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ABSTRACT

This population profile summarizes a range of demographic, social, and economic data collected by the Census Bureau during 1983 and 1984. Geographic coverage is primarily for the nation as a whole, although some demographic data at the State level are also included. The areas covered are as follows: (1) national population trends; (2) national population projections; (3) fertility, childspacing, and birth expectations; (4) state population trends; (5) metropolitan/nonmetropolitan populations; (6) farm populations; (7) migration; (8) households and families; (9) living arrangements and marital status; (10) school enrollment; (11) educational attainment; (12) the labor force; (13) occupation; (14) earnings by occupation and sex; (15) money income; (16) participation in government benefits programs; and (17) poverty. Each section makes extensive use of graphs and charts to illustrate the data and concludes with a list of sources and the name and number of a specialist who can answer technical questions. Appendices include summary tables on the data, information on sources and limitations of the data, and sources for the figures. (CG)

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Population Profile of the United States

1983/84

Current Population Reports

Special Studies

Series P-23, No. 145

U.S. Department of Commerce
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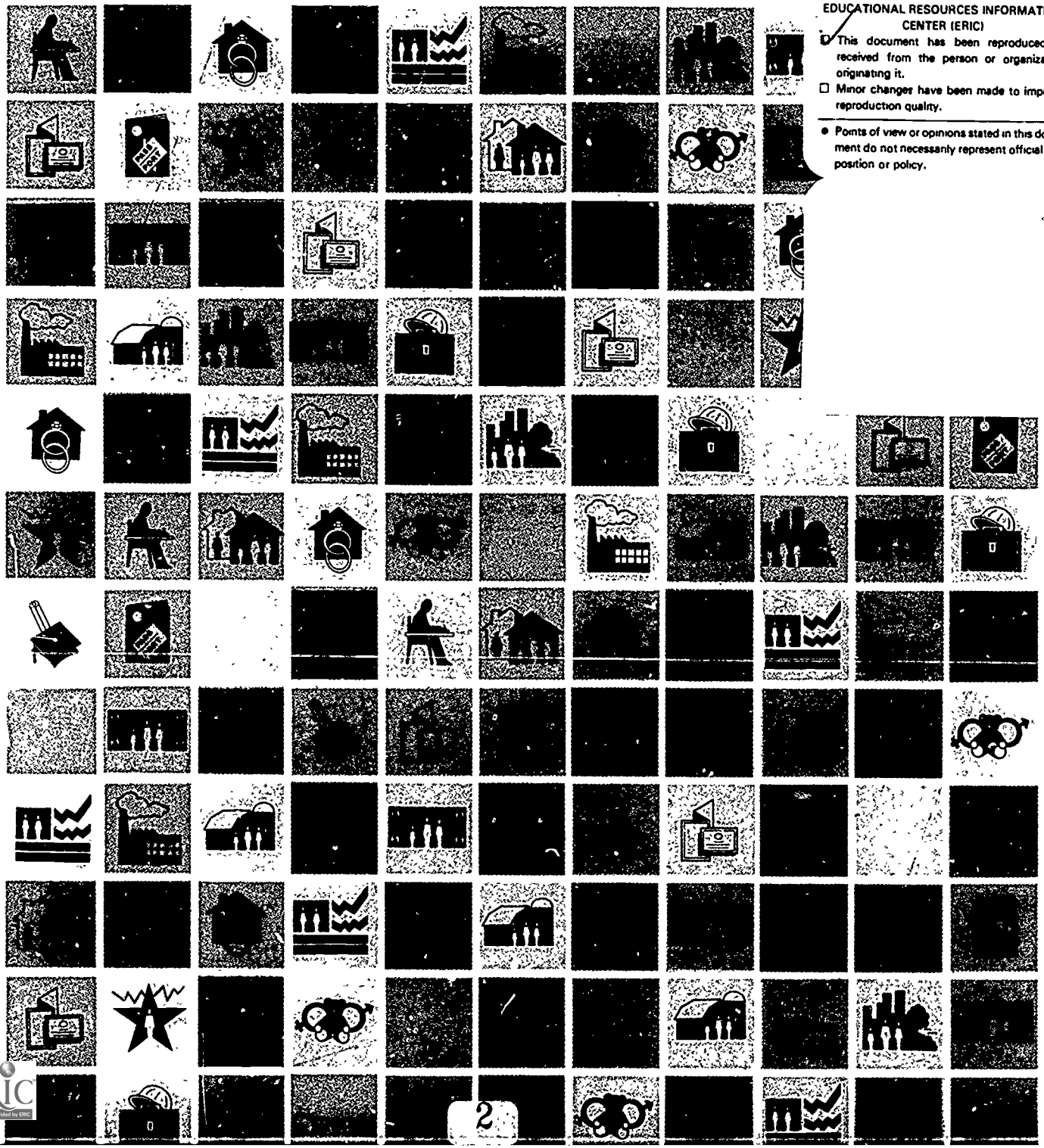

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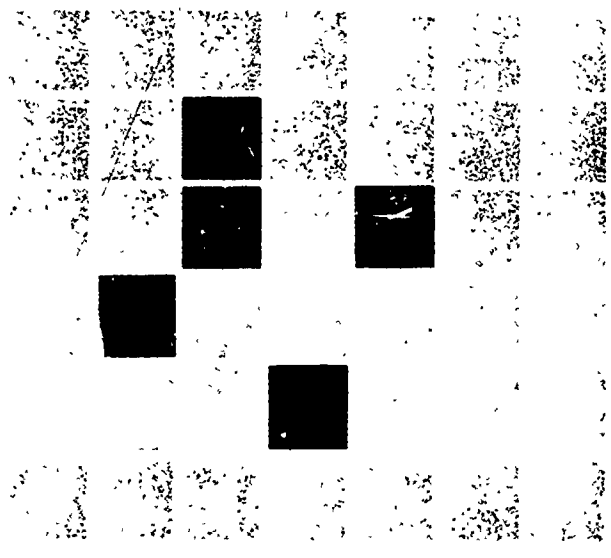

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Acknowledgments

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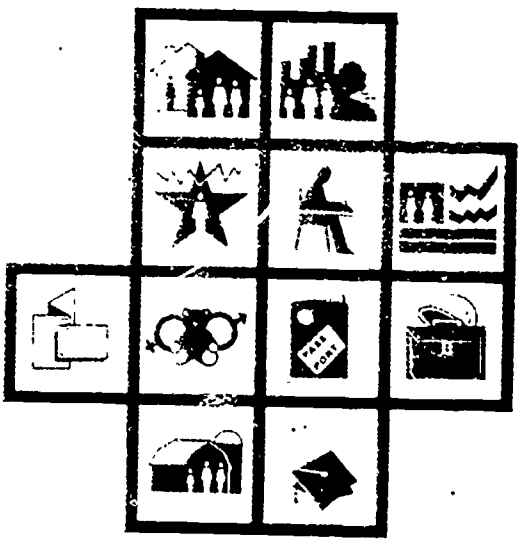
Preface



This Population Profile summarizes the wide range of demographic, social, and economic data collected by the Census Bureau during 1983 and 1984 and published, for the most part, in the Current Population Reports series during 1984. Geographic coverage is primarily for the Nation as a whole, although some demographic data at the State level are also included.

At the end of each section, a "For Further Information" box lists sources of data and the subject specialist who can answer technical questions. All Current Population Reports listed as references in the sections and appendix C are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selected national demographic, social, and economic characteristics for 1970 through 1984 are summarized in appendix A. Reports or data available after January 1, 1985, will be covered in the Population Profile for 1985.

Contents

Highlights

National Population Trends

- The total population on January 1, 1984, reached 235,627,000 (including Armed Forces overseas).
- While the Nation's population grew by 3.3 percent between the 1980 census and July 1, 1983, the population 35 to 44 years old, the fastest growing age group, increased by 15 percent.
- While net legal immigration accounted for 27 percent of the Nation's growth between 1980 and 1983, it accounted for 70 percent of the growth of the "other races" population (principally Asian and Pacific Islanders) and 53 percent of the increase in the Spanish-origin population.
- Average life expectancy at birth in 1983 was 74.7 years—78.3 years for females and 71.0 years for males.

National Population Projections

- In the year 2000, the population would range from 256 million under the lowest projection series to 281 million under the highest projection series.
- Using the middle projection series, the population would reach about 250 million in 1990, 268 million in 2000, and pass 300 million in 2024.
- The percentage of the population that is 65 years and over will increase from the present 12 percent to 21 percent (under the middle series) by the year 2030 when surviving members of the baby boom generation will all be in this age group.
- The population 18 to 24 years reached an all-time high of 30.5 million in 1981 but will never again be as large based on middle series projections.

Fertility, Childspacing, and Birth Expectations

- The total fertility rate (average lifetime births per woman implied by current age-specific fertility rates) has been about 1.8 since 1974, only half that recorded at the peak of the baby boom in 1957.
- Women 30 to 34 years old accounted for 9 percent of first births in 1982, compared with 3 percent in 1970.
- The median age of mothers at first birth was about 22 years in 1983.

State Population Trends

- Alaska, with a 19-percent increase between 1980 and 1983, had the largest proportional gain in population, while California, with a 1.5-million gain, had the largest numerical increase.
- In the Midwest, no State grew faster than the national average, and four States lost population between 1980 and 1983. (Provisional July 1984 estimates indicate that the region experienced a turnaround between 1983 and 1984, regaining some of the population lost since 1980.)
- The Nation's growth continues to be concentrated in the South and West, even though 8 of the 16 Southern States grew at rates below the national average from 1980 to 1983.
- The combined increases in California, Texas, and Florida accounted for 53 percent of the Nation's growth between 1980 and 1983.
- While 24 States had net outmigration, more than half of the growth in seven States was due to net migration. In Florida, 89 percent of the 1980-83 growth was attributable to migration.

Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence

- In a reversal of the pattern of the 1970's, the population in metropolitan areas (CMSA's and MSA's) grew by 3.5 percent between July 1, 1980, and July 1, 1983, while nonmetropolitan counties grew by 2.7 percent.
- This metropolitan/nonmetropolitan growth rate differential in the 1980-83 period was most pronounced in the South, where metropolitan areas grew 6.4 percent, compared with 3.6 percent for nonmetropolitan territory.
- Three of every four Americans lived in one of the Nation's 277 metropolitan areas in 1983; nearly half lived in one of the 37 areas with a population of 1 million or more, and 21 percent lived in one of the five largest metropolitan areas in 1983.

Farm Population

- In 1983, about 5.8 million persons lived on farms, a number not statistically different from that in 1980.
- Nearly one of every three persons lived on farms in 1920; in 1983, only about one of forty persons lived on farms.

Migration

- Between March 1982 and March 1983, 36.4 million persons changed residences in the United States, and an additional 978,000 moved or returned to the United States from abroad.
- The annual rate of mobility has declined slowly since the 1960's, from 21 percent in 1960-61 to 16.6 percent in the 1982-83 period.
- About 61 percent of moves between 1982 and 1983 were within the same county.

- Adults in their early twenties have the highest rate of moving—one-third of all 20-to-24-year-olds moved between 1982 and 1983.

Households and Families

- The number of households reached 85.4 million in 1984—1.5 million more than in 1983.
- Of all households, 73 percent were composed of families, while the remaining 27 percent were maintained by persons living alone or with nonrelatives only.
- The Nation's 20 million one-person households represented 85 percent of all nonfamily households in 1984.
- Nearly half of the 2.4-million increase in family households between 1980 and 1984 was attributable to families maintained by women.

Living Arrangements and Marital Status

- One in four children under 18 years old lived with only one of their parents in 1984.
- Young adults appear to be staying with their parents longer: 52 percent of men and 32 percent of women 20 to 24 years old were living with one or both of their parents in 1984, compared with 43 percent and 27 percent, respectively, in 1970.
- The median age at first marriage was 25.4 years for men and 23.0 years for women in 1984, up from 23.2 years for men and 20.8 years for women in 1970.
- The divorce ratio (currently divorced persons per 1,000 currently married persons living with their spouse) increased from 47 in 1970 to 100 in 1980 to 121 in 1984.

School Enrollment

- Elementary school enrollment, which peaked in 1970 and then began to decline for more than a decade, will begin to rise again in the latter half of the 1980's because of the increasing number of births after 1975.
- There were 12.3 million college students in 1983, 1.5 million of whom were 35 years old or older.
- The majority (51 percent) of college students in 1983 were women, who accounted for two-thirds of the increase in college enrollment since 1970.

Educational Attainment

- In March 1984, nearly three of four adults 25 years old and over were high school graduates, compared with only two of four in 1970 and one in four in 1940.
- In the past 40 years, educational attainment levels have increased proportionately more for Blacks than for Whites.

The Labor Force

- The civilian labor force averaged 111.6 million persons in 1983, about 1.3 million persons more than in 1982.
- In 1983, the number of employed persons averaged 102.5 million (surpassing 1981's record high average), while the number of unemployed dropped considerably and averaged 10.7 million.
- In addition to the official number of unemployed, there was an annual average of 1.6 million persons classified as "discouraged workers"—persons who wanted jobs but were not looking for work because they believed that no jobs were available.

Occupation

- Two occupation groups, "managerial and professional specialty occupations" and "technical, sales, and administrative support," recorded 81 percent of the growth in employment during the 1972-83 period; about 54 percent of U.S. workers were in these occupational categories in 1983.
- Women increased their percentage of managerial and professional workers from 33 percent to 41 percent between 1972 and 1983.
- Despite these increases, women remained concentrated in "female intensive" occupations (defined here as occupations which were 60 percent or more female); 18 of the largest 25 occupations for women were in this category as were 9 of the top 10 in 1980.

Work Interruptions

- For persons with some work experience in 1979, about one in four men, compared with nearly three of four women had experienced a work interruption of 6 months or more because of inability to find work, illness or disability, or family responsibilities.
- Because of such interruptions, women have spent an average of 31 percent of their potential work years away from a paid job, compared with only 3 percent for men.

Money Income

- Median family income in 1983 was $24,580—1.6 percent above the 1982 figure after adjusting for changes in the Consumer Price Index.
- The median income of White families increased by 1.4 percent between 1982 and 1983, while there was no statistically significant income change for Black or Spanish-origin families.
- Women living alone had a 1983 median income of $9,140, compared with $14,120 for men who lived by themselves.

Participation in Government Benefits Programs

- On a monthly average, nearly one of three nonfarm persons received benefits from one or more government programs during the third quarter of 1983.
- Social Security was received by 14 percent of the total population, or by 48 percent of persons receiving benefits of any sort from public programs.
- About 19 percent of the population received benefits from one or more "means-tested" programs such as food stamps or Medicaid.

Poverty (official Government definition, based on cash income only)

- The number of persons below the poverty level in 1983 was 35.3 million, or 15.2 percent of the total population.
- About one of three persons below the poverty level was in a family maintained by a woman, and the poverty rate for these families was three times the rate for all families.
- The poverty rate for persons 65 years old and over fell from 15.7 percent to 14.1 percent between 1980 and 1983, while the rate for all persons rose from 13.0 percent to 15.2 percent.

National Population Trends

Total population, including Armed Forces overseas 1/1/84: 235,627,000
Births in 1983: 3,618,000
Deaths in 1983: 2,014,000
Net immigration in 1983: 517,000
Numerical increase in 1983: 2,121,000
Percent increase in 1983: 0.9%

The population has grown by more than 8.5 million persons since the 1980 census.

The total population of the United States (including 517,000 Armed Forces personnel stationed overseas) reached 235,627,000 on January 1, 1984. This figure represents an increase of 2.1 million or 0.9 percent over the estimate for the first day of 1983, and a gain of 8,566,000, or 3.8 percent, since the April 1st count from the 1980 census. The Nation's growth during 1983 is attributable to the number of births (3,618,000) exceeding the number of deaths (2,014,000) by 1,604,000 ("natural increase") plus an estimated net legal immigration of 517,000 persons.

Life expectancy at birth approaches 75 years.

Average life expectancy at birth in 1983 was 74.7 years. (The expectation of life at birth in 1983 is the average number of years that a group of infants would live if they were to experience the age-specific death rates prevailing in 1983.) The 1983 figure is about 5 years more than the life expectancy at birth a generation earlier and about 11 years more than it was two generations ago. Average life expectancy at birth for males in 1983 was 71.0 years, about 7.3 years less than the 78.3 years for females. In 1983, average remaining life expectancy at age 65 was 14.5 years for men, compared with 18.8 years for women.

The school-age population will begin to increase in the late 1980's.

On a mid-year basis (from July 1 to the following June 30), the number of births increased each year between 1976 and 1983 reversing a long-term trend of declining births.[1] This recent increase in the number of births portends the stabilization and eventual increase in the number of elementary-school-age children which has been declining since 1970 and contributing to the closing of schools in some parts of the country.[2] The increased number of births is almost entirely due to

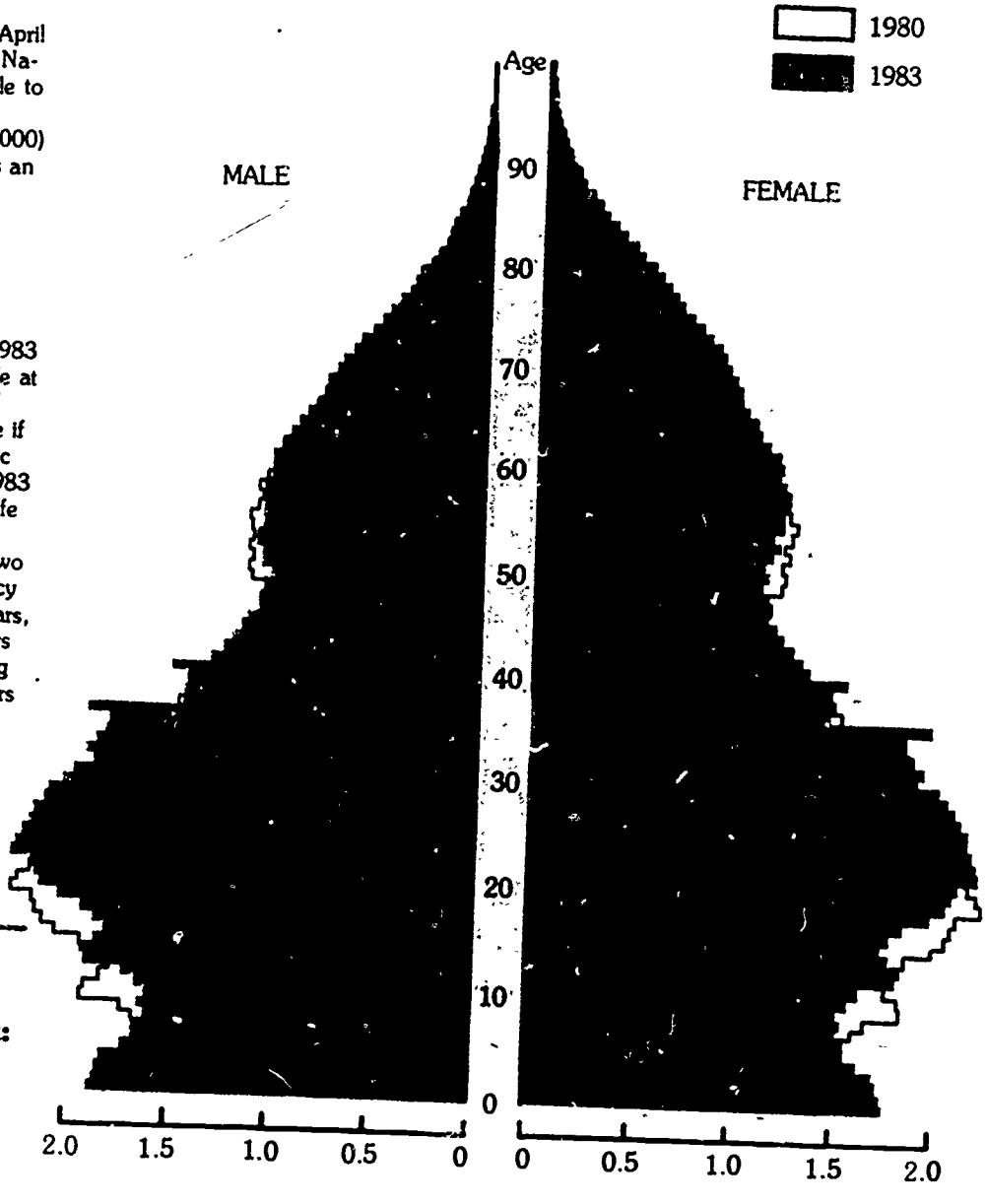


FIGURE 1.
Distribution of the Total Population, by Age and Sex: April 1, 1980, and July 1, 1983
(Including Armed Forces overseas)

the rise in the number of women of prime childbearing age, since the total fertility rate has changed very little since 1975. (See the section, "Fertility, Childspacing, and Birth Expectations").

Leading edge of the baby boom enters middle age.

While the population of the Nation grew by 3.3 percent between the 1980 census and July 1, 1983, the population 35 to 44 years old increased by 15 percent, reflecting the entry of the leading edge of the baby boom generation into middle age. This age group will continue its rapid growth for some time as it is augmented by persons now in the 25-to-34 age range. However, the young adult population 18 to 24 has begun to decline in this decade, signalling a departure from the enormous growth this group experienced during the 1960's and 1970's as the baby boom cohorts entered that age group.

The number of persons 65 years and over increased by 7.2 percent from April 1, 1980, to July 1, 1983, and the elderly increased their proportion of the total population from 11.3 percent in 1980 to 11.7 percent in 1983. This is the highest proportion in this age group in the Nation's history.

The Black population grew at a faster rate between 1980 and 1983 than the total population, increasing by 5.3 percent, compared with 3.3 percent for the Nation as a whole and 2.5 percent for Whites. The Nation's 28.2 million Blacks represented 12.0 percent of the population in 1983, up slightly from the 1980 figure of 11.8 percent.

In the 1980's, some persons of "other races" (that is, principally Asians and Pacific Islanders) have had growth rates affected significantly by immigration. The other-races population grew from 5,172,000 to 6,394,000, or by 23.6 percent, between 1980 and 1983; almost 70 percent of this growth was due to immigration, compared with 27 percent for the Nation as a whole.

The Spanish-origin population numbered about 16.2 million in April 1983, an increase of about 1.6 million, or 10.8 percent, since the 1980 census.[3] About 53 percent of the growth in the Spanish population since the census is attributable to immigration.

[1]Preliminary figures indicate the number of births between July 1, 1983, and June 30, 1984, was 3,635,000, down slightly from the comparable 1982-83 figure of 3,694,000.

[2]The number of public elementary and secondary schools declined from 117,000 in 1959 to 86,200 in 1980. This is due to large schools replacing overcrowded and outdated smaller schools, and the shrinking of the school-age population, influencing the closing of schools. For example, the number of one-teacher schools was over 20,000 in 1959, but was under 2,000 a decade later; see National Center for Education Statistics, *The Condition of Education*, 1982.).

[3]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In the 1980 census, 56 percent reported themselves as White and an additional 40 percent indicated their race as "Other," i.e., other than White, Black, American Indian, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The 1983 estimates for the Spanish population were derived by component techniques using data on births, deaths, and migration. These figures differ from those shown in other Current Population Reports. This component technique will be used in other Current Population Reports starting in January 1985.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 949, *Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race. 1980 to 1983*
and
National Center for Health Statistics, Vol. 32, No. 13, September 21, 1984, *Annual Summary of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Divorces: United States, 1983*

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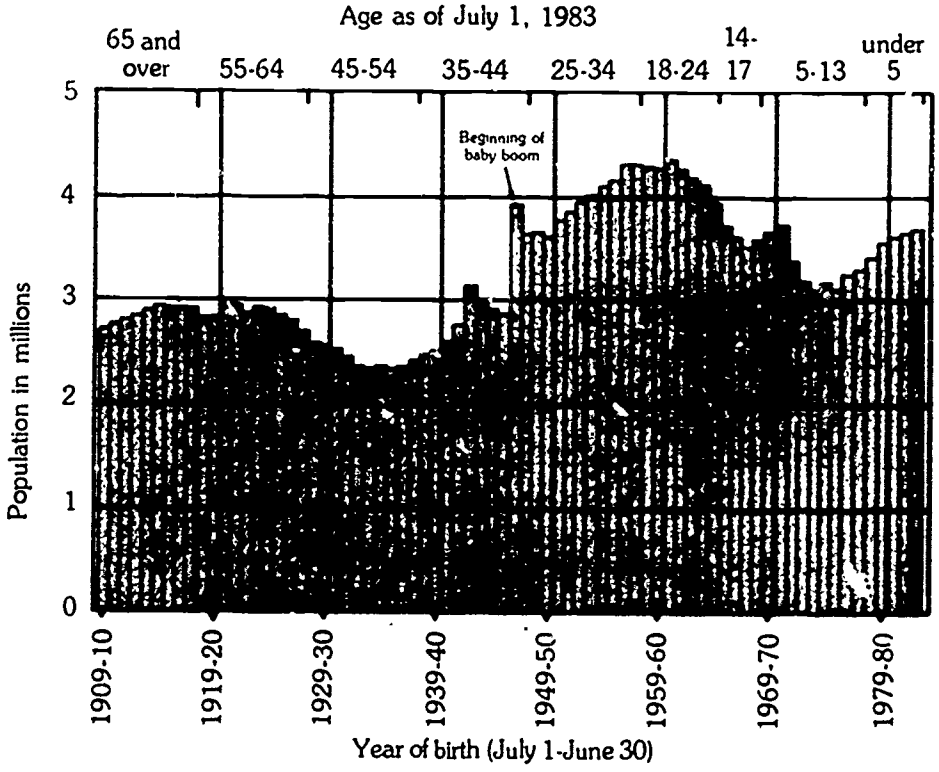

FIGURE 2.
Number of Births, by Year, 1910-83, and Relationship to 1983 Age Groups
(Age as of July 1, 1983)

National Population Projections

	lowest series	middle series	highest series
1990:	245,753,000	249,657,000	254,122,000
2000:	256,098,000	267,955,000	281,542,000
2080:	191,118,000	310,762,000	531,178,000

Projections illustrate possible courses of population growth.

The Bureau's latest population projections to the year 2080 illustrate the future size and composition of the United States, by age, sex, and race, under various assumptions about fertility, mortality, and net immigration. Three different assumptions were made about the possible course of each of the three components of population change.

Fertility in the middle series was assumed to reach an ultimate completed cohort rate of 1.9 births per woman, which is consistent with recent levels of fertility and women's expectations of future births, as well as various apparent social and economic trends in our society. Levels of 1.6 and 2.3 births per woman were used for the low and high fertility assumptions, respectively.

Mortality is projected to decline under all three assumptions, reaching an ultimate life expectancy of 81.0 years in the middle series, 85.9 years under the low assumption, and 77.4 years under the high assumption.

Net immigration for the middle assumption utilized a constant annual net inflow of 450,000, approximately equal to the annual number of legal immigrants to the United States over the past decade. A wide range between the high (750,000) and low (250,000) net immigration figures was used to reflect the uncertain future flow of immigrants (legal and illegal).

Even in lowest series, population will continue to grow until the year 2017.

Based on projections using the middle series, the U.S. population would increase by nearly 80 million during the next 100 years, reaching about 311 million in the year 2080. Most of this growth would occur in the next 50 years as the population reaches 268 million in the year 2000 and 305 million in 2030. After 1995, the annual growth rate would drop below 0.7 percent, lower than the record low growth rate during the 1930's. In the lowest projection series, the population would reach 256 million in the year 2000 but begin to decline after the year 2017, shrinking to 191 million by 2080, the size of the population in the early 1960's. In the highest projection series, the Nation would experience a large growth in population, even though the growth rates would decline to Depression Era levels after the year 2030. Under the highest series, the population would reach 282 million in the year 2000, 14 million higher than in the middle series and 25 million more than in the lowest series. By 2080, the United States would have more than doubled its present population size, reaching 531 million under the high projection series.

Aging of the population evident in all projection series.

The most pervasive trend in all of the projection series is the overall aging of the population. In 1983, the median age of the population was 30.9 years. In none of the projection series would the median age again be so low. The median age in the middle series would reach 36.3 years at the turn of the century, 40.8 years in 2030, and 42.8 years in 2080. Members of the baby boom generation (born between 1946 and 1964) will all be over age 35 by 2000, and thus will contribute to a sharp increase in the median age during the rest of this century.

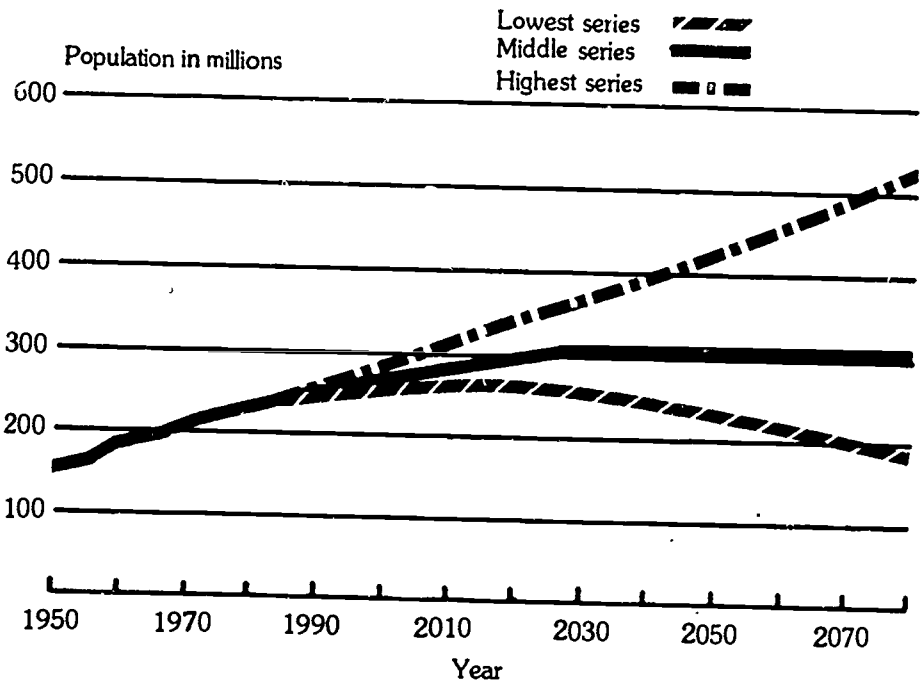

FIGURE 3.
Estimates and Projections of Total Population: 1950 to 2080

The changes in the age structure are also evident in the dependency ratio, which shows the number of persons under 18 years and 65 years and older per 100 people 18 to 64 years old. In 1983, the dependency ratio was 63 dependents per 100 persons 18 to 64 years old. This ratio will decline to 58 by 2010 using the middle projection series and then increase to 78 by the year 2080 as the baby boom generation ages. This last figure is about the same as the dependency ratio in 1970 but lower than the dependency ratio in 1965 (83). At present, there are 19 persons 65 years of age and over and 44 children under 18 years for every 100 persons of working age. By 2080, this relationship will shift, with the elderly dependency ratio being larger than the dependency ratio for children: 42 elderly persons and 36 children per 100 persons 18 to 64 years of age.

The percentage of the entire population that is 65 years and over will increase from the current 12 percent to 13 percent in 2000 and to 21 percent in 2030 as the members of the baby boom generation reach age 65. By 2030, the population 65 years and over will be nearly 2½ times larger than it was in 1983 (65 million vs. 27 million).

Elementary-school-age population soon to increase as young adult population continues to decrease.

The population under age 5 would rise from its 1983 level of 17.8 million to 19.2 million by 1990 under the middle series assumptions, then begin to drop and level off between 17.5 and 18 million after the year 2000. The elementary-school-age population (5 to 13 years) would begin increasing in the latter half of the 1980's, reaching 34.4 million in the year 2000, up 13 percent from 30.1 million in 1983. The high-school-age group of 14 to 17 years, now numbering about 15 million, would decline to about 13 million by 1990 before returning to its present level by the year 2000.

The population 18 to 24 years peaked in 1981 at 30.5 million. This figure will never again be as large, based on middle level projection assumptions, but will decline by about 7 million during the next 15 years as the last of the baby boom generation moves out of the age group. The number of these young adults will begin to increase again in the year 2000 and reach a peak of 27.7 million in 2010, still 2.7 million short of the 1983 figure.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 952, *Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 2080*

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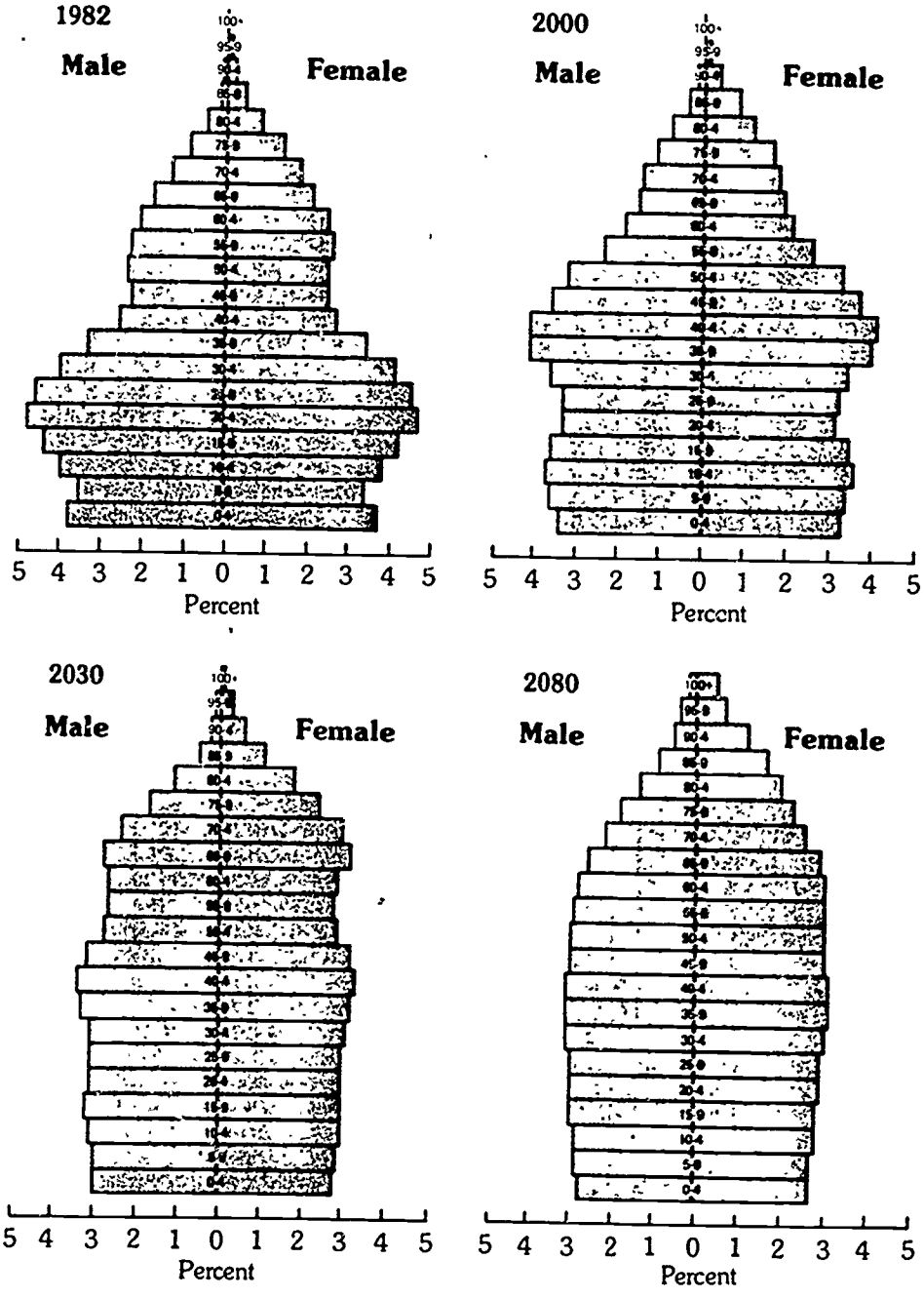

FIGURE 4.
Percent Distribution of the Population, by Age and Sex: 1982, 2000, 2030, and 2080
(Based on middle series projections)

Fertility, Childspacing, and Birth Expectations

Total fertility rate, 1983: 1,789
Lifetime births expected per 1,000 women 18 to 34: 2,079
1982 median age at first birth: 23.2 years
Percent of births in 1982 to women age 30 and over: 22%

Total fertility rate remains below replacement level for 12th consecutive year.

The annual total fertility rate[4] has declined by one-half since 1957, the peak of the baby boom. In 1960, for example, the total fertility rate was 3,654 (implying an average completed fertility of 3.7 children), compared with 1,789 (or 1.8 per woman) in 1983. The total fertility rate has fluctuated only slightly since 1976, when it reached 1,738, the lowest level recorded in U.S. history.

The 1983 rate of 1,789 is substantially below that required for natural replacement of the population (2.1 children per woman) in the long run. However, the population will continue to grow by natural increase until well into the 21st century even if the present low fertility rates continue. This is because of a relatively large number of women born during the baby boom who are now of childbearing age.

Lifetime birth expectations also remain low.

The lifetime birth expectations of women 18 to 34 (regardless of marital status), as of June 1983 are low, averaging 2,079 births per 1,000 women, or 2.1 per woman. This level, consistent with the low fertility rate, is just at the level required for natural replacement of the population. For younger women, 18 to 24 years old, the average number of births expected has remained at or below replacement level since the mid-1970's.

A shift toward later childbearing is emerging.

The national fertility rate (the number of women who had a birth in the previous year per 1,000 women 18 to 44 years old) has not changed significantly since 1980, when the Census Bureau began publishing an annual series of such rates. There is, however, evidence of an increase in the fertility rate for women in their early thirties which, in combination with the recent stability in childbearing for younger age groups, indicates a continued shift toward later childbearing. For example, the national fertility rate in 1983 for women 30 to 34 years old was 69.1 per 1,000, up from the rate of 60.0 in 1980. About 22 percent of births in 1982 were to women 30 years of age or older, compared with 18 percent of births in 1970. Births to 30-to-34-year-olds accounted for

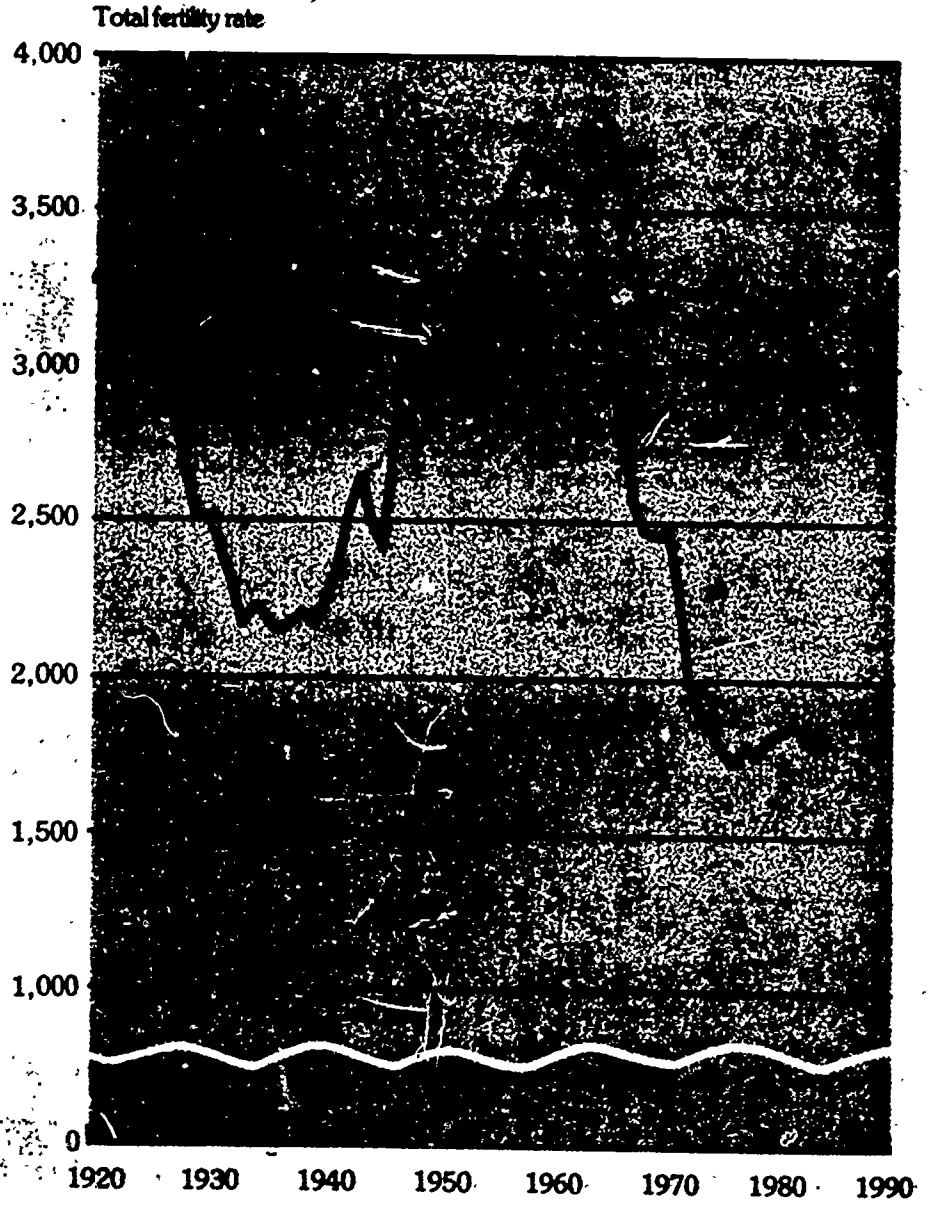

FIGURE 5.
Total Fertility Rate: 1920-83
(For definition of total fertility rate, see footnote 4)

9 percent of first births in 1982, compared with 3 percent in 1970. All of these increases are partly due to the increased proportion of women of childbearing age who are 30 years of age and over.

Another indicator of postponed childbearing is the decreasing proportion of women born after 1945 who had their first birth by age 25. About 70 percent of women who were born in the 1935-39 period had a first birth by the time they were 25, compared with 60 percent of women born between 1945 and 1949 and only 53 percent of women born between 1950 and 1954.

Interval between first and second births increasing.

The median age at first birth for all women of childbearing age was about 21.8 years in 1960, 22.1 years in 1970, and 23.2 years in 1982.[5] The typical interval between the first and last birth represents only a small proportion of a woman's total reproductive period. For example, for the most recent cohort of White women completing their childbearing years (the 1930-39 cohort), the median age of mothers at first birth was 22.1 and last birth was 29.5 years, a span of 7.4 years.

Changes in the spacing of births can be measured by the interval between marriage and first birth or the interval between first and second births. The lowest proportion of women having a birth in the first year after marriage (about 25 percent) was experienced by women who married during the years of the Depression and World War II (1935 to 1944). The highest percentage of women who had their first child within 12 months of first marriage (40 percent) was recorded by women in the 1960-64 marriage cohort. For the 1970-74 marriage cohort, the group for whom the most recent data are available, only 33 percent had a first birth within (or before) their first year of marriage.[6] A similar pattern has surfaced for second births. The median interval from first to second birth was 30.0 months for those second births occurring between 1945 and 1949, 26.4 months during the baby boom years of 1960 to 1964, and 36.0 months for the 1975-79 period.

[5] For a given year, the total fertility rate shows the number of births a group of 1,000 women would have by the end of their childbearing years if they were all to survive their reproductive period and experience the age-specific birth rates for that year.

[6] Based on data from the National Center for Health Statistics.

[6] About 11 percent of this cohort of women had a birth before they were married.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 395, *Fertility of American Women: June 1983*
and
Series P-20, No. 385, *Childspacing Among Birth Cohorts of American Women: 1905 to 1959*

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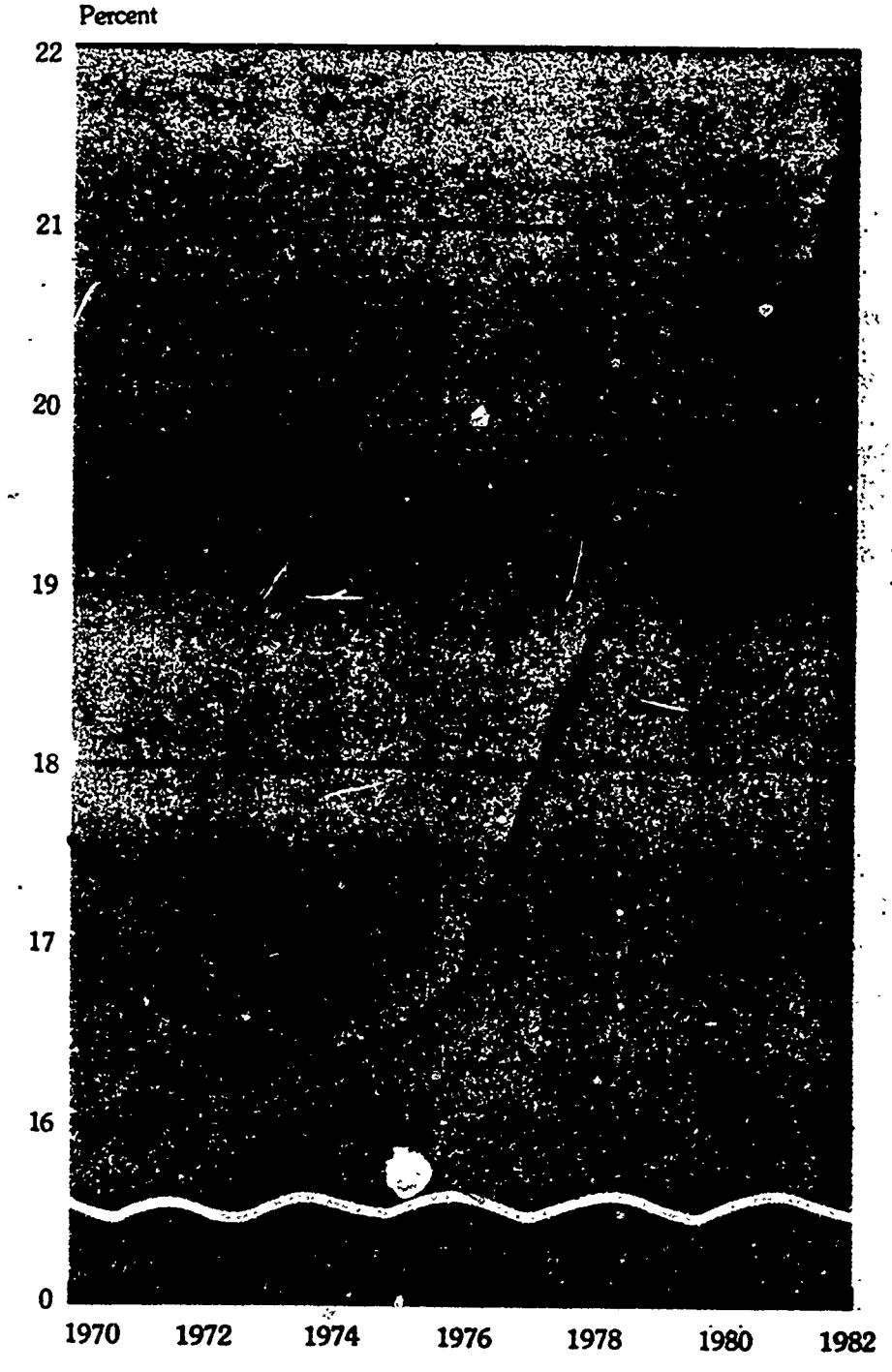

FIGURE 6.
Births to Women 30 and Over as a Percent of All Births: 1970-82

State Population Trends

Fastest growth, 1980-83: Alaska (19%)
Largest numerical gain: California (1.5 million)
Lost population, 1980-83: Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio

South and West dominate in population growth.

The South and West captured 94 percent of the Nation's 7.4-million population gain between 1980 and 1983, continuing the increases begun in the 1970's. Alaska, the least populous but also the fastest growing State, registered a 19-percent increase between 1980 and 1983, and was followed by Nevada, Utah, Texas, Florida, Wyoming, Arizona, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico; all recording increases between 11.3 and 7.4 percent.

In terms of numerical increase, California, the most populous State, experienced the largest growth with a 1.5-million gain in population between 1980 and 1983. California alone has accounted for 20 percent of the Nation's growth since 1980, while Texas accounted for another 20 percent. When the estimated increases in California, Texas, and Florida are combined, they represent over half (53 percent) of the population change between April 1980 and July 1983.

The Northeast and, particularly, the Midwest (formerly the North Central Region) are growing at a much slower rate than the rest of the Nation. Four Midwestern States (Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Iowa) and the District of Columbia are estimated to have lost population during the 1980's, and only one State in the Northeast or Midwest (New Hampshire with a 4.1 percent increase) experienced a growth rate at or above the national average (3.3 percent).[7]

Despite the concentration of growth in the South and West, their rate of change was far from uniform: 8 out of the 16 States in the South, for example, grew at rates below the national average. In the West, only Oregon grew at such a relatively slow pace (a 1.1-percent increase between 1980 and 1983), while the region as a whole grew by 6.5 percent.

Net outmigration key to slow growth for many States.

Migration and natural increase have played widely divergent roles in the growth of individual States during the 1980's. Between 1980 and 1983, 24 States had net outmigration, but natural increase (births minus deaths) was large enough to offset the migration losses in 20 of them; 11 of these 24 States were in the Midwest, 7 in the South, and 5 in the Northeast. Only one State in the West (Oregon) had net outmigration between 1980 and 1983. In addition, four other States experienced net inmigration which accounted for less than 10 percent of their growth during the 1980's: Idaho, Maine, New Jersey, and Tennessee.

In seven States, more than half of the growth was due to migration. Florida was the most extreme of these (89 percent), partly because of its large elderly population and the resulting low rate of natural increase. Other States with half of the population growth due to migration include Nevada (71 percent), Oklahoma (68 percent), Alaska (67 percent), Texas (62 percent), Arizona (60 percent), and Colorado (57 percent).

Most States have had increases in the young and the aged.

Most States have shared in the national growth of the population under 5 years old (a 9-percent increase) and 65 years and over (up 7 percent). All States except West Virginia and Michigan are estimated to have had a larger population under 5 years of age in 1983 than in 1980. Alaska's population under 5 increased by 33 percent, and four States (Colorado,

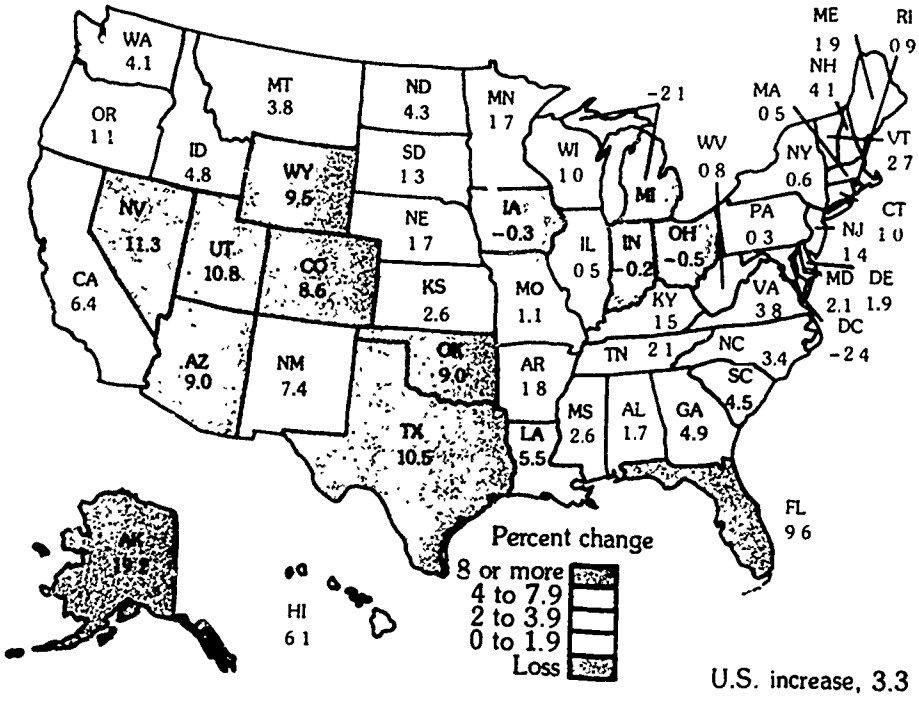

FIGURE 7.
Percent Change in Population, by State: April 1, 1980, to July 1, 1983

Oklahoma, Texas, and Florida) had increases of approximately 20 percent.

At the other end of the age spectrum, the number of persons 65 years and over increased in all States, and in all but Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wyoming the elderly population increased by a larger proportion than the State's total population. Alaska, for example, had a 19-percent increase in total population between 1980 and 1983, while the elderly population increased by 24 percent.

Nationally, about 12 percent of the population was 65 years of age or over in 1983. While most Western States had proportions that were smaller than the national average, all of the Northeastern States and 10 of the 12 Midwestern States had proportions of elderly that were equal to or higher than the average. Southern States were about equally divided: Florida at one extreme, with a national high of 18 percent, and Texas at the other, with 9 percent of its population elderly. Nationally, the States with the smallest proportion of their populations 65 years and older were Alaska (3 percent), Utah, and Wyoming (both with about 8 percent).

[7]Provisional July 1984 estimates indicate that the Midwest experienced a turnaround between 1983 and 1984, regaining some of the population lost since 1980, and the District of Columbia's population appears to have leveled off. See Bureau of the Census Press Release CB84-233. A report elaborating on the 1984 estimates will be issued in Current Population Reports, Series P-25.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No 951, *Estimates of the Population of States by Age: July 1, 1981, to 1983*
and
Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 957, *Estimates of the Population of States: 1970 to 1983*

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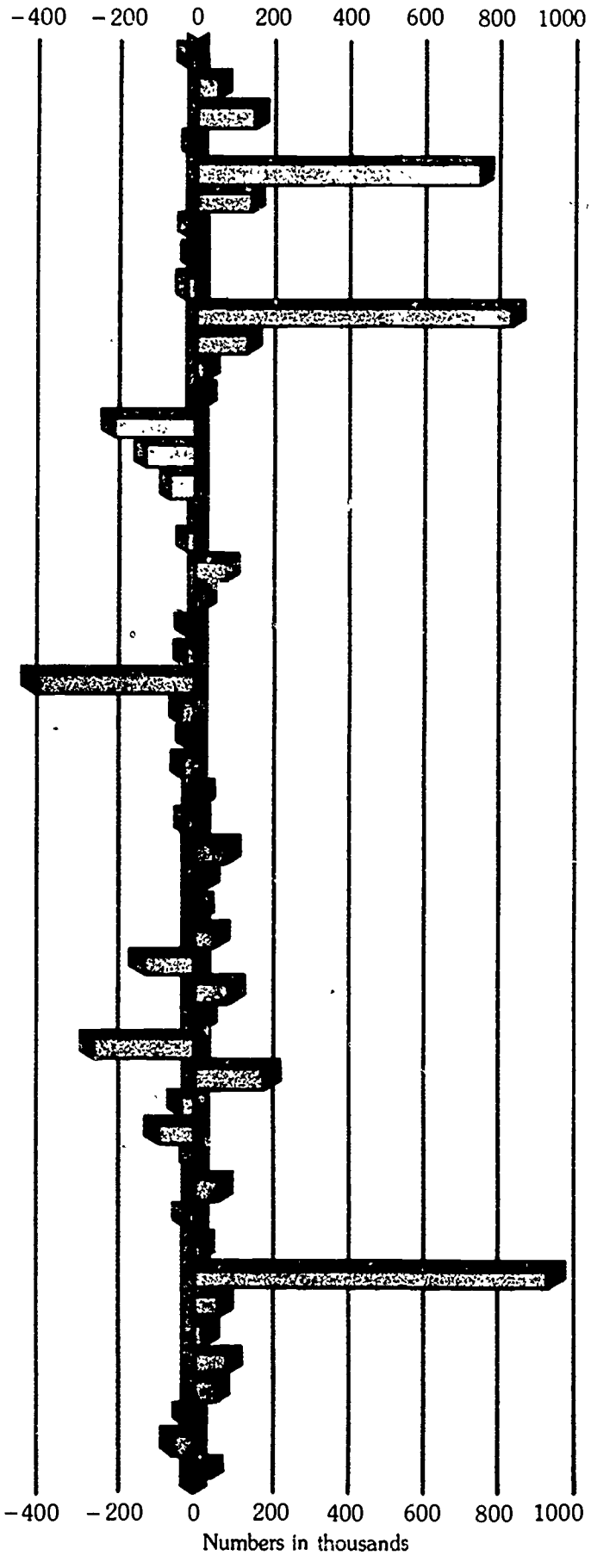
FIGURE 8.
Net Change in Population Due to Migration Between April 1, 1980, and July 1, 1983
(Numbers in thousands)



The Metropolitan Nonmetropolitan Population

Number of metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA's and MSA's): 277
Percent of population in metropolitan areas as of July 1983: 76%
Number of metropolitan areas with 1 million or more population, 1983: 37
Percent of population living in these areas in 1983: 48%

Reversal of metropolitan/ nonmetropolitan growth rates concentrated in the South.

A reversal has taken place since 1980 in the growth rates of metropolitan versus nonmetropolitan areas. For the first time this century, nonmetropolitan counties grew at a faster rate than metropolitan areas during the 1970's. But between July 1, 1980, and July 1, 1983, this trend reverted to its earlier path: the population in metropolitan areas (essentially all urban centers over 50,000 and their suburban counties) grew by 3.5 percent while nonmetropolitan counties grew by 2.7 percent.[8] However, this growth rate differential has been concentrated in the South, where metropolitan areas grew by 6.4 percent as compared with 3.6 percent for nonmetropolitan territories. In contrast, in the Northeast, metropolitan areas grew only 0.7 percent, compared with 1.4 percent for nonmetropolitan areas. In the remaining two regions, the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan growth rates were similar: very low in the Midwest (0.2 and 0.1, respectively) and quite high in the West, where nonmetropolitan counties grew by 6.7 percent as compared with 6.4 percent for metropolitan areas. Eighty percent of the Nation's 1980-83 population increase occurred in metropolitan areas, compared with 71 percent in the 1970's for the same areas.

Although the rates varied considerably, all of the Nation's major metropolitan areas with 5 million or more population (that is, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and the San Francisco Bay area) have experienced population gains during the 1980's. During the 1970's, for example, the population of the New York CMSA, as now defined, decreased by about 4 percent, while it increased by about 1 percent between 1980 and 1983. Twenty-one percent of the total population lived in these five large metropolitan areas in 1983, and they account for 28 percent of the metropolitan population.

The Nation continues to become proportionately more metropolitan.

Three out of every four Americans lived in one of the Nation's 277 metropolitan statistical areas in 1983. In 1950, the originally delineated 169 metropolitan areas contained about 56 percent of the population. Changes in the proportion of the population that is classified as metro-

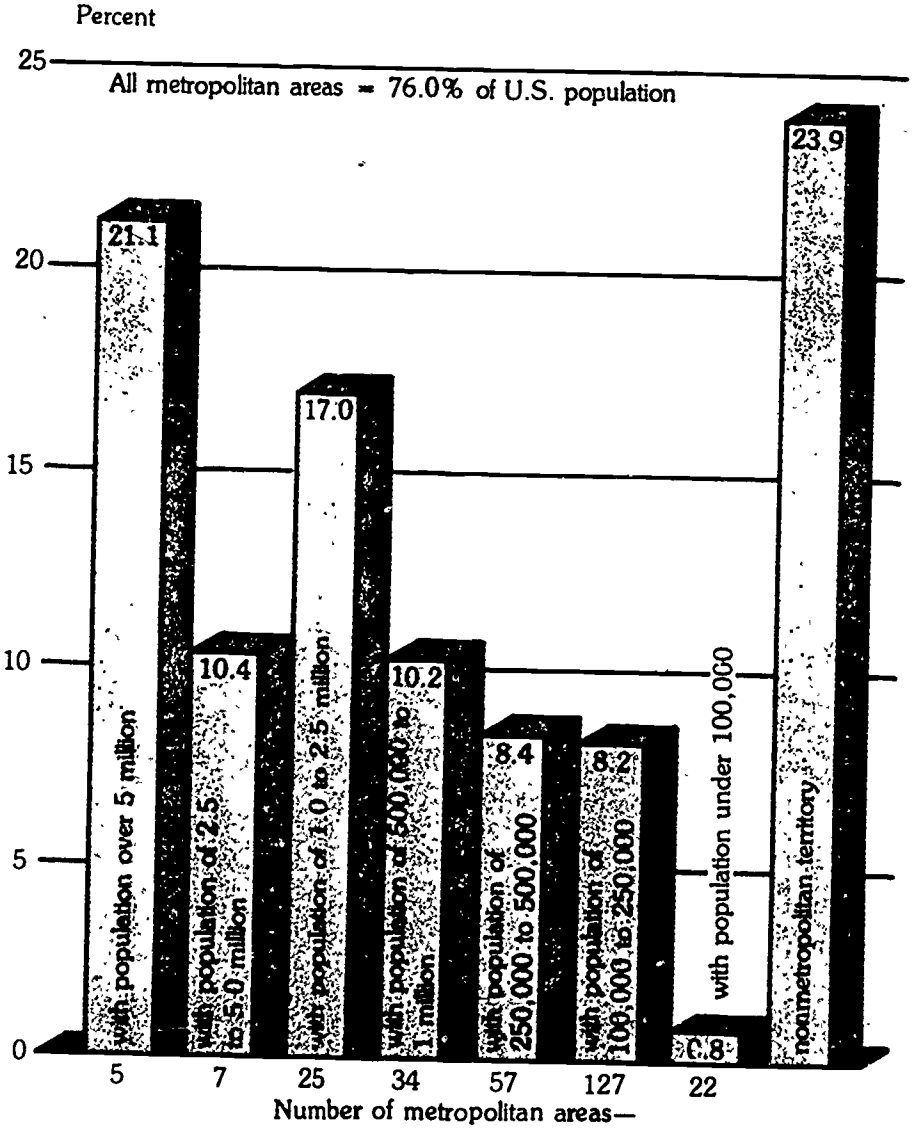


FIGURE 9.
Percent Distribution of the Population, by Type of Residence and Area Size: 1983
(CMSA's and MSA's as defined June 30, 1984)

politan are not only contingent on the basic demographic components of births, deaths, and net migration, but also upon changes in the territory that is considered metropolitan (that is, included within MSA's). Part of the metropolitan increase reflects expansion of existing areas to include newly suburbanized territory, while part is due to the establishment of new metropolitan areas as communities reached the required size. In 1950, when standard metropolitan areas were first defined, the land area designated as metropolitan was 6 percent of the Nation's land area. By 1984, 16 percent of the total U.S. land area was designated metropolitan. The metropolitan areas as defined in 1950 had a population of 128.8 million in 1980, or 57 percent of the U.S. total, not a great deal different than the 56 percent these areas contributed three decades earlier.

The Nation's population has become increasingly concentrated in large metropolitan areas since 1950. Metropolitan areas with over 1 million population contained 29 percent of the U.S. population in 1950. By 1983, nearly half (48 percent) of our Nation's population lived in one of the 37 areas with a population of 1 million or more.

Major central cities are growing again as suburban growth is slowing.

As a group, major central cities in the 37 metropolitan areas over 1 million population have grown slightly since 1980, reversing the small decline in population experienced in the 1970's. These large cities as a group have actually grown slightly faster since 1980 than they did in the 1960's. To some extent, this change reflects the increasingly large share of this group comprising fast-growing Southern and Western cities like Houston, compared with slower-growing Northern cities like New York.

For all central cities, the 1980-82 growth rate was 0.7 percent per year, compared with only 0.2 percent per year for the same cities in the 1970's. The central cities in the South and West showed significant gains in both periods (1.5 percent per year for 1980-82, 1.3 percent per year for 1970-80), while those in the North had losses (-0.2 percent per year for 1980-82, -1.0 percent per year for 1970-80).

The suburban components of large metropolitan areas of 1 million or more population, while still growing, are doing so at growth rates less than experienced in the 1970's or 1960's. These suburbs grew at an average annual rate of 1.27 percent between 1980 and 1982 (the last date available for individual cities), 1.58 percent during the 1970's, and 2.78 percent during the 1960's.

*The metropolitan concept used in this section refers to the population living in metropolitan statistical areas defined as of October 12, 1984. The previous term, standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), was shortened to metropolitan statistical area (MSA). If an area has more than 1 million population and meets certain other specified requirements, it is now termed a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA). For further discussion, see "The Metropolitan Statistical Area Classification," *Statistical Reporter*, December 1979; and *Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PC80-S1-18, 1980 Census of Population.

For Further Information
See: Richard L. Forstall and Donald E. Starsinic, "The Nation's Largest Metropolitan Areas, 1982," paper attached to Census Bureau Press Release CB-84-90, May 3, 1984.
and
Richard L. Forstall and Richard A. Engels, "Growth in Nonmetropolitan Areas Slows," paper attached to Census Bureau Press Release CB-84-57, March 22, 1984

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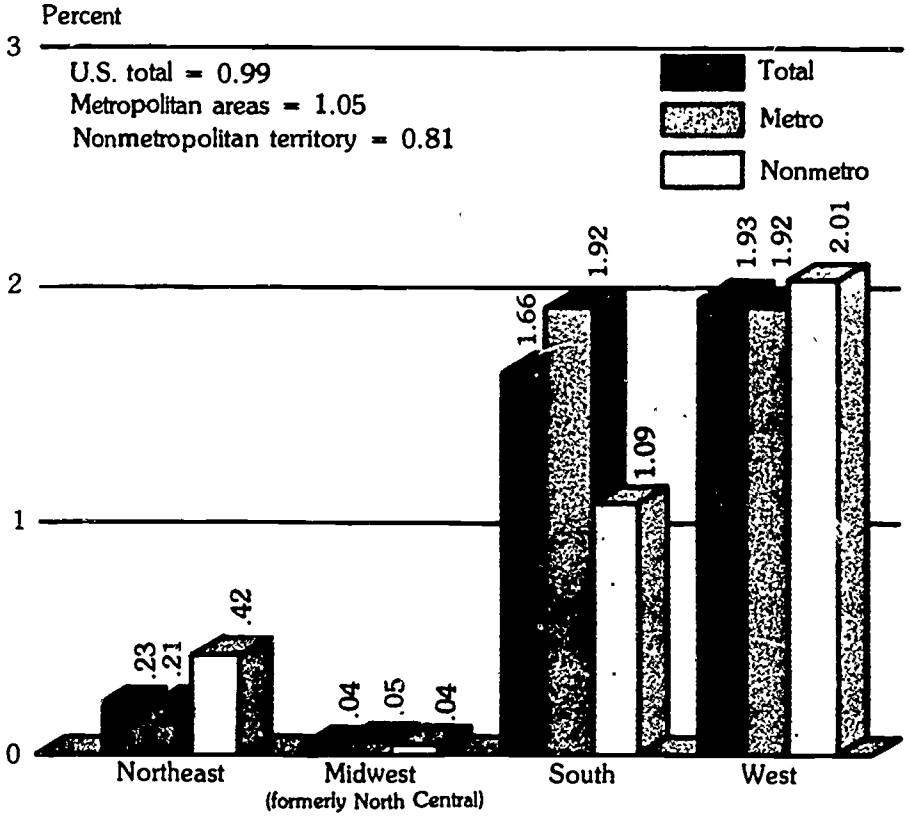

FIGURE 10.
Average Annual Percent Change in Population, by Type of Residence and Region: 1980-83
(CMSA's and MSA's as defined June 30, 1984)

The Farm Population

Number of persons living on farms, 1983: 5,787,000
Farm population as percentage of the total population: 2.5%
Percent of agricultural workers living on farms: 44%

More than five times as many people lived on farms in 1920 as in 1983.

In 1920, when most of today's elderly were children, nearly one of every three persons (30 percent) in the United States lived on a farm; by 1983, only one in forty had a farm residence. About 5.8 million persons (2.5 percent) lived on farms in 1983, a figure not statistically different from the 1980 farm population.[9]

In 1983, 1.6 million (55 percent) employed farm residents worked solely or primarily, as in the case of multiple jobholders, in agriculture. Even though farm residents are more likely to be employed in agriculture than in nonagricultural industries, only 44 percent of the average 3.6 million persons employed in agriculture lived on farms in 1983. This figure is in sharp contrast with that for 1930 when about 87 percent of all agricultural workers lived on farms.

Historically, the farm population has had a younger age structure than the nonfarm population. In 1920, for example, 49 percent of farm residents were under 20 years old, compared with 37 percent of nonfarm residents. By 1983, however, the proportions of farm and nonfarm residents under 20 years of age were similar (31 percent). The farm population now has a lower proportion of young adults (20 to 34 years) and higher proportions of persons 35 to 64 years old and elderly than has the nonfarm population.

Most farm residents in 1983 lived in either the Midwest, with 44 percent of the Nation's farm population, or the South, with 35 percent. The West and Northeast Regions contained only about 15 percent and 6 percent of all farm residents, respectively.

Although by definition the farm population is rural, nearly one of every five (18 percent) persons on farms lived in a metropolitan area in 1983.[10] Metropolitan farm residents were primarily concentrated in the smaller SMSA's, with about 79 percent living in metropolitan areas of less than 1 million population.

[9]The figures for 1980 and 1983 are five-quarter averages centered on April. See Current Population Reports, Series P-27, No. 57, *Farm Population of the United States: 1983*. The 1983 figure is based on the "current farm definition," while the 1920 figure is based on the "previous farm definition." See the report cited above for explanation.

[10]This figure is based on SMSA's as defined in 1970; Current Population Survey metropolitan area data will be based on that earlier definition until 1986.

For Further Information
See: Current Population Reports, Series P-27, No. 57, *Farm Population of the United States: 1983*

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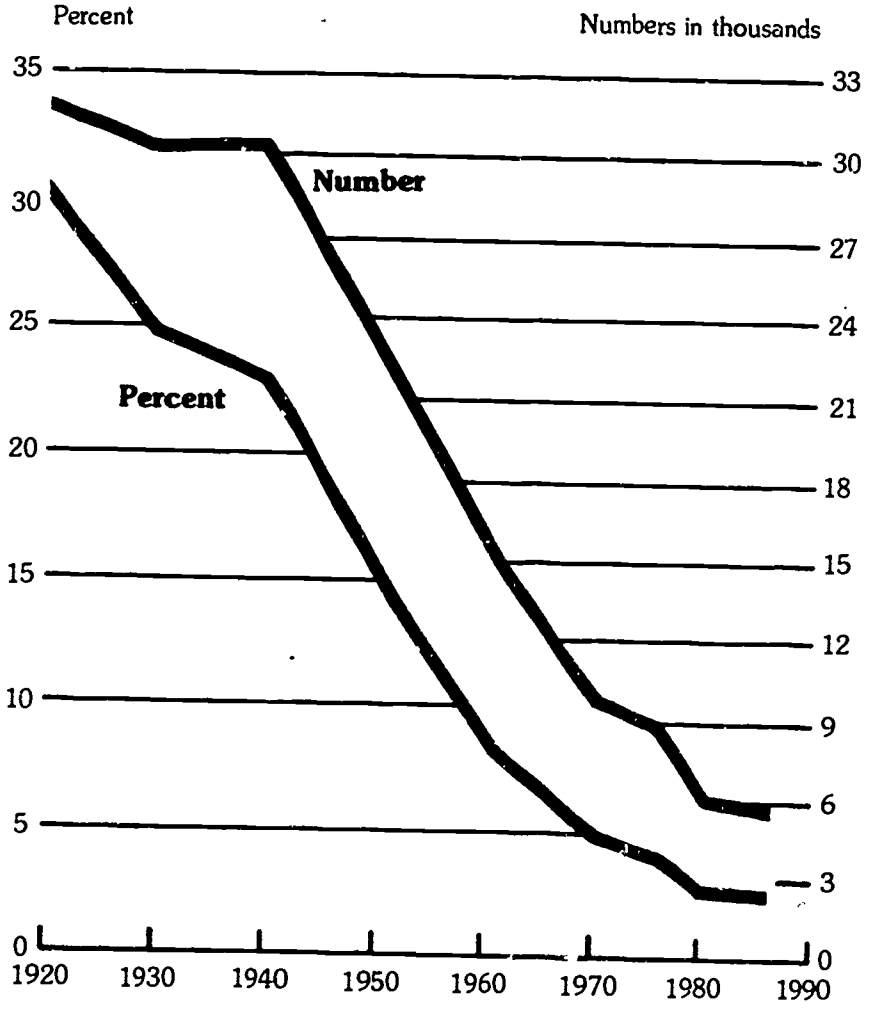

FIGURE 11.
Number of Farm Residents and Their Percent of Total Resident Population: 1920-83

Migration

Percent of persons 1 year and over who moved between March 1982 and March 1983: 16.6%
Percent of movers who moved within same county: 61.1%
Percent of movers who moved between States: 16.5%
Movers from abroad as percent of all movers: 2.6%

One of every six Americans moved between 1982 and 1983.

Between March 1982 and March 1983, 36.4 million persons (1 year old and over) changed residences in the United States, and an additional 978,000 moved to the United States from abroad. These 37.4 million persons represent 16.6 percent of the population in 1983. Some of the international movers were "true" immigrants, while others returned from an overseas military or civilian work assignment, retired overseas but decided to return to the States, or had been abroad on some other type of extended stay.[1]

The majority of moves are of short-distance. About 61 percent of movers between 1982 and 1983 remained in the same county, while only 16 percent of movers went to a different State.

Rate of residential mobility has declined since 1960.

The overall rate of mobility has declined slowly since 1960-61, when it was about 21 percent. The decline in residential mobility is primarily attributable to a decrease in the rate of moves within the same county, which dropped from 13.7 percent in 1960-61 to 10.1 percent in 1982-83. Several factors appear to be responsible for this decline. The rate of homeownership has increased slightly over the past 20 years, and data from the Annual Housing Survey show that renters are much more likely to move than homeowners. Thus, the rise in homeownership would tend to cause a decreased rate of local moves. In addition, recent increases in the cost of homes and interest rates on mortgages have also tended to reduce the rates of local moves.

The pattern of interregional migration observed since the late 1960's has continued into the 1980's. The Northeast and Midwest have continued to experience net outmigration, while the South and West have had net gains of residents from the North.

Young adults are the most mobile age group.

The highest rate of moving is found among adults in their early twenties. One-third of persons 20 to 24 years old moved between 1982 and 1983. Causes of higher rates of migration for young adults include college attendance and graduation, marriage, military service, initial full-time employment, and leaving their parents' homes to establish their own homes or to move in with friends.

[1]The number of persons who left the United States is not available.

For Further Information
See: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 393, *Geographical Mobility: March 1982 to March 1983*

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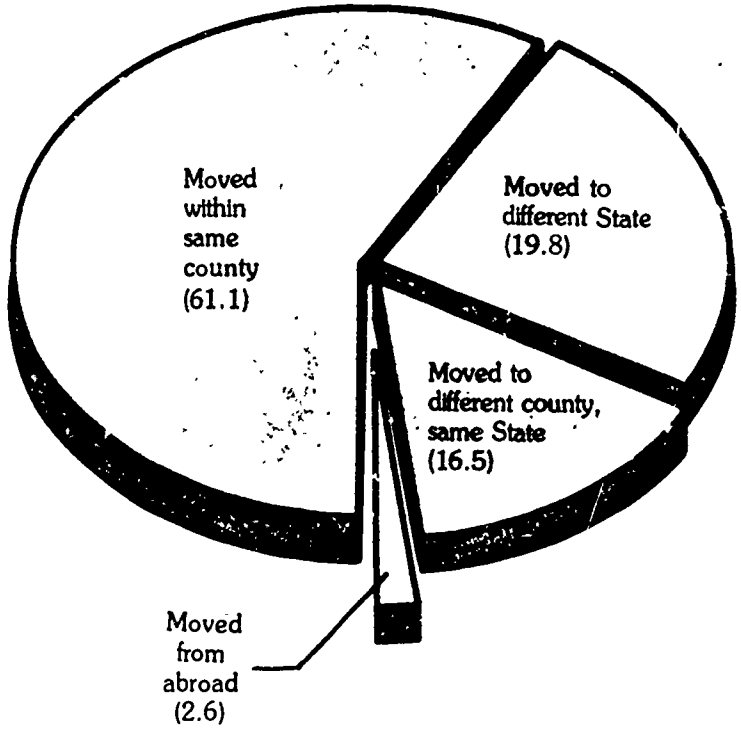

FIGURE 12.
Percent Distribution of Movers, by Type of Move: March 1982-83
(Persons 1 and over)

Number of movers, 1982-83 = 37.4 million

Households and Families

Number of households in 1984: 85.4 million
Percent increase, 1980-84: 5.7%
Average annual increase, 1980-84: 1.2 million
Number of families in 1984: 62.0 million
Percent with female householder (no husband present): 15.9%
Average family size in 1984: 3.24 persons
Number of nonfamily households in 1984: 23.4 million
Percent increase, 1980-84: 10.3%
Percent of nonfamily householders living alone in 1984: 85.2%

Average annual increase in households declines during 1980's.

Between March 1983 and March 1984, the number of households in the Nation increased by 1.5 million, to 85.4 million. The average annual increase in the number of households has been 1.2 million since 1980, down by about 25 percent from the 1.6-million average annual increases during the 1970's.

The decline in the rate of increase is partly due to changes in age structure. The population in the 20-to-34 age group, in which most persons form households for the first time, grew very rapidly during the 1970's as the baby boom generation reached young adulthood. Now with the entry of the smaller birth cohorts of the mid-1960's, the 20-to-34 age span is growing more slowly than it was in the 1970's and will start declining in the late 1980's.

In addition to the changes in age structure other factors have contributed to the smaller annual increase in households during the 1980's: the divorce rate has stabilized, more adult sons and daughters appear to be living with or moving back in with their parents, economic conditions may have discouraged the formation of new households, and young adults are marrying later.

Most nonfamily households are composed of only one person.

The 62.0 million family households in 1984 represented 73 percent of all households, similar to the 1980 figure, but substantially less than the 81 percent of households in 1970.[12] The remaining 23.4 million households (27 percent of the total) were maintained by a nonfamily householder. About 47 percent of all households added since 1980 have been nonfamily households, with persons living alone accounting for about 36 percent of the total household increase. The Nation's 20 million one-person households represented 85 percent of all nonfamily households in 1984.

The vast majority of unmarried-couple householders are under 45 years of age.

Many of the nonfamily households that did not consist of persons living alone were unmarried-couple households, defined for Census purposes as households composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex who are sharing living quarters.[13] There were about 2

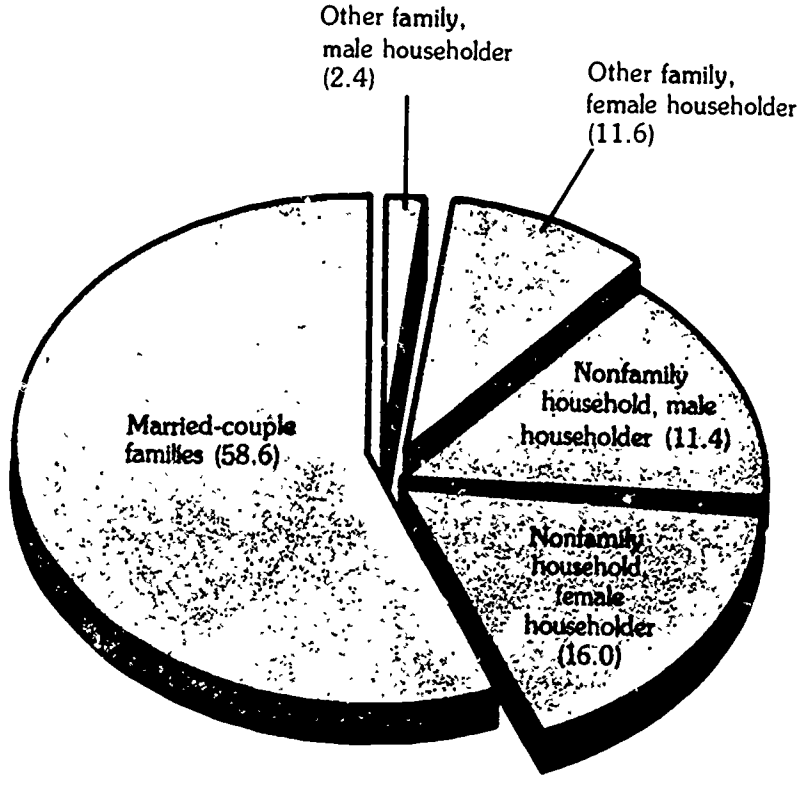

FIGURE 13.
Percent Distribution of Households, by Type: March 1984

million unmarried couples in 1984, 25 percent more than the 1.6 million in 1980. In 1970, only about 523,000 such living arrangements were identified, although there was perhaps more reluctance to admit such a living arrangement at that time. In 82 percent of these households in 1984, the householder (the person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented) was under 45 years of age, compared with about 50 percent for married-couple households, and 22 percent were under age 25, compared with 5 percent for married couples.

Growth of families maintained by women continues to outpace other family types.

The Census Bureau publishes figures on three types of family households: married-couple households, of which there were 50.1 million in 1984; other families with a female householder (no husband present), 9.9 million households; and other families with male householder (and no wife present), 2.0 million households.

The marked increase during the 1970's in families maintained by women with no husband present has continued into the 1980's. Nearly half (48 percent) of the 2.4-million increase in family households between 1980 and 1984 is attributable to families maintained by women. In contrast, families maintained by women accounted for only 8 percent of the increase in the number of families between 1940 and 1960, and 29 percent of the increase between 1960 and 1980.

Average family size at record low.

Principally because of low birth rates, average family size in the United States is at a record low mark, declining from 3.58 persons per family in 1970 to 3.24 persons in 1984. The average number of family members under 18 years is also at a record low level, 0.99 persons, compared with 1.34 persons in 1970. Even though other factors –an increased divorce ratio, improved mortality rates, children remaining in their parents' home longer, and changing age structure of the population—have an impact on family size, the net decline since 1970 is virtually all attributable to the decline in average number of members under 18 years, which reflects the decline in fertility since the peak of the baby boom.

[15]In census reports, a *family* is a household maintained by a man or woman living with at least one relative; a *nonfamily household* is a household maintained by a person living alone or with one or more persons to whom he or she is not related.

[13]Although intimacy of association between these persons is implied, it is not known to be the case. For some unknown fraction of these persons the affiliation may be only one of roomer/boarder to property owner/manager, for example.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 391, *Households, Families, Marital Status, and Living Arrangements: March 1984 (Advance data)*

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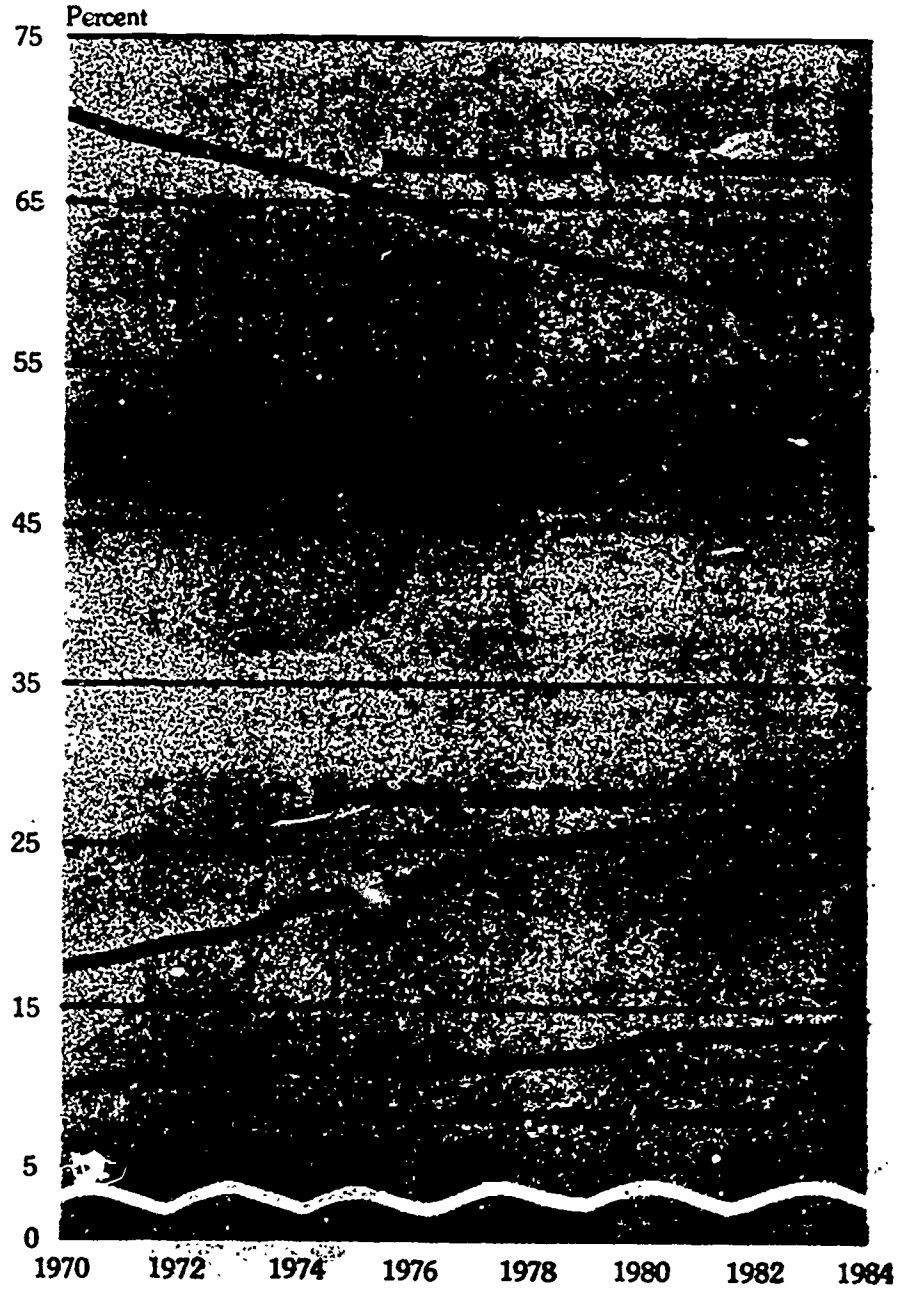

FIGURE 14.
Types of Households as a Percent of All Households: March 1970-84

Living Arrangements and Marital Status

Percent of children living with only 1 parent, 1984: 22.6%
Percent of young adults 20 to 24 years old living with parents, 1984: 42.2%
1984 median age at first marriage: Men: 25.4
Women: 23.0
Median duration of marriage, at time of divorce: 1982: 7.0 years
1971: 6.7 years

One of four children live with only one parent in 1984.

As a consequence of the rapid growth of single-parent families, one out of four (22.6 percent) of the Nation's 62.1 million children under 18 years of age lived with only one of their parents in 1984. About 53 percent of all Black children lived with one parent in 1984, compared with 17 percent for White children. Even with the relatively recent tendency for some divorced fathers to accept custody of their children, only 2 percent of children lived with only their fathers in 1984, and these children constituted only 10 percent of all children living with one parent.

Larger proportion of young adults live with parents.

The 1980's have seen an increase in the proportion of young adults, particularly those 20 to 24 years old, who live in their parents' household. In 1984, over half (52 percent) of men 20 to 24 years old, for example, were living with their parents, compared with 43 percent in 1970. For women in this age group, the proportion increased from 27 percent in 1970 to 32 percent in 1984. Even older age groups have recorded increases during this period in the proportion still living at home. About 16 percent of men and 8 percent of women 25 to 29 years old were living with at least one of their parents in 1984. The comparable proportions for 25-to-29-year-olds in 1970 were 10.9 percent for men and 5.2 percent for women. These increases are partly due to young adults delaying marriage and to the increase in divorce and children returning to their parents' home after marital separation.

Nearly one-third of the elderly live alone.

In 1984, 53 percent of the Nation's 26.3 million persons 65 years and over (excluding those in institutions) were living as a spouse in a married-couple family;[14] an additional 14 percent were living with other relatives.[15] The remaining one-third of the elderly population, 8.6 million persons, did not live with persons related to them, and the vast majority of these persons (92 percent) lived alone.

Percent living with—

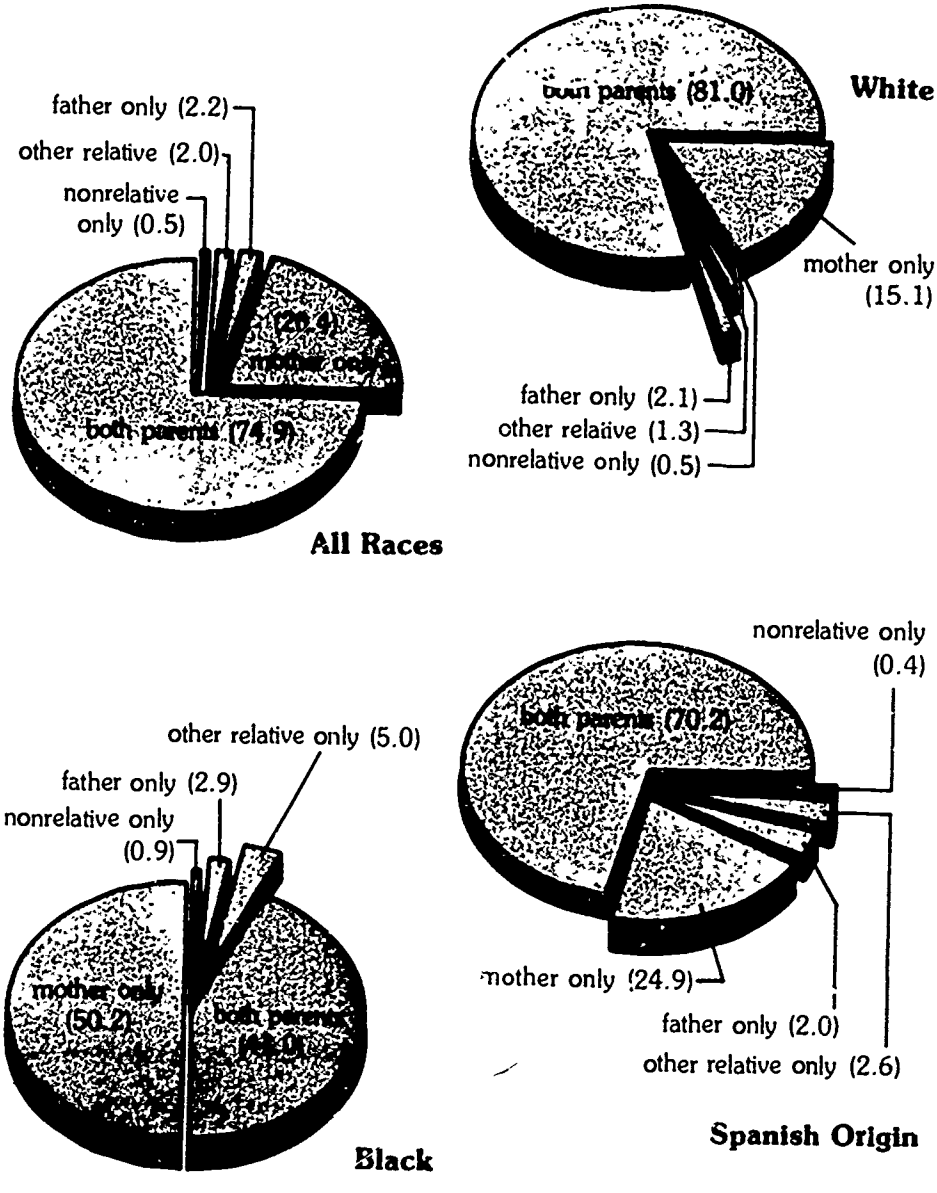

FIGURE 15.
Living Arrangements of Childr n Under 18, by Race and Spanish Origin: March 1984

Young people are postponing marriage.

The proportion of young adults postponing marriage has increased dramatically in the past 15 years. Among men 20 to 24 years of age, for example, 75 percent were still single (never married) in 1984, compared with only 55 percent in 1970. For women of comparable age, the never-married percentage increased from 36 to 57. In addition the median age at first marriage has risen during the 1970-84 period from 23.2 to 25.4 for men and 20.8 to 23.0 for women.

Divorce ratio continues its upward spiral but divorce rate declines.

The record prevalence of divorce experienced by the Nation in the 1970's has continued into the 1980's. The divorce ratio (the number of currently divorced persons per 1,000 currently married persons living with their spouses) increased from 47 in 1970 to 100 in 1980 to 121 in 1984. It should be noted that the level of the divorce ratio is affected by the incidence of first marriage and remarriage of previously divorced persons, as well as by the incidence of divorce.

Men have a lower divorce ratio than women (96 vs. 146) because of the higher remarriage rate among men. The divorce ratio was twice as high for Blacks (240) as for Whites (113) and persons of Spanish origin (112).

The trend in the annual divorce rate, based on data from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), is currently running counter to the trend in the divorce ratio. The divorce rate represents the number of divorces in a particular year per 1,000 population. Thus, unlike the divorce ratio, which includes all currently divorced persons, even those who divorced in previous years and have not remarried, the divorce rate shows the incidence of divorce on an annual basis. The divorce rate declined in 1983 (for the second consecutive year) to 5.0 per 1,000 population (provisional), the lowest rate since 1977. The divorce rate peaked at 5.3 in 1979 and 1981.

The median duration of marriage for couples divorcing in 1982 (the most recently available figure from NCHS) was 7.0 years, a figure only slightly higher than the median at the beginning of the 1970's (6.7 years in 1971). One of five couples divorced in 1982 had been married 15 years or longer.

[14]Data from the Current Population Survey exclude persons in institutions such as nursing homes. About 5.3 percent of the elderly (1.3 million persons) were in institutions according to the 1980 census, 92 percent of whom were in homes for the aged.

[15]Includes those living with sons, daughters, or other relatives as well as the elderly who are householders living with family members other than their spouse.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 391, *Households, Families, Marital Status, and Living Arrangements: March 1984*
and
National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Reports*, "Annual Summary of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorces: United States, 1983," Volume 32, No. 13

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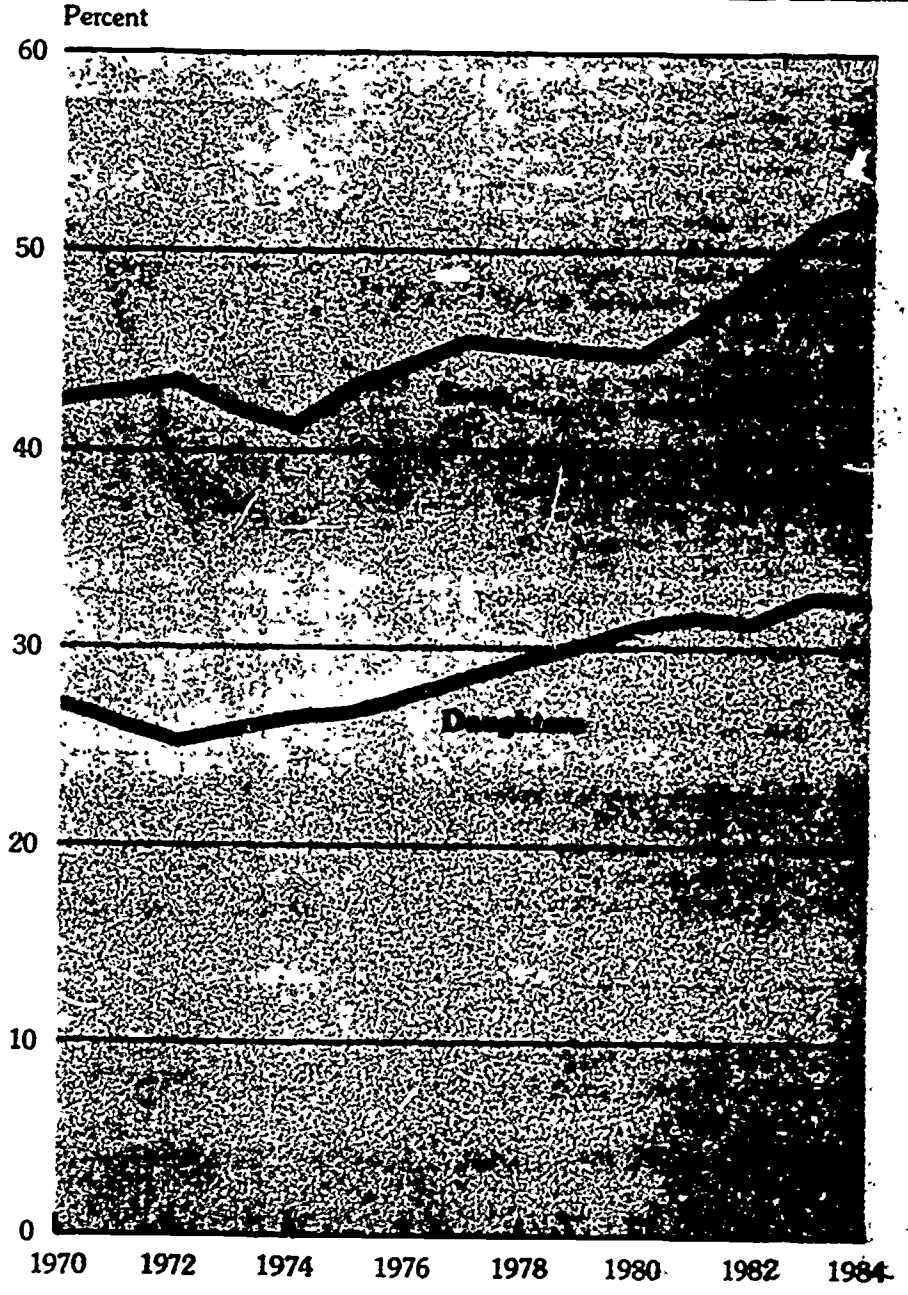

FIGURE 16.
Percent of 20-to-24-Year-Olds Living With at Least One Parent: March 1970-84

School Enrollment

Total school enrollment 1983, all ages: 59,240,000
Preprimary: 5,711,000
Elementary and secondary: 41,208,000
College enrollment: 12,329,000
35 years and over: 1,495,000

Total enrollment is down 1.2 million since 1980.

Although elementary school enrollment has been declining for more than a decade after peaking in 1970, it will begin to rise again slowly in the latter half of the 1980's as a result of the increasing number of births after 1975. Since 1980, nursery school and kindergarten enrollment increased by about 400,000 to stand at 5.7 million in October 1983. But because of declines in elementary and high school enrollment, the total enrollment for persons under age 35, from nursery school through college, was 57.7 million in 1983, representing a decline of 1.2 million since 1980.[16] The decline in high school enrollment was disproportionate, representing nearly half (47 percent) of the declines in the elementary and high school years. (High school students constituted 34 percent of all elementary and secondary students in 1983.)

There has been little change since 1970 in the proportion of elementary school students who attend private schools (11 percent in 1983). The comparable figure was only slightly higher for White students, with about 12 percent attending private elementary schools in 1983, nor has that proportion changed much since 1970.

But college enrollment is up.

The number of college students under 35 years of age reached 10.8 million in 1983, about 3 percent more than the 1980 figure and 46 percent larger than the 1970 figure. In addition, there were 1.5 million college students 35 years old and over, making the total college population 12.3 million in 1983.[17]

Since 1970, the college enrollment of women under 35 has increased by 77 percent, and has accounted for two-thirds of the increase in total college enrollment between 1970 and 1983. College enrollment for men under 35 increased by only 25 percent during this same period. Furthermore, the increase for men is solely attributable to their larger cohort of college age in 1983, since the percentage of 18-to-21-year-old civilian men enrolled in college (34 percent) has actually declined since 1970 (40 percent).[18] However, college enrollment rates have increased for women overall, and women 18 and 19 years old were actually enrolled at higher rates than men in the

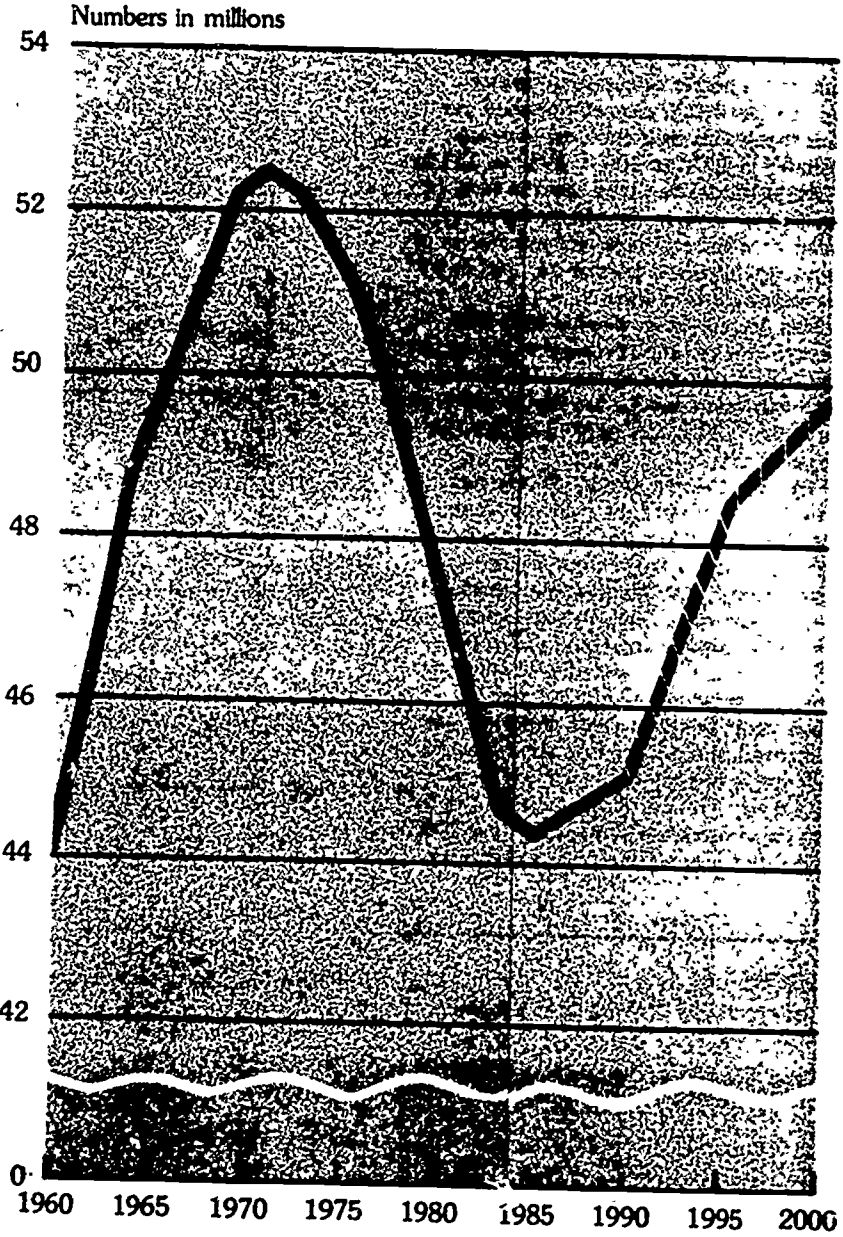

FIGURE 17.
Number of School-Age Children, 1960-83, and Projections to 2000
(Children 5 to 17; middles series projections)

same age group in 1983 (41 vs. 35 percent), reversing the order that occurred in 1970 and earlier. Women 25 to 34 years old alone accounted for 32 percent of the growth in college enrollment since 1970, although they still only constituted 14 percent of all students in 1983.

Women are now the majority of college students.

The majority of all college students in 1983 were women (51 percent), as has been the case since 1979. Two-thirds of students 35 years old and over were women, and there were also more enrolled women than men under 20 years of age. Men, however, constituted the majority of students in their twenties and were enrolled at higher rates than women in that age group.

The increase in the number of college students 14 to 34 attending part time is tied to the rapid increase in the number of women in college. The proportion of students attending part time increased from 24 to 29 percent between 1972 and 1983, primarily because women are more likely than men to attend part time. Women represented about 53 percent of that enrollment.

One-half (51 percent) of the growth in undergraduate enrollment of students under 35 years old between 1972 and 1983 was in 2-year colleges. About one-third of undergraduate college students were attending a 2-year college in 1983. These colleges have traditionally enrolled proportionately more part-time students than have 4-year colleges: 44 percent of all 2-year college students under age 35 attended part time, compared with 16 percent of 4-year college undergraduate students in 1983. Over half (57 percent) of all part-time students were attending 2-year colleges.

[16]The 1980 data in this section are CPS estimates controlled to the 1980 census counts.

[17]Enrollment status of persons over 34 years of age was not asked in the CPS prior to 1972. In 1980, there were 1.2 million of these students.

[18]Since enrollment rates based on the Current Population Survey are based on the civilian population, fluctuations in the proportion of an age group in the Armed Forces can affect the college enrollment rate with little change in the number of students. The enrollment rate for all men 18 to 21 years old (including the Armed Forces) dropped from 34 to 32 percent between 1970 and 1983. For discussion of the effects of the Vietnam conflict on enrollment rates, see Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 390, *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1981 and 1980*

For Further Information

See Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 394, *School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1983 (Advance Report)*

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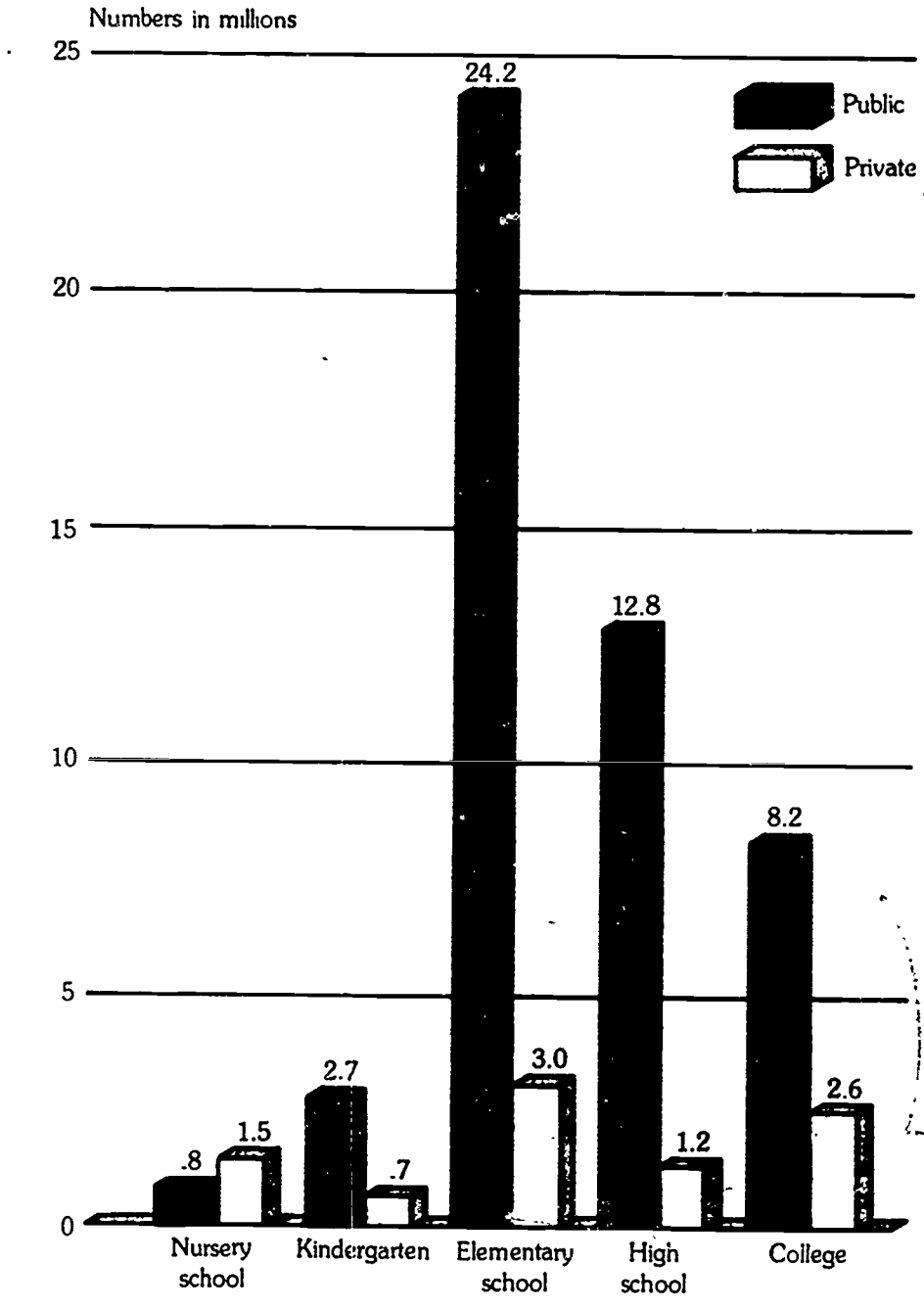

FIGURE 18.
School Enrollment, by Level and Control of School: October 1983
(Persons 3 to 34)

Educational Attainment

Persons 25 years old and over in 1984:
Percent completed high school: 73%
Percent with 1 or more years of college: 35%
Percent with 4 years or more of college: 19%
Men: 23%
Women: 16%

The Nation's educational level continues to rise.

In March 1984, nearly three of four adults 25 years and over in the United States had graduated from high school. This is a dramatic increase over the 55 percent in 1970 and 25 percent in 1940 who had completed 4 years of high school or more. This increase resulted from a combination of mortality among the older population, who, on average, were less educated, and the increased rate of graduation among the large baby boom birth cohorts. For example, 87 percent of 25-to-34-year-olds in 1984 were high school graduates, compared with 48 percent of persons 65 years old and over.

Proportion of men completing college has decreased slightly.

Prior to World War II, a college degree was rare—only 7 percent of men and 5 percent of women 25 to 29 years of age had completed college in 1940. By 1984, 23 percent of men and 21 percent of women 25 to 29 years old were college graduates.

While women have shown a nearly continuous pattern of increase in the proportion completing college, college enrollment and attainment rates for young men have fallen slightly since the mid-1970's. It appears that men who were of draft-eligible age during the Vietnam Era, particularly those born between 1947 and 1951, received more education than they would have under normal conditions. In 1976, when these men were 25 to 29 years of age, 28 percent had completed 4 or more years of college, and 50 percent had completed at least 1 year of college. For men in the 1942-46 birth cohort who

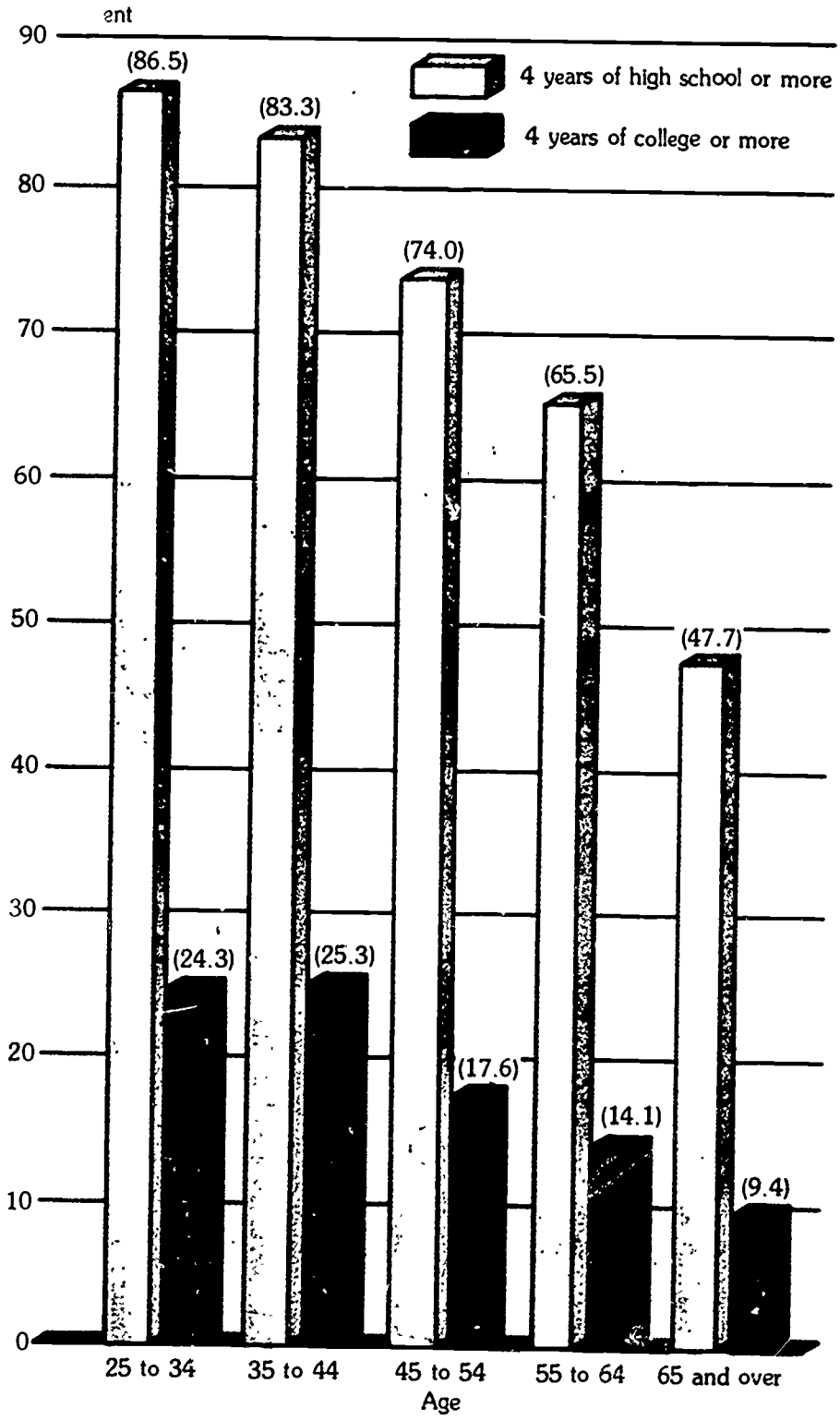

FIGURE 19.
Percent of Persons 25 and Over Completing High School and College, by Age: March 1984

were 25 to 29 years in 1971, 38 percent completed at least 1 year of college and 20 percent were college graduates. For men born between 1952 and 1956, 46 percent had completed 1 or more years of college and 23 percent were college graduates by 1981 when they were 25 to 29 years old.

Birth year	Percent completing college:	
	4 years	1 or more years
1942-46	20	38
1947-51	28	50
1952-56	23	46

Attainment levels have increased proportionately more for Blacks than for Whites in the past 40 years. This becomes evident when two 5-year age groups about 40 years apart are compared. For Blacks, the proportion who were high school graduates in 1984 was 79 percent for 25-to-29-year-olds and only 28 percent for those 65 to 69 years of age; among Whites the proportions were 87 percent and 60 percent, respectively. Though still lagging behind these figures for Whites or Blacks, the proportion of the Spanish-origin population completing high school has increased dramatically as well: Only 21 percent of 65-to-69-year-olds as compared with 59 percent of 25-to-29-year-old persons of Spanish origin had completed high school in 1984.

For Further Information
See. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No 390. *Educational Attainment in the United States. March 1981 and 1980*

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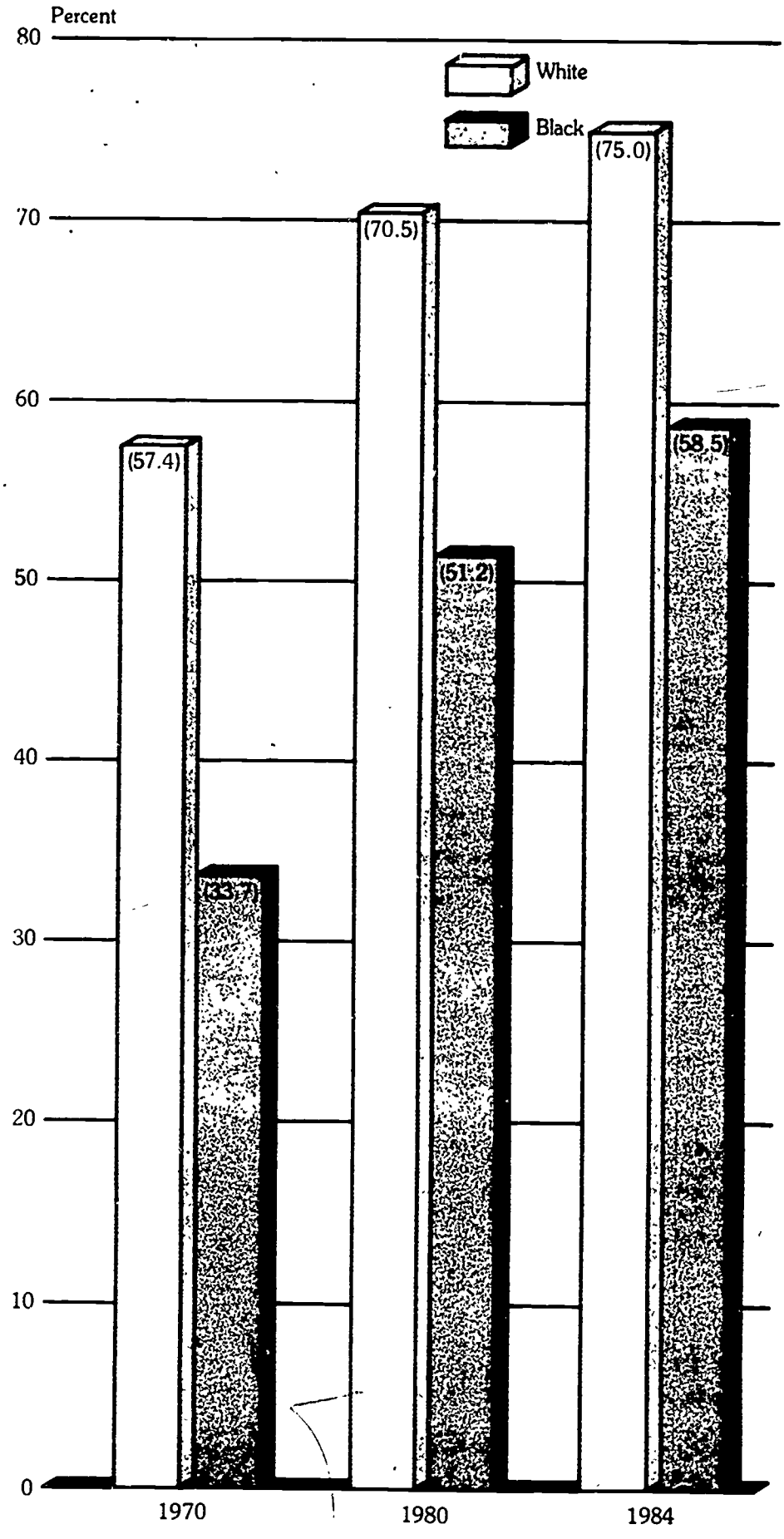

FIGURE 20.
Percent of Persons 25 and Over Completing 4 Years of High School or More, by Race: 1970, 1980, and 1984

The Labor Force

Civilian labor force, 1983 annual average: 111.6 million
Numerical increase since 1982 (annual average): 1.3 million
Women as a percent of civilian labor force 20 years and over, 1983 annual average: 43.2%
Percent of women 20 years and over in labor force 1983 (annual average): 53.1%

Slowed growth of civilian labor force due to demographic as well as economic factors.

The civilian labor force averaged 111.6 million workers during 1983, marking an increase of only 1.3 million persons over the annual average for recessionary 1982.[19] This relatively slow growth rate of the labor force, compared with the experience of the 1970's, occurred in spite of the general recovery in the economy and resulted from several factors. First, the number of 16-to-19-year-olds has declined annually during the 1980's, and there has been a slackened pace of labor force participation by this group. These teenagers had a peak civilian labor force participation rate of 58 percent in 1978 and 1979, but since then, the rate has declined to an annual average of 53 percent, perhaps in response to the recessions of 1980 and 1981-82.

Another factor contributing to the slow growth of the labor force has been the decreasing proportion of men in the labor force, particularly at the older ages. For example, 78.2 percent of men 55 to 64 years old were in the labor force in 1973, but only 69.4 percent of men of this age were in the labor force in 1983. The overall 1983 rate (76.4 percent) for men remained at about the 1982 level (76.6 percent), even though the economy continued to recover from the 1981-82 recession throughout the year. Although the number of "house husbands" has increased over the past decade, from about 54,000 in 1973 to 93,000 in 1983, their numbers are relatively small and have had little impact on the overall number or rate of labor force participation of men 20 to 59 years of age.[20]

Running counter to these factors has been an increasing number and proportion of adult women entering the labor force, even though their rate of increase has slowed somewhat in recent years. Women 20 years and over represented 43.2 percent of the labor force in 1983, and over half (53 percent) of women in this age group were in the labor force in 1983.

Number of employed surpasses 1981 record.

The end of 1983 marked a year of recovery from one of the longest and deepest post-World War II recessions. Improvements in the employment situation compared favorably with those during previous recovery periods.[21] The number of employed persons (including Armed Forces residing in the United States) reached an annual average of 102.5 million, about 1.3 million higher than the average for the recessionary year of 1982 and surpassing the previous peak reached in 1981. About 795,000 (60 percent) of this annual average change was attributable to the increased employment of women.

Number of unemployed down, but still at relatively high level.

As the economic recovery took hold in 1983, the number of unemployed persons dropped considerably from 11.5 million at the beginning of the year to 9.2 million in December 1983 (an average annual of 10.7 million unemployed). The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) dropped

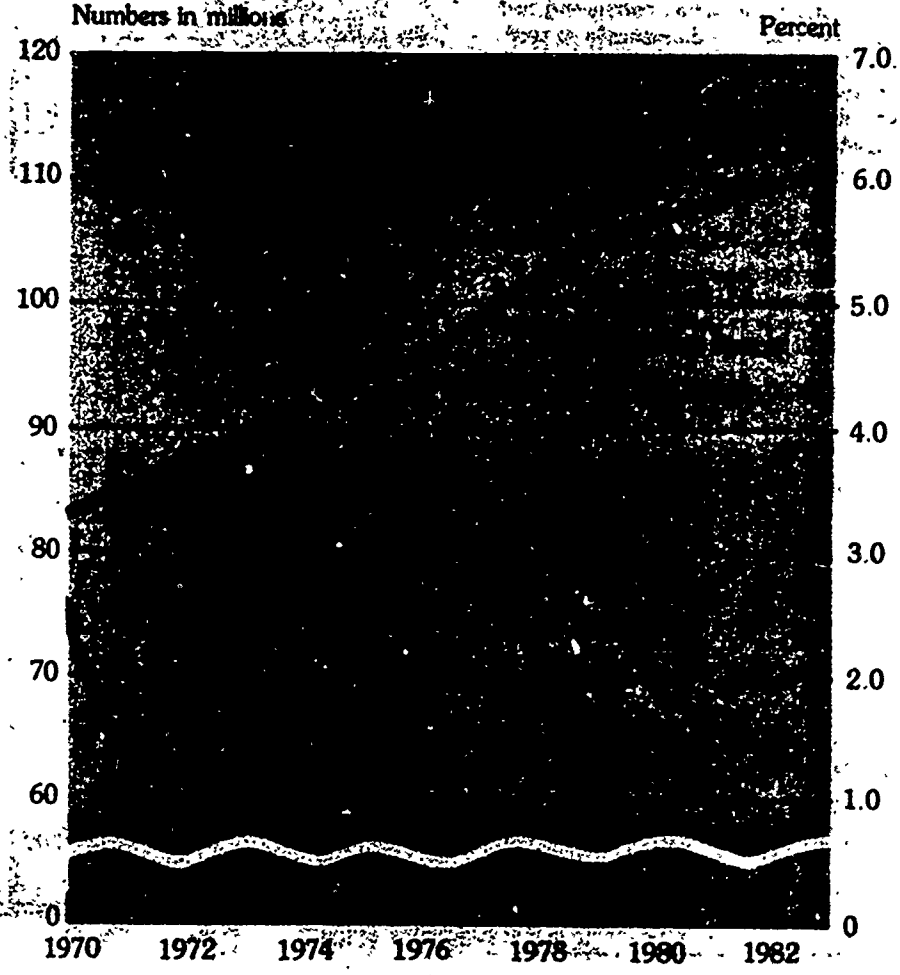

FIGURE 21.
Civilian Labor Force 16 and Over and Percent Growth Over Previous Year: 1970-83
(Annual averages)

from 10.3 to 8.1 percent from January to December 1983. Despite these decreases, both the number and rate of unemployment remained high by historical standards. As in the previous year, the 1983 unemployment rate was lower for women than for men (9.2 percent versus 9.9 percent annual average), and considerably lower for Whites (8.4 percent) than for Blacks (19.5 percent) or for persons of Spanish origin (13.8 percent).

About 49 percent of the unemployed were adult men, 34 percent were adult women, and the remaining 17 percent were teenagers. The unemployed are classified by whether they had lost their last job because of layoff or other reasons, left voluntarily, were entering the job market for the first time, or were re-entering after a period of absence. About 58 percent of the unemployed in 1983 had lost jobs, 8 percent had left their last job, 23 percent were re-entering the labor force, and the remaining 11 percent were looking for their first job. Among adults, unemployed men were more likely than unemployed women to have lost jobs (78 percent vs. 50 percent), while unemployed women were considerably more likely to be re-entrants (34 percent versus 13 percent of men). Forty-seven percent of unemployed teenagers were new entrants, 26 percent were re-entrants, 6 percent were job leavers, and 20 percent were job losers.

About 1.6 million are classified as discouraged workers.

Of the 63 million persons who were not in the labor force, about 56.2 million (or 90 percent) indicated that they did not want a job, either because of family responsibilities (50 percent), retirement (23 percent), school attendance (12 percent), illness or disability (7 percent), or some other reason (8 percent).

The remaining 6.5 million persons outside the work force indicated that although they wanted a job at the time of the survey, they were not looking for work. About 25 percent of these persons did not look because of conflicts with school attendance, 12 percent indicated they were too ill or were disabled, 22 percent indicated that home responsibilities hindered their job search, 25 percent felt they would not be successful in finding a job ("discouraged workers"), and the remaining 17 percent gave some other reason for not looking for work. The annual average 1.6 million persons who were classified as discouraged workers were not included in the official count of unemployed persons in 1983. Changes in the number of discouraged workers generally follow changes in the business cycle. For example, the number of discouraged workers reached a recessionary high of 1.8 million in the fourth quarter of 1982, the same time the unemployment rate peaked. As the unemployment rate began to decline, so did the number of discouraged workers, so that by the final quarter of 1983, their number had dropped to 1.5 million.

[19] See Eugene H. Becker and Norman Bowers, "Employment and Unemployment Improvements Widespread in 1983," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1984, pp. 3-14.

[20] These figures are for men 20 to 59 not in the labor force who indicated they do not want a job now and gave "keeping house" as the reason. They may not be currently married or have children. Even among 20-to-24-year-olds, men represent less than 1 percent of persons "keeping house," not in the labor force, and not looking for work.

[21] See Becker and Bowers, op cit. pp. 3-4.

For Further Information

See: *Monthly Labor Review*, U.S. Department of Labor, February 1984. This is a special issue on employment and unemployment.

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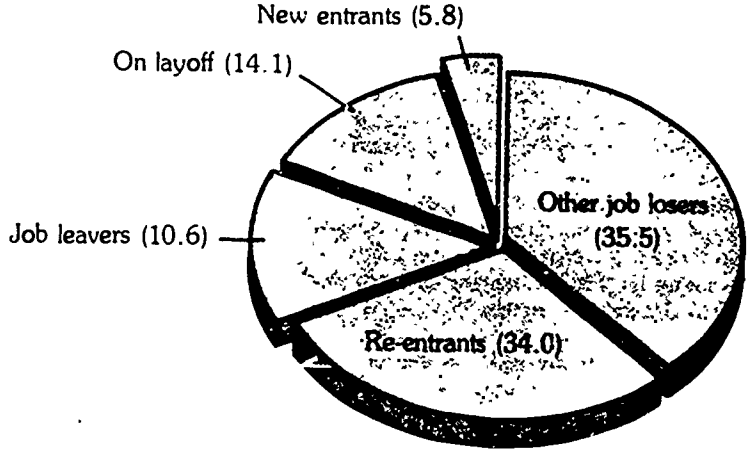
Women



Men

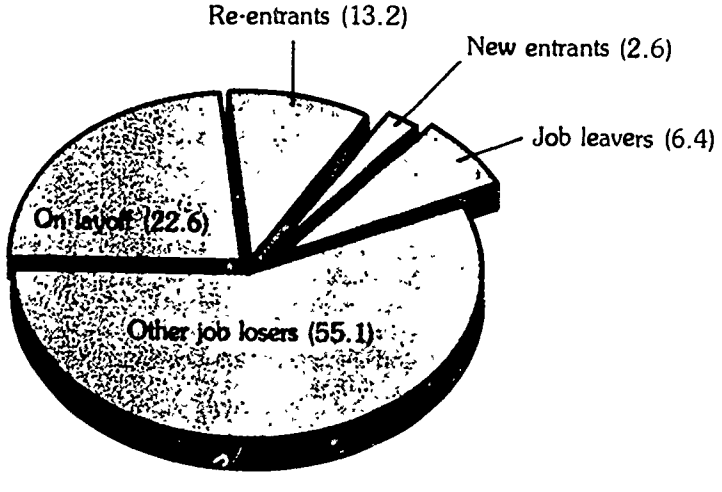


FIGURE 22.
Percent Distribution of Reasons for Unemployment, by Sex: 1983
(Unemployed persons 20 and over; annual average)

Occupation

Largest 1972-83 increase, technicians and related occupations: 58%
Largest 1972-83 decrease, private household workers: 32%
Largest numerical increase 1972-83: professional specialty occupations (4 million)

Occupation classification system has changed since 1970.

The classification of occupations was changed extensively for the 1980 census and other reports of the Census Bureau. The 1970 census classification had 441 occupational categories within 12 major groups, compared with 503 categories divided into 13 major groups in 1980; some 1970 detailed categories were split among several 1980 categories, crossing major occupation group boundaries at times.

Current Population Survey data after January 1983 reflect the 1980 classification. Prior to that date, occupation data in Current Population Reports are based on the 1970 classification. A special set of estimates covering the 1972-82 period based on the new classification was recently prepared, and the discussion below, unless otherwise indicated, is based on those data, as well as on annual averages for 1983 which are based on the 1980 classification system.[22]

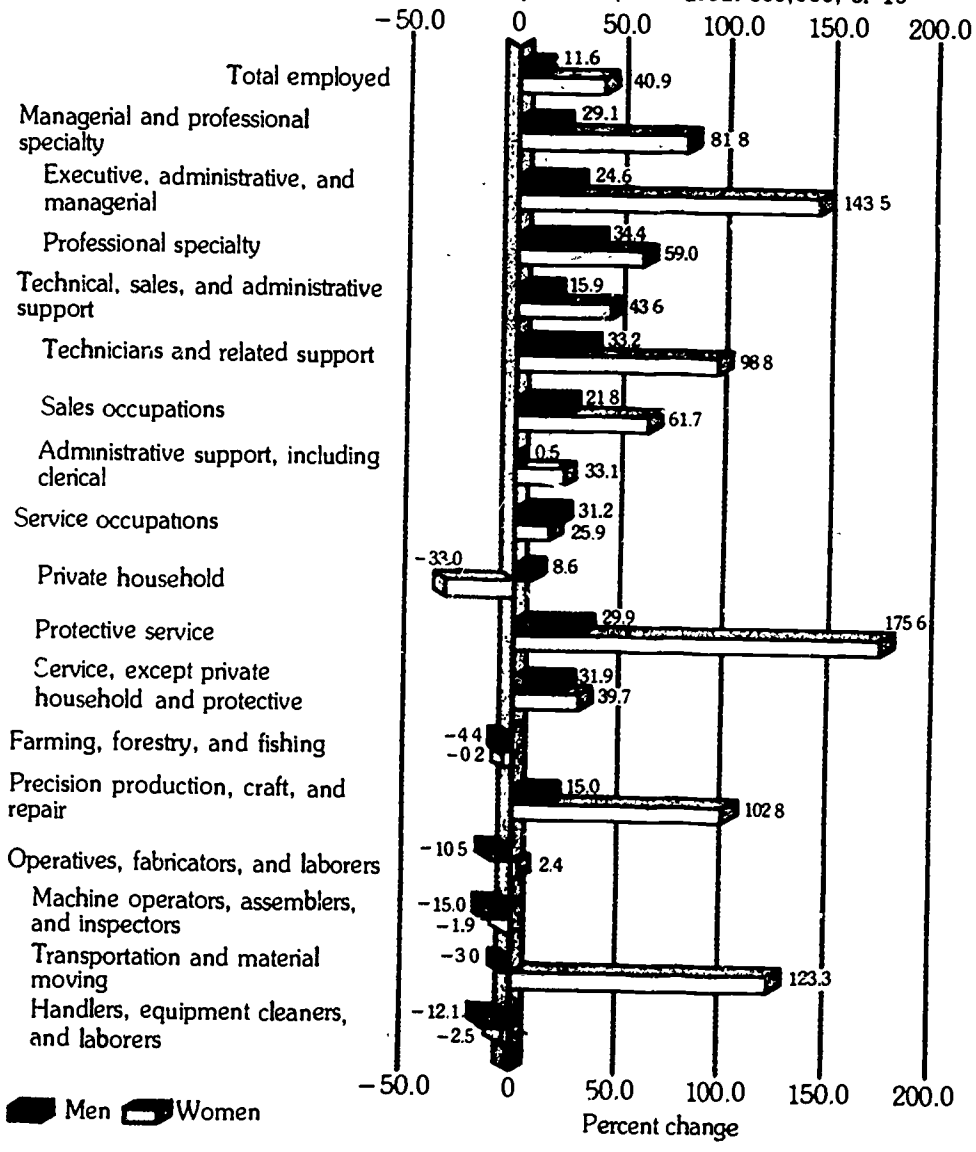
Employment growth between 1972-83 was not shared equally by all occupation groups.

Overall, the number of employed persons grew by 23 percent between 1972 and 1983, while the changes among the 13 major occupation groups ranged from about a 58-percent increase for "technicians and related occupations" to a 32-percent decrease in the number of private household workers.

Occupation groups which experienced increases statistically greater than that for all employed persons during the 1972-83 period included "executive, administrative, and managerial," "professional specialty," "technicians and related support," "sales occupations," "protective service," and "service, except private household and protective." Two summary occupation groups, "managerial and professional specialty occupations" and "technical, sales, and administrative support" increased from 48 percent to 54 percent of all U.S. workers between 1972 and 1983,[23] and accounted for about 81 percent of the net change in employment during the period. The group with the largest proportional gain, "technicians and related support occupations" (58 percent), represented only 3 percent of all workers. Of the 13 major groups, the largest numerical gain was registered in "professional specialty" occupations (up nearly 4 million during the period).

The occupation with the largest proportional loss between 1972 and 1983 was "private household workers," which decreased by 32 percent but constituted only 1 percent of all workers. The group with the largest numerical loss was "machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors" (down about 860,000, or 10

FIGURE 23.
Percent Change in Employment, by Sex and Occupation: 1972-83



percent) The only other group experiencing a decrease during the period was "handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers," whose numbers declined by 11 percent between 1972 and 1983. The apparent decline in "farming, forestry, and fishing" was not statistically significant. The 1983 decline of "handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers," as well as "machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors" is partially due to the lingering effects of the 1982 recession. A large percentage of people employed in these occupations are in industries such as construction and manufacturing that are more severely affected by recessions.

Women have experienced employment gains and some occupational deconcentration.

Two-thirds of the increase in employment between 1972 and 1983 was attributable to women. In two major groups, "protective service workers" and "executive, administrative, and managerial" workers, their numbers more than doubled. Women increased from 33 to 41 percent of all managerial and professional workers between 1972 and 1983, and about 22 percent of employed women were in a managerial or professional occupation in 1983, compared with 17 percent in 1972.

Despite these changes, the 1980 census showed that women remained concentrated in "female intensive" occupations (defined as those occupations which were 60 percent or more female).[24] Of the 25 occupations with the largest numbers of women, 18 were female-intensive, as were 9 of the top 10. Heading the list of occupations for women was secretary, followed by elementary school teacher, bookkeeper, cashier, and office clerk. Based on the 1980 census, the 10.4 million women whose current or most recent job was in one of these five specific occupations represented 25 percent of all women in the experienced civilian labor force. The decline in occupational segregation by sex that did occur during the 1970's was largely attributable to the increasing proportions of both men and women employed in "sex-neutral" occupations (defined as those that were composed of between 21 percent and 59 percent women) rather than to women breaking into male-dominated occupational arenas. For example, similar proportions of the following male-intensive jobs were held by women in 1980 as were held in 1970: heavy truck drivers (2.3 percent), carpenters (1.6 percent), auto mechanics (1.3 percent), welders (5.9 percent), and electricians (2 percent). One of the male-dominated occupations (under 10 percent women in 1970) with a large proportionate increase for women was private guards: women increased from 4 to 14 percent of all such workers between 1970 and 1980.[25]

[22]See Deborah Pisetzner Klein, "Occupational Employment Statistics for 1972-82," *Employment and Earnings*, January 1984, pp. 13-16; 1972 was chosen as the beginning year because it was the first year for which CPS data used the 1970 census occupation classification.

[23]The top five *proportional* gainers, among all specified categories, between 1972 and 1980, were computer systems analysts, computer and peripheral equipment operators, welfare service aides, authors, and psychologists. See Carol Boyd Leon, "Occupational Winners and Losers: Who They Were During 1972-80," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1982, pp. 18-28.

[24]See Nancy F. Rytina and Suzanne M. Bianchi, "Occupational Reclassification and Changes in Distribution by Gender," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1984, pp. 11-17.

[25]Based on the 25 occupations with the largest number of men in 1980.

For Further Information

See, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1984 and
1980 Census of Population, Supplementary Report, PC80-S1-15, *Detailed Occupation of the Experienced Civilian Labor Force by Sex for the United States and Regions: 1980 and 1970*

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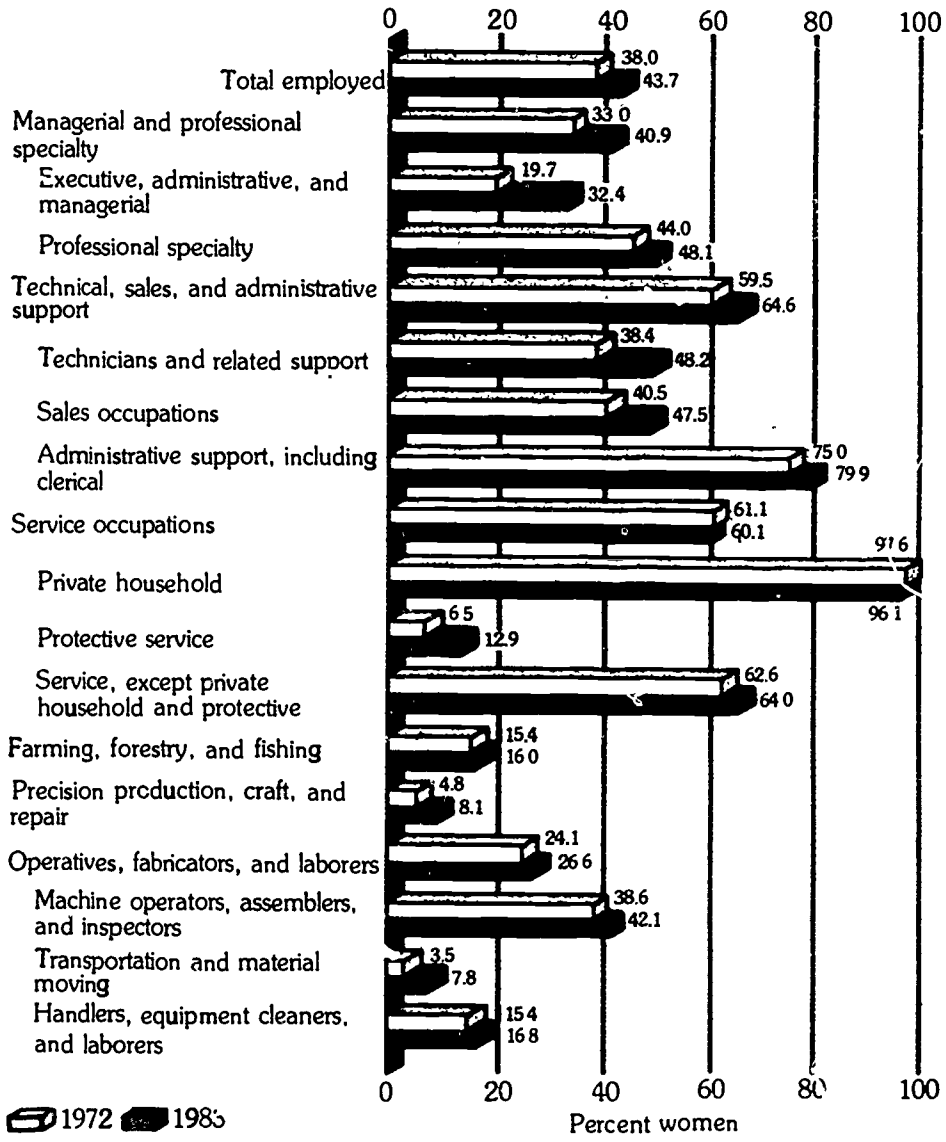
FIGURE 24.
Women as a Percent of Total Employed, by Occupation: 1972 and 1983



Earnings by Occupation and Sex

Percent experiencing a work interruption of 6 months or more:	
Men	26%
Women	72%
Median earnings in 1983 of year-round, full-time workers:	
Men	$21,880
Women	$13,920
Median earnings ratio in 1983 of women/men	.64

Nearly three of four women have interrupted their careers for 6 months or longer.

One reason frequently offered for the continuing differences between the earnings of men and women is the extent to which their careers are interrupted by family responsibilities, and the difference between the amount of time spent away from their professions. A recently released census report based on the Income Survey Development Program, a special income survey conducted in 1979, provides some quantification of these differences for persons with some work experience, and information on the effect of other variables such as educational attainment.[26]

Overall, only about one out of four men (26 percent) had experienced a work interruption of 6 months or more, compared with nearly three of four women (72 percent). Although these figures include persons who did not work for a period of 6 months or more because they were not able to find work or because of illness or disability, the vast majority of these women interrupted their careers for family responsibilities. Approximately two-thirds of women in the survey had familial interruptions (representing 9 of 10 women with work interruptions of any sort), compared with less than 2 percent of the men.[27]

The effect of this difference on lifetime work experience is magnified because interruptions for family reasons (9.5 years on average for women) tend to be longer than interruptions for other reasons. For example, interruptions due to inability to find work lasted about 1 year on average. Thus, women ' .he survey had, on average, spent 31 percent of their potential work years away from a paid job, compared with an average of 3 percent for men.[28]

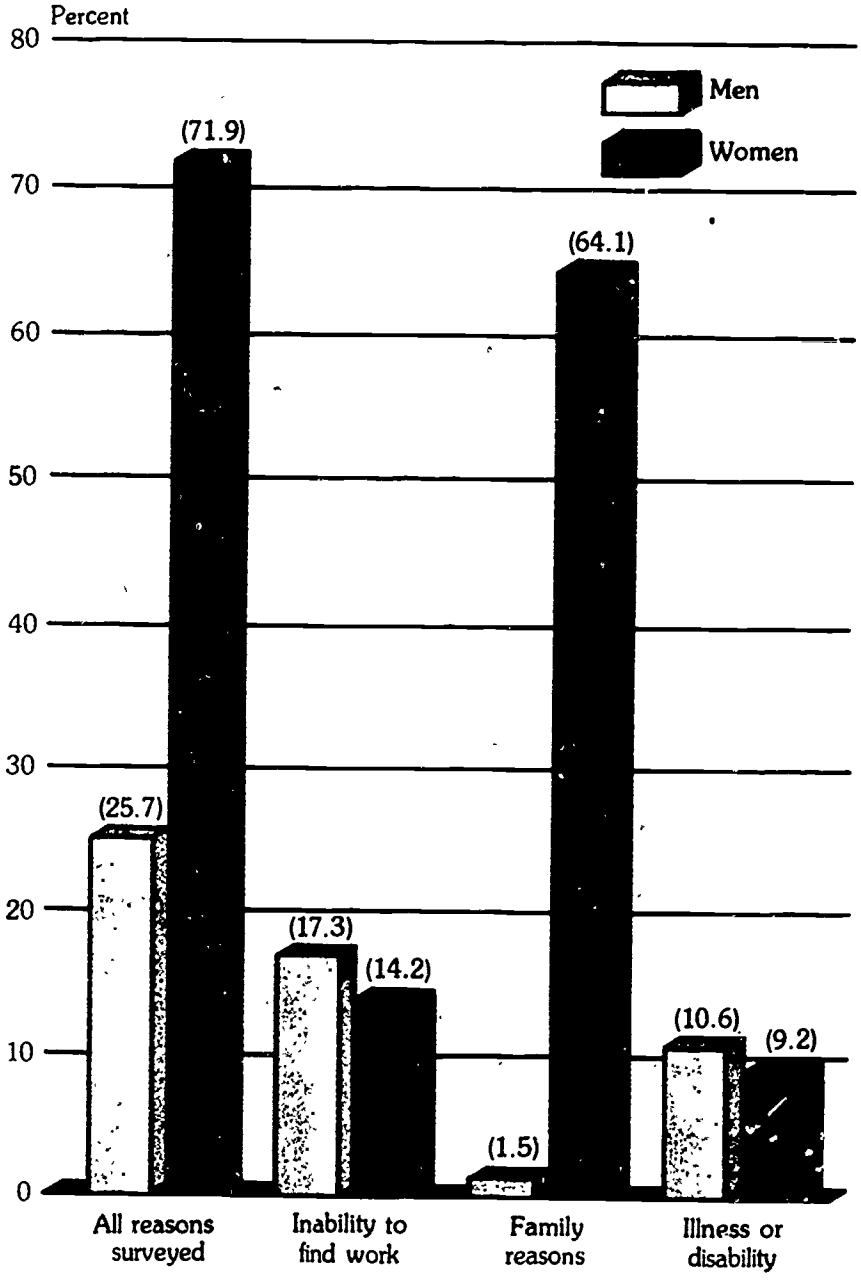


FIGURE 25.
Percent of Persons Who Ever Worked and Who Had One or More Work Interruptions Lasting 6 Months or More, by Reason and Sex: 1979
(Persons 21 to 64)

Note: Sum of specific reasons does not add to "all reasons surveyed" since some persons listed more than one interruption or cause.

Work interruptions explain only part of the male/female earnings gap.

Even with these large differences, work interruptions in combination with work experience and educational attainment differences can only be shown to account for about 15 percent of the earnings gap between men and women in the survey year (1979) Although discrimination may be a factor in explaining the remaining earnings difference, other variables remain which are difficult to measure or for which sufficient data do not yet exist. For example, men and women still tend to work in noncompeting detailed occupations within the major occupation groups, and the earnings of persons employed in those detailed occupations dominated by women are, on average, below those for detailed occupations (within major group) dominated by men. Other variables include the time spent with the same employer, the possible timing of work interruptions inhibiting promotion, and participation in company training programs.

Median earnings of women were two-thirds those of men.

Earnings data by major occupation for year-round, full-time workers in 1983 illustrate the continuing disparity in the earnings of men and women. For professional specialty occupations, the median earnings for men in 1983 were $29,550, compared with $19,200 for women (or 65 percent); for precision, production, craft, and repair occupations, the comparable figures were $21,520 for men and $13,250 for women (62 percent). For all major groups, the earnings of women working year-round, full-time were only about two-thirds of that for men. This overall ratio has increased only slightly since 1970, when the median earnings of women working year-round, full-time were about 59 percent of those of men.

[26]See Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 136, *Lifetime Work Experience and Its Effects on Earnings*.

[27]There was a small difference between men and women in the proportion who had had a work interruption due to an inability to find work—17 percent of men and 14 percent of women—but no statistically significant difference between the sexes in the proportion with disability interruptions—about 10 percent. For men who did have a work interruption, two-thirds gave the inability to find work as the reason.

[28]"Potential work years" was defined as age minus years of school completed minus 6

For Further Information
See: Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 136, *Lifetime Work Experience and its Effect on Earnings*

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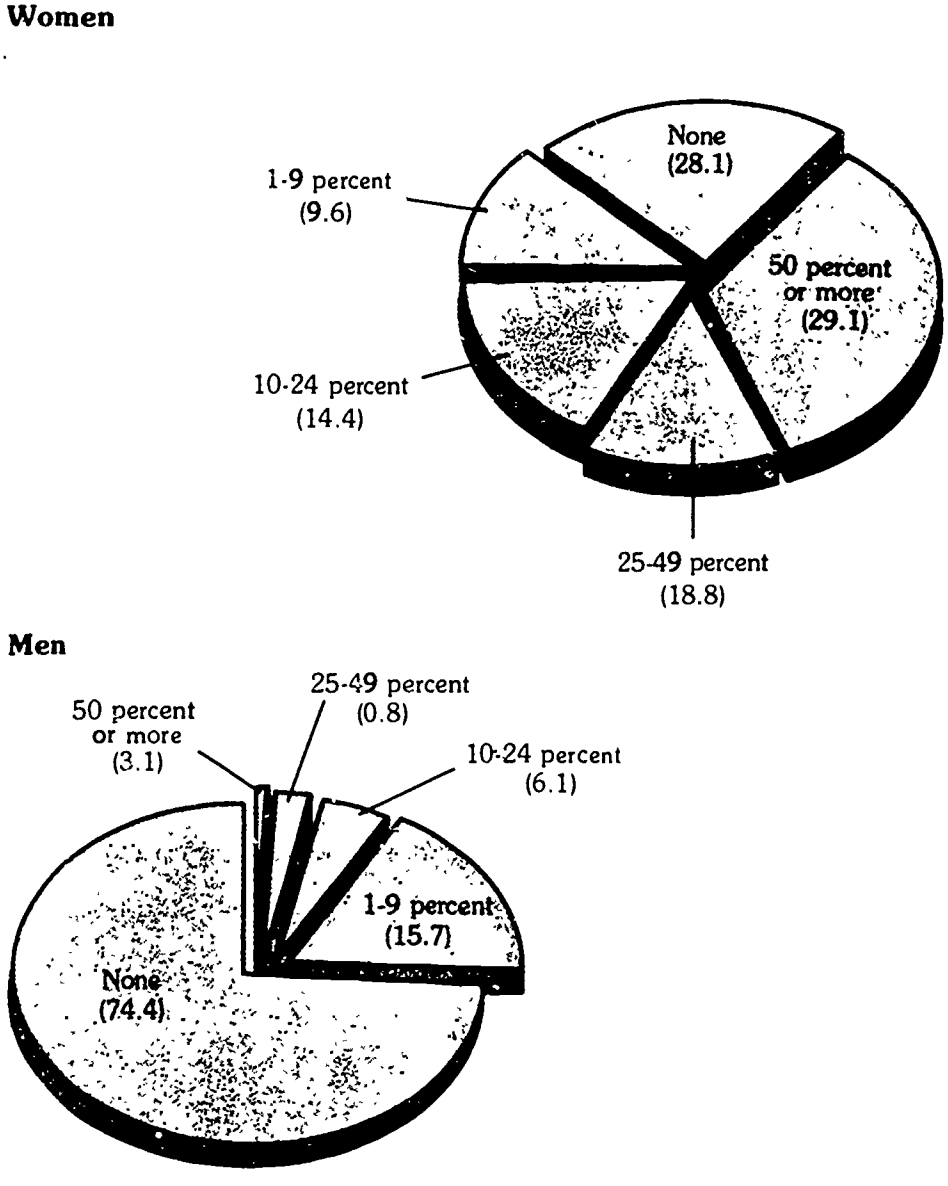

Note: Percent distribution in parentheses.

FIGURE 26.
Proportion of Potential Work Years Spent Away From Work, by Sex: 1979

(Potential work years were defined as age minus years of school completed minus 6)

Money Income

1983 median income:

All families: $24,580
Married-couple families: $27,290
Married-couple family, wife in paid labor force: $32,110
Families with a female householder, no husband present: $11,790
Families with a male householder, no wife present: $21,850
Women living alone: $ 9,140
Men living alone: $14,120

"Real" median family income increased between 1982 and 1983.

Median family income was $24,580 in 1983, representing an increase of 1.6 percent over the 1982 figure after adjusting for the 3.2-percent increase in consumer prices.[19] This rise in "real" median family income was the first since 1978 and followed declines of 5.5 percent in 1980, 3.5 percent in 1981, and 1.4 percent in 1982. These declines in real income were associated with the 1980-82 recessionary period. The 1983 median of $24,580 was $2,360 below the median for 1978, the last year for which a significant real increase had been recorded.

The real median income of White families increased by 1.4 percent between 1982 and 1983. The apparent increases in the medians for Black families and Spanish-origin families were not statistically significant. The ratio of Black to White median family income in 1983 was .56, somewhat less than the 1970 figure of .61. Part of this continuing difference is due to proportional differences in family composition, with Blacks having a much higher proportion of families maintained by women, who on average have lower incomes than all families. For example, the 1983 ratio of Black-to-White median family income for married-couple families was .79, rising to .86 for married-couple families in which the householder worked year-round, full-time and the wife was also in the paid labor force.

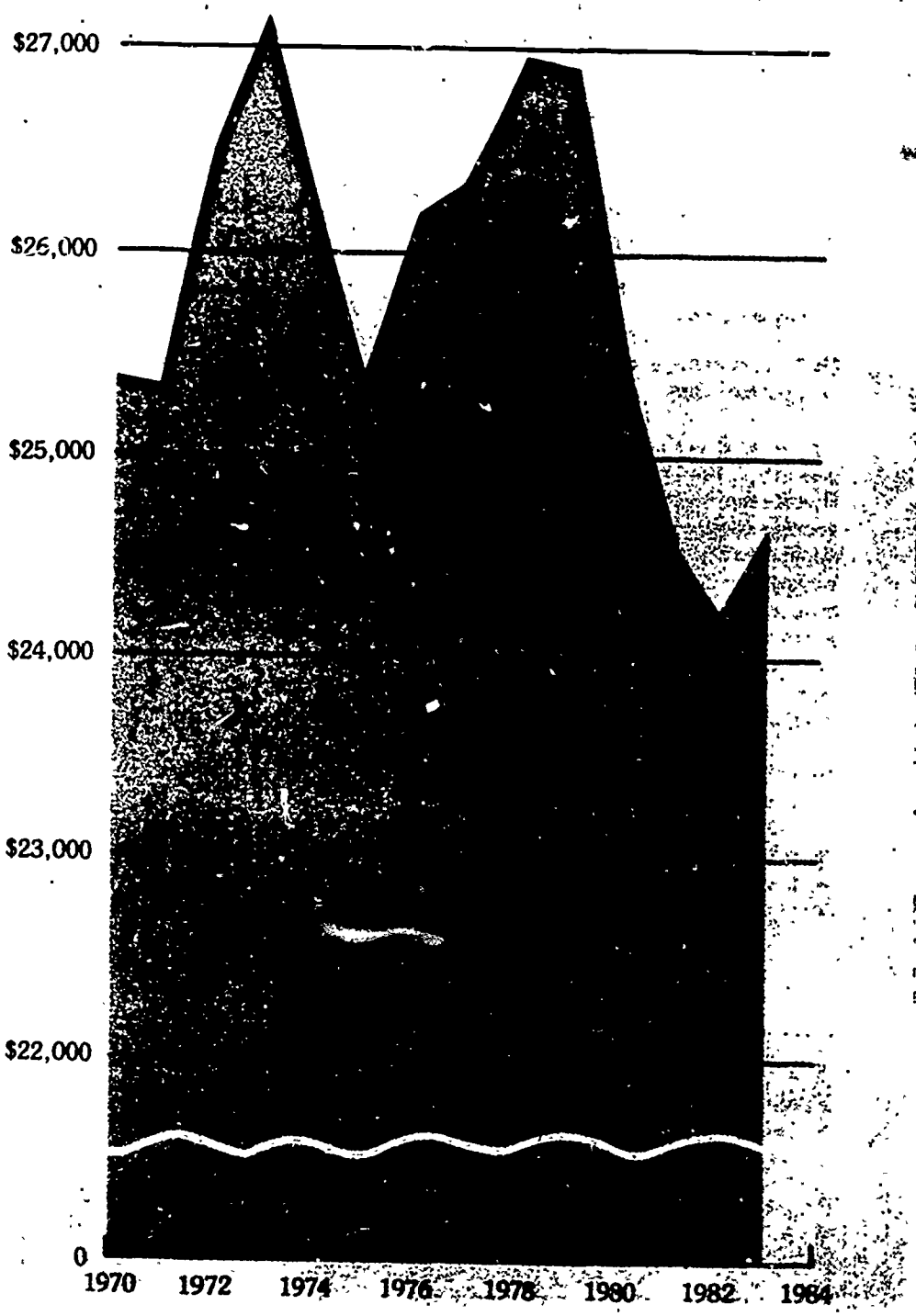

FIGURE 27.
Median Family Income in 1983 Dollars: 1970-83

Median income is closely related to household composition.

The median income for all married-couple families was $27,290 in 1983, and $33,570 for those with the householder working year-round, full-time. In contrast, families maintained by women who worked year-round, full-time, but with no husband present, had a median income of $18,620, or about 55 percent of the median for married couples with a year-round, full-time working householder. The median income of family households maintained by men working year-round, full-time, but without a wife present, was $28,330 in 1983.

About 15 percent of the Nation's 85.4 million households consisted of women living alone in March 1984. The median income of these women was $9,140 in 1983. Men living alone accounted for about 9 percent of all households. Their median income was substantially higher, $14,120 in 1983.

Educational attainment is a strong correlate of median income.

Median family income increases at each apparent attainment threshold, from $29,120 in 1983 for those families whose householder completed high school but did not complete any college to $40,920 for those who completed only 4 years of college to $47,600 for those who completed 5 or more years of college.[30] The tendency for family as well as personal income to rise with increased educational attainment can be observed regardless of the age of the person or householder.

[29]Changes in "real" income refer to comparisons after adjusting for inflation based on the Consumer Price Index.

[30]These data are for families in which the householder worked year-round, full-time. The phrase "apparent attainment threshold" is used since the data are reported in terms of years of school completed and thus are not completely representative of degrees completed.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 146, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1983*

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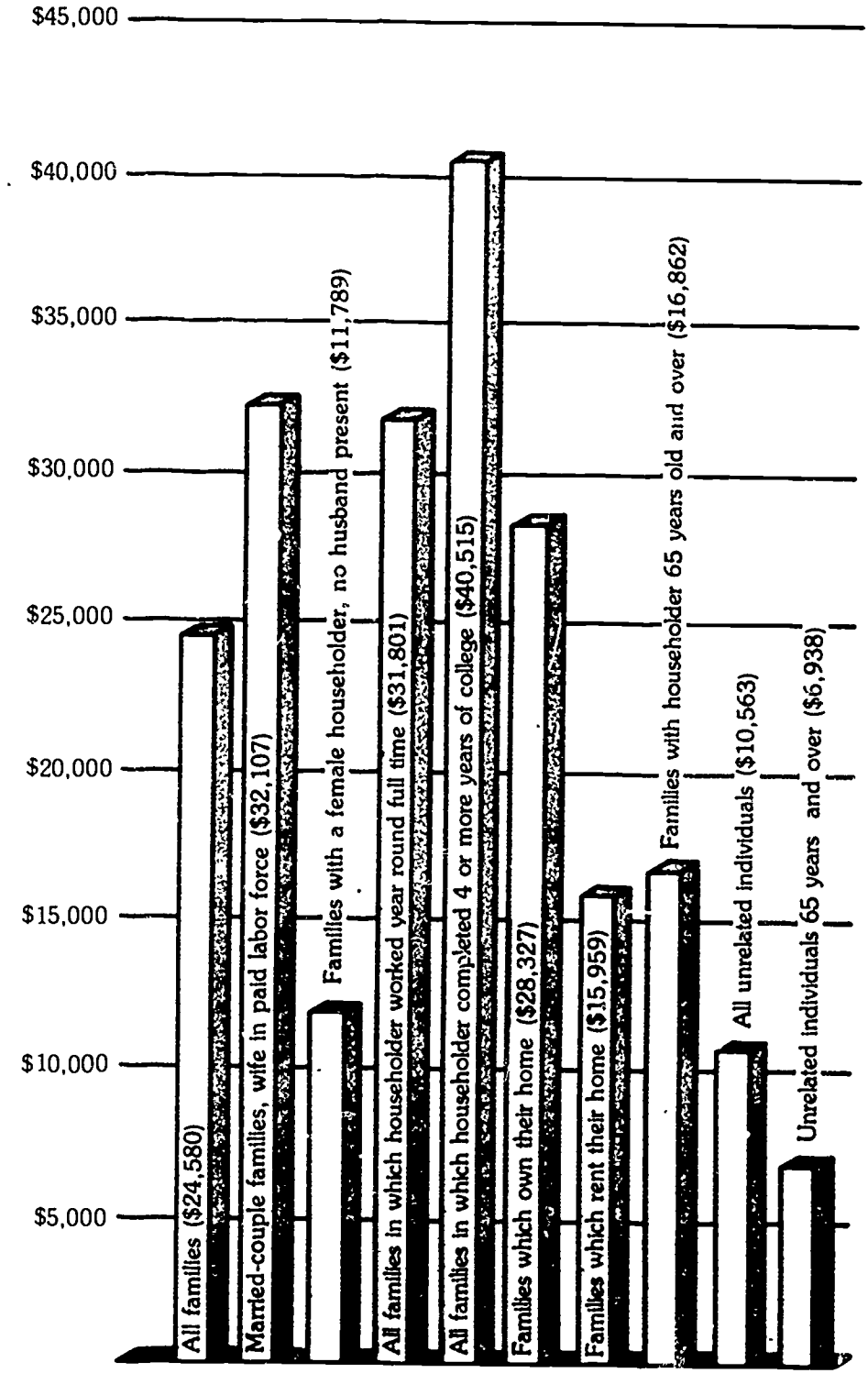

FIGURE 28.
Median Income in 1983 of Selected Types of Families and Households

Participation in Government Benefits Programs

Percent of nonfarm persons receiving benefits from one or more government programs, third quarter, 1983: 29.6%
- Social Security: 14.1%
- Medicare: 11.9%
- Food stamps: 8.3%
- Medicaid: 7.8%
- Aid to Families with Dependent Children: 4.2%

Nearly one of three nonfarm persons received some benefits during the third quarter of 1983.

The Bureau recently released the first data from a new ongoing survey called the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The survey focuses on various economic topics such as participation in government benefits programs for which no continuing survey data have been available. Based on the survey results, on a monthly average nearly one of every three nonfarm persons (30 percent) received benefits from one or more government programs during the third quarter of 1983.[31]

Social Security is the largest government benefits program.

Social Security, the Nation's disability and old-age pension plan, benefited 31.7 million persons—48 percent of those receiving benefits from government programs or 14 percent of the total population. Medicare (hospital and physician services insurance plans for the aged and disabled) was the second most often reported benefit program, and was utilized by 26.7 million Americans or 40 percent of persons receiving benefits of any type.[32] These two benefits differ in that Social Security is a direct cash payment to individuals or families, while Medicare is a "noncash" benefit of medical care, and payments are not made directly to the patient.

Food stamps and Medicaid are the Nation's two largest means-tested programs.

Persons can qualify for Social Security or Medicare regardless of economic need, that is, neither program requires that the income and/or assets of the person or family be below specified levels in order to qualify for benefits. Other programs that require the individual or family to meet a specified level of need are called *means tested.*

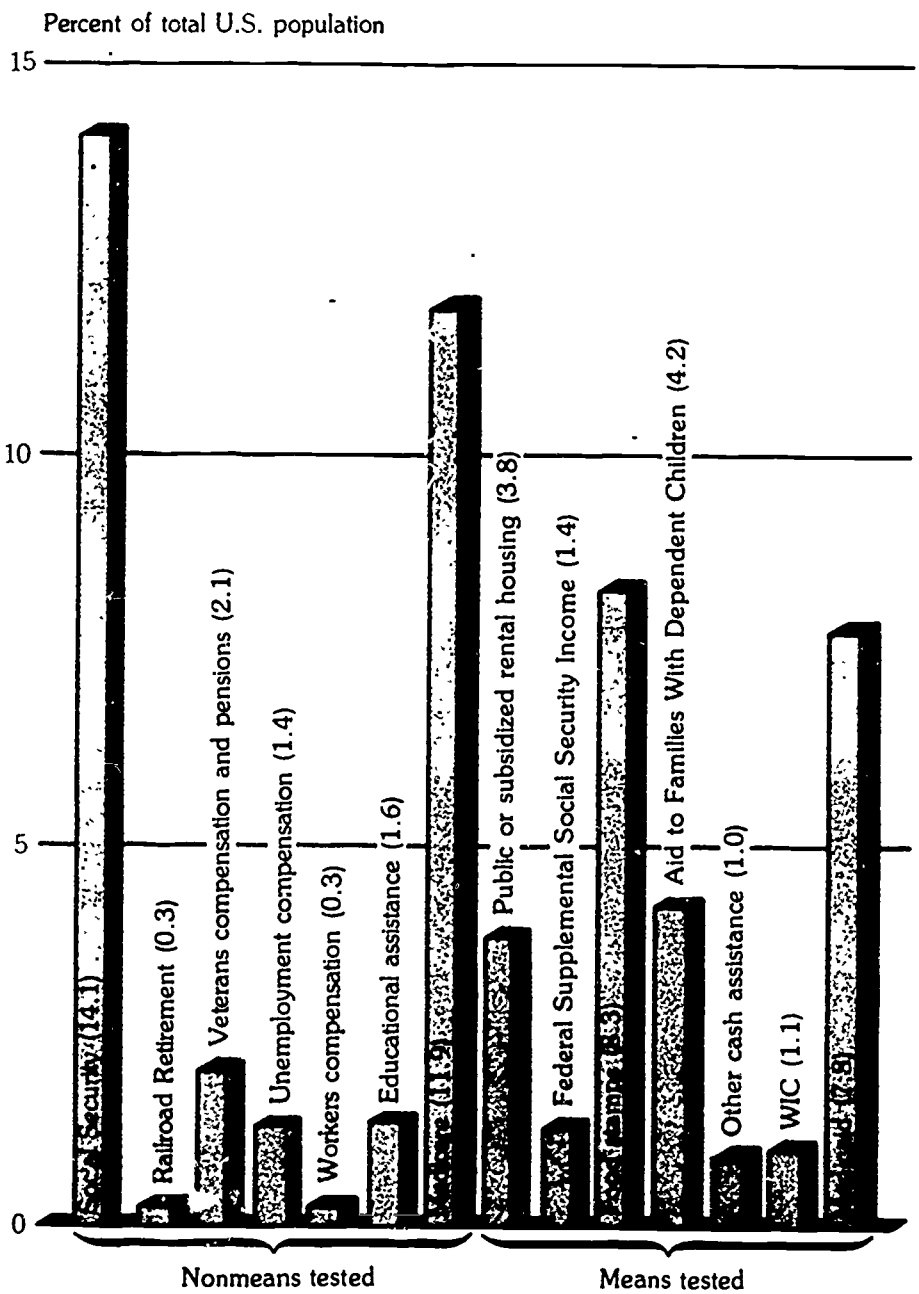

FIGURE 29.
Percent of Persons Receiving Benefits from Selected Programs: Third Quarter 1983

About 19 percent of the total population (42.1 million persons) received benefits from one or more means-tested programs. The two largest such programs were food stamps (a Federally funded program which increases the food-purchasing power of low income households) and Medicaid (a program furnishing medical assistance to needy families with dependent children and aged, blind, or disabled persons). Food stamps benefited a 1983 third-quarter monthly average of 18.7 million persons (8 percent of the total population and 28 percent of those receiving any program benefits), while Medicaid was provided to 17.5 million persons.

There was a large difference by race in the proportion of households receiving means-tested program assistance: about 13 percent of White households received such benefits, compared with 42 percent of Black households and 34 percent of Spanish-origin households.

The type of household most likely to receive means-tested benefits was a family with a female householder with children under 18 years and no husband present. About 55 percent of these households received such assistance, compared with about 10 percent of married-couple families. One of three families receiving benefits was maintained by a woman with children under 18 years old and no husband present.

Since many of these government programs were designed to complement each other, it is not surprising that nearly half of all households receiving means-tested noncash assistance received benefits from two or more different programs. The most common form of multiple recipiency for means-tested programs was food stamps and coverage under Medicaid. This combination of benefits was received by 4.3 million households.

[11]These data were restricted to the nonfarm population for technical reasons. See appendix B of Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 1, *Economic Characteristics of Households in the United States: Third Quarter 1983*. The nonfarm population was about 97 percent of the total population in '83.

[12]Data are not available on the amount of overlap in receipt of Social Security and Medicare, although it is known to be considerable.

For Further Information

See Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No 1, *Economic Characteristics of Households in the United States, Third Quarter 1983*

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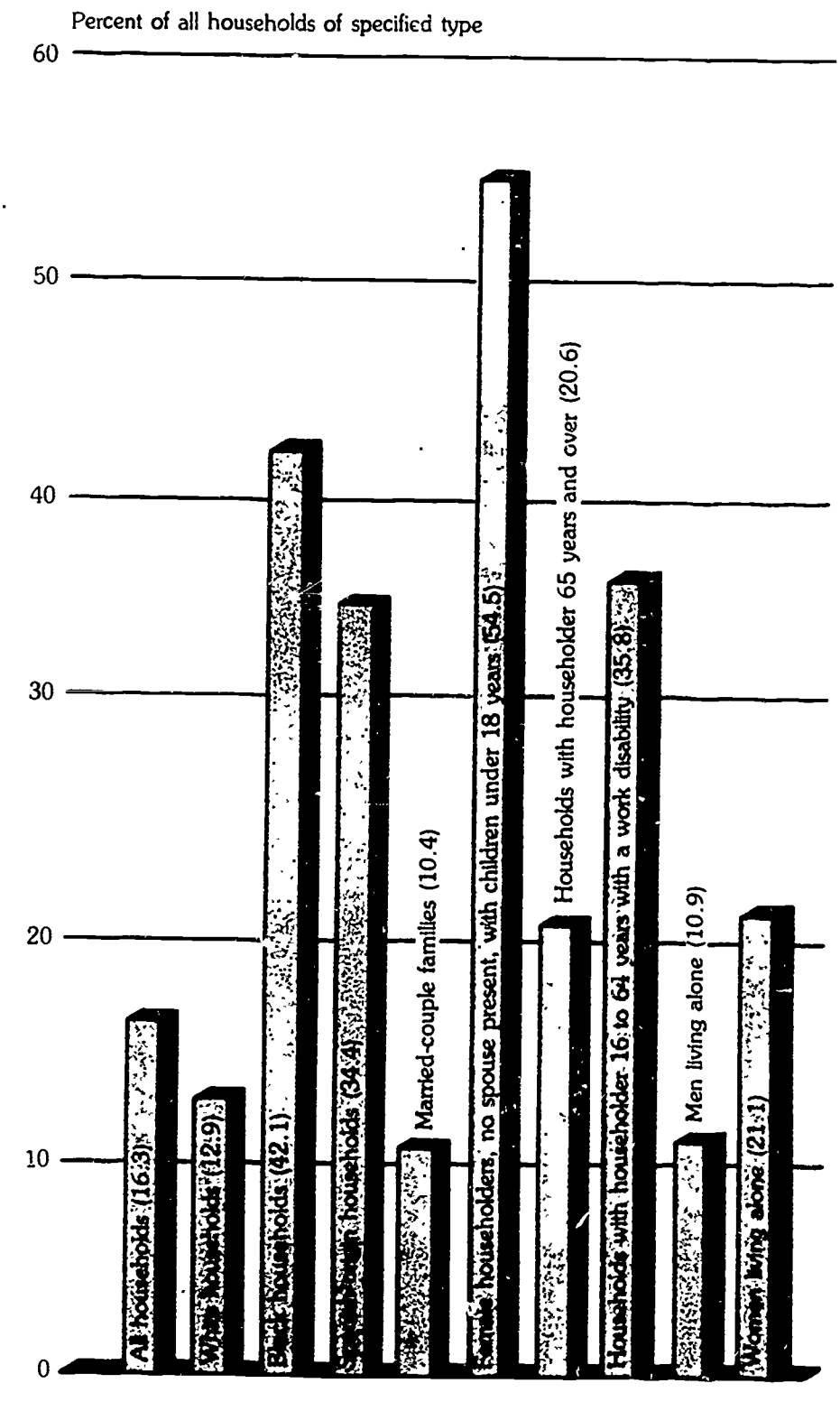

FIGURE 30.
Percent of Selected Household Types Receiving Means-Tested Benefits: Third Quarter 1983

Poverty

Persons below the poverty level in 1983: 35.3 million
Poverty rate in 1983—persons: 15.2%
Numerical increase between 1980 and 1983: 6 million
Poverty rate in 1980—persons: 13.0%

Poverty population continues to increase.

In contrast to the relative stability in the size of the poverty population during the 1970's, the early 1980's have witnessed a substantial increase in the poverty population, as well as in the percentage of the population with incomes below the poverty level.[33] The number of poor persons reached 35.3 million in 1983, or 15.2 percent of the total population, as the poverty rate increased from 13.0 to 15 0 percent during the 1980-82 recessionary period. During the 1970's, the number of poor fluctuated between a low of about 23 million and a high of 26 million, while the poverty rate varied between 11.1 and 12.6 percent.

The official poverty rates in both 1982 and 1983, though not significantly different from each other, were higher than in any previous year since 1966. It should be noted, however, that most of the growth in aid to the poor since 1966 has taken the form of noncash benefits such as food stamps and Medicaid. These benefits are not counted as income in determining poverty status but contribute significantly to the well-being of the recipients.

The Bureau of the Census has prepared experimental estimates of the number of persons in poverty when income is defined to include both cash and the value of selected noncash benefits.[34] The 1983 poverty rate in this experimental study varied from 10.2 to 14.0 percent, depending upon the method used to value the noncash benefits. Regardless of the method used to value noncash benefits, the poverty rate would have increased between 1980 and 1983. Furthermore, data from the March 1984 Current Population Survey indicate that about 41 percent of all poor households receive no means-tested noncash benefits from the government at all, either because of reluctance to apply, lack of knowledge about available programs or the application process, or failure to qualify because of ownership of assets such as a house.

The White and Black populations experienced increases in their poverty rates since 1980, while the rate for the Spanish-origin population did not change significantly. In 1983, the official poverty rates were 12.1 percent for Whites, 35.7 percent for Blacks, and 28.4 percent for persons of Spanish origin.

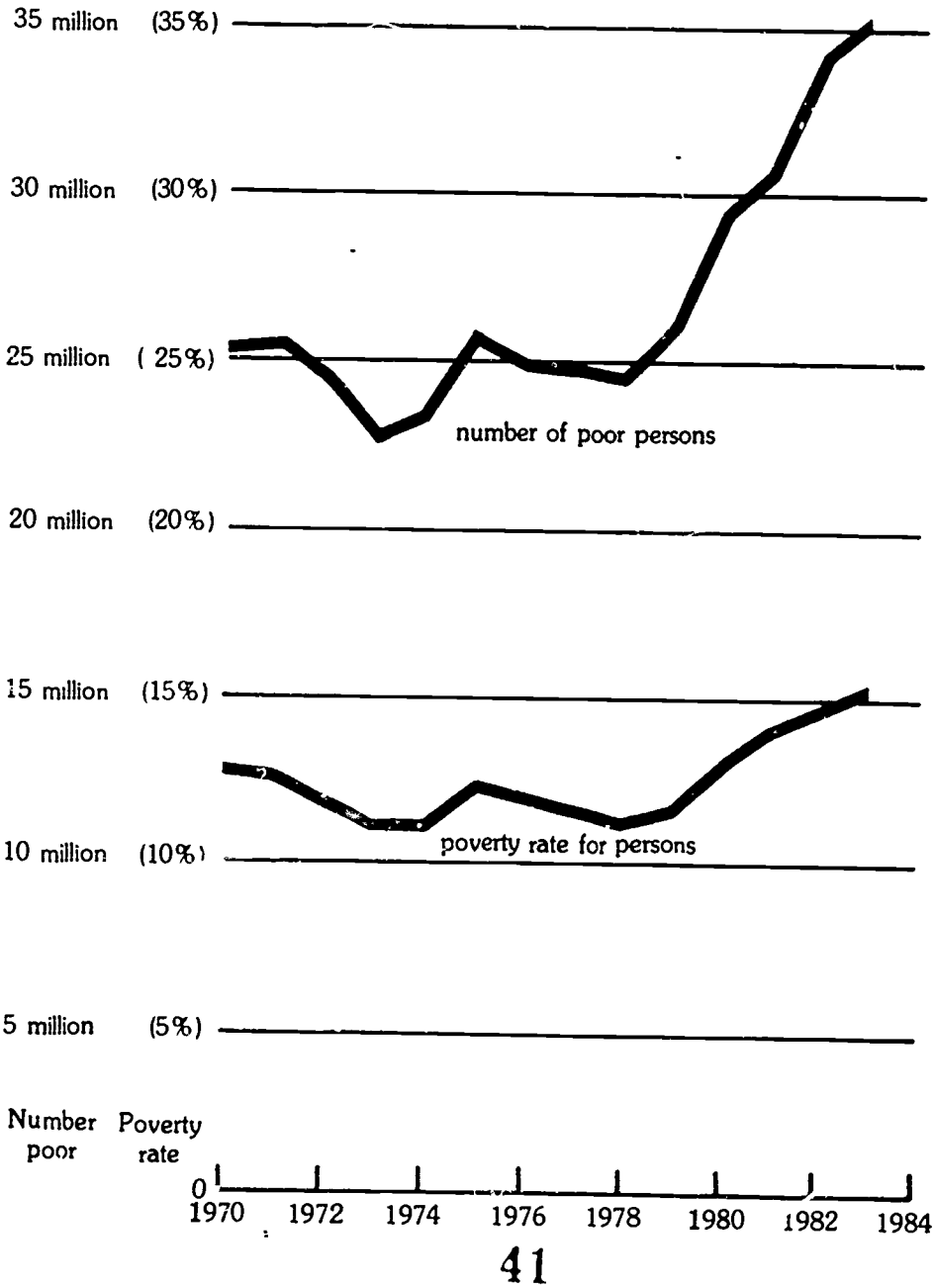

FIGURE 31.
Number and Percent of Persons Below the Poverty Level: 1970-83

Nearly half of all poor families are maintained by women alone.

About one of three persons below the poverty level in 1983 was in a family maintained by a woman with no husband present; 36 percent of such families had incomes below the poverty level in 1983, significantly higher than the rate for all families (12.3 percent). About two-fifths of the overall increase in the number of poor families since 1980 is attributable to families maintained by women, which represented 47 percent of all poor families in 1983.

Poverty rate for the aged fell between 1980 and 1983.

The poverty rate for persons 65 years old and over fell from 15.7 to 14.1 between 1980 and 1983, while the rate for all persons rose as indicated earlier. One reason the aged have fared better than the total population may be that most are not working and are therefore less affected by high unemployment. In addition, Social Security benefits are indexed to reflect changes in the cost of living, and over 90 percent of the elderly receive Social Security benefits.

Seventeen percent of poor family householders worked year round full time in 1983.

While only about half (49 percent) of the 7.6 million poor family householders worked at all during 1983, over 1 million, or 17 percent of all poor family householders, worked year-round, full-time in 1983. The poverty rate for such families (those with the householder employed year-round, full-time) was, however quite low (3.8 percent). The poverty rate was inversely related to number of weeks householders worked, peaking at 37 percent of those who worked 13 weeks or less.

The main reasons given for not working by the 3.8 million poor family householders who did not work in 1983 were illness or disability (24 percent), family responsibilities (38 percent—90 percent of these householders were women with no husband present), and retirement (14 percent). Inability to find work was only given as the reason by 19 percent of nonworking family householders.

"The poverty definition used by the Federal government for statistical purposes is based on a set of money income thresholds which vary by family size and composition. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $10,178 in 1983, that is, four-person families with cash income below this amount would be classified as being below the poverty level.

"See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 52, *Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1983.*

"The income of nonrelatives is excluded when determining the poverty status of unrelated individuals who do not live alone.

For Further Information
See: Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 148, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1983*

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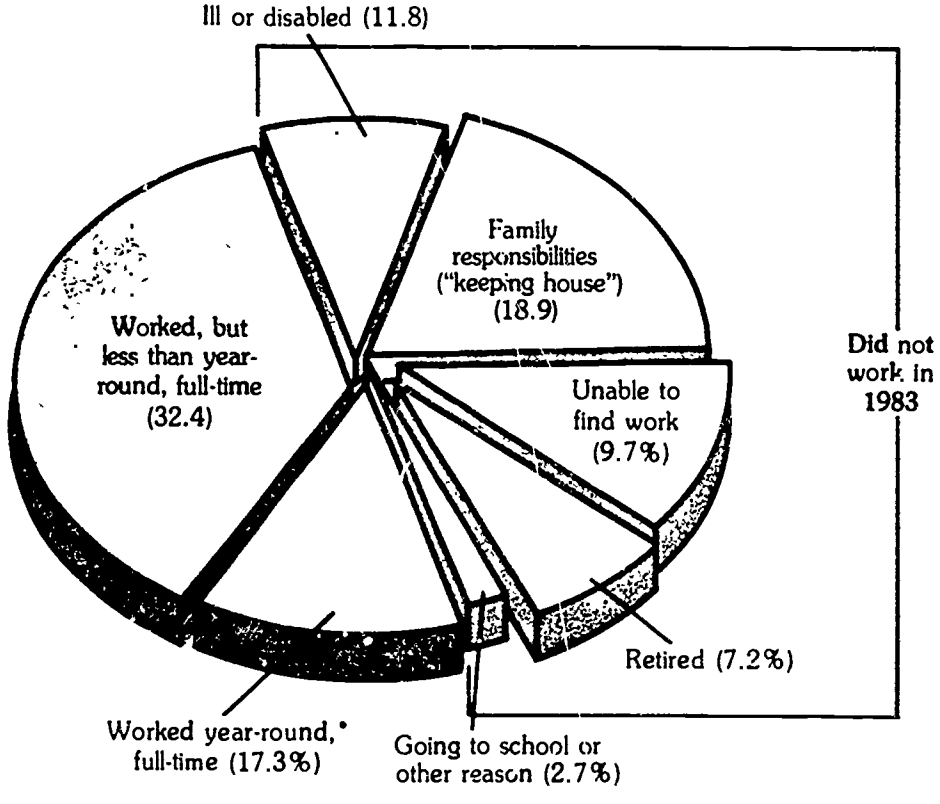

FIGURE 32.
Percent Distribution of Poor Family Householders, by Work Experience: 1983

*Includes householders in the Armed Forces, who represent about 2 percent of those in the year-round, full-time category. Without Armed Forces, the percent year-round, full-time would be 16.9.

Appendix A.
Summary Tables

Table A-1. Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic

(See table A-2 for income and poverty. The 1980 census population was about 4.8 million greater than the estimate obtained by carrying forward the 1970 April 1, 1970, which are not consistent with the 1980 census are marked with an asterisk (*). The degree of inconsistency, which is generally greater

Line No.	Subject[1]	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	
									1980 census consistent	Not 1980 census consistent[3]
	POPULATION (BEGINNING OF YEAR)									
1	Total (including Armed Forces overseas)[5]	Total	Thousands	Jan. 1	235,627	233,506	231,256	228,976	226,444	(X)
2	Percent increase during year[6]	"	Percent	Annual	(NA)	0.91	0.97	1.00	1.12	(X)
3	Resident[5]	Resident	Thousands	Jan. 1	235,110	232,987	230,744	228,484	225,938	(X)
4	Civilian[5]	Civilian	"	"	233,430	231,322	229,098	226,860	224,367	(X)
	POPULATION (MIDYEAR)									
5	Total (including Armed Forces overseas)	Total	Thousands	July 1	236,634	234,496	232,309	230,019	227,738	(X)
6	Resident	Resident	"	"	236,106	233,981	231,786	229,518	227,236	(X)
7	Civilian	Civilian	"	"	234,395	232,286	230,117	227,870	225,632	(X)
	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE									
8	Total increase[6]	Total	Thousands	Annual	(NA)	2,121	2,251	2,280	2,532	(X)
9	Natural increase	"	"	"	(NA)	1,604	1,719	1,655	1,622	(X)
10	Births	"	"	"	(NA)	3,618	3,704	3,642	3,612	(X)
11	Deaths	"	"	"	(NA)	2,014	1,986	1,987	1,990	(X)
12	Net civilian immigration (legal only)	"	"	"	(NA)	517	532	624	787	(X)
	Rate Per 1,000 Midyear Population									
13	Total increase[6]	"	Rate	"	(NA)	9.0	9.7	9.9	11.1	(X)
14	Natural increase	"	"	"	(NA)	6.8	7.4	7.2	7.1	(X)
15	Births (crude birth rate)	"	"	"	(NA)	15.4	15.9	15.8	15.9	(X)
16	Deaths (crude death rate)	"	"	"	(NA)	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	(X)
17	Net civilian immigration (legal only)	"	"	"	(NA)	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.5	(X)
	FARM POPULATION									
18	Current farm definition[7]	Civ. nonin.	Thousands	[8]Ann. avg.	5,754	5,787	5,620	5,850	(NA)	*6,051
19	Previous farm definition[7]	"	"	"	(NA)	7,029	6,870	*6,942	(NA)	*7,241
	SEX AND AGE (MIDYEAR)									
20	Male	Total	Thousands	July 1	(NA)	114,179	113,105	111,984	110,874	(X)
21	Female	"	"	"	(NA)	120,317	119,204	118,034	116,864	(X)
22	Under 18 years	Total	Thousands	July 1	(NA)	62,575	62,812	63,209	63,383	(X)
23	Under 5 years	"	"	"	(NA)	17,827	17,377	16,949	16,459	(X)
24	5 to 13 years	"	"	"	(NA)	30,116	30,458	30,682	31,084	(X)
25	14 to 17 years	"	"	"	(NA)	14,633	14,976	15,579	16,140	(X)
26	18 to 44 years	"	"	"	(NA)	99,975	98,160	96,054	93,844	(X)
27	18 to 24 years	"	"	"	(NA)	30,148	30,422	30,486	30,357	(X)
28	25 to 34 years	"	"	"	(NA)	40,335	39,559	39,033	37,601	(X)
29	35 to 44 years	"	"	"	(NA)	29,492	28,178	26,536	25,886	(X)
30	45 to 64 years	"	"	"	(NA)	44,562	44,511	44,499	44,498	(X)
31	45 to 54 years	"	"	"	(NA)	22,343	22,398	22,550	22,739	(X)
32	55 to 64 years	"	"	"	(NA)	22,220	22,113	21,948	21,759	(X)
33	65 years and over	"	"	"	(NA)	27,384	26,826	26,256	25,713	(X)
34	Male	"	"	"	(NA)	10,992	10,781	10,567	10,367	(X)
35	Female	"	"	"	(NA)	16,392	16,046	15,690	15,346	(X)
36	65 to 74 years	"	"	"	(NA)	16,362	16,144	15,903	15,562	(X)
37	75 to 84 years	"	"	"	(NA)	8,519	8,265	8,002	7,789	(X)
38	85 years and over	"	"	"	(NA)	2,503	2,437	2,351	2,271	(X)
	Percent:									
39	Under 18 years	"	Percent	"	(NA)	26.7	27.0	27.5	28.0	(X)
40	18 to 44 years	"	"	"	(NA)	42.6	42.3	41.8	41.2	(X)
41	45 to 64 years	"	"	"	(NA)	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.5	(X)
42	65 years and over	"	"	"	(NA)	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.3	(X)
	Median age:									
43	Total	"	Years	"	(NA)	30.9	30.6	30.3	30.0	(X)
44	Male	"	"	"	(NA)	29.6	29.3	29.1	28.8	(X)
45	Female	"	"	"	(NA)	32.2	31.9	31.6	31.3	(X)
	Age dependency ratio:									
46	Total[10]	"	Ratio	"	(NA)	62.2	62.8	63.7	64.6	(X)
47	Youth[10]	"	"	"	(NA)	43.3	44.0	45.0	46.0	(X)
48	Old-age[10]	"	"	"	(NA)	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.6	(X)
	Sex ratio:									
49	Total (males per 100 females)	"	"	"	(NA)	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	(X)
50	65 years and over (males per 100 females)	"	"	"	(NA)	67.1	67.2	67.3	67.6	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics (Except Income and Poverty): 1970-84

census count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See appendix B Annual figures based on data collected after April for absolute numbors than for derived measures, is suggested by the difference botween the two estimatos shown for 1980)

1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	Change[1] Unit	1980-84[4]	1970-80[4]	Line No.
223,880	221,477	219,179	217,095	214,931	212,932	210,985	208,917	206,466	203,849	Percent	+3.1	+11 1	1
[6]1 15	[6]1.08	[6]1 05	[6]0.96	[6]1,01	[6]0,94	[6]0 92	[6]0,99	[6]1,19	[6]1,28	(X)	(X)	(X)	2
223,392	220,995	218,706	216,609	214,428	212,418	210,410	208,224	205,546	202,717	Percent	+3,1	+11,5	3
221,783	219.358	217,046	214,957	212,738	210,676	208,580	206,324	203,499	200,466	"	+3,1	+11.9	4
225,055	222,585	220,239	218,035	215,973	213,854	211,909	209,896	207,661	205,052	Percent	+3 0	+11 0	5
224,567	222,095	219,760	217,563	215,465	213,342	211,357	209,284	206,827	203,984	"	+3 0	+11 4	6
222.969	220,467	218,106	215,894	213,788	211,636	209,600	207,511	204,866	201,895	"	+2 9	+11 7	7
[6]2.564	[6]2,403	[6]2,298	[6]2,084	[6]2,165	[5]1,999	[6]1,947	[6]2,068	[6]2,451	[6]2,617	Percent	-16,2	[6]-7.0	8
1,560	1,405	1,426	1,258	1,251	1,225	1,163	1,293	1,626	1,812	"	-1,1	-10.1	9
3,468	3.333	3,327	3,168	3,144	3,100	3,137	3,258	3,556	3,739	"	+0 2	-3 4	10
1,908	1,928	1,900	1,910	1,894	1,935	1,974	1,965	1,930	1,927	"	+1 2	+2 9	11
499	508	394	353	449	316	331	325	387	438	"	-34 3	+49.2	12
[6]11 4	[6]10 8	[6]10 4	[6]9 6	[6]10.0	[6]9.3	[6]9 2	[6]9 9	[6]11 8	[6]12 8	Percent	(X)	[6]-16,4	13
6 9	6.3	6 5	5 8	5 8	5.7	5.5	6 2	7 8	8.8	"	(X)	-18.2	14
15 4	15 0	15 1	14 5	14 6	14 8	14,8	15,5	17 1	18.2	"	(X)	-12.6	15
8 5	8 7	8 6	8,8	8 8	9 0	9 3	9 4	9,3	9 4	"	(X)	-7.4	16
2 2	2 3	1 8	1 6	2 1	1,5	1.6	1.5	1 9	2,1	"	(X)	+38 1	17
*6.241	*6,501	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Percent	-4.9	(NA)	18
*7,553	*8,005	*7,806	*8,253	*8,864	*9,264	*9,472	*9,610	*9,425	*9,712	"	(NA)	-25.4	19
109,584	108,424	107,335	106,309	105,366	104,391	103,506	102,591	101,567	100,354	Percent	+3 0	+10 5	20
115,472	114,161	112,905	111,727	110,607	109,463	108,402	107,305	106,094	104,698	"	+3 0	+11 6	21
64,105	64,774	65,463	66,252	67,168	67,987	68,764	69,420	69,808	69,762	Percent	-1 7	-8 7	22
16,063	15,735	15,564	15,617	16,121	16,487	16,851	17,101	17.244	17,166	"	+8,3	-4,1	23
31,431	32,094	32,855	33,516	33,919	34,465	35,046	35,679	36,236	36,672	"	-3,1	-15 2	24
16,611	16,946	17,045	17,119	17,128	17,035	16,867	16,639	16,328	15,924	"	-9 3	+1 4	25
91,426	89,022	86,734	84,497	82,307	80,284	78,385	76,560	74,810	73,185	"	+6 5	+28 2	26
30,048	29,622	29,174	28,645	28,005	27,233	26,635	26,076	25,874	24,712	"	-0.7	+22,8	27
36,203	34,963	33,998	32,759	31,471	30,225	28,939	27,624	25,958	25,324	"	+7 3	+48.5	28
25,176	24,437	23,562	23,094	22,831	22,825	22,810	22,860	22,978	23,150	"	+13 9	+11.8	29
44,390	44,286	44,150	44,008	43,802	43,522	43,235	42,897	42,481	41,999	"	+0.1	+5 9	30
22,942	23,174	23,370	23,622	23,757	23,809	23,807	23,686	23,519	23,316	"	-1 7	-2.5	31
21,448	21,112	20,780	20,386	20,045	19,713	19,428	19,211	18,962	18,682	"	+2.1	+16.5	32
25,134	24,502	23,892	23,278	22,696	22,061	21,525	21,020	20,561	20,107	"	+6.5	+27.9	33
10,154	9,914	9,691	9,471	9,265	9,040	8,861	8,699	8,599	8,413	"	+6.0	+23.2	34
14,980	14.588	14,201	13,807	13,431	13,022	12,664	12,321	12,003	11,693	"	+6.8	+31.2	35
15,338	14,995	14,638	14,237	13,917	13,574	13,247	12,922	12,684	12,493	"	+4.5	+25.3	36
7,599	7,412	7,262	7,145	6,958	6,781	6,671	6,555	6,390	6,183	"	+9.4	+26.0	37
2.197	2,095	1,992	1,896	1,821	1,706	1,607	1,542	1,487	1,430	"	+10.2	+58.8	38
28.5	29.1	29.7	30.4	31 1	31.8	32.4	33.1	33.6	34.0	Per.Pt.[9]	-1.3	-6.0	39
40.6	40.0	39.4	38.8	38.1	37 5	37.0	36.5	36.0	35.7	"	+1.4	+5.5	40
19.7	19.9	20 0	20 2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.5	"	-0.5	-1.0	41
11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	"	+0.4	+1.5	42
29.8	29.5	29 2	28 9	28.7	28.5	28.3	28.1	27.9	27.9	Years	+0.9	+2.1	43
28.6	28.3	28.0	27.7	27.5	27 3	27.1	26.8	26.6	26 6	"	+0.8	+2.2	44
31.1	30.8	30.5	30.1	29 9	29.8	29.6	29.4	29.2	29.2	"	+0.9	+2.1	45
65.7	67.0	68.3	69.7	71 3	72 7	74.2	75.7	77.0	78.0	In ratio[11]	-2 4	-13.4	46
47.2	48.6	50 0	51.6	53.3	54.9	56.5	58.1	59.5	60.6	"	-2.7	-14.6	47
18.5	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.5	"	+0 3	+1.1	48
94.9	95.0	95.1	95.2	95.3	95.4	95.5	95.6	95.7	95.9	"	-	-1.0	49
67 8	68.0	68.2	68.6	69.0	69.4	70.0	70.6	71.3	72.0	"	-0.5	-4.4	50

Table A-1. Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic

(See table A-2 for income and poverty. The 1980 census population was about 4.8 million greater than the estimate obtained by carrying forward the 1970 April 1, 197C, which are not consistent with the 1980 census are marked with an asterisk (*). The degree of inconsistency, which is generally greater

Line no.	Subject[1]	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	
									1980 census consistent	Not 1980 census consistent[1]
	FERTILITY AND MORTALITY									
51	Total fertility rate[12]	Resident	Rate	Annual	P1,804	P1,789	1,829	1,815	1,840	(X)
52	General fertility rate[11]	"	"	"	P65.5	65.4	67.3	67.4	68.4	(X)
53	Lifetime births expected per 1,000 wives 18 to 24 years old	Civ.nonin.	"	June	(NA)	2,225	2,096	2,162	(NA)	*2,134
54	Births to unmarried women[14]	Resident	Thousands	Annual	(NA)	(NA)	715	687	[14]666	(X)
55	Rate per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 44 years old[14]	"	Rate	"	(NA)	(NA)	30.0	29.6	[14]29.4	(X)
56	Percent of total births[14]	"	Percent	"	(NA)	(NA)	19.4	18.9	[14]18.4	(X)
57	Average life expectancy at birth for both sexes	"	Years	"	(NA)	P74.7	P74.5	74.2	73.7	(X)
58	Average life expectancy at birth for males	"	"	"	(NA)	P71.0	P70.8	70.4	70.0	(X)
59	Average life expectancy at birth for females	"	"	"	(NA)	P78.3	P78.2	77.9	77.5	(X)
60	Infant mortality rate (under age 1) per 1,000 live births	"	Rate	"	(NA)	P10.9	P11.2	11.9	12.6	(X)
	MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE									
61	Median age at first marriage for males	Civ.nonin.+	Years	March	25.4	25.4	25.2	24.8	24.7	*24.6
62	Median age at first marriage for females	"	"	"	23.0	22.8	22.5	22.3	22.0	*22.1
63	Single (never married) males 20 to 24 years old	"	Percent	"	74.8	73.2	72.0	69.5	68.8	*68.6
64	Single (never married) females 20 to 24 years old	"	"	"	56.9	55.5	53.4	51.9	50.2	*50.2
65	Divorced persons per 1,000 married persons, spouse present	"	Rate	"	121	114	114	109	100	*100
66	Marriages	Resident	Thousands	Annual	(NA)	P2,444	P2,495	2,422	2,390	(X)
67	Marriage rate per 1,000 unmarried women 15 years and over	"	Rate	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	61.7	61.4	(NA)
68	First marriages per 1,000 never married women[13]	"	"	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	64.9	66.0	(NA)
69	Remarriages per 1,000 divorced women[15]	"	"	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	96.3	91.3	(NA)
70	Remarriages per 1,000 widowed women[15]	"	"	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.5	6.7	(NA)
71	Divorces	"	Thousands	"	(NA)	P1,179	1,170	1,213	1,189	(X)
72	Divorce rate per 1,000 married women 15 years old and over	"	Rate	"	(NA)	(NA)	21.7	22.6	22.6	(NA)
	HOUSEHOLDS									
73	Total households	C_ .nonin.+	Thousands	March	85,407	83,918	83,527	82,368	80,776	*79,108
74	Average population per household, total	"	Rate	"	2.71	2.73	2.72	2.73	2.76	*2.75
75	Under 18 years	"	"	"	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.79	*0.78
76	18 years and over	"	"	"	1.98	1.99	1.97	1.96	1.97	*1.97
77	Family households	"	Thousands	"	61,997	61,393	61,019	60,309	59,550	*58,426
78	Married-couple family	"	"	"	50,090	49,908	49,630	49,294	49,112	*48,180
79	With own children under 18	"	"	"	24,339	24,363	24,465	24,927	24,961	*24,568
80	Other family, male householder	"	"	"	2,030	2,016	1,986	1,933	1,733	*1,706
81	With own children under 18	"	"	"	799	737	679	666	616	*609
82	Other family, female householder	"	"	"	9,878	9,469	9,403	9,082	8,705	*8,540
83	With own children under 18	"	"	"	5,907	5,718	5,868	5,634	5,445	*5,340
84	Nonfamily households	"	"	"	23,410	22,525	22,508	22,059	21,226	*20,682
85	Male householder	"	"	"	9,752	9,514	9,457	9,279	8,807	*8,594
86	Living alone	"	"	"	7,529	7,451	7,482	7,253	6,966	*6,793
87	Female householder	"	"	"	13,658	13,011	13,051	12,780	12,419	*12,088
88	Living alone	"	"	"	12,425	11,799	11,872	11,683	11,330	*11,022
	Percent Distribution of Households by Type									
89	Family households	"	Percent	"	72.6	73.2	73.1	73.2	73.7	*73.9
90	Married-couple family	"	"	"	58.6	59.5	59.4	59.8	60.8	*60.9
91	Other family, male householder	"	"	"	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	*2.2
92	Other family, female householder	"	"	"	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.8	*10.8
93	Nonfamily households	"	"	"	27.4	26.8	26.9	26.8	26.3	*26.1
94	Male householder	"	"	"	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	10.9	*10.9
95	Female householder	"	"	"	16.0	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.4	*15.3
	Percent Distribution of Households by Size									
96	One person	"	"	"	23.4	22.9	23.2	23.0	22.7	*22.5
97	Two persons	"	"	"	31.5	31.5	31.7	31.3	31.4	*31.3
98	Three persons	"	"	"	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.5	*17.5
99	Four persons	"	"	"	15.9	15.9	15.4	15.5	15.7	*15.8
100	Five or more persons	"	"	"	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.8	*13.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Characteristics (Except Income and Poverty): 1970-84—Continued

census count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See appendix B. Annual figures based on data collected after for absolute numbers than for derived measures, is suggested by the difference between the two estimates shown for 1980)

1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	Change[1] Unit	1980-84[4]	1970-80[4]	Line no.
1,808	1,760	1,790	1,738	1,774	1,835	1,879	2,010	2,267	2,480	Percent	-2.0	-25.8	51
67.2	65.5	66.8	65.0	66.0	67.8	68.8	73.1	81.6	87.9	"	-4.2	-22.2	52
*2,164	*2,166	*2,137	*2,141	*2,173	*2,165	*2,262	*2,255	*2,375	(NA)	"	(NA)	(NA)	53
598	544	516	468	448	418	407	403	401	399	"	(NA)	+66.9	54
27.2	25.7	25.6	24.3	24.5	23.9	24.3	24.8	25.5	26.4	"	(NA)	+11.4	55
17.1	16.3	15.5	14.8	14.3	13.2	13.0	12.4	11.3	10.7	Per.Pt.[3]	(NA)	+7.7	56
*73.7	*73.3	*73.2	*72.8	*72.5	*71.9	*71.3	*71.1	*71.1	*70.8	Years	(NA)	+2.9	57
*69.9	*69.5	*69.3	*69.0	*68.7	*68.1	*67.6	*67.4	*67.4	*67.1	"	(NA)	+2.9	58
*77.6	*77.2	*77.1	*76.7	*76.5	*75.8	*75.3	*75.1	*75.0	*74.8	"	(NA)	+2.8	59
13.1	13.8	14.1	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.7	18.5	19.1	20.0	Percent	(NA)	-37.0	60
*24.4	*24.2	*24.0	*23.8	*23.5	*23.1	*23.2	*23.3	*23.1	23.2	Years	+0.7	+1.5	61
*22.1	*21.8	*21.6	*21.3	*21.1	*21.1	*21.0	*20.9	*20.9	20.8	"	+1.0	+1.2	62
*67.4	*65.8	*63.7	*62.1	*59.9	*57.0	*57.1	*56.9	*56.0	54.7	Per.Pt.[3]	+6.0	+14.1	63
*49.4	*47.6	*45.3	*42.6	*40.3	*39.6	*38.3	*36.4	*36.8	35.8	"	+6.7	+14.4	64
*92	*90	*84	*75	*69	*63	*56	*52	*51	47	Percent	+21.0	+112.8	65
2,331	2,282	2,178	2,155	2,153	2,230	2,284	2,282	2,190	2,159	"	(NA)	+10.7	66
63.6	64.1	63.6	65.2	66.9	72.0	76.0	77.9	76.2	76.5	"	(NA)	-19.3	67
*62.1	*62.1	*62.7	*64.8	*68.1	*74.8	*81.0	*84.5	*82.8	*82.9	"	(NA)	(NA)	68
*104.0	*105.0	*107.3	*111.3	*117.2	*121.7	*131.0	*130.6	*132.8	*123.2	"	(NA)	(NA)	69
*7.7	*7.1	*7.6	*7.9	*8.3	*9.1	*9.3	*9.4	*9.6	*10.2	"	(NA)	(NA)	70
1,181	1,130	1,091	1,083	1,036	977	915	845	733	708	"	(NA)	+67.9	71
*22.8	*21.9	*21.1	*21.1	*20.3	*19.3	*18.2	*17.0	*15.8	*14.9	"	(NA)	+51.7	72
*77,330	*76,030	*74,142	*72,867	*71,120	*69,859	*68,251	*66,676	*64,778	63,401	Percent	+5.7	+27.4	73
*2.78	*2.81	*2.86	*2.89	*2.94	*2.97	*3.01	*3.06	*3.11	3.14	"	-1.8	-12.1	74
*0.81	*0.83	*0.87	*0.89	*0.93	*0.96	*1.00	*1.03	*1.07	1.09	"	-7.6	-27.5	75
*1.97	*1.98	*1.99	*2.00	*2.01	*2.00	*2.02	*2.03	*2.04	2.05	"	+0.5	-3.9	76
*57,498	*56,958	*56,472	*56,056	*55,563	*54,917	*54,264	*53,163	*52,102	51,456	"	+4.1	+15.7	77
*47,662	*47,357	*47,471	*47,297	*46,951	*46,787	*46,297	*45,724	*44,928	*44,728	"	+2.0	+9.8	77
*24,505	*24,621	*24,868	*25,106	*25,165	*25,269	*25,385	*25,481	*25,205	*25,532	"	-2.5	-2.2	79
*1,616	*1,564	*1,464	*1,424	*1,485	*1,421	*1,432	*1,331	*1,254	1,228	"	+17.1	+41.1	80
*556	*524	*471	*437	*478	*385	*377	*364	*330	341	"	+29.7	+80.6	81
*8,220	*8,037	*7,540	*7,335	*7,127	*6,709	*6,535	*6,108	*5,920	5,500	"	+13.5	+58.3	82
*5,075	*5,031	*4,643	*4,495	*4,301	*3,994	*3,736	*3,543	*3,327	2,858	"	+8.5	+90.5	83
*19,831	*19,071	*17,669	*16,811	*15,557	*14,942	*13,986	*13,513	*12,676	11,945	"	+10.3	+77.7	84
*8,064	*7,811	*6,971	*6,548	*5,912	*5,654	*5,129	*4,839	*4,403	4,063	"	+10.7	+116.8	85
*6,464	*6,352	*5,639	*5,416	*4,918	*4,742	*4,397	*4,121	*3,831	3,532	"	+8.1	+97.2	86
*11,767	*11,261	*10,698	*10,263	*9,645	*9,288	*8,858	*8,674	*8,273	7,882	"	+10.0	+57.6	87
*10,738	*10,363	*9,893	*9,567	*9,021	*8,626	*8,239	*8,068	*7,661	7,319	"	+9.7	+54.8	88
*74.4	*74.9	*76.2	*76.9	*78.1	*78.6	*79.5	*79.7	*80.4	81.2	Per.Pt.[3]	-1.1	-7.5	89
*61.6	*62.3	*64.0	*64.9	*66.0	*67.0	*67.8	*68.6	*69.4	70.5	"	-2.2	-9.7	90
*2.1	*2.1	*2.0	*2.0	*2.1	*2.0	*2.1	*2.0	*1.9	1.9	"	+0.3	+0.2	91
*10.6	*10.6	*10.2	*10.1	*10.0	*9.6	*9.6	*9.2	*9.1	8.7	"	+0.8	+2.1	92
*25.6	*25.1	*23.8	*23.1	*21.9	*21.4	*20.5	*20.3	*19.6	18.8	"	+1.1	+7.5	93
*10.4	*10.3	*9.4	*9.0	*8.3	*8.1	*7.5	*7.3	*6.8	6.4	"	+0.5	+4.5	94
*15.2	*14.8	*14.4	*14.1	*13.6	*13.3	*13.0	*13.0	*12.8	12.4	"	+0.6	+3.0	95
*22.2	*22.0	*20.9	*20.6	*19.6	*19.1	*18.5	*18.3	*17.7	17.0	Per.Pt.[3]	+0.7	+5.7	96
*30.9	*30.7	*30.7	*30.6	*30.6	*30.8	*30.2	*29.2	*29.2	28.8	"	+0.1	+2.6	97
*17.3	*17.2	*17.3	*17.2	*17.4	*17.1	*17.3	*17.3	*17.1	17.3	"	+0.2	+0.2	98
*15.9	*15.7	*15.7	*15.7	*15.6	*15.6	*15.7	*16.0	*15.5	15.8	"	+0.2	-0.1	99
*13.6	*14.4	*15.4	*16.0	*16.8	*17.4	*18.2	*19.2	*20.5	21.1	"	-1.3	-8.3	100

Table A-1. Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic

(See table A-2 for income and poverty. The 1980 census population was about 4.8 million greater than the estimate obtained by carrying forward the 1970 April 1, 1970, which are not consistent with the 1980 census are marked with an asterisk (*). The degree of inconsistency, which is generally greater

Line no.	Subject	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period	1984	1983	1982	1980		
								1981	1980 census consistent	Not 1980 census consistent[3]
	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT									
101	All levels, 3 to 34 years old	Civ.nonin.	Thousands	October	(NA)	57,745	57,905	58,390	58,953	*57,348
102	Nursery school	"	"	"	(NA)	2,350	2,153	2,058	2,031	*1,987
103	Kindergarten and elementary school (1 to 8)	"	"	"	(NA)	30,559	30,711	30,956	31,513	*30,625
104	Percent private	"	Percent	"	(NA)	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.5	*11.5
105	High school (1 to 4)	"	Thousands	"	(NA)	14,010	14,123	14,642	14,935	*14,556
106	Percent private	"	Percent	"	(NA)	8.7	7.9	7.6	(NA)	(NA)
107	College (under age 35)	"	Thousands	"	(NA)	10,824	10,919	10,734	10,473	*10,180
108	Male	"	"	"	(NA)	5,504	5,409	5,372	5,205	*5,025
109	Percent part-time	"	Percent	"	(NA)	26.6	25.7	27.2	26.7	*26.5
110	Female	"	Thousands	"	(NA)	5,321	5,510	5,363	5,268	*5,155
111	Percent part-time	"	Percent	"	(NA)	31.0	32.5	31.8	33.4	*33.0
112	College, 35 years old and over	"	Thousands	"	(NA)	1,495	1,390	1,393	1,215	*1,207
113	Male	"	"	"	(NA)	506	490	453	412	*405
114	Percent part-time	"	Percent	"	(NA)	80.8	81.0	81.5	78.9	*79.5
115	Female	"	Thousands	"	(NA)	989	900	940	803	*802
116	Percent part-time	"	Percent	"	(NA)	80.0	79.1	80.5	84.2	*84.2
	YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD									
117	High school graduates	Civ.nonin. +	Percent	March	86.5	86.4	86.3	85.6	85.4	*85.5
118	College graduates, total	"	"	"	24.3	24.4	23.8	23.2	24.1	*24.1
119	Male	"	"	"	25.9	26.8	26.5	26.1	27.5	*27.6
120	Female	"	"	"	22.8	22.1	21.1	20.4	20.9	*20.8
	LABOR FORCE									
121	Civilian labor force, total	Civ.nonin.	Thousands	Ann.avg.	113,544	111,550	110,205	108,670	106,940	*104,719
122	Males	"	"	"	63,835	63,047	62,450	61,974	61,453	*60,145
123	Females	"	"	"	49,709	48,503	47,755	46,696	45,487	*44,574
124	Employment, total	"	"	"	105,005	100,834	99,527	100,397	99,303	*97,271
125	Males	"	"	"	59,091	56,787	56,271	57,397	57,186	*55,988
126	Females	"	"	"	45,915	44,047	43,256	43,000	42,117	*41,283
127	Unemployment, total	"	"	"	8,539	10,717	10,678	8,273	7,636	*7,448
128	Males	"	"	"	4,744	6,260	6,179	4,577	4,267	*4,157
129	Females	"	"	"	3,794	4,457	4,499	3,696	3,369	*3,291
130	Unemployment rate, total	"	Percent	"	7.5	9.6	9.7	7.6	7.1	*7.1
131	Males, 20 years and over	"	"	"	6.6	8.9	8.8	6.3	5.9	*5.9
132	Females, 20 years and over	"	"	"	6.8	8.1	8.3	6.8	6.4	*6.3
133	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	"	"	"	18.9	22.4	23.2	19.6	17.8	*17.7
134	Householders	"	"	"	5.5	7.2	7.2	5.2	4.9	*4.9
135	Married man, wife present	"	"	"	4.6	6.5	6.5	4.3	4.2	*4.2
136	Married women, husband present	"	"	"	5.7	7.0	7.4	5.9	5.8	*5.8
137	Female householder, no husband present	"	"	"	10.4	12.2	11.7	10.4	9.2	*9.1

*Not consistent with the 1980 census. See headnote.
- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.
P Provisional.
X Not applicable.

[1]Data for the items on lines 18-19, 53, 61-65, and 73-137 are from the Current Population Survey. The annual estimates and the 1970-80 and 1980-84 changes shown for these items are subject to sampling variability (see appendix B) and should be interpreted with particular caution. The issues of Current Population Reports cited in this report provide information on sampling variability for data from the Current Population Survey.

[2]The population universes included in this table are total including Armed Forces overseas, resident, civilian, civilian noninstitutional plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (civ. noninsti. +), and civilian noninstitutional. See also appendix B.

[3]Not shown when 1980 census-consistent data are available for 1970 to 1979.

[4]Based on 1980 census-consistent data for 1980 when available. Except for the farm data, the "change data" shown for 80-84 on the first page of this table are for the 1980-83 period since most of these data were not yet available for 1984.

[5]Population estimates for January 1, 1985: total population, 237,839,000, resident population, 237,318,000, civilian population, 235,621,000.

[6]Figures for 1970 to 1980 reflect the error of closure between censuses. See appendix B.

[7]The current definition is persons living in rural territory on places which had, or normally would have had, sales of agricultural products of $1,000 or more during the reporting year. The previous definition included places of 10 or more acres with sales of at least $50 and places

Characteristics (Except Income and Poverty): 1970-84—Continued

census count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See appendix B. Annual figures based on data collected after for absolute numbers than for derived measures, is suggested by the difference between the two estimates shown for 1980)

1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	Change[1] Unit	1980-84[4]	1970-80[4]	Line No.
*57,854	*58,616	*60,013	*60,482	*60,969	*60,259	*59,392	*60,142	*61,106	*60,357	Percent	(NA)	-2.3	101
*1,869	*1,824	*1,618	*1,526	*1,748	*1,607	*1,324	*1,283	*1,066	*1,096	"	(NA)	+85.3	102
*30,890	*31,479	*32,425	*33,264	*33,839	*34,378	*34,543	*35,377	*36,770	*37,133	"	(NA)	-15.1	103
*11.5	*11.9	*11.6	*10.8	*11.3	*10.7	*10.9	*11.4	*11.6	*12.1	Per. Pt.[9]	(NA)	-0.6	104
*15,116	*15,475	*15,753	*15,742	*15,683	*15,447	*15,347	*15,169	*15,183	*14,715	Percent	(NA)	+1.5	105
*7.4	*8.0	*7.9	*7.6	*7.5	*7.6	*7.7	*7.6	*7.4	*8.0	Per. Pt.[9]	(NA)	(NA)	106
*9,978	*9,838	*10,217	*9,950	*9,697	*8,827	*8,179	*8,313	*8,087	*7,413	Percent	(NA)	+41.3	107
*4,993	*5,124	*5,369	*5,296	*5,342	*4,926	*4,677	*4,853	*4,850	*4,401	"	(NA)	+18.3	108
*27.3	*27.8	*28.2	*27.6	*26.3	*27.2	*25.1	*23.5	*23.3	*21.0	Por. Pt.[9]	(NA)	+5.7	109
*4,986	*4,714	*4,848	*4,654	*4,355	*3,901	*3,502	*3,460	*3,236	*3,013	Percent	(NA)	+74.8	110
*32.5	*30.4	*30.9	*28.2	*27.2	*29.1	*26.2	*24.9	*23.3	*24.1	Per. Pt.[9]	(NA)	+9.3	111
*1,402	*1,303	*1,329	*1,189	*1,183	*1,025	*787	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Percent	(NA)	(NA)	112
*487	*457	*520	*489	*569	*476	*371	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	"	(NA)	(NA)	113
*82.5	*80.3	*82.1	*79.1	*71.7	*77.3	*67.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Per. Pt.[9]	(NA)	(NA)	114
*914	*845	*809	*700	*614	*548	*416	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Percent	(NA)	(NA)	115
*83.6	*86.2	*79.2	*84.0	*80.5	*80.8	*81.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Per. Pt.[9]	(NA)	(NA)	116
*84.7	*84.0	*83.4	*82.7	*81.1	*80.1	*78.1	*77.2	*75.3	73.8	Per. Pt.[9]	+1.1	+11.6	117
*23.8	*23.6	*23.8	*22.6	*21.4	*20.0	*18.2	*17.9	*16.3	15.8	"	+0.2	+8.3	118
*27.7	*27.5	*27.7	*26.8	*25.4	*23.7	*21.5	*21.6	*19.9	19.7	"	-1.6	+7.8	119
*20.0	*19.9	*20.0	*18.6	*17.5	*16.4	*15.0	*14.3	*12.8	12.0	"	+1.9	+8.9	120
*102,908	*100,420	*97,401	*94,775	*92,613	*91,011	*88,713	*86,542	*84,112	*82,715	Percent	+6.2	+29.3	121
*59,517	*58,542	*57,449	*56,35[illegible]	*55,615	*55,186	*54,203	*53,265	*52,021	*51,195	"	+3.9	+20.0	122
*43,391	*41,878	*39,952	*38,41[illegible]	*36,998	*35,825	*34,510	*33,277	*32,091	*31,520	"	+9.3	+44.3	123
*96,945	*94,373	*90,546	*87,486	*84,783	*85,935	*84,409	*81,702	*79,120	*78,627	"	+5.7	+26.3	124
*56,499	*55,491	*53,861	*52,391	*51,230	*52,518	[illegible],963	*50,630	*49,245	*48,960	"	+3.3	+16.8	125
*40,446	*38,882	*36,685	*35,095	*33,553	*33,417	*32,446	*31,072	*29,875	*29,667	"	+9.0	+42.0	126
*5,963	*6,047	*6,855	*7,288	*7,830	*5,07[illegible]	*4,304	*4,840	*4,993	*4,088	"	+11.8	+86.8	127
*3,018	*3,051	*3,588	*3,968	*4,385	*2,[illegible]8	*2,240	*2,635	*2,776	*2,235	"	+11.2	+90.9	128
*2,945	*2,996	*3,267	*3,320	*3,445	*2,[illegible]08	*2,064	*2,205	*2,217	*1,853	"	+12.6	+81.8	129
*5.8	*6.0	*7.0	*7.7	*8.5	*[illegible].6	*4.9	*5.6	*5.9	*4.9	Per. Pt.[9]	+0.4	+2.2	130
*4.1	*4.2	*5.2	*5.9	*6.7	*3.8	*3.2	*4.0	*4.4	*3.5	"	+0.7	+2.4	131
*5.7	*6.0	*7.0	*7.4	*8.0	*5.5	*4.8	*5.4	*5.7	*4.8	"	+0.4	+1.6	132
*16.1	*16.3	*17.7	*19.0	*19.9	*16.0	*14.5	*16.2	*16.9	*15.2	"	+1.1	+2.6	133
*3.6	*3.7	*4.5	*5.1	*5.8	*3.3	*2.9	*3.3	*3.7	*2.9	"	+0.6	+2.0	134
*2.7	*2.8	*3.6	*4.2	*5.1	*2.7	*2.3	*2.8	*3.2	*2.6	"	+0.4	+1.6	135
*5.1	*5.5	*6.5	*7.1	*7.9	*5.3	*4.6	*5.4	*5.7	*4.9	"	-0.1	+0.9	136
*8.3	*8.5	*9.3	*10.0	*10.0	*7.0	*7.0	*7.2	*7.3	*5.4	"	+1.2	+3.8	137

under 10 acres with sales of at least $250. The 1980 estimate (current definition) of 6,051,000 is higher than the sample figure of 5,617,903 from the 1980 census.

[8]The 1984 figure represents a 12-month average for the calendar year. Estimates for 1983 and earlier years are five-quarter averages centered on April.

[9]Percentage-point change.

[10]Youth: persons under 18 years per 100 persons 18 to 64 years. Old-age: persons 65 years and over per 100 persons 18 to 64 years. Total: sum of youth and old-age.

[11]Points in ratio.

[12]Lifetime births per 1,000 women implied by the age-specific childbearing pattern of a single year. See section on Fertility and Birth Expectations.

[13]Births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years.

[14]1980 data on births to unmarried women are not totally comparable with data for earlier years due to a change in methodology. Comparable figures for 1980 are 645,000 births, a rate of 28.4, and 17.9 percent of all births. See National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 31, No. 8, Supplement (Novem[illegible]r 30, 1982).

[15]Rates for women 14 years and over in the marriage-registration area. See National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 30, No. 4, Supplement, July, 1981.

Source: Compiled from reports published by the Bureau of the Census (lines 1-50, 51 for 1981-1984, 53, 61-65, 73-120), the National Center for Health Statistics (lines 51 for 1970-1980, 52, 54-60, 66-72), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (lines 121-137).

Table A-2. Summary of Annual Data

(Families or persons as of March of the following year. The 1980 census population was about 4.8 million greater than the estimate obtained by carrying lected after April 1, 1970, which are not consistent with the 1980 census are marked with an asterisk (*). The degree of inconsistency, which is general-

Line No.	Income and poverty[1]	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	
									1980 census consistent	Not 1980 census consistent
	INCOME[1]									
	Median Family Income									
1	All families	Civ.nonin.+	1983 dols.	Annual	24,580	24,187	24,525	25,418	26,885	26,986
2	Married-couple families	"	"	"	27,286	26,856	27,457	27,979	29,413	29,515
3	With one or more own children under 18 years	"	"	"	28,165	28,017	28,723	29,388	31,044	31,168
4	Female householder, no husband present	"	"	"	11,789	11,853	12,006	12,585	13,562	13,625
	Mean Income Per Family Member									
5	All families	"	"	"	8,827	8,662	8,699	8,875	9,313	9,375
6	Married-couple families	"	"	"	9,514	9,296	9,329	9,481	9,944	10,008
7	Female household, no husband present	"	"	"	4,968	4,961	4,962	5,161	5,332	5,382
	Mean Income of Persons 15 Years and Over									
8	Male with income[4]	"	"	"	18,109	17,940	18,547	18,091	18,547	19,722
9	Year-round, full-time workers[4]	"	"	"	25,752	25,607	25,435	25,918	27,362	27,405
10	Female with income[4]	"	"	"	8,780	6,076	8,150	8,187	8,272	8,279
11	Year-round, full-time workers[4]	"	"	"	15,994	15,629	15,194	15,393	15,713	15,732
	Number of Earners[5]									
12	All families	"	Thousands	"	61,243	60,653	60,312	59,640	58,793	57,702
13	No income earners	"	"	"	9,266	8,943	8,526	8,050	7,601	7,421
14	One income earner	"	"	"	18,459	18,761	18,555	18,586	18,236	17,833
15	Two income earners	"	"	"	25,437	24,776	24,856	24,650	24,423	23,938
16	Three income earners or more	"	"	"	8,081	8,174	8,375	8,354	8,534	8,510
17	Percent with no income earners	"	Percent	"	15.1	14.7	14.1	13.5	12.9	12.9
18	Percent with one income earner	"	"	"	30.1	30.9	30.8	31.2	31.0	30.9
19	Percent with two income earners	"	"	"	41.5	40.8	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.5
20	Percent with three income earners or more	"	"	"	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.0	14.5	14.7
	POVERTY[1]									
21	Persons below the poverty level	Civ.nonin.+	Thousands	Annual	35,266	34,398	31,822	29,272	26,072	*25,345
22	Poverty rate for all persons	"	Percent	"	15.2	15.0	14.0	13.0	11.7	*11.6
23	Poverty rate for persons 65 years and over	"	"	"	14.1	14.6	15.3	15.7	15.2	*15.1
24	Poverty rate for persons in female-householder families, no husband present	"	"	"	40.2	40.6	38.7	36.7	34.9	*34.8
25	Poverty rate for persons not living in families	"	"	"	23.4	23.1	23.4	22.9	21 9	*21.9
26	Families below the poverty level	"	Thousands	"	7,641	7,512	.851	6.217	5,461	*5.320
27	Poverty rate for all families	"	Percent	"	12.3	12.2	11.2	10.3	9.2	*9.1
28	Poverty rate for female-householder families, no husband present	"	"	"	36.0	36.3	34.6	32.7	30.4	*30.2
29	Poverty rate for all other families	"	"	"	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.5	*5.5

*Not consistent with 1980 census. See headnote.
NA Not available.
[r]Revised.
X Not applicable.

[1]Data are from the Current Population Survey. The annual estimates and the 1969-1979 and 1979-1983 changes shown are subject to sampling variability (see appendix B) and should be interpreted with particular caution. The source cited for this table provides information for data on income and poverty.

Data on income and poverty are based on money income from regularly received sources (e.g., wages, self-employment income, Social Security, public assistance, interest, rent, royalties, unemployment compensation, pensions, alimony, child support) before taxes and other types of deductions. Capital gains (or losses), lump sum or one-time payments such as life insurance settlements, and noncash benefits are excluded.

on Income and Poverty: 1969-83

forward the 1970 census count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See appendix B. Annual figures based on data colly greater for absolute numbers than for derived measures, is suggested by the di .erence between the two estimates shown for 1979)

1978	1977	1976	1975	1974[r]	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	Change[1] Unit	1979-83[3]	1969-79[3]	Line No.
26,938	26,320	26,179	25,395	26,066	27,017	26,473	25,301	25,317	25,636	Percent	-8.6	+4.9	1
29.534	28,963	28.358	27,521	28,129	29,208	28,347	27,036	26,982	27,179	"	-7.2	+8.2	2
31,169	30,655	30,145	29,110	30,117	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	"	-9.3	(X)	3
13.037	12,766	12.621	12,669	13,108	12,996	12,721	12,580	13,068	13,105	"	-13.1	+5.5	4
9.282	9,007	8,773	8.491	8,693	8.878	8,640	8,067	7,910	7,933	"	-5.2	+17.4	5
9.894	9,576	9,312	8,967	9,184	9,369	9,074	8.455	8,262	8,264	"	-4.3	+20.3	6
5.304	5.230	5.051	4,970	5,111	5,053	5,077	4,827	4,790	4,892	"	-6.8	+9.0	7
20,025	19,832	19.541	19.305	19,922	20,826	20,564	19,415	19,338	19,572	"	-2.4	-5.2	8
27,954	27,832	27,479	27,237	27,794	28,289	28,094	26.652	26.458	26 462	"	-5.9	+3.4	9
8,550	8,699	8,532	8,354	8,406	8,517	8,518	8,199	8,052	8,003	"	+6 1	+. 4	10
15,886	15,676	15.675	15,294	15,524	15,494	15,541	15,028	15,025	14,689	"	+1.7	+7.0	11
57,095	56,448	55,866	55.434	54,737	55,053	54,373	53,296	52,227	51,586	"	+4.2	+14.0	12
7,028	7,083	6,906	6,788	6,170	5,781	5,383	5,100	4,716	4,367	"	+21.9	+74.1	13
18.346	18.621	18,789	19.466	18.930	19,604	20,285	20,104	19,355	19,382	"	+1.2	-5.9	14
23,333	22.414	22.055	21.377	21,637	21,918	21.296	20,602	20,553	20,262	"	+4.2	+20 5	15
8.388	8 330	8.116	7.803	8,001	7,751	7,409	7,490	7,602	7,575	"	-5.3	+12.7	16
12.3	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.3	10.5	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.5	Per. pt.[6]	+2.2	+4.4	17
32.1	33.0	33.6	35.1	34.6	35.6	37.3	37.7	37.1	37.6	"	-0.9	-0.6	18
40.2	39.7	39.5	38.6	39.5	39.8	39.2	38.7	39.4	39.3	"	-	+2.2	19
14.7	14.8	14.5	14.1	14.6	14.1	13.6	14.1	14.6	14.7	"	-1.3	-0.2	20
*24,497	*24,720	*24,375	*25,877	*23,370	*22,973	*24,460	-25,559	*25,420	*24,147	Percent	+35.3	+8.0	21
*11.4	*11.6	*11.8	*12.3	*11.2	*11.1	*11.9	*12.5	*12.6	*12.1	Per. pt.[6]	+3.5	-0.4	22
*14 0	*14.1	*15.0	*15.3	*14.6	*16.3	*18.6	*21.6	*24.[illegible]	*25.3	"	-1.1	-10.1	23
*35.6	*36,2	*37.3	*37.5	*36.5	*37.5	*38.2	*38.7	*38.1	*38.2	"	+5.3	-3.3	24
*22.1	*22.6	*24.9	*25.1	*24.1	*25.8	*29.0	*31.6	*32.9	*34.0	"	+1.5	-12.1	25
*5,280	*5,311	*5,311	*5,450	*4,922	*4,828	*5,07[illegible]	*5,303	*5,269	*5,008	Percent	*39.9	+9,0	26
*9.1	*9.3	*9.4	*9.7	*8.8	*8.8	*9.3	*10.0	*10.[illegible]	*9,7	Per. pt.[6]	+3.1	-0.5	27
*31.4	*31.7	*33.0	*32.5	*32.1	*32.2	*32,7	*33.9	*32.5	*32.7	"	+5.6	-2.3	28
*5.3	*5.5	*5.6	*6.2	*5.4	*5.5	*6.1	*6.8	*7.2	*6,9	"	+2.[illegible]	-1.4	29

For a detailed explanation of the poverty concept, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 147, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level 1983 (February 1985). For a discussion of noncash benefits, see Technical Paper No. 52, Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits 1983 (August 1984).

[2]Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post. See appendix B.

[3]Based on 1980 census-consistent data for 1979.

[4]For the years 1979 to 1983, persons 15 years old and over, for the years 1969 to 1978, persons 14 years old and over.

[5]For the years 1974 to 1983, excludes families with any members in the Armed Forces.

[6]Percentage-point change.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, annual reports on income and poverty.

Appendix B.
Sources and Limitations of Data

SOURCE OF DATA

This report includes data from the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and numerous other reports and publications from government agencies and unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Census Bureau data in the report, which covers a wide range of topics and years, were collected primarily in the monthly Current Population Survey and in the 1970 and 1980 Census of Population. The Bureau of Labor Statistics data are from the CPS. Data from the National Center for Health Statistics are from its registration system. The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population.

Current Population Survey (CPS). The estimation procedure used for the monthly CPS data involved the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from decennial censuses; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. The estimation procedure used for 1980 through 1984 data utilized independent estimates based on the 1980 decennial census; 1970 through 1979 data utilized independent estimates based on the 1970 decennial census. This change in independent estimates had relatively little impact on summary measures such as medians and percent distribution, but did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of the 1980-based population controls resulted in about a 2-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for 1980 and later will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain population subgroups than for the total population.

Decennial Census of Population. Full-count data from the 1980 Census of Population have been published for all States in *Number of Inhabitants* (PC80-1-A) and *General Population Characteristics* (PC80-1-B). Sample data have been published in *General Social and Economic Characteristics* (PC80-1-C) and *Detailed Population Characteristics* (PC80-1-D). Data on various topics have been published in *Supplementary Reports* (PC80-S1). More detailed data on several topics are being published in *Subject Reports* (PC80-2).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates were based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided for this report primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling errors. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples, between the estimate and the desired value. The accuracy of a survey result depends on the net effect of sampling and nonsampling errors. Particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting in addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating value for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Sampling variability. Standard errors are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. Standard errors are not given in this report due to the type of report and combination and variety of data sources. Standard errors may be found in the publications that are noted at the end of each section or by contacting the author.

Comparability with other data. Data obtained from the CPS and other sources are not entirely comparable. This is due largely to differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey procedures. This is an additional component of error that is not reflected in the standard errors. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results among these sources.

The April 1, 1980, census population was about 4.8 million greater than the estimate for the same date obtained by carrying forward the 1970 census population with data on births, deaths, and legal international migration that are consistent with the data presented in this report on national population trends. See Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 917 (July 1982), *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981.* It is not known at this time how much of this difference, or "error of closure," is due to improvements in census coverage or to the enumeration of illegal immigrants (who were not included in the April 1, 1980, estimate because of the lack of reliable information) or to other factors. For a detailed discussion of coverage in the 1980 census with alternative assumptions concerning immigration, see Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 115

(February 1982), *Coverage of the National Population in the 1980 Census, by Age, Sex, and Race: Preliminary Estimates by Demographic Analysis.*

As a result of the sizable error of closure (roughly 2 percent of the 1980 census population with the percentage varying by age, sex, and race), CPS-based estimates shown in this report for 1970 to 1984 do not represent consistent series. This limitation is generally of minor importance in 1970-80 or 1970-84 comparisons but is important in annual comparisons. For this reason, the annual data series shown in tables A-1 and A-2 include data for 1 year on both bases when 1980-census consistent data are not available for the entire period.

This report includes data for five different population universes: total population including Armed Forces overseas, resident population (census universe), civilian population, civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (March CPS universe), and civilian noninstitutional population (CPS universe in months other than March). The estimated size of the total population including Armed Forces overseas in March 1984 was 235,919,000. The universe for household data in the March 1984 CPS (231,854,000) was lower because of the exclusion of group quarters, and the universe for poverty data (231,612,000) was lower because of the exclusion of unrelated individuals (persons who are not living with any relatives) under 15 years old.

The Armed Forces and the institutional population differ greatly from the total population in age-sex structure (table B-2). On March 1, 1984, males 18 to 64 years old constituted 90.8 percent of the Armed Forces population as compared with 30.4 percent of the total population, and females 65 years and over constituted 40.5 percent of the institutional population as compared with 7.1 percent of the total population. However, these two groups together accounted for only 2.1 percent of the total population, and as a result, the civilian noninstitutional population (which accounted for 97.9 percent of the total) had an age-sex structure very similar to that of the total population. Similarly, the social and economic characteristics of the Armed Forces and of the institutional population could differ greatly from those of the total population with relatively small differences between the characteristics of the total population and of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table B-1. Components of Selected Population Universes: March 1, 1984

(Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1980 census)

Population universe	Number	Percent
Total population including Armed Forces overseas	235,919	100.0
Armed Forces overseas	523	0.2
Resident population	235,396	99.8
Armed Forces in the United States	1,686	0.7
Living off post or with their families on post	879	0.4
Living on post without families	807	0.3
Civilian population	233,710	99.1
Institutional population	2,734	1.2
Noninstitutional population	230,975	97.9
Summary of population universes:		
Total population including Armed Forces overseas	235,919	100.0
Resident population	235,396	99.8
Civilian population	233,710	99.1
Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post	231,854	98.3
Civilian noninstitutional population	230,975	97.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Monthly National Population Estimates Program and March 1984 Current Population Survey.

Table B-2. Selected Population Universes, by Sex and Broad Age Groups: March 1, 1984

(Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1980 census)

Population universe and age	Population			Percent of population universe		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL POPULATION INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS						
Total	235,919	114,863	121,056	100.0	48.7	51.3
Under 18 years	62,542	31,978	30,565	26.5	13.6	13.0
18 to 64 years	145,592	71,751	73,841	61.7	30.4	31.3
65 years and over	27,784	11,135	16,649	11.8	4.7	7.1
ARMED FORCES (WORLDWIDE)						
Total	2,209	2,012	197	100.0	91.1	8.9
Under 18 years	8	7	1	0.3	0.3	-
18 to 64 years	2,202	2,005	196	99.7	90.8	8.9
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION						
Total	2,734	1,322	1,413	100.0	48.3	51.7
Under 18 years	153	108	45	5.6	4.0	1.6
18 to 64 years	1,065	805	261	39.0	29.4	9.5
65 years and over	1,516	409	1,107	55.4	15.0	40.5
CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION						
Total	230,975	111,530	119,446	100.0	48.3	51.7
Under 18 years	62,382	31,862	30,519	27.0	13.8	13.2
18 to 64 years	142,325	68,941	73,384	61.6	29.8	31.8
65 years and over	26,269	10,726	15,542	11.4	4.6	6.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Monthly National Population Estimates Program.

Appendix C.
Sources of Figures

1 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 949, *Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex,* and Race: 1980 to 1983 (May 1984), cover.
2 Ibid., figure 2.
3 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 952, *Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race:* 1983 to 2080 (May 1984), figure I.
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6 U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States,* Volume I, Natality, annual issues.
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10 Ibid., table 21 and unpublished Census Bureau estimates.
11 U.S. Bureau of the Census/U.S. Department of Agriculture, Current Population Reports, Series P-27, No. 57, *Farm Population of the United States: 1983* (November 1984), table A.
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13 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 391, *Households, Families, Marital Status, and Living Arrangements: March 1984 (Advance Report)* (August 1984), table 2.
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16 Ibid, table 2 and prior annual marital status reports.
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18 Op. cit., *Statistical Abstract: 1985* (December 1984), table 208.
19 U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data from the March 1984 Current Population Survey.
20 Op. cit., Series P-23, No. 130, table 18, and unpublished data from the March 1984 Current Population Survey.
21 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, (January 1984), table A-1, p.17.
22 Ibid., table 12, p. 169.
23 Ibid., table 1, pp. 13-16, and table 20, p.176.
24 Ibid.
25 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 136 *Lifetime Work Experience and its Effect on Earnings* (June 1984), tables 3A and 3B.
26 Ibid., tables 5A and 5B.
27 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 145, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1983* (August 1984), table 3.

28 Ibid., tables 1 and 6.
29 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No 1, *Economic Characteristics of Households in the United States Third Quarter 1983* (September 1984), table C.
30 Ibid., table F.
31 Op. cit., Series P-60, No. 145, table 15.
32 Ibid., table 18.

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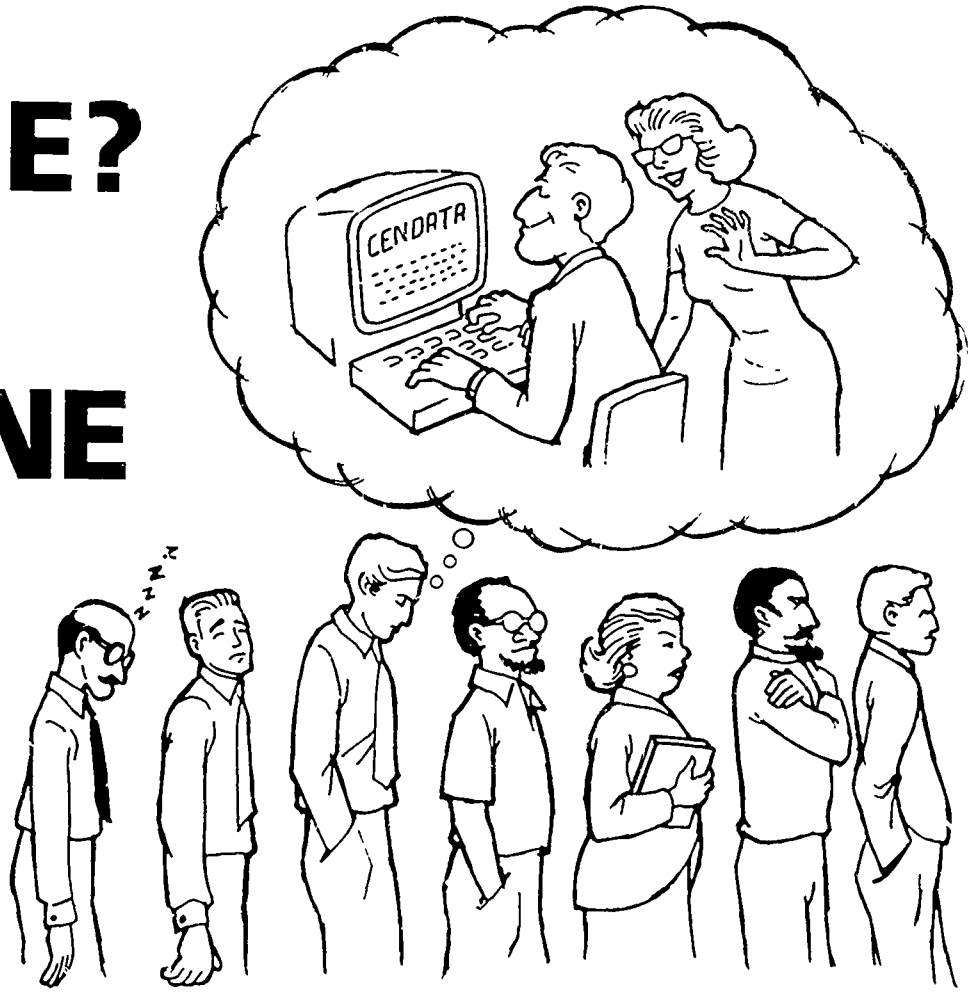

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