

# **DEMOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF PIEDMONT: 1910 TO 2010**

**MARTHA JONES**

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

**CAMPBELL GIBSON**

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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## **DEMOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF PIEDMONT: 1910 TO 2010**

In October 2006, we made a presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Piedmont Historical Society. The presentation was titled “Piedmont Then and Now: Characteristics of the City’s Population: 1910 and 2000” and was published by the Society in a 51-page booklet. The presentation compared Piedmont in 1910 (three years after the City was incorporated) to Piedmont in 2000 based on information from the decennial census of population in 1910 and 2000. Data for 2000 were published and available in limited detail in print and in extensive detail on the U.S. Census Bureau’s website ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)). For 1910, no data for Piedmont other than the total population of 1,719 were published because the City was so small. We created a data set for Piedmont for 1910 using microfilm of census schedules for 1910 and then developed tabulations on population characteristics for Piedmont in 1910 to compare in a set of graphics with published data for 2000.

The booklet is now available (in PDF) on the City of Piedmont’s website. Because this booklet provides a general background about the census of population, an example of a census schedule, an explanation of how we developed tabulations for 1910, and a detailed 1908 map of Piedmont, we suggest reading the booklet before proceeding with the “Demographic History of Piedmont: 1910 to 2010.”

### **Census Data for 1910 to 2010**

As noted above, data on population characteristics for Piedmont in 1910 are based on tabulations developed from census schedules. In general, census publications have shown more detail for cities and towns with larger populations, with 10,000 and 100,000 being important thresholds. For 1920 and 1930, when Piedmont had a population in the 2,500-to-9,999 range, very limited data were published. Piedmont did not have a census population of 10,000 or more until 1950; however, more detailed data are available starting in 1940 due to a fortunate circumstance. Starting in 1940, census tracts (statistical areas averaging about 4,000 population) were defined for large cities (such as Oakland). In some cases, nearby or encircled smaller cities were included, and Piedmont was in this category. More data were published in the 1940 census for census tracts than for cities with less than 10,000 population. The range of population characteristics for which data were published has varied among the censuses, reflecting changes in the census questionnaire and the size of census publications in print. Starting in 2000, more census data were published on the Census Bureau’s website than had been published in print in previous censuses.

Starting with the 1940 census, statistical sampling was introduced for a small number of items on the questionnaire to reduce the cost of collecting census data, and the number of sample items was increased in 1950. By 1960, information was collected on a complete-count basis (on what became known as the “short form” questionnaire) on only a few basic demographic characteristics, including, for example, age, sex, race, and household relationship. On the “long-form” questionnaire, information was collected on a sample basis on a wide range of social and economic characteristics, including, for example, place of birth, educational attainment, occupation, and income.

## Demographic History of Piedmont: 1910 to 2010

After the 2000 census, a major change was introduced in the collection of “census” data. The scope of the decennial census of population was restricted to the short-form questionnaire. The long-form questionnaire was replaced with the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an ongoing survey that collects information monthly throughout the United States. The monthly data are aggregated to produce annual estimates (12-month average data) for geographic areas of 65,000+ population, 3-year annual average estimates for geographic areas of 20,000+ population, and 5-year annual average estimates for all geographic areas. Because Piedmont’s total population in 2010 was about 11,000, only 5-year average annual estimates are available from the ACS for Piedmont. Since the intent here is to look at historical trends for Piedmont at 10-year intervals from 1910 to 2010, ACS data are used for the 5-year period from 2008-2012, which is centered on 2010.

In general, the statistical design of the census included a 20-percent sample in 1950, a 25-percent sample in 1960, and a 20-percent sample again in 1970. From 1980 to 2000, the statistical design of the census included varying sampling rates for different types of areas. The actual sampling rate for Piedmont was 15.7 percent in 1980, 13.8 percent in 1990, and 13.3 percent in 2000.

The original design of the ACS included a 3-percent sample annually, cumulating to a 15-percent sample for 5-year data. Unfortunately, due primarily to budget cuts, the actual sample size for the ACS is only about one-half as large as originally planned. The actual sampling rate for 2008-2012 ACS data for Piedmont was 7.4 percent. As a result, the sampling error for ACS estimates is larger than for estimates based on sample data up through the year 2000.

“The Demographic History of Piedmont: 1910 to 2010” is shown here with a set of graphics (Figure 1 through Figure 28), which include descriptions of the data shown. In general, the coverage is limited to population characteristics for which data are available for Piedmont from several censuses and for which the data are totally comparable (e.g., age and sex) or generally comparable (e.g., race) over time. Table 1 provides a general list of topics included in the graphics, the years for which data are shown, and those years for which the data are sample data. Table 2 provides a list of figure titles.

Readers who are interested in more background on the census of population, the ACS, the population characteristics shown, and the accuracy of the data are referred to the website for the American Demographic History Chartbook: 1790 to 2010 ([www.demographicchartbook.com](http://www.demographicchartbook.com)). On the home page, select About the Chartbook). The Chartbook shows the demographic history of the United States in a set of over 100 graphics organized by topic. These graphics can be used to compare demographic trends in Piedmont with national demographic trends for many population characteristics.

Readers who are interested in consulting specific sources of data shown for Piedmont can go to the home page of the Chartbook ([www.demographicchartbook.com](http://www.demographicchartbook.com)) and select Data Sources and then select Decennial Census Publications. In general, these publications are available in print only in major libraries, including university libraries; however, many of these publications are available online on the Census Bureau’s website at [www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html). To access data online from the 2000 and 2010 decennial censuses and from the ACS (and from other Census Bureau data sets), go to American FactFinder at <http://factfinder.census.gov/>.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS:

Campbell Gibson retired from the U.S. Census Bureau at the end of 2005 after a 35-year career, most recently as Senior Demographer. In addition to various positions at the Census Bureau, he served as Demographic Statistics Advisor to the Saudi-American Joint Economic Commission in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 1979-1981 and 1993-1995. His publications include numerous Census Bureau reports and journal articles, including several on historical demographic trends in the United States. In addition, he designed the statistical content of several publications from the 1990 and 2000 censuses and of several 2000 census data sets on the Census Bureau's Internet site. He graduated from Piedmont High School in 1959 and received a Bachelor's degree in history from Stanford University and a Ph.D. in demography from the University of California, Berkeley. In retirement, he has developed the American Demographic History Chartbook: 1790 to 2010 (described in the introductory text) and has developed presentations on the demographic history of Alexandria, Virginia and of the neighboring Mount Vernon area where he lives.

Martha Jones is an Associate Professor at the Center for Medicine, Health and Society, Vanderbilt University, where she teaches economics and economic demography. Previous employment includes positions at the California Department of Industrial Relations (Workers' Compensation Research Unit), the California State Library, the California Department of Finance (Demographic Research Unit), the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the United Nations (Economic Commission for Europe). She has also taught economics and statistics at colleges and universities in the Bay Area and in Switzerland. Her interest in census issues extends back to 1990 when she worked as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Commerce, studying whether the 1990 census enumeration should be statistically adjusted for the estimated net undercount. For Census 2000, she participated in the census outreach program of the California Department of Finance, providing demographic research support to the California Complete Count Committee. She holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of California, Berkeley and a Master in Public Affairs from the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University. She lived in Piedmont from 1985 to 2012, when she moved to Nashville, Tennessee.

**Table 1. List of Topics Included in the Graphics**

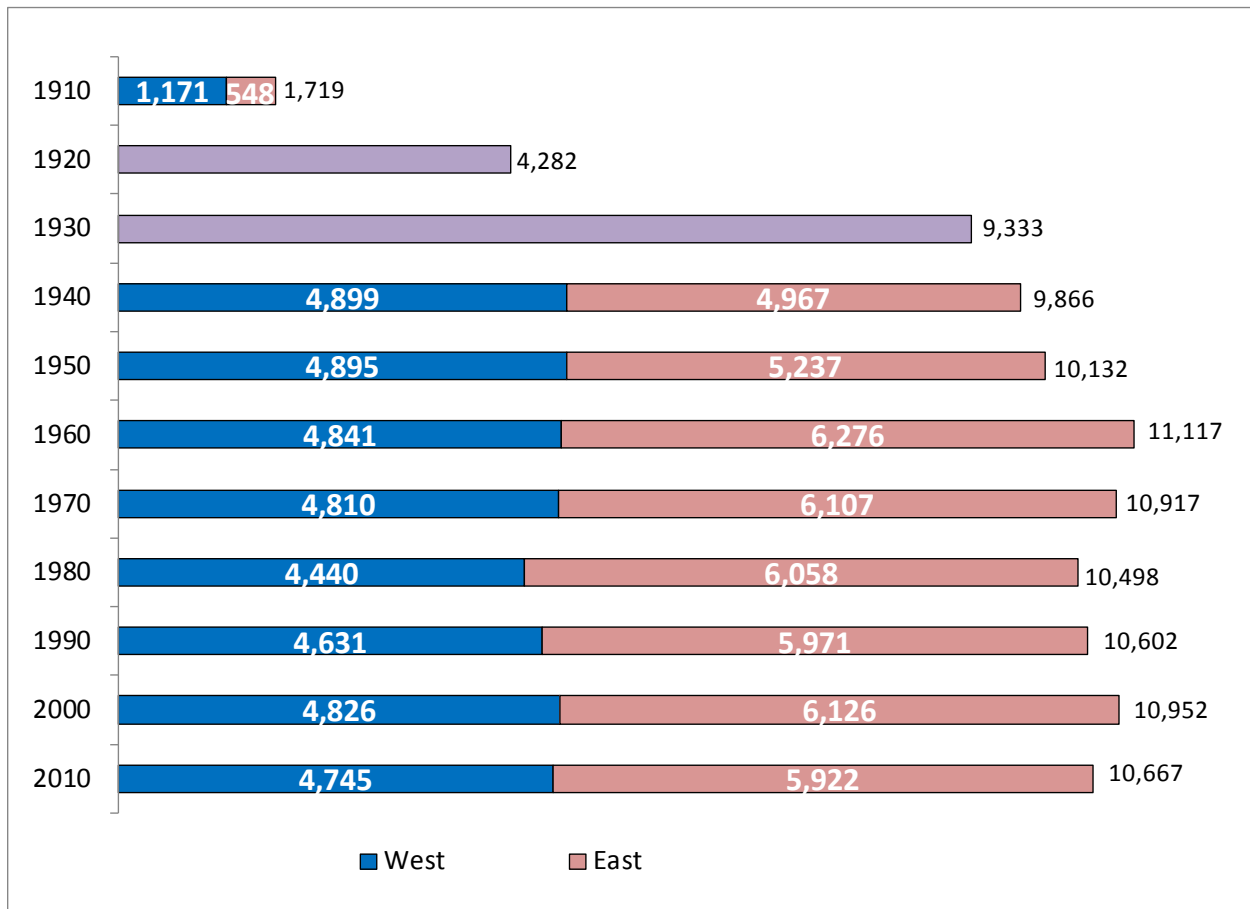
(Sample data listed for 2010 are for 5-year average annual data from the American Community Survey, 2008-2012)

Topic	Figure	Years for which data are shown	
		All	Sample data
Total population	1	1910-2010	(none)
Households and average size	2 - 3	1910-2010	(none)
Households by number of persons	4	1910, 1940-2010	(none)
Households by type	5	1910, 1960-2010	(none)
Relationship to householder	6	1910, 1960-2010	(none)
Age and sex	7 - 9	1910-2010	(none)
Race	10	1910-2010	(none)
Hispanic origin	10	1970-2010	1970
Place of birth	11 - 13	1910-2010	1960-2010
Marital status	14	1910, 1930, 1950-2010	2000-2010
Children ever born	15	1910, 1960, 1970, 1990	1960, 1970, 1990
School enrollment	16	1910, 1950, 1980	1950, 1980
Educational attainment	17 - 20	1940-2010	1950-2010
Labor force participation	21 - 22	1910, 1940-2010	1960-2010
Occupation	23 - 26	1910, 1940-2000	1960-2000
Occupation	27	2010	2010
Family income	28	1950-2010	1950-2010

**Table 2. List of Figures**

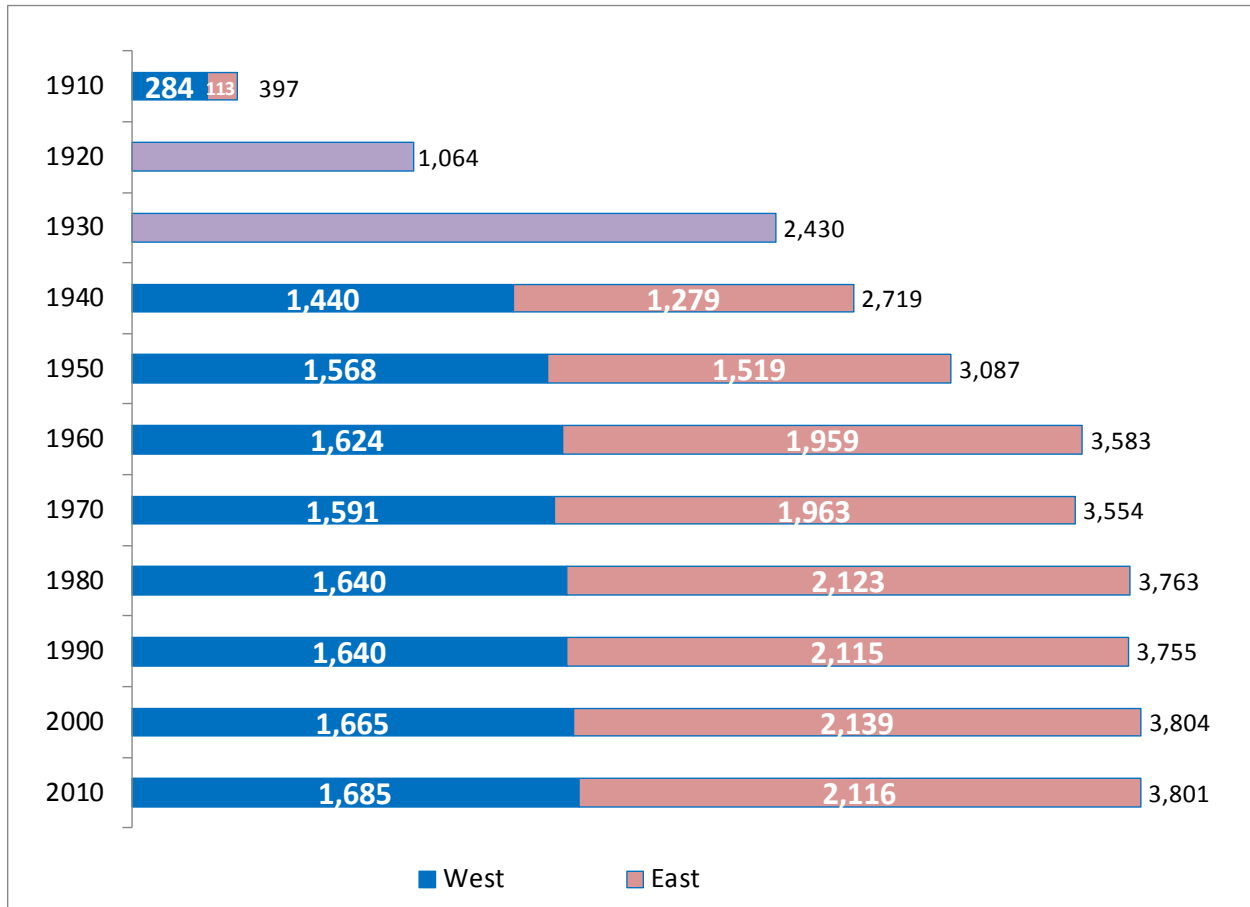
<b>Figure</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Population of Piedmont by Census Tract: 1910 to 2010
2	Households in Piedmont by Census Tract: 1910 to 2010
3	Average Household Size for Piedmont: 1910 to 2010
4	Households by Number of Persons for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2010
5	Households by Type for Piedmont: 1910 and 1960 to 2010
6	Relationship to Householder for Piedmont: 1910 and 1960 to 2010
7	Median Age and Sex Ratio for Piedmont: 1910 to 2010
8	Broad Age Groups for Piedmont: 1910 and 1930 to 2010
9	Population Pyramids for Piedmont: 1910, 1940, 1970 and 2010
10	Race and Hispanic Origin for Piedmont: 1910 to 2010
11	Foreign-Born Population for Piedmont: 1910 to 2010
12	Foreign-Born Population by World Region of Birth: 1910, 1940, 1980, and 2010
13	Population Born in the United States by Region of Birth for Piedmont: 1910, 1970, 1990, and 2010
14	Marital Status for Piedmont: 1910, 1930, and 1950 to 2000
15	Lifetime Childbearing for Piedmont: 1910, 1960, 1970 and 1990
16	School Enrollment for Piedmont: 1910, 1950 and 1980
17	High School and College Completion Rate for Piedmont: 1940 to 2010
18	High School and College Completion Rate by Sex for Piedmont: 1940 to 2010
19	Detailed Educational Attainment for Piedmont: 1940 to 2010
20	Educational Attainment by Sex at the Bachelor's and Graduate Levels for Piedmont: 1990 to 2010
21	Labor Force Status for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2010
22	Labor Force Status by Sex for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2010
23	Major Occupational Groups for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2000
24	Selected Detailed Occupational Groups for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2000
25	Major Occupational Groups by Sex for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2000
26	Selected Detailed Occupational Groups by Sex for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2000
27	Major Occupational Groups by Sex for Piedmont: 2010
28	Median Family Income for Piedmont: 1949 to 2009

**Figure 1. Population of Piedmont by Census Tract: 1910 to 2010**



- 1 The population of Piedmont more than doubled in each decade from 1910 to 1930 and then grew more slowly, reaching its peak census population of 11,117 in 1960.
- 2 Since 1960, Piedmont's population has fluctuated in a narrow range and was 10,667 in 2010.
- 3 In the 1940 census, the Census Bureau defined census tracts within cities for the first time. Using census schedules for 1910, it is possible to recreate the population of Piedmont by census tract in 1910.
- 4 The smaller western tract (essentially below Highland Avenue and west of Magnolia Avenue) is 0.55 square miles, and the eastern tract is twice as large, at 1.14 square miles.
- 5 The proportion of Piedmont's population living in the western tract dropped from 68 percent in 1910 to 50 percent in 1940, and has been 44 percent at most censuses since 1960.

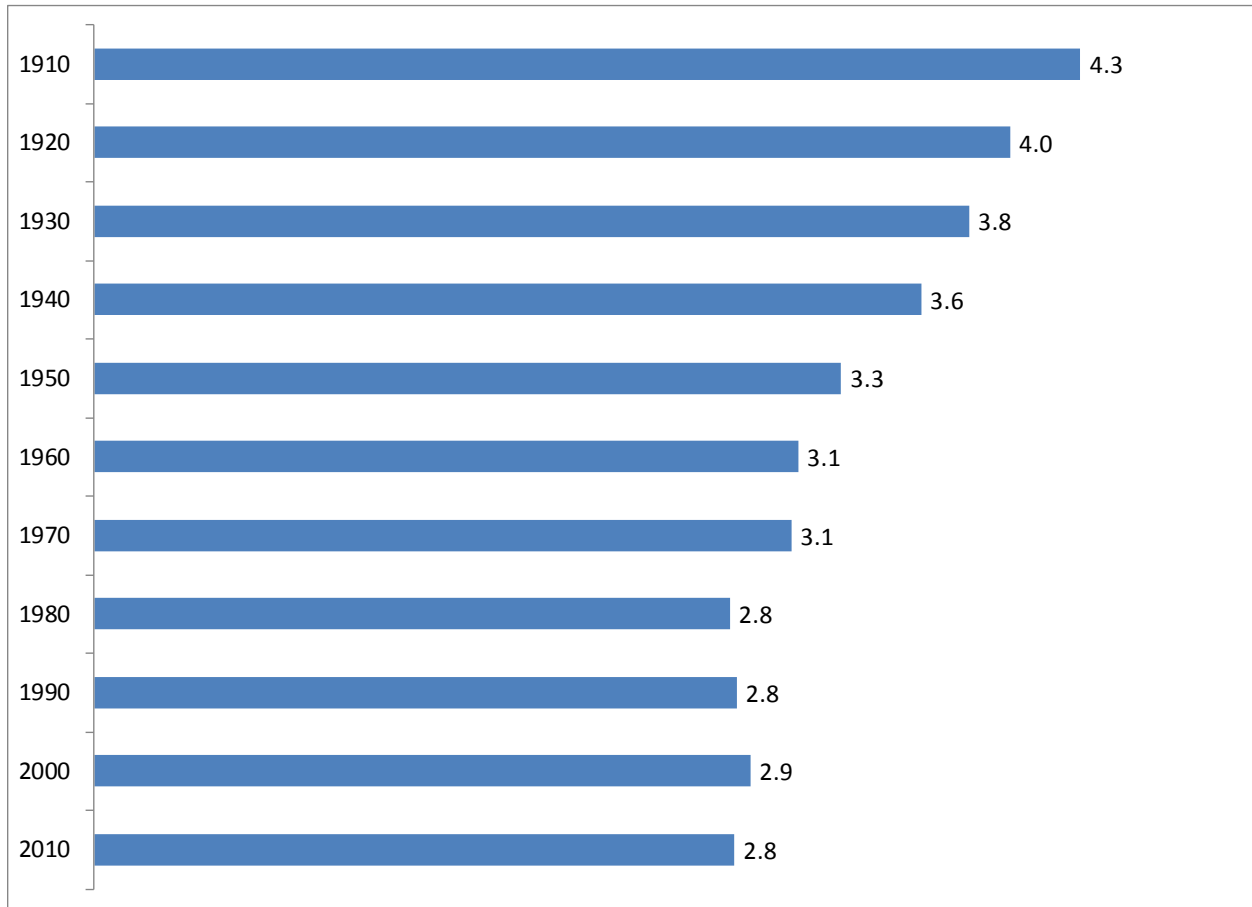
**Figure 2. Households in Piedmont by Census Tract: 1910 to 2010**



- 1 Households are defined as occupied housing units, which in Piedmont are almost all detached, single-family homes. Other types of housing units include apartment units and duplexes.
- 2 In 1910 - three years after Piedmont was incorporated as a city - there were only 397 households in Piedmont, and only 113 of these were located in the eastern census tract.
- 3 Trends in the proportion of Piedmont's households living in the western tract have mirrored trends in population, dropping from 72 percent in 1910 to 53 percent in 1940 and to 44 percent since 1980.
- 4 The largest difference in average household size (number of persons per household) occurred in 1910 when the average was 4.8 in the eastern census tract and 4.1 in the western census tract.

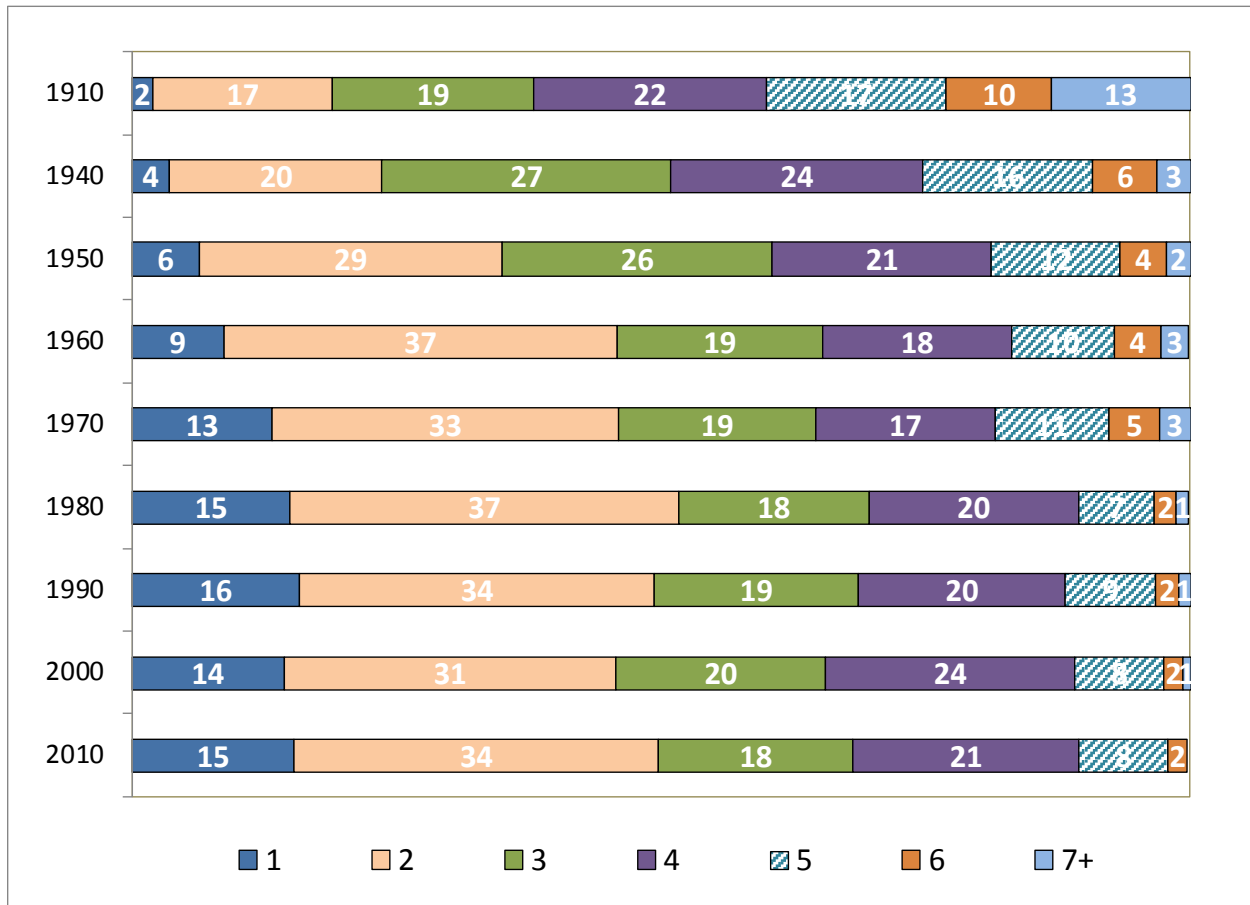


**Figure 3. Average Household Size for Piedmont: 1910 to 2010**



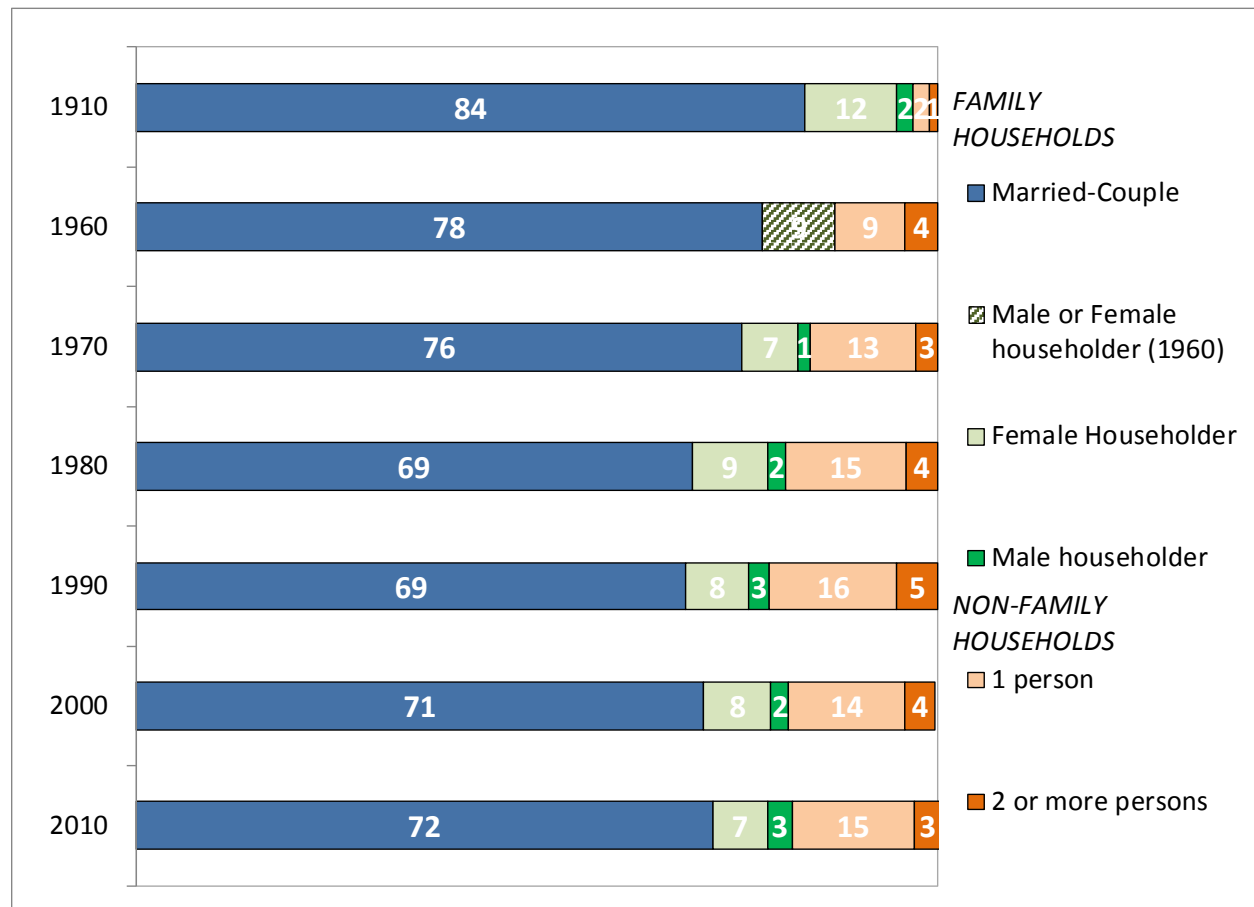
- 1 Average household size in Piedmont dropped quite steadily from 4.3 persons in 1910 to 3.1 persons in 1960
- 2 A large drop occurred between 1970 and 1980, from 3.1 to 2.8, reflecting a large drop in the population under 18, a result of the end of the post-World War II "baby-boom" in the mid-1960s.
- 3 Average household size has remained in a narrow range since 1980 and was 2.8 in 2010.
- 4 In general, trends in average household size in Piedmont have reflected national trends. The lower national average in 2010 (2.60) reflects a higher proportion of households that are not traditional single-family homes than is the case in Piedmont.

**Figure 4. Households by Number of Persons for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2010**  
(Percent distribution of households)



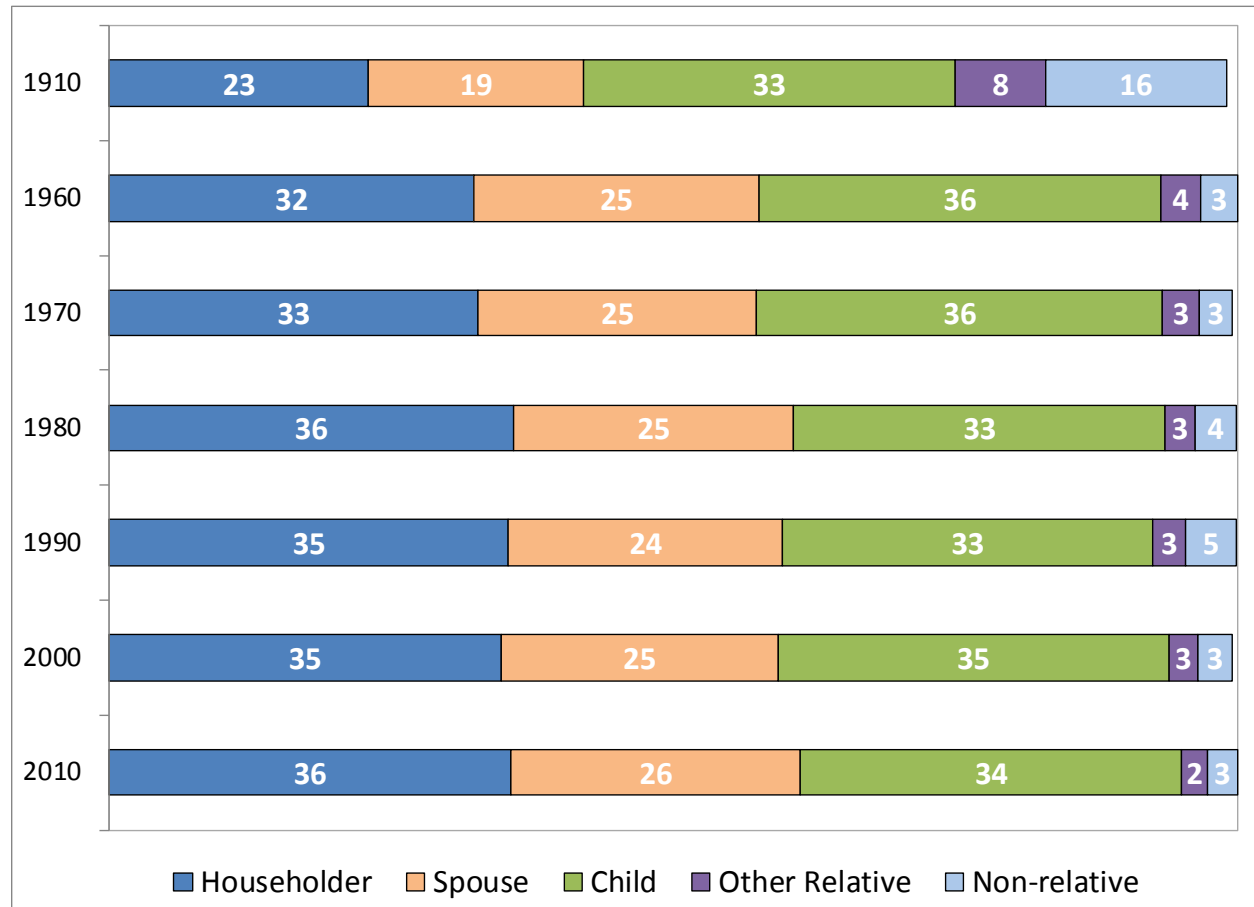
- 1 The distribution of households by size in Piedmont changed dramatically between 1910 and 2010, reflecting the decline in average household size from 4.3 persons to 2.8 persons.
- 2 In general, the proportions of households with one or two persons were much lower in 1910 than in 2010 while the proportions with 5 or more persons were much higher, with most of the change occurring between 1910 and 1980.
- 3 The proportion of households with just one person (i.e., living alone) was 2 percent in 1910 and 15 percent in 2010.
- 4 The proportion of households with seven or more persons was 13 percent in 1910 and less than 1 percent (0.5 percent) in 2010.

**Figure 5. Households by Type for Piedmont: 1910 and 1960 to 2010**  
(Percent distribution)



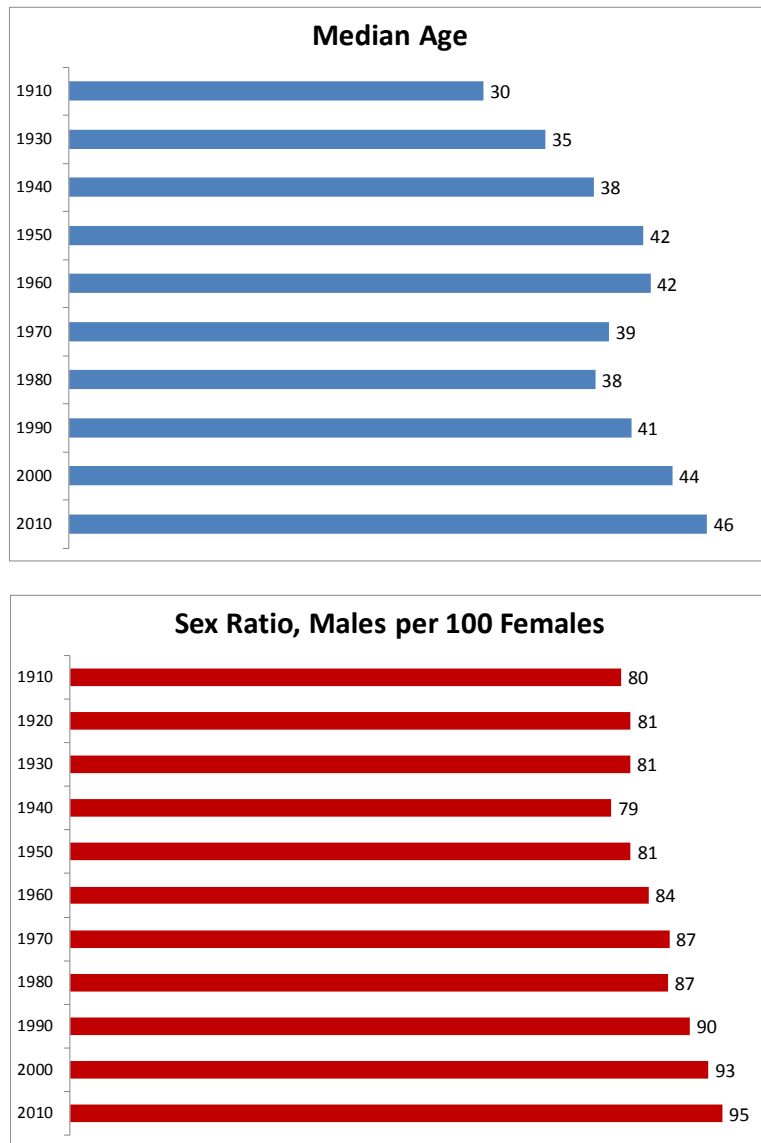
- 1 The Census Bureau classifies households into two major categories: family households (which have at least two persons, including at least one person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption); and nonfamily households (which thus include all one-persons households). Family households are divided into three categories: those maintained by a married-couple and those maintained by a male or female with no spouse present.
- 2 During the entire period from 1910 to 2010, married-couple households have represented the large majority of family households; and one-person households have represented the large majority of nonfamily households, especially in the last few decades.
- 3 In Piedmont, the proportion of households maintained by a married couple dropped from 84 percent in 1910 to 69 percent in 1980 and 1990 and then rose slowly to 72 percent in 2010.
- 4 The proportion of households that were family households maintained by a woman dropped from 12 percent in 1910 to 7 percent in 1970 and was 7 percent again in 2010.

**Figure 6. Relationship to Householder for Piedmont: 1910 and 1960 to 2010**  
(Percent distribution)



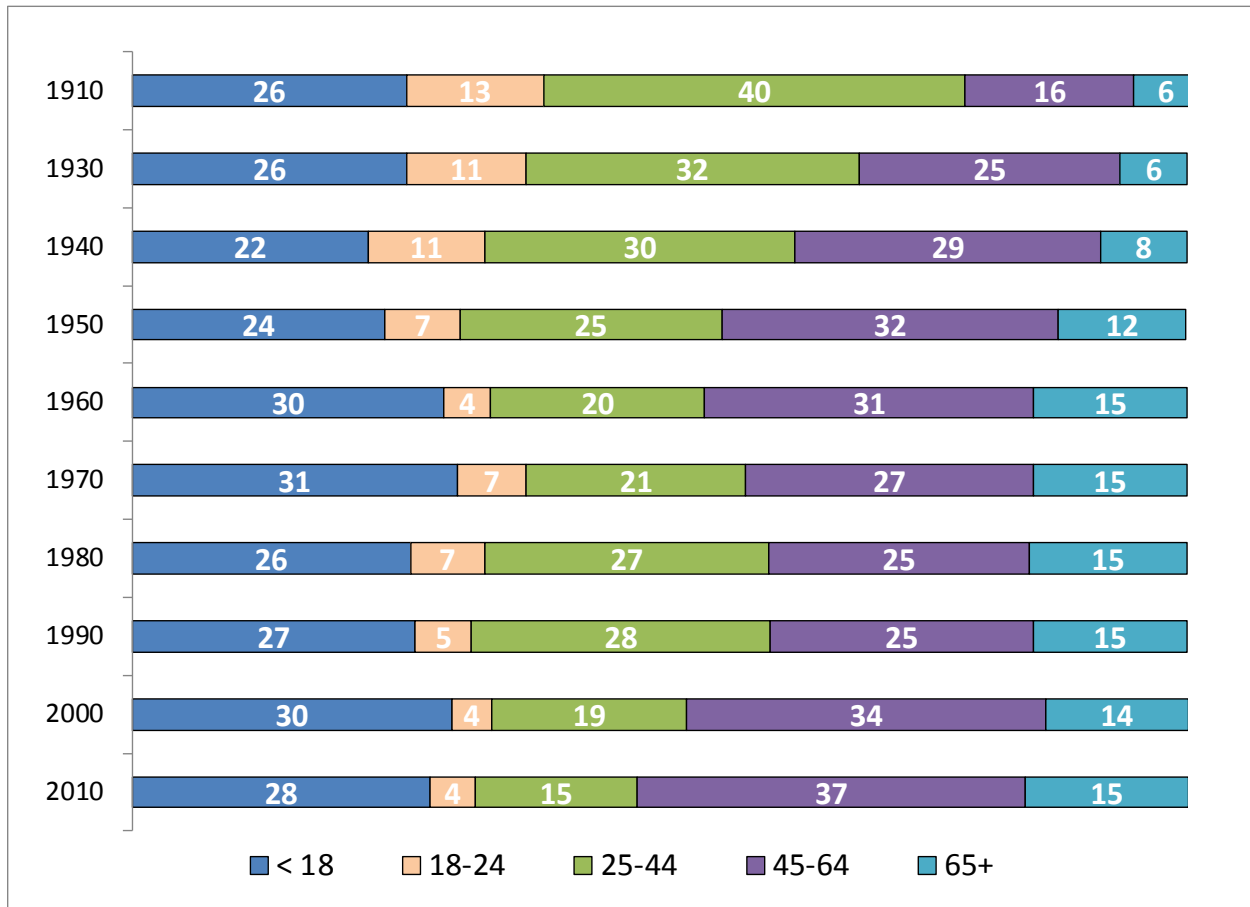
- 1 The Census Bureau classifies household members by their relationship to the householder. The most frequent relationship categories are spouse or child (of any age). Other relatives of householder include relationships such as parent, sibling, grandchild, in-law, and cousin. Non-relatives of householder include persons not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, such as lodger, boarder, or household employee.
- 2 In 1910 in Piedmont, 75 percent of household members were a householder or a spouse or child of a householder and 25 percent were other relatives or non-relatives of the householder.
- 3 By 1960, the corresponding proportions were very different (93 percent and 7 percent), reflecting primarily the decline in the frequency with which households included live-in household employees.
- 4 Between 1960 and 2010, there was much less change in the distribution of household members by relationship to householder.

**Figure 7. Median Age and Sex Ratio for Piedmont: 1910 to 2010**



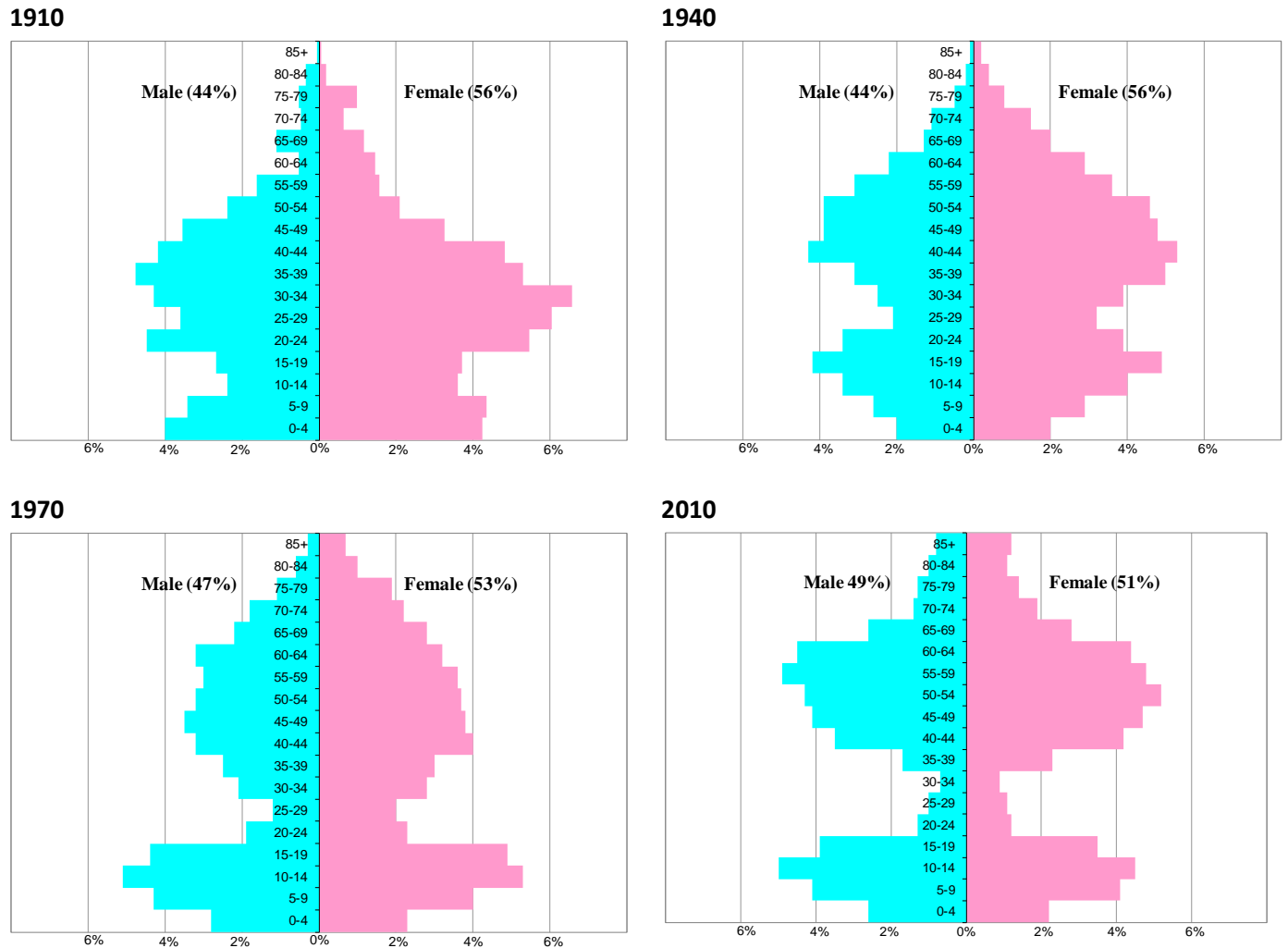
- 1 The median age (the age which divides the population in half) of Piedmont's population increased from 30 in 1910 to 42 in 1950 and 1960, then decreased to 38 in 1980, and then rose again to 46 in 2010. Data on median age are not available for Piedmont in 1920.
- 2 These trends are due partly to changes in the birth rate, reflecting, with some time lag, the decline in the birth rate through the 1930s, the post-World War II baby boom (1946-1964), and the subsequent return to a lower rate of childbearing.
- 3 The sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) was around 80 from 1910 to 1950 before rising to 95 in 2010. The extremely low sex ratio through 1950 was due primarily to the large number of live-in household employees, most of whom were female.

**Figure 8. Broad Age Groups for Piedmont: 1910 and 1930 to 2010**  
(Percent distribution)



- 1 The proportion of Piedmont's population under age 18 fluctuated between 22 percent in 1940 (following a period of low birth rates) and 31 percent in 1970 (following the post-World War II baby boom, and was 28 percent in 2010.
- 2 The proportion in the 18-24 age group dropped from 13 percent in 1910 to 11 percent in 1940. The much lower percentages in subsequent years reflect a change in census residence rules starting in 1950 to enumerate college students where they lived while in college rather than at their family homes as well as the high percentage of the 18-24 age group attending college in recent decades.
- 3 With some fluctuations, the 25-44 age group has declined and the 45-64 and 65+ age groups have increased over the 1910-2010 period as a proportion of the total population.

**Figure 9. Population Pyramids for Piedmont: 1910, 1940, 1970 and 2010**  
 (Percent distribution of the total population by age and sex)



- 1 Population pyramids show the distribution of the population by age and sex and facilitate a comparison of age-sex distributions at different dates.
- 2 In both 1910 and 1940, there were more females than males in the total population and in most five-year age groups; however, in 1940 a smaller proportion of the population was under age 10, reflecting the low birth rate during the Depression decade of the 1930s.
- 3 The population pyramid for 1970 reflects the effects of the Post World War II "baby boom" and the outmigration of young adults to live elsewhere, including attending college.
- 4 The small proportion of young adults in the population was even more extreme in 2010, and the population pyramid suggests little movement of families into Piedmont until parents were in their late 30s or older. Half the population was in their 40s, 50s, or 60s.

**Figure 10. Race and Hispanic Origin for Piedmont: 1910 to 2010**

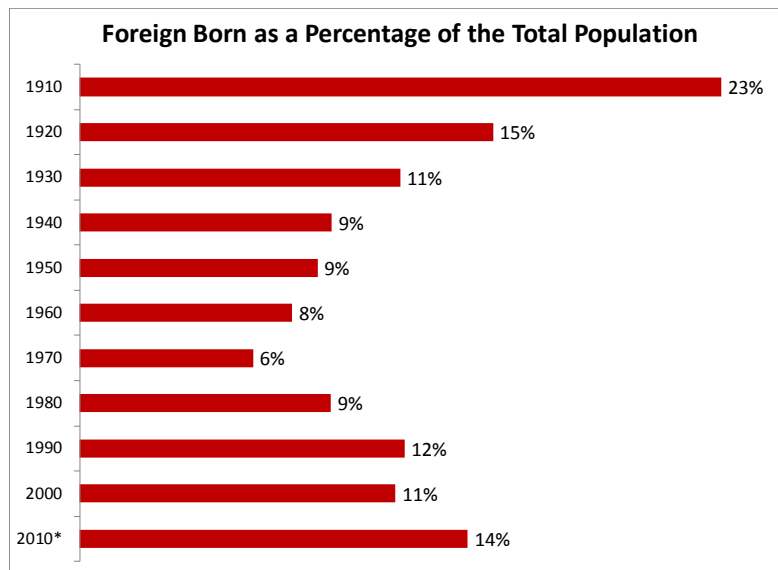
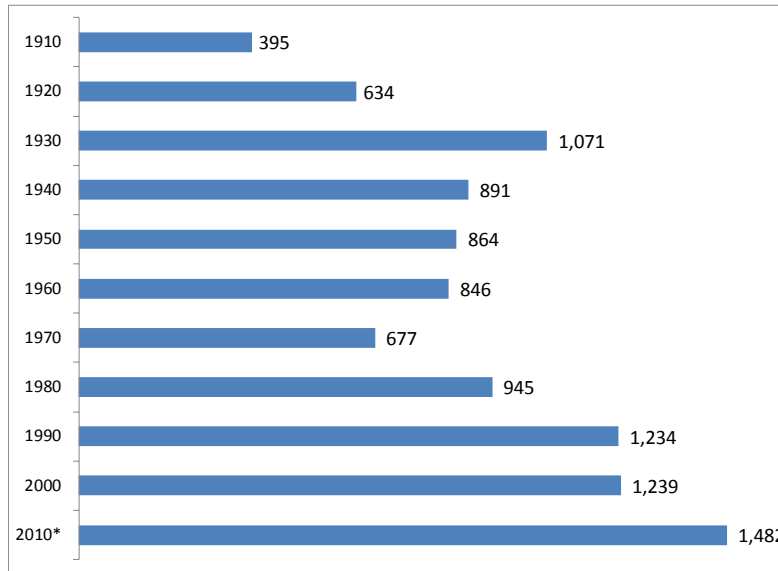
	Total Population	White		Asian and Pacific Islander		Black		Hispanic Origin (of any race)		Multiple Race (two or more)	
1910	1,719	1,668	97.0%	48	2.8%	3	0.2%	13	0.8%	NA	NA
1920	4,282	4,192	97.9%	77	1.8%	13	0.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA
1930	9,333	9,163	98.2%	130	1.4%	40	0.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA
1940	9,866	9,676	98.1%	132	1.3%	58	0.6%	NA	NA	NA	NA
1950	10,132	9,865	97.4%	105	1.0%	160	1.6%	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960	11,117	10,851	97.6%	146	1.3%	115	1.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970	10,917	10,518	96.3%	327	3.0%	67	0.6%	84	0.8%	NA	NA
		White, not Hispanic									
1970	10,917	10,437	95.6%	327	3.0%	67	0.6%	84	0.8%	NA	NA
1980	10,498	9,324	88.8%	669	6.4%	143	1.4%	312	3.0%	NA	NA
1990	10,602	8,796	83.0%	1,323	12.5%	147	1.4%	341	3.2%	NA	NA
2000	10,952	8,408	76.8%	1,758	16.1%	136	1.2%	325	3.0%	370	3.4%
2010	10,667	7,632	71.5%	1,952	18.3%	144	1.3%	421	3.9%	554	5.2%

\* NA Not Available

- 1 Data on the population by race and Hispanic origin reflect the classifications used for Federal statistical purposes and on census questionnaires. Hispanics may be of any race. Data are not shown separately for American Indian (never above 0.2 percent of the population) or for "Some other race" (never above 1.1 of the population and most of whom are Hispanic).
- 2 From 1910 to 1960, Whites constituted 97 percent or more of Piedmont's population. The White non-Hispanic population (now widely used to represent the "majority" population) dropped from 96 percent in 1970 to 72 percent in 2010. Thus the "minority" population increased from just 4 percent of the population in 1970 to 28 percent in 2010.
- 3 From 1970 to 2010, the proportion Asian and Pacific Islander increased from 3 percent to 18 percent, and the proportion Hispanic rose from 1 percent to 4 percent.
- 4 Starting with the 2000 census, persons could report more than one race on the census questionnaire. In 2010, 5 percent of persons reported being of two or more races. Data shown For White, Asian and Pacific Islander and Black for 2000 and 2010 are for race alone (i.e., excluding persons reporting two or more races).



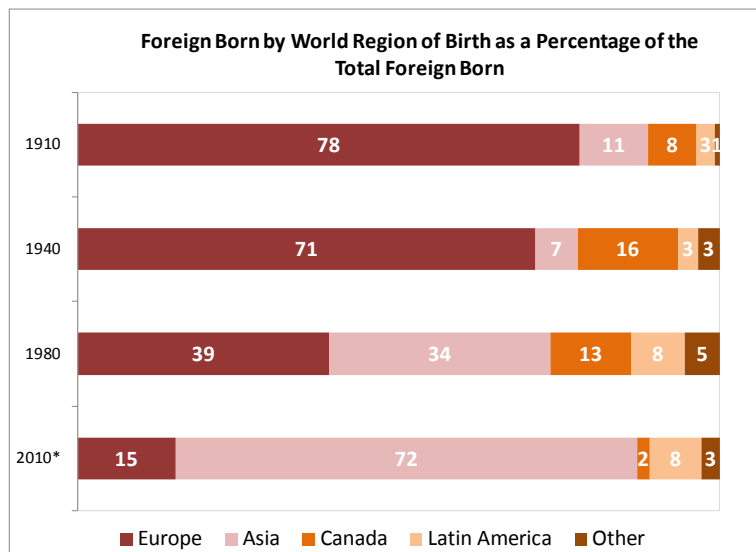
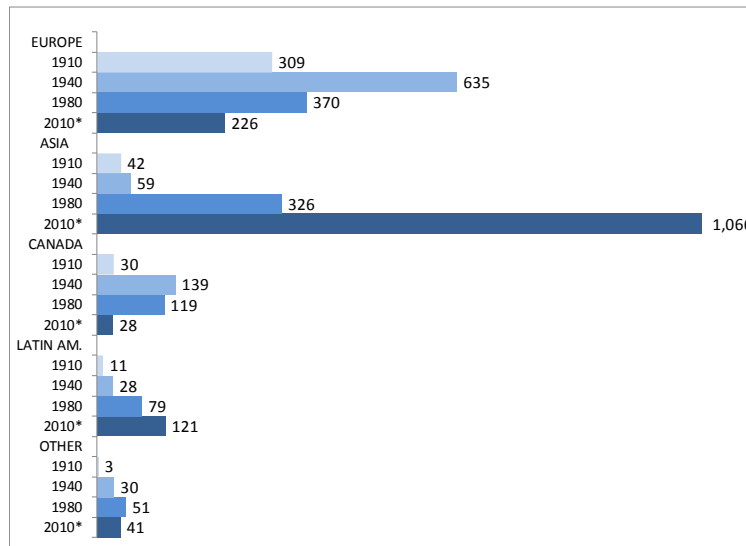
**Figure 11. Foreign-Born Population for Piedmont: 1910 to 2010**



\* Data for 2010 represent a 5-year average for 2008-2012

- 1 The Census Bureau defines native and foreign born based on American citizenship at birth, not just on country of birth. Thus the native population includes a small number of persons born in U.S. territories, like Puerto Rico, and born abroad with one or both American citizen parents.
- 2 The foreign-born population living in Piedmont increased from 395 in 1910 to 1,071 in 1930 before dropping to 677 in 1970. The number then increased to 1,482 in 2010.
- 3 The proportion foreign born of Piedmont's population dropped from 23 percent in 1910 to 6 percent in 1970 and then increased to 14 percent in 2010. In general, the percentages have been higher than for the nation as a whole, but the pattern has been similar.

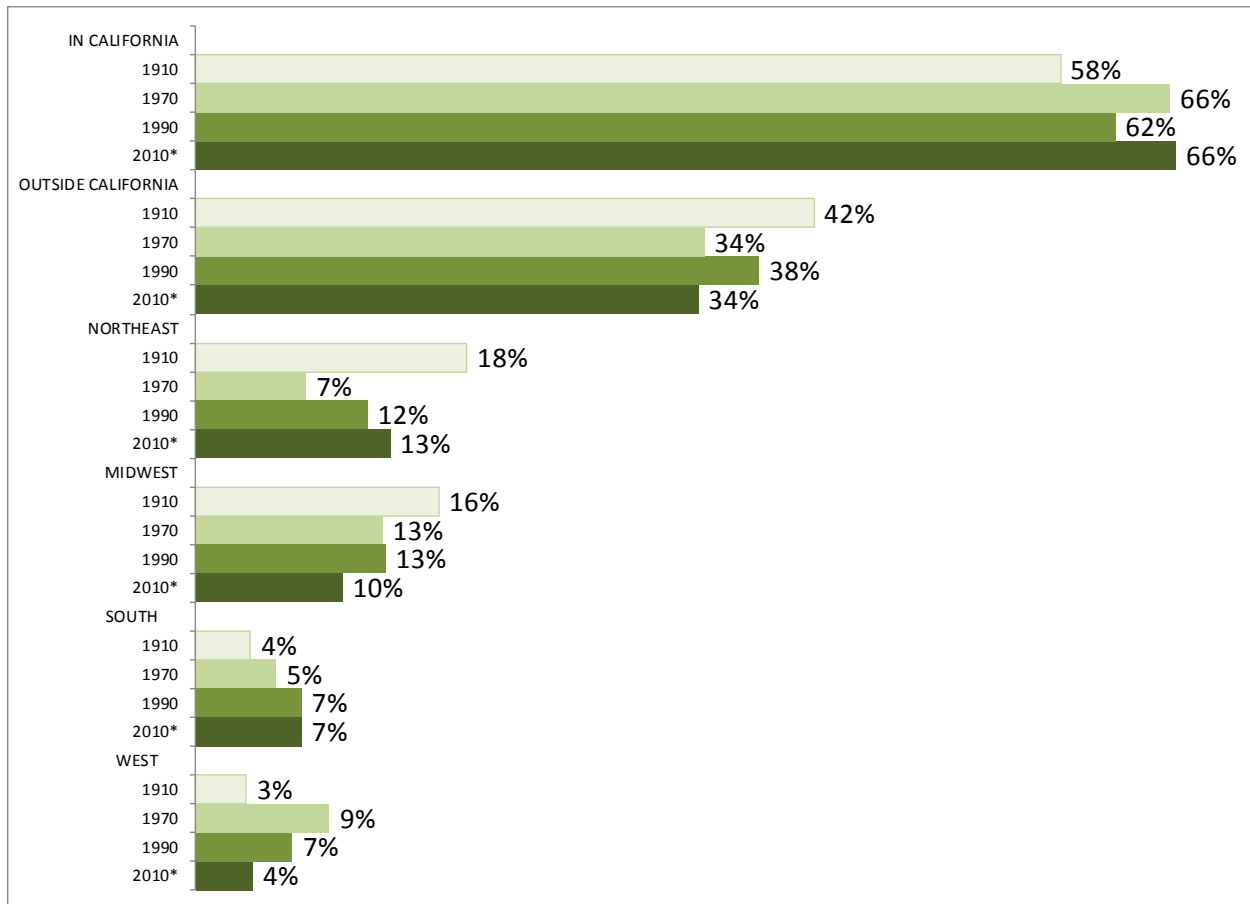
**Figure 12. Foreign-Born Population by World Region of Birth for Piedmont: 1910, 1940, 1980, and 2010**



\* Data for 2010 represent a 5-year average for 2008-2012

- 1 In 1910, most of Piedmont's foreign-born population was from Europe (309 of 395, 78 percent), and again in 1940 (635 of 891, 71 percent). By 2010, most of the foreign-born population was from Asia (1,066 of 1,482, 72 percent).
- 2 In 1910, the leading countries of birth of the foreign-born population were Great Britain (75), Germany (45), Sweden (39), and Ireland (37). In 1940, they were the United Kingdom, which included Northern Ireland (184), Canada (139), Germany (96), and Sweden (62).
- 3 In 2010, Asian countries were the leading countries of birth of the foreign-born population. The leading country was China with 327, and including Taiwan and Hong Kong, 492. The next largest countries of origin were Japan (139), Korea (116), and India (115), although the differences in these three estimates are not statistically significant due to high sampling error.

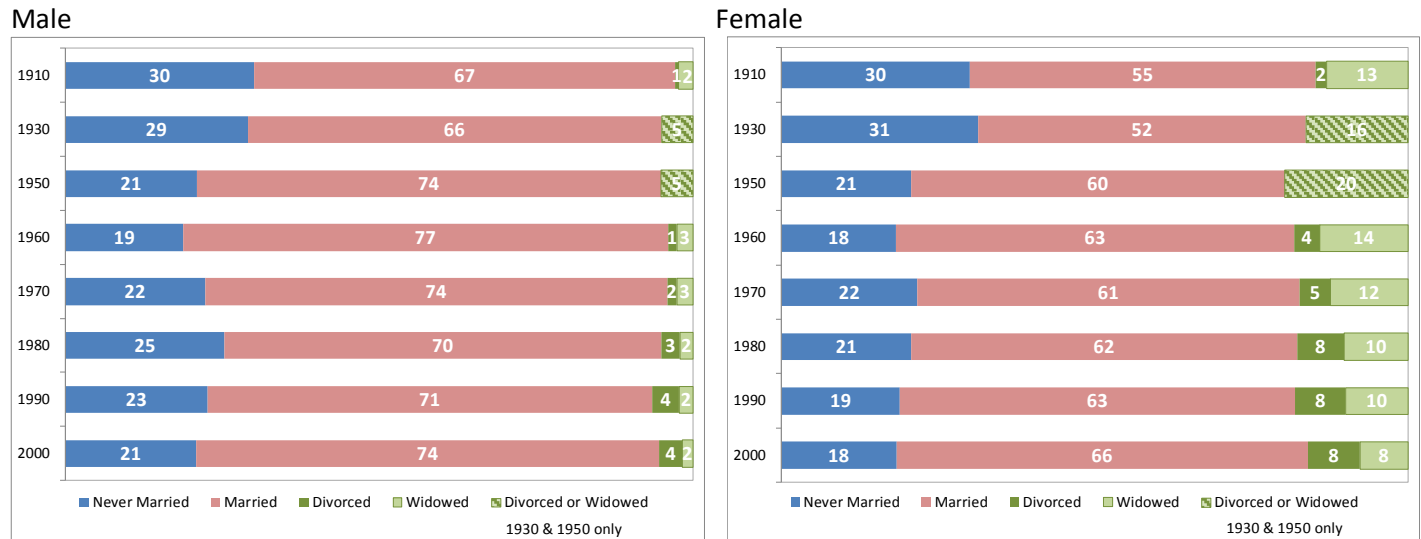
**Figure 13. Population Born in the United States by Region of Birth for Piedmont: 1910, 1970, 1990, and 2010**



\* Data for 2010 represent a 5-year average for 2008-2012

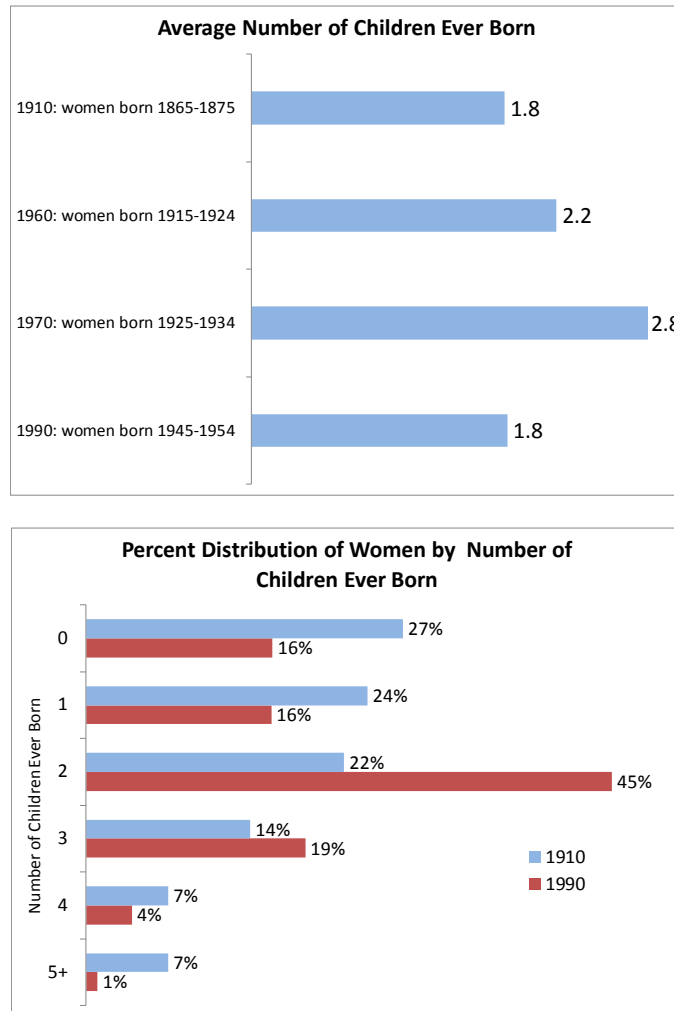
- 1 The proportion of Piedmont's U.S.-born population that was born in California has not changed dramatically during the past century. It was 58 percent in 1910, 66 percent in 1970, 62 percent in 1990, and 66 percent in 2010.
- 2 There have been different trends in the percentages from the various regions. The proportion from the Northeast dropped from 18 percent in 1910 to 7 percent in 1970. From other western states, the proportion increased from 3 percent (when the West's population was very small) to 9 percent in 1970.
- 3 In 1910, 35 percent of the U.S. born living in Piedmont were from the Northeast or Midwest compared with only 7 percent from the South and West. In 2010, the corresponding figures were 23 percent and 11 percent.

**Figure 14. Marital Status for Piedmont: 1910, 1930, and 1950 to 2000**  
(Percent of persons 15 years and over)



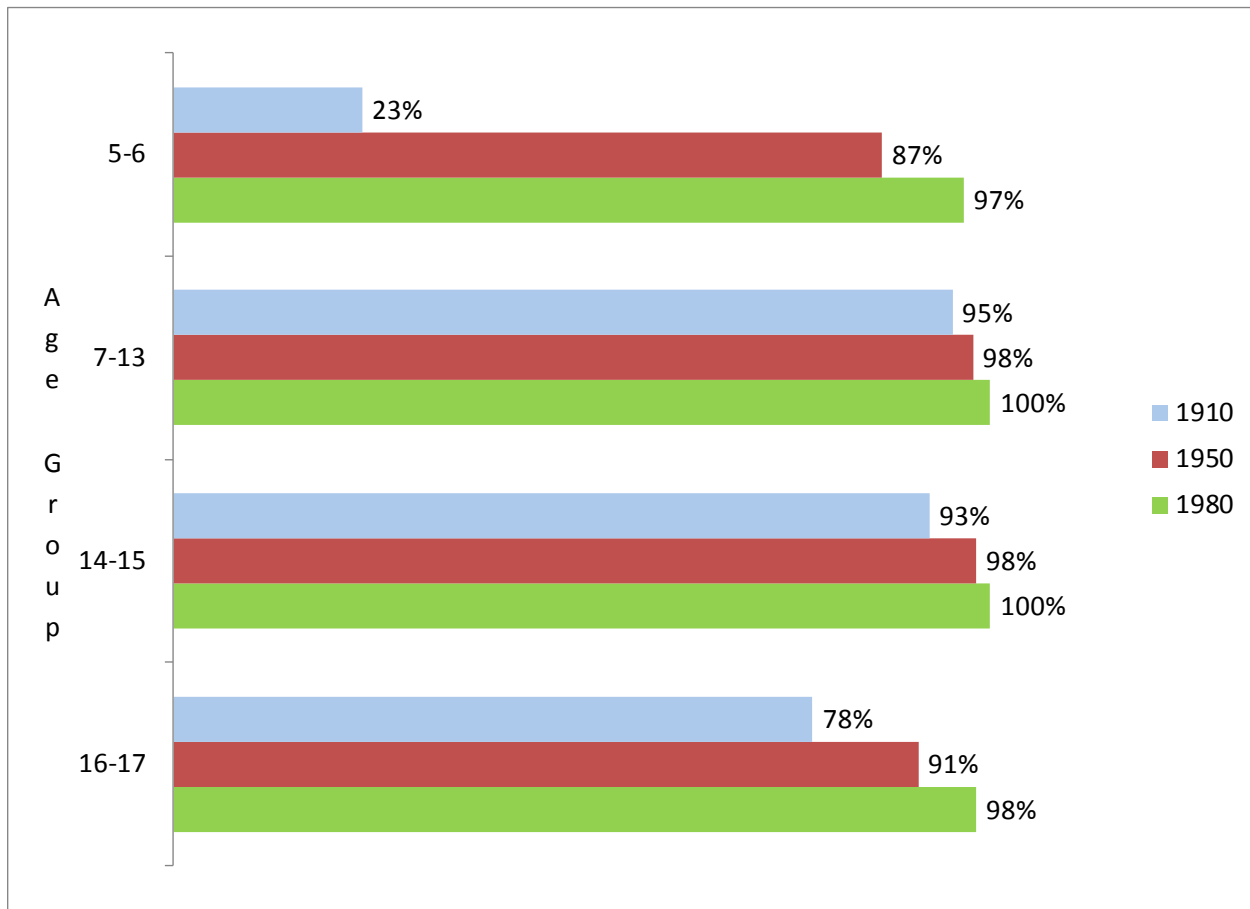
- 1 Among the population 15 years and over in Piedmont, the proportions never married for both males and females were highest in 1910 and 1930, when the proportion of live-in household employees was quite high.
- 2 Since 1950, the proportions currently married among both males and females have fluctuated in narrow ranges: from 70 percent to 75 percent for males, and from 60 percent to 66 percent for females.
- 3 The proportions divorced appear to have peaked in 1990 and 2000 for males (about 4 percent) and in 1980 to 2000 for females (about 8 percent). The proportions widowed have declined from their peak levels for both males and females, due probably to both increasing average life expectancy and to a narrowing of mortality differentials between males and females in recent decades.
- 4 Data are not shown for 2010. The data seem highly inconsistent with data for 2000, due perhaps to high sampling error given the small sample size on which the estimates are based.

**Figure 15. Lifetime Childbearing for Piedmont: 1910, 1960, 1970, and 1990**  
 (For ever-married women ages 35 to 44)



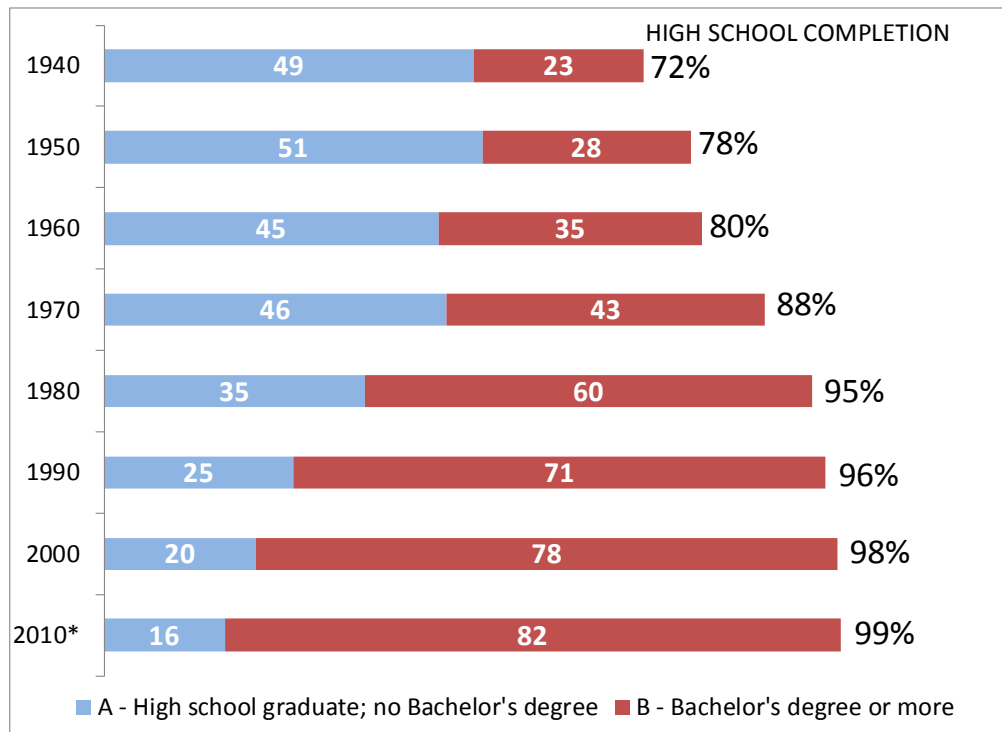
- 1 A question on children ever born was not included in the 2000 census or in the 2010 American Community Survey; so the most recent data shown here are for 1990.
- 2 The average number of children ever born to ever-married women ages 35 to 44 in Piedmont was 1.8 in 1910 (for women born 1865-1875), peaked at 2.8 in 1970 (for women born 1925-1935), and then dropped to 1.8 in 1990 (for women born 1945-1955).
- 3 The low level of lifetime fertility in 1910 reflects the low rate of childbearing among women in California in that era; the high level in 1970 reflects the relatively high level of fertility during the post-World War II baby boom (1946-1964).
- 4 Although the average level of lifetime fertility was 1.8 in both 1910 and 1990, the distributions of women by number of children ever born differed sharply. The distribution in 1990 was much more concentrated, with 45 percent of women having given birth to two children.

**Figure 16. School Enrollment for Piedmont: 1910, 1950 and 1980**



- 1 In 1910, over 90 percent of children in the 7-13 and 14-15 age groups in Piedmont attended school. Among children 5-6, the figure was just 23 percent, and among children 16-17, the figure was 78 percent.
- 2 By 1950, the school enrollment rate for the 5-6 age group had increased dramatically to 87 percent, and the rate for the 16-17 age group had risen to 91 percent. By 1980, the enrollment rates for the 7-13 and 14-15 age groups were reported at 100 percent. Rates for the 5-6 and the 16-17 age groups were 97 percent and 98 percent, respectively.
- 3 Enrollment rates are not shown beyond 1980 for two reasons. First, by 1980 nearly all children in the 5 to 17 age span were enrolled. Second, the age groups for which enrollment rates were shown changed after 1980 from those shown during the several preceding decades when the major increases in school enrollment rates occurred.
- 4 Since 1990, about 10 percent of Piedmont students in grades 1-12 have been enrolled in private school.

**Figure 17. High School and College Completion Rate for Piedmont: 1940 to 2010**  
(Percent of persons 25 years and over)

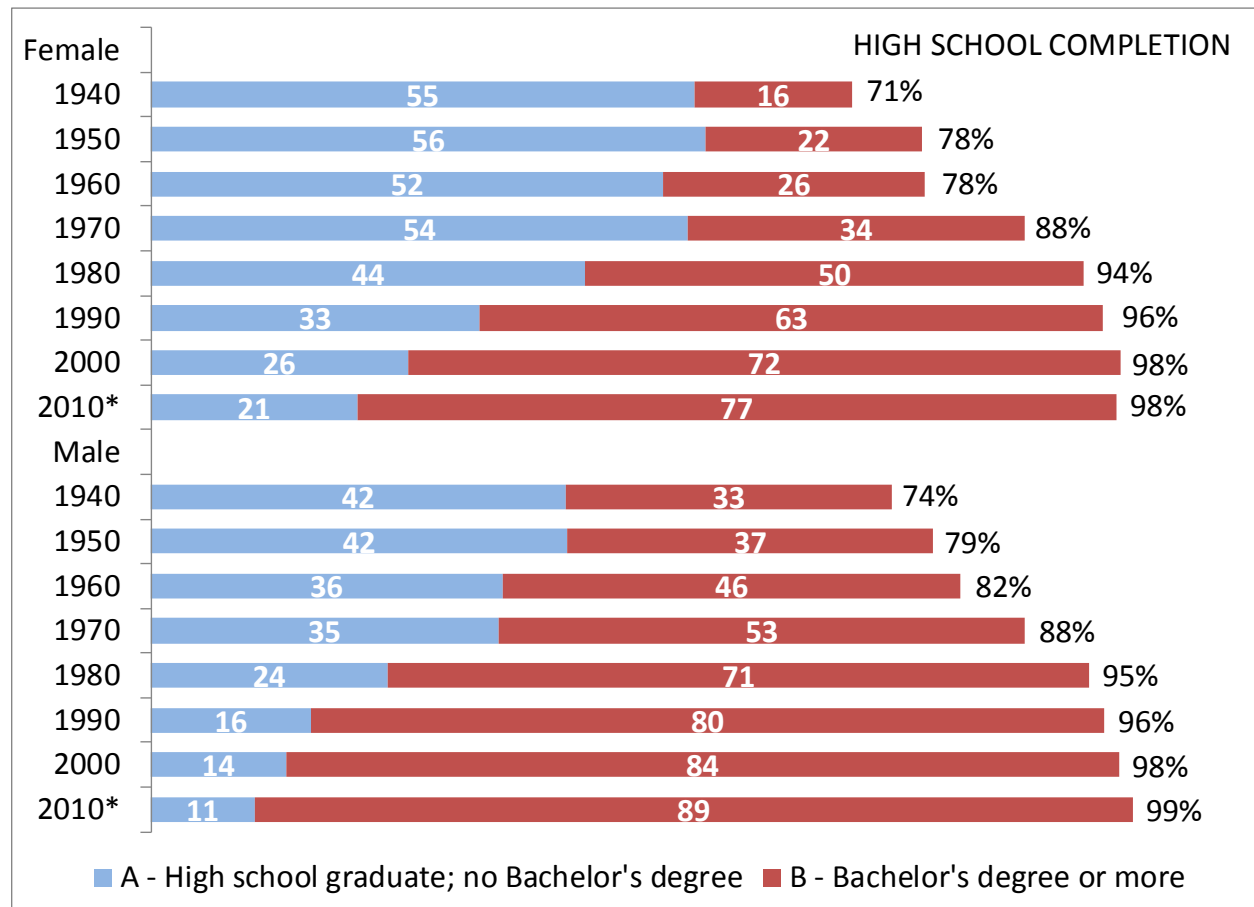


\* Data for 2010 represent a 5-year average for 2008-2012

1940-80		1990-2010*
Completed 4 years of high school, but not 4 years of college	A	Earned a high school diploma, but not a Bachelor's degree
Completed 4 or more years of college	B	Earned a Bachelor's or a graduate degree

- 1 A question on educational attainment was first asked in the census in 1940. Previously, the census had included a question on literacy (ability to both read and write). By 1930, when the illiteracy rate for persons ages 10 and over in Piedmont was only 0.2 percent, the question had little value.
- 2 Information on educational attainment collected in the 1940-1980 period was in number of years of school completed. Starting in 1990, the question asked about graduation, including high school diploma and college degree. Although not exactly comparable, it is assumed here for comparative purposes that 4 years of high school and 4 years of college represent graduation.
- 3 Figure 17 displays high school and college completion rates. For example, among persons age 25 and over in 1940, 72 percent completed high school and 23 percent completed four years of college. Thus, by subtraction, 49 percent completed high school but did not complete college.
- 4 Among persons ages 25 and over in Piedmont, the proportion who had completed high school rose from 72 percent in 1940 to 99 percent in 2010. The proportion who had completed college rose from 23 percent to 82 percent, with about half of the increase occurring in the 1970-1990 period when the proportion increased from 43 percent to 71 percent.

**Figure 18. High School and College Completion Rate by Sex for Piedmont: 1940 to 2010**  
(Percent of persons 25 years and over)



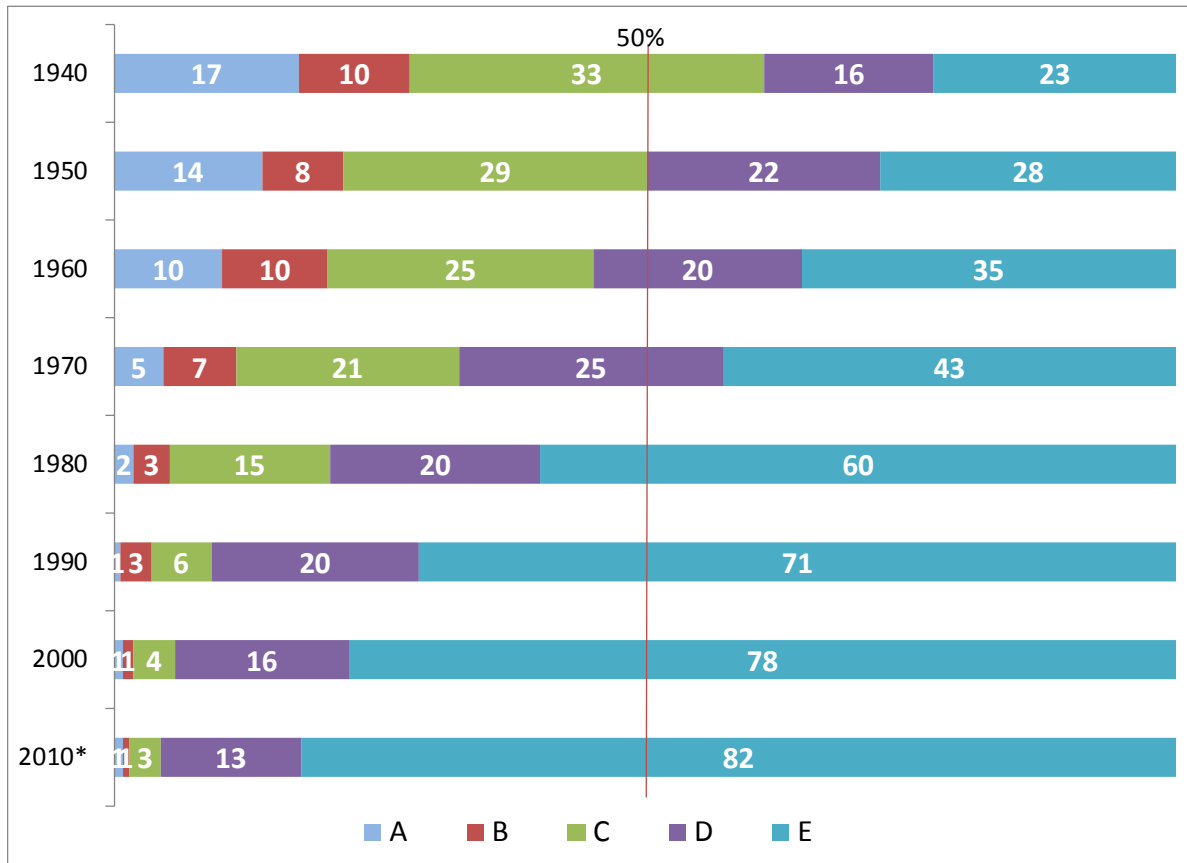
\* Data for 2010 represent a 5-year average for 2008-2012

1940-80		1990-2010*
Completed 4 years of high school, but not 4 years of college	A	Earned a high school diploma, but not a Bachelor's degree
Completed 4 or more years of college	B	Earned a Bachelor's or a graduate degree

- 1 The levels and trends in high school completion among males and females ages 25 and over in Piedmont were similar over the 1940 to 2010 period. The proportion increased from 74 percent to 99 percent for males and from 71 percent to 98 percent for females.
- 2 In 1940, the proportion of persons with a college education was about twice as high for males as for females, 33 percent compared with 16 percent. As recently as 1980, the differential was about 20 percentage points, 71 percent for males compared with 50 percent for females. By 2010, the differential had narrowed to 12 percentage points, 89 percent for males and 77 percent for females.



**Figure 19. Detailed Educational Attainment for Piedmont: 1940 to 2010**  
 (Percent distribution of persons 25 years and over; highest level of educational attainment)

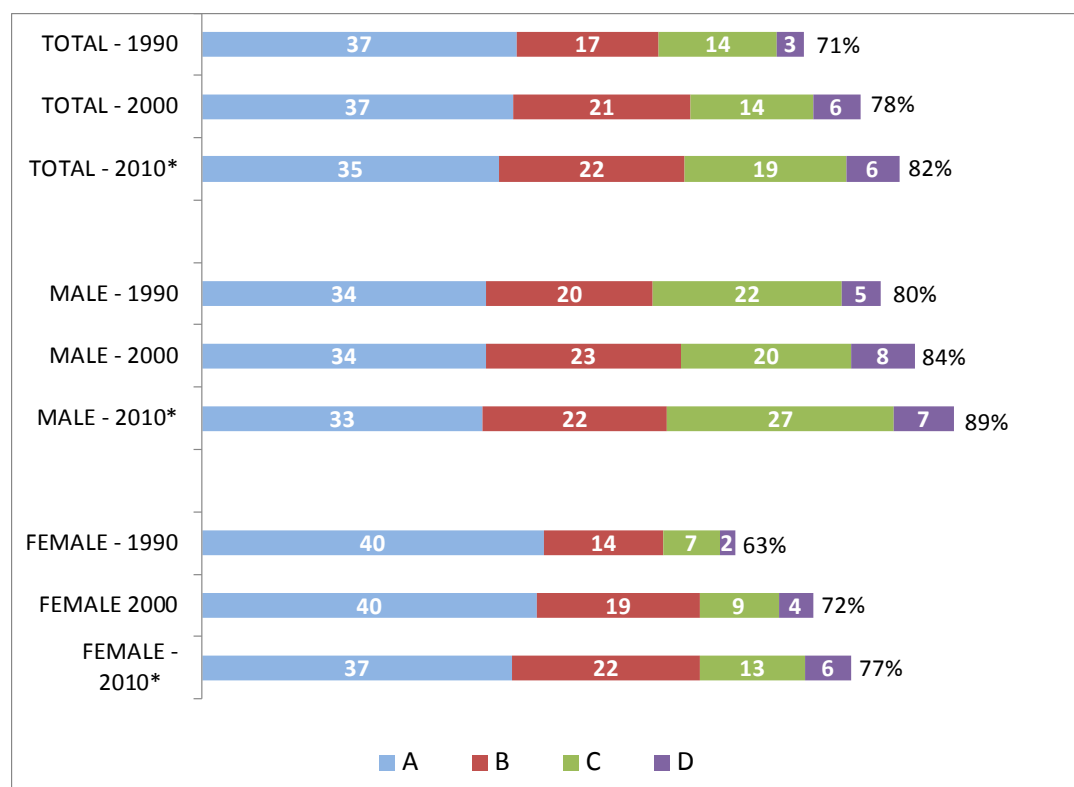


\* Data for 2010 represent a 5-year average for 2008-2012

1940 to 1980		1990 to 2010*
less than 9 years	A	less than 9 years
9 to 11 years	B	9 to 12 years; no high school diploma
12 years	C	high school diploma
College, 1 to 3 years	D	some college, no degree; or associate degree
College, 4 or more years	E	Bachelor's degree or higher

- 1 This figure shows educational attainment in more detailed categories than the two previous figures, and shows detail below the level of high school completion.
- 2 Among persons ages 25 and over in Piedmont, the proportion with less than 9 years of school completed (i.e., no more than an elementary school education) dropped from 17 percent in 1940 to 1 percent in 2010. The proportion with some high school (less than four years) declined from 10 percent to 1 percent.
- 3 The proportion whose highest level of education was completing high school dropped from 33 percent in 1940, when it was the largest category, to just 3 percent in 2010, by which time the large majority of persons continued their formal education beyond high school.

**Figure 20. Educational Attainment by Sex at the Bachelor's and Graduate Levels for Piedmont: 1990 to 2010** (Percent distribution of persons 25 years and over; highest level of educational attainment)



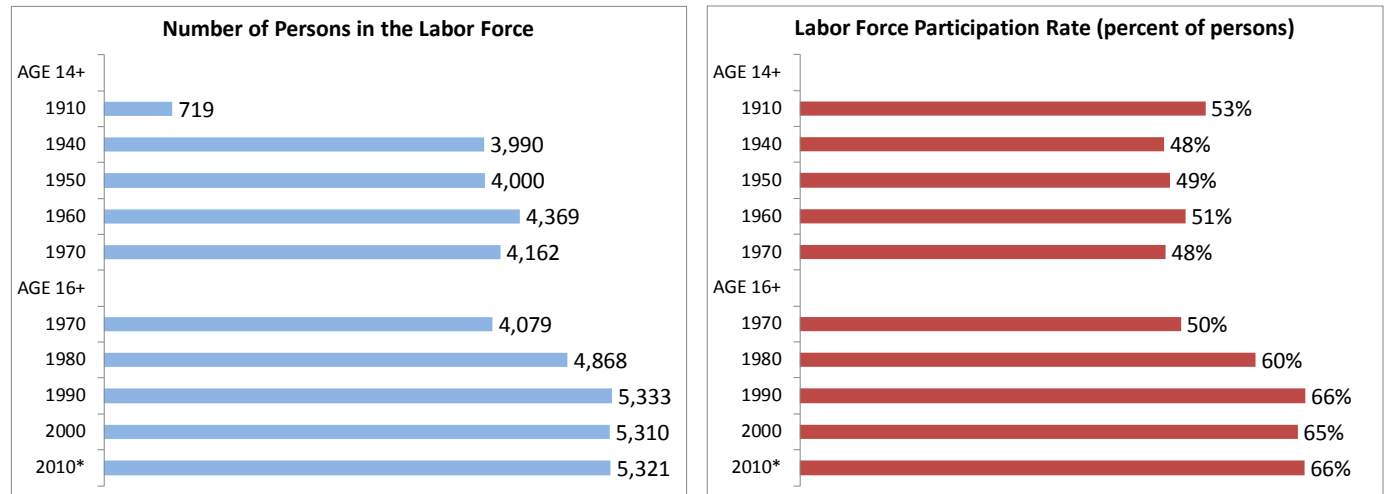
\* Data for 2010 represent a 5-year average for 2008-2012

A	Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, AB, BS)
B	Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MBA)
C	Professional school degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, JD)
D	Doctorate Degree (for example: PhD, EdD)

- 1 Starting in 1990, the census collected information on educational attainment distinguishing among various graduate degrees, including masters, professional, and doctorate.
- 2 From 1990 to 2010, when the proportion of Piedmont residents ages 25 and over with a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 71 percent to 82 percent, the entire increase is attributable to increases in graduate-level education: from 17 percent to 22 with a master's degree, from 14 percent to 19 percent with a professional degree, and from 3 percent to 6 percent with a doctorate.
- 3 In 1990, the 80 percent of males who had a bachelor's or higher included 47 percent with a graduate degree. For females, the corresponding proportions were 63 percent and 23 percent.
- 4 By 2010, the 89 percent of males with a bachelor's degree or higher included 56 percent with a graduate degree. For females, the corresponding proportions were 77 percent and 40 percent.

**Figure 21. Labor Force Status for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2010**

(Labor force participation is based on persons age 14+ for 1910-1970 and on persons 16+ for 1970-2010)

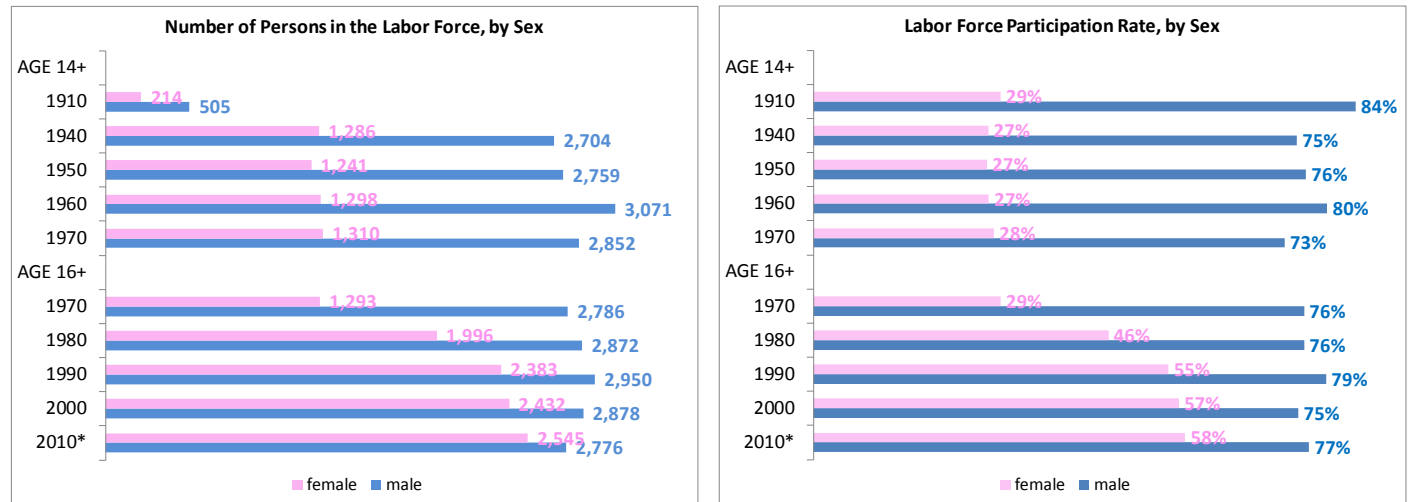


\* Data for 2010 represent a 5-year average for 2008-2012

- 1 The current labor force concept was developed during the Depression decade of the 1930s and was first used in the census in 1940. The labor force pertains to a specific reference week and includes persons who were employed and persons who were unemployed but actively seeking work. Data on labor force for 1910 thus are generally, but not totally, comparable to data for 1940 forward.
- 2 The number of persons living in Piedmont who were in the labor force increased from 719 in 1910 to about 4,000 in 1940 and 4,900 in 1980. From 1990 to 2010, the number of persons in the labor force was steady at about 5,300.
- 3 The labor force participation rate among persons ages 14 and over was about 53 percent in 1910. This relatively high rate for that time was due partly to the high proportion of live-in household employees in Piedmont's population.
- 4 The labor force participation rate was in the 48 percent to 51 percent range from 1940 to 1970 for persons ages 14 and over. The participation rate for persons ages 16 and over rose rapidly from 50 percent in 1970 to 60 percent in 1980 and then to 66 percent in 1990. Since 1990, the rate has remained steady at about 66 percent.

**Figure 22. Labor Force Status by Sex for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2010**

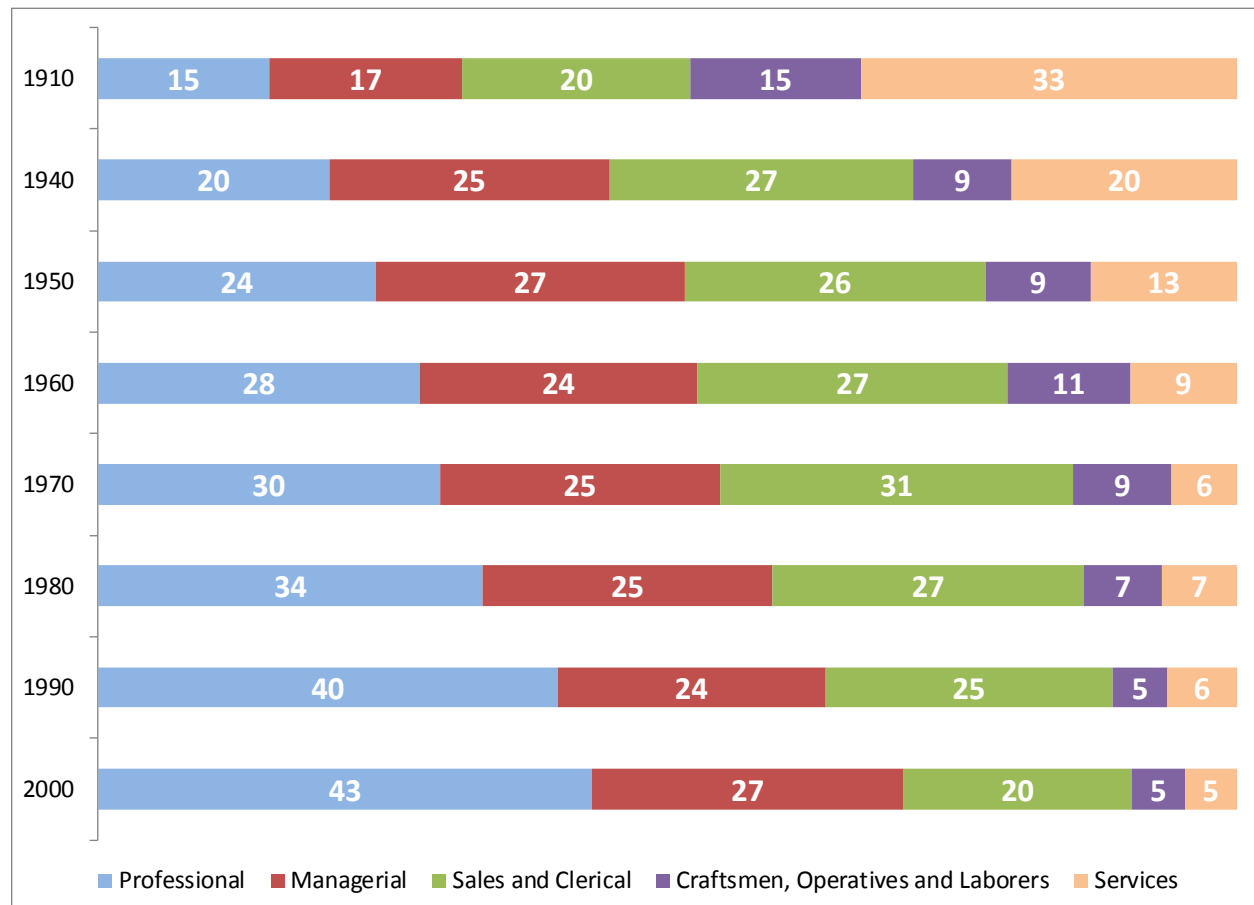
(Labor force participation is based on persons age 14+ for 1910-1970 and on persons 16+ for 1970-2010)



\* Data for 2010 represent a 5-year average for 2008-2012

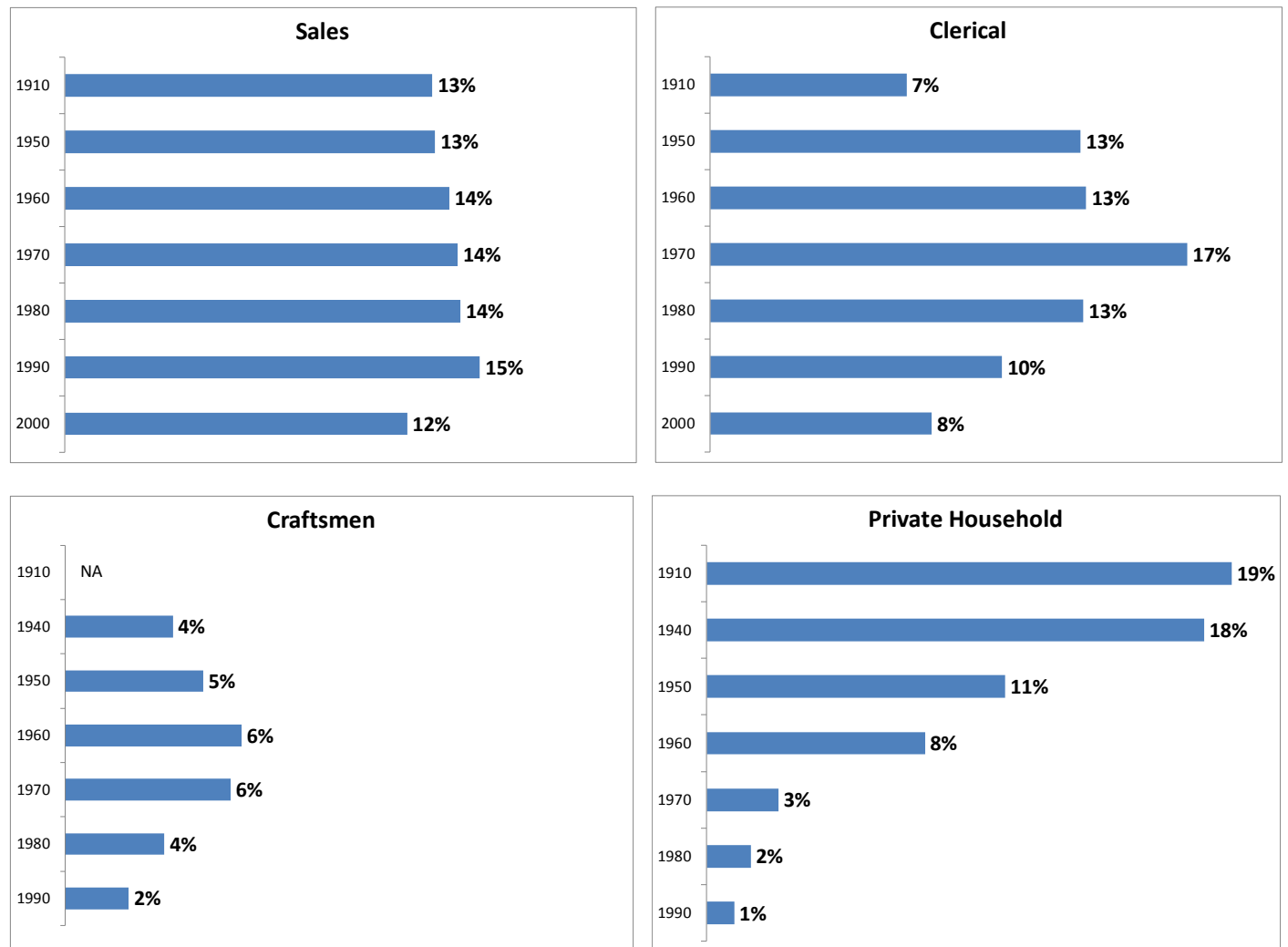
- 1 In 1910, persons in the labor force living in Piedmont included 505 males and 214 females. In 1970, there were still more than twice as many males as females in the labor force: about 2,800 males versus about 1,300 females.
- 2 For persons ages 16 years and over, the number of males in the labor force was about 2,800 in both 1970 and 2010. For females, the number in the labor force roughly doubled, from 1,300 to 2,500 during the same time period.
- 3 The labor force participation rate for males in 1910, when few were of retirement age and retirement among the elderly was less common than it is now, was 84 percent, and the rate for females was 29 percent.
- 4 The participation rate for males was in the 73-percent to 80-percent range from 1940 to 2010. For females the rate was in the 27-percent to 29-percent range from 1910 to 1970. From 1970 to 2010 (using data for ages 16 and over), the labor force participation rate for females rose dramatically, from 29 percent in 1970 to 46 percent in 1980, and then to 58 percent in 2010.

**Figure 23. Major Occupational Groups for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2000**  
 (Percent distribution of employed civilians ages 14+ for 1910-1970 and 16+ for 1980-2010)



- 1 The major occupational groups shown here correspond most closely to those used with census data from 1940 to 1990, and with some exceptions for 2000. Data for 1910 have been classified into these major occupational groups. Data for 2010 are shown separately in Figure 27 due to major changes in the classification of occupation in 2010.
- 2 The proportion of employed persons in Piedmont in professional occupations increased quite steadily from 15 percent in 1910 to 43 percent in 2000. The proportion in managerial occupations rose from 17 percent in 1910 to 25 percent in 1940 and then changed little between 1940 and 2000.
- 3 The proportion in sales and clerical occupations rose from 20 percent in 1910 to 31 percent in 1970 before declining to 20 percent in 2000. The proportion in the craftsmen, operatives, and laborers category dropped from 15 percent in 1910 to 5 percent in 2000, while the proportion in services dropped more dramatically during the same period, from 33 percent to 5 percent.

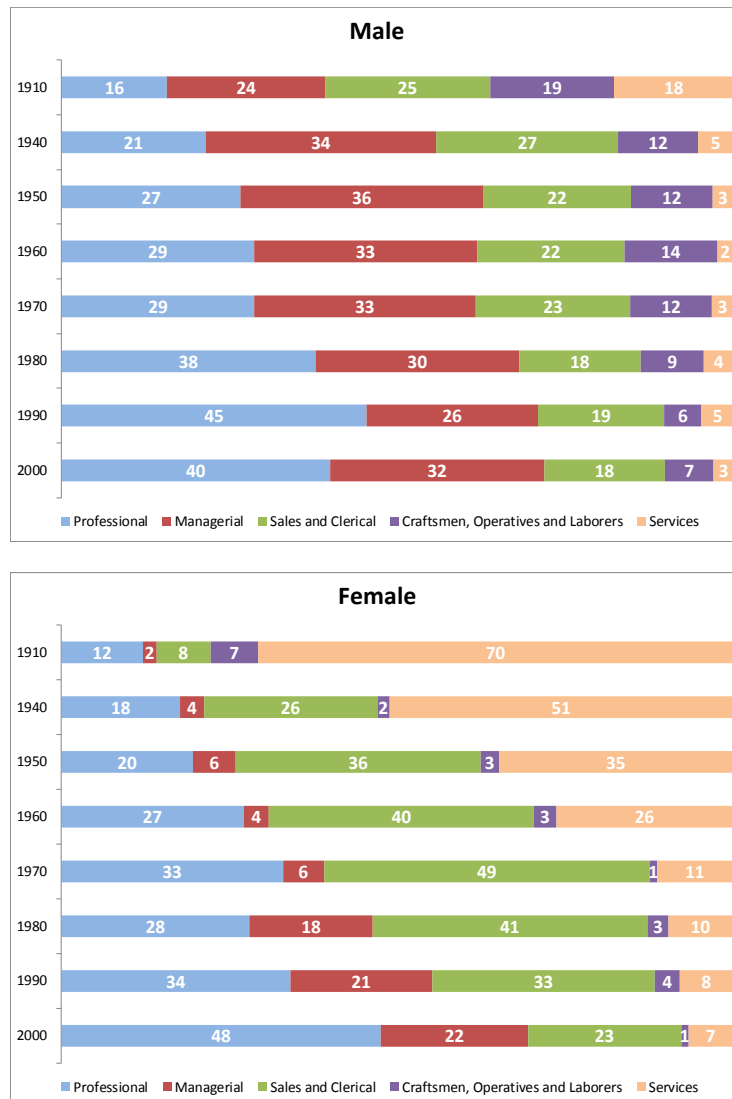
**Figure 24. Selected Detailed Occupational Groups for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2000**  
 (Percent of employed civilians, ages 14+ for 1910-1970 and 16+ for 1980-2000)



\*NA Not Available

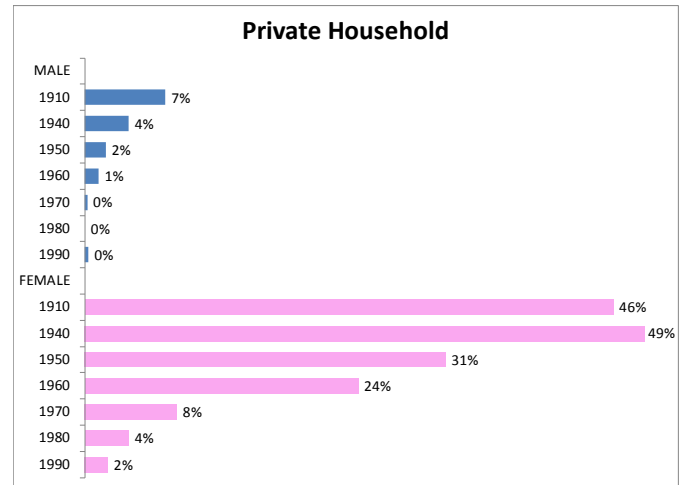
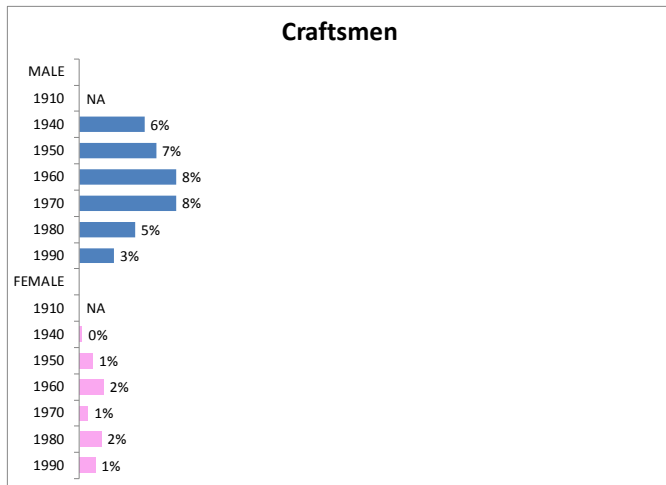
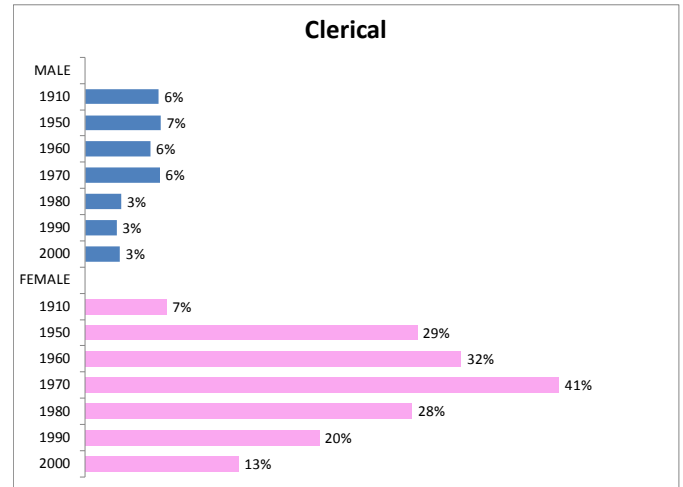
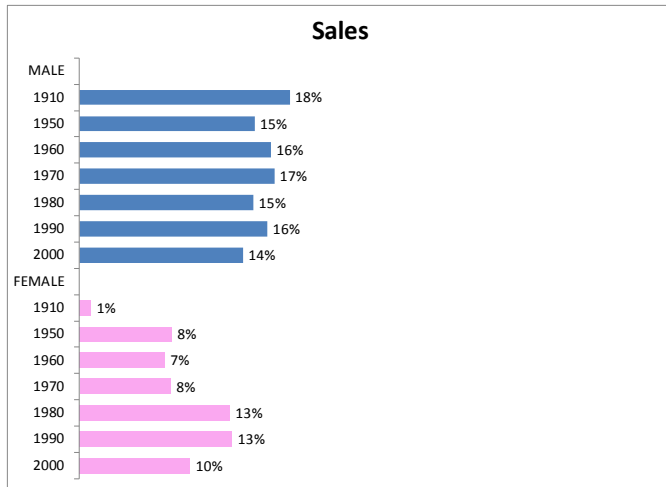
- 1 Due to differences in the classification of occupation between 1910 and 1940, comparisons of data on detailed occupational categories are limited. In particular, comparable data for 1910 are not available for craftsmen, and data on private household occupations may understate the percentages for 1910 in comparison to 1940. Data on sales and clerical occupations are not available for 1940.
- 2 The proportion of employed persons in Piedmont in sales occupations changed little between 1910 and 2000, fluctuating in the 12 percent to 15 percent range. In contrast, the proportion in clerical (office) occupations rose from 7 percent in 1910 to 17 percent in 1970 and then declined to 8 percent in 2000.
- 3 The proportion classified as craftsmen rose from 4 percent in 1940 to 6 percent in 1960 and 1970 before declining to 2 percent in 1990. The proportion classified as private household workers (excluding live-in employees classified by occupation in other categories, such as gardener) was 19 percent in 1910. The proportion then dropped sharply to 3 percent in 1970 and just 1 percent in 1990.

**Figure 25. Major Occupational Groups by Sex for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2000**  
 (Percent distribution of employed civilians, ages 14+ for 1910-1970 and 16+ for 1980-2000)



- 1 The proportion of employed persons in Piedmont in professional occupations increased sharply between 1910 and 2000 for both males and females, but the increase was greater for females (12 percent to 48 percent) than for males (16 percent to 40 percent).
- 2 For managerial occupations, the proportion for males has ranged between 23 percent and 36 percent, while the proportion for females rose from just 2 percent in 1910 to 22 percent in 2000.
- 3 There have been major differences between males and females in other major occupational categories, both in proportions in these categories and trends over the 1910 to 2000 period. The largest change was in the proportion of employed females in the services category, which declined from 70 percent in 1910 to 7 percent in 2000.

**Figure 26. Selected Detailed Occupational Groups by Sex for Piedmont: 1910 and 1940 to 2000**  
(Percent of employed civilians, ages 14+ for 1910-1970 and 16+ for 1980-2000)

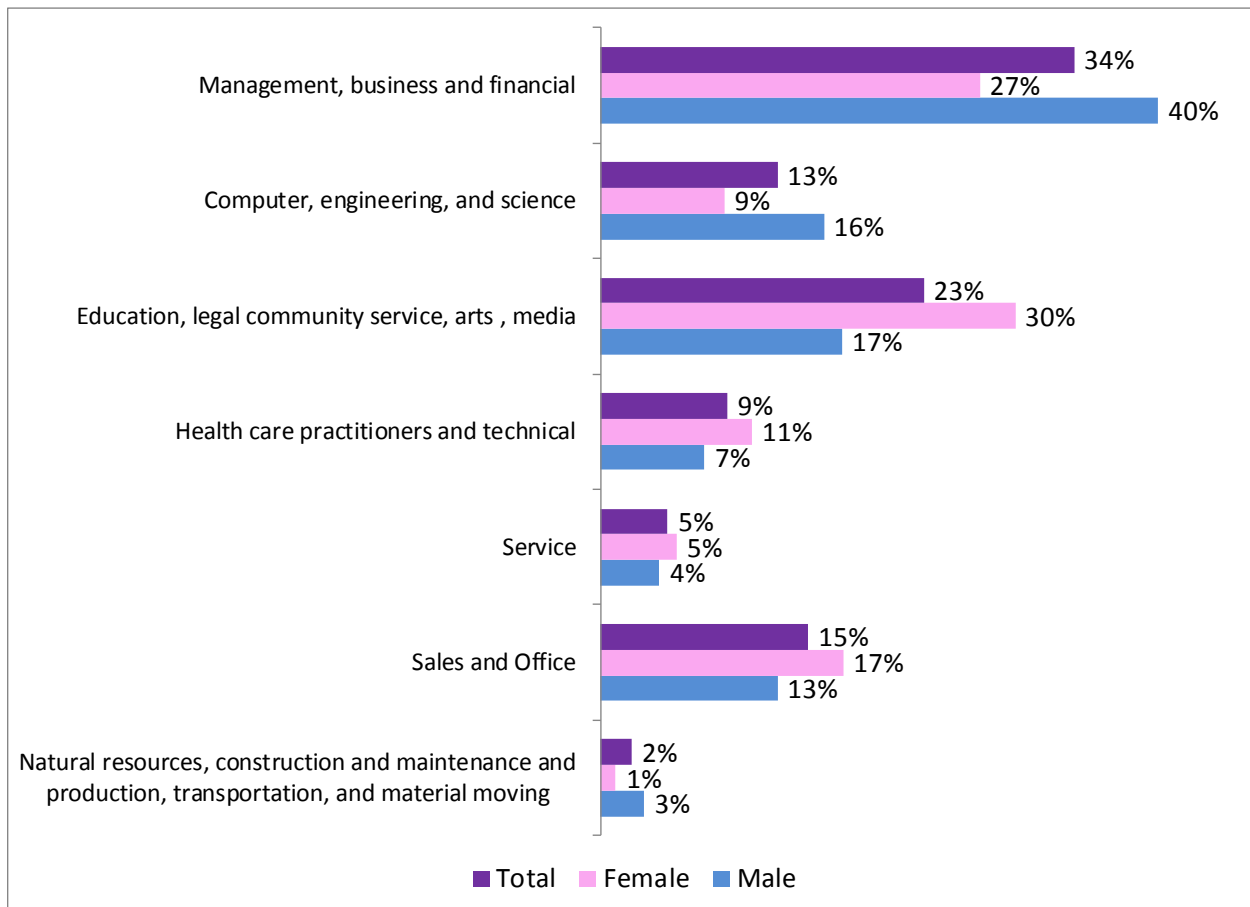


\*NA Not Available

- 1 The proportion of employed males in the sales category fluctuated in a narrow range (15 percent to 18 percent) between 1910 and 2000. For females, the proportion rose from just 1 percent in 1910 to 13 percent in 1980 and 1990 and then dropped to 10 percent in 2000.
- 2 The proportion of males in clerical occupations has always been below 10 percent. For females, the proportion rose from 7 percent in 1910 to 41 percent in 1970 and then dropped to just 13 percent in 2000.
- 3 Nearly half of employed females were private household employees in 1910 and 1940, after which the proportion dropped steadily to 2 percent in 1990. For males, the proportion dropped from 7 percent in 1910 to less than 1 percent in 1970.



**Figure 27. Occupational Groups by Sex for Piedmont: 2010\***  
 (Percent of employed civilians, ages 16+)

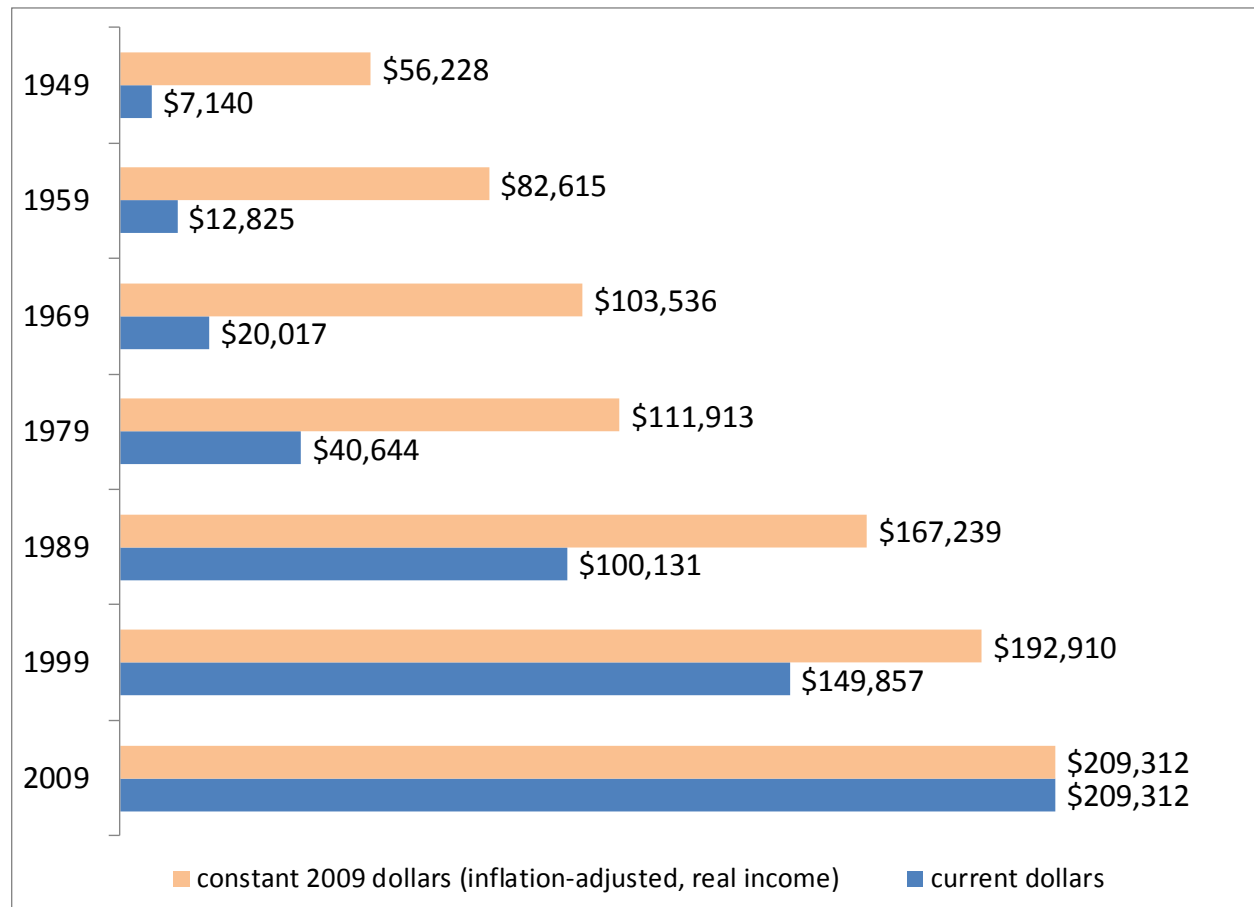


\* Data for 2010 represent a 5-year average for 2008-2012

- 1 Occupational classifications underwent a major change in 2010 as the traditional professional and managerial major occupational groups were eliminated. A new, broad category was created, titled Management, business, science, and arts occupations, which included over three quarters of occupations in Piedmont for both males and females in 2010. The first four occupational groups shown in Figure 27 are subdivisions of this new, broad category.
- 2 In general, the distributions of males and females by occupational groups in Piedmont were more similar in 2010 than previously; however, there were still some sizable differences. Higher proportions of males were in the Management, business, and financial category and in the Computer, engineering, and science category; and higher proportions of females were in the Education, legal, community service, arts and media category.
- 3 Although not totally comparable with data for previous years, it appears that the male-female differential in the services category is lower than ever before. In 2010, only 4 percent of males and 5 percent of females were employed in service occupations.

**Figure 28. Median Family Income for Piedmont: 1949 to 2009**

(Income data for 1949 to 1999 are for the calendar year preceding the decennial census, 1950 to 2000. Income data for 2009 represent a 5-year average of data collected in 2008-2012 for income in 2007-2011.)



- 1 Income data collected in the census are for the preceding calendar year and for income from "regularly" received sources, including, for example, earnings from employment, interest, dividends, public assistance income, and retirement income. The income data do not include, for example, capital gains, gifts, income in kind, inheritances, and insurance payments.
- 2 In current dollars, median family income in Piedmont rose from \$7,140 in 1949 to \$209,312 in 2009. This increase reflects both inflation and increases in real income (i.e., income adjusted for inflation). The Census Bureau uses a Consumer Price Index Series (CPI-U-RS) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to adjust income data for different years for the effects of inflation.
- 3 Adjusting for inflation and showing real income data in 2009 dollars gives the follow results: Median family income in Piedmont rose from \$56,228 in 1949 to \$209,312 in 2009. The most rapid increases in real income (over 40 percent during the decade) were during the 1950s and 1980s. The slowest increases (under 10 percent) were during the 1970s and the 2000s (the 1999-2009 decade).