a picture of the population of your state

charts from the 1960 Census of Population

Note to Editors:
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
MONTANA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. IN RECENT DECADES MONTANA HAS GROWN AT A SLOWER RATE THAN THE U.S.

2. A LARGER PROPORTION OF THE STATE'S POPULATION IS URBAN NOW THAN IN 1950

3. THE PROPORTION NONWHITE FOR THE STATE IS ABOUT THE SAME AS IN 1940

4. THE STATE HAS PROPORIONATELY FEWER PEOPLE AGED 20-64 THAN THE U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England (Me., N.H., Vt., R.I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Iowa, Minn., Mo., Neb., S.Dak., and Neb.); South — South Atlantic (Ga., Md., D.C., Va., W. Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.), East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.), and West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, as far as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rates are the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Other State" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census. In figure 9, the base for the percentage includes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farm laborer groups.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
NEBRASKA

1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. In the 1900's Nebraska has grown at a slower rate than the U.S.

2. Central cities contain a larger share of the state's population than in 1950.

3. The proportion nonwhite for the state has increased since 1940.

4. The state has proportionately more people 65 and over than the U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region = New England division (Maine, N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., Conn., and N.J.); Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and N.J.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., N.C., Ind., Ill., Oh., Ky., and Tn.); West North Central (Wis., Minn., Iowa, Neb., Mo., Nebr., Kans., and Neb.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W.Va., Ga., S.C., N.C., and Fla.); East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., and Miss.); West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Col., N.Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.), and Pacific (Wash., Calif., Alaska, and Haw.).

In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, if possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rate is the number of children born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only.

In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Different States" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date.

In figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and private laborer groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and farm laborer groups.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
NEVADA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. THE POPULATION OF NEVADA HAS TRIPLED SINCE 1930

2. A LARGER PROPORTION OF THE STATE'S POPULATION IS URBAN NOW THAN IN 1950

3. THE PROPORTION NONWHITE FOR THE STATE HAS INCREASED SINCE 1940

4. THE STATE HAS PROPORTIONATELY MORE PEOPLE AGED 20-64 THAN THE U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N.H., Mass., R.I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N. J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Mo., Ill., N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.); East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Az., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, so far as possible, to the present area of the United States; region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940. The 1940 rates refer to white women only. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category “Different State” includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census. In figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, sales, major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farm labor and nonfarm laborer groups.
The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

About 38 percent of the state's men aged 65 and over are in the labor force.

One-third of Nevada's 1960 population lived outside the state in 1955.

Half of the state's employed workers are in blue-collar occupations.

The state's proportion of adults who completed one or more years of college is higher than the U.S. average.

Family incomes in the state are relatively high; one-fifth are $10,000 or more.
a picture of the population of your state

charts from the 1960 Census of Population

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century New Hampshire has grown at a slower rate than the U.S.

2. Nearly three-fifths of New Hampshire's population is urban.

3. The proportion nonwhite for the state is about the same as in 1940.

4. The state has proportionately more people 65 and over than the U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N.J., N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Iowa, Mo., Ill., Ind., and Neb.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W.Va., N.C., Ga., S.C., Fla., and Ala.); West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N.Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Wyo.); and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, so far as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rate is the average number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Different State" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census who are native or naturalized citizens, and former occupation groups; blue-collar workers include the craftsmen, operatives, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups, and farm workers include the farm laborer groups.
8. The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

9. About 13 percent of the state's women aged 65 and over are in the labor force.

10. The state has relatively fewer low-income families than the U.S. as a whole.


12. The state's proportion of adults who completed one or more years of college is about the same as the U.S. average.
a picture of the population of your state

charts from the 1960 Census of Population

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
NEW JERSEY
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century New Jersey has grown at a faster rate than the U.S.

2. About 90 percent of the state's population is urban.

3. The proportion nonwhite for the state has increased greatly since 1940.

4. The state has proportionately fewer people under 20 than the U.S.


In figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, the data refer, wherever possible, to the state area of the United States, division of the North Central, region, and the State. In figure 5, fertility rates are for all children born per 1,000 women in the specified age group in the State, while the data refer to persons of two years old and over in 1940; the 1940 rates refer to the white women; the 1960 rates refer to live births of white women. In figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White-collar workers include the professional, managerial, clerical, private laborer groups; blue-collar workers include the craftsmen, operatives, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups, and farm workers include the farm laborer groups.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
NEW MEXICO
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century New Mexico has grown at a faster rate than the U.S.

2. A larger proportion of the state's population is urban now than in 1950.

3. The proportion nonwhite for the state is about the same as in 1940.

4. The state has proportionately more people under 20 than the U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N.H., R.I., Mass., Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N.J., N.Y., Del.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Mo., Iowa, Neb., S.D., N.D., Minn., Wis., and Ill.); South — South Atlantic (Va., Del., Md., D.C., Fla., Ga., and S.C.); and East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N.Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii).

In figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, the pre-1960 data refer, so far as possible, to the present area of the United States, regions, divisions, and states. In figure 4, fertility rates are for white women only; in figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over; in figure 9, the base for the percentage excludes persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include professionals, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, office, major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operatives, private households, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmers and farm laborer groups.
a picture of the population of your state

charts from the 1960 Census of Population

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
NEW YORK
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. OVER THE LAST CENTURY NEW YORK HAS GROWN AT A SLOWER RATE THAN THE U.S.

2. CENTRAL CITIES CONTAIN A SMALLER SHARE OF THE STATE'S POPULATION THAN IN 1950

3. THE PROPORTION NONWHITE FOR THE STATE HAS DOUBLED SINCE 1940

4. THE STATE HAS PROPORTIONATELY MORE PEOPLE AGED 20-64 THAN THE U.S.

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Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., and Conn.); Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); North Central – East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Ill., Ind., Iowa, Neb., and Kan.); South – South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W. Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.); East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.) and West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and West – Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, insofar as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Other" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. The major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmers and farm laborer groups.
a picture of the population of your state

charts from the 1960 Census of Population

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
1960 North Carolina Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century North Carolina has grown at about the same rate as the U.S.

2. Central cities contain a larger share of the state's population than in 1950.

3. The proportion nonwhite for the state has decreased since 1940.

4. The state has proportionately more people under 20 than the U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N.H., Mass., R.I., and Conn.); and Middle Atlantic division (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); North Central division — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Mo., Ind., Ill., Ind., Ill., Neb., and Kans.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.); East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.); and West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, so far as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to whites only. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "white collar" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census; and in figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial, clerical, sales, and minor occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farm owner operator and farm laborer groups.
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
NORTH DAKOTA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last half century N. Dak. has grown at a slower rate than the U.S.

2. A larger proportion of the state's population is urban now than in 1950.

3. The proportion nonwhite for the state is about the same as in 1940.

4. The state has proportionately more people under 20 than the U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N.H., Mass., R.I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Ill., Ind., N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kans.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.); and East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.); and the South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and West — Mountains (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Oregon, Calif., Alaska, Mont., and Idaho). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1950 data refer, insofar as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rates refer to live births of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women. In figure 4, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Different State" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census. In figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and some major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operatives, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups.
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
OHIO
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1) OVER THE LAST CENTURY OHIO HAS GROWN AT A SLOWER RATE THAN THE U.S.

2) ABOUT 75 PERCENT OF THE STATE'S POPULATION IS URBAN

3) THE PROPORTION NONWHITE FOR THE STATE HAS INCREASED GREATLY SINCE 1940


Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, R.I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N. Y., N. J., and N.E.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Kan., Ind., Iowa, Ill., Ind., and Wis.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.); East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, the pre-1960 data refer, so far as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Different State" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. In figure 9, the base for the percentage includes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and sales occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups, and farm workers include the farm and farm laborer groups.
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
OKLAHOMA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. OKLAHOMA'S POPULATION HAS REMAINED ABOUT THE SAME SINCE 1930

2. CENTRAL CITIES CONTAIN A LARGER SHARE OF THE STATE'S POPULATION THAN IN 1950

3. THE PROPORTION NONWHITE FOR THE STATE IS ABOUT THE SAME AS IN 1940

4. THE STATE HAS PROPORTIONATELY MORE PEOPLE 65 AND OVER THAN THE U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region - New England division (Maine, N.H., R.I., Conn.); Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); North Central - East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Iowa, Minn., Neb., S.Dak., N.Dak., and Neb.); South - South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.); East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.) and West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N.Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Or., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In Figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, as far as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In Figure 7, fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group. In States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1960, the 1940 rates refer to white women only. In Figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial, [nonfarm], clerical, and sales major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operatives, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups, and farm workers include the farm and nonfarm laborer groups.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
OREGON

1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century Oregon has grown at a faster rate than the U.S.

2. A larger proportion of the state's population is urban now than in 1950.

3. The proportion nonwhite for the state has increased since 1940.

4. The age distribution of the state is about the same as that of the U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northwest region — New England division (Maine, N.H., Mass., R.I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N.J., N.Y., N.Y., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Iowa, Neb., Neb., and KS.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.); East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.) and West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N.Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, as far as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rate is the ratio of white neonatal infant deaths to white women 15 to 49 years old in 1940. The 1940 rates refer to white women. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "different State" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census. In figure 7, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, etc., with major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farm and other laborer groups.
a picture of the population of your state

charts from the 1960 Census of Population

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
PENNSYLVANIA

1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century Pennsylvania has grown at a slower rate than the U.S.

![Graph showing population growth comparison between United States and Pennsylvania over time.]

2. Central cities contain a smaller share of the state's population than in 1950.

![Diagram showing urbanized areas distribution in 1960 and 1950 for United States, Northeast, Middle Atlantic, and Pennsylvania.]

3. The proportion nonwhite for the state has increased since 1940.

![Bar chart comparing nonwhite population percentage in 1960 and 1940 for United States, Northeast, Middle Atlantic, and Pennsylvania.]

4. The state has proportionately fewer people under 20 than the U.S.

![Pyramid chart illustrating age distribution.]

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (N.H., Me., R.I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Iowa, Ill., Ind., Mo., Kans., Minn., Wis., Neb., and Nebr.); South — South Atlantic (D.C., Md., Va., W. Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.); East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.) and West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In Figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, so far as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and States. In Figure 5, fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only. In Figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Differently Physically Handicapped" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. In Figure 9, the base for the percent excludes persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and some major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the foreman and farm laborer groups.
The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

About 28 percent of the state's men aged 65 and over are in the labor force.

Five percent of Penn.'s 1960 population lived outside the state in 1955.

More than half of the state's employed workers are in blue-collar occupations.

The state's proportion of adults who completed one or more years of college is lower than the U.S. average.

The state has relatively fewer low-income families than the U.S. as a whole.
a picture of the population of your state

charts from the 1960 Census of Population

Note to Editors:
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
RHODE ISLAND
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century Rhode Island has grown at a slower rate than the U.S.

2. About 85 percent of the state's population is urban.

3. The proportion nonwhite for the state has increased since 1940.

4. The state has proportionately fewer people under 20 than the U.S.


In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, as far as possible, to the present area of the United States, regions, divisions, and States. In figure 2, fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age groups. In States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only.

In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "different state" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. In major occupation groups, blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operatives, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farm and farm laborer groups.
1. The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

2. About 28 percent of the state's men aged 65 and over are in the labor force.

3. One-tenth of Rhode Island's 1960 population lived outside the state in 1955.

4. More than half of the state's employed workers are in blue-collar occupations.

5. The state's proportion of adults who completed one or more years of college is lower than the U.S. average.

6. The state has relatively fewer low-income families than the U.S. as a whole.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SOUTH CAROLINA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. OVER THE LAST CENTURY SOUTH CAROLINA HAS GROWN AT A SLOWER RATE THAN THE U.S.

2. ABOUT THREE-FIFTHS OF THE STATE'S POPULATION IS RURAL

3. THE PROPORTION NONWHITE FOR THE STATE HAS DECREASED SINCE 1940

4. THE STATE HAS PROPORTIONATELY MORE PEOPLE UNDER 20 THAN THE U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Iowa, Iowa, Ill., Mis., Neb., Minn., S.Dak., Neb., and Kans.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W. Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.); East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.) and West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, N.Y., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, insofar as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 4, fertility rates is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over, and 1950; the category "Different State" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census. In figure 7, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farm and farm laborer groups.
a picture of the population of your state

charts from the 1960 Census of Population

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SOUTH DAKOTA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. OVER THE LAST HALF CENTURY S. DAK. HAS GROWN AT A SLOWER RATE THAN THE U.S.

2. A LARGER PROPORTION OF THE STATE’S POPULATION IS URBAN NOW THAN IN 1950

3. THE PROPORTION NONWHITE FOR THE STATE IS ABOUT THE SAME AS IN 1940

4. THE STATE HAS PROPORTIONATELY FEWER PEOPLE AGED 20 TO 64 THAN THE U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N. Y., N. J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. D., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.), East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.) and West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, the pre-1960 data refer, insofar as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Different State" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. In figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and sales major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and farm laborer groups.
The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

About 37 percent of the state's men aged 65 and over are in the labor force.

One-tenth of South Dakota's 1960 population lived outside the state in 1955.

Three out of ten employed workers in South Dakota are in farm occupations.

The state's proportion of adults who completed one or more years of college is about the same as the U.S. average.

One-third of the families in South Dakota have incomes under $3,000.
a picture of the population of your state

charts from the 1960 Census of Population

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
TENNESSEE
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. OVER THE LAST CENTURY TENNESSEE HAS GROWN AT A SLOWER RATE THAN THE U.S.

2. A LARGER PROPORTION OF THE STATE'S POPULATION IS URBAN NOW THAN IN 1950

3. THE PROPORTION NONWHITE FOR THE STATE HAS DECREASED SINCE 1940


Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (N.H., N.J., N.Y., R.I., Conn., and Mass., and Vt.); Middle Atlantic (N.J., N.Y., N.Y.K., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Iowa, Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Ill., Iowa, Ind., Mo., Neb., and Wis.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.); East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.) and West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii).

In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, as far as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only.

In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Other" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. In figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and sales major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farm and nonfarm laborer groups.
a picture of the population of your state

charts from the 1960 Census of Population

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
TEXAS
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. In every decade Texas has grown at a faster rate than the U.S.

[Graph showing population growth of the United States, South, West South Central, and Texas from 1960 to 1960.]

2. Central cities contain a larger share of the state's population than in 1950.

[Graph showing urbanized areas of the United States, South, West South Central, and Texas in 1960 and 1950.]

3. The proportion nonwhite for the state has decreased since 1940.

[Bar graph showing the percentage of non-white population in the United States, South, West South Central, and Texas for 1940 and 1960.]

4. The state has proportionately more people under 20 than the U.S.

[Pyramid chart showing the percentage of the total population under 20 in the United States and Texas.]

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., Conn.), and Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wisc.) and West North Central (Iowa, Neb., Wis., Mo., Kans., and Ill.); South — South Atlantic (Ga., Fla., S.C., N.C., and S.E.I.); West South Central (Okla., Mo., Ark., and Tex.); and Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N.Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, as far as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, the fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Other" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date in figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and sales major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and farm laborer groups.
a picture of the population of your state

charts from the
1960 Census of Population

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
UTAH
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. OVER THE LAST CENTURY UTAH HAS GROWN AT A FASTER RATE THAN THE U.S.

2. CENTRAL CITIES CONTAIN A LARGER SHARE OF THE STATE'S POPULATION THAN IN 1950

3. THE PROPORTION NONWHITE FOR THE STATE IS ABOUT THE SAME AS IN 1940

4. THE STATE HAS PROPORTIONATELY MORE PEOPLE UNDER 20 THAN THE U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Iowa, Ia., Mo., N.Dak., S.Dak., Neb., and Kans.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W. Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fl.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Haw.). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, so far as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Other" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. In figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White-collar workers include the professional, managerial (unpaid), clerical, and sales groups; blue-collar workers include the craftsmen, operatives, and other nonagricultural laborer groups; and farm workers include the farm and farm laborer groups.
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VERMONT

1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century Vermont has grown at a slower rate than the U.S.

2. More than three-fifths of Vermont's population is rural.

3. The proportion nonwhite for the state is about the same as in 1940.

4. The state has proportionately more people 65 and over than the U.S.


In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, to the extent as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figures 3 and 5, the fertility ratio is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; the States with fewer than 50,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1960, the pre-1960 rates refer to white women only.

In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Different State" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census year. In figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and some sales occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operatives, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and farm laborer groups.
The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

About 33 percent of the state's men aged 65 and over are in the labor force.

One-tenth of Vermont's 1960 population lived outside the state in 1955.

Almost half of the state's employed workers are in blue-collar occupations.

The state's proportion of adults who completed one or more years of college is about the same as the U.S. average.

Family incomes in Vermont are below the national level.
a picture of the population of your state

charts from the 1960 Census of Population

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VIRGINIA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. In recent decades Virginia has grown at a faster rate than the U.S.

2. Central cities contain a larger share of the state's population than in 1950.

3. The proportion nonwhite for the state has decreased since 1940.

4. The state has proportionately fewer people 65 and over than the U.S.


In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, as far as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rates in the third row for children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only.

In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "different races" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. In figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. "White collar workers" includes the professional, managerial, clerical, and sales major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and farm laborer groups.
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WASHINGTON
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. OVER THE LAST CENTURY WASHINGTON HAS GROWN AT A FASTER RATE THAN THE U.S.

2. A LARGER PROPORTION OF THE STATE'S POPULATION IS URBAN NOW THAN IN 1950

3. THE PROPORTION NONWHITE FOR THE STATE HAS INCREASED SINCE 1940


Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Iowa, Ill., and Minn.); South — South Atlantic (Ga., S.C., Va., W. Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.); East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.) and West South Central (Ark., Okla., and Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, those distributions, insofar as possible, to the present areas of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rates are the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Different State" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. The base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and sales major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and farm laborer groups.
a picture of the population of your state

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WEST VIRGINIA

1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. OVER THE LAST CENTURY W. VA. HAS GROWN AT A SLOWER RATE THAN THE U.S.

2. MORE THAN THREE-FIFTHS OF THE STATE'S POPULATION IS RURAL

3. THE PROPORTION NONWHITE FOR THE STATE HAS DECREASED SINCE 1940

4. THE STATE HAS PROPORTIONATELY MORE TEEN-AGERS THAN THE U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region - New England division (Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); North Central - East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Wis., and Ill.) and West North Central (Ill., Iowa, Wis., N.Dak., S.Dak., Neb., and Kans.); South - South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.), East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.) and West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and West - Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N.Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wa., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, the pre-1950 data refer, insofar as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group, in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "different States" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census data. In figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and sales major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and farm laborer groups.
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charts from the 1960 Census of Population

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WISCONSIN
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

(1) Since 1900 Wisconsin has grown at a slower rate than the U.S.

(3) The proportion nonwhite for the state has increased since 1940.

(2) Central cities contain a larger share of the state's population than in 1950.

(4) The age distribution of the state is about the same as that of the U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Iowa, Ill., Ind., Minn., Neb., S.Dak., and Neb.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.), East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.) and West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, insofar as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1960, the 1940 rates refer to white women only. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Different State" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census data. In figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and sales major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and farm laborer groups.
a picture of the population of your state

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WYOMING

1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. In recent decades Wyoming's rate of growth has slackened

2. A larger proportion of the state's population is urban now than in 1950

3. The proportion nonwhite for the state is about the same as in 1940

4. The state has proportionately more people under 20 than the U.S.

Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (N.H., N.Y., Vt., Mass., R.I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N. Y., N. J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Minn., Iowa, Neb., N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kans.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.); East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.) and West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, the pre-1960 data refer, insofar as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 5, fertility rate is the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the specified age group; in States with fewer than 25,000 nonwhite women 15 to 49 years old in 1940, the 1940 rates refer to white women only. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Direct State" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. In figure 9, the base for the percent excludes persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and sales major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and farm laborer groups.