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A DEMOGRAPHIC VIEW OF THE NATION

6 October 1952

523

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION--Mr. M. S. Poluhoff, Member of the Faculty, ICAF..	1
SPEAKER--Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Assistant Chief, Population and Housing Division, Bureau of the Census.....	1
GENERAL DISCUSSION.....	25

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Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Assistant Chief, Population and Housing Division, Bureau of the Census was born in Baltimore, Maryland, 12 May 1912. He received his A.B. degree (magna cum laude) from St. John's College, Annapolis Maryland, in 1932. He did graduate work in sociology at Duke University in 1932-1933 and received his Ph.D. degree in sociology from the University of Wisconsin in 1937. In 1934 he was a senior research assistant, Federal Emergency Relief Administration. In 1934-1935 he was a teaching assistant, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Wisconsin. He became a research associate, Office of Population Research, Princeton University from 1936 to 1939. He joined the Bureau of the Census in 1939 and served as a population analyst in the Population Division. From 1943 to 1945 he was an operations analyst, Thirteenth and Far East Air Forces. During 1945-1948 he was chief, Population Statistics Section, Population Division, Bureau of the Census. Since 1948 he has been Assistant Chief, Population and Housing Division, Bureau of the Census. He is the author of numerous articles and publications, including "Internal Migration and the War," Journal of the American Statistical Association, March 1943; "Internal Migration in Peace and War," American Sociological Review, February 1947 (with Hope Tisdale Eldridge); "Plans for the 1950 Census," Population Index, January 1950; and others.

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525

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6 October 1952

MR. POLUHOFF: Admiral Hague, General Greeley, and gentlemen of the Industrial College: A proper appraisal of the manpower resources of our country from the demographic point of view is a prime requisite in any study of a plan for economic mobilization. When one considers the fact that our population has more than doubled since the Spanish-American War, the stresses and strains introduced by such a shift have a tremendous influence upon the economic and social fabric of our Nation. The key to this rise of national power that we have had in the last 50 years is not, however, in the mere quantity increase of the population but in the quality. The composition of our people--what kind of people we are--such factors as age, health, birth rates, death rates, skills, standard of living, and education, are the real keys to this rise in power.

Our speaker this morning, Dr. Henry Shryock, a population economist from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, has had wide experience in various studies in the field of population and demography. He will this morning take us, so to speak, on a Cook's tour of population statistics.

I am happy to introduce to you Dr. Henry S. Shryock.

DR. SHRYOCK: Admiral Hague, General Greeley, Mr. Poluhoff, and gentlemen: Lest you may still be mystified by the meaning of this word "demographic," let me just point out at the beginning that it is one of those unusual words, half Greek and half Latin, which means, roughly the study of population, its changes and structure. The science is somewhat mixed in other respects. It is one of the interstitial or marginal fields between the sciences to which sociologists, economists, geographers, biologists, and scientists from other disciplines have been contributing.

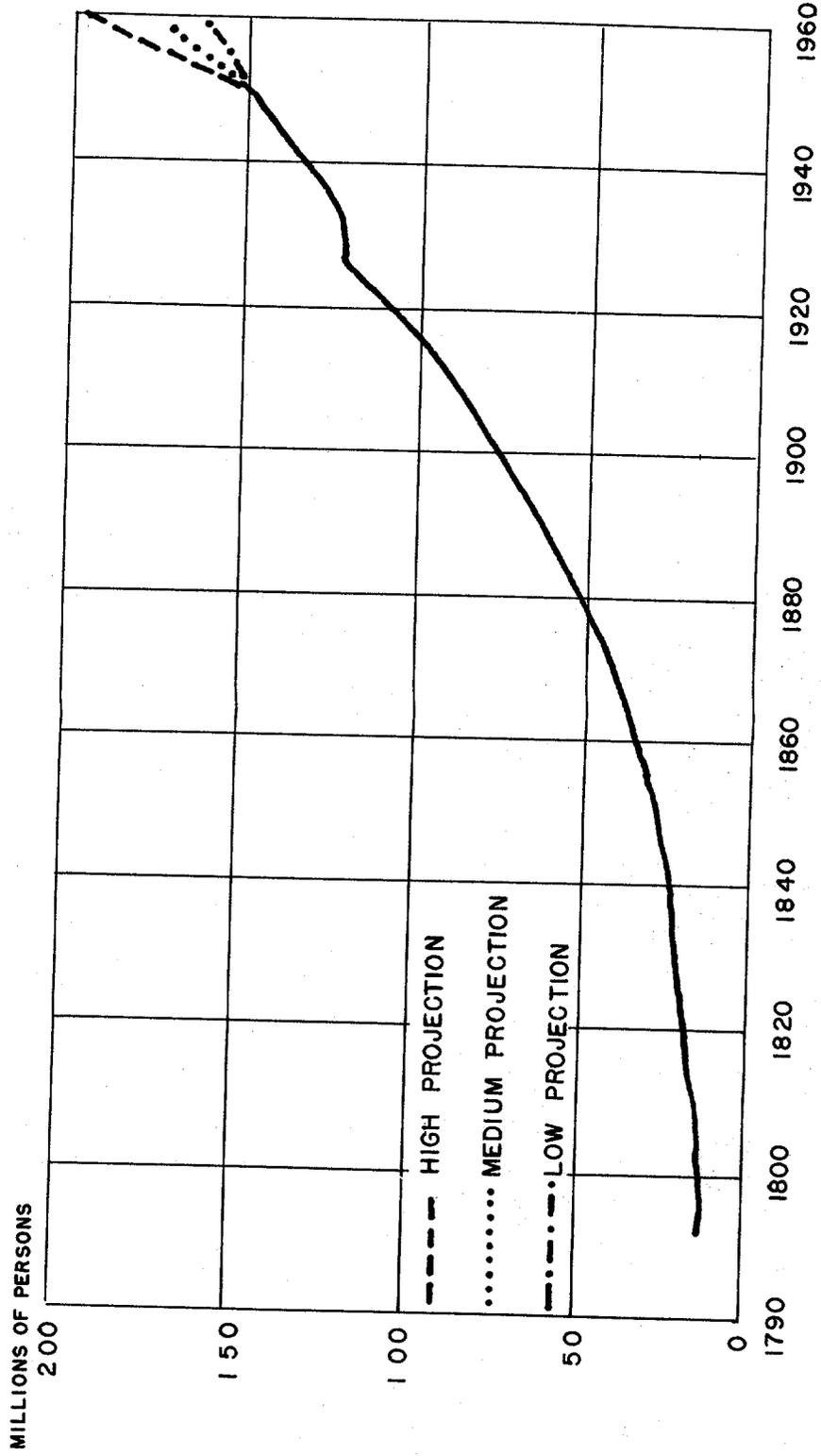
As our chairman just pointed out, people are one of our fundamental national resources. Their numbers, personal characteristics, health, training, and aptitudes are important determinants of what we can produce. To ask whether these are more important than our natural resources of climate, water power, soils, and minerals is like asking which is the more important blade of a pair of scissors. The American people and their environment have evolved together for three centuries and a half and interacted one with the other.

Chart 1, page 2.--One of the most striking features of our demographic history has been the large and rapid growth of the total population. The almost fortyfold increase from 4 million in 1790 to 158 million at the present time is unprecedented in the history of the world. And yet

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CHART 1

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING TROOPS
ABROAD 1790 TO 1950, WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1960.



Source: U. S., Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1951, p. 7.
Ibid., Current Population Report, Nos. 57 and 58, p. 25.

the rate of growth has not maintained its original force. Our population increase was about one-third a decade down to the Civil War. It was about one-quarter a decade from 1860 to 1890, one-fifth from 1890 to 1910, and less than one-sixth in the two decades from 1910 to 1930. During the depression thirties, our growth was at a rate of only 7 per cent. The much heralded upsurge during the forties still resulted in our second smallest intercensal rate of increase.

Our rate of growth will probably continue to fall but no actual population decrease is in sight in this century. Official forecasts for 1960 range from 165 to 180 million, with 171 million (including troops abroad) the so-called "medium" projection. This wide range reflects sharp differences of opinion among the experts, particularly as to the future course of births. I will return to this question later. First, however, I should like to discuss the geographic distribution of our present population.

Chart 2, page 4, shows the population a square mile by counties in 1950.

Chart 3, page 5, shows the percentage increase in population during the previous decade.

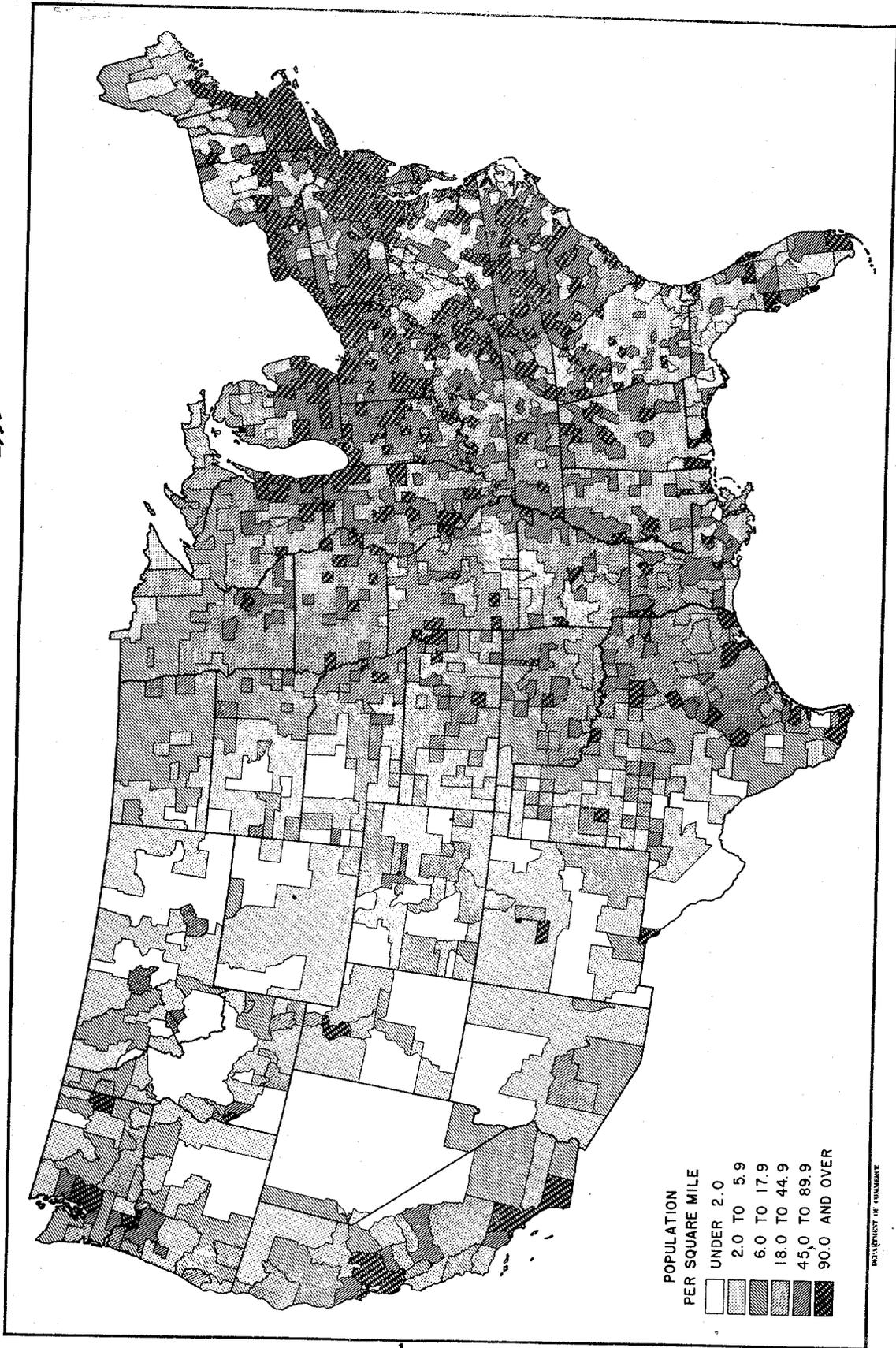
Shadings in the two maps are remarkably similar. "Them that has, gits" when it comes to population. From most standpoints our population is more concentrated now than it was in 1940. Although geographic differentials in natural increase (excess of births over deaths) have contributed to this concentration, the main factor has been migration and particularly internal, not international, migration.

Chart 4, page 6, shows net migration by states from 1940 to 1950. All the states had a natural increase but there were wide variations in rates of net migration.

The Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts as well as the southern shores of the Great Lakes have gained at the expense of our heartland. In the interior, counties containing large military installations and defense production centers stand out as exceptions with rapid growth. Even along the coasts population tended to concentrate in such areas and in the metropolitan areas.

Chart 5, page 7, shows that in a decade when the Nation's population increased by one-seventh, half the counties actually lost population. About 7 out of every 10 counties in the West North Central States declined.

CHART 2
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE BY COUNTIES: 1950

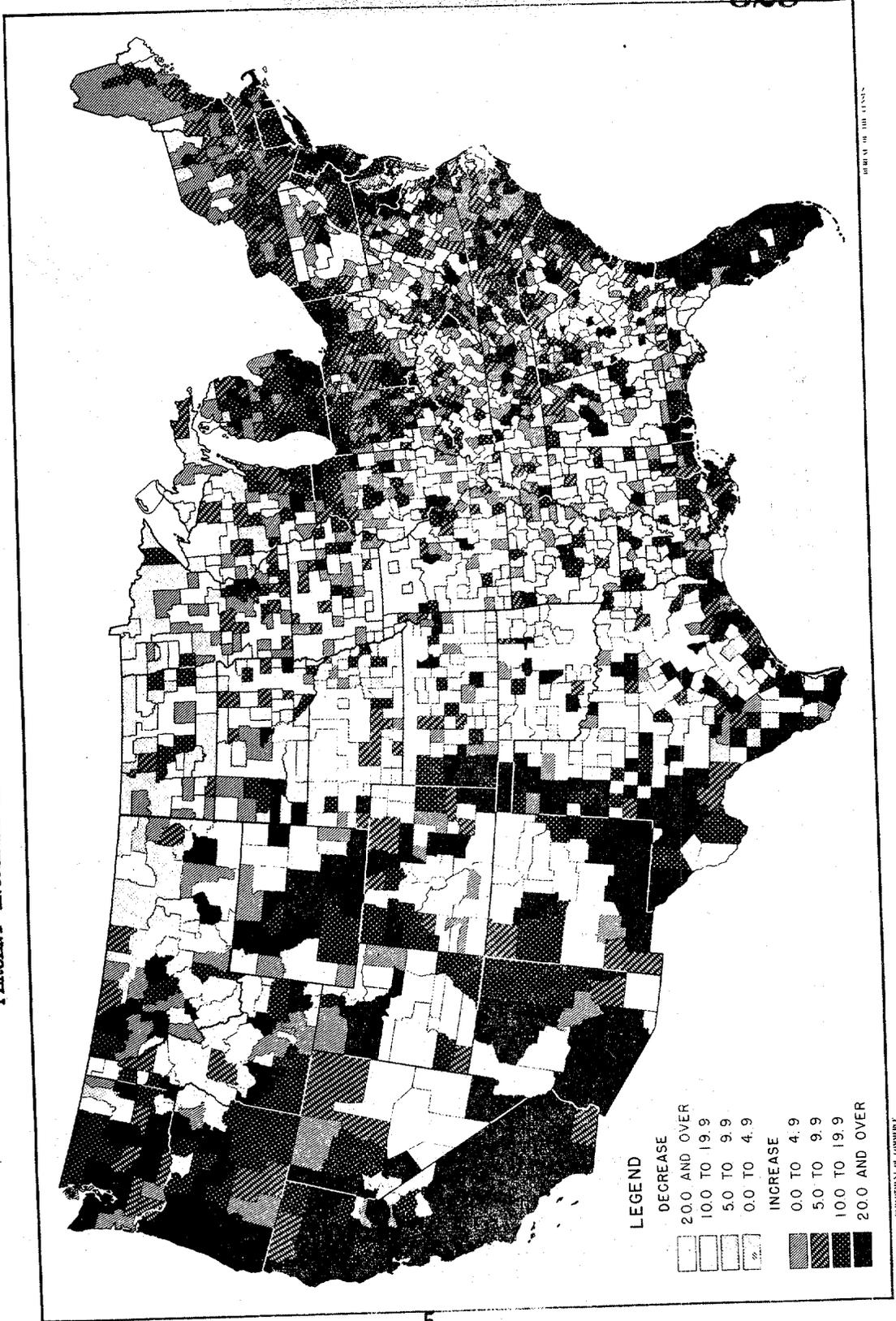


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CHART 3

PERCENT INCREASE IN POPULATION BY COUNTIES: 1940 TO 1950

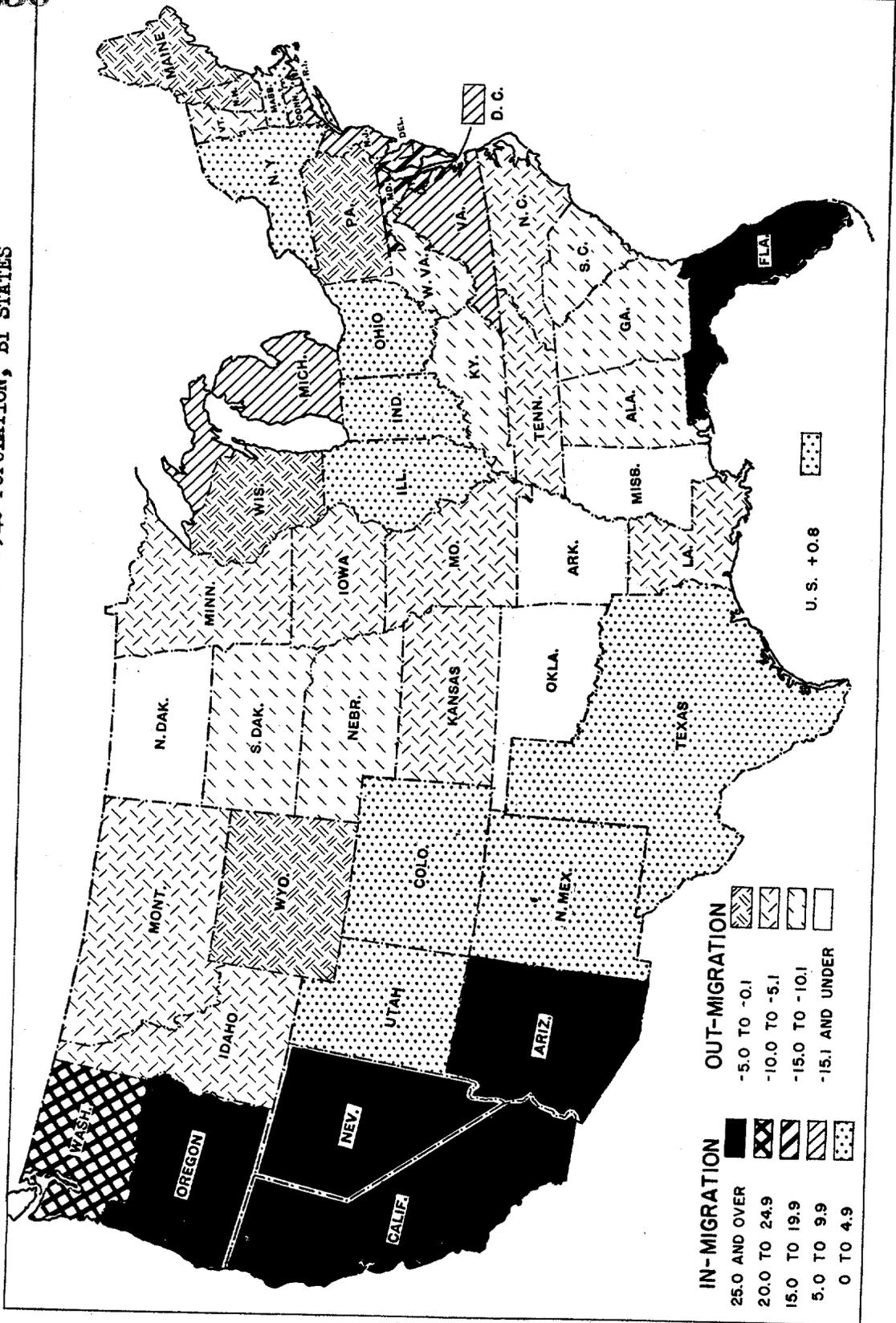


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CHART 4

NET MIGRATION, 1940 TO 1950, AS PERCENT OF 1940 POPULATION, BY STATES



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CHART 5
 NUMBER OF COUNTIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BETWEEN
 1940 AND 1950, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY REGIONS AND DIVISIONS

Region and division	Total counties	Increased					Decreased				
		Number of counties in which population--					Number of counties in which population--				
		20 per- cent or more	10 to 19 per- cent	5 to 9 per- cent	0 to 4 per- cent	Total	0 to 4 per- cent	5 to 9 per- cent	10 to 19 per- cent	20 per- cent or more	
<u>United States</u>	<u>3,103</u>	<u>2,520</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>394</u>	<u>1,518</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>188</u>	
<u>Regions:</u>											
<u>North Central</u>	217	178	49	53	42	39	24	9	6	--	
<u>South</u>	1,056	478	128	107	144	578	178	171	196	33	
<u>West</u>	1,416	671	142	121	167	745	169	185	266	125	
<u>Northwest</u>	414	258	45	26	41	156	43	31	52	30	
<u>North Central:</u>											
<u>East North Central</u>	67	58	13	15	18	9	6	2	1	--	
<u>West North Central</u>	150	120	36	38	24	30	18	7	5	--	
<u>South:</u>											
<u>South Atlantic</u>	436	295	85	68	75	141	62	44	31	4	
<u>East South Central</u>	620	183	43	39	69	437	116	127	165	29	
<u>West South Central</u>	582	359	79	66	88	223	75	71	67	10	
<u>West:</u>											
<u>Mountain Pacific</u>	364	140	28	29	53	224	57	62	90	15	
<u>West:</u>											
<u>Mountain Pacific</u>	470	172	35	26	26	298	37	52	109	100	
<u>West:</u>											
<u>Mountain Pacific</u>	281	139	29	18	32	142	38	28	48	28	
<u>Mountain Pacific</u>	133	119	16	8	9	14	5	3	4	2	

1/ Includes 3,070 counties, Baltimore city, St. Louis city, the District of Columbia, 27 independent cities in Virginia, and the parts of Yellowstone National Park in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.
 2/ Includes Los Alamos County, N. Mex.
 3/ Includes Hubbard County, Minn., and that part of Yellowstone National Park in Idaho, which had no population change between 1940 and 1950.

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Concentration may also be viewed from another standpoint. Metropolitan counties taken together increased by 22 percent. The population of nonmetropolitan counties grew by only 6 percent--less than one-third as much. Metropolitan growth was particularly rapid in the new centers of the West and South and was more moderate in the mature centers of the Northeast and Middle West. Among nonmetropolitan counties the rate of growth was positively related to the size of their largest urban place. The large class of counties with no urban place decreased in population. People living on farms decreased by one-fifth during the forties.

A prominent exception to the concentration of population has occurred within metropolitan areas. Their central cities increased by one-seventh, but their outlying parts increased by one-third. In fact almost half the country's growth occurred in these suburban areas. I am not sure, however, of the significance of this limited kind of population dispersal from the standpoint of defense against modern offensive weapons.

The components of population change are births, deaths, immigration, and emigration. Between 1940 and 1950, there were about 32 million births, 14 million deaths, and 1 million net immigration (both civilian and military). Thus net immigration contributed about 5 percent of the decade's growth and natural increase contributed the rest.

We have always had a net immigration from abroad except in the depression 1930's. With the present immigration laws, however, this factor cannot be a very important component of population growth although it will continue to make a positive contribution.

Mortality has been declining in this country as far back as the records go. The death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the population) dropped from 15.5 in 1910 to 9.7 in 1951. Because of the aging of our population, however, this rate may turn up again before very long. This reversal could happen even while age-specific death rates and the expectation of life are improving. In fact longevity has changed more dramatically than the crude death rate. The expectation of life at birth was 50 years in 1910 and 68 years in 1949. The medium population projection of Chart 1 assumes a further rise to 71 years--just about the Biblical three score and ten--in 1960. Fortunately, the course of mortality has been relatively consistent and we can forecast its effect fairly well.

Until the 1940's the course of fertility also seemed predictable. There had been an uninterrupted decline for at least a century, which had been accelerated by the depression. At first the "baby boom" of the war and early war years seemed to be merely a matter of making up for the deferred marriages and births of the thirties. A peak in the birth rate occurred in 1947 following the period of heavy demobilization

of the armed forces. But there has been very little subsequent falling off. A slight decline through 1950 was reversed again by the outbreak of the Korean hostilities, and the largest number of births in American history occurred in 1951. Looking ahead, you can choose anywhere between the extremes defended by P. K. Whelpton, of the Scripps Foundation and the United Nations, on the low side, and by Joseph S. Davis, of Stanford University, on the high side. The former argues that there has been little if any change in the size of completed families, the latter, that married couples have changed their attitudes toward the desired number of children. At any event, even the births of 1952 will not have much direct effect on military or civilian manpower until about 1970.

Births, deaths, immigration, and emigration also determine the demographic composition of the population in terms of such characteristics as age, sex, and race. Most of you are probably aware of the aging of our population and of the growing public interest in problems of the aged. The age of the average American was only 17 in 1820. By 1940 it stood at 29 years--one-half younger and one-half older. Even the baby boom of the 1940's did not prevent a further rise to 30 years in 1950. For 1960 the most likely value of the median age is 31.

Meanwhile, the proportion aged 65 and over has also increased sharply. We may take the ratio of the number of children under 20, plus elderly persons 65 and over to 1,000 adults 20 to 64 as a rough index of the "load" of dependents on "producers." This ratio stood at 1,113 in 1870, reached the even mark between 1880 and 1890, and was down to 701 in 1940. During the forties, however, this important index began to rise again slowly. It stood at 724 in 1950 and will probably rise further to about 806 in 1960.

Chart 6, page 10, shows some of the trends in age and sex composition. These age-sex pyramids reflect the events of our demographic history such as the small cohort of births from 1930 to 1934, which, of course, is represented by the bar for 15-19 in 1950 and for 25-29 in 1960. The black areas represent increase over the previous pyramid; the stippled areas represent decreases. Note how much more regular was the shape of the pyramid back in 1900 than it is today when wide fluctuations in births and in immigrants, reflecting, in turn, wars and the business cycle, have produced hollows and bulges. The basic "0-4" bar in 1960 is the least certain. It might be as high as 9 million for each sex or as low as 6 million.

As specific examples of trends in age groups let us select some groups of direct military significance.

Chart 7, page 11, contains three panels. The bottom panel shows the number of boys who have attained age 18 each year since 1940 with forecasts to 1960. The fluctuations are caused mostly by fluctuations

CHART 6

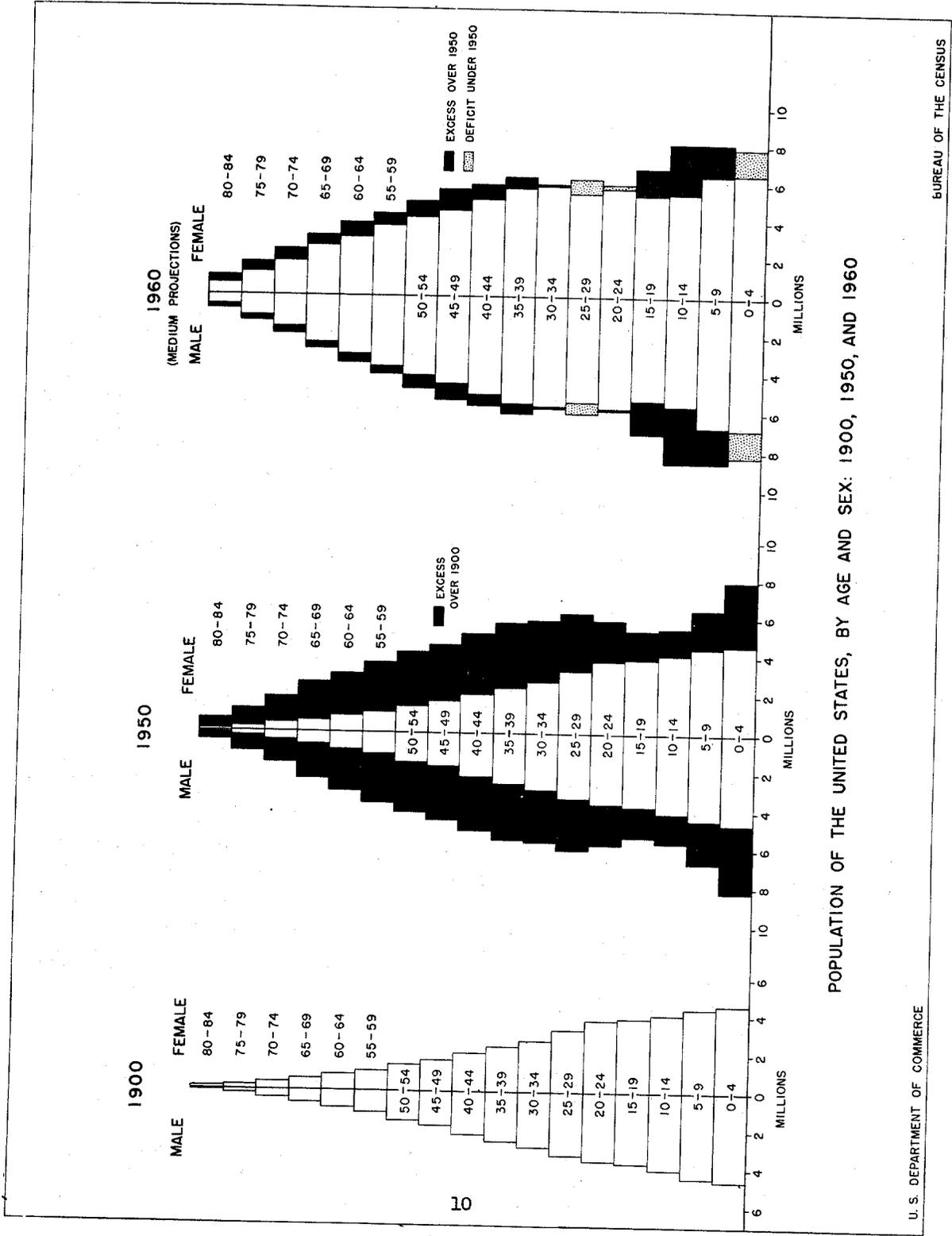
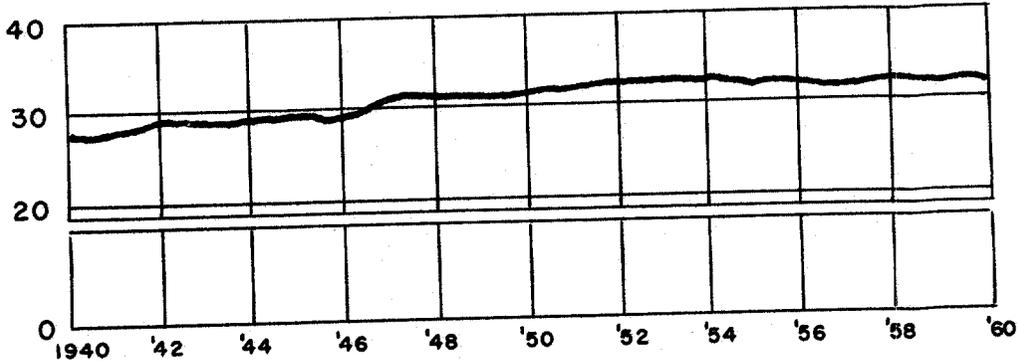


CHART 7

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES REACHING 18 YRS. OF AGE DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR AND THE NUMBER OF MALES 18 TO 25 AND 18 TO 45 YRS. OF AGE FOR JULY 1, 1940 TO 1960

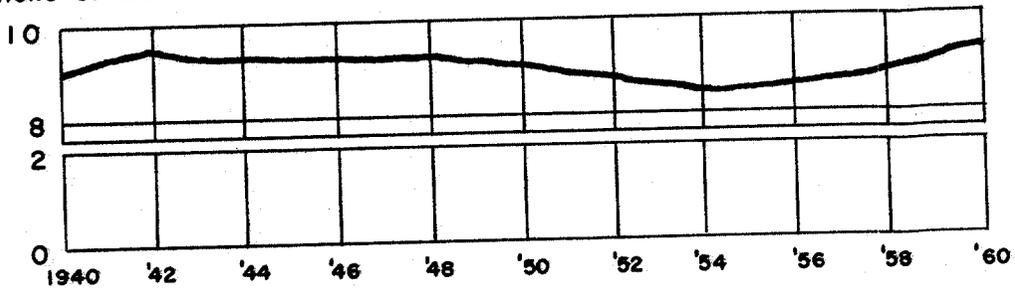
A - MALES 18 TO 45 YEARS OF AGE

Millions of men



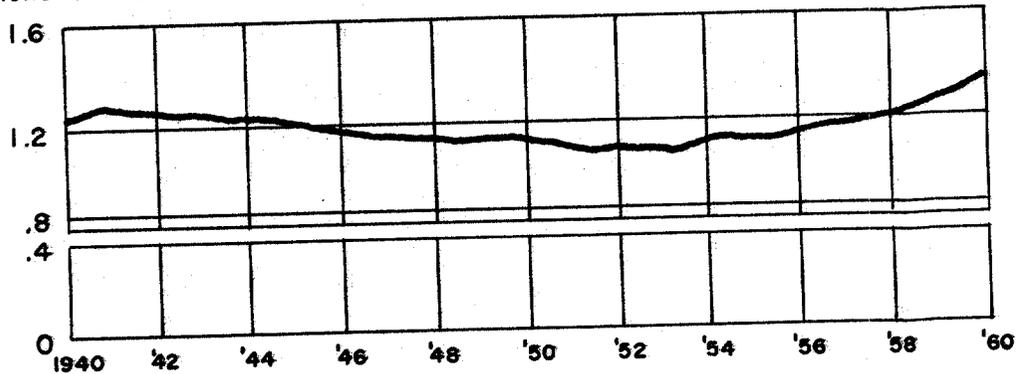
B - MALES 18 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE

Millions of men



C - MALES REACHING 18 YEARS OF AGE

Millions of men



Note: Data for 1952 are classified as restricted.

Source: U. S., Bureau of the Census, various reports and records.

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536

in annual births. This number started out at about 1.25 million. It was declining throughout the war years and reaches its low point of about 1 million this year. This class of 1952 represents the few births of 1934. The 1940 level should be exceeded in 1959 and an acceleration of the upward trend is due during the 1960's.

The middle panel deals with males 18 to 25, corresponding to the military ages of our present partial mobilization. The fluctuations in this group from year to year are less extreme. The general decline since 1944 should be reversed in 1956, but even by 1960 we shall not have regained the wartime level. Incidentally, all these numbers include our armed forces overseas.

Finally, the top panel covers men 18 to 45, the presumed military ages of full mobilization. This potential shows a continuous growth. It started at about 29 million in 1940, is now about 31 million, and should be about 32 million in 1960.

Throughout American history there had been an excess of males in the population, largely because of a heavy excess of males among immigrants. As a result of the quota restrictions on immigration and of an increasing superiority in the survival experience of females, females first outnumbered males in the late 1940's. Men, our newest minority group, are slated to be increasingly outnumbered in the foreseeable future. This surplus of women does not begin, however, until at least age 25.

Taking a quick look at the trend by race, we find that in 1790 Negroes made up one-fifth of the total population. Because of the heavy immigration of Europeans, this proportion had been reduced to one-tenth by 1930. Negroes have higher death rates than whites but still higher birth rates, so after immigration was sharply reduced, the proportion of Negroes began to edge up again and is now about 11 percent. There will probably continue to be a gradual rise for some time.

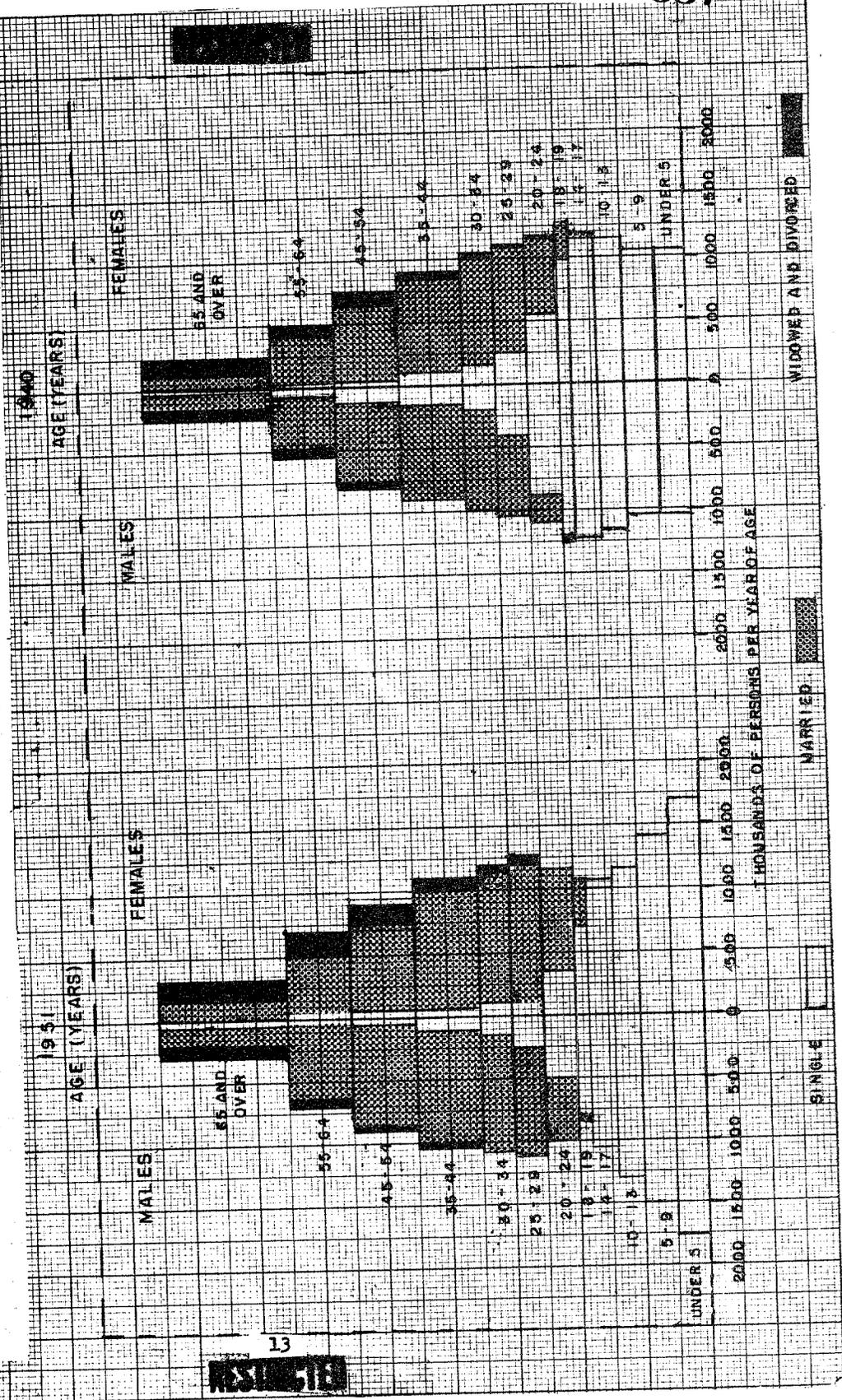
There are several reasons why we are interested here in marital status. Trends in marriages help us to predict trends in births. The marital status of women affects their labor force activity and the marital status of men affects their military eligibility.

Chart 8, page 13, is like the age pyramids we have previously examined, but here the shading indicates what proportion of each sex on each age bar is single, married, and widowed or divorced. There had been a gradual tendency toward younger marriage during this century, but following the outbreak of World War II average age at first marriage declined rapidly. In 1951 it was estimated at 22 years and six months for men as compared with 26 in 1890. The drop for women was from 22 to twenty years and six months.

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CHART 8

AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR THE UNITED STATES: CIVILIAN
POPULATION, APRIL 1951, AND TOTAL POPULATION, APRIL 1940



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538

The trend in proportions remaining single is even more striking. For example, just between 1940 and 1951, the percentage of single among women 18 and 19 years old went down from 78 to 68 and among women 20 to 24 from 47 to 31. The drop in the percentage single over the 11-year period for all females 14 and over was from 28 to 19. Both the economic and the psychological climate of these years has been favorable to marriage and to early marriage.

I understand that you have already had some discussion of trends in occupational skills. Hence, I will confine myself to the more basic and generalized skills that are represented by educational attainment. School enrollment rates have long been increasing and more American youths have been going on to high school and to college. (The increase has been in the amount of formal education; there are no comprehensive, objective measures on the trend in the quality of education.) World War II saw the attraction of some teenagers into gainful employment and the interruption of schooling for others who went into the armed forces. Because of the GI Bill of Rights, however, the net effect of the war was to increase the educational attainment of young men.

Chart 9, pages 16-17, shows the median years of school completed for males 25 to 29 increased from 10.1 years in 1940 to 12 in 1950. Among all adults who may be presumed to have finished their formal education (those aged 25 and over), the median rose from 8.6 to 9.3. Part of this increase is due to the dying off of old people--especially foreign-born--with little or no education, and part to the fact that the average young adult is now a high school graduate. There are only a couple of million illiterates remaining in our population, in the sense of those who cannot read and write. Persons with less than 5 years of schooling have been defined as "functional illiterates." The percentage of these among persons 25 years old and over declined from 13.5 to 11. At the same time, the percentage of college graduates rose from 4.6 to 6.

Chart 10, page 18, shows some of the appreciable differences in educational attainment among boys of draft age with respect to region of residence, urban-rural residence, color, and the economic status of their parents. These differences are illustrated by 1940 data for 18-year-olds. No data of this kind are yet available for 1950. Levels have probably gone up and differentials narrowed but these basic patterns still persist.

We do not have satisfactory figures on employment and unemployment for perhaps the most interesting period in our history, that is, the Great Depression of the 1930's. Beginning with 1940, we have a monthly series from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. The definition of an "employed" or an "unemployed" person may seem quite straightforward at first reaction, but actually these concepts are very complex and have many possible operational definitions. As the result of a great deal of experimentation and frequent discussion with labor force statisticians, acceptable definitions have been evolved. These yield basic statistics, which are supplemented from time to time by data from extra questions.

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The population of working age--14 years and over--is classified according to activity in the week preceding the interview. The total labor force consists of the armed forces, plus the civilian labor force. The latter is subdivided into the employed and the unemployed. A person who worked at all in the given week (any work at all in paid employment or at least 15 hours of unpaid work in family-operated enterprises) or had a job from which he was temporarily absent is classified as employed. The unemployed consist, in general, of those who were looking for work. Thus the employed include many part-time workers, most of whom are also housewives or students; but they are subdivided by hours worked during the week so that the number of full-time workers is always available.

Chart 11, page 19, shows graphically some of the more basic labor force series. The peak of the total labor force was reached during the latter part of World War II. Largely because of the growth of the population of working age, we are now approaching this level again. The peak of the civilian labor force, however, has been postwar as has the peak of the employed. Note also the contrary trends in "employed in non-agricultural industries" and "employed in agriculture." The number of unemployed was still high--about 8 million--in 1940. It fell to a very low level during the latter part of the war and even during the brief recession of 1949-1950 did not reach 5 million. Since the Korean hostilities began, the unemployed have dropped to 1.6 million, or 2.5 percent of the civilian labor force. Note the seasonal swings in the various series, particularly in agricultural employment.

The size of the labor force is a function of the population in each age-sex group and of the participation rate in each group.

Chart 12, page 20, illustrates the latter factor for three dates. The rates are annual averages for 1944, 1949, and 1951. These may be taken to represent conditions of full mobilization, peacetime, and partial mobilization, respectively.

Labor-force participation was particularly stimulated during World War II for teenagers of both sexes, for women past 35, and for elderly men. Rates for men 20 to 54 years old, the core of the labor force, have been relatively constant. Most rates declined immediately after World War II but recovered partially in the postwar period and after the outbreak of the Korean conflict. The trend toward earlier retirement, accelerated by the recent extensions of social security, has resulted in a continuation of decreased participation on the part of elderly men and women. The earlier marriages previously referred to seem to have prevented any upturn among girls in their late teens. The long-time trend toward working for pay is so strong among women, however, that most rates have gone up again. Labor-force participation is even higher than during the last war among middle-aged women, those 45 to 64. These include many who have returned to the labor market after their children have grown up. Although age for age, single women are still more likely to work than married women, there are many more married women than single women in today's labor force.

CHART 9 (CONTD.)

Census year, age, and sex	Total, 25 years old and over	Years of school completed															Median school years reported			
		Elementary school					High school					College								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		4	4 years or more	Not reported
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION																				
1950																				
Total, 25 years old and over...	100.0	2.6	0.8	1.5	2.5	3.5	3.8	5.4	6.7	20.3	5.9	6.7	4.5	20.2	2.6	3.2	1.4	6.0	2.2	...
25 to 29 years...	100.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.8	4.4	11.0	6.4	8.3	6.9	34.3	4.0	4.0	2.3	7.6	1.5	...
30 to 34 years...	100.0	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.1	3.5	5.1	14.5	6.8	8.1	6.9	30.3	3.4	3.8	1.8	7.4	1.7	...
35 to 39 years...	100.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.8	4.9	7.9	17.4	7.0	8.3	5.7	24.3	2.9	3.7	1.6	6.8	1.8	...
40 to 44 years...	100.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.7	3.5	6.2	7.7	19.1	7.0	8.6	5.0	19.7	2.5	3.1	1.2	5.8	2.2	...
45 to 49 years...	100.0	2.1	0.9	1.7	2.8	4.0	5.5	7.1	8.0	24.2	6.0	6.1	3.5	15.6	1.7	2.6	0.9	4.5	2.6	...
50 to 54 years...	100.0	4.7	1.2	2.2	3.8	5.3	7.1	8.0	7.2	26.9	4.7	4.8	2.2	11.7	1.4	1.7	0.7	3.3	3.3	...
55 to 64 years and over...	100.0	7.0	1.5	2.6	4.9	6.4	6.1	8.0	7.2	26.9	3.8	3.6	2.2	9.6	1.4	1.7	0.7	3.3	3.3	...
Male, 25 years old and over...																				
25 to 29 years...	100.0	2.6	0.9	1.7	3.0	3.9	4.1	5.6	7.0	20.7	5.8	6.4	4.4	17.8	2.5	3.0	1.4	6.9	2.4	...
30 to 34 years...	100.0	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.9	4.8	11.6	6.7	8.2	6.8	29.3	3.9	4.2	2.8	9.6	1.8	...
35 to 39 years...	100.0	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.5	3.0	4.1	5.0	15.3	6.4	7.9	7.1	25.3	3.1	3.4	1.7	7.7	2.0	...
40 to 44 years...	100.0	1.3	0.5	1.7	2.1	3.2	3.4	5.0	6.6	17.4	7.0	7.7	5.1	17.8	2.4	3.5	1.1	8.1	2.5	...
45 to 54 years...	100.0	2.1	0.9	1.6	2.8	4.5	4.3	6.3	8.1	25.6	6.6	8.7	3.4	13.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	6.4	2.5	...
55 to 64 years and over...	100.0	4.5	1.7	2.7	5.7	7.0	6.6	8.6	7.4	28.1	3.1	3.1	1.7	8.2	1.3	1.5	0.5	4.2	3.4	...
Female, 25 years old and over...																				
25 to 29 years...	100.0	2.6	0.7	1.3	2.2	3.1	3.5	5.3	6.5	20.0	6.0	7.0	4.7	22.6	2.6	3.4	1.4	5.1	1.9	...
30 to 34 years...	100.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.7	3.9	10.3	6.2	8.4	7.0	39.0	3.4	3.9	1.8	5.7	1.2	...
35 to 39 years...	100.0	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.0	5.2	12.8	7.1	8.6	6.2	34.0	2.7	3.4	1.6	5.4	1.7	...
40 to 44 years...	100.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.6	4.5	6.2	17.2	7.4	8.5	4.4	28.1	2.6	3.8	2.1	6.9	1.7	...
45 to 54 years...	100.0	2.2	0.9	1.6	2.6	4.1	3.1	6.1	7.3	23.9	6.0	6.7	3.0	17.7	2.5	3.8	1.0	5.3	2.4	...
55 to 64 years and over...	100.0	4.8	1.2	2.0	4.2	4.7	4.7	7.3	7.0	27.7	4.4	4.1	2.5	10.7	1.4	2.0	0.8	2.6	3.1	...
1940																				
Total, 25 years old and over...	100.0	3.7	0.7	1.6	2.8	4.7	4.7	6.7	6.9	27.8	5.3	6.2	3.2	14.1	1.9	2.5	1.0	4.6	1.4	...
25 to 29 years...	100.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.4	2.4	2.8	4.5	6.5	19.7	7.5	9.0	5.6	24.8	2.6	3.2	1.5	5.8	0.8	...
30 to 34 years...	100.0	1.9	0.5	1.2	2.2	3.8	4.1	6.2	7.1	23.0	6.2	7.4	4.9	19.1	2.5	3.4	1.5	6.3	1.1	...
35 to 39 years...	100.0	2.9	0.6	1.5	2.7	4.4	4.6	6.7	7.7	29.2	5.9	6.5	3.1	14.8	2.1	3.0	1.2	4.2	1.3	...
40 to 44 years...	100.0	4.8	0.8	2.0	3.4	5.6	5.3	7.5	7.0	30.3	5.0	5.2	2.3	10.7	1.6	2.3	0.9	3.9	1.5	...
45 to 54 years...	100.0	6.0	0.9	2.1	3.7	6.5	6.0	9.0	5.8	32.0	4.0	4.0	1.8	9.3	1.3	1.2	0.7	3.3	1.7	...
55 to 64 years and over...	100.0	8.1	1.2	2.6	4.2	7.5	6.8	9.0	5.8	33.0	2.9	2.8	1.1	7.2	1.1	1.4	0.5	2.6	2.3	...
Male, 25 years old and over...																				
25 to 29 years...	100.0	3.9	0.8	1.8	3.1	5.2	4.8	6.9	7.0	28.4	5.2	6.0	3.1	12.0	1.7	2.2	1.0	5.4	0.9	...
30 to 34 years...	100.0	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.7	2.9	4.8	6.7	20.3	7.3	8.8	5.6	32.1	2.4	2.9	1.4	6.8	0.9	...
35 to 39 years...	100.0	1.4	0.4	1.1	1.9	3.0	3.5	5.2	7.1	24.3	6.9	8.6	5.0	16.7	2.4	3.4	1.3	7.3	1.1	...
40 to 44 years...	100.0	2.1	0.6	1.3	2.4	4.0	4.6	6.9	7.9	28.2	6.2	7.4	3.0	13.1	2.1	2.5	1.1	6.4	1.3	...
45 to 54 years...	100.0	4.9	0.9	2.2	4.3	7.1	5.4	7.8	7.0	30.8	4.6	4.8	2.9	7.6	1.8	2.0	0.8	4.7	1.7	...
55 to 64 years and over...	100.0	8.6	1.1	2.4	4.8	8.2	6.9	9.3	5.9	32.1	2.5	2.4	0.9	5.6	1.0	1.3	0.5	3.2	2.0	...
Female, 25 years old and over...																				
25 to 29 years...	100.0	3.6	0.6	1.4	2.4	4.3	4.6	6.5	6.8	27.1	5.9	6.5	3.3	16.2	2.1	2.9	1.1	3.7	1.2	...
30 to 34 years...	100.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.1	2.6	4.3	6.4	18.9	7.6	9.1	5.8	29.3	2.8	3.4	1.5	4.9	0.7	...
35 to 39 years...	100.0	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.0	3.2	5.1	7.0	21.9	7.2	7.6	3.8	17.1	2.4	3.5	1.3	5.2	1.0	...
40 to 44 years...	100.0	1.8	0.4	1.1	2.0	3.5	4.1	6.0	7.6	25.5	6.7	7.6	2.5	12.4	2.1	3.1	1.1	3.9	1.1	...
45 to 54 years...	100.0	2.8	0.7	1.7	3.0	5.1	5.2	7.1	7.0	29.8	5.2	5.5	2.5	11.0	1.7	2.6	0.9	3.2	1.5	...
55 to 64 years and over...	100.0	4.7	0.8	1.8	3.2	5.9	5.9	7.6	6.8	33.9	3.2	3.2	1.4	8.7	1.2	1.6	0.5	2.8	2.2	...

CHART 10

MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY MALES EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,
BY COLOR, FOR THE U. S., URBAN & RURAL: 1940

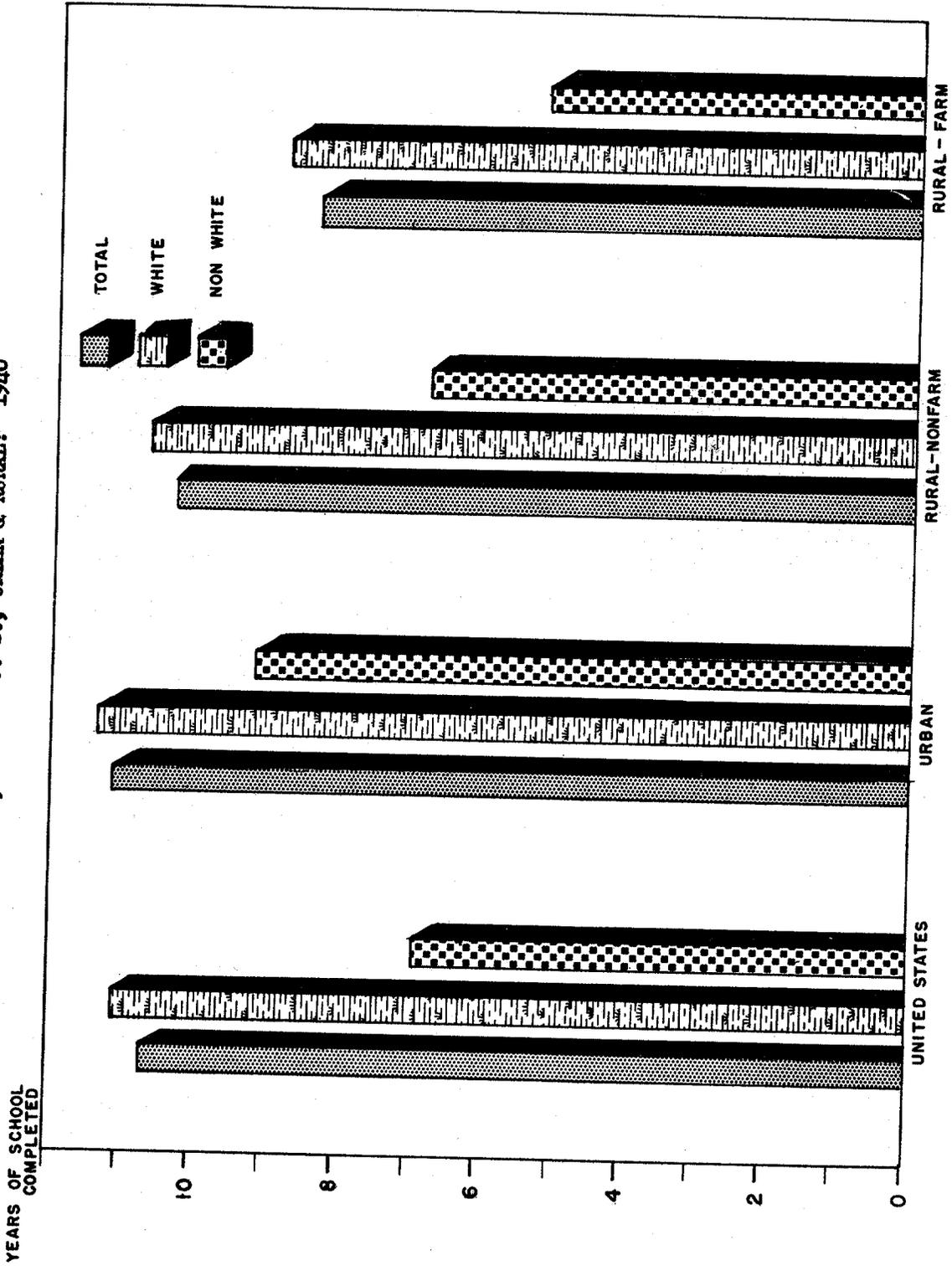
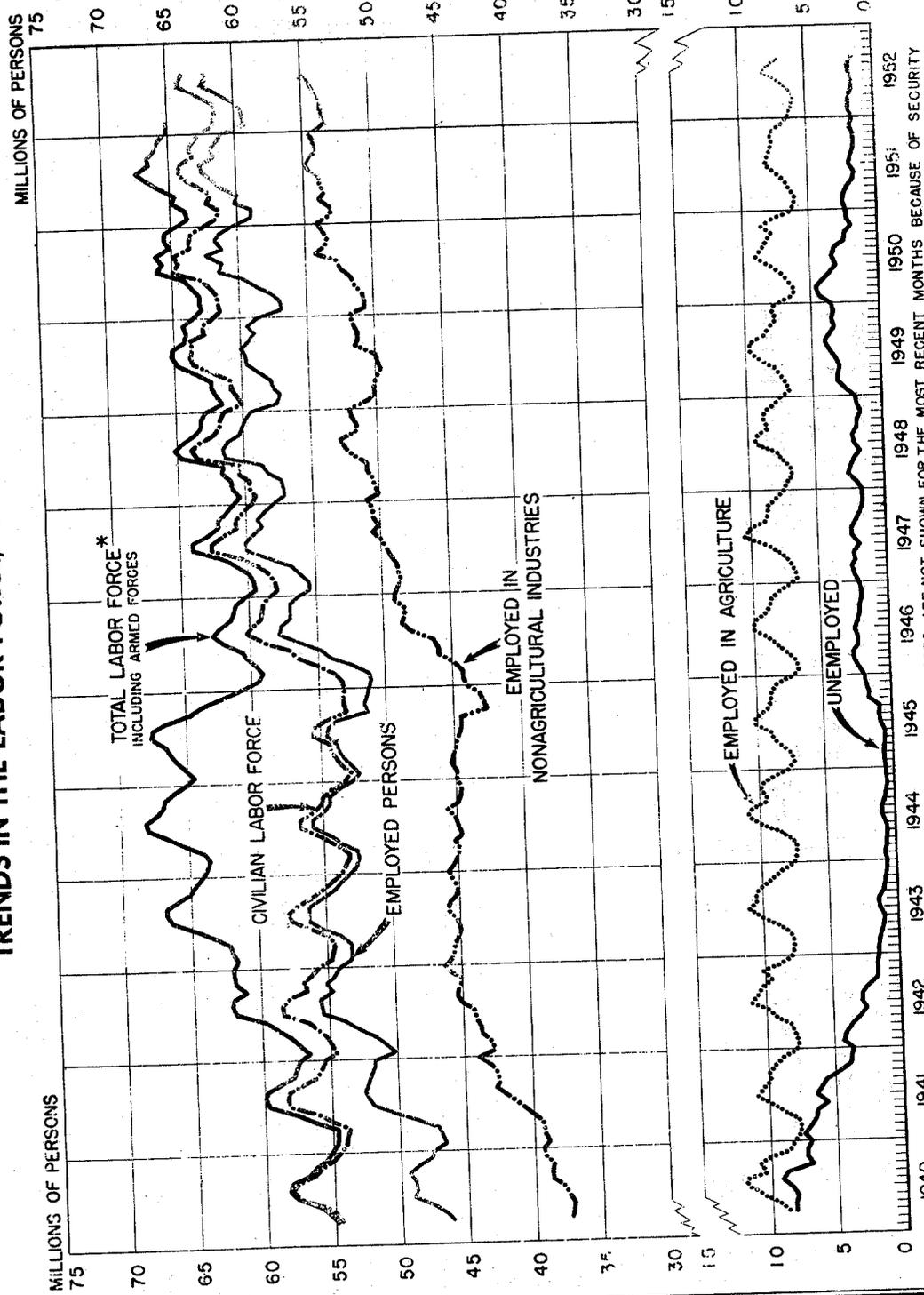


CHART 11

TRENDS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1940 TO DATE



*THE DATA FOR THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE, WHICH INCLUDES THE ARMED FORCES, ARE NOT SHOWN FOR THE MOST RECENT MONTHS BECAUSE OF SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS.

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544

CHART 12

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE
UNITED STATES: ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1951, 1949, AND 1944

(Percent)			
Age and Sex	1951	1949	1944
Total, 14 years and over	58.8	58.0	63.1
14 to 17	31.4	30.9	43.6
18 and 19	66.5	66.2	80.7
20 to 24	68.8	66.3	76.6
25 to 34	65.5	63.8	68.6
35 to 44	68.0	67.4	69.1
45 to 54	67.3	65.4	66.9
55 to 64	57.0	56.3	58.8
65 years and over	25.8	27.3	30.2
Male, 14 years and over	84.8	84.5	89.7
14 to 17	40.8	40.2	57.4
18 and 19	80.2	79.3	95.3
20 to 24	91.0	87.6	98.5
25 to 34	97.1	95.9	99.0
35 to 44	97.6	98.0	99.0
45 to 54	96.0	95.6	97.1
55 to 64	87.2	87.5	92.1
65 years and over	44.9	46.9	52.2
Female, 14 years and over	33.8	32.4	36.8
14 to 17	21.8	21.5	29.4
18 and 19	52.7	53.0	66.2
20 to 24	46.6	45.0	55.0
25 to 34	35.4	33.5	39.0
35 to 44	39.8	38.1	40.5
45 to 54	39.7	35.9	35.8
55 to 64	27.6	25.3	25.4
65 years and over	8.9	9.6	9.8

Source: U. S., Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, Nos. 31 and 40, "Annual Report on the Labor Force," Table B.

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545

Chart 13, page 22, shows recently prepared projections by the Census Bureau, of the labor force on assumptions that represent nearly full employment and the present degree of partial mobilization. Certain conditions in April 1950 were considered abnormal so the projections of normal rates were also made for that date. For 1960 the figures represent the application of the projected rates to the "medium" population projections already discussed. According to these assumptions, the labor force will rise to about 72 million eight years from now. The only group that shows a decline in absolute numbers is the men 25 to 34 years old. The total number of such men is due to decrease because of past declines in births. Projected changes in population rates are small for men. The drops at 14 to 19 and 65 and over represent longer school attendance and earlier retirement, respectively. Past trends lead us to expect continuations of the rapid rise in the labor-force participation of women. The expected one-third of all women 14 and over in the labor force is a far cry from conditions of even a generation ago. In 1960, 30 percent of all workers will be women.

These trends, recent and projected, may seem surprising in view of the recent sharp rises in marriages and fertility. Let us look at the situation more closely.

Chart 14, page 23, deals with women who are or have been married. They are cross-classified by whether or not they have a husband living with them, the presence or absence of children of various ages, labor force status, and age. Note first widowed, divorced, and separated women and those with husbands absent (many in the armed forces) are much more likely to be workers than women of corresponding age with husbands present in the household. Women with children of preschool age are unlikely to work outside the home, that is, less than one-sixth of them are in the labor force. One-third of the women without husbands present apparently have to work, however, even when they have preschool-age children. The presence of children 6 to 17 years old has some adverse effect on the labor-force participation of their mothers but not so much as the presence of younger children.

There is great interest in the numbers of added persons who could be brought into the labor force in the event of full mobilization. Both voluntary action and administrative compulsion could be involved. It is very hard to make predictions in this field, however, because of uncertainties about how people would be motivated, the kinds of deferments that would be granted, and the minimum amounts of such activities as keeping house and going to school that would be considered necessary.

Chart 15, page 24, deals with civilians 20 years old and over who were outside the labor force in March 1951, excluding those who were permanently unable to work. Of the 36 million persons who met this description, all but 11 percent were women. Only about one-third had substantial work experience (90 days or more) since the beginning of World War II.

CHART 13

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE: APRIL 1950 AND 1960

Sex and age	(Persons 14 years of age and over)		Percent of populations 14 years and over in labor force	
	1950	1960	1950	1960
	Current	Projection	Current	Projection
	Population	Population	Population	Population
	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Both sexes, 14 years and over	64,163	72,280	56.7	57.0
Male, 14 years and over	46,001	50,317	82.3	81.1
14 to 19	3,087	3,943	47.5	46.7
20 to 24	5,012	5,144	86.9	88.0
25 to 34	11,079	10,852	94.4	96.5
35 to 44	10,282	11,336	96.5	96.9
45 to 54	8,218	9,599	94.6	94.2
55 to 64	5,690	6,526	85.1	86.8
65 and over	2,633	2,917	45.0	41.2
Female, 14 years and over	18,162	21,963	31.7	33.8
14 to 19	1,682	2,195	26.5	27.0
20 to 24	2,606	2,762	44.4	48.2
25 to 34	4,077	4,258	33.5	37.2
35 to 44	4,142	5,258	38.0	43.0
45 to 54	3,216	4,312	36.9	40.3
55 to 64	1,820	2,384	27.3	29.2
65 and over	619	794	9.5	9.2

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1/ Converted to base comparable with provisional estimates of population from 1950 Census.

CHART 14

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WOMEN EVER MARRIED, BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE, BY NUMBER WITH OWN CHILDREN 6 YEARS OLD AND FROM 6 TO 17 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: APRIL 1951

Marital status and age of own children	Civilian population	In labor force		Percent of civilian population in labor force						
		Number	Percent of civilian population	14 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	
				Percent of civilian population	Percent of civilian population	Percent of civilian population	Percent of civilian population	Percent of civilian population	Percent of civilian population	Percent of civilian population
All women ever married.....	46,408,000	13,172,000	28.4	21.0	30.8	29.0	35.3	30.9	8.2	
With no own children under 6.....	33,524,000	11,132,000	33.2	28.4	60.3	50.5	42.7	31.1	8.2	
None 6 to 17 years old.....	24,265,000	7,910,000	32.6	28.6	60.7	59.9	51.2	32.0	8.2	
Some 6 to 17 years old.....	9,259,000	3,222,000	34.8	...	53.1	40.3	37.0	27.7	10.3	
With own children under 6.....	12,884,000	2,040,000	15.8	12.3	14.6	15.9	16.9	20.2	...	
None 6 to 17 years old.....	7,104,000	1,096,000	15.4	12.5	14.1	16.3	16.4	22.2	...	
Some 6 to 17 years old.....	5,780,000	944,000	16.3	...	20.4	15.5	17.1	19.0	...	
MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT.....	35,998,000	9,086,000	25.2	17.6	29.1	25.6	30.5	23.7	6.5	
With no own children under 6.....	24,108,000	7,416,000	30.8	25.3	59.6	45.8	37.4	23.9	6.5	
None 6 to 17 years old.....	16,180,000	5,016,000	31.0	25.5	60.0	56.0	45.4	23.9	6.5	
Some 6 to 17 years old.....	7,928,000	2,400,000	30.3	...	47.6	34.7	32.3	23.9	14.3	
With own children under 6.....	11,890,000	1,670,000	14.0	8.7	13.0	14.5	14.7	13.5	...	
None 6 to 17 years old.....	6,534,000	886,000	13.6	8.9	12.7	14.8	12.9	13.5	...	
Some 6 to 17 years old.....	5,356,000	784,000	14.6	...	16.5	14.2	15.3	13.5	...	
All other women ever married.....	10,410,000	4,086,000	39.3	39.1	44.9	58.7	69.0	51.5	9.2	
With no own children under 6.....	9,416,000	3,716,000	39.5	44.7	65.9	75.8	73.0	51.3	9.2	
None 6 to 17 years old.....	8,085,000	2,894,000	35.8	44.7	66.2	81.1	75.5	51.8	9.2	
Some 6 to 17 years old.....	1,331,000	822,000	61.8	...	63.6	70.1	70.4	47.3	...	
With own children under 6.....	994,000	370,000	37.2	32.3	30.5	35.2	46.9	76.9	...	
None 6 to 17 years old.....	570,000	210,000	36.8	32.3	28.6	38.9	57.1	62.5	...	
Some 6 to 17 years old.....	424,000	160,000	37.7	...	46.2	31.7	42.9	100.0	...	

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CHART 15

SUMMARY OF WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR RESERVE
IN MARCH 1951, BY AGE AND SEX

Age and sex	Total persons in labor reserve	With work experience since beginning of World War II					With no work experience since beginning of World War II
		Total		Worked during but not after war	Worked both during and after war	Worked after but not during war	
		Number	Percent of total in labor reserve				
Total, 20 years and over.....	36,394,000	13,284,000	36.5	4,796,000	6,478,000	2,010,000	23,110,000
Male, 20 years and over.....	3,866,000	2,328,000	60.2	552,000	1,440,000	336,000	1,538,000
20 to 44 years.....	1,004,000	568,000	56.6	56,000	206,000	306,000	436,000
45 to 64 years.....	794,000	600,000	75.6	116,000	464,000	20,000	194,000
65 years and over.....	2,068,000	1,160,000	56.1	380,000	770,000	10,000	908,000
Female, 20 years and over.....	32,528,000	10,956,000	33.7	4,244,000	5,038,000	1,674,000	21,572,000
Married, with children under 6 years old.....	9,822,000	5,120,000	52.1	2,056,000	2,402,000	662,000	4,702,000
Other.....	22,706,000	5,836,000	25.7	2,188,000	2,636,000	1,012,000	16,870,000
20 to 44 years.....	7,752,000	3,278,000	42.3	1,118,000	1,446,000	714,000	4,474,000
45 to 64 years.....	10,038,000	2,012,000	20.0	848,000	908,000	256,000	8,026,000
65 years and over.....	4,916,000	546,000	11.1	222,000	282,000	42,000	4,370,000
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION							
Total, 20 years and over.....	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male, 20 years and over.....	10.6	17.5	...	11.5	22.2	16.7	6.7
20 to 44 years.....	2.8	4.3	...	1.2	3.2	15.2	1.9
45 to 64 years.....	2.2	4.5	...	2.4	7.2	1.0	0.8
65 years and over.....	5.7	8.7	...	7.9	11.9	0.5	3.9
Female, 20 years and over.....	89.4	82.5	...	88.5	77.8	83.3	93.3
Married, with children under 6 years old.....	27.0	38.5	...	42.9	37.1	32.9	20.3
Other.....	62.4	43.9	...	45.6	40.7	50.3	73.0
20 to 44 years.....	21.3	24.7	...	23.3	22.3	35.5	19.4
45 to 64 years.....	27.6	15.1	...	17.7	14.0	12.7	34.7
65 years and over.....	13.5	4.1	...	4.6	4.4	2.1	18.9

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549

Therefore, the others had either no appreciable work skills or their skills were very "rusty." Note also that about one-quarter of the labor reserve were married women with preschool-age children. We have just shown that such women are rather unlikely to take jobs. Other potentialities are to be found among those in the labor force who work only part time. Surveys have shown, however, that a large proportion of these work part time voluntarily and do not want full-time jobs. Despite all this, patriotic appeals, more part-time jobs for housewives, day-care centers for children of working mothers, and other programs would certainly have an effect as we can see by looking back at the participation rates and the hours of work in World War II. Furthermore, population changes alone are increasing the size of the labor force; and, as compared with most other countries, we have a very favorable ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages to those in the "productive" ages.

I will now take your questions.

QUESTION: To what extent will the younger males of military age, be changing during the sixties?

DR. SHRYOCK: Well, the chart did not go up beyond 1960. But in that decade particularly the number of boys attaining age 18 is going to rise very rapidly indeed. I am not sure that I have the figures with me today, but there are going to be very substantial percentage changes. And with some lag (not quite so much) there are also going to be big changes upward in the whole group 18 through 25.

MR. MASERICK: Dr. Shryock, we thank you for a fine demographic review of the Nation.

(11 Dec 1952--750)S/sgb

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