	109,318	110,023	110,748	111,500	112,318	113,152	113,961	114,897	76.8	75.5	74.1	74.3
21 years and over.....	83,997	93,028	93,956	94,885	95,721	96,534	97,296	97,960	98,528	99,045	63.8	64.6	64.1	64.0
Median age.....(years)	29.0	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.8	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.8	-	-	-	-
Adjusted for Census Underenumeration of Children														
All ages.....	132,532	144,896	146,917	148,623	150,219	151,588	152,759	153,743	154,584	155,304	-	-	-	-
Under 5 years.....	11,404	15,467	15,904	16,263	16,446	16,507	15,319	14,303	13,434	12,698	-	-	-	-
Male, all ages.....	66,062	71,754	72,699	73,559	74,304	74,970	75,549	76,032	76,438	76,781	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	5,355	7,453	7,671	7,854	7,961	8,009	7,429	6,935	6,513	6,154	8.1	10.4	10.7	8.0
5 to 9 years.....	5,419	6,174	6,569	6,847	7,100	7,240	7,835	8,057	8,241	8,336	8.2	8.6	9.6	10.9
10 to 14 years.....	5,952	5,413	5,522	5,663	5,754	5,898	6,146	6,543	6,820	7,072	9.0	7.5	7.7	9.2
15 to 19 years.....	6,180	5,692	5,559	5,429	5,372	5,359	5,379	5,488	5,630	5,722	9.4	7.9	7.2	7.5
20 to 24 years.....	5,692	6,022	5,987	5,933	5,867	5,782	5,695	5,615	5,535	5,429	8.6	8.4	7.9	6.9
25 to 29 years.....	5,451	5,768	5,853	5,923	5,956	5,968	5,959	5,926	5,872	5,804	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.6
30 to 34 years.....	5,070	5,430	5,424	5,450	5,503	5,581	5,679	5,776	5,847	5,881	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.7
35 to 39 years.....	4,746	5,154	5,208	5,256	5,290	5,311	5,321	5,331	5,360	5,414	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1
40 to 44 years.....	4,419	4,768	4,805	4,851	4,902	4,962	5,024	5,085	5,134	5,169	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7
45 to 49 years.....	4,209	4,365	4,409	4,458	4,504	4,552	4,598	4,643	4,692	4,746	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2
50 to 54 years.....	3,753	4,011	4,011	4,023	4,044	4,080	4,125	4,175	4,225	4,278	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6
55 to 59 years.....	3,025	3,573	3,601	3,630	3,651	3,667	3,677	3,686	3,702	3,726	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.9
60 to 64 years.....	2,413	2,843	2,917	2,987	3,044	3,094	3,135	3,169	3,196	3,217	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.2
65 to 69 years.....	1,859	2,088	2,122	2,169	2,223	2,266	2,333	2,400	2,479	2,529	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3
70 to 74 years.....	1,265	1,475	1,465	1,502	1,523	1,547	1,573	1,603	1,640	1,682	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2
75 years and over.....	1,244	1,525	1,556	1,584	1,609	1,633	1,656	1,679	1,703	1,727	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2
14 years and over.....	50,554	53,766	53,977	54,282	54,603	54,931	55,299	55,678	56,044	56,477	76.5	74.9	73.5	73.6
21 years and over.....	42,005	45,824	46,193	46,606	46,961	47,345	47,661	47,967	48,205	48,419	63.6	63.9	63.2	63.1
Median age.....(years)	29.1	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.6	29.8	30.0	-	-	-	-
Adjusted for Census Underenumeration of Children														
All ages.....	66,518	72,211	73,156	74,016	74,746	75,398	75,949	76,407	76,793	77,118	-	-	-	-
Under 5 years.....	5,811	7,909	8,127	8,311	8,404	8,437	7,829	7,310	6,867	6,491	-	-	-	-
Female, all ages.....	65,608	72,279	73,355	74,274	75,082	75,814	76,457	77,006	77,479	77,889	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	5,187	7,151	7,370	7,546	7,651	7,694	7,138	6,662	6,255	5,909	7.9	9.9	10.2	7.6
5 to 9 years.....	5,266	5,937	6,307	6,570	6,804	6,937	7,504	7,719	7,895	7,987	8.0	8.2	9.1	10.3
10 to 14 years.....	5,794	5,254	5,348	5,473	5,554	5,693	5,915	6,288	6,550	6,784	8.8	7.3	7.4	8.7
15 to 19 years.....	6,153	5,551	5,409	5,286	5,235	5,212	5,231	5,324	5,450	5,533	9.4	7.7	7.0	7.1
20 to 24 years.....	5,895	6,080	5,994	5,870	5,737	5,625	5,501	5,365	5,248	5,200	9.0	8.4	7.6	6.7
25 to 29 years.....	5,646	6,038	6,104	6,139	6,139	6,104	6,032	5,934	5,816	5,691	8.6	8.4	8.2	7.3
30 to 34 years.....	5,172	5,736	5,769	5,807	5,855	5,914	5,962	6,043	6,079	6,080	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8
35 to 39 years.....	4,800	5,329	5,419	5,500	5,566	5,620	5,659	5,693	5,732	5,782	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
40 to 44 years.....	4,369	4,872	4,929	4,989	5,059	5,141	5,232	5,324	5,405	5,472	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0
45 to 49 years.....	4,046	4,423	4,497	4,569	4,635	4,698	4,754	4,811	4,874	4,946	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3
50 to 54 years.....	3,504	4,006	4,037	4,076	4,124	4,186	4,256	4,331	4,403	4,469	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7
55 to 59 years.....	2,843	3,517	3,583	3,646	3,699	3,744	3,780	3,814	3,853	3,902	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.0
60 to 64 years.....	2,347	2,815	2,900	2,988	3,069	3,147	3,221	3,288	3,347	3,397	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.4
65 to 69 years.....	1,879	2,158	2,196	2,248	2,310	2,381	2,459	2,539	2,617	2,699	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.5
70 to 74 years.....	1,296	1,614	1,633	1,656	1,682	1,711	1,742	1,778	1,821	1,872	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4
75 years and over.....	1,411	1,800	1,861	1,912	1,960	2,006	2,050	2,092	2,134	2,176	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6
14 years and over.....	50,549	54,962	55,341	55,741	56,146	56,569	57,018	57,474	57,917	58,420	77.0	76.0	74.8	75.0
21 years and over.....	41,992	47,204	47,762	48,276	48,740	49,189	49,615	49,993	50,323	50,626	64.0	63.3	64.9	65.0
Median age.....(years)	29.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.4	30.5	30.8	31.0	31.3	31.5	-	-	-	-
Adjusted for Census Underenumeration of Children														
All ages.....	66,014	72,685	73,761	74,680	75,473	76,190	76,809	77,336	77,791	78,186	-	-	-	-
Under 5 years.....	5,593	7,557	7,776	7,952	8,042	8,071	7,490	6,992	6,567	6,206	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The figures for the population 55 years old and over have been adjusted for age biases in the nonwhite population as enumerated.

Table 3.--FORECASTS OF THE POPULATION UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE, WITH NO ALLOWANCE FOR IMMIGRATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, JULY 1, 1948 TO 1955, AND CURRENT PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES, JULY 1, 1947

(See text for brief statement of methods and assumptions. Estimates and forecasts are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Derived figures are based on the unrounded absolute numbers. Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Age	Population (in thousands)									Percent change since 1947							
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Total, under 25 years...	60,726	61,736	62,472	63,035	63,450	63,737	63,896	63,987	64,025	+1.7	+2.9	+3.8	+4.5	+5.0	+5.2	+5.4	+5.4
Under 1 year.....	3,533	3,204	2,932	2,725	2,558	2,401	2,255	2,147	2,060	-9.3	-17.0	-22.9	-27.6	-32.0	-36.2	-39.2	-41.7
1 year.....	2,493	3,571	3,236	2,988	2,779	2,608	2,449	2,300	2,190	+43.2	+29.8	+19.9	+11.5	+4.6	-1.8	-7.7	-12.2
2 years.....	2,746	2,682	3,763	3,437	3,175	2,953	2,772	2,602	2,445	-2.3	+37.0	+25.2	+15.6	+7.5	+0.9	-5.2	-11.0
3 years.....	2,821	2,764	2,704	3,757	3,432	3,170	2,948	2,768	2,599	-2.0	-4.2	+33.2	+21.6	+12.4	+4.5	-1.9	-7.9
4 years.....	3,011	2,820	2,765	2,706	3,760	3,435	3,173	2,951	2,770	-6.3	-8.2	-10.1	+24.9	+14.1	+5.4	-2.0	-8.0
5 years.....	2,676	3,067	2,878	2,822	2,762	3,838	3,506	3,239	3,012	+14.6	+7.5	+5.5	+3.2	+43.4	+31.0	+21.0	+12.6
6 years.....	2,484	2,672	3,063	2,875	2,819	2,758	3,834	3,501	3,235	+7.6	+23.3	+15.7	+13.5	+11.1	+54.3	+41.0	+30.2
7 years.....	2,332	2,481	2,670	3,061	2,872	2,816	2,756	3,830	3,498	+6.4	+14.5	+81.3	+23.2	+20.8	+18.2	+64.2	+50.0
8 years.....	2,331	2,329	2,479	2,668	3,058	2,870	2,814	2,753	3,827	-0.1	+6.4	+14.5	+31.2	+23.1	+20.7	+18.1	+64.2
9 years.....	2,288	2,328	2,327	2,478	2,666	3,056	2,868	2,812	2,752	+1.7	+1.7	+8.3	+16.5	+33.6	+25.3	+22.9	+20.3
10 years.....	2,196	2,286	2,326	2,325	2,476	2,664	3,054	2,866	2,811	+4.1	+5.9	+5.9	+12.8	+21.3	+39.1	+30.5	+28.0
11 years.....	2,194	2,194	2,284	2,324	2,324	2,475	2,663	3,053	2,865	-	+4.1	+6.0	+5.9	+12.8	+21.4	+39.2	+30.6
12 years.....	2,148	2,192	2,192	2,282	2,323	2,322	2,474	2,662	3,051	+2.1	+2.1	+6.3	+8.2	+8.1	+15.2	+23.9	+42.1
13 years.....	2,053	2,146	2,190	2,190	2,280	2,321	2,321	2,472	2,659	+4.5	+6.7	+6.7	+11.1	+13.1	+13.0	+20.4	+29.5
14 years.....	2,077	2,051	2,144	2,187	2,188	2,278	2,319	2,318	2,469	-1.3	+3.2	+5.3	+5.3	+9.7	+11.7	+11.6	+18.9
15 years.....	2,147	2,075	2,048	2,141	2,185	2,186	2,276	2,317	2,316	-3.4	-4.6	-0.3	+1.8	+1.8	+6.0	+7.9	+7.9
16 years.....	2,218	2,146	2,072	2,046	2,139	2,183	2,184	2,274	2,314	-3.3	-6.6	-7.8	-3.6	-1.6	-1.6	+2.5	+4.3
17 years.....	2,243	2,218	2,143	2,069	2,044	2,137	2,180	2,181	2,271	-1.1	-4.5	-7.7	-8.9	-4.7	-2.8	-2.7	+1.3
18 years.....	2,239	2,241	2,215	2,139	2,067	2,041	2,134	2,178	2,178	-2.1	-3.2	-6.5	-9.7	-10.8	-6.8	-4.9	-4.8
19 years.....	2,345	2,288	2,237	2,211	2,136	2,064	2,038	2,131	2,175	-2.4	-4.6	-5.7	-8.9	-12.0	-13.1	-9.1	-7.2
20 years.....	2,382	2,344	2,283	2,232	2,208	2,133	2,061	2,035	2,128	-1.6	-4.1	-6.3	-7.3	-10.4	-13.5	-14.6	-10.7
21 years.....	2,402	2,381	2,339	2,279	2,229	2,204	2,130	2,057	2,032	-0.9	-2.6	-5.1	-7.2	-8.2	-11.3	-14.3	-15.4
22 years.....	2,418	2,399	2,376	2,334	2,275	2,225	2,201	2,126	2,054	-0.8	-1.8	-3.5	-5.9	-8.0	-9.0	-12.1	-15.1
23 years.....	2,443	2,416	2,394	2,370	2,330	2,271	2,222	2,197	2,123	-1.1	-2.0	-3.0	-4.6	-7.0	-9.1	-10.1	-13.1
24 years.....	2,456	2,441	2,411	2,388	2,366	2,326	2,267	2,218	2,193	-0.6	-1.8	-2.8	-3.7	-5.3	-7.7	-9.7	-10.7
Adjusted for Census Underenumeration of Children																	
Total, under 25 years...	61,588	62,599	63,334	63,868	64,254	64,489	64,602	64,654	64,660	+1.6	+2.8	+3.7	+4.3	+4.7	+4.9	+5.0	+5.0
Under 1 year.....	3,884	3,555	3,283	3,051	2,865	2,690	2,527	2,406	2,309	-8.5	-15.5	-21.4	-26.2	-30.7	-34.9	-38.1	-40.6
1 year.....	2,786	3,863	3,528	3,259	3,031	2,846	2,672	2,510	2,390	+33.7	+26.7	+17.0	+8.8	+2.2	-4.1	-9.9	-14.2
2 years.....	2,839	2,775	3,856	3,521	3,253	3,025	2,840	2,667	2,505	-2.3	+33.8	+24.0	+14.6	+6.6	+0.1	-6.0	-11.7
3 years.....	2,837	2,830	2,770	3,849	3,515	3,248	3,021	2,836	2,663	-2.0	-4.1	+33.3	+21.8	+12.5	+4.6	-1.8	-7.8
4 years.....	3,072	2,881	2,826	2,765	3,843	3,510	3,243	3,016	2,832	-6.2	-8.0	-10.0	+25.1	+14.3	+5.6	-1.8	-7.8

Table 4.--FORECASTS OF THE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE, WITH NO ALLOWANCE FOR IMMIGRATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, JULY 1, 1948 TO 1955, AND CURRENT PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES, JULY 1, 1947

(See text for brief statement of methods and assumptions. Estimates and forecasts are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded)

Age	Male (in thousands)										Female (in thousands)								
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	
Total, under 25 years...	30,754	31,308	31,727	32,054	32,288	32,448	32,537	32,589	32,612	29,972	30,428	30,744	30,981	31,162	31,289	31,358	31,398	31,413	
Under 1 year.....	1,808	1,636	1,497	1,391	1,305	1,226	1,152	1,096	1,052	1,725	1,563	1,435	1,334	1,251	1,175	1,103	1,051	1,008	
1 year.....	1,271	1,223	1,650	1,524	1,417	1,331	1,250	1,174	1,117	1,223	1,748	1,585	1,464	1,361	1,277	1,199	1,126	1,072	
2 years.....	1,400	1,366	1,921	1,753	1,619	1,506	1,414	1,328	1,247	1,346	1,817	1,643	1,524	1,426	1,347	1,265	1,187	1,137	
3 years.....	1,438	1,409	1,877	1,916	1,749	1,616	1,503	1,411	1,325	1,383	1,855	1,727	1,641	1,563	1,486	1,416	1,346	1,274	
4 years.....	1,536	1,437	1,409	1,377	1,917	1,750	1,616	1,503	1,412	1,475	1,384	1,356	1,328	1,843	1,685	1,556	1,447	1,358	
5 years.....	1,367	1,568	1,470	1,442	1,409	1,962	1,791	1,654	1,539	1,309	1,499	1,408	1,380	1,352	1,876	1,715	1,585	1,474	
6 years.....	1,266	1,365	1,566	1,468	1,440	1,407	1,959	1,788	1,652	1,217	1,307	1,498	1,407	1,379	1,351	1,874	1,713	1,583	
7 years.....	1,187	1,265	1,363	1,564	1,466	1,439	1,406	1,957	1,786	1,145	1,216	1,306	1,496	1,406	1,378	1,350	1,873	1,712	
8 years.....	1,188	1,135	1,264	1,362	1,563	1,465	1,438	1,405	1,956	1,143	1,144	1,215	1,305	1,495	1,405	1,377	1,349	1,871	
9 years.....	1,166	1,186	1,184	1,263	1,361	1,562	1,464	1,436	1,404	1,123	1,141	1,143	1,215	1,305	1,494	1,404	1,376	1,848	
10 years.....	1,113	1,164	1,185	1,183	1,252	1,360	1,561	1,463	1,435	1,093	1,122	1,141	1,142	1,214	1,304	1,494	1,403	1,375	
11 years.....	1,118	1,112	1,163	1,195	1,182	1,231	1,360	1,560	1,462	1,075	1,082	1,121	1,140	1,141	1,214	1,303	1,493	1,402	
12 years.....	1,090	1,117	1,111	1,162	1,184	1,182	1,261	1,359	1,559	1,058	1,075	1,061	1,120	1,139	1,141	1,213	1,303	1,492	
13 years.....	1,040	1,089	1,116	1,110	1,161	1,183	1,181	1,259	1,357	1,013	1,057	1,074	1,080	1,119	1,138	1,140	1,212	1,302	
14 years.....	1,052	1,039	1,087	1,114	1,109	1,160	1,181	1,179	1,256	1,025	1,012	1,056	1,073	1,079	1,118	1,138	1,139	1,212	
15 years.....	1,086	1,050	1,037	1,036	1,113	1,107	1,158	1,180	1,178	1,060	1,024	1,011	1,055	1,072	1,078	1,117	1,137	1,138	
16 years.....	1,125	1,086	1,049	1,036	1,085	1,112	1,106	1,157	1,178	1,094	1,059	1,024	1,010	1,054	1,071	1,078	1,117	1,136	
17 years.....	1,137	1,125	1,085	1,047	1,034	1,083	1,110	1,105	1,156	1,107	1,093	1,058	1,022	1,009	1,053	1,070	1,077	1,116	
18 years.....	1,160	1,137	1,123	1,033	1,046	1,033	1,082	1,109	1,103	1,130	1,104	1,092	1,057	1,021	1,008	1,052	1,069	1,075	
19 years.....	1,186	1,160	1,136	1,121	1,081	1,044	1,031	1,080	1,107	1,160	1,128	1,101	1,090	1,055	1,020	1,007	1,051	1,066	
20 years.....	1,200	1,186	1,159	1,135	1,119	1,079	1,042	1,030	1,078	1,132	1,158	1,124	1,098	1,089	1,054	1,018	1,005	1,049	
21 years.....	1,201	1,200	1,184	1,158	1,133	1,117	1,078	1,041	1,028	1,202	1,181	1,155	1,121	1,096	1,037	1,052	1,017	1,004	
22 years.....	1,200	1,198	1,198	1,183	1,156	1,131	1,115	1,076	1,039	1,219	1,201	1,177	1,151	1,119	1,094	1,085	1,051	1,015	
23 years.....	1,209	1,198	1,197	1,197	1,180	1,153	1,129	1,113	1,074	1,235	1,219	1,197	1,174	1,150	1,118	1,093	1,084	1,048	
24 years.....	1,212	1,206	1,195	1,195	1,194	1,178	1,151	1,126	1,111	1,243	1,235	1,216	1,194	1,172	1,148	1,116	1,091	1,082	
Adjusted for Census Underenumeration of Children																			
Total, under 25 years...	31,210	31,764	32,184	32,496	32,716	32,848	32,913	32,944	32,950	30,378	30,834	31,150	31,372	31,538	31,641	31,689	31,710	31,710	
Under 1 year.....	1,990	1,818	1,679	1,560	1,465	1,376	1,293	1,231	1,181	1,894	1,737	1,605	1,491	1,399	1,314	1,234	1,175	1,128	
1 year.....	1,423	1,976	1,803	1,665	1,549	1,455	1,363	1,283	1,222	1,363	1,888	1,725	1,594	1,482	1,391	1,306	1,227	1,166	
2 years.....	1,451	1,416	1,972	1,799	1,662	1,546	1,452	1,363	1,281	1,387	1,353	1,884	1,722	1,591	1,480	1,388	1,304	1,225	
3 years.....	1,475	1,446	1,414	1,968	1,796	1,659	1,543	1,449	1,361	1,412	1,384	1,356	1,881	1,720	1,589	1,477	1,386	1,302	
4 years.....	1,571	1,472	1,444	1,411	1,965	1,793	1,656	1,541	1,447	1,501	1,410	1,382	1,854	1,879	1,717	1,586	1,475	1,384	

Table 5.--FORECASTS OF ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY GRADE, FOR THE UNITED STATES, APRIL, 1948 TO 1960, AND CURRENT ESTIMATES, APRIL, 1947

(In general, enrollment may be expected to be somewhat smaller in April than at the start of the school year. See text for brief statement of methods and assumptions. Estimates and forecasts are rounded to nearest thousand. Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Year	Total	Elementary school									High school				
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	1	2	3	4
<b>NUMBER ENROLLED (IN THOUSANDS)</b>															
1947.....	24,546	18,269	3,894	2,565	2,421	2,298	2,174	1,980	1,864	1,578	6,277	1,908	1,737	1,465	1,167
1948.....	25,007	18,686	3,541	2,676	2,505	2,355	2,161	1,996	1,892	1,540	6,321	1,766	1,728	1,507	1,320
1949.....	25,798	19,579	3,926	2,829	2,625	2,447	2,248	2,015	1,917	1,572	6,219	1,730	1,609	1,510	1,370
1950.....	26,635	20,521	4,048	3,154	2,780	2,570	2,343	2,088	1,939	1,599	6,114	1,746	1,580	1,411	1,377
1951.....	27,414	21,394	4,082	3,268	3,090	2,712	2,456	2,173	2,004	1,614	6,020	1,761	1,591	1,385	1,283
1952.....	28,217	22,172	3,956	3,315	3,209	3,030	2,604	2,288	2,096	1,674	6,045	1,767	1,612	1,402	1,264
1953.....	29,622	23,487	4,558	3,229	3,260	3,146	2,909	2,426	2,206	1,753	6,185	1,816	1,619	1,421	1,279
1954.....	31,055	24,781	4,754	3,741	3,174	3,194	3,022	2,712	2,338	1,846	6,274	1,883	1,665	1,429	1,297
1955.....	32,205	25,789	4,841	3,872	3,640	3,078	3,040	2,788	2,590	1,940	6,416	1,954	1,711	1,458	1,293
1956.....	33,065	26,394	4,488	3,976	3,786	3,552	2,944	2,819	2,675	2,159	6,671	2,047	1,786	1,511	1,327
1957.....	33,704	26,594	4,184	3,704	3,900	3,706	3,408	2,788	2,714	2,240	7,110	2,268	1,880	1,583	1,379
1958.....	34,104	26,549	3,929	3,475	3,643	3,827	3,570	3,179	2,645	2,281	7,555	2,337	2,098	1,674	1,451
1959.....	34,046	26,160	3,668	3,258	3,404	3,565	3,672	3,316	3,060	2,217	7,886	2,350	2,150	1,856	1,530
1960.....	34,091	25,969	3,506	3,103	3,233	3,374	3,465	3,456	3,233	2,599	8,122	2,279	2,190	1,932	1,721
<b>PERCENT CHANGE SINCE PRECEDING DATE</b>															
1948.....	+1.9	+2.3	+4.3	+4.3	+3.5	+2.5	+0.3	+0.8	+1.5	-2.1	+0.7	-7.4	-0.5	+2.9	+13.1
1949.....	+3.2	+4.8	+10.9	+5.7	+4.8	+3.9	+3.1	+1.0	+1.3	+2.1	-1.6	-2.0	-6.9	+0.2	+3.8
1950.....	+3.2	+4.8	+3.1	+11.5	+5.9	+5.0	+4.2	+3.6	+1.1	+1.7	-1.7	+0.9	-1.8	-6.6	+0.5
1951.....	+2.9	+4.3	+0.8	+3.5	+11.2	+5.5	+4.8	+4.1	+3.4	+0.9	-1.5	+0.9	+0.7	-1.8	-6.8
1952.....	+2.9	+3.6	-3.1	+1.6	+3.9	+11.7	+6.0	+5.3	+4.6	+3.7	+0.4	+0.3	+1.3	+1.2	-1.5
1953.....	+5.0	+5.9	+15.2	-2.6	+1.6	+3.8	+11.7	+6.0	+5.2	+4.7	+1.5	+2.8	+0.4	+1.4	+1.2
1954.....	+4.8	+5.5	+4.3	+15.9	-2.6	+1.5	+3.9	+11.8	+6.0	+5.3	+2.3	+3.7	+2.8	+0.6	+1.4
1955.....	+3.7	+4.1	+1.8	+3.5	+14.7	-3.6	+0.6	+2.8	+10.8	+5.1	+2.3	+3.8	+2.8	+2.0	-0.3
1956.....	+2.7	+2.3	-7.4	+2.7	+4.0	+15.4	-3.2	+1.1	+3.3	+11.3	+4.0	+4.8	+4.4	+3.6	+2.6
1957.....	+1.9	+0.8	-6.7	-6.8	+3.0	+4.3	+15.8	-2.9	+1.5	+3.8	+6.6	+10.8	+5.3	+4.8	+3.9
1958.....	+1.2	-0.2	-6.1	-6.2	-6.6	+3.3	+4.8	+16.1	-2.5	+1.8	+6.8	+3.0	+11.3	+5.7	+5.2
1959.....	-0.2	-1.5	-6.6	-6.2	-6.6	-6.8	+2.9	+4.3	+15.7	-2.8	+4.4	+0.6	+2.7	+10.9	+3.4
1960.....	+0.1	-0.7	-4.4	-4.8	-5.0	-5.4	-5.6	+4.2	+5.7	+17.2	+3.0	-3.0	+1.9	+4.1	+12.5
<b>PERCENT CHANGE SINCE APRIL, 1947</b>															
1948.....	+1.9	+2.3	+4.3	+4.3	+3.5	+2.5	+0.3	+0.3	+1.5	-2.1	+0.7	-7.4	-0.5	+2.9	+13.1
1949.....	+5.1	+7.2	+15.7	+10.3	+8.4	+6.5	+3.4	+1.8	+2.8	-0.1	-0.9	-9.3	-7.4	+3.1	+17.4
1950.....	+8.5	+12.3	+19.3	+23.0	+14.8	+11.8	+7.8	+5.5	+4.0	+1.7	-2.6	-8.5	-9.0	-3.7	+13.0
1951.....	+11.7	+17.1	+20.3	+27.2	+27.6	+18.0	+13.0	+9.7	+7.5	+2.6	-4.1	-7.7	-8.4	-5.5	+9.9
1952.....	+15.0	+21.4	+16.6	+29.2	+32.5	+31.9	+19.8	+15.6	+12.4	+6.4	-3.7	-7.4	-7.2	-4.3	+8.3
1953.....	+20.7	+28.6	+34.3	+25.9	+34.7	+36.9	+33.8	+22.5	+18.3	+11.4	-2.3	-4.8	-6.8	-3.0	+9.6
1954.....	+26.5	+35.6	+40.1	+45.8	+31.1	+39.0	+39.0	+37.0	+25.4	+17.4	-	-1.3	-4.1	-2.5	+11.1
1955.....	+31.2	+41.2	+42.6	+51.0	+50.4	+33.9	+33.8	+40.8	+33.9	+23.3	+2.2	+2.4	-1.5	-0.5	+10.8
1956.....	+34.7	+44.5	+32.1	+55.0	+56.4	+54.6	+35.4	+42.4	+43.5	+37.3	+6.3	+7.3	+2.8	+3.1	+13.7
1957.....	+37.3	+45.6	+23.3	+44.4	+61.1	+61.3	+56.8	+33.3	+45.6	+42.4	+13.3	+18.9	+8.2	+3.1	+18.2
1958.....	+38.9	+45.3	+15.3	+35.5	+50.5	+66.5	+64.2	+30.6	+41.9	+45.0	+20.4	+22.5	+20.5	+14.3	+24.3
1959.....	+38.7	+43.2	+3.1	+27.0	+40.6	+55.1	+63.9	+37.5	+64.2	+40.9	+25.6	+23.2	+23.8	+26.7	+31.1
1960.....	+38.9	+42.1	+3.8	+21.0	+33.5	+46.8	+59.4	+74.5	+73.4	+65.2	+29.4	+19.4	+26.1	+31.9	+47.5