

Of greater importance than the overall expansion of the population is the change in the various age groups that constitute the total population. [Chart 2.]

If we go back to 1930 and measure the number of children under the age of 5, we find that there was a decline which lasted throughout the decade of the 1930's. It lasted, in fact, until this Nation became involved in World War II. We know, from hindsight, that it was a difficult economic situation, and that the difficult economic circumstances of that period brought about this decline in the birth rate.

After we became involved in the war, the birth rate accelerated rapidly.

In 1955, we had this many people in this age bracket, and in early 1965 there were twice as many, but what happened back at that time was reflected 20 years later when the same young children became young adults in the age groups of 20 to 24. You can see the decline existing throughout the 1950's, turning around in 1962, and beginning a rapid increase.

Here we are showing in the scale mathematically what lies ahead. This has an impact upon our economy, because this is the age of new family formulation. The average age for man is 22 and for the female it is only 20. We know, of course, that when two young people join in marriage their demands for goods and services increase quite substantially. So that the decline in the birth rate back in the 1930's, really constituted a brake upon economic growth in the 1950's, and this in turn reduced the growth of the Nation's energy requirements.

If we look to the future we can see reason for optimism in respect to the expansion of our economic activity and, in turn, the growing energy requirements.

CHILDREN UNDER 5 **Twenty Years Later**
YOUNG ADULTS 20-24

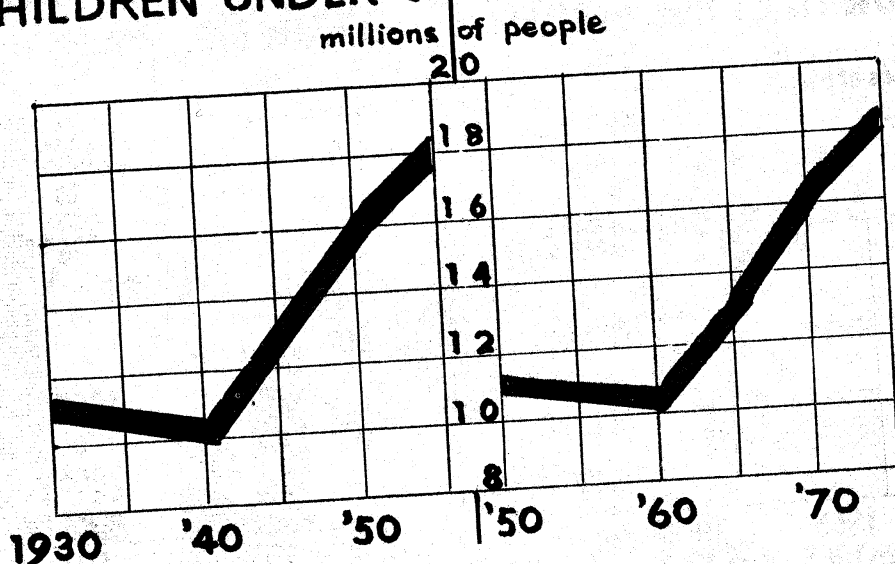


CHART 2