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
ALABAMA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century Alabama 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 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 (Me., 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 (Minn., Iowa, Neb., S.Dak., N.Dak., and Kans.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.), East South Central (Ky., Miss., Ala., and Tenn.) and West South Central (Okla., Ark., Okla., and Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., Utah, Ariz., and N.M.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Haw.).

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, division, and states. In figure 5, the fertility rate is the number of births 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 "Other 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 minor occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and laborer groups.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

1. IN RECENT DECADES ALASKA 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 DECREASED SHARPLY SINCE 1940

4. THE STATE HAS PROPORTIONATELY FEWER 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., 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, Neb., N.D., S.D., Minn., and Wis.); South — South Atlantic (Ga., Fla., S.C., N.C., W.Va., and Md.) and 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, and 3, the pre-1960 data refer, so far as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State.

In figure 4, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Other Urban" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date.

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 minor occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and foreman 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
ARIZONA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. In every decade Arizona 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 more people under 20 than the U.S.


In figure 9, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Other than State" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. It major occupation groups; blue-collar workers include the craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and for
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ARKANSAS
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century Arkansas 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.

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., 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., and Wis.); South — South Atlantic (Ga., S.C., Fla., 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 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 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 9, 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 farmer and 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 Arkansas' 1960 population lived outside the state in 1955.

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

5. Nearly half of the families in Arkansas have incomes under $3,000.

6. The state's proportion of adults who completed one or more years of college is lower than 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
CALIFORNIA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. In every decade California 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: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N.H., Vt.), Mid-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., S.Dak., N.Dak., Neb., N. Dak., 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 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 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. 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 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.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
COLORADO
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. IN THE PAST CENTURY COLORADO 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 (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 (Iowa, lowa, 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., 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 major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and laborer groups.
1. The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

2. About 42 percent of the state’s women aged 18 to 24 are in the labor force.

3. One-fifth of Colorado’s 1960 population lived outside the state in 1955.

4. Almost half of the state’s employed workers are in white-collar occupations.

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

6. Family incomes in the state are about the same as the national average.
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population
of
your state

charts from the
1960 Census of Population

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

1. OVER THE LAST CENTURY CONNECTICUT HAS GROWN AT ABOUT THE SAME RATE AS 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 INCREASED SINCE 1940

4. THE STATE HAS PROPORTIONATELY MORE 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., R.I., Conn., and Mass., N.Y., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Iowa, Neb., N.Dak., S.Dak., Minn., 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 South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii)

In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1950 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 persons with occupation not reported. White-collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and all 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.
1. The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

2. More than half of the state's women aged 18 to 24 are in the labor force.


4. 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 higher than the U.S. average.

6. 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
DELAWARE
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. In recent decades Delaware has grown at a faster 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 is about the same as in 1940.

4. The state has proportionately fewer 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., 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, Iowa, Neb., and Kan.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.); and East — Mountain (Mont., Wyo., Colo., N.Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, and Calif.); in figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 the 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 age group of women 15 to 49 years old (1940); in figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Other" includes persons living on farm and nonfarm laborer groups; blue collar workers include all workers employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, or laborer groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the former or

...
3. The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

4. One-sixth of Delaware's 1960 population lived outside the state in 1955.

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

6. About 45 percent of the state's women aged 18 to 24 are in the labor force.

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

8. Family incomes in the state are relatively high; one-fifth are $10,000 or more.
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FLORIDA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. In every decade Florida 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 decreased since 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, 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 other major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and laborer groups.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
GEORGIA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. OVER THE LAST CENTURY GEORGIA 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 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.J., N.Y., Pa., and N.J.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Minn., Iowa, 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., Miss., and Ark.); 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-1950 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 23,000 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. 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 major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and laborer groups.
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1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. IN EVERY DECADE HAWAII 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 DECREASED SINCE 1940

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


In figures 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, and major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farm and nonlaborer groups.
4. HAWAII HAS RELATIVELY MORE SINGLE MEN THAN THE U.S.

5. ABOUT 23 PERCENT OF THE STATE'S MEN AGED 65 AND OVER ARE IN THE LABOR FORCE

6. ONE-FIFTH OF HAWAII'S 1960 POPULATION LIVED OUTSIDE THE STATE IN 1955

7. THE STATE'S PROPORTION OF ADULTS WHO COMPLETED ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE IS ABOUT THE SAME AS THE U.S. AVERAGE

8. 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
IDAHO
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. IN RECENT DECADES IDAHO 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 20-64 THAN 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., Conn.); Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); and Pacific (Calif., Ore., Wash., and Idaho). South Atlantic (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.), 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 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 ninth 1960, the data 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 and major occupation groups; white collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and farm workers; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operatives, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the former and others.
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ILLINOIS

1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century Illinois has grown at about the same rate as 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 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, 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 “Differing 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.
3. The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.


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

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

7. 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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INDIANA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century Indiana 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 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., 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, 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 — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., and Utah) 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. 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 8, 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 craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmers and laborer groups.
3. The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

4. Eight percent of Indiana's 1960 population lived outside the state in 1955.

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

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

7. Family incomes in the state are about the same as the national 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
IOWA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century Iowa 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 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., 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, 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 Haw.).

In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the 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 rate 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 the 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 major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operatives, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farm and laborer groups.
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

1. IN THE 1900'S KANSAS 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., 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., and Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Oregon, 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 "Farm Workers" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. Major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operatives, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmers and the laborer groups.
a picture of the population of your state

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

1. OVER THE LAST CENTURY KENTUCKY 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 20-64 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 (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 (Mo., Ill., Ia., 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 15,000 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 craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farm and farm laborer groups.
3. THE FERTILITY RATE FOR YOUNGER WOMEN HAS INCREASED GREATLY SINCE 1940

3. ABOUT 28 PERCENT OF THE STATE'S MEN AGED 65 AND OVER ARE IN THE LABOR FORCE

3. EIGHT PERCENT OF KENTUCKY'S 1960 POPULATION LIVED OUTSIDE THE STATE IN 1955

3. HALF OF THE STATE'S EMPLOYED WORKERS ARE IN BLUE-COLLAR OCCUPATIONS

3. NEARLY FOUR OUT OF TEN FAMILIES IN KENTUCKY HAVE INCOMES UNDER $3,000

3. THE STATE'S PROPORTION OF ADULTS WHO COMPLETED ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE IS LOWER THAN 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
LOUISIANA

1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century Louisiana 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.

4. The state has proportionately fewer people aged 20-64 than the U.S.


In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the per-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 "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 major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the former and 22 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
MAINE
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. OVER THE LAST CENTURY MAINE 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 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., V., 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 (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, where possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 6, 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 7, 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 chart 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 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
MARYLAND
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. IN RECENT DECADES MARYLAND HAS GROWN AT A FASTER 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, IS ABOUT THE SAME AS IN 1940

4. THE STATE HAS PROPORTIONATELY FEWER 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. Y., N. J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Minn., Iowa, Mo., 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 (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 5, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item: the category “Other Occupations” includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. In figure 6, 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.
3. The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

4. One-seventh of Maryland's 1960 population lived outside the state in 1955.

5. Maryland has slightly more employed white-collar than blue-collar workers.

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

7. 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
7. The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

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


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

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

12. More than half of the families in Massachusetts have incomes of $6,000 or more.
a picture of the population of your state

cart from the 1960 Census of Population

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. Over the last century Michigan has grown at a faster 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 more than doubled since 1940.

4. The state has proportionately more people under 10 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., 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 (Minn., Iowa, Mo., Neb., 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., 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 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 craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and farm laborer groups.
1) The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

2) Six percent of Michigan's 1960 population lived outside the state in 1955.

3) About 26 percent of the state's men aged 65 and over are in the labor force.

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

5) More than half of the families in Michigan have incomes of $6,000 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
MINNESOTA
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. OVER THE LAST CENTURY MINNESOTA HAS GROWN AT A FASTER 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 IS ABOUT THE SAME AS IN 1940

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


In Figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1960 data refer, so far as possible, to the present area of the United States, regions, division, and State. In Figure 5, the percentage 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 in that age group.

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, operatives, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farm and lar 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
MISSISSIPPI
1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

(1) OVER THE LAST CENTURY MISS. 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

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


In figures 1, 2, 3, and 5, the pre-1950 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 "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 other 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.
THE FERTILITY RATE FOR YOUNGER WOMEN HAS INCREASED GREATLY SINCE 1940

ABOUT 38 PERCENT OF THE STATE'S WOMEN AGED 18 TO 24 ARE IN THE LABOR FORCE

EIGHT PERCENT OF MISS.'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 LOWER THAN THE U.S. AVERAGE

MORE THAN HALF OF MISSISSIPPI'S FAMILIES 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
MISSOURI

1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

1. **OVER THE LAST CENTURY MISSOURI 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 INCREASED SINCE 1940**

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

**Notes:** The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N.H., Conn., R.I., and Mass.); Middle Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., and Pa.); and North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Ind., Ill., Ia., Mo., Neb., and Kan.). 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 — 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 number of children ever born per 1,000 women of 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 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and minor occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsmen, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farm and nonfarm laborer groups.
9. The fertility rate for younger women has increased greatly since 1940.

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

11. Family incomes in Missouri are below the national level.

9. About 45 percent of the state's women aged 18 to 24 are in the labor force.


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