

Converging social trends, emerging social problems.

Contributors

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CONVERGING SOCIAL TRENDS EMERGING SOCIAL PROBLEMS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WELFARE ADMINISTRATION • DIVISION OF RESEARCH
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SOCIAL WELFARE PROBLEMS IN A CHANGING SOCIETY

In a rapidly changing, industrialized society, the social forces which shape the future can generate serious human problems unless they are identified in their early and fluid stages when needed re-direction can be achieved. If this is done, the best of the past can be conserved and the benefits of new developments can be increased.

The social forces that affect change can be deduced from social trends if there are data to chart these directions. To the extent available, such trend data, compiled by the Division of Research in the Welfare Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, are presented here. They have been selected to reveal the forces which are creating the social fabric of our affluent society, which tends to exclude certain groups of the population from the mainstream of our economic and social life.

An understanding of these structural changes is essential to the development of policies and programs which can contribute to the correction of the imbalances created by social change.

Unlike the social problems of the less developed nations, where severe and obvious deprivation results from low productive capacity, social problems in the affluent society are concentrated in identifiable segments of the population who are the objects of the from a number of social trends.

From these trends, developing rapidly and interwoven throughout a highly organized society, social problems have emerged which are far more complicated and subtle in nature than those of less developed nations. The cause-effect relationship between trends and problems becomes apparent as one examines the nature of poverty in the United States today in terms of the kind of poverty we have, the groups it affects, and the social problems that are attributable to it.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM OF POVERTY

Poverty must be measured against expectations. In societies in which most people are hungry most of the time, where death comes early, and few are ever entirely free from illness or disability, a very low level of living can be tolerated. The individual who suffers no more than his neighbors and kinfolk accepts his misery as inevitable. Only as he becomes aware that a better life could be attained does he become restless.

In an affluent society, however, where the majority of people take for granted the necessities of life and even many nonessentials, more is expected. Since the deprived see evidence on every hand that a better life is attainable, denial of opportunities creates restlessness in some, apathy and loss of motivation in others. An affluent society therefore cannot tolerate extremely low levels of living. To do so tends to weaken the entire social structure.

Consequently, although the goods and services which families in the United States can purchase with incomes of under \$3,000 would represent wealth in many places, such incomes represent poverty in the United States. To

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be acceptable in this country, a level of living must not merely provide some food, but sufficient food; not shelter only, but sound housing; as well as health care, educational opportunities, and other goods and services that are considered essential by the majority of citizens.

As expectations rise, opportunities for realizing them must also rise.

IDENTITY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Some of the trends which have contributed to rising expectations in our society have also limited the opportunities for certain groups to fulfill their expectations.

Economic Trends

Rapid changes in the way goods and services are produced and in the kinds of goods and services needed, as well as shifts in the centers of production, have created corresponding changes in employment opportunities.

The decline of farming, mining, and lumbering has caused entire regions to become depressed while new products required for the military, for space explorations, and other modern needs have created new centers of industry. Population trends reflect a heavy labor migration to these centers. However, because they need a different type of labor force — with special technical and professional skills — these newer industrial centers are in the paradoxical position of having both high rates of unemployment and serious problems of labor shortage.

Although the general effect of economic forces has been to draw the population away from the rural areas into the large urban areas, this movement has not re-

lieved rural unemployment problems. Automation and other new technologies applied to the agricultural, lumbering, and mining industries mean that the rural areas also need workers with qualifications similar to those needed by industries in the metropolitan areas.

The economic trends which have increased the demand for more highly trained, and thus more highly paid, industrial labor have also increased the demand for professional and service workers because, as incomes rise, so does the demand for services.

To the extent that the labor force has adjusted to these shifts in the economy — from a higher to a lower demand for unskilled workers and from a lower to a higher demand for workers with special training — opportunities have paralleled expectations.

Cultural Trends

Cultural forces, converging with these economic forces, have retarded this adjustment. For example, although the social institution of slavery was abolished over a century ago, cultural patterns derived from it have made it more difficult for the Negro to shift from rural manual labor to urban technological employment. Yet the economic forces have impelled him toward this adjustment. Thus, economic necessity, on the one hand, and cultural barriers which limit his opportunities, on the other hand, have combined to create the social unrest that constitutes one of the Nation's most serious concerns. Puerto Ricans and other minority groups have been similarly affected by conflicting economic and social forces.

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Convergence of such forces has also affected the role of women. The shift from a rural to an urban economy has reduced the need for woman's employment in the home and increased her need for outside employment. Instead of contributing to the family income by gardening, canning, and other farm tasks, in a money-based urban economy she can make a comparable contribution only through wages. Reinforcing this economic factor are changes in cultural patterns which encourage women to extend their interests beyond the home. Marital and family relationships have also been affected by a changing culture. At the same time, carryovers from the older cultural patterns have resulted in discrimination in employment opportunities somewhat similar to those faced by members of minority groups.

A high proportion of the population who are poor are therefore members of minority groups and women who are the heads of families. They are the least likely to have the education and skills required in today's economy.

Population Changes

Demographic trends also converge with the economic and cultural to create poverty. The rapid growth of population, combined with health advances which have reduced infant and child mortality and lengthened the lifespan of the old and the disabled, have increased the proportion of the population who are not in the labor force.

The elderly present a special problem. In the rural economy of earlier times, there was room for them in the family unit and there were simple tasks they could do.

This is not the case in the urban economy with its crowded living conditions and demand for new and highly specialized skills. Moreover, longevity has increased the time in which their need for goods and services continues beyond their productive period. Therefore, the elderly and the chronically ill and disabled in all age groups are adversely affected by these cultural and social changes.

Urban Factors

The same trend which brings skilled workers into the expanding city economy and sends families to suburbia also brings the poor and unskilled into the central city. As cities change, the physical deterioration of structures calls for replacement or a change in land use. Pockets of minority groups are continually being moved about to make room for redevelopment efforts. This pattern of population movement results in a reduction of the tax base in the inner city at a time when resources to handle increased welfare problems are most needed.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

The chain reaction of employment opportunity changes, migration, and mobility illustrates convergence of social forces which have unequal effects on different population segments.

Thus when social problems are viewed in their complexity and recognition is given to the many facets of social change, it is obvious that no one factor is the sole cause and that no one program or agency can solve these problems.

An Example of One Approach

A good illustration of the complexities involved in programs that deal with these problems is the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program which serves many of the children who are most severely affected by the convergence of several social trends.

The parents of these children usually lack the skills and education required in today's economy. Most of the children live with their mother only, a situation indicative of the disruption of family life resulting from conflicting social forces. The majority live in the centers of large cities, but many of their parents were reared in a rural culture.

Because these families are dependent on public funds for support for varying periods of time (generally about 2 years at a stretch), because, in their housekeeping and other matters, they often have not adjusted to city habits, and because they show numerous evidences of low cultural standards, there has been considerable public concern about these families and about the program that serves them.

Frequently, this concern has found outlet in restrictive and punitive measures: denying aid if the father is in the home and unemployed; keeping payments too low to maintain a decent level of living; and similar measures based on the premise that these families will be able to find a solution to their problems by their personal efforts alone if their situation is made sufficiently desperate.

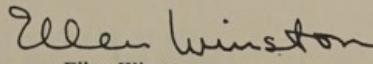
On the other hand, where the nature of the problem is understood, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program can provide a major mechanism for

breaking the cycle of dependency. Its support from Federal and State funds relieves the problem of dwindling city tax resources and makes it possible to finance measures to improve the employability of the parents; to raise the standards of the home through counseling services, homemaker programs, and other constructive services; and to see that each of these deprived children enters adulthood in good health and with adequate educational and vocational preparation to contribute to the modern economy.

"SOCIAL WELFARE'S RESPONSIBILITY TO COMMUNITIES IN CHANGE"

Because social welfare agencies are in close contact with the casualties of social change, their board members, staffs, and volunteers have a special responsibility to see that their communities remove the barriers to opportunity for those who are caught in the web of social forces beyond their control. Consequently, the National Conference on Social Welfare devoted its 1964 annual meeting to the theme of "Social Welfare's Responsibility to Communities in Change."

The data which are presented in the charts and tables that follow were prepared as a factual basis for the conference discussions and include available trends which a committee of leading members of the Conference deemed to be most relevant to current social problems in the United States.


Ellen Winston
U. S. Commissioner of Welfare



A CHANGING POPULATION

FAST GROWING

CHART 1 A CHANGING POPULATION

CHART 2 EACH YEAR — MORE BIRTHS THAN DEATHS

CONSTANTLY MOVING

CHART 3 TWENTY-SIX PERCENT OF THE PEOPLE NO LONGER
LIVE IN THE STATE WHERE THEY WERE BORN

TO THE NORTH AND WEST

CHART 4 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1790-1960

TO THE CITIES

CHART 5 PEOPLE ARE LEAVING THE FARMS

GROWING YOUNGER . . . AND OLDER

CHART 6 U. S. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: 1963 AND 1950

PATTERNS OF LIVING

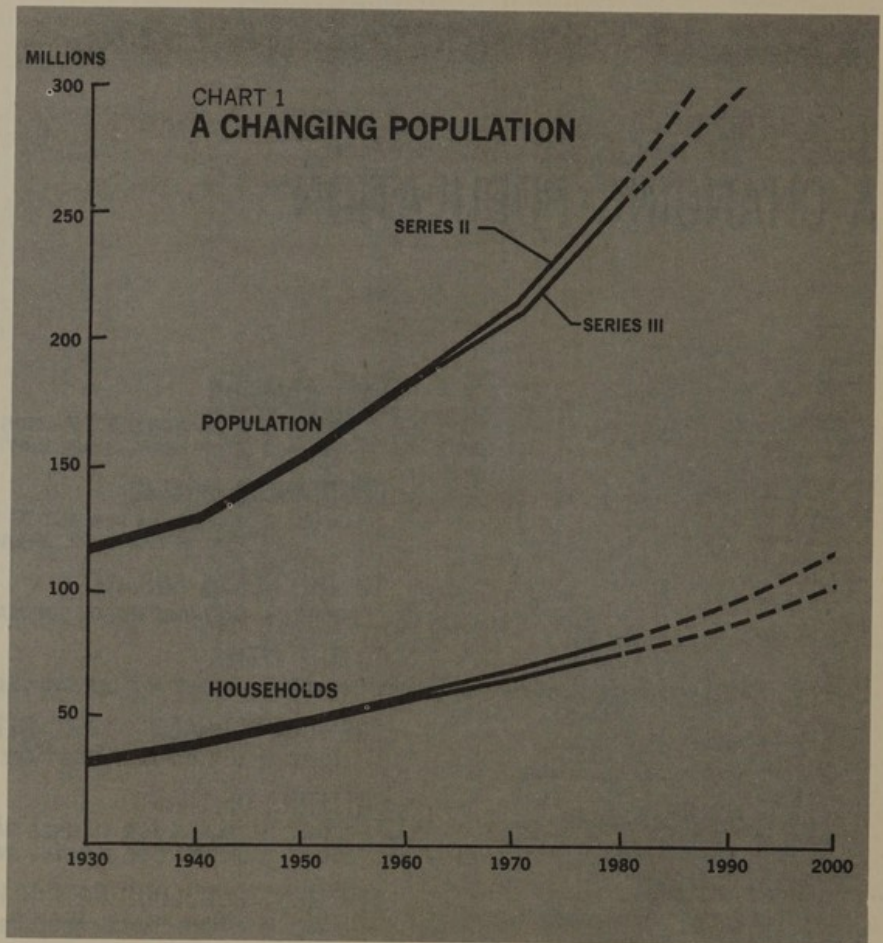
CHART 7 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, BY SEX

CHART 8 PERCENT OF PERSONS OVER 14 WHO MARRY

4TH MOST POPULOUS NATION IN THE WORLD

CHART 9 FOURTH MOST POPULOUS NATION IN THE WORLD

SEE APPENDIX FOR TABLES AND SOURCES OF DATA ON WHICH CHARTS ARE BASED.



See Table 1

FAST GROWING

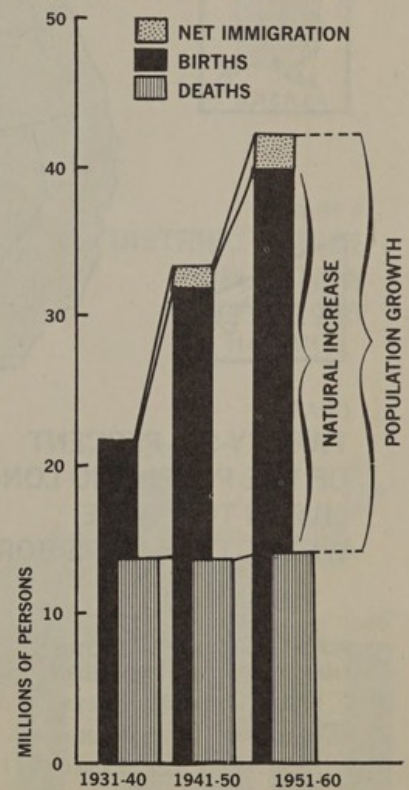
Nine million more people were added to the population between 1930 and 1940; in the next decade, *nineteen* million; and *twenty-eight* million between 1950 and 1960. In 1964, the population reached 190 million.

Even if the growth rate is leveling off — and some evidence indicates that it is — the population will continue to expand and is expected to pass the 300 million mark before the year 2000.

As long as Americans get born faster than they die, the Nation will grow. For several years now, there have been slightly less than 10 deaths a year among every 1,000 Americans, but there are more than 20 births. Although the birth rate has dropped from a high of about 25 per 1,000 people in the 1952-1957 period to about 22 per 1,000 now, there have been about 4 million babies born each year since 1955. If so spaced, that would mean about seven new babies arriving every minute. And they can expect to live 20 years longer than the babies born in 1900 — to 70 (on the average) if they are boys, to 73 if they are girls.

Immigration, which brought 14.5 million people to our shores in the first 20 years of this century, has accounted for less than 4 million in the past two decades.

CHART 2
EACH YEAR—MORE
BIRTHS THAN DEATHS



SEE TABLE 2

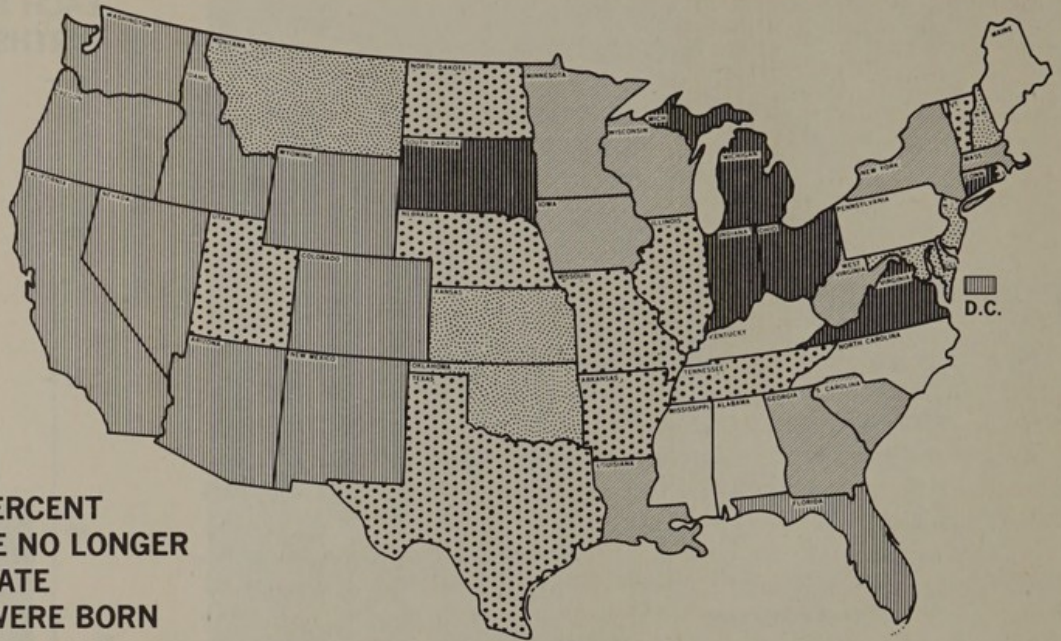


CHART 3
**TWENTY-SIX PERCENT
 OF THE PEOPLE NO LONGER
 LIVE IN THE STATE
 WHERE THEY WERE BORN**

PERCENT LIVING IN STATE OTHER
 THAN WHERE THEY WERE BORN

□ LESS THAN 15	▨ 25.0-29.9
▤ 15.0-19.9	▩ 30.0-39.9
▧ 20.0-24.9	▪ 40 AND OVER

NATIONAL AVERAGE—26 PERCENT
 SEE TABLE 3

CONSTANTLY MOVING

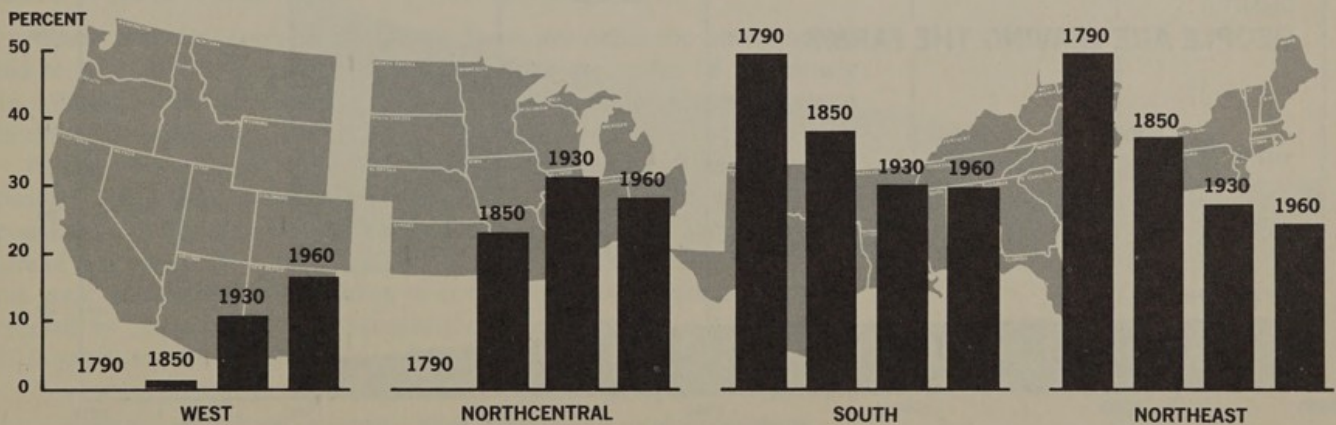
Americans have always been a restless people, but today they are moving faster and further than ever before. In Nevada, at the time of the 1960 census, almost 70 percent of the residents had been born in some other State. And even in Pennsylvania, the most stay-at-home of all States, 12 out of every 100 residents had been born elsewhere. When Americans move these days, they usually go . . .

TO THE NORTH AND WEST

A U.S. citizen in 1790 was certain to live in one of two sections of the country — about half lived in the South and the other half in the Northeast. By 1800, a few had reached the prairies in the north central part of the country, but not until 1850 were there enough people to be counted in the far west. Today, less than a third of the people live in the South, and about a fourth live in the Northeast.

The West has been the fastest growing section in the past three decades, accounting for 10 percent of the Nation's population in 1930 and 15.6 percent in 1960. The South held its own with 30.7 percent of the population both in 1930 and 1960. But the Northeast, which accounted for 27.9 percent of the Nation's population dropped to 24.9 in 1960 and the North Central States dropped from 31.3 to 28.8 percent.

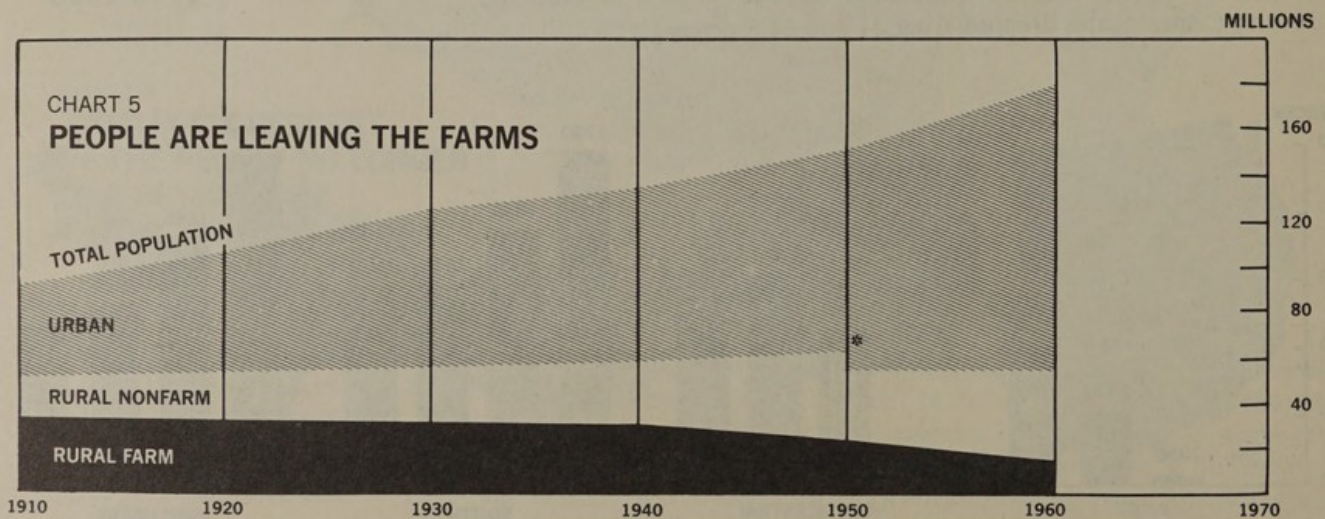
CHART 4
DISTRIBUTION OF
POPULATION
1790-1960



SEE TABLE 4

TO THE CITIES

In 1910, there were about 8 million more people in the rural than in the urban areas of this country, but by 1920, the shift had started, with urbanites outnumbering rural people by over 3 million. Today, almost two-thirds of the Nation live in or near our vast metropolitan complexes. Even the third of the Nation who remain in rural areas are less isolated. The number living in towns has almost tripled in the past half century, but the number on farms is fast declining. In 1910, there were 32 million on farms; in 1960, only 15 million, and by 1963 there were just 13.4 million, or 7 percent of the Nation's total population.



*DIFFERENCE DUE TO NEW URBAN AND RURAL DEFINITION ADOPTED FOR USE IN 1950 CENSUS.

SEE TABLE 5

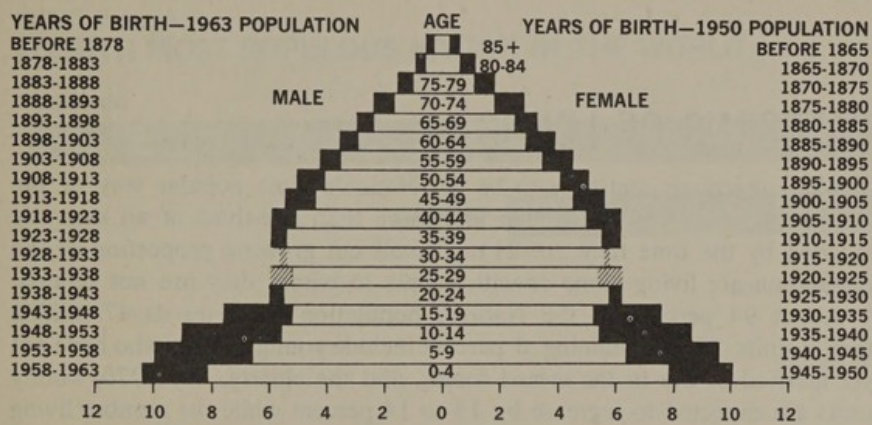


CHART 6
**U.S. POPULATION BY
 AGE AND SEX: 1963
 AND 1950 (IN MILLIONS)**

NOTE: TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION.
 ALASKA AND HAWAII INCLUDED IN BOTH YEARS.

■ 1963 MORE THAN 1950
 ▨ 1960 LESS THAN 1950

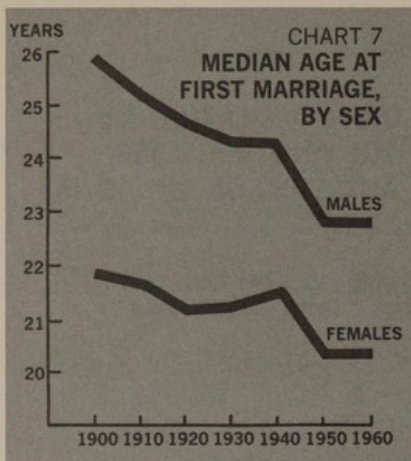
SEE TABLE 6

GROWING YOUNGER . . . AND OLDER

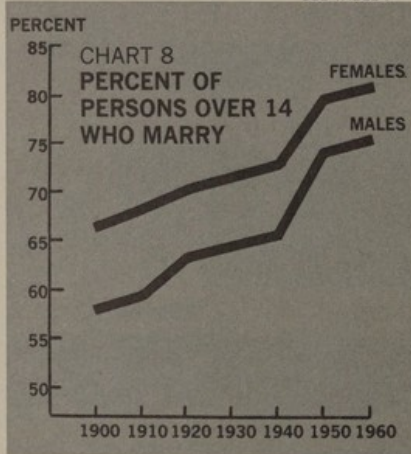
Almost half the people in the United States are either too young or too old to be expected to work. Nearly 70 million are under 18 and nearly 18 million are over 65, leaving somewhat over 100 million men and women in the peak production age groups of 18 to 65.

People who are now in the 25- to 35-year age groups (the depression babies) are 7 percent fewer than in 1950, and the total working age population (18-65 years) has increased less than any other age group. The school age group (5 to 17) has increased twice as rapidly, since 1950, as the total population and together with the pre-school children (who increased by 28 percent) have brought the Nation's median age down from 30.2 years in 1950 to 28.6 years in 1963.

Women predominate, especially in the older age groups, and by 1963, there were 3.3 million more women than men in the total population.



SEE TABLE 7



SEE TABLE 8

PATTERNS OF LIVING

While marriage continues to be the Nation's most popular way of life (about two-thirds of all women and more than one-third of all men are married by the time they are 21), a small but growing proportion of the population are living alone or with people to whom they are not related.

About 94 percent of the Nation's population make up its 47 million family units. The remaining 6 percent include young people, who have not yet married or are in the armed forces, and the elderly. By 1970, family units are expected to increase by 13 to 14 percent while the number living apart from their immediate families is expected to increase by 21 percent for men and 36 percent for women. The increasing number of older people, especially elderly widows, is reflected in this estimate.

For the past several years, there have been about 1.5 million marriages annually. The trend toward earlier marriages leveled off in the '50's and since then the median age at first marriage has been about 20 for women and about 23 for men. Among the total population over 14 years of age, 81 percent of the women and 75 percent of the men are or have been married whereas at the turn of the century only 68 percent of the women and 58 percent of the men (based on population over 14 years old) had ever entered matrimony. The difference may be more apparent than real, however, for the median age at first marriage was older in those days too — almost 22 years for women and almost 26 years for men.

The size of the average family is three to four people and has not changed appreciably in the past decade. However, the proportion of childless couples has declined during the past generation.

CHART 9

FOURTH MOST POPULOUS NATION IN THE WORLD

CHINA 690



INDIA 433



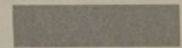
SOVIET UNION 214



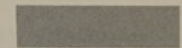
UNITED STATES 179



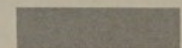
JAPAN 93



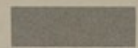
INDONESIA 93



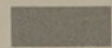
PAKISTAN 93



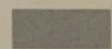
BRAZIL 66



WEST GERMANY 63



UNITED KINGDOM 52



4TH MOST POPULOUS NATION IN THE WORLD

The world grows at the rate of 50 million more people each year and now has about 3 billion inhabitants. Today 200 million more people inhabit the earth than in 1960, when this chart was prepared.

However, the United States still ranks fourth in population. We have less than a third as many people as mainland China, less than half as many as India, and many millions fewer than Russia.

SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX



A RAPIDLY DEVELOPING ECONOMY

THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY

- CHART 10 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND PER CAPITA INCOME AFTER TAXES
- CHART 11 MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, CURRENT DOLLARS
- CHART 12 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS BUY PLEASURE
- CHART 13 MEDIAN INCOME IN 1959 OF COUPLES WITH TWO CHILDREN

THE POOR

- CHART 14 CHARACTERISTICS OF POOR FAMILIES COMPARED WITH ALL FAMILIES
- CHART 15 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY

WHERE POOR PEOPLE LIVE

- CHART 16 PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW \$2,000
- CHART 17 MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME HIGHEST IN WEST. LOWEST IN SOUTH
- CHART 18 MOST FAMILIES WHO DEPEND ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE LIVE IN CITIES
- CHART 19 MORE UNSOUND HOUSING OCCUPIED BY THE POOR

THE INCOMES OF THE POOR

- CHART 20 PERSONS RECEIVING OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE
- CHART 21 PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
- CHART 22 INCOMES OF DEPENDENT FAMILIES BELOW MINIMUM NEEDS

JOB PROSPECTS OF THE POOR

- CHART 23 MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME RELATED TO COLOR AND EDUCATION
- CHART 24 WOMEN'S EARNINGS ARE LESS THAN MEN'S
- CHART 25 INCOMES OF FAMILIES HEADED BY A WOMAN (WITH CHILDREN) 1959
- CHART 26 WHERE WORKING WOMEN LIVE

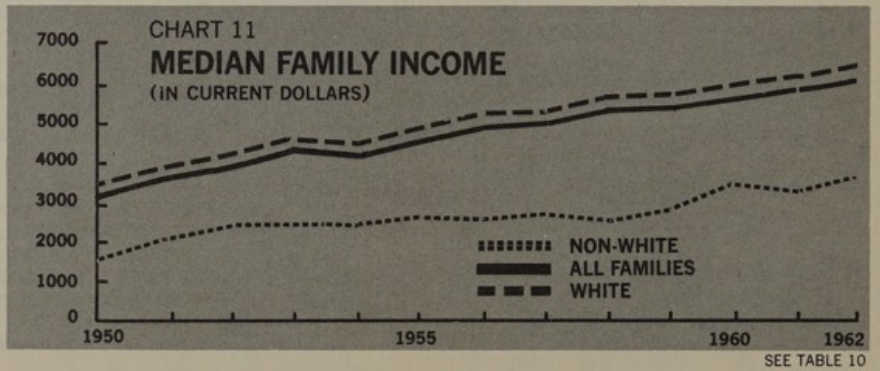
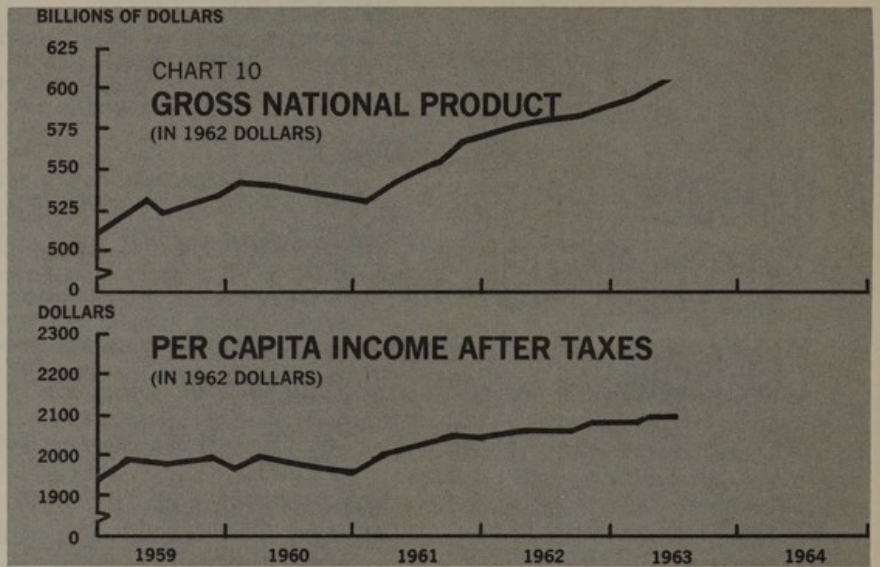
EARNING POWER DEPENDS ON EDUCATION

- CHART 27 MEDIAN INCOME BY COLOR, SEX, AND EDUCATION (1961)
- CHART 28 PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED
RELATED TO EDUCATION

THE POOR OF THE FUTURE

- CHART 29 EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS FOR 1970
- CHART 30 ESTIMATED CHANGE IN LABOR FORCE, BY STATE, 1960-70
- CHART 31 MORE YOUNGSTERS ARE ENTERING THE LABOR FORCE
- CHART 32 OLDER PEOPLE IN THE LABOR FORCE EXPECTED TO INCREASE
- CHART 33 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (1962)

SEE APPENDIX FOR TABLES AND SOURCES OF DATA ON WHICH CHARTS ARE BASED.



THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY

Supersonic planes, Telstar, automation, cybernation — at a dizzying rate, inventions and innovations carry the economy to higher and higher levels.

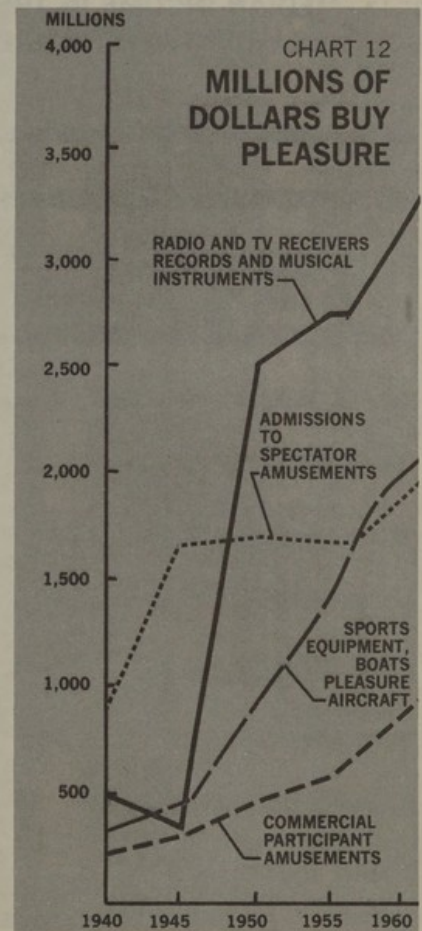
The gross national product, sum total of all the goods and services the Nation produces, rose (in terms of 1963 dollars) from 242 billion in 1940 to almost 600 billion by the end of 1963.

Personal wealth increased correspondingly. If all the incomes Americans received in 1963 (after taxes) had been exactly the same, you would have had \$2,127, whereas in 1940 you would have had (in terms of 1963 buying power) only \$1,309.

A more realistic measure of mounting personal incomes is the median family income. In 1950, this was \$3,319, with half the American families having less than that amount and half having more. By 1962, the median family income was \$5,956.

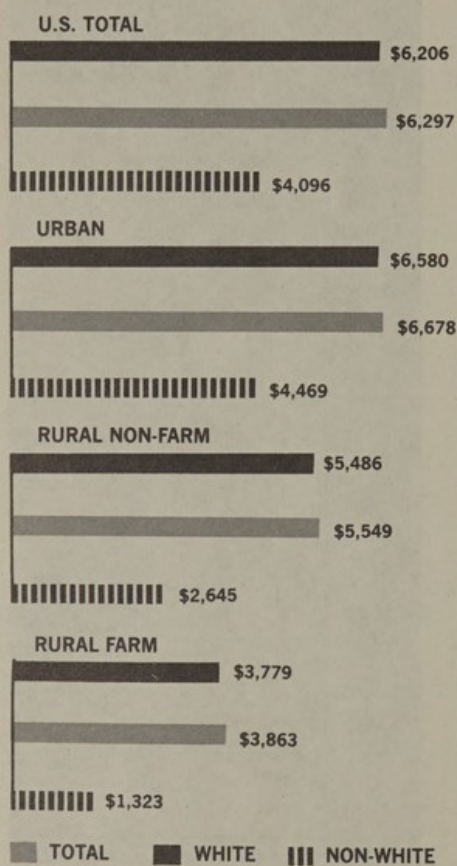
A still more exact measurement of the relative wealth of families is the median income of the typical couple with two children. This varies according to their race and where they live. In 1959, median incomes for such families ranged from a high of \$6,678 for white families living in cities to a low of \$1,323 for nonwhite families on farms.

After paying for food, shelter, clothing, and other essentials, most families found that they had a little more each year to spend for pleasure. They went to the bowling alleys and golf links more often — fees paid for such participant sports rose from \$197 million in 1940 to over a billion dollars in 1961. They thronged to the ball games and the movies — spectator sports captured \$904 million of their 1940 dollars but over \$2 billion of their 1961 dollars. They bought half a billion dollars worth of radio and TV sets, records, and musical instruments in 1940 and \$3.8 billion dollars worth



SEE TABLE 11

**CHART 13—MEDIAN INCOME IN 1959
OF COUPLES WITH TWO CHILDREN**



SEE TABLE 12

in 1961. Even very expensive items like boats and private airplanes could be enjoyed by more people. Along with other sports equipment, these luxury expenditures rose from \$254 million in 1940 to \$2.2 billion in 1961.

THE POOR

The price of prosperity has been an increasingly complex system of producing goods and services. The demand for people who can cope with these complexities is insatiable. Every professional and technical field desperately needs more researchers to wrest further secrets from nature, more technicians and practitioners to use the mounting body of knowledge in creating an even more marvelous civilization.

At the same time, many of the people who used to make up the backbone of society — the laborer, the small farmer and shopkeeper, the artisan — find it harder and harder to win a niche for themselves in this fast-paced, mechanized world.

The old and the frail have also been bypassed — given enough of the fruits of progress to prolong their lives, but deprived of opportunities to fill the added years with satisfactions.

Having no real role in the modern economy, all these people enjoy few of its assets. Today, there are more than 30 million Americans, almost a fifth of the Nation, living in poverty.

Tucked away in city slums, mountain cabins, and the shacks of desolate farms and labor camps, they seldom see or are seen by the prosperous majority.

Their children are being raised in this "Other America" without the health, the education, or the cultural heritage to master the still more complex world of tomorrow.

CHART 15
INCIDENCE OF POVERTY

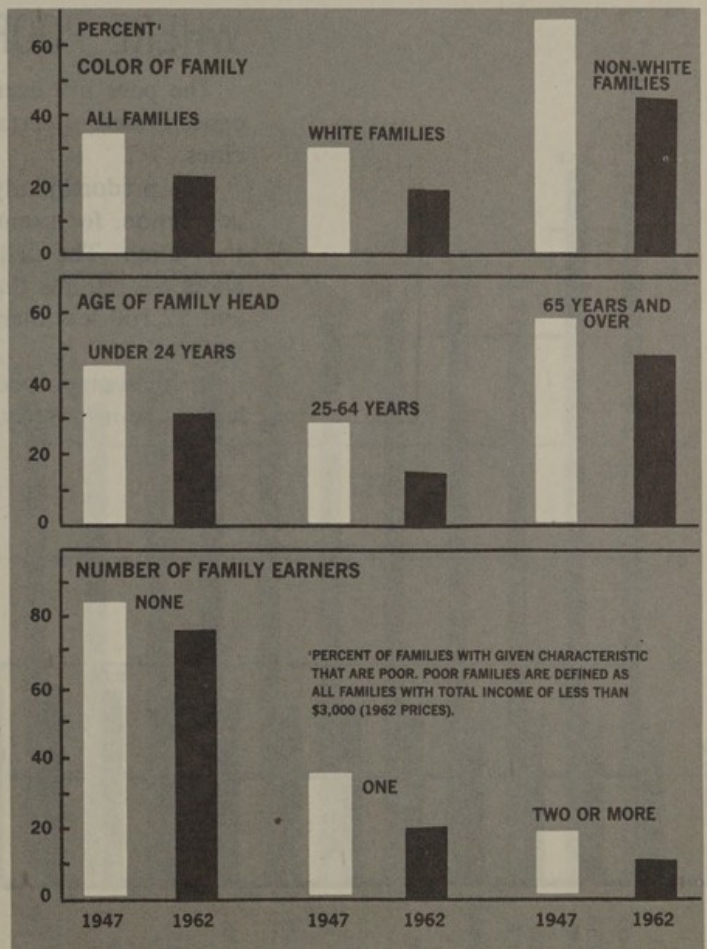
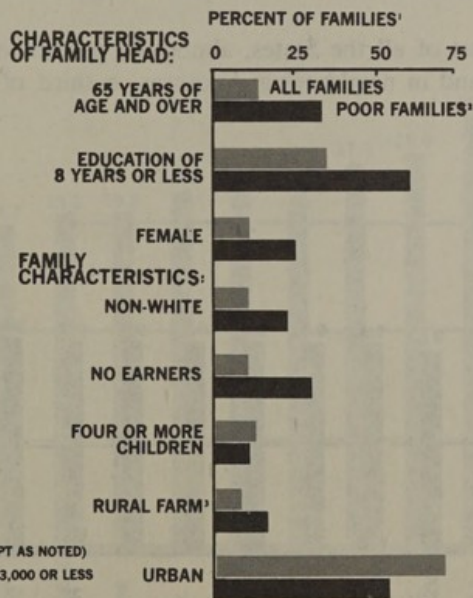


CHART 14
CHARACTERISTICS OF POOR FAMILIES
COMPARED WITH ALL FAMILIES



¹BASED ON 1962 DATA (EXCEPT AS NOTED)
²FAMILIES WITH INCOME OF \$3,000 OR LESS
³BASED ON 1959 DATA

SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

WHERE POOR PEOPLE LIVE

The poor live every place but, for a variety of reasons, they are most concentrated in certain sections of the country and in the centers of big cities.

The predominantly rural South, with its high proportion of nonwhite population, for example, has more poor people than do other regions of the Nation. The median family income in that section was \$4,627 in 1962, about \$1,300 less than the median family income for the Nation as a whole and \$2,100 less than in the West, which is the Nation's most prosperous region.

In Mississippi, poorest of all the States, almost 40 percent of the population live in poverty, and in neighboring Arkansas, a third of the people are poor.

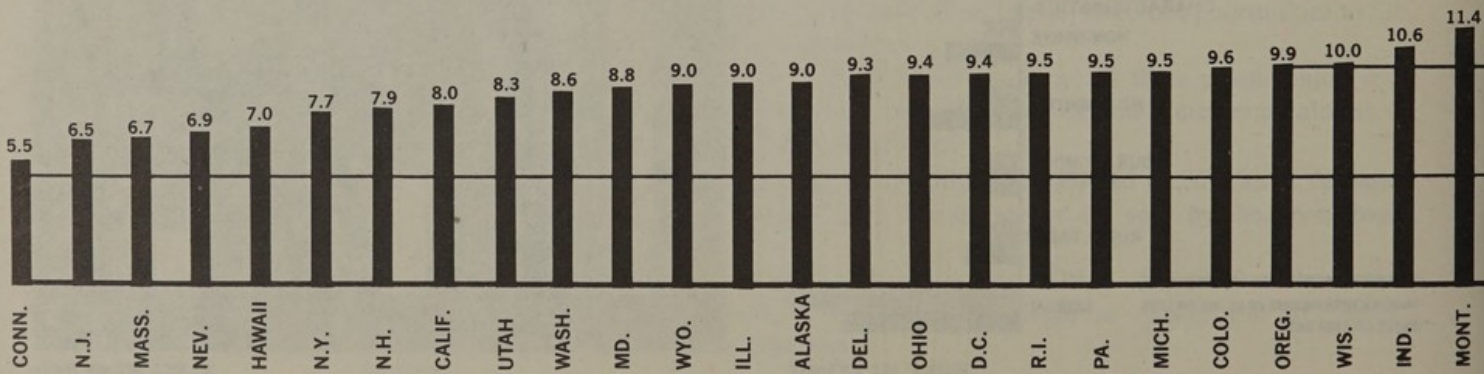
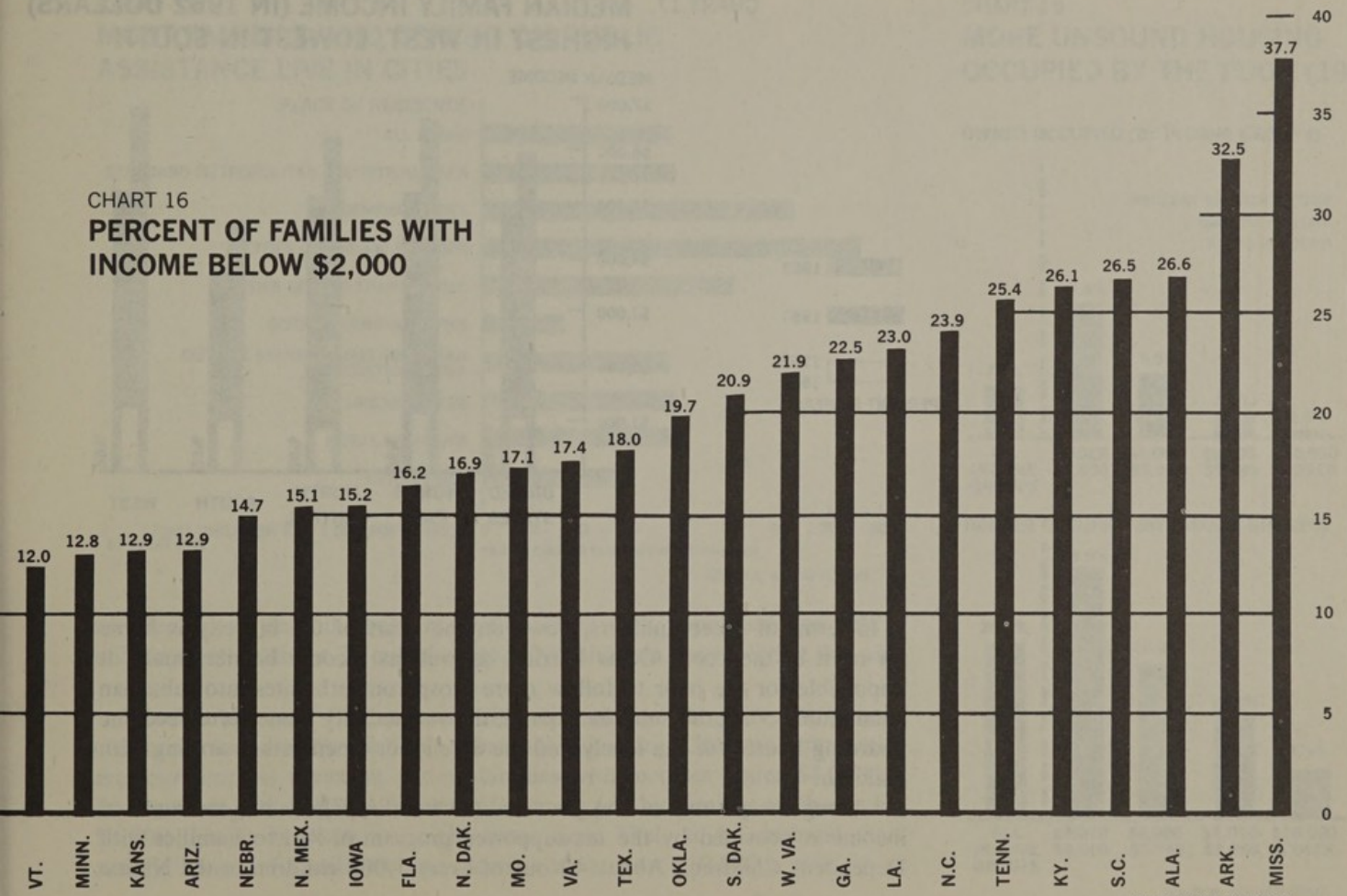
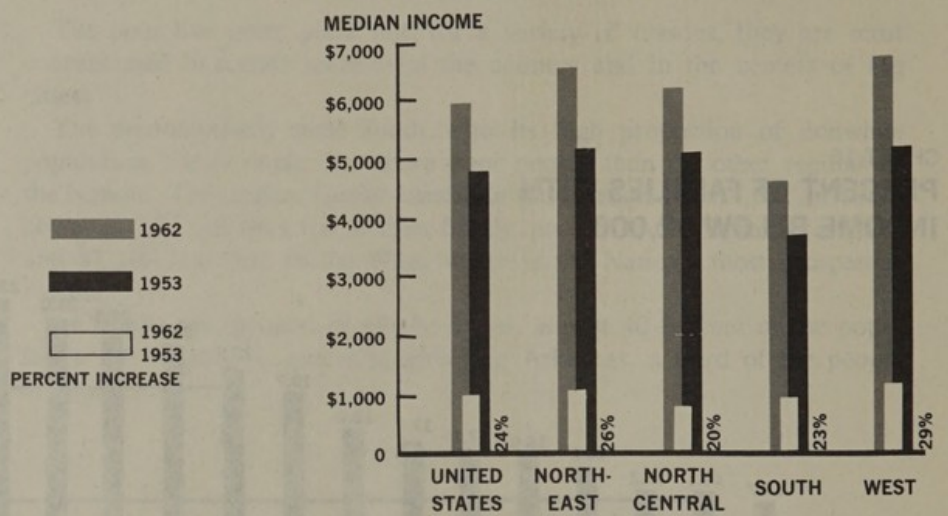


CHART 16
**PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH
 INCOME BELOW \$2,000**



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

CHART 17 **MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (IN 1962 DOLLARS)
HIGHEST IN WEST, LOWEST IN SOUTH**



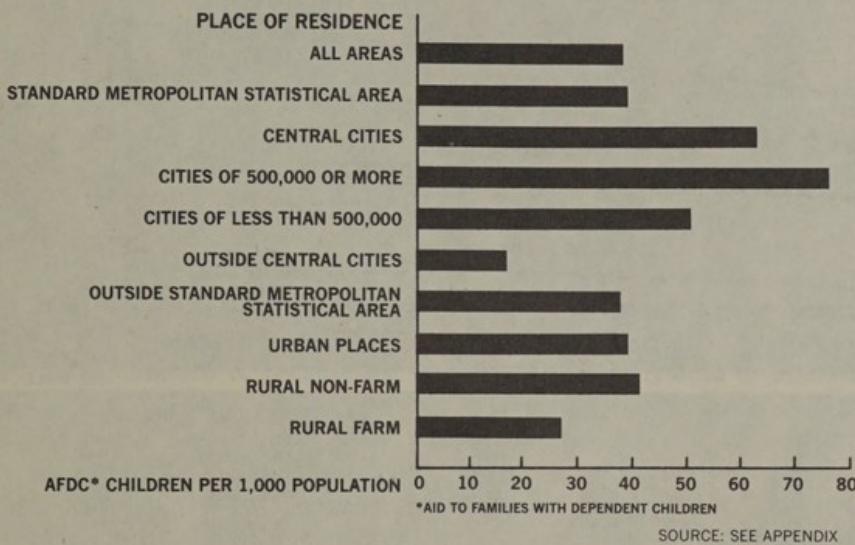
SEE TABLE 13

In terms of sheer numbers, however, the heart of the big city is home for most of the poor. Color barriers as well as income barriers make it impossible for the poor to follow more prosperous urbanites into suburban communities. As the suburbs expand, the vacated city homes often become boarding houses for the lonely and the derelict or tenements swarming with children.

Among the poorest of the poor are the families whose major source of income is provided by the tax-supported program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children. About 40 out of every 1,000 children in the Nation

CHART 18

MOST FAMILIES WHO DEPEND ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE LIVE IN CITIES



are dependent on this program, but in cities with populations of half a million or more about 75 out of every 1,000 children are receiving this aid.

Whether the poor live in town, city, or country, they are the people commonly found in the Nation's substandard housing. Unsound rental units are four times as prevalent among families with incomes under \$4,000 as among those with \$10,000 or over. Homes owned by families in the under \$4,000 income brackets are eight times more likely to be unsound than are the homes of families whose incomes are at least \$10,000 a year.

CHART 19

MORE UNSOUND HOUSING OCCUPIED BY THE POOR (1960)

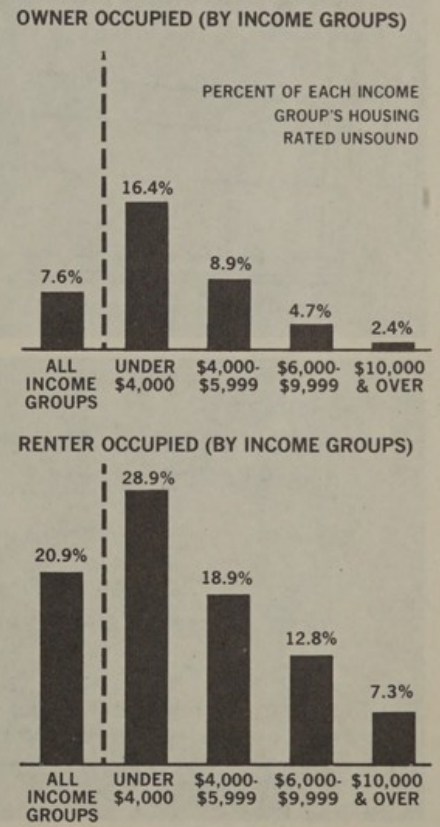
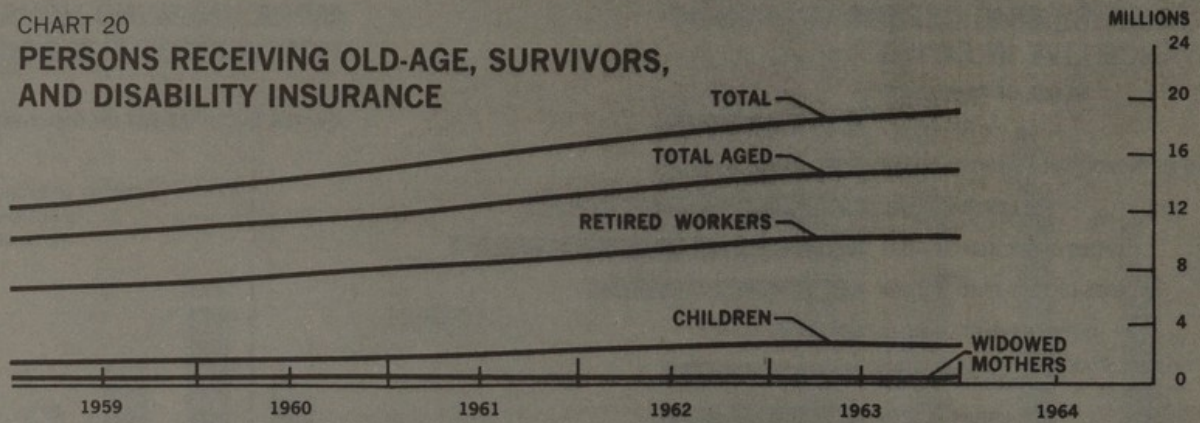


CHART 20

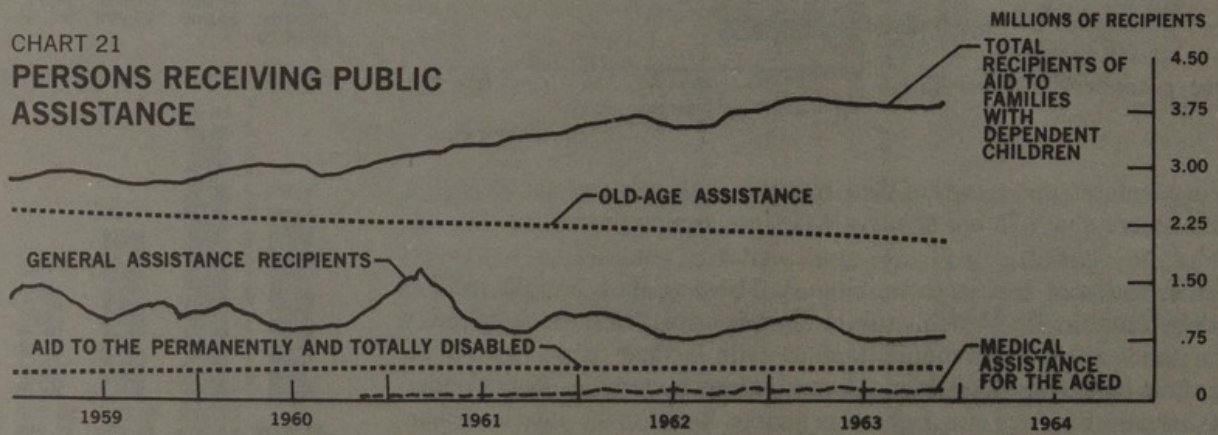
**PERSONS RECEIVING OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS,
AND DISABILITY INSURANCE**



SEE TABLE 14

CHART 21

**PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC
ASSISTANCE**



SEE TABLE 15

THE INCOMES OF THE POOR

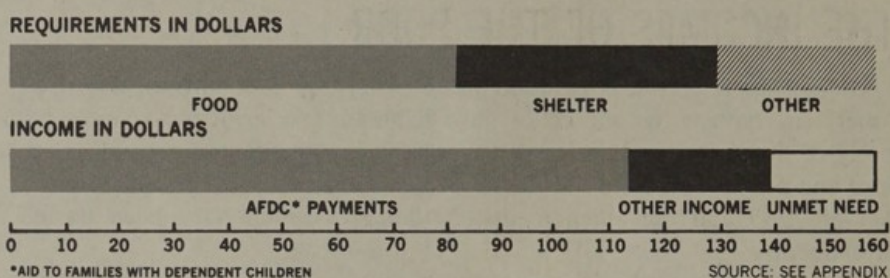
Unlike much of the population in underdeveloped countries, almost all Americans have some source of cash income. The principal sources for many of them are the two income maintenance programs — social insurance and public assistance — which were established by the Social Security Act of 1935 and the amendments to that Act which have been passed subsequently.

About 19 million Americans today receive social insurance payments because they or their wage earners paid into the social insurance fund during their working years. They can draw from the fund now because they are old or disabled or because the family wage earner is dead or disabled. Since almost every wage earner pays social security taxes, those who now receive benefits include many who are not poor and some who are very rich. For the majority, however, especially the 15 million retired workers and their dependents, the monthly social security check is the main, and often the only, source of income. Many of these people live in poverty.

About 7 million people receive their main, and often only, income from one of the public assistance programs: old age assistance (for retired workers, and their dependents, who were not covered by social insurance during their working years or who get very small insurance payments); aid for the permanently and totally disabled (if they are not covered or not sufficiently covered by social insurance); aid for the blind; and aid for families with dependent children. All of these people live in poverty because their payments are based on minimum living standards set by State welfare departments and are often further reduced by the State's inability (despite Federal aid) to pay more than a fraction of the cost of that standard.

CHART 22

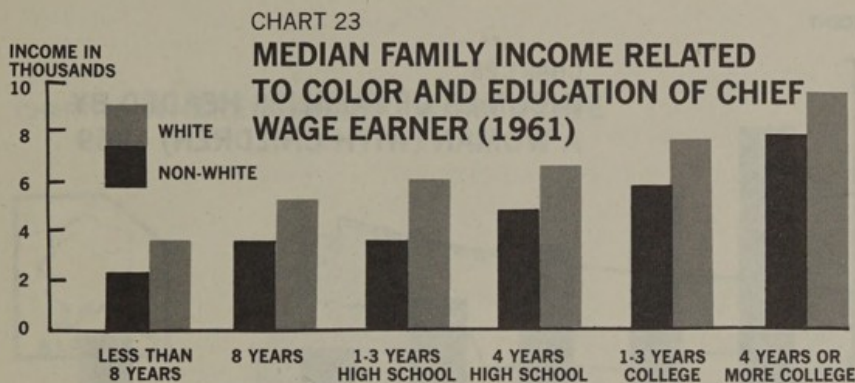
INCOMES OF DEPENDENT FAMILIES BELOW MINIMUM NEEDS



Other poor people get their income from wages but remain poor because their wages are low, or because they have long periods of unemployment, or because they have large families, big medical expenses, or other heavy demands on their incomes.

In some communities, when workers have been unemployed for a long time, they have no cash incomes at all. Others who have no visible means of support are the people who cannot qualify for public assistance because they have not lived in the State long enough, or are not old enough, disabled enough, or blind enough, or for some other reason do not meet the State's eligibility requirements.

However, many communities have general assistance programs which give a little help to such people, and in most places, surplus foods are available to stave off actual starvation. Religious groups and privately supported welfare agencies often help the poor to weather an emergency but do not have funds to provide them with a steady source of support. Elderly people, who are otherwise able to manage on private funds, can get medical care through the public assistance program of Medical Assistance for the Aged in States that have adopted this federally aided program.



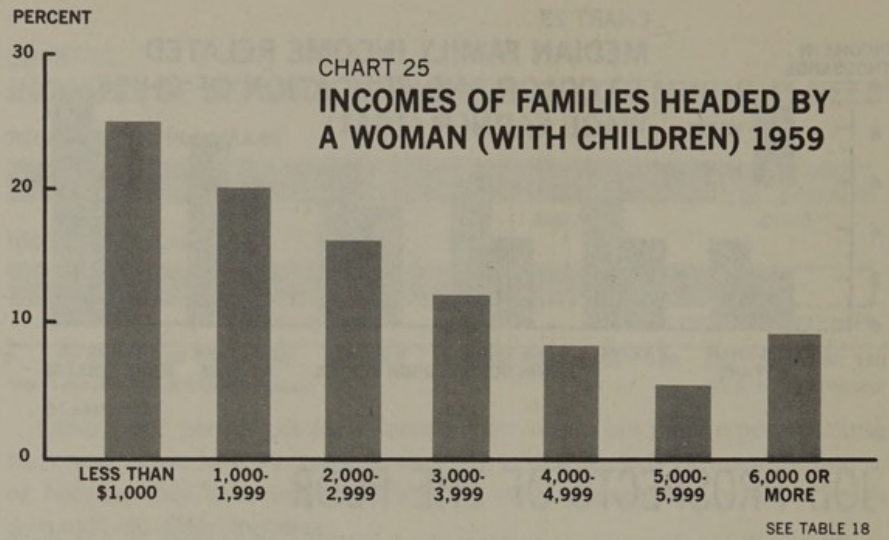
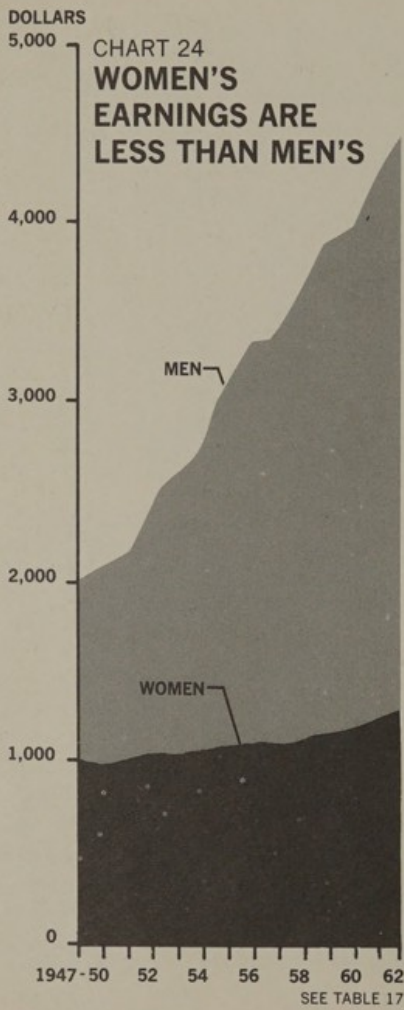
SEE TABLE 16

JOB PROSPECTS OF THE POOR

The traditional escape route from the hardships of poverty in our work-oriented society has been through employment. But many factors beyond the individual's power to control affect his ability to find work and to earn a decent living.

RACE AFFECTS INCOME

The color of one's skin influences what share of the Nation's wealth one receives. Even though highly educated workers are at a premium, the nonwhite college trained worker usually earns less than a similarly trained white worker. The median family income of white workers with four or more years of college training was \$9,315 in 1961, compared with \$7,875 for nonwhite workers with equivalent education. For the less well trained, the difference is even more striking. The median family income in 1961 for white workers with only an elementary education was \$4,911; for nonwhite workers, \$3,338.



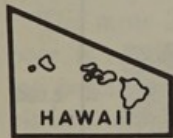
SO DOES SEX

Although women now work side by side with men in almost every professional and industrial field, sex makes a difference in the pay each receives.

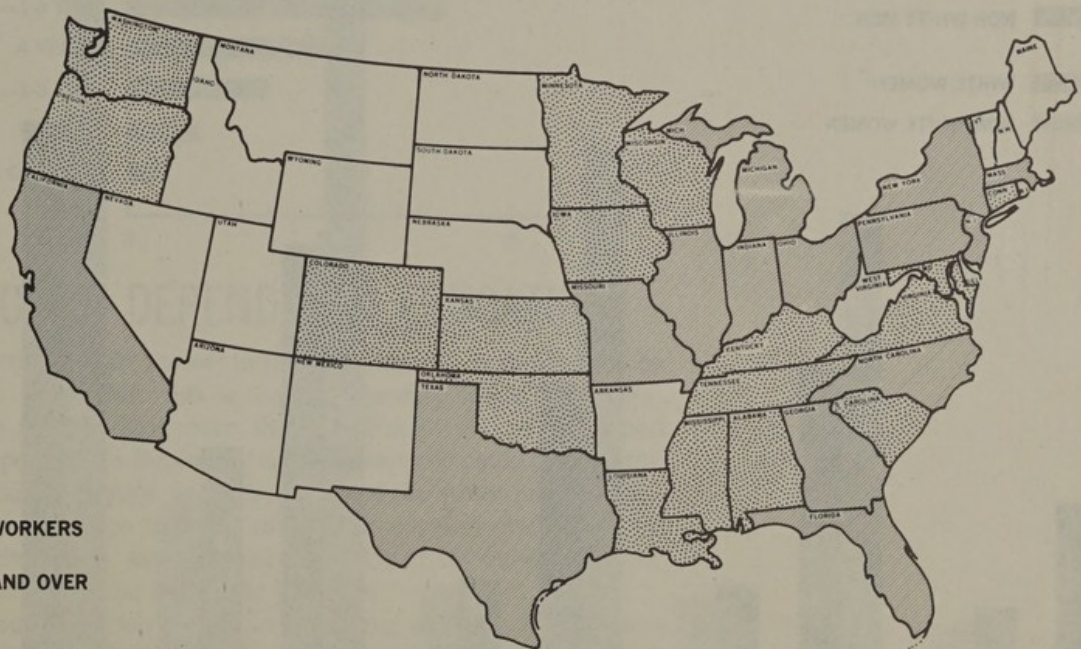
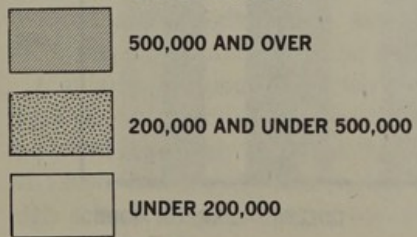
Families who depend upon a woman as their principal wage earner are apt to be poor. About a fifth of the families headed by a woman have incomes of under \$1,000 a year and another fifth have incomes of less than \$2,000 a year. Many working women have three or more children to support, yet less than 10 percent of them earn as much as \$6,000 a year, the minimum necessary nowadays to support a "modest but adequate" level of living for a family of four.

In general, the sections that are least industrialized offer least opportunity for women to find work outside their homes.

CHART 26 WHERE WORKING WOMEN LIVE

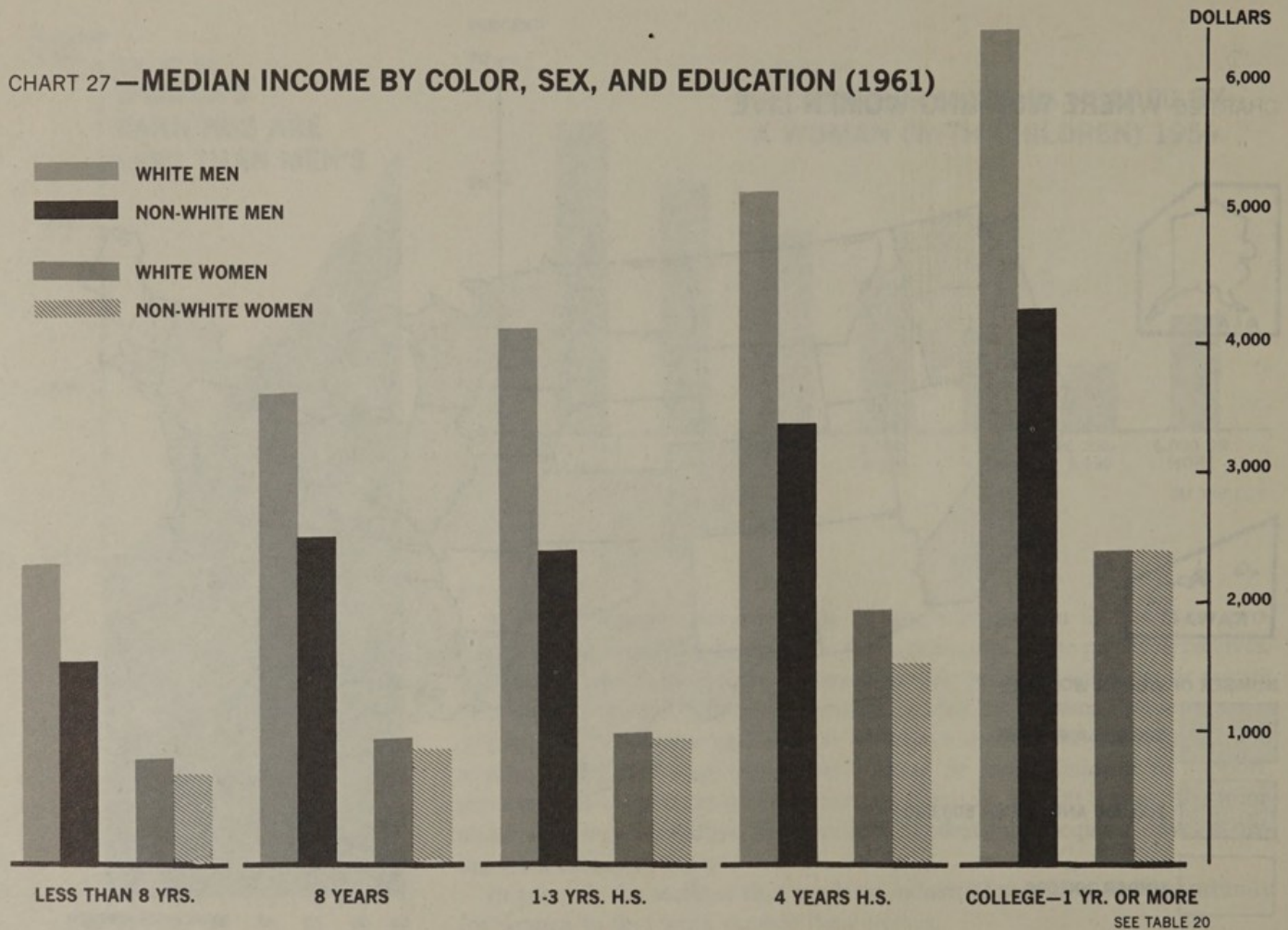


NUMBER OF WOMEN WORKERS



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

CHART 27 — MEDIAN INCOME BY COLOR, SEX, AND EDUCATION (1961)



SEE TABLE 20

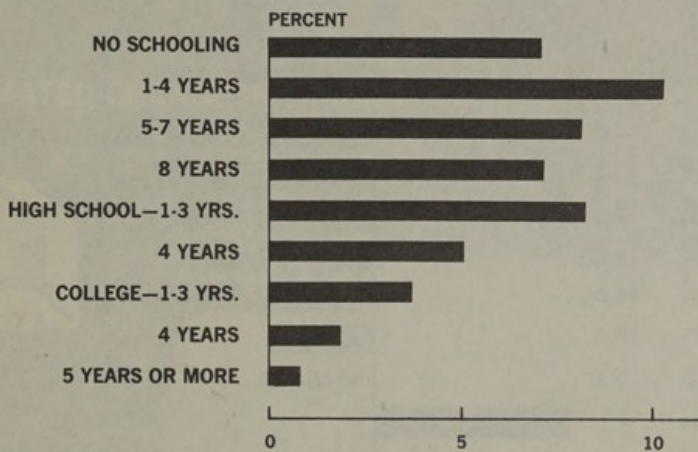


CHART 28
**PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE
 UNEMPLOYED (IN MARCH, 1962)
 RELATED TO EDUCATION**

SEE TABLE 21

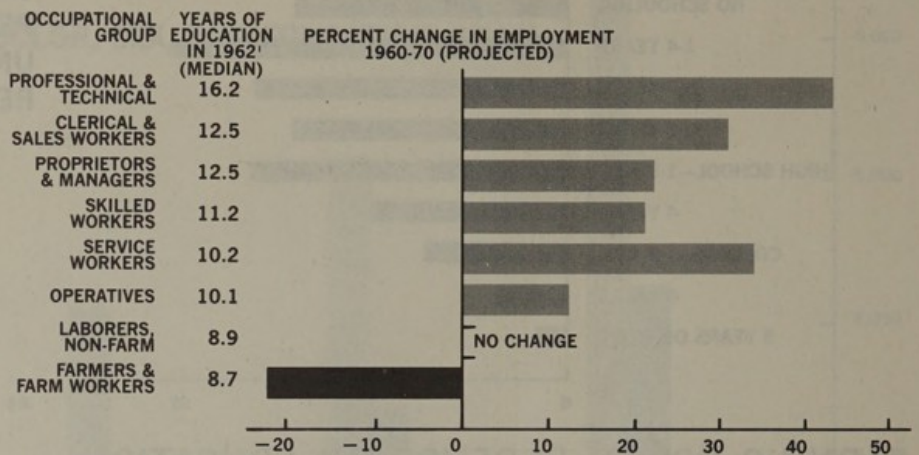
EARNING POWER DEPENDS ON EDUCATION

The most important of all factors in determining who is destined to be poor is education. And while this is not a congenital handicap to earning power, as race and sex have been, the individual all too often has had his educational opportunities limited by circumstances he could not control.

A child whose family is poor and who is not of the white race is likely to have an inferior education and his subsequent earning power will be reduced accordingly. Even among those with built-in handicaps of sex or race, the more education, the higher the earnings.

Similarly, although a person's chances of having periods of unemployment do not exactly correspond with the amount of education he has had, the trend is strongly in that direction. Unemployment is rare among people who have had four or more years of college but painfully common among high school dropouts and those with only a grade school education.

CHART 29
**EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS
 FOR 1970 AND THE
 EDUCATION OF PEOPLE
 WHO HELD SUCH
 JOBS IN 1962**



'DATA REFER TO MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY THE EMPLOYED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER

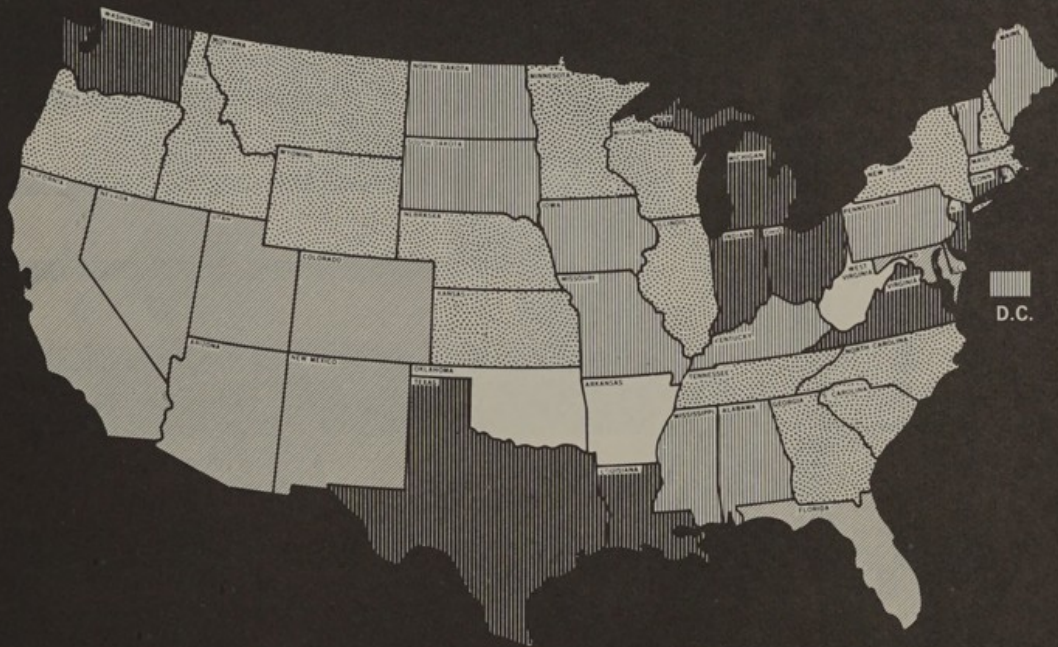
SEE TABLE 22 AND 23

THE POOR OF THE FUTURE

By 1970 education will be an even bigger factor in determining who will be poor than it is today. With the exception of nonprofessional service jobs, the employment opportunities that are expected to expand the most will be in fields that require at least a high school education.

At the same time, competition for jobs will probably be keener, with an estimated 21 percent increase in the number of people who will be in the job market. The labor force will include a greatly increased number of young people as a result of the baby boom that followed World War II. Even the number of elderly in the job market will increase somewhat, despite retirement programs.

CHART 30
ESTIMATED CHANGE IN LABOR FORCE, BY STATE, 1960-70



DECREASE



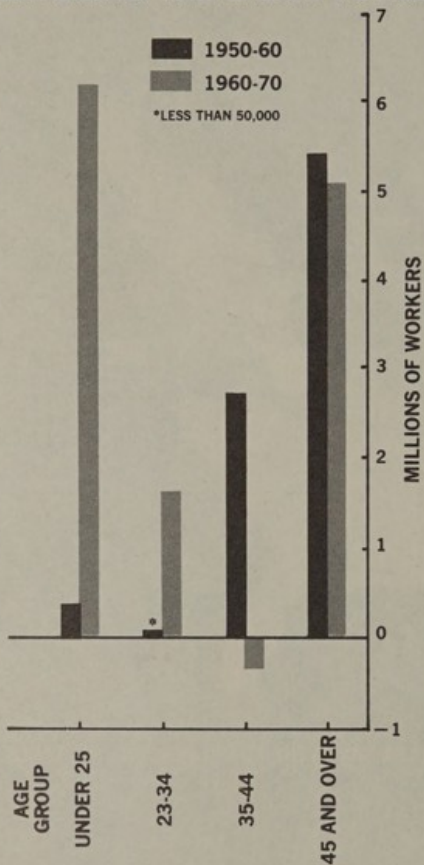
PERCENT INCREASE

-
 0-9.9
-
 10-19.9
-
 20.0-29.9
-
 30 AND OVER

NATIONAL AVERAGE—21 PERCENT INCREASE

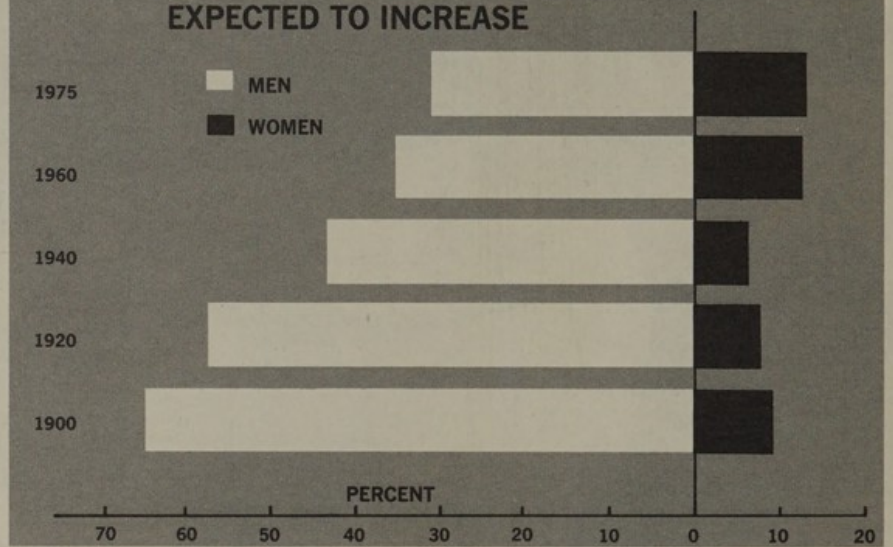
SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

CHART 31
MORE YOUNGSTERS ARE ENTERING THE LABOR FORCE



SEE TABLE 24

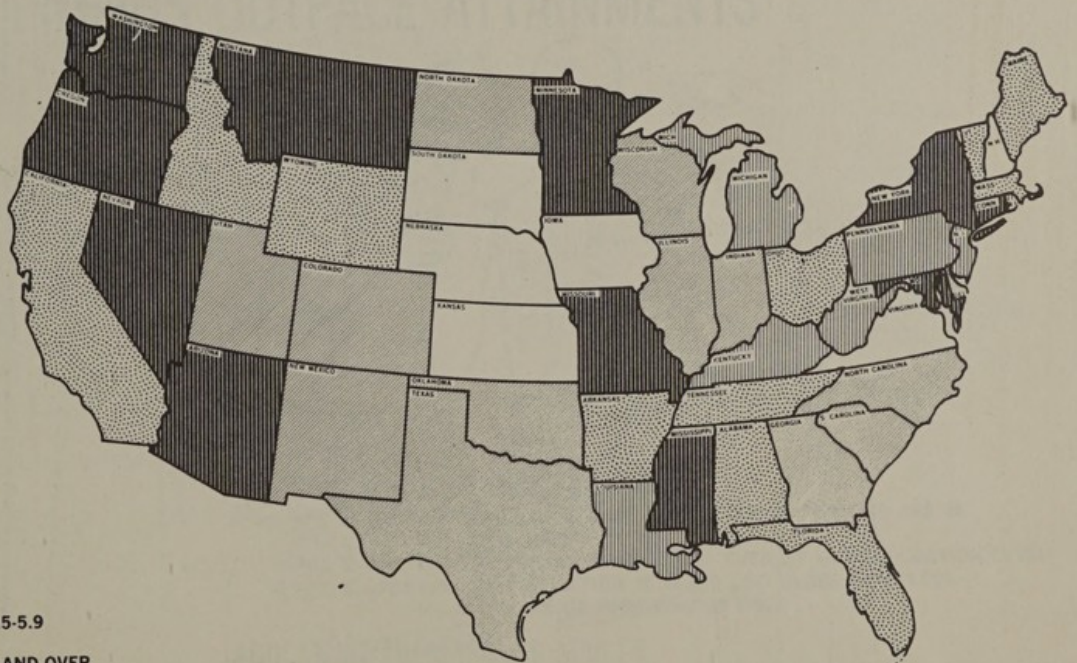
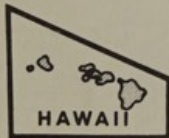
CHART 32
OLDER PEOPLE IN THE LABOR FORCE EXPECTED TO INCREASE



SEE TABLE 24

The States where unemployment rates at present are less than 4 percent are not highly industrialized. The expected drop of 22 percent in rural employment, combined with the persistence of relatively high unemployment rates in industrial areas, raises real question about future prospects for steady employment. As workers leave the farms and as more and more work is done by automation, our best hope of preventing the poverty caused by unemployment lies in preparing workers for the growing number of jobs that call for high levels of training and education.

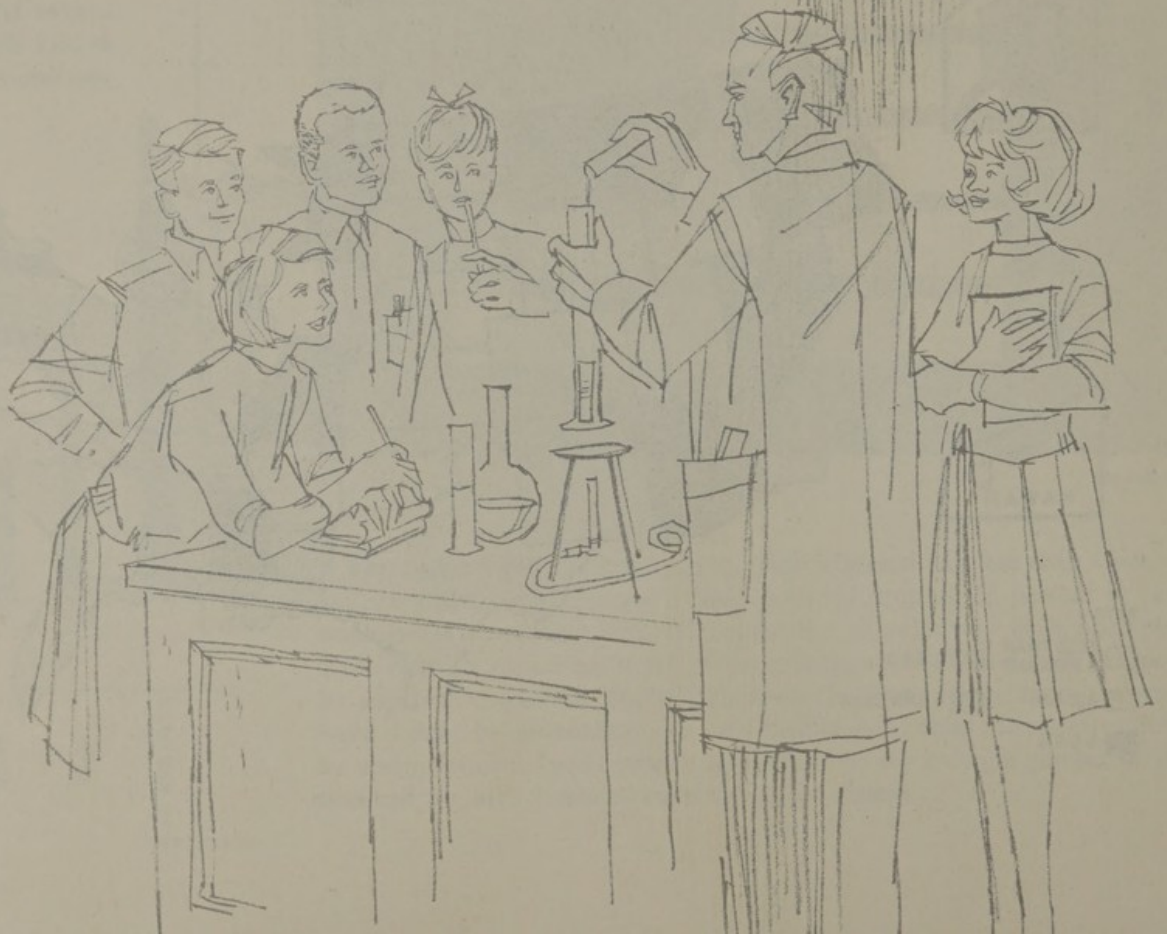
CHART 33
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (1962)



RATE

□ LESS THAN 4 PERCENT	▨ 5.5-5.9
▨ 4.0-4.9	▨ 6 AND OVER
▨ 5.0-5.4	

SEE TABLE 25



EDUCATION: NEEDS OUTPACE ATTAINMENTS

THE EDUCATION OF TODAY'S ADULTS

CHART 34 MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS AGE 25 AND OVER, (1960)

CHART 35 PERCENT OF PERSONS AGE 25 AND OVER AT EACH EDUCATION LEVEL

CHART 36 PERCENT OF POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER WITH LESS THAN 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL (1960)

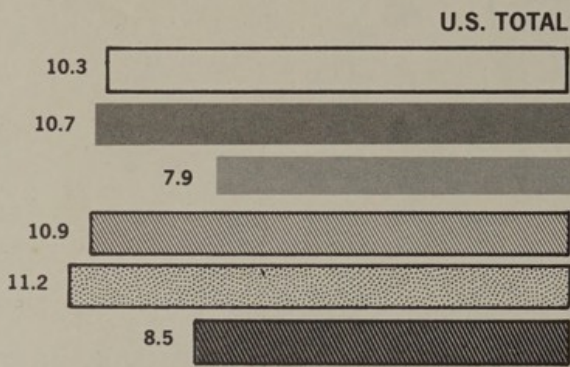
EDUCATING TOMORROW'S ADULTS

CHART 37 AMOUNT OF SCHOOLING OF NEW YOUNG WORKERS

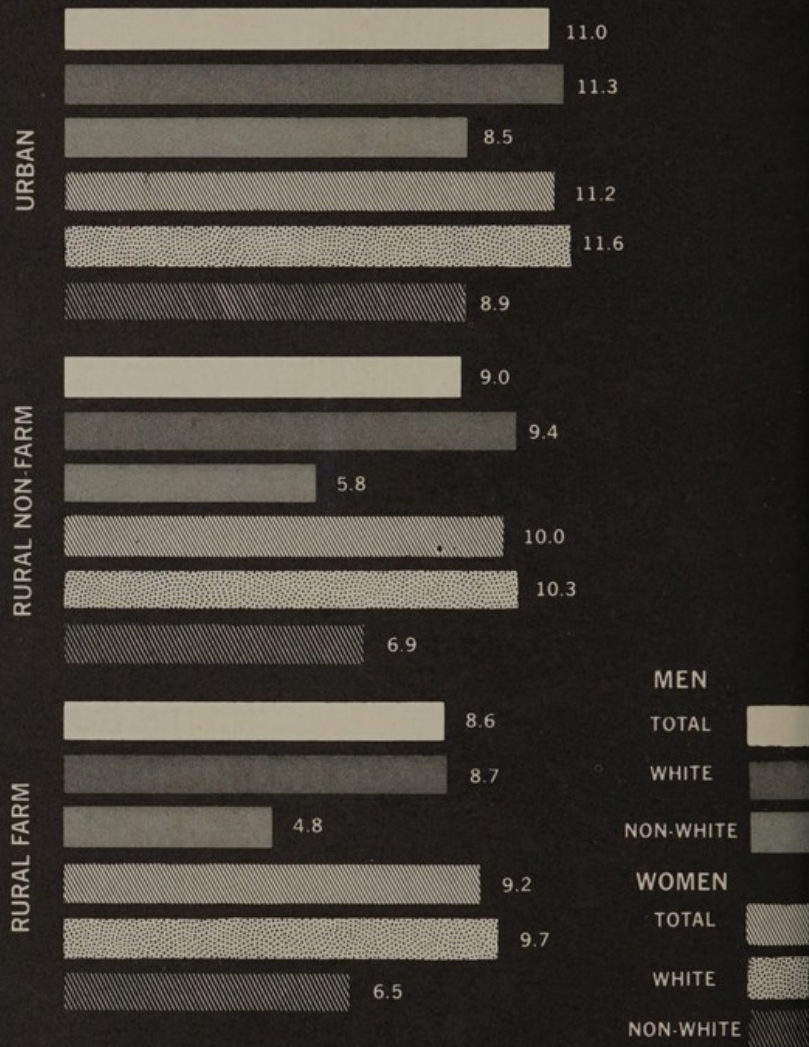
CHART 38 DROPOUTS BY LAST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED

SEE APPENDIX FOR TABLES AND SOURCES OF DATA ON WHICH CHARTS ARE BASED.

CHART 34
**MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL
 COMPLETED BY PERSONS
 AGE 25 AND OVER, (1960)**



SEE TABLE 26



THE EDUCATION OF TODAY'S ADULTS

Half of the working age population today lacks a high school education.

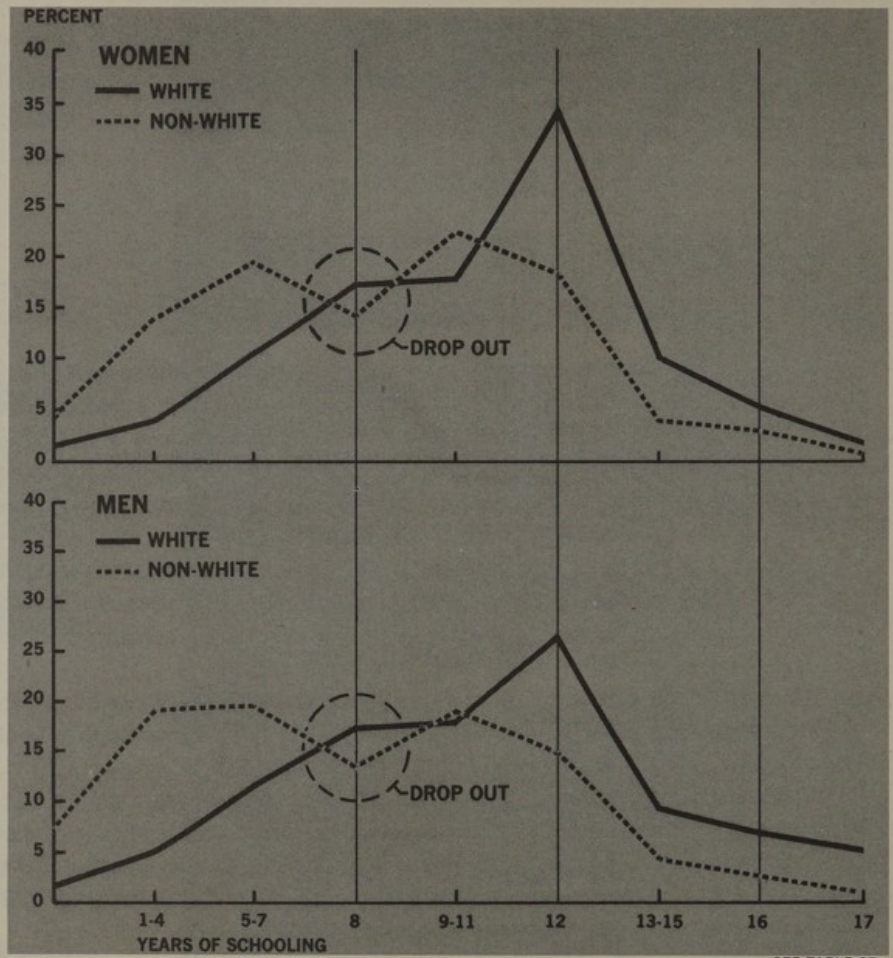
At the top of the educational ladder are white women in urban areas, with a median of 11.6 years of schooling. White men in these areas have a median of 11.3 years. In the rural areas, white women are also the most educated, but the median for both men and women is 1 to 2 years lower than for those who live in the cities and suburbs.

Educational patterns of the nonwhite population are similar, but at a lower level. The median years of schooling completed by nonwhite men in urban areas is 8.5 years, by women, 8.9 years, with the medians for those in rural areas being 2 to 3 years lower for both sexes.

The eighth grade was the danger point in terms of school dropouts when this present generation of adults went to school. If they entered high school at all, they were likely to stay for at least two years.

The southern part of the country, which is the poorest section, is also the place where the undereducated are most concentrated. In many States in this region, over 60 percent of the adult population lack a high school education. In the Nation's most prosperous area, the west, fewer than half the adult population failed to complete high school.

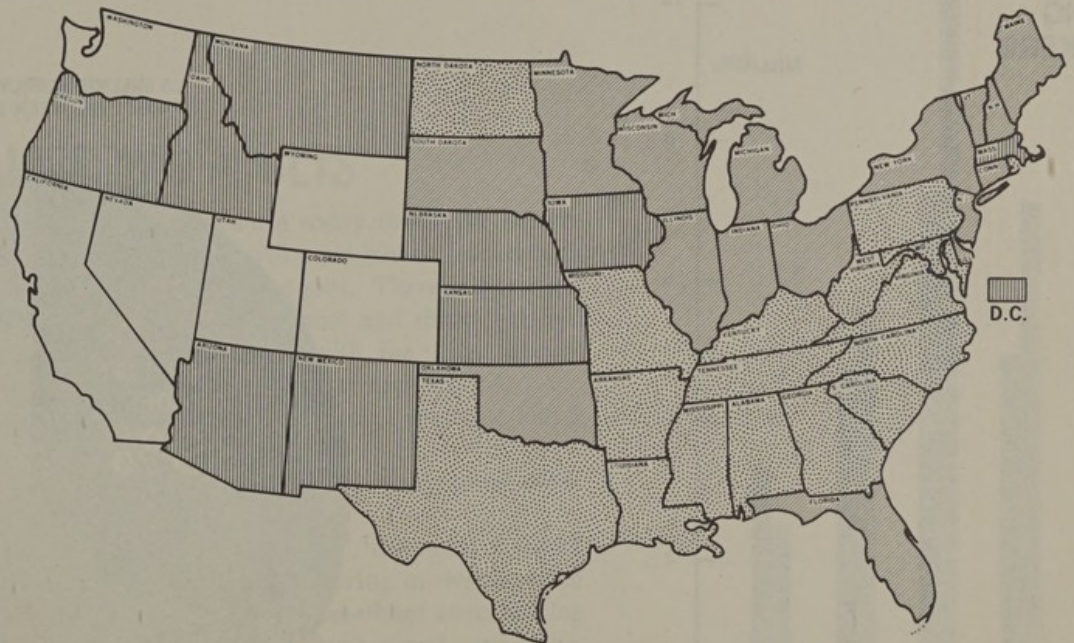
CHART 35
**PERCENT OF PERSONS
 AGE 25 AND OVER
 AT EACH EDUCATIONAL LEVEL**



SEE TABLE 27

CHART 36

**PERCENT OF POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER
WITH LESS THAN 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL (1960)**

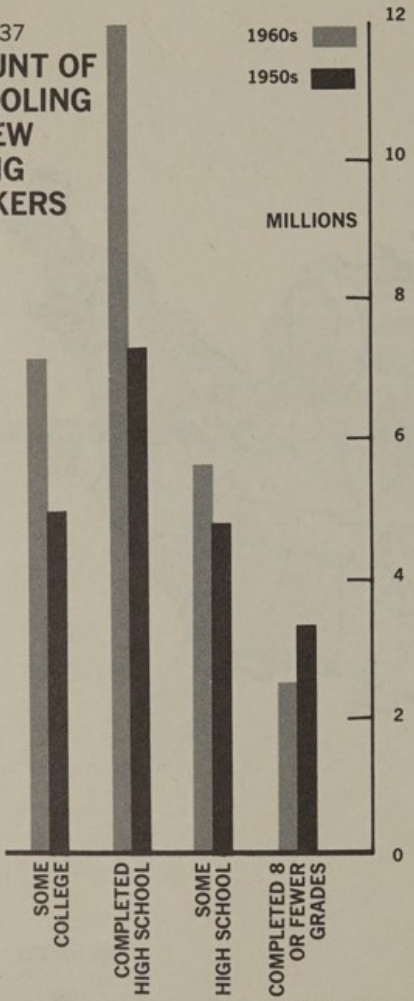


PERCENT

- LESS THAN 50
- ▨ 50.0-54.9
- ▧ 55.0-59.9
- ▩ 60 AND OVER

NATIONAL AVERAGE—59 PERCENT

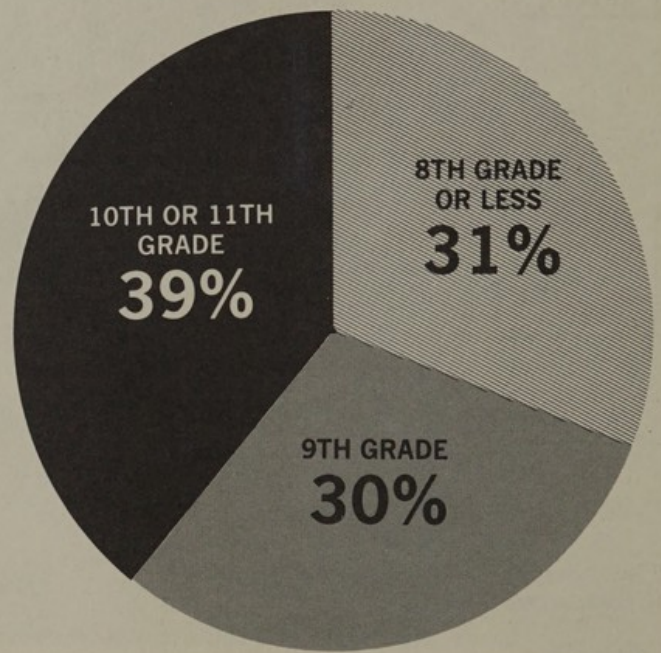
CHART 37
AMOUNT OF
SCHOOLING
OF NEW
YOUNG
WORKERS



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

CHART 38
DROPOUTS BY LAST SCHOOL
GRADE COMPLETED

7.5 MILLION PUPILS WILL DROP OUT OF SCHOOL BETWEEN 1962 AND 1970



SEE TABLE 29

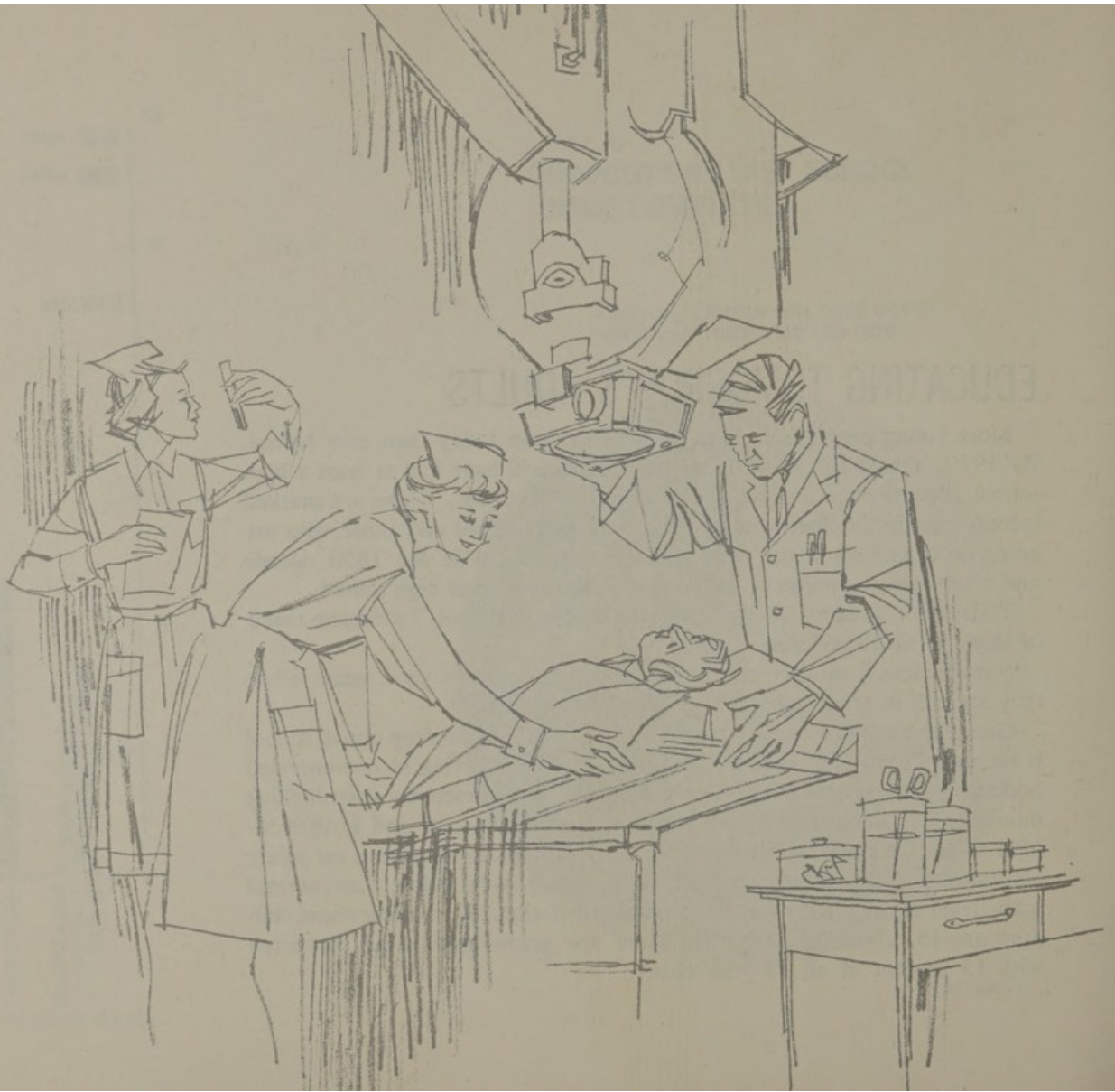
EDUCATING TOMORROW'S ADULTS

More young people are getting more education today than ever before. By 1970, almost three-fourths of our youths will have had at least a high school education before they leave school to take jobs. There is a marked increase in the number who are finishing high school and those who are going on to college in the 1960 decade compared with the 1950 decade and a substantial decline in the number who never enter high school.

Today, out of every 10 students who start high school, 7 graduate and 3 of them go on to college.

Nevertheless, a million youngsters leave school every year, some while they are still in grade school, some while in high school.

One of the prime reasons why the children of the poor drop out of school is because they cannot keep up with their studies. Living in overcrowded homes, with parents who are poorly educated, and sometimes even lacking money to buy books and school supplies, they fall farther and farther behind their classmates. Children from families who are dependent on public assistance are about twice as likely to be doing work below their normal grade level as are children in the general population. By the time these children are 15, about 32 percent of them are grade-retarded as compared with 15 percent of all 15-year-olds.



HEALTH: BETTER CARE BUT HIGHER COSTS

THE PRICE OF HEALTH ADVANCES

CHART 39 HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE: WHO PAYS AND HOW MUCH

HEALTH HANDICAPS START EARLY

CHART 40 INFANT MORTALITY BY PER CAPITA INCOME, 1960-61

CHART 41 NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED IS INCREASING

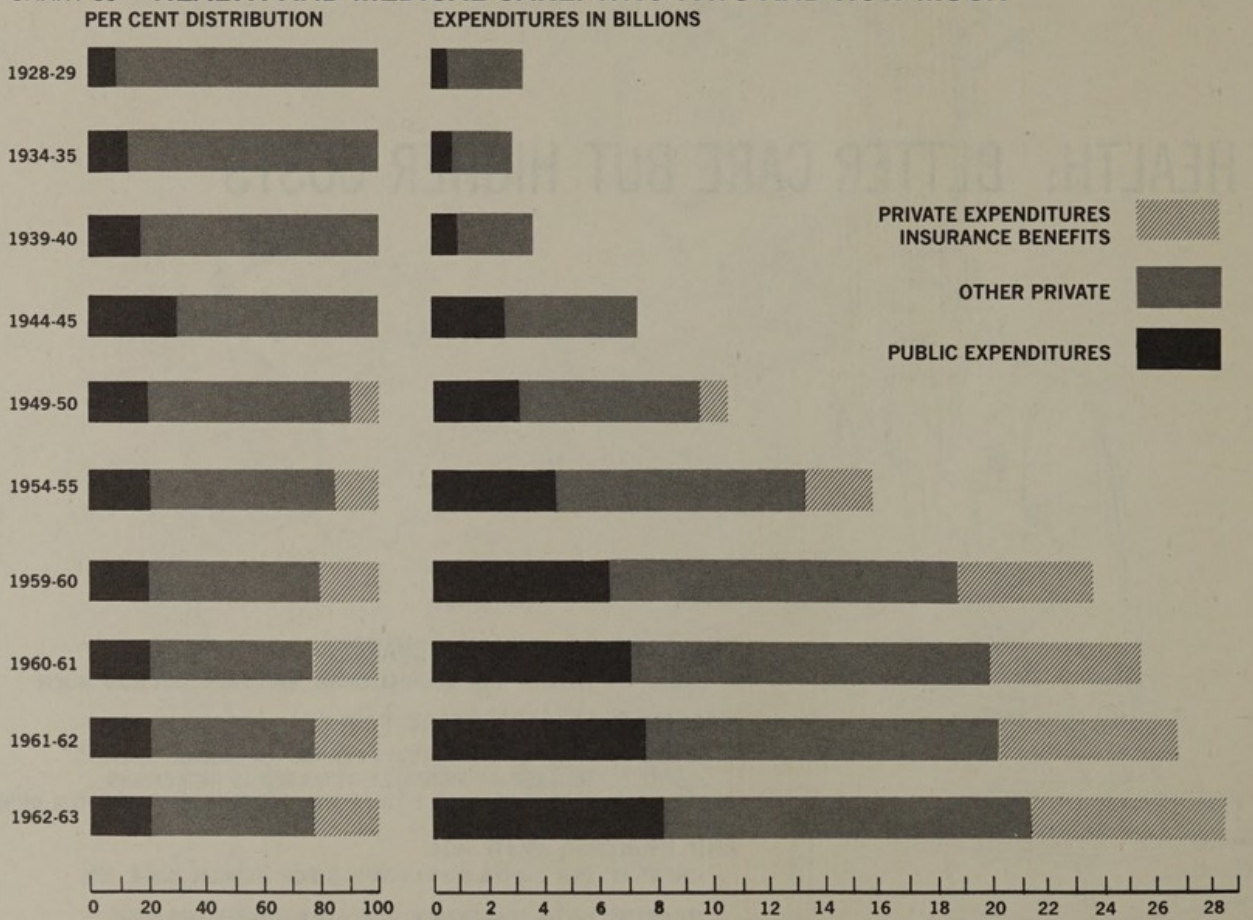
CHART 42 CHILDREN, AGED 5 TO 14, WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN TO A DENTIST

AND INCREASE WITH AGE

CHART 43 PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR MEDICAL CARE, 1961

SEE APPENDIX FOR TABLES AND SOURCES OF DATA ON WHICH CHARTS ARE BASED.

CHART 39 — HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE: WHO PAYS AND HOW MUCH



SEE TABLE 30

THE PRICE OF HEALTH ADVANCES

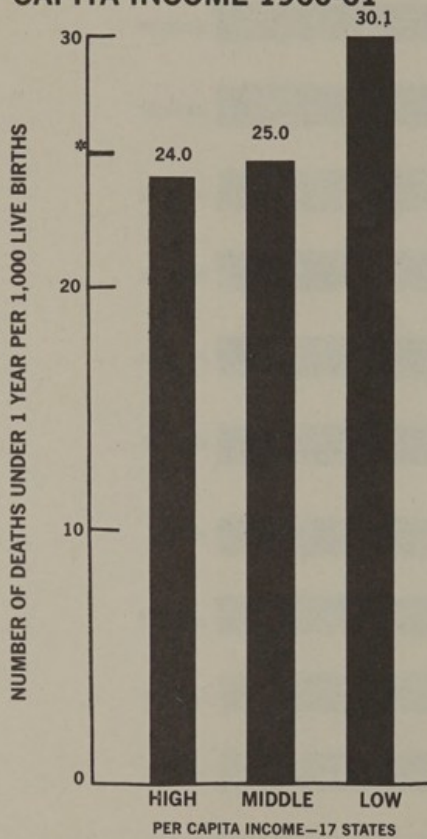
Thousands of Americans who are living today owe their survival to modern advances in preventing, diagnosing, and treating illness and disabilities. New drugs, new surgical techniques, new hospital equipment, and the ever more effective training of physicians, nurses, and other members of the health professions have resulted in life- and health-saving achievements that seem little short of miraculous.

Inevitably, costs have risen along with capabilities. In the past two decades, the amount Americans have spent for health and medical care has increased eight times — from \$3.6 billion in 1940 to \$28.6 billion in 1963.

Paralleling this rise in cost has been the increasing use of voluntary health insurance programs as a means of paying for major medical expenses. In 1950, only about 8 percent of medical bills were paid by insurance benefits; by 1963, voluntary insurance paid more than 24 percent of such bills. The largest share of medical costs is still paid by individuals — or in some cases by philanthropic groups — in the same way they pay for other living costs.

For the very poor, tax funds are usually drawn upon. In 1950, a fifth of all health and medical expenses were paid from public funds; in 1963, the proportion had risen very slightly, to 21.3 percent. The concentration of serious health problems among the poor, however, indicates that there is a big gap between the health and medical services they need and those they receive.

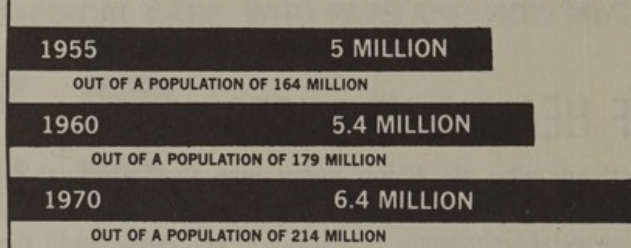
CHART 40
**INFANT MORTALITY BY PER
 CAPITA INCOME 1960-61**



*U.S. RATE 25.7

SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

CHART 41 **NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED IS INCREASING**



SEE TABLE 31

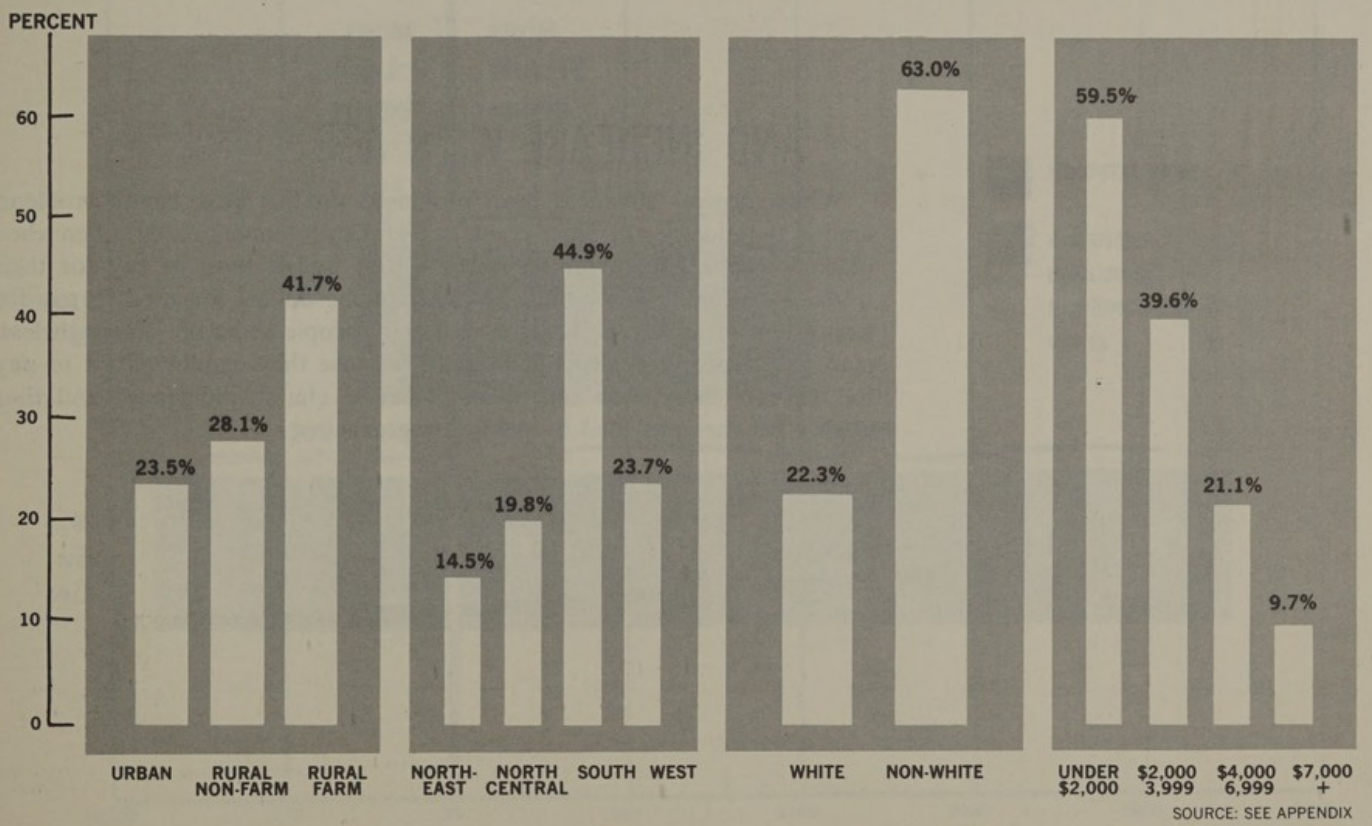
HEALTH HANDICAPS START EARLY

The mark of poverty is often stamped upon a child even before he is born. His mother is less likely to get prenatal care. He is more likely to be born in an overcrowded public or charity hospital and discharged to a substandard home 1 or 2 days after birth. In low income States, infant mortality rates are 17 percent higher than the national average and 51 percent higher than in Utah, the State that has the Nation's lowest infant mortality rate.

One of the major *preventable* causes of mental retardation is the lack of prenatal care of impoverished mothers. It is estimated that there will be a million more mentally retarded Americans in 1970 than there were in 1960. About 3 out of every 100 Americans have an IQ below 70.

Another indication of the health deprivations of the children of the poor is their failure to get the dental attention that children in the more prosperous families receive regularly. Almost 60 percent of the children aged 5 to 14 years in families with annual incomes of under \$2,000 have never been to a dentist; 63 percent of all nonwhite children in these age groups have never seen a dentist; and over 40 percent of the children in the southern and rural low income areas have had no dental care.

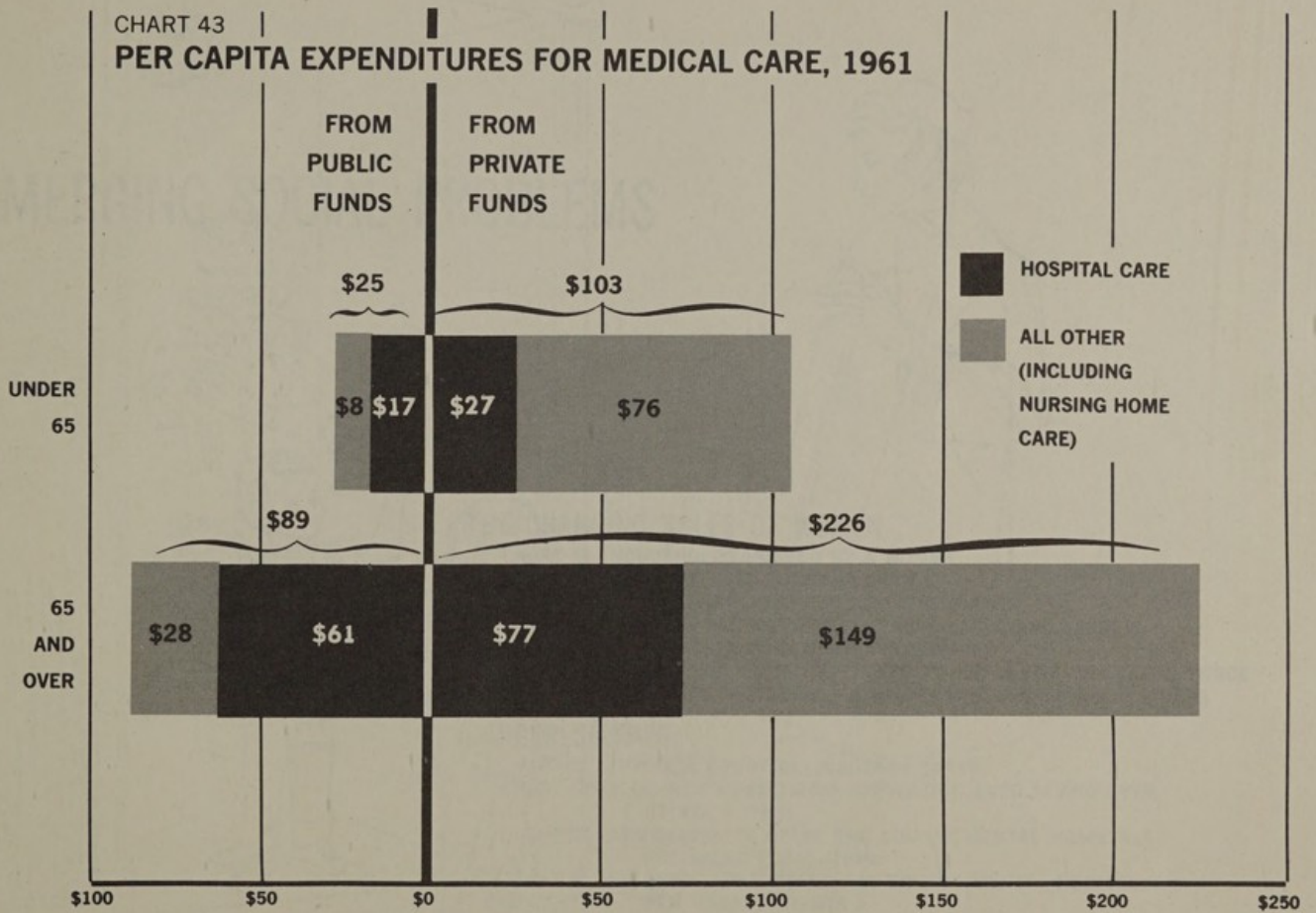
CHART 42 —CHILDREN, AGED 5 TO 14, WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN TO A DENTIST



... AND INCREASE WITH AGE

While medical advances have prolonged the life span, health problems among the elderly are often complex and their treatment costly. Even when older people are relatively prosperous, they find it hard to pay for their medical expenses. Three times as many public dollars are used to pay for health and medical care for the aged as for people under 65. Nevertheless, many older people neglect their health because they cannot afford to pay for the care themselves and do not want to claim "indigency" and thus qualify for care provided by public programs.

CHART 43
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR MEDICAL CARE, 1961



SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX



EMERGING SOCIAL PROBLEMS

THE CHANGING ROLES OF WOMEN

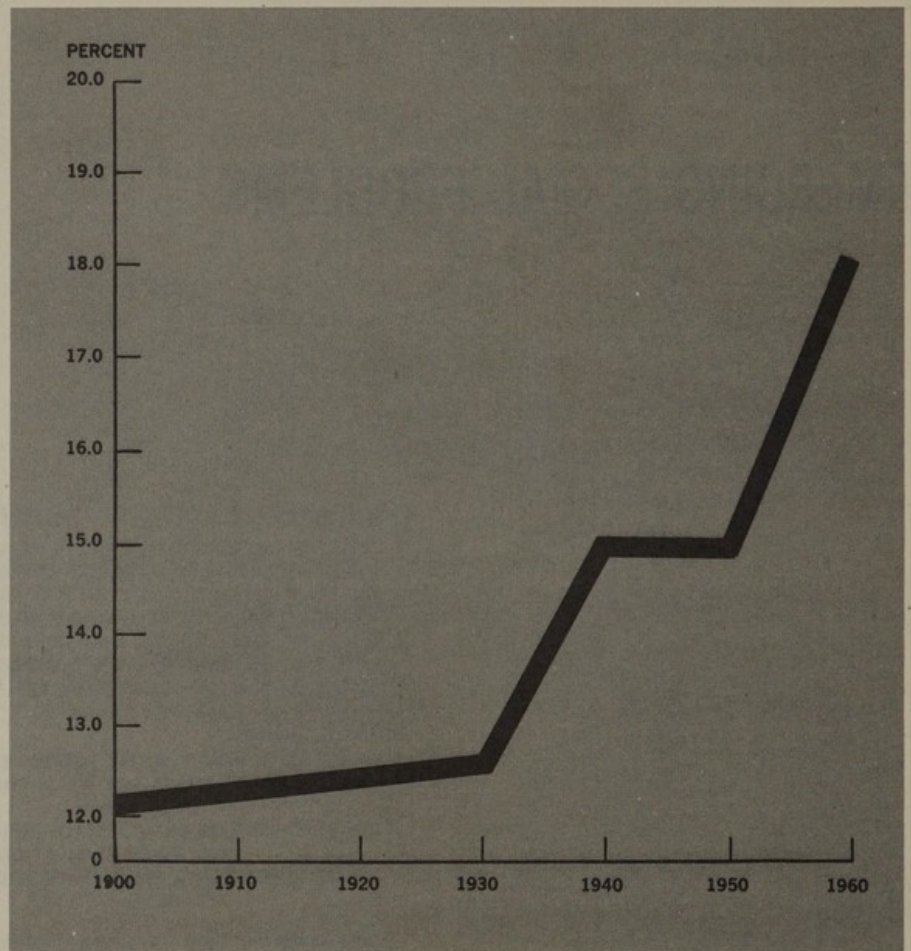
- CHART 44 HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A WOMAN
- CHART 45 DIVORCES INVOLVING CHILDREN
- CHART 46 ILLEGITIMACY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS
- CHART 47 FAMILIES RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ARE LARGER
- CHART 48 MOST WOMEN WHO WORK ARE MARRIED
- CHART 49 PERCENT OF WOMEN EXPECTED TO BE IN THE 1970 LABOR FORCE
- CHART 50 MOST AFDC MOTHERS ARE NOT TRAINED FOR AVAILABLE JOBS

DANGER SIGNALS

- CHART 51 JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY CASES
- CHART 52 ALCOHOLICS PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 20 AND OVER,
BY STATE (1960)
- CHART 53 ADMISSIONS TO STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS
PER 100,000 POPULATION
- CHART 54 RELEASES FROM STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS
PER 100,000 PATIENTS

SEE APPENDIX FOR TABLES AND SOURCES OF DATA ON WHICH CHARTS ARE BASED.

CHART 44
HOUSEHOLDS
HEADED BY
A WOMAN



SEE TABLE 32

THE CHANGING ROLES OF WOMEN

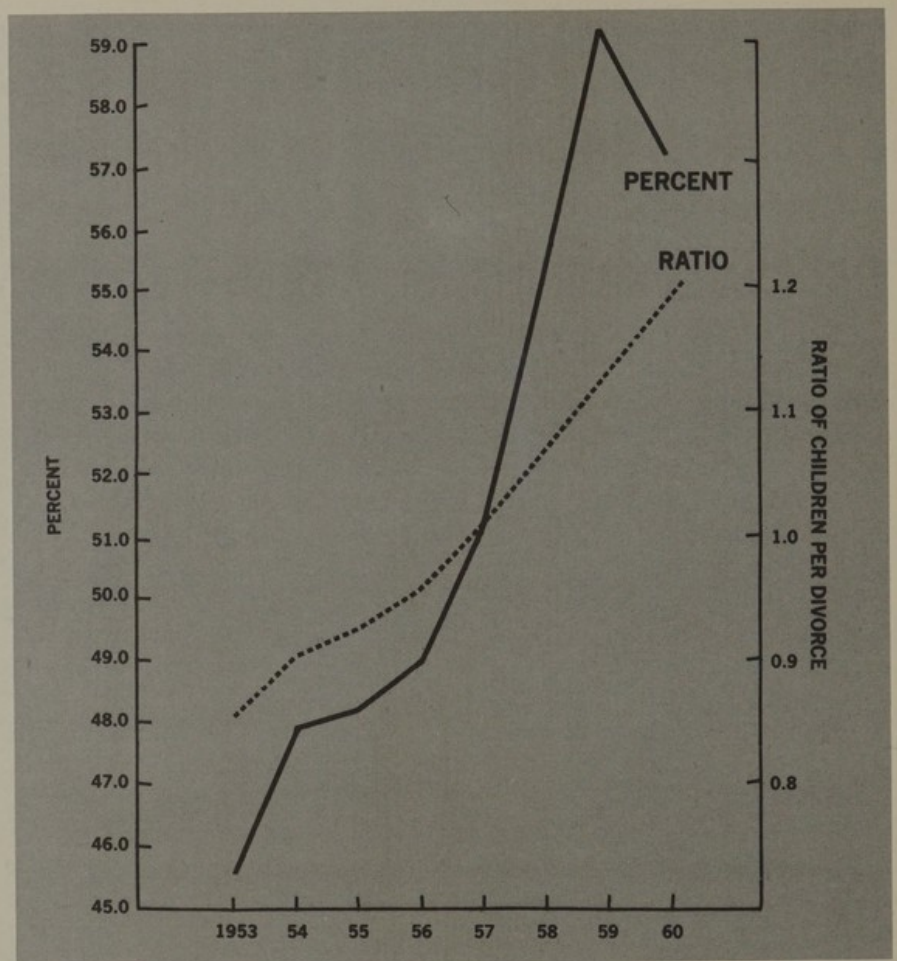
Since the turn of the century, there has been a 50 percent increase in the proportion of manless households. Women's longevity is a principal reason. The population over 65 grows at the rate of 1,000 a day and a majority of the aged are women who have outlived their husbands. These lonely widows present one kind of social problem.

Another kind of social problem is presented by families in which children are being reared by only one parent. The number of divorces involving children has been increasing as has the number of children in the families of these divorcees. The number of children born out of wedlock has also been increasing. And the families with children who are dependent on public assistance (most of whom have no man in the household) tend to be larger than families in the general population.

All these trends indicate that a higher proportion of American children are growing up without any steady and continuing masculine influence in their lives.

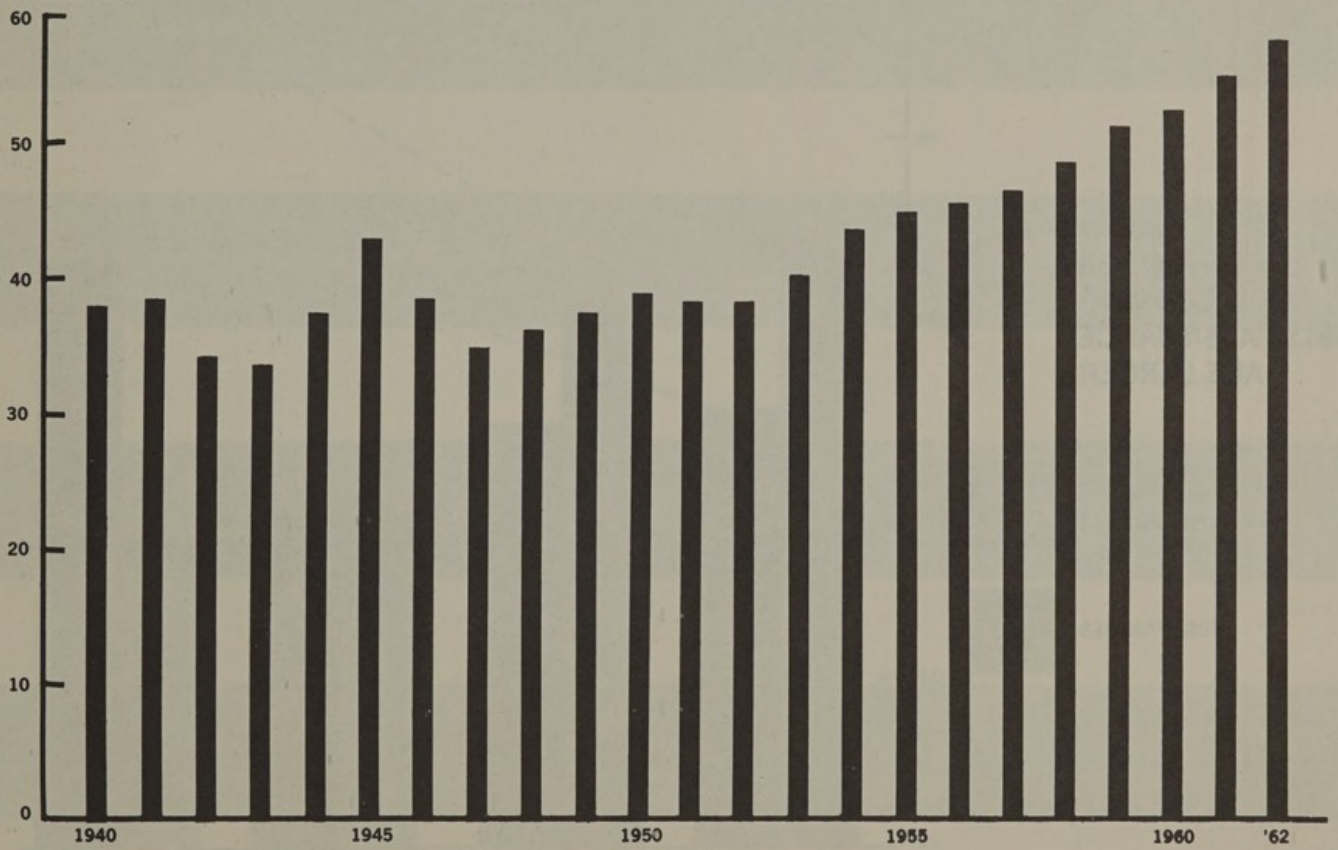
Another social change is brought about by the growing number of married women who are taking employment outside of their homes. In 1920, about a fifth of women who worked were married; by 1962 over 60 percent of all working women were married women who were living with their husbands.

CHART 45
DIVORCES
INVOLVING
CHILDREN



SEE TABLE 33

CHART 46—ILLEGITIMACY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS
THOUSANDS



SEE TABLE 34

CHART 47
FAMILIES
RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
ARE LARGER

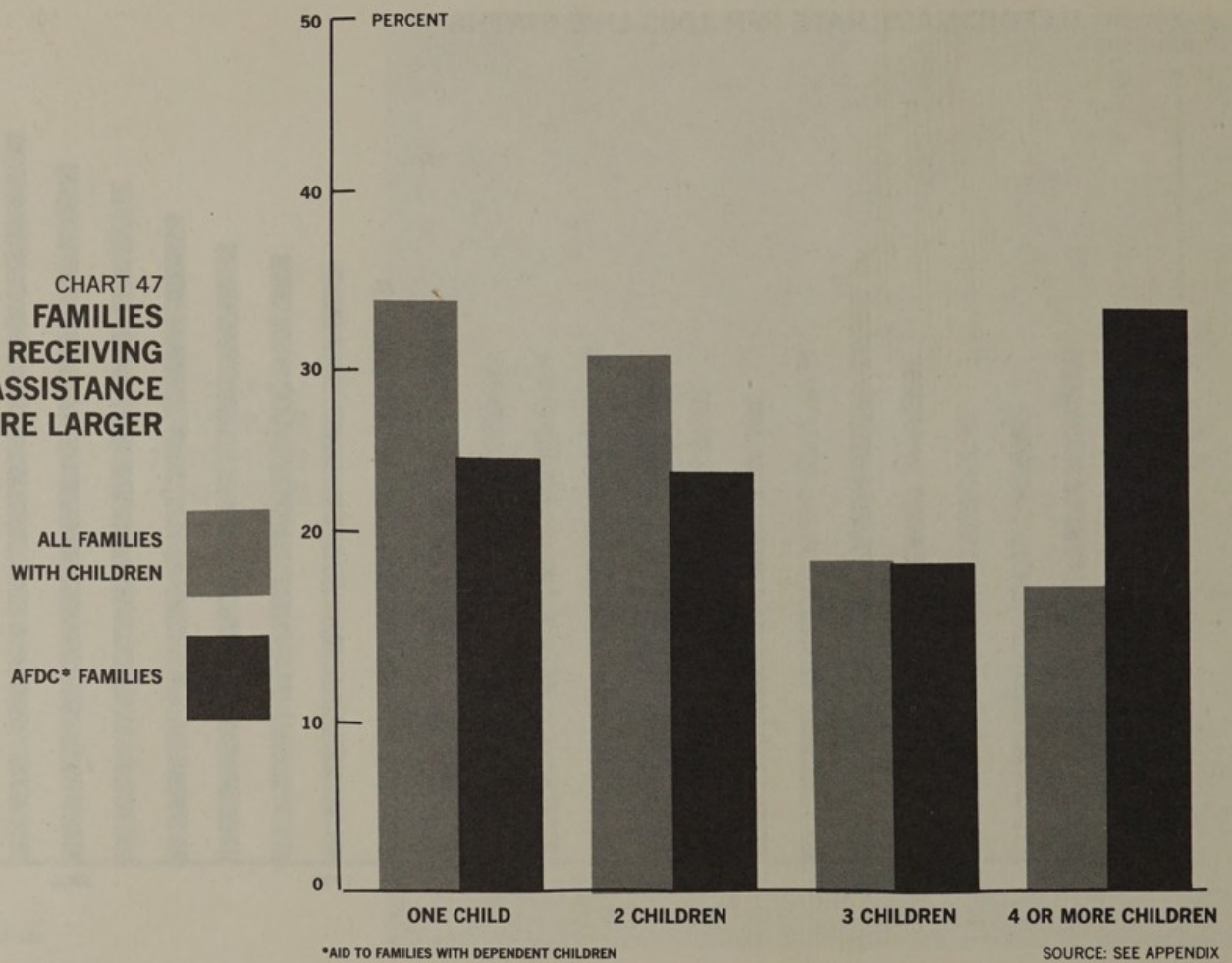
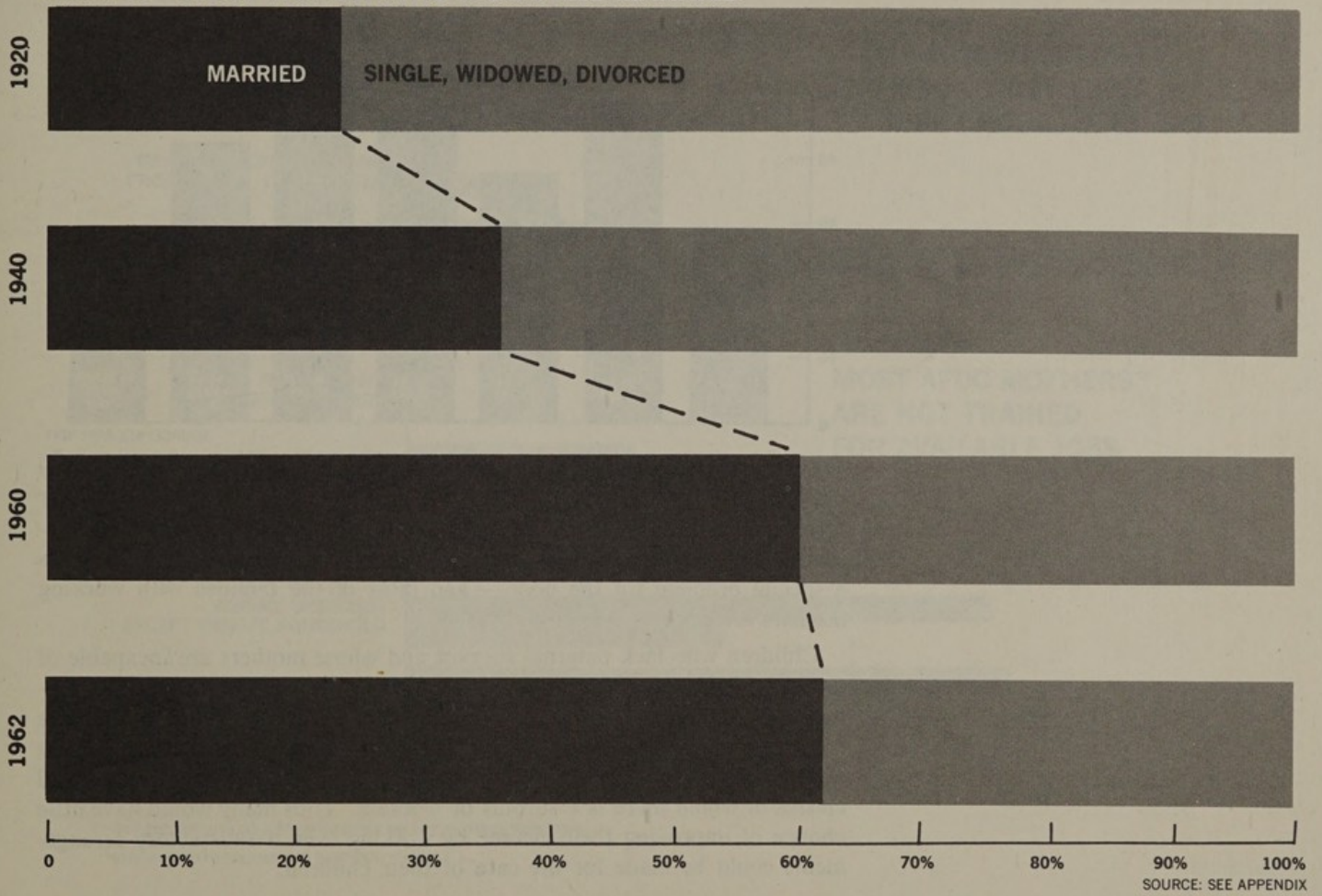
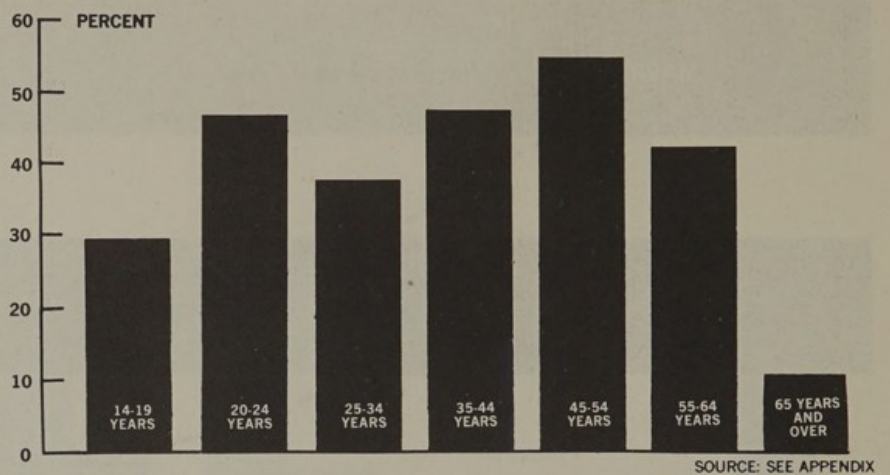


CHART 48 — MOST WOMEN WHO WORK ARE MARRIED



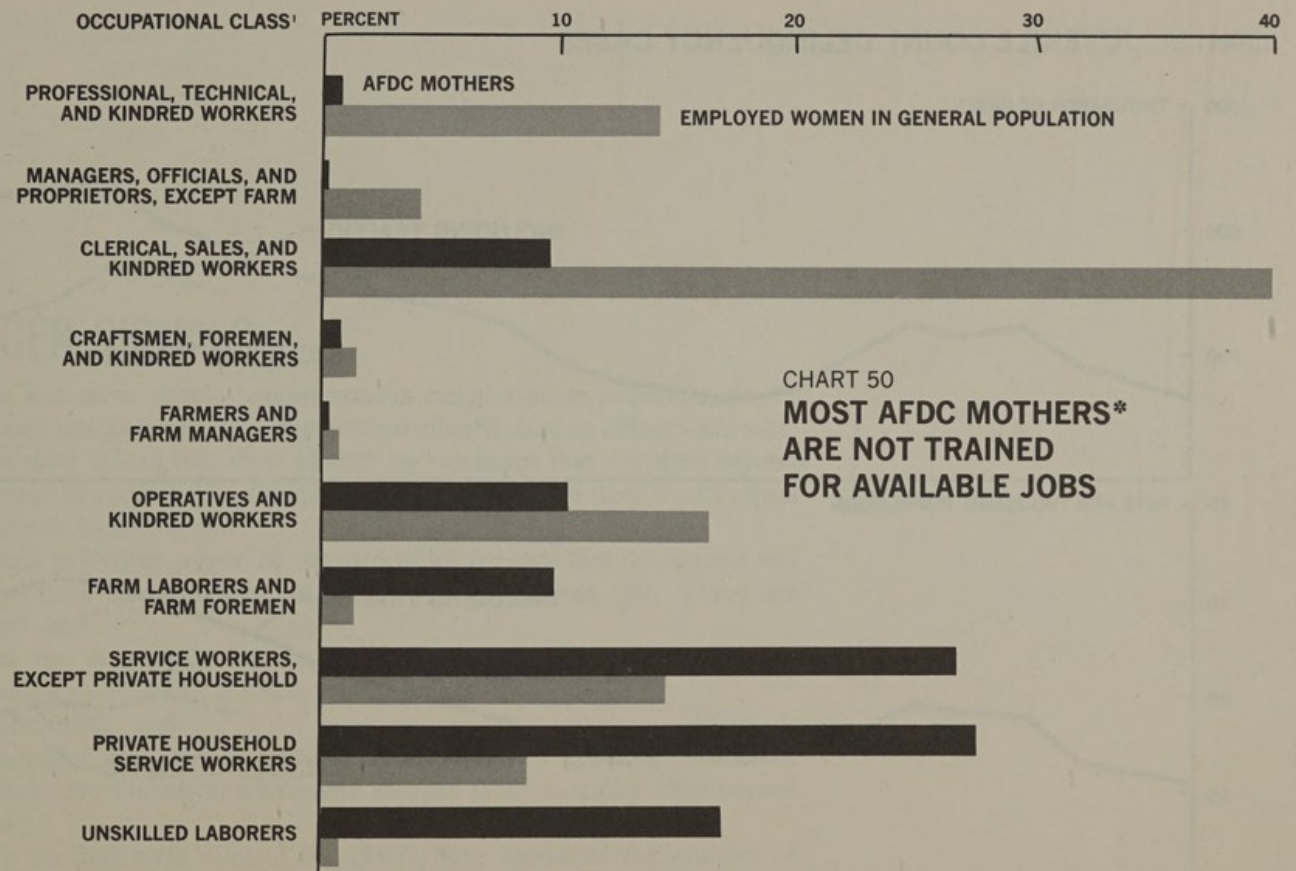
SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX

CHART 49
**PERCENT OF WOMEN
 EXPECTED TO BE IN
 THE 1970 LABOR FORCE**



Children under 12 who have mothers who work now number about 9 million and will undoubtedly rise with the increase of women in the labor force which is expected by 1970. The care of these children in the pre-school age groups and of school children when the schoolday ends poses a special problem for the poor — and most of the families with working mothers are poor.

Children who lack paternal support and whose mothers are incapable of working outside their homes pose still another social — as well as economic — problem. About 3 million of these children are in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children which averages about a dollar a day per child. Most of their mothers come from occupational classes in which there is a surplus of workers. Thus many would have little chance of improving their income by working even if satisfactory arrangements could be made for the care of their children.

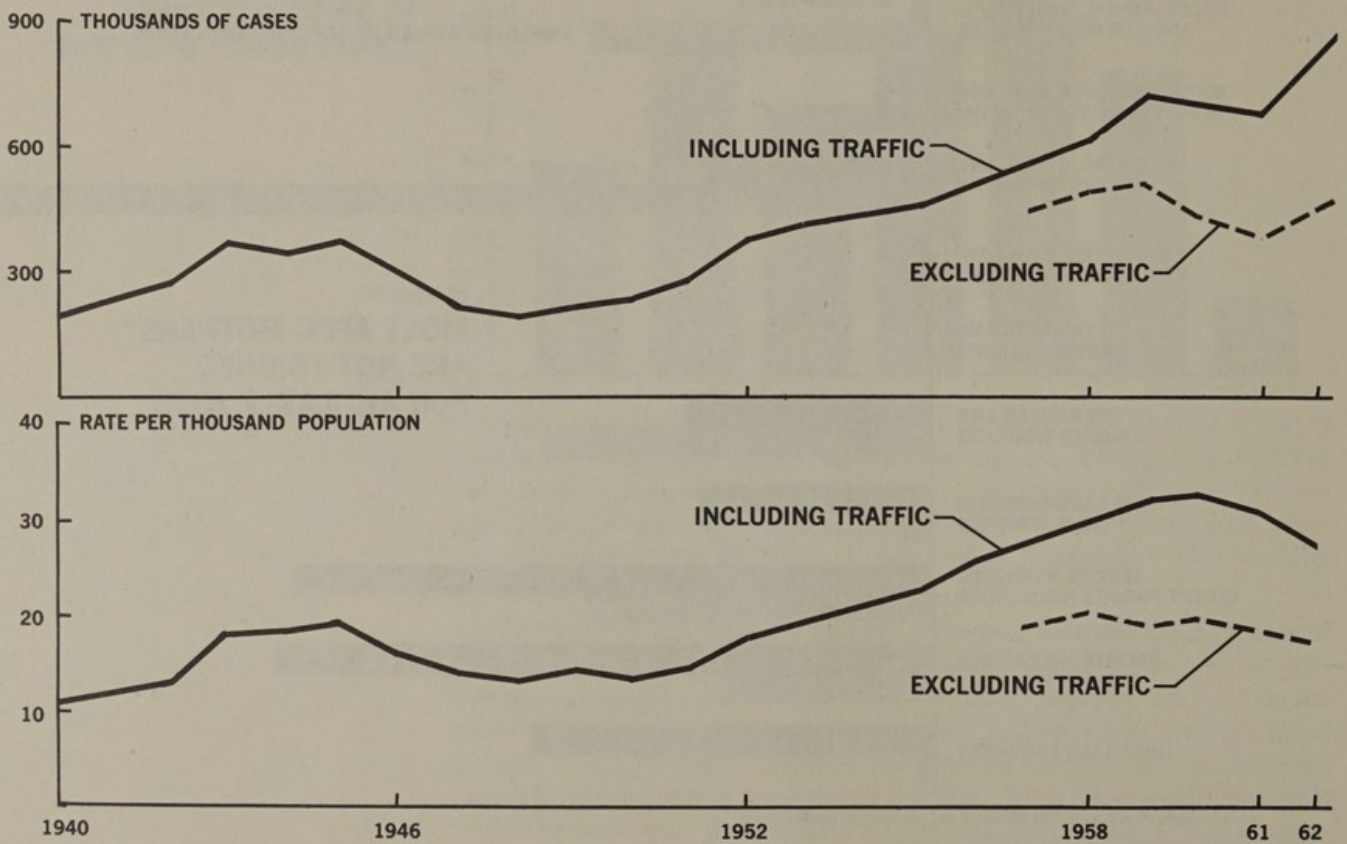


¹ONLY PERSONS WITH OCCUPATION REPORTED ARE INCLUDED IN DISTRIBUTIONS.

*RECEIVING AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

SEE TABLE 35

CHART 51 JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY CASES



SEE TABLE 36

DANGER SIGNALS

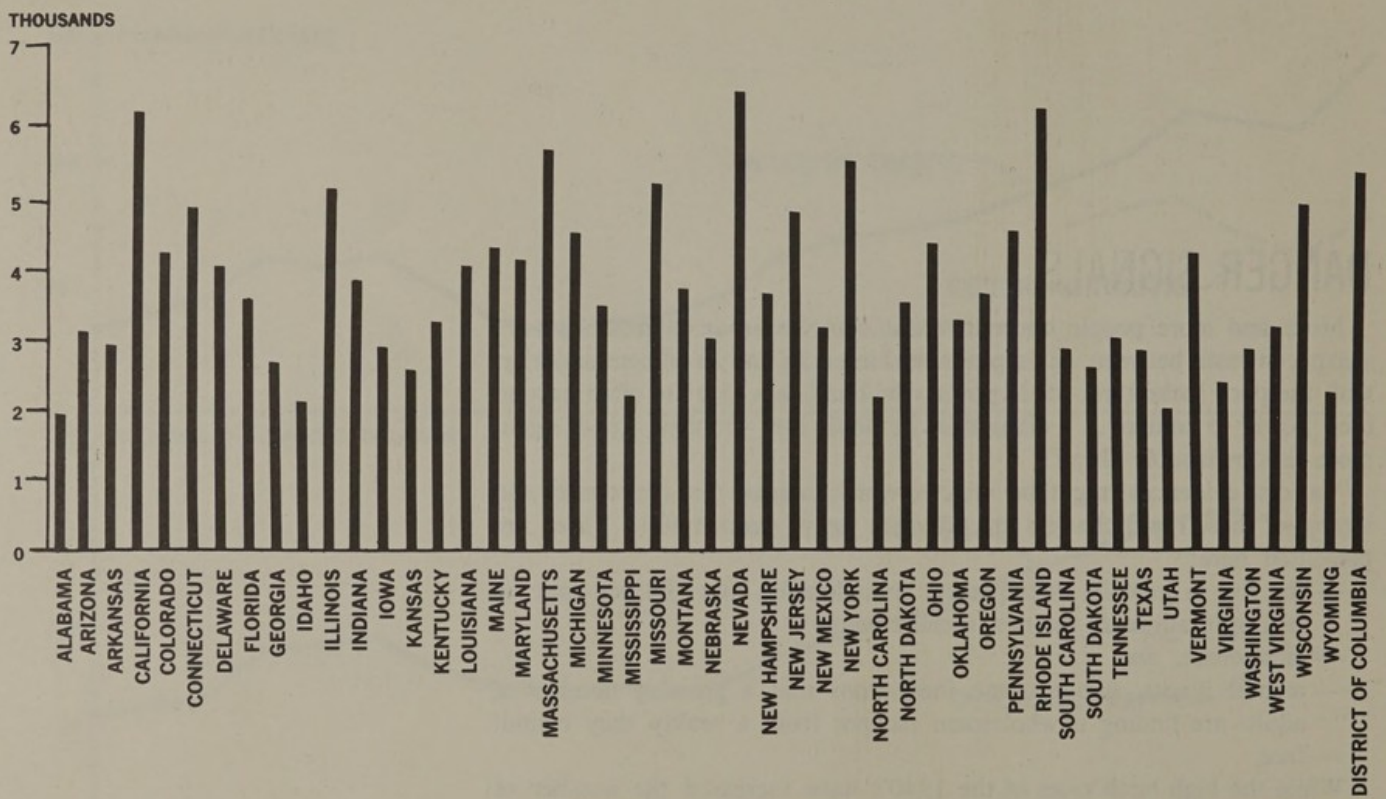
More and more people concentrated in complex urban environments . . . sharp contrasts between an impoverished minority and an affluent majority, with the poor locked into their poverty by handicaps that are often beyond their power to control . . . disruptions in family life: Do these trends signal more serious trouble ahead?

Various evidences might be selected which indicate that the stresses and strains of these rapid changes are taking a heavy human toll. Three are presented here:

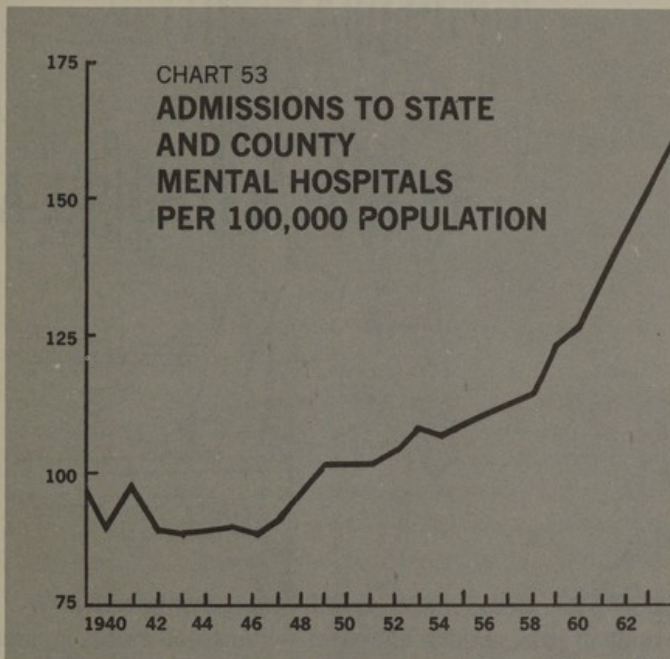
- the rise in juvenile delinquency, an indication that children may be failing to adjust to the new social climate
- alcoholism, and
- mental illness, two extreme indications that a growing number of adults are finding unwholesome escapes from a reality they cannot face.

While the high birth rates of the 1940's have increased the number of children in the delinquency-prone age groups, this does not explain why juvenile court cases per 1,000 children in the 10- to 17-year age group have almost tripled in the past two decades.

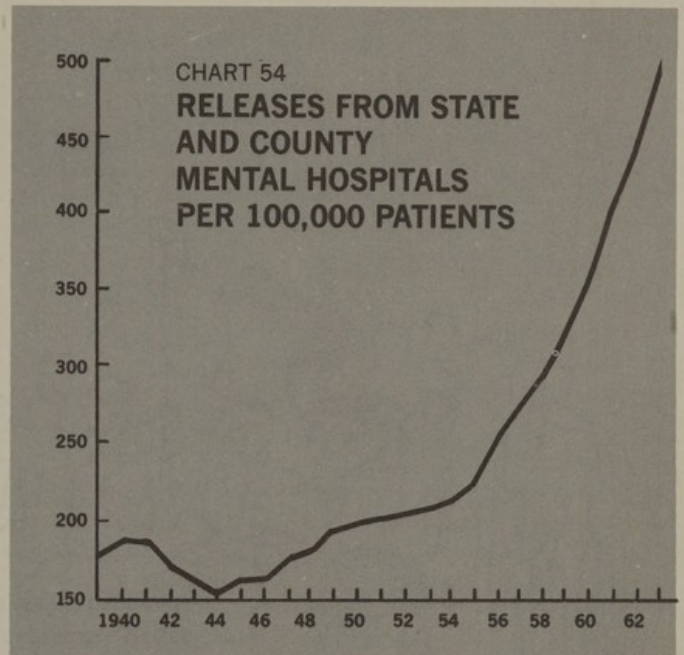
CHART 52 ALCOHOLICS PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 20 AND OVER, BY STATE (1960)



SEE TABLE 37



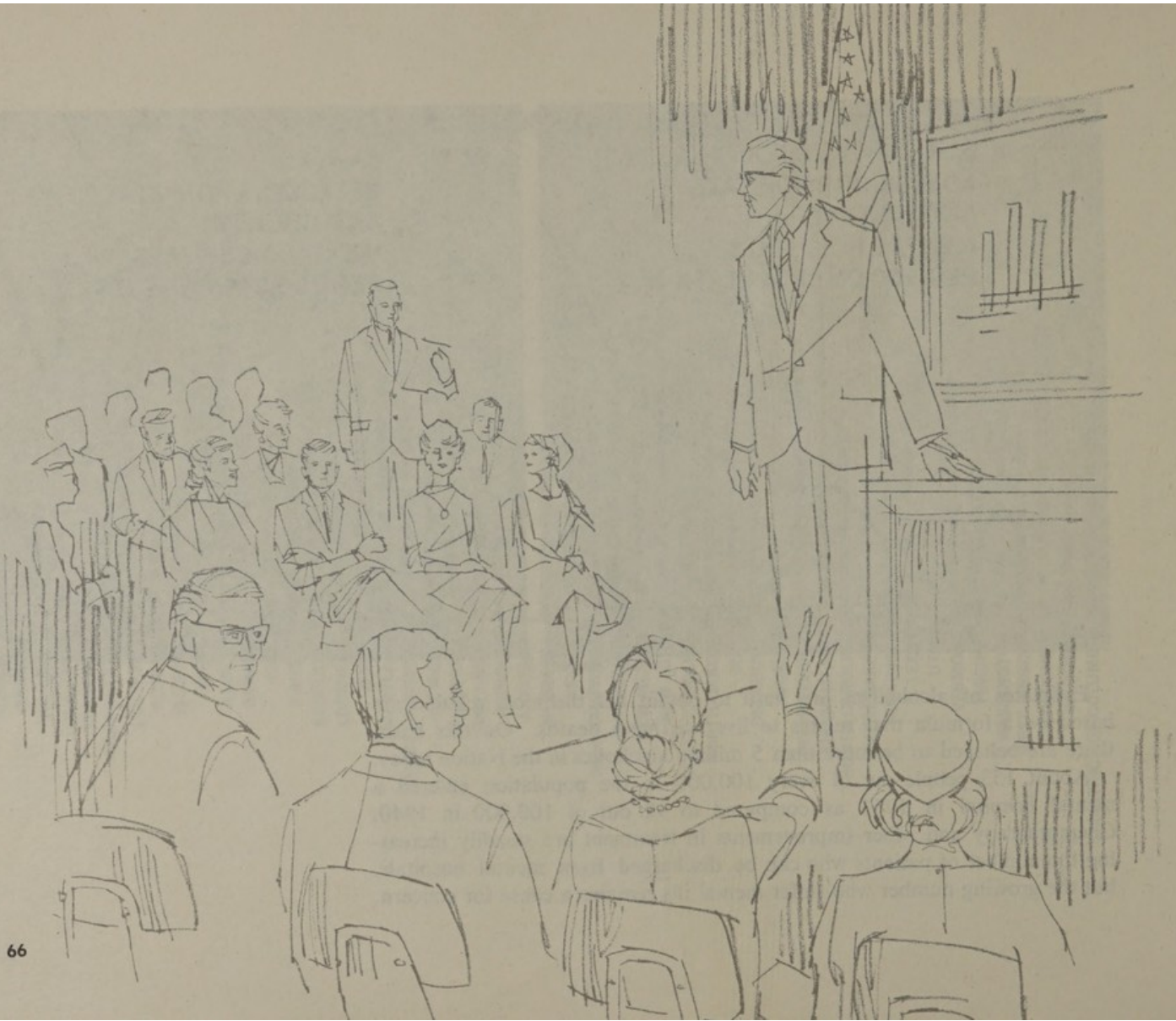
SEE TABLE 38



SEE TABLE 38

Estimates of alcoholism are hard to obtain but the most reliable are based on a formula that relates to liver cirrhosis deaths. On this basis, there are believed to be more than 5 million alcoholics in the Nation today.

About 153 people out of every 100,000 in the population entered a mental hospital in 1963 as compared to 92 out of 100,000 in 1940. Chemotherapy and other improvements in treatment are steadily increasing the number of patients who can be discharged from mental hospitals, but the growing number who suffer mental ills remains a cause for concern.



APPENDIX SOURCES FOR CHARTS WHICH HAVE NO TABLES A BRIGHTER FUTURE

With the growing recognition of the forces out of which social problems emerge, more constructive means of dealing with them are evolving. Better research and statistics which measure the tempo and the nature of social trends will provide a sounder basis for program decisions. Citizen interest and participation at the local level where the problems are manifested will spread the base of public understanding.

This chart book on social trends and social problems is limited to the data resources available for pointing out the directions of change. The interrelatedness of the various streams of social and economic change becomes apparent as the data are placed in position for close inspection. The chain effect of factors influencing the lives of people becomes visible.

A BRIGHTER FUTURE

More knowledge is needed, however, if we are to understand better the causes of social problems and thus chart more effective action. Further evaluation of existing services is also needed to help us strengthen present programs and to develop new and improved measures.

The last several years have witnessed emphasis on Federal legislation to help people overcome social, health, educational, and other problems which keep them from becoming self-sufficient. All of these Federal activities are designed to help communities develop coordinated programs, using their local social institutions to supplement and reinforce the effort individuals can make to find their way into the mainstream of American life.

We live in a powerful Nation with abundant resources to provide a better future for all the people. Its accomplishment must be our common goal. ■

APPENDIX

SOURCES FOR CHARTS WHICH HAVE NO TABLES

- CHART 9** U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Our Growing Population. Graphic Pamphlets*, GP 60-1
- CHART 14** U.S. Department of Commerce and Council of Economic Advisers.
- CHART 15** U.S. Department of Commerce and Council of Economic Advisers.
- CHART 16** *Characteristics of Families Receiving Aid to Families With Dependent Children, Late 1961.* Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services.
- CHART 18** Same as Chart 16.
- CHART 19** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Housing, 1960.*
- CHART 22** Same as Chart 16.
- CHART 30** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Underlying population projections by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
- CHART 37** U.S. Department of Labor: Manpower Challenge of the 1960's.
- CHART 40** U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Vital Statistics Division; U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, Vol. 43, No. 8, August 1963.
- CHART 42** "Illness Among Children," U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Children's Bureau based on data from U.S. National Health Survey.
- CHART 43** Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration.
- CHART 47** U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services.
- CHART 48** U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population: 1940; U.S. Census of Population: 1960*; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report, No. 26.
- CHART 49** U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the U.S.; U.S. Census of Population: 1960*; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report, No. 24.

DATA TABLES AND SOURCES FOR CHARTS

TABLE 1.—POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS FOR THE UNITED STATES 1930-60, WITH
PROJECTIONS TO 1980 AND ROUGH ESTIMATES TO 2000 (IN MILLIONS)

Year, census (Apr. 1)	Population	Households
	Includes Alaska and Hawaii	
1930.....	123.2	30.0
1940.....	132.2	35.1
1950.....	151.3	43.0
1960.....	179.3	53.0
Series II (Fertility at 1955-57 level)		
<i>Projections (July 1)</i>		
1965.....	196.2	58.6
1970.....	214.2	63.9
1975.....	235.3	70.0
1980.....	259.6	76.5
1990 ¹	312.0	94.5
2000 ¹	374.0	111.3
Series III (Fertility declines from 1955-57 level to 1949-51 level by 1970 and remains at this level)		
1965.....	194.5	57.2
1970.....	208.9	62.0
1975.....	226.0	67.7
1980.....	245.7	73.6
1990 ¹	288.0	87.2
2000 ¹	337.0	102.1

¹ Estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 251, and P-20, No. 123.

TABLE 2.—FACTORS IN POPULATION GROWTH (THOUSANDS OF PERSONS)

Decade	Net population growth	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Estimated net civilian immigration
1931-40.....	7,953	21,852	13,849	8,003	-50
1941-50.....	19,134	31,425	14,237	17,188	1,946
1951-60.....	27,909	40,689	15,721	24,878	3,031

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *New Directions*, 1963.

TABLE 3.—PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION IN 1960 BORN IN ANOTHER STATE

Region and State	Percent	Rank	Region and State	Percent	Rank	Region and State	Percent	Rank
UNITED STATES.....	26.4	-----	West North Central.....	23.1	-----	West South Central.....	22.1	-----
New England.....	20.7	-----	Minnesota.....	19.4	37	Arkansas.....	21.8	32
Maine.....	14.9	46	Iowa.....	17.5	38	Louisiana.....	16.1	40
New Hampshire.....	31.4	19	Missouri.....	24.4	26	Oklahoma.....	34.2	16
Vermont.....	21.4	33	North Dakota.....	20.6	35	Texas.....	21.3	34
Massachusetts.....	15.7	41	South Dakota.....	25.9	22	Mountain.....	46.5	-----
Rhode Island.....	23.1	30	Nebraska.....	23.9	27-28	Montana.....	38.6	14
Connecticut.....	29.6	20	Kansas.....	32.4	17	Idaho.....	44.3	12
Middle Atlantic.....	17.1	-----	South Atlantic.....	29.0	-----	Wyoming.....	54.5	5
New York.....	15.3	43-44	Delaware.....	39.7	13	Colorado.....	48.4	9
New Jersey.....	31.9	18	Maryland.....	36.3	15	New Mexico.....	46.1	11
Pennsylvania.....	12.1	51	District of Columbia.....	54.3	6	Arizona.....	58.8	3
East North Central.....	23.9	-----	Virginia.....	28.2	21	Utah.....	23.3	29
Ohio.....	25.2	25	West Virginia.....	15.0	45	Nevada.....	69.3	1
Indiana.....	25.7	23	North Carolina.....	13.9	47	Pacific.....	50.7	-----
Illinois.....	23.9	27-28	South Carolina.....	15.3	43-44	Washington.....	47.0	10
Michigan.....	25.3	24	Georgia.....	16.9	39	Oregon.....	50.0	8
Wisconsin.....	15.5	42	Florida.....	57.4	4	California.....	52.3	7
			East South Central.....	15.2	-----	Alaska.....	63.8	2
			Kentucky.....	13.3	48-49	Hawaii.....	22.9	31
			Tennessee.....	20.3	36			
			Alabama.....	13.3	48-49			
			Mississippi.....	12.3	50			

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Population: 1960. State of Birth. Final Report PC(2)-2A.*

TABLE 4.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES: 1790-1960

Region, division, and State	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Regions:																		
Northeast.....	24.9	26.1	27.2	27.9	28.0	28.0	27.6	27.6	28.9	31.9	33.7	37.2	39.6	43.1	45.2	48.2	49.6	50.1
North Central.....	28.8	29.4	30.4	31.3	32.1	32.4	34.6	35.6	34.6	33.7	28.9	23.3	19.6	12.5	8.9	4.0	1.0	-----
South.....	30.7	31.2	31.5	30.7	31.2	31.9	32.2	31.8	32.9	31.9	35.4	38.7	40.7	44.4	45.9	47.8	49.4	49.9
West.....	15.6	13.3	10.9	10.0	8.7	7.7	5.7	5.0	3.6	2.6	2.0	.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Northeast:																		
New England.....	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.8	13.1	15.2	17.2	20.3	23.2	25.7
Middle Atlantic.....	19.1	19.9	20.8	21.3	21.0	20.9	20.3	20.2	20.9	22.9	23.7	25.4	26.5	27.9	28.0	27.8	26.4	24.4
North Central:																		
E. N. Central.....	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.5	20.3	19.8	21.0	21.4	22.3	23.7	22.0	19.5	17.1	11.4	8.2	3.8	1.0	-----
W. N. Central.....	8.6	9.3	10.2	10.8	11.8	12.6	13.6	14.2	12.3	10.0	6.9	3.8	2.5	1.1	.7	.3	-----	-----
South:																		
South Atlantic.....	14.5	14.0	13.5	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.7	14.1	15.1	15.2	17.1	20.2	23.0	28.3	31.8	36.9	43.1	47.1
E. S. Central.....	6.7	7.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	9.1	9.9	10.2	11.1	11.4	12.8	14.5	15.1	14.1	12.4	9.8	6.3	2.8
W. S. Central.....	9.5	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.5	8.6	7.5	6.6	5.3	5.6	4.1	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.1	-----	-----
West:																		
Mountain.....	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.3	.8	.6	.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pacific.....	11.8	10.0	7.7	7.0	5.5	4.8	3.5	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.4	.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New England:																		
Maine.....	.5	.6	.6	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.5
New Hampshire.....	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.6
Vermont.....	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.5	.5	.7	.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.2
Massachusetts.....	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.4	6.5	8.0	9.6
Rhode Island.....	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.8	.9	1.1	1.3	1.8
Connecticut.....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.7	6.1
Middle Atlantic:																		
New York.....	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.2	9.8	9.9	9.5	9.5	10.1	11.4	12.3	13.4	14.2	14.9	14.2	13.2	11.1	8.7
New Jersey.....	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.7
Pennsylvania.....	6.3	6.9	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.5	9.1	9.2	10.0	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.1
E. N. Central:																		
Ohio.....	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.4	6.9	7.4	8.5	8.9	7.3	6.0	3.2	.9	-----
Indiana.....	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.0	2.7	1.5	.3	.1	-----
Illinois.....	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.4	3.7	2.8	1.2	.6	.2	-----	-----
Michigan.....	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.2	.2	.1	.1	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.3	.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
W. N. Central:																		
Minnesota.....	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.1	.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.1	.8	.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 4.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES: 1790-1960—Continued

Region, division, and State	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
W. N. Central—Continued																		
Missouri.....	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	3.8	2.9	2.2	1.1	.7	.3		
North Dakota.....	.4	.4	.5	.6	.6	.6	.4	.3	.1									
South Dakota.....	.4	.4	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.2									
Nebraska.....	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	.9	.3	.1							
Kansas.....	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	.9	.3							
South Atlantic:																		
Delaware.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	.6	.8	1.0	1.2	1.5
Maryland.....	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.5	4.2	5.3	6.4	8.1
District of Columbia.....	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Virginia.....	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.8	6.0	8.1	9.7	12.1	15.2	17.6
West Virginia.....	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
North Carolina.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.4	5.7	6.6	7.7	9.0	10.0
South Carolina.....	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.5	4.5	5.2	5.7	6.5	6.3
Georgia.....	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.1
Florida.....	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.2	.9	.8	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.3	.3				
E. S. Central:																		
Kentucky.....	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.6	4.2	1.9
Tennessee.....	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.3	4.4	3.6	2.0	.9
Alabama.....	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.5	2.4	1.3	.1		
Mississippi.....	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.1	.8	.4	.1	
W. S. Central:																		
Arkansas.....	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	.9	.6	.2	.1			
Louisiana.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.1		
Oklahoma.....	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.0	.4										
Texas.....	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.2	2.1	1.9	.9						
Mountain:																		
Montana.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1								
Idaho.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	.1	.1									
Wyoming.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1										
Colorado.....	1.0	.9	.8	.8	.9	.9	.7	.7	.4	.1	.1							
New Mexico.....	.5	.5	.4	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3						
Arizona.....	.7	.5	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1									
Utah.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1							
Nevada.....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1								
Pacific:																		
Washington.....	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	.7	.6	.1	.1								
Oregon.....	1.0	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.7	.5	.5	.3	.2	.2	.1						
California.....	8.8	7.0	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	.4						
Alaska.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1									
Hawaii.....	.4	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2											

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Number of Inhabitants, U.S. Summary. Final Report PC(1)-1A.*

TABLE 5.—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1910-60

Year	Total	Urban	Rural		
			Total	Nonfarm ²	Farm ¹
1910.....	91,972,266	41,998,932	49,973,334	17,896,334	32,077,000
1920.....	105,710,620	54,157,973	51,552,647	19,578,647	31,974,000
1930.....	122,775,046	68,954,823	53,820,223	23,291,223	30,529,000
1940.....	131,669,275	74,423,702	57,245,573	26,698,573	30,547,000
1950.....	150,697,361	89,749,063	60,948,298	37,900,298	23,048,000
1960.....	178,464,236	112,531,941	65,932,295	50,297,295	15,635,000

¹ U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates.

² Derived by subtraction.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Number of Inhabitants, U.S. Summary.* PC(1)-1A.

TABLE 6.—CHANGES IN THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY AGE: 1950-63

Age	Population by Age						Changes by Age					
	July 1, 1963		Apr. 1, 1960		Apr. 1, 1950		1950-63		1960-63		1950-60	
	Mil- lions	Per- cent	Mil- lions	Per- cent	Mil- lions	Per- cent	Mil- lions	Per- cent	Mil- lions	Per- cent	Mil- lions	Per- cent
Total (all ages).....	188.5	100.0	179.3	100.0	151.3	100.0	+37.2	+24.6	+9.2	+5.1	+28.0	+18.5
Under 5.....	20.7	11.0	20.3	11.3	16.2	10.7	+4.5	+27.6	+0.4	+2.0	+4.1	+25.1
5-13.....	34.5	18.3	32.7	18.2	22.3	14.7	+12.2	+54.9	+1.8	+5.5	+10.4	+46.9
14-17.....	13.5	7.1	11.2	6.2	8.4	5.6	+5.0	+59.5	+2.3	+20.8	+2.7	+32.1
18-24.....	17.7	9.4	15.6	8.7	15.9	10.5	+1.8	+11.4	+2.1	+13.7	-.3	-2.0
25-34.....	22.2	11.8	22.8	12.7	23.9	15.8	-1.7	-7.2	-.7	-2.9	-1.1	-4.4
35-44.....	24.5	13.0	24.1	13.4	21.5	14.2	+3.0	+13.8	+4	+1.7	+2.5	+11.8
45-64.....	37.9	20.1	36.1	20.1	30.7	20.3	+7.1	+23.2	+1.8	+5.0	+5.3	+17.4
65 and over.....	17.6	9.3	16.6	9.2	12.3	8.1	+5.3	+42.9	+1.0	+6.1	+4.3	+34.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 276.*

TABLE 7.—MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1900-60.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 122.*

Year	Males	Females
1900.....	25.9	21.9
1910.....	25.1	21.6
1920.....	24.6	21.2
1930.....	24.3	21.3
1940.....	24.3	21.5
1950.....	22.8	20.3
1960.....	22.7	20.3

TABLE 8.—PERCENT EVER-MARRIED, BY SEX, AGE 14 AND OLDER FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1900-60.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Detailed Characteristics, U.S. Summary, Final Report* PC(1)-1D.

Year	Males	Females
1900.....	58.0	66.7
1910.....	59.6	68.2
1920.....	63.1	70.6
1930.....	64.2	71.6
1940.....	65.2	72.4
1950.....	73.6	80.0
1960.....	75.1	81.0

TABLE 9.—GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES

[Billions of dollars]

Period	Gross national product		National income	Personal income	Personal consumption expenditures	Disposable personal income		
	Current dollars	1963 dollars ¹				Total	Per capita	
							Current dollars	1963 dollars ²
1940.....	100.6	242.0	81.6	78.7	71.9	76.1	576	1,309
1950.....	284.6	374.0	241.9	228.5	195.0	207.7	1,369	1,720
1953.....	365.4	440.1	305.6	288.3	232.6	252.5	1,582	1,806
1955.....	397.5	464.9	330.2	310.2	256.9	274.4	1,660	1,870
1956.....	419.2	474.7	350.8	332.9	269.9	292.9	1,741	1,928
1957.....	442.8	483.9	366.9	351.4	285.2	308.8	1,803	1,941
1958.....	444.5	476.7	367.4	360.3	293.2	317.9	1,825	1,928
1959.....	482.7	508.4	400.5	383.9	313.5	337.1	1,904	1,987
1960.....	502.6	521.3	414.5	401.3	328.2	349.9	1,937	1,993
1961.....	518.2	531.2	426.1	417.4	336.8	364.4	1,983	2,028
1962.....	554.9	563.6	453.7	442.1	355.4	384.4	2,060	2,087
1963 (p).....	585.0	585.0	478.4	463.0	373.2	402.6	2,127	2,127

Seasonally adjusted annual rates								
1961:								
3d quarter.....	521.9	534.5	429.0	420.2	337.9	367.2	1,994	2,037
4th quarter.....	537.8	549.5	441.0	428.0	343.8	373.1	2,017	2,056
1962:								
1st quarter.....	544.5	555.2	444.7	433.5	348.8	377.3	2,033	2,067
2d quarter.....	552.4	562.2	452.4	440.7	352.9	382.7	2,055	2,085
3d quarter.....	556.8	564.6	455.5	444.5	356.7	386.5	2,067	2,091
4th quarter.....	565.2	571.4	462.2	449.9	362.9	391.4	2,085	2,101
1963:								
1st quarter.....	571.8	575.7	466.7	453.9	367.4	394.5	2,094	2,101
2d quarter.....	579.6	580.8	474.6	459.9	370.4	400.0	2,117	2,118
3d quarter (p).....	588.7	587.5	482.0	465.2	374.9	404.4	2,132	2,127
4th quarter (p).....	600.0	595.7	.....	473.0	380.0	411.3	2,160	2,148

¹ Approximate conversion by major components using implicit price indexes of the Department of Commerce series in 1954 prices to a 1963 base.

² Dollar estimates in current prices divided by the implicit deflator for personal consumption expenditures on a 1963 base.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics;

Survey of Current Business; and *Supplement, U.S. Income and Output* (1958), which explains conversion of estimates in current prices. *National Income*, 1954 edition, contains definitions and statistical tabulations. Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President*, and *Economic Indicators*.

TABLE 10.—MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME BY COLOR FOR THE UNITED STATES
[Current dollars]

Year	Families			Year	Families		
	All	White	Nonwhite		All	White	Nonwhite
1950.....	\$3,319	\$3,445	\$1,869	1957.....	\$4,971	\$5,166	\$2,764
1951.....	3,709	3,859	2,032	1958.....	5,087	5,300	2,711
1952.....	3,890	4,114	2,338	1959.....	5,417	5,643	2,917
1953.....	4,233	4,392	2,461	1960.....	5,620	5,835	3,233
1954.....	4,173	4,339	2,410	1961.....	5,737	5,981	3,191
1955.....	4,421	4,605	2,549	1962.....	5,956	6,237	3,330
1956.....	4,783	4,993	2,628				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 41.

TABLE 11.—SELECTED PERSONAL EXPENDITURES FOR RECREATION, 1940-61
[In millions of dollars]

Type of product or service	1940	1945	1950	1955	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Admissions to spectator amusements.....	904	1,714	1,775	1,700	1,662	1,736	1,875	1,945	2,049
Radio and TV receivers, records and musical instruments.....	494	344	2,457	2,792	3,000	3,067	3,420	3,616	3,815
Commercial participant amusements.....	197	284	463	615	725	794	868	959	1,041
Sports equipment, boats, and pleasure aircraft.....	254	400	878	1,397	1,760	1,883	2,017	2,089	2,169

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; *National Income Supplement (1954)*, *U.S. Income and Output, a Supplement to the Survey of Current Business*, July 1962.

TABLE 12.—INCOME IN 1959 OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, HEAD AN EARNER, 2 CHILDREN UNDER 18, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960

Total money income	Total				White				Nonwhite			
	United States	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	United States	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	United States	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Total.....	6,210,466	4,472,397	1,388,530	349,539	5,920,345	4,235,772	1,346,802	337,771	290,121	236,625	41,728	11,768
Under \$1,000.....	85,276	27,848	27,146	30,282	68,141	21,536	21,119	25,486	17,135	6,312	6,027	4,796
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	165,461	69,682	52,737	43,042	137,056	53,544	43,835	39,677	28,405	16,138	8,902	3,365
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	326,640	160,695	106,059	59,886	281,055	125,901	96,858	58,296	45,585	34,794	9,201	1,590
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	538,286	315,228	169,724	53,334	488,546	272,510	163,392	52,644	49,740	42,718	6,332	690
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	783,843	518,754	221,330	43,759	739,974	479,610	217,031	43,333	43,869	39,144	4,299	426
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1,020,403	743,633	241,452	35,318	985,001	711,138	238,826	35,037	35,402	32,495	2,626	281
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	899,410	690,381	184,748	24,281	876,110	668,728	183,263	24,119	23,300	21,653	1,485	162
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	688,789	546,239	126,139	16,411	673,472	532,090	125,090	16,292	15,317	14,149	1,049	119
\$8,000 to \$8,999.....	488,110	393,534	82,840	11,736	477,338	383,495	82,194	11,649	10,772	10,039	646	87
\$9,000 to \$9,999.....	324,164	266,019	51,160	6,985	316,036	259,316	50,740	6,880	7,228	6,703	420	105
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	617,096	510,638	90,209	16,249	606,310	500,472	89,652	16,186	10,786	10,166	557	63
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	192,005	160,718	25,264	6,023	190,066	158,977	25,133	5,956	1,939	1,741	131	67
\$25,000 and over.....	80,983	69,028	9,722	2,233	80,340	68,455	9,669	2,216	643	573	53	17
Median income.....	\$6,206	\$6,580	\$5,486	\$3,779	\$6,297	\$6,678	\$5,549	\$3,863	\$4,096	\$4,469	\$2,645	\$1,323

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Census of Population: 1960. General Social and Economic Characteristics, U.S. Summary. Final Report PC(1)-1C.*

TABLE 13.—FAMILIES BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN CONSTANT DOLLARS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY REGIONS: 1953-62
[In 1962 dollars]

Total money income	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
NORTHEAST										
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$3,000.....	13	15	14	15	15	15	15	17	19	17
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	18	19	19	21	23	22	23	28	29	30
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	24	23	26	26	27	28	27	26	25	26
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	24	23	23	23	21	22	22	19	18	18
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	15	14	13	11	10	10	10	8	7	7
\$15,000 and over.....	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2
Median income.....	\$6,577	\$6,341	\$6,246	\$6,041	\$5,843	\$5,865	\$5,912	\$5,366	\$5,177	\$5,211
Index (1953=100).....	126	122	120	116	112	113	113	103	99	100
NORTH CENTRAL										
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$3,000.....	17	19	20	20	20	20	19	22	24	21
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	18	19	19	20	24	23	22	23	27	27
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	23	24	23	25	25	25	25	25	24	26
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	23	22	23	21	19	20	21	19	16	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	14	12	11	10	9	9	9	8	7	7
\$15,000 and over.....	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	2	2
Median income.....	\$6,250	\$5,927	\$5,935	\$5,752	\$5,396	\$5,534	\$5,694	\$5,387	\$4,933	\$5,207
Index (1953=100).....	120	114	114	110	104	106	109	103	95	100
SOUTH										
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$3,000.....	32	33	32	33	35	35	35	36	40	41
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	23	23	23	22	23	24	25	26	26	26
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	20	18	20	20	20	21	19	18	16	18
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	15	15	15	15	14	13	14	13	11	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	5	4
\$15,000 and over.....	3	4	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	1
Median income.....	\$4,627	\$4,467	\$4,463	\$4,525	\$4,293	\$4,231	\$4,172	\$4,053	\$3,753	\$3,748
Index (1953=100).....	123	119	120	121	115	113	111	108	100	100
WEST										
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$3,000.....	15	14	13	15	17	17	17	20	23	22
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	17	15	17	19	20	21	22	24	26	25
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	21	21	23	23	24	25	25	25	24	25
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	23	27	25	24	23	24	22	20	17	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	18	16	16	14	12	10	10	8	7	8
\$15,000 and over.....	6	7	6	5	4	3	4	3	3	3
Median income.....	\$6,743	\$6,998	\$6,719	\$6,416	\$5,954	\$5,804	\$5,834	\$5,452	\$5,046	\$5,224
Index (1953=100).....	129	134	129	123	114	113	112	104	97	100

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 41.*

TABLE 14.—OLD AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE: BENEFICIARIES

Period	Percent of total population aged 65 and over ¹		Number of beneficiaries with benefits in current-payment status at end of period (in thousands)						
	Eligible for benefits	Receiving benefits	Total	Aged ²			Disabled workers	Widowed mothers	Children ³
				Total	Retired workers	Other			
1940.....	6.9	0.7	222	147	112	35	-----	20	55
1950.....	26.0	17.0	3,477	2,608	1,771	837	-----	169	700
1951.....	35.1	23.3	4,379	3,329	2,278	1,050	-----	204	846
1952.....	41.6	25.6	5,026	3,858	2,644	1,214	-----	229	939
1953.....	45.1	30.7	5,981	4,674	3,222	1,452	-----	254	1,053
1954.....	47.9	34.8	6,886	5,454	3,775	1,679	-----	272	1,161
1955.....	51.4	40.1	7,961	6,392	4,474	1,918	-----	292	1,276
1956.....	57.0	43.7	9,128	7,486	5,112	2,373	-----	301	1,341
1957.....	63.0	50.2	11,129	9,149	6,198	2,951	150	328	1,502
1958.....	66.8	55.4	12,430	10,214	6,921	3,294	238	354	1,624
1959.....	69.1	59.4	13,704	11,162	7,526	3,636	334	376	1,832
1960.....	70.9	62.3	14,845	11,987	8,061	3,926	455	401	2,000
1961.....	74.1	65.6	16,495	13,169	8,925	4,244	618	428	2,279
1962.....	77.8	68.6	18,053	14,313	9,738	4,575	741	452	2,547
1963.....	80.5	71.9	19,035	15,060	10,263	4,797	827	462	2,687
1963:									
January.....			18,171	14,398	9,797	4,601	750	454	2,569
February.....			18,242	14,465	9,847	4,619	755	452	2,569
March.....			18,374	14,557	9,912	4,646	768	454	2,595
April.....			18,452	14,615	9,952	4,664	774	455	2,608
May.....			18,531	14,671	9,990	4,681	781	457	2,622
June.....	80.5	71.9	18,608	14,738	10,037	4,700	790	457	2,624
July.....			18,707	14,815	10,094	4,721	795	459	2,638
August.....			18,790	14,883	10,144	4,739	800	462	2,646
September.....			18,873	14,942	10,186	4,756	807	463	2,661
October.....			18,957	14,996	10,222	4,774	815	463	2,683
November.....			18,998	15,034	10,248	4,786	819	461	2,683
December.....	81.7	73.1	19,035	15,060	10,263	4,797	827	462	2,687

¹ Yearly figures as of June 30. Figures include Alaska and Hawaii; beginning with 1951, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; and beginning with 1961, American Samoa and Guam. Figures for 1950 and later are based on preliminary estimates which reflect the results of the 1960 census of population.

² Persons receiving old-age (retired worker), wife's, husband's, widow's, widower's, and parent's benefits. Beginning with 1950 includes wife beneficiaries under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care. Beginning November 1956 for women and August 1961 for men, includes persons aged 62-64 entitled to old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's or

parent's benefits. Beginning October 1958 includes wives or husbands of disabled worker beneficiaries receiving benefits.

³ Beginning with 1957 includes disabled children 18 years of age and over whose disability began before they reached 18. Beginning with October 1958 includes children of disabled workers receiving child's benefits.

⁴ End of November data.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Social Security Administration; monthly *Social Security Bulletin*, its *Annual Statistical Supplement*, and unpublished reports.

TABLE 15.—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS
[Number of persons are in thousands]

Period ¹	Federal-State public assistance program ² recipients								General assistance ³		
	Old-age assistance		Medical assistance for the aged ⁴	AFDC ⁴			APTD ⁴		Aid to the blind	Recipients	Cases
	Total ⁶	Rate ⁷		Total ⁸	Children		Total	Rate ¹¹			
					Total	Rate ¹⁰					
1940.....	2,066	228	.....	891	22	.....	.....	73	3,618	1,239
1950.....	2,789	225	.....	2,234	1,662	34	69	98	866	413
1952.....	2,646	.....	.....	1,992	1,495	.....	164	99	587	280
1953.....	2,591	.....	.....	1,942	1,464	.....	195	100	618	270
1954.....	2,565	.....	.....	2,174	1,640	.....	224	102	880	351
1955.....	2,553	.....	.....	2,193	1,661	.....	244	105	743	314
1956.....	2,514	.....	.....	2,271	1,732	.....	269	107	731	305
1957.....	2,487	.....	.....	2,498	1,913	.....	291	108	907	344
1958.....	2,455	.....	.....	2,851	2,185	.....	328	110	1,246	434
1959.....	2,394	.....	.....	2,953	2,273	.....	350	109	1,107	399
1960.....	2,332	.....	15	3,080	2,377	.....	374	108	1,244	431
1961.....	2,269	131	72	3,582	2,770	41	396	4	1,070	411	
1962.....	2,226	126	110	3,828	2,873	41	437	4	900	354	
1963:											
January.....	2,221	.....	117	3,911	2,927	.....	439	.....	1,006	385
February.....	2,217	.....	117	3,960	2,963	.....	442	99	1,038	390
March.....	2,214	.....	118	3,993	2,986	.....	446	99	1,020	388
April.....	2,211	.....	127	4,004	2,996	.....	448	99	940	370
May.....	2,203	.....	129	3,976	2,979	.....	459	98	856	350
June.....	2,199	124	136	3,934	2,952	42	462	5	778	330	
July.....	2,191	.....	140	3,911	2,932	.....	467	98	769	325
August.....	2,194	.....	148	3,912	2,933	.....	470	98	767	326
September.....	2,192	.....	144	3,903	2,931	.....	472	98	754	322
October.....	2,196	.....	158	3,921	2,945	.....	475	98	766	326
November.....	2,194	.....	153	3,933	2,955	.....	477	98	765	322
December.....	2,194	.....	150	3,989	2,993	.....	479	98	870	353

¹ Yearly data are as of December. Alaska and Hawaii are included throughout the period.

² Programs administered by the States with participation by the Federal Government under the Social Security Act of 1935 as amended. Beginning with December 1950, data include cases having payments made directly to the suppliers of medical or remedial care in behalf of recipients.

³ Supported entirely by State and local funds; excludes recipients of only those services for which payments were made directly to the suppliers of medical and remedial care. Data partly estimated.

⁴ Aid to families with dependent children.

⁵ The program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD) was initiated in October 1950.

⁶ Includes a small number of recipients aged 60-64 to whom or in whose behalf payments are made without Federal participation.

⁷ Per 1,000 population aged 65 and over, based on data excluding recipient⁸ aged 60-64.

⁸ Program initiated in October 1960 under Public Law 778.

⁹ Includes children and one or both parents or one caretaker relative other than parent in families in which the requirements of such adults are considered in determining the amount of assistance; from October 1950 through September 1962 included only one parent or other adult relative.

¹⁰ Per 1,000 population under 18 years of age.

¹¹ Per 1,000 population aged 18-64.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Welfare Administration; the *Social Security Bulletin* and its *Annual Statistical Supplement*.

TABLE 16.—MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES IN 1961, BY COLOR AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF FAMILY HEAD

Years of school completed	Total	White	Nonwhite	Nonwhite as percent of white
Elementary.....	\$4,074	\$4,378	\$2,539	58.0
Less than 8 years.....	3,279	3,656	2,294	62.7
8 years.....	4,772	4,911	3,338	68.0
High school.....	6,032	6,186	3,863	62.4
1 to 3 years.....	5,644	5,882	3,449	58.6
4 years.....	6,302	6,390	4,559	71.3
College.....	8,210	8,288	6,444	77.8
1 to 3 years.....	7,250	7,344	5,525	75.2
4 years or more.....	9,264	9,315	7,875	84.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 39.

TABLE 17.—TOTAL INCOME, 1947 AND 1950 TO 1962: PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES
[Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

Total money income and sex	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1947
BOTH SEXES														
Total persons.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent with income.....	73.7	73.6	73.0	71.8	71.6	71.4	71.1	69.9	67.4	67.9	68.0	65.9	66.0	63.6
Percent without income.....	26.3	26.4	27.0	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.9	30.1	32.6	32.1	32.0	34.1	34.0	36.4
Percent with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$499 or less.....	14.7	15.6	15.7	15.7	16.6	16.2	16.3	16.4	15.8	15.9	15.5	16.4	18.6	16.6
\$500 to \$999.....	11.0	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.3	12.5	12.8	12.9	12.4	12.0	12.4	13.1	13.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.7	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.2	12.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.9	7.5	8.3	8.8	9.7	12.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.9	7.8	8.8	9.1	10.1	11.5	13.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.3	7.3	7.4	8.1	8.9	8.9	8.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.7	8.4	8.8	11.1	9.7	9.3	8.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.4	5.9	4.3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.5	4.3	3.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.4	1.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.2	8.3	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.4	5.4	4.3	3.1	2.1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	6.5	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.1
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.4	5.1	4.5	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.4	
\$8,000 to \$9,999.....	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.0		4.5	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	.7	.7	1.4	1.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	1.1	1.2	.9	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.6		
\$25,000 and over.....	.4	.5	.4	.4	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2		

TABLE 17.—TOTAL INCOME, 1947 AND 1950 TO 1962: PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Total money income and sex	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1947
BOTH SEXES														
Median income.....	\$2,803	\$2,699	\$2,639	\$2,606	\$2,474	\$2,452	\$2,432	\$2,323	\$2,301	\$2,341	\$2,315	\$2,200	\$1,971	\$1,787
MALE														
Total persons.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent with income.....	91.1	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.7	91.8	91.9	92.1	90.2	91.3	91.3	90.1	90.1	88.9
Percent without income.....	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.1	7.9	9.8	8.7	8.7	9.9	9.9	11.1
Percent with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$499 or less.....	8.4	9.0	8.9	8.7	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.8	8.3	9.1	11.3	10.2
\$500 to \$999.....	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.1	8.1	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.4	9.4	11.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.2	7.0	7.3	6.4	7.2	7.0	8.0	10.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.0	6.7	6.9	8.4	11.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.4	7.0	6.7	7.6	8.3	9.6	11.4	14.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.7	6.2	7.4	7.4	8.5	9.8	10.2	11.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.4	8.2	9.3	10.1	13.2	12.3	12.5	10.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.5	6.5	6.8	7.4	8.3	9.1	9.2	9.7	10.3	8.4	5.9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5.4	5.9	6.5	7.1	7.9	8.4	9.2	8.9	8.4	8.7	7.8	8.0	6.2	4.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5.2	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.1	5.7	4.7	3.4	2.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12.3	12.2	12.7	12.7	12.1	12.5	11.9	10.3	9.2	9.5	8.0	6.4	4.6	3.0
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	9.8	8.9	8.9	8.5	7.6	7.0	6.2	5.4	4.4	4.3	3.2	2.8	2.0	3.0
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	6.7	6.7	5.8	5.3	8.1	7.1	6.5	5.1	4.4	4.2	3.2	2.6	2.0	
\$8,000 to \$9,999.....	6.5	5.8	5.5	4.7	8.1	7.1	6.5	5.1	4.4	4.2	3.2	2.6	2.0	3.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	5.5	4.8	4.1	3.7											3.0	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	.7	.8	.6	.6	.5	.6	.9	2.0	1.6
\$25,000 and over.....	.6	.8	.6	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	
Median income.....	\$4,372	\$4,189	\$4,081	\$3,996	\$3,742	\$3,684	\$3,608	\$3,354	\$3,199	\$3,223	\$3,105	\$2,952	\$2,570	\$2,280
FEMALE														
Total persons.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent with income.....	57.7	57.3	56.0	53.7	52.9	52.6	51.9	49.3	46.4	46.4	46.5	43.7	43.2	39.2
Percent without income.....	42.3	42.7	44.0	46.3	47.1	47.4	48.1	50.7	53.6	53.6	53.5	56.3	56.8	60.8
Percent with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$499 or less.....	23.9	25.2	25.4	26.3	27.6	27.0	27.6	28.0	26.5	26.7	28.1	29.4	32.0	30.0
\$500 to \$999.....	17.9	18.7	19.0	18.9	18.7	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.9	19.5	18.7	19.6	19.8	19.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12.0	10.9	10.7	10.9	10.6	10.8	10.6	11.6	11.2	11.3	10.8	10.9	11.4	16.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.8	8.1	7.7	8.1	8.5	9.1	8.7	9.0	10.2	10.1	11.0	12.3	12.2	15.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	7.8	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.8	10.7	10.6	11.0	11.6	10.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.4	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.5	3.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.5	7.4	4.9	3.3	2.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.6	2.2	1.2	.9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.0	.8	.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.3	.8	.8	.6	.5	.5	.4	.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.9	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.3
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	.7	.5	.4	.5	.3	.3	.2	.1	.3
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	.9	.6	.6	.4	.6	.5	.4	.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	
\$8,000 to \$9,999.....	.5	.6	.3	.3	.6	.5	.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	.3	.3	.2	.3										
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
\$25,000 and over.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3
Median income.....	\$1,342	\$1,279	\$1,262	\$1,222	\$1,176	\$1,199	\$1,146	\$1,116	\$1,161	\$1,168	\$1,147	\$1,045	\$953	\$1,017

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 41.*

TABLE 18.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES, BY TYPE OF FAMILY, AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD: 1960

Type of family, presence of children under 18, and sex of head	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$6,999	\$7,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 and over	Median income (dollars)
UNITED STATES												
Total												
All families.....	45,128,397	2,512,668	3,373,813	3,763,758	4,282,945	4,957,534	5,563,516	4,826,563	9,033,220	4,728,309	2,066,071	5,660
With own children under 18.....	25,660,794	1,163,252	1,320,447	1,794,586	2,384,164	3,010,031	3,591,233	3,132,292	5,545,064	2,609,861	1,109,894	5,879
Husband-wife.....	39,641,003	1,627,915	2,536,021	3,042,957	3,649,821	4,396,418	5,097,182	4,473,976	8,459,314	4,417,120	1,948,679	5,898
With own children under 18.....	23,470,068	654,722	905,768	1,442,732	2,102,890	2,804,234	3,447,089	3,039,751	5,421,154	2,560,678	1,091,050	6,124
Other male head.....	1,293,634	108,407	132,392	127,541	131,252	140,276	141,846	116,950	212,149	127,597	55,224	5,049
With own children under 18.....	299,985	27,332	27,039	30,440	34,031	37,608	38,730	29,461	43,966	21,363	10,015	4,828
Female head.....	4,193,760	776,346	704,800	593,260	510,872	420,840	324,488	235,637	381,757	183,592	62,168	3,044
With own children under 18.....	1,890,741	481,198	387,640	321,414	247,243	168,189	105,414	63,080	79,944	27,820	8,799	2,238
With related children under 18.....	27,054,456	1,330,532	1,487,080	1,941,220	2,519,702	3,138,511	3,710,629	3,234,145	5,761,458	2,762,556	1,167,723	5,838
1 related child under 18.....	8,834,619	461,402	530,261	678,583	854,090	1,007,510	1,123,164	974,989	1,859,170	967,608	377,242	5,788
2 related children under 18.....	8,449,812	328,917	363,536	517,396	728,496	973,192	1,214,572	1,082,629	1,935,679	919,738	385,657	6,091
3 related children under 18.....	5,080,484	217,614	234,972	314,826	450,280	592,317	742,597	656,328	1,127,470	511,112	232,968	5,983
4 or more related children under 18.....	4,689,541	322,599	359,211	430,415	486,236	565,492	630,296	520,199	839,139	364,098	171,856	5,287
Percent Distribution												
All families.....	100.0	5.6	7.5	8.3	9.5	11.0	12.3	10.7	20.1	10.5	4.6	.....
With own children under 18.....	100.0	4.5	5.1	7.0	9.3	11.7	14.0	12.2	21.6	10.2	4.3	.....
Husband-wife.....	100.0	4.1	6.4	7.7	9.2	11.1	12.9	11.3	21.3	11.1	4.9	.....
With own children under 18.....	100.0	2.8	3.9	6.1	9.0	11.9	14.7	13.0	23.1	10.9	4.6	.....
Other male head.....	100.0	8.4	10.2	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.0	9.0	16.4	9.9	4.3	.....
With own children under 18.....	100.0	9.1	9.0	10.1	11.3	12.5	12.9	9.8	14.7	7.1	3.3	.....
Female head.....	100.0	18.5	16.8	14.1	12.2	10.0	7.7	5.6	9.1	4.4	1.5	.....
With own children under 18.....	100.0	25.5	20.5	17.0	13.1	8.9	5.6	3.3	4.2	1.5	0.5	.....
With related children under 18.....	100.0	4.9	5.5	7.2	9.3	11.6	13.7	12.0	21.3	10.2	4.3	.....
1 related child under 18.....	100.0	5.2	6.0	7.7	9.7	11.4	12.7	11.0	21.0	11.0	4.3	.....
2 related children under 18.....	100.0	3.9	4.3	6.1	8.6	11.5	14.4	12.8	22.9	10.9	4.6	.....
3 related children under 18.....	100.0	4.3	4.6	6.2	8.9	11.7	14.6	12.9	22.2	10.1	4.6	.....
4 or more related children under 18.....	100.0	6.9	7.7	9.2	10.4	12.1	13.4	11.1	17.9	7.8	3.7	.....

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Detailed Characteristics U.S. Summary. PC(1)-1D.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF WOMEN WORKERS, BY REGION AND STATE, 1960

[14 years of age and over]

Region and State	Number ¹	Percent of all workers	Percent of all women	Region and State	Number ¹	Percent of all workers	Percent of all women
United States, total	22,409,790	32	34	District of Columbia	162,616	44	52
Northeast	6,137,979	34	36	Florida	635,639	34	35
Connecticut	366,669	34	39	Georgia	525,397	35	38
Maine	118,596	32	34	Kentucky	291,234	28	27
Massachusetts	753,506	35	38	Louisiana	335,975	31	30
New Hampshire	89,318	36	40	Maryland	390,330	32	36
New Jersey	812,222	32	36	Mississippi	244,959	33	33
New York	2,404,340	34	37	North Carolina	600,051	34	37
Pennsylvania	1,422,749	32	33	Oklahoma	257,587	30	30
Rhode Island	121,980	34	38	South Carolina	310,895	35	34
Vermont	48,599	33	34	Tennessee	426,550	32	33
North Central	6,261,147	31	34	Texas	1,106,657	30	33
Illinois	1,348,328	33	36	Virginia	473,734	31	34
Indiana	563,026	31	34	West Virginia	162,446	28	24
Iowa	318,117	30	32	West	3,464,214	31	35
Kansas	254,140	30	32	Alaska	23,791	24	40
Michigan	893,091	30	33	Arizona	140,336	30	32
Minnesota	411,258	32	34	California	2,041,120	32	36
Missouri	540,329	32	33	Colorado	212,997	31	35
Nebraska	168,472	30	33	Hawaii	77,636	29	40
North Dakota	63,163	27	30	Idaho	71,355	28	32
Ohio	1,152,741	31	33	Montana	73,380	29	33
South Dakota	72,268	29	31	Nevada	40,039	31	41
Wisconsin	476,214	31	34	New Mexico	91,509	28	30
South	6,546,420	32	34	Oregon	216,367	32	34
Alabama	373,381	32	32	Utah	94,103	30	32
Arkansas	183,398	30	29	Washington	344,478	31	34
Delaware	56,571	32	36	Wyoming	37,103	29	34

¹ Includes members of the Armed Forces.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, "Women Workers in 1960: Geographical Differences," *Women's Bureau Bulletin*, No. 284.

TABLE 20.—MEDIAN INCOME OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY COLOR, SEX, AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1958 AND 1961

Color, sex, and year	Years of school completed					Color, sex, and year	Years of school completed				
	Elementary school		High school		College—1 year or more		Elementary school		High school		College—1 year or more
	Less than 8 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years			Less than 8 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	
MALE						FEMALE					
Total: 1958	\$1,905	\$3,214	\$3,594	\$4,548	\$5,702	Total: 1958	\$711	\$909	\$867	\$2,036	\$2,429
1961	2,090	3,452	3,895	5,052	6,235	1961	791	950	994	1,938	2,342
Percent change, 1958-61	9.7	7.4	7.5	11.1	9.3	Percent change, 1958-61	11.3	4.5	14.6	-4.8	-3.6

TABLE 20.—MEDIAN INCOME OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY COLOR, SEX, AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1958 AND 1961—Con.

Color, sex, and year	Years of school completed					Color, sex, and year	Years of school completed				
	Elementary school		High school		Col- lege— 1 year or more		Elementary school		High school		Col- lege— 1 year or more
	Less than 8 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years			Less than 8 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	
MALE						FEMALE					
Total: 1958.....	\$1,905	\$3,214	\$3,594	\$4,548	\$5,702	Total: 1958.....	\$711	\$909	\$867	\$2,036	\$2,429
1961.....	2,090	3,452	3,865	5,052	6,235	1961.....	791	950	994	1,938	2,342
Percent change, 1958-61.....	9.7	7.4	7.5	11.1	9.3	Percent change, 1958-61.....	11.3	4.5	14.6	-4.8	-3.6
White: 1958.....	\$2,076	\$3,276	\$3,774	\$4,654	\$5,810	White: 1958.....	\$765	\$924	\$927	\$2,095	\$2,394
1961.....	2,303	3,617	4,090	5,155	6,379	1961.....	817	955	996	1,965	2,395
Percent change, 1958-61.....	10.9	10.4	8.4	10.8	9.8	Percent change, 1958-61.....	6.8	3.4	7.4	-6.2	(1)
Nonwhite: 1958.....	\$1,447	\$2,328	\$2,224	\$2,994	\$3,679	Nonwhite: 1958.....	\$663	\$863	\$839	\$1,330	\$2,365
1961.....	1,554	2,505	2,427	3,381	4,246	1961.....	709	919	988	1,566	2,410
Percent change, 1958-61.....	7.4	7.6	9.1	12.9	15.4	Percent change, 1958-61.....	6.9	6.5	17.8	17.7	1.9

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, Nos. 33 and 39.

TABLE 21.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION AND YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, MARCH 1962
[Thousands of persons]

Years of school completed	Total, 18 years and over	Labor force								Not in labor force	
		Total		Employed			Unemployed				
		Number	Percent of popu- lation	Total	Agri- culture	Nonagri- culture	Total		15 weeks or more		
							Number	Percent of labor force	Total		Percent of unem- ployed
BOTH SEXES											
Total.....	114,200	67,988	59.5	63,939	4,365	59,573	4,049	6.0	1,432	35.4	46,214
No school years completed.....	2,012	586	29.1	544	126	418	42	7.2	21	(1)	1,426
Elementary:											
1 to 4 years.....	5,727	2,533	44.2	2,272	501	1,771	261	10.3	124	47.5	3,194
5 to 7 years.....	12,082	6,191	51.2	5,678	779	4,899	513	8.3	183	35.7	5,891
8 years.....	16,916	9,015	53.3	8,369	1,045	7,324	646	7.2	247	38.2	7,900
High school:											
1 to 3 years.....	21,349	13,144	61.6	12,057	647	11,410	1,087	8.3	378	34.8	8,206
4 years.....	34,812	21,810	62.6	20,688	938	19,750	1,122	5.1	364	32.4	13,002
College:											
1 to 3 years.....	11,779	7,251	61.6	6,981	227	6,754	270	3.7	71	28.3	4,529
4 years.....	6,353	4,730	74.5	4,645	83	4,562	85	1.8	31	(1)	1,623
5 years or more.....	3,171	2,728	86.0	2,705	19	2,686	23	.8	13	(1)	443
Median school years completed.....	11.9	12.1	.....	12.1	8.7	12.2	10.6	.....	10.1	.....	10.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1963. Special Labor Force Report No. 30.

TABLE 22.—MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY EMPLOYED PERSONS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX, MARCH 1962

Major occupation groups	Both sexes	Male	Female
	March 1962	March 1962	March 1962
All occupation groups.....	12.1	12.1	12.3
Professional and managerial workers.....	13.9	13.5	14.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	16.2	16.4	16.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	12.5	12.5	12.4
Farmers and farm managers, laborers, and foremen.....	8.7	8.7	8.9
Farmers and farm managers.....	8.8	8.8	(1)
Farm laborers and foremen.....	8.5	8.3	(1)
Clerical and sales workers.....	12.5	12.6	12.5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	12.5	12.5	12.5
Sales workers.....	12.5	12.7	12.1
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers, except farm and mine.....	10.4	10.4	10.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	11.2	11.2	9.2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	10.1	10.2	9.9
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	8.9	8.9	10.0
Service workers, including private household.....	10.2	10.3	10.2
Private household workers.....	8.7	(1)	8.7
Other service workers.....	10.8	(1)	11.1

¹ Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1963.

TABLE 23.—EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 1960 TO 1975

Major occupational group	Actual, 1960		Projected, 1970		Projected, 1975		Percent change		
	Number (in millions)	Percent	Number (in millions)	Percent	Number (in millions)	Percent	1960-70	1970-75	1960-75
Total.....	66.7	100.0	80.5	100.0	87.6	100.0	21	9	31
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7.5	11.2	10.7	13.3	12.4	14.2	43	16	65
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	7.1	10.6	8.6	10.7	9.4	10.7	21	9	32
Clerical and kindred workers.....	9.8	17.7	12.8	15.9	14.2	16.2	31	11	45
Sales workers.....	4.4	6.6	5.4	6.7	5.9	6.7	23	9	34
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	8.6	12.8	10.3	12.8	11.2	12.8	20	9	30
Operatives and kindred workers.....	12.0	18.0	13.6	16.9	14.2	16.3	13	4	18
Service workers.....	8.3	12.5	11.1	13.8	12.5	14.3	34	13	51
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	3.7	5.5	3.7	4.6	3.7	4.3	-----	-----	-----
Farmers, farm managers, laborers, and foremen.....	5.4	8.1	4.2	5.3	3.9	4.5	-22	-7	-23

NOTE: Individual items may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: *Manpower Report of the President and Report On Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization and Training*. U.S. Department of Labor, 1963.

TABLE 24.—INTERIM REVISED PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION, TOTAL LABOR FORCE, AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, BY AGE AND SEX, 1960, 1965, 1970, AND 1975

Age and sex	Total population, July 1 (thousands)				Total labor force, annual averages (thousands)				Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)			
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1960	1965	1970	1975	1960	1965	1970	1975
Interim revised projections ¹												
BOTH SEXES												
14 years and over.....	127,327	138,362	150,450	163,280	73,081	78,936	85,703	93,031	57.4	57.1	57.0	57.0
14 to 24 years.....	27,283	34,087	39,984	43,604	13,697	16,831	19,861	21,787	50.2	49.4	49.7	50.0
25 to 44 years.....	47,178	46,853	48,166	53,529	31,878	32,107	33,235	37,023	67.6	68.5	69.0	69.2
45 years and over.....	52,865	57,421	62,300	66,147	27,506	29,998	32,607	34,221	52.0	52.2	52.3	51.7
MALE												
14 years and over.....	62,216	67,355	73,061	79,218	49,563	52,455	56,295	60,916	79.7	77.9	77.1	76.9
14 to 24 years.....	13,747	17,239	20,238	22,073	8,731	10,675	12,594	13,782	63.5	61.9	62.2	62.4
14 to 19 years.....	8,194	10,429	11,615	12,495	3,792	4,757	5,170	5,574	46.3	45.6	44.5	44.6
14 to 17 years.....	5,676	7,119	7,946	8,380	1,952	2,384	2,576	2,694	34.4	33.5	32.4	32.1
14 and 15 years.....	2,796	3,563	4,037	4,207	630	777	856	879	22.5	21.8	21.2	20.9
16 and 17 years.....	2,880	3,556	3,909	4,173	1,322	1,607	1,720	1,815	45.9	45.2	44.0	43.5
18 and 19 years.....	2,518	3,310	3,669	4,115	1,840	2,378	2,594	2,880	73.1	71.7	70.7	70.0
20 to 24 years.....	5,553	6,810	8,623	9,578	4,939	5,918	7,424	8,208	88.9	86.9	86.1	85.7
25 to 34 years.....	11,347	11,062	12,464	15,505	10,940	10,642	11,990	14,916	96.4	96.2	96.2	96.2
35 to 44 years.....	11,878	12,031	11,389	11,122	11,454	11,634	11,013	10,755	96.4	96.7	96.7	96.7
45 to 54 years.....	10,148	10,803	11,419	11,593	9,568	10,241	10,825	10,990	94.3	94.8	94.8	94.8
55 to 64 years.....	7,564	8,196	8,909	9,541	6,445	6,997	7,589	8,093	85.2	85.4	85.2	84.8
55 to 59 years.....	4,144	4,461	4,869	5,111	3,727	4,028	4,397	4,615	89.9	90.3	90.3	90.3
60 to 64 years.....	3,420	3,735	4,040	4,430	2,718	2,969	3,192	3,478	79.5	79.5	79.0	78.5
65 years and over.....	7,530	8,024	8,643	9,384	2,425	2,266	2,284	2,380	32.2	28.2	26.4	25.4
65 to 69 years.....	2,941	2,897	3,184	3,471	1,348	1,159	1,159	1,197	45.8	40.0	36.4	34.5
70 years and over.....	4,590	5,126	5,459	5,913	1,077	1,107	1,125	1,183	23.5	21.6	20.6	20.0
FEMALE												
14 years and over.....	65,111	71,007	77,388	84,062	23,518	26,481	29,408	32,115	36.1	37.3	38.0	38.2
14 to 24 years.....	13,536	16,848	19,746	21,531	4,966	6,156	7,267	8,005	36.7	36.5	36.8	37.2
14 to 19 years.....	7,989	10,116	11,275	12,130	2,408	3,026	3,328	3,634	30.1	29.9	29.5	30.0
14 to 17 years.....	5,517	6,898	7,721	8,130	1,148	1,417	1,558	1,646	20.8	20.5	20.2	20.2
14 and 15 years.....	2,714	3,448	3,920	4,067	347	434	490	508	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.5
16 and 17 years.....	2,803	3,450	3,801	4,063	801	983	1,068	1,138	28.6	28.5	28.1	28.0
18 and 19 years.....	2,472	3,218	3,554	4,000	1,260	1,609	1,770	1,988	51.0	50.0	49.8	49.7
20 to 24 years.....	5,547	6,732	8,471	9,401	2,558	3,130	3,939	4,371	46.1	46.5	46.5	46.5
25 to 34 years.....	11,605	11,265	12,584	15,499	4,159	4,146	4,719	5,890	35.8	36.8	37.5	38.0
35 to 44 years.....	12,348	12,495	11,729	11,403	5,325	5,685	5,513	5,462	43.1	45.5	47.0	47.9
45 to 54 years.....	10,438	11,321	12,122	12,287	5,150	5,898	6,606	6,881	49.3	52.1	54.5	56.0
55 to 64 years.....	8,070	8,859	9,815	10,686	2,964	3,526	4,108	4,546	36.7	39.8	41.9	42.5
55 to 59 years.....	4,321	4,750	5,282	5,631	1,803	2,232	2,667	2,928	41.7	47.0	50.5	52.0
60 to 64 years.....	3,749	4,109	4,533	5,055	1,161	1,294	1,441	1,618	31.0	31.5	31.8	32.0

TABLE 24.—INTERIM REVISED PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION, TOTAL LABOR FORCE, AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, BY AGE AND SEX, 1960, 1965, 1970, AND 1975—Continued

Age and sex	Total population, July 1 (thousands)				Total labor force, annual averages (thousands)				Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)			
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1960	1965	1970	1975	1960	1965	1970	1975
FEMALE—Continued												
Interim revised projections ¹												
14 years and over—Continued												
65 years and over.....	9,115	10,218	11,392	12,656	954	1,070	1,195	1,331	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
65 to 69 years.....	3,347	3,436	3,788	4,200	579	622	693	773	17.3	18.1	18.3	18.4
70 years and over.....	5,768	6,783	7,603	8,456	375	448	502	558	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6

¹ 1960 data are current estimates. Since the estimates of the 1960 total labor force are based on revised population, they differ from figures published in "Labor Force and Employment in 1960" *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1961, pp. 344-354, and also published as Special Labor Force Report No. 14.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

SOURCE: Population data, except for 1975 revised projections, are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 187 and No. 241; all other data are from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 25.—TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATES, 1962

Region and State	Percent unemployed	Rank	Region and State	Percent unemployed	Rank	Region and State	Percent unemployed	Rank
New England:			West North Central—Con.			West South Central:		
Maine.....	5.7	35-36	Missouri.....	5.2	25-28	Arkansas.....	5.9	30-42
New Hampshire.....	3.5	4-5	North Dakota.....	4.8	18-19	Louisiana.....	6.3	44-45
Vermont.....	5.8	37-38	South Dakota.....	2.9	1	Oklahoma.....	4.7	15-17
Massachusetts.....	5.5	32-34	Nebraska.....	3.1	2-3	Texas.....	4.8	18-19
Rhode Island.....	7.0	47	Kansas.....	3.7	6	Mountain:		
Connecticut.....	5.0	21	South Atlantic:			Montana.....	5.1	22-24
Middle Atlantic:			Delaware.....	4.5	12-14	Idaho.....	5.5	32-34
New York.....	5.4	30-31	Maryland.....	5.3	29	Wyoming.....	5.9	30-42
New Jersey.....	6.3	44-45	District of Columbia.....	(1)		Colorado.....	4.0	7
Pennsylvania.....	7.9	48	Virginia.....	3.5	4-5	New Mexico.....	4.4	11
East North Central:			West Virginia.....	10.8	50	Arizona.....	5.1	22-24
Ohio.....	5.5	32-34	North Carolina.....	4.3	9-10	Utah.....	4.5	12-14
Indiana.....	4.9	20	South Carolina.....	4.3	9-10	Nevada.....	5.2	25-28
Illinois.....	4.7	15-17	Georgia.....	4.7	15-17	Pacific:		
Michigan.....	6.7	46	Florida.....	5.7	35-36	Washington.....	5.4	30-31
Wisconsin.....	4.1	8	East South Central:			Oregon.....	5.2	25-28
West North Central:			Kentucky.....	6.0	43	California.....	5.9	30-42
Minnesota.....	5.2	25-28	Tennessee.....	5.9	39-42	Alaska.....	8.5	49
Iowa.....	3.1	2-3	Alabama.....	5.8	37-38	Hawaii.....	4.5	12-14
			Mississippi.....	5.1	22-24			

¹ Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Manpower Automation and Training, *Manpower Research Bulletin* No. 4, November 1963.

TABLE 26—YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, 1960

Area, census year, color, and sex	Total, 25 years old and over	Years of school completed								Median school years completed	
		None	Elementary school				High school		College		
			1 to 4	5 and 6	7	8	1 to 3	4	1 to 3		4 or more
UNITED STATES											
<i>1960</i>											
Total.....	99,438,084	2,274,813	6,027,769	7,422,630	6,331,197	17,442,933	19,115,915	24,455,484	8,742,070	7,625,273	10.6
White.....	89,581,174	1,720,154	4,268,575	5,987,285	5,463,621	16,179,146	17,273,976	23,099,636	8,310,937	7,277,844	10.9
Nonwhite....	9,856,910	554,659	1,759,194	1,435,345	867,576	1,263,787	1,841,939	1,355,848	431,133	347,429	8.2
Male.....	47,930,513	1,165,079	3,341,100	3,759,521	3,259,486	8,516,320	8,973,036	10,154,325	4,122,689	4,638,957	10.3
White.....	43,238,756	849,081	2,363,380	3,076,490	2,869,054	7,941,872	8,177,224	9,587,939	3,918,069	4,475,647	10.7
Nonwhite....	4,671,757	315,998	977,720	683,031	390,432	574,448	795,812	566,386	204,620	163,310	7.9
Female.....	51,507,571	1,109,734	2,686,669	3,663,109	3,071,711	8,926,613	10,142,879	14,301,159	4,619,381	2,986,316	10.9
White.....	46,322,418	871,073	1,905,195	2,910,795	2,594,567	8,237,274	9,096,752	13,511,697	4,392,868	2,802,197	11.2
Nonwhite....	5,185,153	238,661	781,474	752,314	477,144	689,339	1,046,127	789,462	226,513	184,119	8.5
Urban.....	71,052,219	1,563,256	3,615,110	4,772,306	4,018,043	11,596,430	14,087,032	18,243,946	6,866,563	6,289,533	11.1
White.....	63,573,774	1,248,696	2,536,071	3,778,606	3,388,912	10,578,792	12,528,147	17,049,746	6,478,910	5,985,894	11.5
Nonwhite....	7,478,445	314,560	1,079,039	993,700	629,131	1,017,638	1,558,885	1,194,200	387,653	303,639	8.7
Male.....	33,664,878	747,411	1,895,734	2,348,058	2,018,547	5,461,142	6,574,514	7,442,203	3,313,289	3,863,980	11.0
White.....	30,172,718	573,671	1,313,063	1,869,584	1,729,264	4,994,490	5,899,090	6,946,765	3,128,748	3,718,043	11.3
Nonwhite....	3,492,160	173,740	582,671	478,474	289,283	466,652	675,424	495,438	184,541	145,937	8.5
Female.....	37,387,341	815,845	1,719,376	2,424,248	1,999,496	6,135,288	7,512,518	10,801,743	3,553,274	2,425,553	11.2
White.....	33,401,056	675,025	1,223,008	1,909,022	1,659,648	5,584,302	6,629,057	10,102,981	3,350,162	2,267,851	11.6
Nonwhite....	3,986,285	140,820	496,368	515,226	339,848	550,986	883,461	698,762	203,112	157,702	8.9
Rural, total..	28,385,865	711,557	2,412,659	2,650,324	2,313,154	5,846,503	5,028,883	6,211,538	1,875,507	1,335,740	9.2
White.....	26,007,400	471,458	1,732,504	2,208,679	2,074,709	5,600,354	4,745,829	6,049,890	1,832,027	1,291,950	9.6
Nonwhite....	2,378,465	240,099	680,155	441,645	238,445	246,149	283,054	161,648	43,480	43,790	6.2
Male.....	14,265,635	417,668	1,445,366	1,411,463	1,240,939	3,055,178	2,398,522	2,712,122	809,400	774,977	8.9
White.....	13,088,038	275,410	1,050,317	1,206,906	1,139,790	2,947,382	2,278,134	2,641,174	789,321	757,604	9.0
Nonwhite....	1,179,597	142,258	395,049	204,557	101,149	107,796	120,388	70,948	20,079	17,373	5.5
Female.....	14,120,230	293,889	967,293	1,238,861	1,072,215	2,791,325	2,630,361	3,499,416	1,066,107	560,763	9.8
White.....	12,921,362	196,048	682,187	1,001,773	934,919	2,652,972	2,467,695	3,408,716	1,042,706	534,346	10.2
Nonwhite....	1,198,868	97,841	285,106	237,088	137,296	138,353	162,666	90,700	23,401	26,417	6.8
Rural non-farm.....	21,163,087	548,650	1,759,710	1,941,703	1,674,579	4,036,167	3,909,227	4,724,288	1,438,412	1,130,351	9.5
White.....	19,398,690	370,053	1,278,793	1,626,951	1,501,451	3,850,786	3,683,153	4,591,453	1,402,625	1,093,425	9.9
Nonwhite....	1,764,397	178,597	480,917	314,752	173,128	185,381	226,074	132,835	35,787	36,926	6.4

TABLE 26—YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, 1960—Continued

Area, census year, color, and sex	Total, 25 years old and over	Years of school completed								Median school years completed	
		None	Elementary school				High school		College		
			1 to 4	5 and 6	7	8	1 to 3	4	1 to 3		4 or more
Male.....	10,565,422	316,694	1,033,468	1,019,747	886,058	2,063,468	1,866,873	2,051,002	647,560	680,552	9.0
White.....	9,688,527	212,212	759,248	872,569	810,924	1,979,653	1,767,008	1,991,249	630,481	665,183	9.4
Nonwhite.....	876,895	104,482	274,220	147,178	75,134	83,815	99,865	59,753	17,079	15,369	5.8
Female.....	10,597,665	231,956	726,242	921,956	788,521	1,972,699	2,042,354	2,673,286	790,852	449,799	10.0
White.....	9,710,163	157,841	519,545	754,382	690,527	1,871,133	1,916,145	2,600,204	772,144	428,242	10.3
Nonwhite.....	887,502	74,115	206,697	167,574	97,994	101,566	126,209	73,082	18,708	21,557	6.9
Rural farm.....	7,222,778	162,907	652,949	708,621	638,575	1,810,336	1,119,656	1,487,250	437,095	205,389	8.8
White.....	6,608,710	101,405	453,711	581,728	573,258	1,749,568	1,062,676	1,458,437	429,402	198,525	8.9
Nonwhite.....	614,068	61,502	199,238	126,893	65,317	60,768	56,980	28,813	7,693	6,864	5.7
Male.....	3,700,213	100,974	411,898	391,716	354,881	991,710	531,649	661,120	161,840	94,425	8.6
White.....	3,397,511	63,198	291,069	334,337	328,866	967,729	511,126	649,925	158,840	92,421	8.7
Nonwhite.....	302,702	37,776	120,829	57,379	26,015	23,981	20,523	11,195	3,000	2,004	4.8
Female.....	3,522,565	61,933	241,051	316,905	283,694	818,626	588,007	826,130	275,255	110,964	9.2
White.....	3,211,199	38,207	162,642	247,391	244,392	781,839	551,550	808,512	270,562	106,104	9.7
Nonwhite.....	311,366	23,726	78,409	69,514	39,302	36,787	36,457	17,618	4,693	4,860	6.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics*. PC(1)-1C.

TABLE 27.—EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF POPULATION 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY RACE AND SEX
[Percent distribution, 1962]

Years of school completed	Males		Females	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
None.....	1.7	7.4	1.7	4.4
1 to 4.....	5.2	18.7	3.9	14.1
5 to 7.....	11.4	19.3	10.3	19.3
8.....	17.0	13.2	16.8	13.9
9-11.....	17.3	18.2	17.4	22.1
12 (high school graduate).....	25.8	14.5	33.1	18.2
13-15.....	9.4	4.8	9.9	4.0
16 (college graduate).....	7.1	2.7	5.3	3.2
17 or more.....	5.1	1.3	1.7	.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 121.

TABLE 28.—PERCENT OF POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER WITH LESS THAN 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL, BY STATE, 1960

Region and State	Percent	Rank	Region and State	Percent	Rank	Region and State	Percent	Rank
UNITED STATES...	59.0	-----	West North Central—Con.			West South Central.....	62.7	-----
New England.....	55.4	-----	Missouri.....	63.4	40	Arkansas.....	71.1	50
Maine.....	56.8	22	North Dakota.....	61.0	37	Louisiana.....	67.6	42
New Hampshire.....	57.2	23-24	South Dakota.....	57.9	26	Oklahoma.....	59.5	33
Vermont.....	57.2	23-24	Nebraska.....	52.3	13	Texas.....	60.5	36
Massachusetts.....	52.9	14	Kansas.....	51.9	10	Mountain.....	50.3	-----
Rhode Island.....	65.0	41	South Atlantic.....	63.4	-----	Montana.....	52.2	11-12
Connecticut.....	56.2	20	Delaware.....	56.7	21	Idaho.....	51.4	8
Middle Atlantic.....	60.0	-----	Maryland.....	60.1	35	Wyoming.....	48.1	4-5
New York.....	59.2	31	District of Columbia.....	52.2	11-12	Colorado.....	48.1	4-5
New Jersey.....	59.4	32	Virginia.....	62.2	39	New Mexico.....	54.5	18
Pennsylvania.....	61.8	38	West Virginia.....	69.5	45-46	Arizona.....	54.3	17
East North Central.....	58.8	-----	North Carolina.....	67.8	43	Utah.....	44.1	1
Ohio.....	58.1	27	South Carolina.....	69.6	47-48	Nevada.....	46.7	3
Indiana.....	58.2	28	Georgia.....	68.0	44	Pacific.....	48.9	-----
Illinois.....	59.6	34	Florida.....	57.5	25	Washington.....	48.4	6
Michigan.....	59.1	30	East South Central.....	70.5	-----	Oregon.....	51.5	9
Wisconsin.....	58.3	29	Kentucky.....	72.4	51	California.....	48.5	7
West North Central.....	57.1	-----	Tennessee.....	69.5	45-46	Alaska.....	45.2	2
Minnesota.....	56.1	19	Alabama.....	69.6	47-48	Hawaii.....	53.9	16
Iowa.....	53.7	15	Mississippi.....	70.2	49			

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population: 1960. General Social and Economic Characteristics. U.S. Summary, Final Report PC(1)-1C.*

TABLE 29.—SCHOOL RETENTION RATES

Year of entrance into 5th grade ¹	Retention rate by grade per 1,000 pupils who entered 5th grade									Year of graduation	First-time college students
	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	High school graduates		
1923.....	1,000	893	782	719	582	441	347	310	270	1931	122
1924.....	1,000	911	798	741	612	470	384	344	302	1932	118
1925.....	1,000	911	815	745	642	509	421	370	316	1933	112
1926.....	1,000	919	824	754	677	552	453	400	333	1934	120
1927.....	1,000	928	834	779	714	588	485	415	355	1935	135
1928.....	1,000	939	847	805	736	624	498	432	378	1936	137
1929.....	1,000	954	861	825	760	647	512	454	403	1937	139
1930.....	1,000	943	872	824	770	652	529	463	417	1938	148
1931.....	1,000	929	884	818	780	651	546	481	432	1939	154
1933.....	1,000	944	895	836	792	688	594	489	462	1941	142
1934.....	1,000	953	892	842	803	711	610	512	467	1942	129

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—SCHOOL RETENTION RATES—Continued

Year of entrance into 5th grade ¹	Retention rate by grade per 1,000 pupils who entered 5th grade									Year of graduation	First-time college students
	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	High school graduates		
1935.....	1,000	946	889	839	814	725	587	466	439	1943	119
1936.....	1,000	954	895	840	839	704	554	425	393	1944	121
1937.....	1,000	954	901	850	811	679	519	428	398	1945	(?)
1938.....	1,000	955	908	853	796	655	532	444	419	1946	(?)
1939.....	1,000	963	916	846	781	673	552	476	450	1947	(?)
1940.....	1,000	968	910	836	781	697	566	507	481	1948	(?)
1941.....	1,000	952	905	834	789	698	581	514	488	1949	(?)
1942.....	1,000	954	909	847	807	713	604	539	505	1950	205
1943.....	1,000	972	914	870	827	745	630	557	524	1951	218
1944.....	1,000	952	929	858	848	748	650	549	522	1952	234
1945.....	1,000	959	944	875	872	766	662	552	524	1953	266
1946.....	1,000	954	945	919	872	775	641	583	553	1954	283
1947.....	1,000	971	948	919	858	748	670	594	559	1955	286
1948.....	1,000	984	956	929	863	795	706	619	581	1956	301
1949.....	1,000	984	967	918	874	795	698	614	574	1957	303
1950.....	1,000	981	968	921	886	809	709	632	582	1958	308
1951.....	1,000	981	965	937	890	830	719	640	597	1959	315
1952.....	1,000	974	965	936	904	835	746	667	621	1960	328
1953(p).....	1,000	990	974	943	913	852	759	680	632	1961	334
1954(p).....	1,000	980	979	948	919	855	764	684	636	1962	336

¹ Data for 48 States and District of Columbia.

² Lack of detailed information regarding veteran students makes the calculation of retention rates unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, ch. 1, *Statistical Summary of Education*. Circular No. 193, "Survival Rates of Pupils" discusses the methodology involved. These retention rates are approxi-

mate only. Rates for the fifth grade through high school graduation are based on enrollments in successive grades in successive years in public elementary and secondary schools, and are adjusted to include estimates for nonpublic schools. Rates for first-time college enrollment are based on data supplied to the Office of Education by institutions of higher education.

TABLE 30.—PERSONAL HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES

[In millions]

Expenditures	1928-29	1934-35	1939-40	1944-45	1949-50	1954-55	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Total.....	3,305	2,968	3,613	7,511	10,606	15,855	23,827	25,515	26,891	28,577
Private expenditures:										
Insurance benefits.....	0	0	0	0	880	2,358	4,698	5,346	6,100	6,950
Other private.....	2,990	2,560	2,979	5,220	7,596	10,093	14,250	14,781	15,085	15,515
Public expenditures.....	315	398	634	2,291	2,130	3,404	4,879	5,388	5,706	6,112
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private expenditures:										
Insurance benefits.....	0	0	0	0	8.3	14.9	19.7	21.0	22.7	24.3
Other private.....	90.5	86.6	82.4	69.5	71.6	63.6	59.8	57.9	56.1	54.4
Public expenditures.....	9.5	13.4	17.6	30.5	20.1	21.5	20.5	21.1	21.2	21.3

Source: "Social Welfare Expenditures, 1962-63." Table 5. *Social Security Bulletin*, November 1963.

TABLE 31.—MENTAL RETARDATION—TRENDS AND RATES

Year	Resident patients at end of year	Total admissions	Admissions per 100,000 population	Net releases	Net releases per 1,000 average resident patient population
1946.....	116,828	11,677	8.4	7,512	65.9
1947.....	118,703	12,012	8.4	6,714	56.9
1948.....	121,751	12,304	8.5	6,484	53.5
1949.....	125,849	12,384	8.4	6,194	50.0
1950.....	128,850	12,268	8.2	5,765	45.1
1951.....	130,193	11,977	7.9	7,202	55.5
1952.....	132,605	12,288	8.0	6,865	52.0
1953.....	135,568	12,851	8.2	6,569	49.0
1954.....	139,977	13,511	8.5	6,006	43.3
1955.....	144,708	13,153	8.1	5,700	40.1
1956.....	147,404	13,037	7.9	7,588	52.1
1957.....	152,497	14,172	8.4	6,223	41.6
1958.....	156,156	13,760	8.0	6,574	42.8
1959.....	160,568	14,228	8.1	6,640	42.0
1960 ¹	163,752	14,701	8.3	6,429	39.9
1961 ²	167,291	14,525	8.0	8,012	48.4
1962 ³	173,638	13,919	7.6	7,600	44.2
1963 ³	177,547	15,151	8.1	8,268	47.0
1964 ⁴	(182,000)				

¹ Alaska included beginning of 1960.

² Hawaii included beginning of 1961.

³ Provisional patient movement.

⁴ Estimated.

Source: Adapted from data provided by Hospital Studies Section, Biometrics Branch National Institute of Mental Health.

TABLE 32.—PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEADS

Year	Percent
1900.....	12.1
1930.....	12.6
1940.....	15.0
1950.....	14.9
1960.....	18.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Historical Statistics Colonial Times to 1957. Series A-255-263. Selected Characteristics of Households: 1790-1957.* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports Series P-20, No. 106.*

TABLE 33.—DIVORCES INVOLVING CHILDREN

Year	Percent of divorces with children involved	Ratio of children per divorce
1953.....	45.5	0.85
1954.....	47.8	.90
1955.....	48.1	.92
1956.....	48.9	.95
1957.....	50.9	1.00
1958.....	55.1	.....
1959.....	59.1	.....
1960.....	57.0	1.18

Sources: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Office of Vital Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the U.S., 1959.* Section 2: "Marriage and Divorce Statistics 2-14." U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *HEW Indicators, September 1963.*

TABLE 34.—ESTIMATED ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

Year	Number of births (000's)			Illegitimacy ratio ¹		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
1940.....	89.5	40.3	49.2	37.9	19.5	168.3
1941.....	95.7	41.9	53.8	38.1	19.0	174.5
1942.....	96.5	42.0	54.5	34.3	16.9	169.2
1943.....	98.1	42.8	55.4	33.4	16.5	162.8
1944.....	105.2	49.6	55.6	37.6	20.2	163.4
1945.....	117.4	56.4	60.9	42.9	23.6	179.3
1946.....	125.2	61.4	63.8	38.1	21.1	170.1
1947.....	131.9	60.5	71.5	35.7	18.5	168.0
1948.....	129.7	54.8	74.9	36.7	17.8	164.7
1949.....	133.2	53.5	79.7	37.4	17.3	167.5
1950.....	141.6	53.5	88.1	39.8	17.5	179.6
1951.....	146.5	52.6	93.9	39.1	16.3	182.8
1952.....	150.3	54.1	96.2	39.7	16.3	183.4
1953.....	160.8	56.6	104.2	41.2	16.9	191.1
1954.....	176.6	62.7	113.9	44.0	18.2	198.5
1955.....	183.3	64.2	119.2	45.3	18.6	202.4
1956.....	193.5	67.5	126.0	46.5	19.0	204.0
1957.....	201.7	70.8	130.9	47.4	19.6	206.7
1958.....	208.7	74.6	134.1	49.6	20.9	212.3
1959.....	220.6	79.6	141.1	52.0	22.1	218.0
1960.....	224.3	82.5	141.8	52.7	22.9	215.8
1961.....	240.2	91.1	149.1	56.3	25.3	223.4
1962.....	245.1	.....	.....	58.8	.....	.....

¹ Per 1,000 total live births.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Public Health Service, National Vital Statistics Division; annual *Vital Statistics of the United States*.

TABLE 35.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EMPLOYED WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 1960, AND OF MOTHERS IN THE HOME IN AFDC FAMILIES, LATE 1961, BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASS

Occupational class	Employed women in the general population ¹	AFDC mothers in the home ²
Total number.....	21,172,000	773,000
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	13.8	.8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	3.9	.2
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	39.8	9.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	1.3	.8
Farmers and farm managers.....	.6	.3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	16.3	10.0
Farm laborers and farm foremen.....	1.2	17.7
Service workers, except private household.....	14.2	26.4
Private household service workers.....	8.3	27.5
Unskilled laborers.....	.6	16.9

¹ Persons with "occupation not reported" are distributed. Based on data from the Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population, Series PC(1)-1C*.

² Persons "never employed" or with occupation "unknown" are distributed. Excludes Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

³ Excludes sharecroppers.

⁴ Includes sharecroppers.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. *Social Security Bulletin*, March 1963.

TABLE 36.—JUVENILE COURT CASES PER 1,000 CHILDREN AGED 10 TO 18

Calendar year	Juvenile court delinquency cases (000's) ¹		Child population 10 through 17 years (000's)	Juvenile court delinquency cases per 1,000 population (10-17 years)		Juvenile court dependency and neglect cases (000's) ²	Child population under 18 years (000's)	Rate per 1,000 population under 18 years
	Including traffic	Excluding traffic		Including traffic	Excluding traffic			
1940.....	200		19,138	10.5				
1941.....	224		18,916	11.8				
1942.....	250		18,648	13.4				
1943.....	344		18,309	18.8				
1944.....	330		17,738	18.6				
1945.....	344		17,512	19.6				
1946.....	295		17,419	16.9	101	41,759	2.4	
1947.....	262		17,344	15.1	104	43,301	2.4	
1948.....	254		17,314	14.7	103	44,512	2.3	
1949.....	272		17,365	15.7	98	45,775	2.1	
1950.....	280		17,397	16.1	93	47,017	2.0	
1951.....	298		17,706	16.8	97	48,598	2.0	
1952.....	332		18,201	18.2	98	50,296	1.9	
1953.....	374		18,981	19.7	103	51,987	2.0	
1954.....	395		19,550	20.2	103	53,737	1.9	
1955.....	431		20,111	21.4	106	55,568	1.9	
1956.....	520		20,623	25.2	105	57,377	1.8	
1957.....	603	440	22,173	27.2	114	59,336	1.9	
1958.....	³ 703	473	23,443	30.0	124	61,238	2.0	
1959.....	³ 773	483	24,607	31.4	128	63,038	2.0	
1960 ⁴	813	510	25,367	32.0	131	64,474	2.0	
1961.....	801	503	26,133	30.7	140	65,914	2.1	
1962.....	867	555	29,936	28.9	141.5	67,378	2.1	

¹ Data after 1954 are based on reports from a representative national sample of juvenile courts. Trend data prior to 1955 are estimated by the Children's Bureau and are based on reports from a comparable group of courts.

² Data for 1955-61 are based on reports from courts serving about two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age in the United States. Trend data prior to 1955 are estimated by the Children's Bureau and are based on reports from a comparable group of courts.

³ Much of the increase is accounted for in 1 State by an administrative change in the method of handling juvenile traffic offenses.

⁴ Inclusion of data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960 does not materially affect the trend.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Welfare Administration annual publication on juvenile court statistics within *Children's Bureau Statistical Series*. For further discussion of the problems of measurement of juvenile delinquency, see "Reporting Juvenile Delinquency," *National Probation and Parole Association Journal*, July 1957. Legal authority for Children's Bureau concern and service to the States with regard to juvenile delinquency comes from the Basic Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C., Ch. 6) as amended; "Juvenile Court Statistics—1962."

TABLE 37.—ESTIMATES OF ALCOHOLICS WITH AND WITHOUT COMPLICATIONS, UNITED STATES BY STATES, 1960, AND RATES PER 100,000 ADULT POPULATION (AGED 20 YEARS AND OVER)

State	Number of alcoholics			Rates of alcoholism			Rank order (by rate)
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Alabama.....	26,400	6,300	32,700	2,963	638	1,800	48
Arizona.....	18,500	4,000	22,500	4,888	1,125	3,000	29
Arkansas.....	25,600	4,100	29,700	4,988	738	2,863	32
California.....	519,200	104,000	623,400	10,713	2,075	6,388	2
Colorado.....	34,600	7,900	42,500	6,713	1,463	4,088	16
Connecticut.....	62,800	13,500	76,300	8,075	1,613	4,838	9

TABLE 37.—ESTIMATES OF ALCOHOLICS WITH AND WITHOUT COMPLICATIONS, UNITED STATES BY STATES, 1960, AND RATES PER 100,000 ADULT POPULATION (AGED 20 YEARS AND OVER)—Continued

State	Number of alcoholics			Rates of alcoholism			Rank order (by rate)
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Delaware.....	9,200	1,500	10,700	6,888	1,050	3,963	18
Florida.....	91,000	17,900	108,900	5,975	1,100	3,538	23
Georgia.....	48,100	7,200	55,300	4,425	600	2,513	39
Idaho.....	6,500	700	7,200	3,400	388	1,900	47
Illinois.....	268,200	47,100	315,300	8,688	1,425	5,050	6
Indiana.....	88,900	17,900	106,800	6,478	1,225	3,850	20
Iowa.....	39,000	6,700	45,700	4,750	763	2,763	35
Kansas.....	26,700	5,300	32,000	4,050	775	2,413	40
Kentucky.....	51,200	5,900	57,100	5,825	638	3,238	26
Louisiana.....	59,700	10,400	70,100	6,775	1,075	3,925	19
Maine.....	19,600	4,600	24,200	6,812	150	4,175	14
Maryland.....	64,500	9,300	73,800	7,038	963	4,000	17
Massachusetts.....	157,800	27,000	184,800	10,163	1,538	5,713	4
Michigan.....	171,500	28,600	200,100	7,500	1,200	4,350	11
Minnesota.....	55,400	11,100	66,500	5,550	1,063	3,313	25
Mississippi.....	21,300	5,400	26,700	3,725	850	2,288	41
Missouri.....	121,700	21,400	143,100	8,600	1,488	5,038	7
Montana.....	12,600	1,700	14,300	6,188	900	3,663	21
Nebraska.....	20,000	5,600	25,600	4,688	125	2,988	30
Nevada.....	10,300	1,400	11,700	10,988	1,625	6,638	1
New Hampshire.....	10,200	3,000	13,200	5,613	1,513	3,563	22
New Jersey.....	150,200	34,700	184,900	7,975	1,700	4,838	10
New Mexico.....	12,600	3,200	15,800	4,850	1,250	3,050	28
New York.....	469,500	113,600	583,100	8,963	1,950	5,463	5
North Carolina.....	45,100	6,500	51,600	3,563	463	2,013	45
North Dakota.....	10,600	1,900	12,500	5,675	1,063	3,463	24
Ohio.....	204,000	43,600	247,600	7,113	1,413	4,263	13
Oklahoma.....	23,900	5,700	29,600	3,413	763	2,088	44
Oregon.....	23,000	4,400	27,400	4,275	788	2,538	37
Pennsylvania.....	253,400	48,700	302,100	7,363	1,288	4,325	12
Rhode Island.....	27,500	4,100	31,600	10,388	1,438	5,913	3
South Carolina.....	28,500	5,500	34,000	4,575	813	2,700	36
South Dakota.....	8,200	1,900	10,100	4,075	963	2,525	38
Tennessee.....	53,200	6,600	59,800	5,225	588	2,500	31
Texas.....	127,000	26,200	153,200	4,613	900	2,763	34
Utah.....	7,000	2,500	9,500	2,950	1,013	1,988	46
Vermont.....	8,500	900	9,400	7,488	738	4,138	15
Virginia.....	36,000	8,600	44,600	3,080	713	2,275	42
Washington.....	41,400	7,600	49,000	4,725	863	2,788	33
West Virginia.....	28,800	4,400	33,200	5,413	775	3,100	27
Wisconsin.....	103,100	14,700	117,800	8,763	1,200	4,988	8
Wyoming.....	3,200	1,200	4,400	3,163	1,238	2,263	43
District of Columbia.....	23,100	3,900	27,000	9,700	1,363	5,300	.....

NOTE: These estimates are derived by the original Jellinek formula; the rates (on which the numbers are based) are those of the year 1945, with $R=5$, applied to 1960 populations. The formula may be less reliable in units with smaller populations. These estimates should be considered as very rough approximations. Numbers are rounded to nearest hundred. We would not say there are . . . alcoholics in . . . but rather: there may be, roughly, about . . . alcoholics in . . .

Source: Selected Statistical Tables on the Consumption of Alcohol: 1850-1962, and on Alcoholism, 1930-1960. Prepared by Vera Efron and Mark Keller. Publications Division, Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies. Copyright 1963 by Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Inc., New Brunswick, N.J. Reproduced with permission of the copyright owners.

TABLE 38.—MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS, UNITED STATES, 1939-63

Period ¹	Number			Rate per 100,000 civilian population ²		Rate per 100,000 average resident patients, net live releases
	Resident patients	Admissions	Net live releases ³	Resident patients	Admissions	
1939.....	433,054	122,503	77,317	330.9	93.6	180.8
1940.....	434,409	121,077	76,567	330.0	92.0	178.4
1941.....	449,657	128,103	82,933	341.7	97.3	186.3
1942.....	454,181	117,644	74,650	346.9	89.8	165.5
1943.....	452,646	113,940	72,997	355.0	89.4	161.0
1944.....	455,980	115,472	69,327	359.9	91.1	152.4
1945.....	463,254	119,082	72,622	363.1	93.3	157.7
1946.....	469,253	124,258	74,425	339.1	89.8	159.6
1947.....	476,825	133,291	83,416	334.5	93.5	176.2
1948.....	489,400	143,225	87,878	337.1	98.7	182.1
1949.....	498,339	147,828	96,996	337.7	100.2	196.5
1950.....	512,501	152,286	99,659	339.9	101.0	196.6
1951.....	520,326	152,079	101,802	343.2	100.3	197.2
1952.....	531,981	162,908	107,647	345.7	105.9	204.5
1953.....	545,045	170,621	113,959	348.1	109.0	211.3
1954.....	553,979	171,682	118,775	346.9	107.5	216.4
1955.....	558,922	178,003	126,498	343.0	109.2	227.8
1956.....	551,390	185,597	145,313	332.1	111.8	261.7
1957.....	548,626	194,497	150,413	324.4	115.0	273.5
1958.....	545,182	209,823	161,884	316.6	121.8	296.0
1959.....	541,883	222,791	176,411	309.2	127.1	324.6
1960.....	535,540	234,791	191,386	300.6	131.8	355.3
1961.....	527,456	252,742	215,596	291.1	139.5	405.0
1962.....	515,700	267,068	227,368	280.7	145.4	436.7
1963*.....	504,947	285,244	247,228	270.7	152.9	484.3

¹ Alaska included beginning 1960. Hawaii included beginning 1961. Fiscal year ends June 30 for most public hospitals.

² Number of patients released to community in any one year. This quantity is number of placements on extramural care plus direct discharges less number of returns from extramural care. National data on placements and returns from extramural care not available but net releases may be computed from less detailed movement data as: Net releases—resident patients beginning of year+all admissions (excluding transfers)—deaths

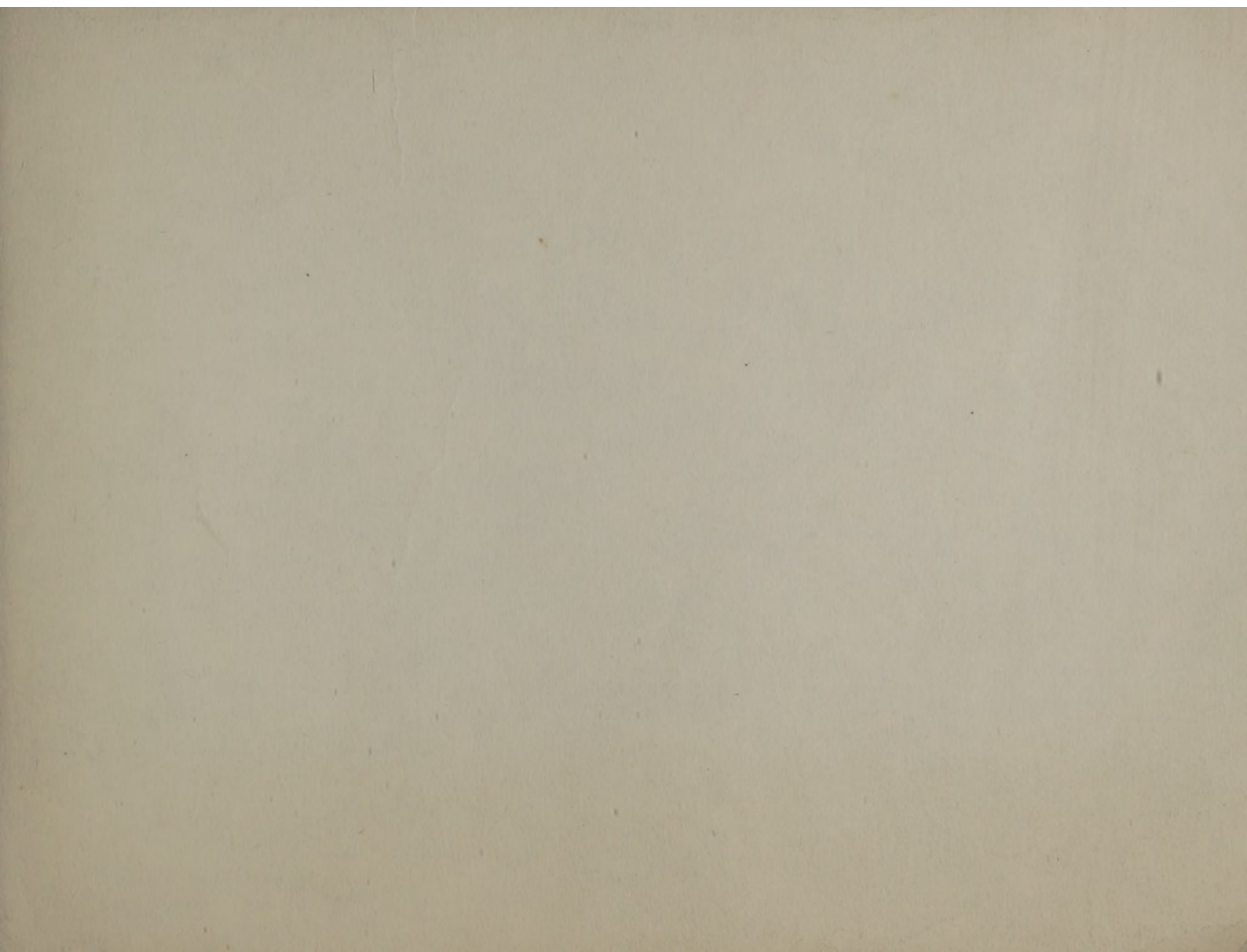
in hospital-resident patients end of year.

³ Civilian population as of July 1 of each year.

* Provisional patient movement.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Patients in Mental Institutions, 1939-46*. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, PHS, NIMH, *Patients in Mental Institutions, 1947-61*; and *Mental Health Statistics: Current Reports for 1962 and 1963*.





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