The author, of course, does not claim that his plan of "teleogenesis" is original. Over half a century ago, Lester F. Ward advanced the theory of social telesis by which he meant the direction of human intelligence and science toward the goal of social progress. In a recent statement regarding the present status of sociology, Frank H. Hankins ventured the opinion that "social telesis has been indefinitely postponed."[2] Like eugenics, the concept of teleogenic growth may be a worthy ideal; as a pattern for action in the near future, its prospects would seem to be poor.

CLYDE V. KISER

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THE ESTIMATION OF POPULATION CHANGES FOR NEW YORK CITY[1]

THE major functions of any city government are to provide services such as police and fire protection, sanitation, and maintenance of streets. Some, including New York City, provide additional services such as public schools and higher education, hospital care to the needy and general social welfare. These functions are multiplied by the size and growth of the population (population of New York City increased 6 per cent between 1940 and 1950), and the changing ethnic characteristics of the population. Being the largest city, New York has the largest capital budget of any city in this country; its budget is larger than that of many states. Because of the size of this budget it is imperative that a more thorough knowledge of the city population be available to the local government to yield the greatest social benefit.

"The Estimation of Population Changes for New York City" was prepared by The Committee on Statistical Program for

[2] Presidential Advice to Younger Sociologists. *American Sociological Review*, xviii, No. 6, December, 1953, p. 600.

[1] The Estimation of Population Changes for New York City. Recommendations to the Mayor by the Committee on Statistical Program for the City of New York, with supporting report by Howard G. Brunsman. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, New York, 68 pp. $1.00.

the City of New York which was established in April, 1954, by the Russell Sage Foundation. In its recommendations to the Mayor, the Committee emphasizes the need for additional population data as well as refinements and changes in current available data. It emphasizes the need for current population estimates and projections by borough.

The available population data consist of: decennial census from the federal Census of Population, annual population estimates prepared by the Consolidated Edison Company, annual population estimates prepared by the Bureau of Records and Statistics of the Department of Health, annual estimates of Puerto Rican population prepared by Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University, data on 1950–1953 changes in ethnic composition of population prepared by Department of City Planning, population projections for 1954, 1960, 1965, and 1970 and 1975 prepared by the Regional Planning Association, projections of public school enrollments into the late 1950's and total population for 1960 and 1970 (8,257,000 and 8,152,-000, respectively) prepared by Mayor's Committee on Management Survey, estimates of public school enrollment for the following year prepared by the Bureau of Administrative and Budgetary Research of the Board of Education, and projections of 1954 public elementary schools enrollments and 1955 estimates for junior high schools prepared by the Housing Division of the Board of Education in 1947.

Estimates of total population are recommended for thirty health center districts, sixty-nine statistical districts, and ninety-five subareas established by the city departments. The computed median population (for 1950) of the health center districts is about 267,000 and about 99,900 for the statistical districts. The 1950 population of the ninety-five subareas ranges from under 10,000 to 240,000. The 135 school study clusters' boundaries are flexible in contrast to the other units which change when the boundary of the area served by the school changes. Unfortunately, each of these subdivisions is not entirely contained in the larger division so that a basic compilation of school study clusters would not necessarily cover one entire subarea and might overlap into another subarea. This is also true of the relationship of the subarea to the statis-

tical district and the statistical district to the health center district. The estimates should be made as of July 1st in order to facilitate comparison, with the exception of school enrollment figures which are not available until October 31. Monthly estimates should be made for each borough as well as for the entire City.

There are twenty-one sources of data for preparing population estimates, of which fifteen are currently available. Most of these data would need some slight revision for presentation. The Bureau of Records and Statistics, Department of Health, New York City, has annual figures of deaths by cause, color, and age. It also provides figures on deaths by sex, age, nativity, and race, but *not* by cause. A cross-tabulation of the two tables (i.e., cause of death by age, sex, nativity, and race) is recommended in the report. The major recommended changes of existing forms of presentation are of a similar nature—more detailed reports.

Sources of data which are potentially available, are Rapid Transit Turnstile Counts, Fares Collected on Bus and Street Car Routes, Old-age and Survivors Insurance-Covered Workers and Survivors Insurance Pension Recipients, Water Accounts and Real Estate Board Occupancy Surveys. Although Mr. Brunsman does say that "the only way to obtain accurate figures on the current population of New York City" . . . "is to take a complete census or at least a very large sample census," at a cost of approximately $1,250,000, he feels that the various estimates plus "the judgment of the analyst" will suffice. He does recommend the establishment of a specialized population unit.

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