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**CHARACTERISTICS OF
AMERICAN YOUTH: 1970**

- Population
- Educational attainment
- School enrollment
- Voting
- Migration
- Marital status and family status
- Employment status and occupation
- Income

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE
Bureau of
the Census

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CHARACTERISTICS OF AMERICAN YOUTH: 1970

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on the characteristics of persons 14 to 24 years old--the youth of America. Data are included on their numbers, racial composition, school enrollment, educational attainment, marital status, family composition, fertility, migration, voter participation, labor force status, occupation, and income.

POPULATION. American youth (14 to 24 years old) comprised 20 percent of the total population of the United States on April 1, 1970.¹ In 1960, young persons of this age comprised only 15 percent of the total population. In absolute numbers, there were 40 million persons 14 to 24 years old in 1970, an increase of 12.9 million, or 47 percent, over the 27.1 million in 1960. The Nation's population was younger in 1970 than in 1960 as indicated by the median age which was 27.6 years in 1970 as compared with 29.5 years in 1960. The population of high school age (14 to 17 years) was 15.7 million in 1970, an increase of 4.6 million, or 41 percent, over the 1960 population. The population of college age (18 to 21 years) was 14.3 million in 1970, an increase of 4.9 million, or 52 percent, over the 1960 population of college age. Youth of Negro and other races comprised a slightly higher proportion of all persons of Negro and other races, 21 percent, than did white youth of all whites, 19 percent.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT. American youth during the 1960's received a more extensive education than during the 1950's. For instance, among young adults who would have recently completed their schooling (persons 25 to 29 years old), 78 percent of the whites and 58 percent of the persons of Negro and other races were at least high school graduates in 1970 as compared with 64 percent of the whites and 39 percent of the persons of Negro and other races of this age in 1960. High school graduates were also more likely to have gone on to college in 1970 than in 1960. In 1970, among persons 20 to 24 years old who had completed high school, 52 percent of the men and 42 percent of the women had completed some college as compared with 42 percent of the men and 33 percent of the women 20 to 24 years old in 1960.

¹Independent population estimate.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. The youth of America were more likely to be enrolled in school in October 1969 than they were in October 1960. The proportion of young persons of high school age (14 to 17 years) enrolled in school was 94 percent in 1969 as compared with 90 percent in 1960. The proportion of 18- and 19-year olds enrolled in school was 50 percent in 1969 as compared with 38 percent in 1960. And the proportion of persons 20 to 24 years old enrolled in school was 23 percent in 1969 as compared with 13 percent in 1960.

Of the 36.7 million persons 14 to 24 years old in the civilian noninstitutional population in October 1969, 17 percent were enrolled in college, 41 percent were enrolled in school below the college level, 3 percent were not enrolled in school but had completed 4 years of college or more, 5 percent had left school after completing 1 to 3 years of college, 22 percent had left school after completing high school, and 12 percent had dropped out of school without completing high school.

The total number of students enrolled in college in October 1969 was 7.4 million. Of those enrolled, 492,000 were Negroes, or 7 percent of total college enrollment. The number of Negroes enrolled in college increased by 110 percent between 1964 and 1969. The students enrolled in college were receiving a considerably higher education than had their parents. Among dependent² whites enrolled in college, 61 percent were from families whose head had not attended college. Among dependent Negroes enrolled in college, 71 percent were from families whose head had not attended college, including 50 percent whose head was not a high school graduate.

The likelihood of college attendance is directly related to family income. In October 1969, among the families who had dependents of college age (18 to 24 years old) and whose family income was \$15,000 or over, 66 percent had a dependent member attending college as a full-time student. Among families with dependents of college age whose family income was under \$3,000, only 16 percent had a dependent member enrolled full-time in college.

VOTING. American youth of voting age are not as likely to vote as are older persons. In the November 1968 Presidential election, only 33 percent of the 18- to 20-year olds who lived in States where they could vote reported that they voted. For all States, only 51 percent of the persons 21 to 24 years old reported that they voted as compared with 70 percent of the persons 25 years old and over.

²Relatives of the household head, excluding persons who are married, spouse present.

MIGRATION. A large number of American youth move from year to year. There were 10.3 million persons 14 to 24 years old who lived at a different address in March 1970 than in March 1969. Those 22 to 24 years old are especially mobile--45 percent of the persons of this age moved between 1969 and 1970.

MARITAL STATUS AND FAMILY STATUS. Women marry at a younger age than men. Among young persons 18 to 24 years old in 1970, half of the women were married as compared with about a third of the men. Both the young men and young women were more likely to be single in 1970 than were those in the comparable age group in 1960. Almost all of the persons 18 to 24 years old in 1970 lived in families (either their own or their parents) and only about 7 percent were living alone or with nonrelatives. About 29 percent of the men of this age were family heads and about 43 percent of the women were wives of family heads.

There were declines in the ratio of own children under 5 to ever-married women in the 15 to 24 age group during the 1960's. In 1969, there were 803 own children per 1,000 ever-married women of this age as compared with 1,047 own children in 1960. The higher the educational attainment of the women the more rapid was the decline in the ratio of own children under 5 during the 1960's. Also the young women living with their husbands whose family income in 1968 was \$10,000 or more were likely to have fewer children under 5 years old than were those women (taken as a group) whose family income was less than \$10,000.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION. Of the 8.2 million young men 20 to 24 years old in 1969, 65 percent were in the civilian labor force, 22 percent were in the Armed Forces, and 13 percent were not in the labor force. Among the employed men of this age, 12 percent were working for a local, State, or Federal government agency, 84 percent were working in some other nonagricultural industry, and 4 percent were agricultural workers. Among the young women of this age, 57 percent were in the labor force and 34 percent were not in the labor force and were keeping house as their major activity.

INCOME. Both young adult men and women were likely to be income recipients in 1969. Among persons 20 to 24 years old, 95 percent of the men and 77 percent of the women were income recipients. Women of this age group received less income than men--24 percent of the women had incomes of less than \$1,000 as compared with 13

percent of the men, and 18 percent of the men had incomes over \$7,000 as compared with only 3 percent of the women. The median income in 1969 of young families whose head was under 25 years old and a year-round full-time civilian worker was \$8,091.

The following tables present a statistical portrait of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of American youth. The findings, most of which were published previously, are based largely on results obtained in the October 1969 and March 1970 Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Some of the results were also obtained from other months of the Current Population Survey, from current population estimates, and from the 1960 Census of Population and earlier censuses. Since the Current Population Survey estimates are based on samples, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained from complete censuses using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability. These errors of response and of reporting also exist for census data.

The designs of the samples used for this report provide the greatest reliability for data concerning broad population groups at the national level. Data for small population groups (for example, Negroes 18 to 24 years old living in poverty areas and enrolled in school) will have larger relative sampling errors. Differences shown in the tables for such small groups may be simply the result of sampling variability and should therefore be used with caution. All statements of comparison made in the text of this report, however, are statistically significant. This means that the chances are at least 19 in 20 that a difference identified in the text indicates a true difference in the population rather than the chance variations arising from the use of samples.



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ERRATA SHEET

CHARACTERISTICS OF AMERICAN YOUTH: 1970

(Issued February 1, 1971)

Table 1.--Change the number and percent of persons 14 to 24 years old in 1950 to read: 24,623 and 16.2

Table 3.--Change the figures on white persons in 1940 and 1930 to read:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	14 to 24 years old	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1940		23,429	19.8
1930	110,287	21,979	

(These corrections should also be made in the report "Characteristics of American Youth," Series P-23, No. 30, issued February 6, 1970.)

In 1970, the 40 million persons 14 to 24 years old comprised 20 percent of the total population of the United States. There were 12.9 million more persons 14 to 24 years old in 1970 than in 1960.

**Table 1. TOTAL POPULATION AND PERSONS 14 TO 24
YEARS OLD: 1910 TO 1970**

(Numbers in thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total population</u>	14 to 24 years old	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1970.....	204,841	40,008	19.5
1960.....	180,007	27,136	15.1
1950.....	151,718	26,623	17.5
1940.....	131,669	26,327	20.0
1930.....	122,775	24,805	20.2
1920.....	105,711	20,754	19.6
1910.....	91,972	19,969	21.7

Source: 1970--independent estimates. 1910-1960--complete count census data. 1950, 1960, and 1970 data include Armed Forces overseas. 1970 data as of April 1, other years as of census date.

The population was younger in 1970 than in 1960. In 1970, the median age of the population was 27.6 years, a decline of 1.9 years since 1960.

Table 2. MEDIAN AGE OF THE POPULATION:
1910 TO 1970

<u>Year</u>	<u>Median age</u>
1970.....	27.6
1960.....	29.5
1950.....	30.2
1940.....	29.0
1930.....	26.5
1920.....	25.3
1910.....	24.1

Source: 1970--independent estimates. 1910-1960--complete count census data. 1950, 1960, and 1970 data include Armed Forces overseas. 1970 data as of April 1, other years as of census date.

White persons 14 to 24 years old comprised 19 percent of all whites in 1970, but persons of this age of Negro and other races comprised 21 percent of their total population.

**Table 3. TOTAL POPULATION AND PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE:
1910 TO 1970**

(Numbers in thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>White</u>			<u>Negro and other races</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>14 to 24 years old</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>14 to 24 years old</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1970...	179,480	34,671	19.3	25,361	5,337	21.0
1960...	159,467	23,817	14.9	20,540	3,319	16.2
1950...	135,511	21,653	16.0	16,207	2,970	18.3
1940...	118,215	23,173	19.6	13,454	2,898	21.5
1930...	108,864	21,669	19.9	¹ 11,891	¹ 2,707	¹ 22.8
1920...	94,821	18,291	19.3	¹ 10,463	¹ 2,386	¹ 22.8
1910...	81,732	17,561	21.5	¹ 9,828	¹ 2,326	¹ 23.7

¹Negro only.

Source: 1970--independent estimates. 1910-1960--complete count census data. 1950, 1960, and 1970' data include Armed Forces overseas. 1970 data as of April 1, other years as of census date.

In 1970, there were 15.7 million persons of high school age (14 to 17 years old) and 14.3 million of college age (18 to 21 years old). The number of persons of high school age was 41 percent larger in 1970 than in 1960 and the number of college age was 52 percent larger.

**Table 4. PERSONS 14 TO 25 YEARS OLD, BY AGE:
1920 TO 1970**

(In thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>14 to 17 years old</u>	<u>18 to 21 years old</u>	<u>22 to 25 years old</u>
1970.....	15,734	14,326	12,781
1960.....	11,162	9,440	8,711
1950.....	8,473	8,998	9,607
1940.....	9,720	9,754	9,166
1930.....	9,341	9,027	8,523
1920.....	7,736	7,344	7,597

Source: 1970--independent estimates. 1910-1960--complete count census data. 1950, 1960, and 1970 data include Armed Forces overseas. 1970 data as of April 1, other years as of census date.

Both young adult white persons and persons of Negro and other races have made increases in their educational attainment, with the increase for persons of Negro and other races being especially dramatic. In 1970, about six out of ten persons of Negro and other races 25 to 29 years old were at least high school graduates as compared with about one in eight of the comparable age group in 1940.

Table 5. LEVEL OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 TO 29 YEARS OLD, BY RACE: 1940 TO 1970

<u>Year and race</u>	Percent by level of school completed	
	<u>4 years of high school or more</u>	<u>4 years of college or more</u>
All races:		
1970.....	75.4	16.4
1969.....	74.7	16.0
1968.....	73.2	14.7
1967.....	72.5	14.6
1964.....	69.2	12.8
1960.....	60.7	11.1
1950.....	51.7	7.7
1940.....	37.8	5.8
White:		
1970.....	77.8	17.3
1969.....	77.0	17.0
1968.....	75.3	15.6
1967.....	74.8	15.5
1964.....	72.1	13.6
1960.....	63.7	11.8
1950.....	55.2	8.1
1940.....	41.2	6.4
Negro and other races:		
1970.....	58.4	10.0
1969.....	57.5	9.1
1968.....	57.6	7.9
1967.....	55.7	8.3
1964.....	48.0	7.0
1960.....	38.6	5.4
1950.....	23.4	2.8
1940.....	12.1	1.6

Source: 1964-1970--March Current Population Survey data, resident population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. 1940-1960--census data, resident population. 1940 census data based on complete count; 1950 census data based on 20-percent sample; 1960 census data based on 25-percent sample.

The percent of young men and women who had gone on to college after completing their high school education was higher in 1970 than in 1960. In 1970, 52 percent of the men 20 to 24 years old who were high school graduates had also completed some college as compared with 42 percent in 1960. The comparable figures for women were 42 percent in 1970 as compared with 33 percent in 1960.

Table 6. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES 20 TO 24 YEARS OLD WHO HAVE COMPLETED 1 YEAR OF COLLEGE OR MORE: 1960 TO 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

<u>Year and sex</u>	<u>Total, high school graduates¹</u>	<u>Completed 1 year of college or more</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Male:			
1970.....	5,774	3,028	52.4
1969.....	5,267	2,741	52.0
1968.....	5,090	2,688	52.8
1965.....	4,413	2,017	45.7
1960.....	3,269	1,379	42.2
Female:			
1970.....	6,777	2,824	41.7
1969.....	6,310	2,542	40.3
1968.....	5,990	2,497	41.7
1965.....	4,933	1,655	33.5
1960.....	3,598	1,179	32.8

¹Persons who had completed 4 years of high school or some college.

Source: 1965-1970--March Current Population Survey data, resident population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; 1960 census data based on a 25-percent sample of the resident population.

In October 1969 there were 15.1 million persons 14 to 24 years old enrolled in school below the college level and 6.1 million in college. About 58 percent of this age group were enrolled in school in 1969 as compared with about 39 percent of the comparable age group in 1950.

**Table 7. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY LEVEL:
OCTOBER 1945 TO OCTOBER 1969**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total, 14 to 24 years old</u>	<u>In school</u>		
		<u>Below college</u>	<u>In college</u>	<u>Not in school</u>
1969.....	36,731	15,102	6,082	15,548
1960.....	26,404	10,589	2,820	12,995
1950.....	23,347	7,338	1,851	14,159
1945.....	19,980	7,430	730	11,820
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
1969.....	100.0	41.1	16.6	42.3
1960.....	100.0	40.1	10.7	49.2
1950.....	100.0	31.4	7.9	60.6
1945.....	100.0	37.2	3.7	59.2

Source: Current Population Survey.

Young adults are staying in school longer. In October 1969, five out of ten 18- and 19-year olds were enrolled in school as compared with around four in ten in 1960 and about three in ten in 1950. Among persons 20 to 24 years old, 23 percent were enrolled in school in October 1969 as compared with 13 percent in 1960 and 9 percent in 1950.

**Table 8. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE: 1910 TO 1969**

(Numbers in thousands)

<u>Year and enrollment</u>	<u>14 to 17 years old</u>	<u>18 and 19 years old</u>	<u>20 to 24 years old</u>
1969, total.....	15,369	6,677	14,685
Number enrolled....	14,452	3,351	3,380
Percent enrolled...	94.0	50.2	23.0
1960, total.....	11,341	4,733	10,330
Number enrolled....	10,240	1,816	1,350
Percent enrolled...	90.3	38.4	13.1
1950, total.....	8,383	4,036	10,928
Number enrolled....	6,988	1,199	1,001
Percent enrolled...	83.4	29.7	9.2
1940, total.....	9,720	5,019	11,588
Number enrolled....	7,709	1,449	761
Percent enrolled...	79.3	28.9	6.6
1930, total.....	9,341	4,593	10,870
Number enrolled....	6,826	1,165	801
Percent enrolled...	73.1	25.4	7.4
1920, total.....	7,736	3,741	9,277
Number enrolled....	4,768	666	(NA)
Percent enrolled...	61.6	17.8	(NA)
1910, total.....	7,220	3,691	9,057
Number enrolled....	4,250	689	(NA)
Percent enrolled...	58.9	18.7	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: 1950-1969--October Current Population Survey data, civilian noninstitutional population; 1910-1940--census data based on a complete count of the resident population.

The 18- to 24-year olds in the South were less likely to be enrolled in school in the fall of 1969 than were the 18- to 24-year olds in each of the other three regions of the United States.

Table 9. PERCENT OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY REGION OF RESIDENCE: OCTOBER 1969

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

<u>Region</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Enrolled</u>	<u>Not enrolled</u>
United States..	100.0	31.5	68.5
Northeast.....	100.0	34.3	65.7
North Central.....	100.0	31.7	68.3
South.....	100.0	28.6	71.4
West.....	100.0	32.6	67.4

NOTE.--Students who temporarily live away from home while attending college are counted as members of their parental family unless they are married and living with their spouse.

Source: Current Population Survey.

In the fall of 1969 there were 871,000 16- to 24- year olds enrolled in high school or college who were married and living with their spouse. But there were 7.9 million married 16- to 24-year olds who were not enrolled in high school or college.

**Table 10. MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY ENROLLMENT STATUS AND SEX: OCTOBER 1969**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

<u>Marital status and sex</u>	<u>Enrolled in high school or college</u>		<u>Not enrolled in high school or college</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Both sexes.....	13,370	100.0	15,473	100.0
Married, spouse present...	871	6.5	7,911	51.1
Other marital status ¹	12,499	93.5	7,562	48.9
Male.....	7,366	100.0	6,050	100.0
Married, wife present.....	527	7.2	2,574	42.5
Other marital status ¹	6,839	92.8	3,476	57.5
Female.....	6,004	100.0	9,425	100.0
Married, husband present..	343	5.7	5,336	56.6
Other marital status ¹	5,661	94.3	4,089	43.4

¹Comprised of persons single, widowed, divorced, separated, or married, spouse absent.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Of the persons 14 to 24 years old who were not enrolled in school in the fall of 1969, 80 percent of the whites and 91 percent of the Negroes had not completed any years of college.

Table 11. PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND RACE: OCTOBER 1969

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

<u>Years of school completed</u>	All races		White		Negro	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>
Total not enrolled.....	15,548	100.0	13,355	100.0	2,070	100.0
Elementary: 8 years or less.	1,475	9.5	1,167	8.7	298	14.4
High school: 1 to 3 years....	3,049	19.6	2,373	17.8	653	31.5
4 years.....	8,151	52.4	7,159	53.6	926	44.7
College: 1 to 3 years....	1,944	12.5	1,761	13.2	166	8.0
4 years or more.	929	6.0	894	6.7	29	1.4

Source: Current Population Survey.

Negroes are about twice as likely as whites to be high school dropouts. In the fall of 1969, 33 percent of the 18 to 24 year old Negroes were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates as compared with only 16 percent of the whites of this age.

Table 12. PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL OR NOT ENROLLED AND NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, BY RESIDENCE AND RACE: OCTOBER 1969

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

<u>Residence</u>	All races		White		Negro	
	<u>En-rolled in school</u>	<u>Not in school, not high school graduate</u>	<u>En-rolled in school</u>	<u>Not in school, not high school graduate</u>	<u>En-rolled in school</u>	<u>Not in school, not high school graduate</u>
United States.....	6,731	3,769	6,006	2,915	626	828
Metropolitan.....	4,655	2,309	4,144	1,731	433	559
Nonmetropolitan.....	2,077	1,460	1,862	1,184	192	268
Metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more.....	3,972	1,935	3,544	1,437	359	480
In poverty areas.....	344	613	184	320	146	290
In nonpoverty areas...	3,629	1,321	3,359	1,118	213	190
PERCENT ¹						
United States.....	31.5	17.6	32.3	15.7	24.6	32.6
Metropolitan.....	32.8	16.3	34.0	14.2	23.6	30.4
Nonmetropolitan.....	28.9	20.3	29.0	18.4	27.3	38.1
Metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more.....	33.1	16.1	34.5	14.0	22.7	30.4
In poverty areas.....	19.5	34.7	18.8	32.7	19.2	38.2
In nonpoverty areas...	35.4	12.9	36.1	12.0	26.0	23.2

¹Percent based on all persons 18 to 24 years old in each residence and racial category.

NOTE.--Students who temporarily live away from home while attending college are counted as members of their parental family unless they are married and living with their spouse.

Source: Current Population Survey.

About four out of every ten persons 16 to 24 years old were enrolled in school in the fall of 1969 and about three out of every ten were employed and not in school.

Table 13. ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE: OCTOBER 1969

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

<u>Enrollment and labor force status</u>	Total		White		Negro and other races	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>
Total, 16 to 24 years old..	31,105	100.0	27,097	100.0	4,008	100.0
In school.....	13,441	43.2	11,838	43.7	1,601	39.9
Not in school:						
In Armed Forces.....	2,264	7.3	2,027	7.5	236	5.9
Employed ¹	10,360	33.3	8,971	33.1	1,390	34.7
Unemployed ¹	818	2.6	609	2.2	209	5.2
Not in labor force ¹	4,226	13.6	3,653	13.5	573	14.3

¹Current Population Survey data tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: Current Population Survey.

There were 7.4 million students enrolled in college in the fall of 1969. The 492,000 Negroes enrolled in college comprised a 110 percent increase over the number of Negroes enrolled in 1964.

**Table 14. COLLEGE ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 16 TO 34 YEARS OLD,
BY RACE: OCTOBER 1969 AND 1964**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

<u>Race</u>	Enrolled, 1969		Enrolled, 1964	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All races...	7,435	100.0	4,643	100.0
White.....	6,827	91.8	4,337	93.4
Negro.....	492	6.6	234	5.0
Other.....	116	1.6	72	1.6

Source: Current Population Survey.

In the fall of 1969 there were 4.5 million 18- to 21-year olds enrolled in college. Negroes of this age were less likely to be enrolled in college than were whites--22 percent and 38 percent, respectively.

**Table 15. COLLEGE ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 18 TO 21 YEARS
OLD, BY RACE: OCTOBER 1969**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

<u>Race</u>	<u>Total, 18 to 21 years old</u>	<u>Enrolled in college</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All races.....	12,635	4,546	36.0
White.....	10,930	4,139	37.9
Negro.....	1,562	342	21.9
Other.....	143	65	45.5

College students in 1969 were receiving much more education than their family head. Among dependent whites enrolled in college, 61 percent were from families where the head had not completed any years of college, including 24 percent where the family head had not completed high school. Among dependent Negroes enrolled in college, 71 percent were from families where the head had not completed any years of college, including 50 percent from families where the head had not completed high school.

Table 16. DEPENDENT FAMILY MEMBERS ENROLLED IN COLLEGE, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY FAMILY HEAD: OCTOBER 1969

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Excludes persons in families whose head is a member of the Armed Forces)

<u>Years of school completed by family head</u>	All races		White		Negro	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>
Total, dependent family members enrolled in college ¹	4,993	100.0	4,553	100.0	371	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school.	1,328	26.6	1,115	24.5	184	49.6
High school, 4 years.....	1,760	35.2	1,661	36.5	79	21.3
College, 1 to 3 years.....	722	14.5	675	14.8	39	10.5
College, 4 years or more.....	1,181	23.7	1,104	24.2	69	18.6

¹Dependent family members are relatives of the household head, excluding those who are married, spouse present.

Source: Current Population Survey.

College attendance is directly related to family income. Among families with dependents of college age in 1969, 66 percent of the families with incomes of \$15,000 or more had a dependent member attending college full time as compared with only 16 percent of the families with incomes under \$3,000.

Table 17. FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT MEMBERS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY FULL-TIME COLLEGE ATTENDANCE OF DEPENDENTS AND FAMILY INCOME: OCTOBER 1969

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

<u>Family income</u> ¹	<u>Total families with dependent members 18 to 24 years old</u> ²	<u>With dependents in college full time</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total.....	8,773	3,661	41.7
Under \$3,000.....	687	113	16.4
\$3,000 to \$4,999...	942	225	23.9
\$5,000 to \$7,499...	1,442	470	32.6
\$7,500 to \$9,999...	1,472	616	41.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999.	2,100	1,029	49.0
\$15,000 and over...	1,410	930	66.0
Not reported.....	721	280	38.8

¹Income for preceding 12 months.

²Dependent family members are relatives of the household head, excluding those who are married, spouse present.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Young persons of voting age are not as likely to vote as are older persons. In the 1968 election, only 33 percent of the eligible 18- to 20-year olds and 51 percent of the 21- to 24-year olds reported that they had voted as compared with 70 percent of the population 25 years old and over.

Table 18. REPORTED VOTER PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND RACE: NOVEMBER 1968 AND 1964

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

<u>Race and age</u>	<u>Persons of voting age</u>	<u>1968</u>		<u>1964</u>	
		<u>Reported Number</u>	<u>voting Percent</u>	<u>Persons of voting age</u>	<u>Reported voting Number Percent</u>
All races....	116,535	78,964	67.8	110,604	76,671 69.3
18 to 20 years ¹	432	144	33.3	296	116 39.2
21 to 24 years.....	11,170	5,707	51.1	9,623	4,936 51.3
25 years and over..	104,933	73,112	69.7	100,686	71,621 71.1
White.....	104,521	72,213	69.1	99,353	70,204 70.7
18 to 20 years ¹	337	120	35.6	232	95 40.9
21 to 24 years.....	9,820	5,184	52.8	8,483	4,444 52.4
25 years and over..	94,363	66,908	70.9	90,639	65,664 72.4
Negro.....	10,935	6,300	57.6	10,340	6,048 58.5
18 to 20 years ¹	90	24	26.7	60	20 (B)
21 to 24 years.....	1,255	488	38.9	1,055	473 44.8
25 years and over...	9,591	5,788	60.3	9,226	5,555 60.2

B Base less than 150,000.

¹Comprises the population 18 to 20 years old in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 and 20 years in Alaska, and 20 years in Hawaii.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Young adults are highly mobile. For example, nearly half of the population 22 to 24 years old moved between March 1969 and March 1970.

Table 19. MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN MARCH 1969 AND MARCH 1970 OF PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE

(Numbers in thousands. Resident population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

<u>Mobility status</u> ¹	<u>Total, 14 to 24 years</u>	<u>14 to 17 years</u>	<u>18 and 19 years</u>	<u>20 and 21 years</u>	<u>22 to 24 years</u>
Total.....	38,163	15,669	6,901	6,268	9,325
Movers.....	10,343	2,158	1,662	2,372	4,151
Nonmovers.....	27,134	13,459	5,189	3,701	4,785
Abroad on March 1, 1969.	685	52	50	195	388
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Movers.....	27.1	13.8	24.1	37.8	44.5
Nonmovers.....	71.1	85.9	75.2	59.1	51.3
Abroad on March 1, 1969.	1.8	0.3	0.7	3.1	4.2

¹Students who temporarily live away from home while attending college are counted as members of their parental families and would not be counted as movers unless their families had also moved.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Young adult men are more likely to be single than are young adult women. In March 1970 among persons 18 to 24 years old, 67 percent of the men were single as compared with 48 percent of the women.

**Table 20. MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SEX:
MARCH 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Resident population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

<u>Marital status</u>	All races		White		Negro	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total.....	10,546	11,947	9,159	10,377	1,279	1,434
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	67.0	47.7	66.3	46.7	71.7	53.1
Married.....	32.2	50.3	33.0	51.2	27.4	45.7
Separated.....	0.7	2.1	0.7	1.5	1.2	6.4
Other.....	0.9	2.8	0.8	2.7	1.7	3.4
Widowed.....	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.3
Divorced.....	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.8	1.0	1.0

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Young adults in 1970 were more likely to be single than were young adults in 1960.

Table 21. PERCENT SINGLE OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1970 AND 1960

<u>Age and sex</u>	<u>All races</u>		<u>White</u>		<u>Negro and other races</u>	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1960</u>
Male, 18 to 24 years old..	67.0	64.9	66.3	64.4	71.9	67.8
18 years old.....	94.9	94.6	94.3	94.5	98.3	94.7
19 years old.....	89.6	87.1	89.1	87.0	92.9	88.0
20 years old.....	77.8	75.8	77.4	75.6	80.0	77.2
21 years old.....	65.7	63.4	64.9	63.0	69.8	66.4
22 years old.....	54.4	51.6	53.4	51.1	61.6	55.8
23 years old.....	43.9	40.5	43.5	39.8	46.6	45.3
24 years old.....	34.3	33.4	34.1	32.5	36.0	39.8
Female, 18 to 24 years old	47.7	40.5	46.7	39.7	54.2	45.6
18 years old.....	82.0	75.6	82.1	75.5	81.5	76.4
19 years old.....	68.6	59.7	68.5	59.4	69.0	61.7
20 years old.....	56.8	46.0	56.5	45.2	58.2	51.4
21 years old.....	44.4	34.6	43.8	33.7	49.0	41.3
22 years old.....	34.0	25.6	32.1	24.5	46.2	33.7
23 years old.....	22.7	19.4	21.0	18.3	35.6	27.0
24 years old.....	17.9	15.7	17.0	14.6	24.3	23.3

Source: 1970--March Current Population Survey, resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; 1960--Census data based on a 25 percent sample of the resident population.

Among young adults 18 to 24 years old in 1970, about 91 percent were living in families (counting unmarried students temporarily away at college as members of their parental family) and only about 7 percent were living alone or with nonrelatives. About 29 percent of the men were family heads and about 43 percent of the women were wives of family heads.

**Table 22. FAMILY STATUS OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SEX:
MARCH 1970**

(Resident population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

<u>Family status</u>	<u>All races</u>		<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total persons 18 to 24 thousands..	10,546	11,947	9,159	10,377	1,279	1,434
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Total persons 18 to 24....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In primary families.....	90.6	91.9	91.1	91.8	87.7	93.4
Head of family.....	28.9	3.2	29.9	2.4	22.2	9.3
Wife of head.....	(X)	43.3	(X)	45.0	(X)	31.7
In subfamilies.....	2.1	3.8	2.0	3.2	3.0	8.0
Others in primary families..	59.6	41.6	59.1	41.1	62.5	44.6
In secondary families.....	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.2
Primary individuals.....	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.4	2.6
Secondary individuals.....	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.7	2.6
Inmates of institutions.....	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.4	4.8	0.2

X Not applicable.

Source: Current Population Survey.

There was a considerable decline during the 1960's in the ratio of own children under 5 years old to ever-married women 15 to 24 years old. Among women with at least some high school, the greater the educational attainment, the more rapid was the decline.

Table 23. CHARACTERISTICS OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN 15 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD: MARCH 1969 AND APRIL 1960

<u>Subject</u>	Children under 5 per 1,000 women ever married ¹		Percent change, 1960 to <u>1969</u>
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
Total.....	803	1,047	-23.3
Elementary: Less than 8 years.	1,174	1,222	-3.9
8 years.....	1,162	1,220	-4.8
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	1,080	1,181	-8.6
4 years.....	759	987	-23.1
College: 1 to 3 years.....	492	781	-37.0
4 years or more...	216	484	-55.4
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Total.....	803	1,047	-23.3
Labor force.....	525	612	-14.2
Not in labor force.....	1,056	1,256	-15.9

¹Children living with their mother.

Source: 1969--Current Population Survey, resident population. 1960--census data based on a 5 percent sample of the resident population.

Young married women 15 to 24 years old whose family income in 1968 was \$10,000 or more were likely to have fewer children under 5 years old than were those (taken as a group) with income less than \$10,000.

Table 24. OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED HUSBAND AND FAMILY INCOME IN 1968 OF WOMEN 15 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD: MARCH 1969

(Numbers in thousands)

<u>Subject</u>	Women married, husband <u>present</u>	Children under 5 years old ¹	
		<u>Number</u>	Per 1,000 <u>women</u>
Total.....	5,427	4,479	825
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED HUSBAND			
Total.....	4,746	4,072	858
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..	664	392	591
Farmers and farm managers.....	59	49	(B)
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	364	284	781
Clerical and kindred workers.....	372	282	758
Sales workers.....	235	147	627
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	955	911	954
Operatives and kindred workers.....	1,434	1,388	968
Service workers, including private household..	232	202	871
Farm laborers and foremen.....	79	69	867
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	352	348	990
FAMILY INCOME IN 1968			
Total.....	² 100.0	² 100.0	825
Under \$2,000.....	3.6	3.2	747
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	4.5	4.4	796
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	7.3	7.8	882
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.2	10.1	914
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	23.4	25.3	891
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	30.0	32.5	895
\$10,000 and over.....	22.1	16.7	625

B Base less than 75,000.

¹Children living with their mother.

²Percent distribution; absolute numbers not available.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Among employed young men 20 to 24 years old in 1969, 4 percent were agricultural workers, 12 percent were working for a local, State, or Federal government agency, and 84 percent were working in some other nonagricultural industry.

Table 25. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY CLASS OF WORKER, AGE, AND SEX: 1969

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Annual average data)

<u>Class of worker</u>	Male			Female		
	<u>16 and 17 years</u>	<u>18 and 19 years</u>	<u>20 to 24 years</u>	<u>16 and 17 years</u>	<u>18 and 19 years</u>	<u>20 to 24 years</u>
Total employed thousands..	1,524	1,904	5,012	1,048	1,639	4,308
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonagricultural industries....	86.8	93.4	96.3	96.9	99.0	99.2
Wage and salary workers.....	83.7	92.0	94.4	95.3	97.7	97.4
Private household workers.	3.8	0.6	0.1	23.1	4.0	1.9
Government.....	7.0	8.1	11.9	8.4	12.3	19.3
Other.....	73.0	83.2	82.4	63.9	81.5	76.1
Self-employed.....	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.6
Unpaid family workers.....	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3
<u>Agricultural industries.....</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.8</u>

Source: Special Labor Force Report, No. 116, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Over half, 56 percent, of the employed men 16 to 19 years old were blue-collar workers in 1969. And over half, 56 percent, of the employed women of this age were white-collar workers.

**Table 26. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 TO 19 YEARS OLD,
BY OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX: 1969**

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Annual average data)

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total employed.....thousands..	3,430	2,687
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	19.4	55.7
Professional and technical.....	2.9	3.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors.....	0.9	0.4
Clerical workers.....	9.1	41.2
Sales workers.....	6.5	11.0
Blue-collar workers.....	56.3	10.8
Craftsmen and foremen.....	7.7	0.4
Operatives.....	25.1	9.4
Nonfarm laborers.....	23.5	1.0
Service workers.....	15.4	31.9
Private household workers.....	0.3	11.3
Service workers, except private household.	15.0	20.6
Farm workers.....	8.8	1.6
Farmers and farm managers.....	0.3	-
Farm laborers and foremen.....	8.5	1.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: Special Labor Force Report, No. 116, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Among young men 20 to 24 years old in 1969, 65 percent were in the civilian labor force, 22 percent in the Armed Forces, and 13 percent were not in the labor force.

**Table 27. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY SEX:
1969**

(Noninstitutional population. Annual average data)

	Male			Female		
	16 and 17 <u>years</u>	18 and 19 <u>years</u>	20 to 24 <u>years</u>	16 and 17 <u>years</u>	18 and 19 <u>years</u>	20 to 24 <u>years</u>
Total population thousands..	3,772	3,569	8,185	3,682	3,495	8,127
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Total population.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force.....	47.7	69.6	86.6	33.7	53.5	56.8
In Armed Forces.....	0.8	10.7	22.1	-	0.3	0.2
In civilian labor force.	46.9	58.9	64.5	33.7	53.2	56.6
Employed.....	40.5	53.3	61.2	28.4	46.9	53.0
Unemployed.....	6.5	5.5	3.3	5.2	6.3	3.6
Not in labor force.....	52.3	30.5	13.4	66.3	46.5	43.2
Keeping house.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.3	16.0	33.8
Going to school.....	43.6	24.9	10.2	49.4	25.4	7.2
Unable to work.....	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other reasons.....	8.2	5.1	2.7	9.5	4.8	1.9

- Represents zero.

Source: Special Labor Force Report, No. 116, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The median income in 1969 of young adult males 20 to 24 years old who were year-round full-time civilian workers was \$6,169.

Table 28. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1969 OF PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY SEX

(Persons 14 to 24 years old as of March 1970. Excludes inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

<u>Total money income</u>	Male		Female	
	<u>14 to 19 years</u>	<u>20 to 24 years</u>	<u>14 to 19 years</u>	<u>20 to 24 years</u>
Number of persons thousands..	11,125	7,067	11,220	8,356
Number of persons with income.....thousands..	6,777	6,721	5,598	6,473
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000.....	64.2	12.7	70.2	24.1
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	18.1	14.0	16.4	17.5
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	8.9	13.6	7.0	14.2
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	3.9	12.7	3.0	14.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.1	9.8	2.1	12.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.3	10.5	0.8	9.1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	0.7	8.8	0.2	4.7
\$7,000 and over.....	0.7	17.8	0.3	3.3
Median income.....	\$667	\$3,763	\$475	\$2,515
Mean income.....	\$1,099	\$4,149	\$872	\$2,807
Year-round full-time workers:				
Percent of total ex- cluding Armed Forces..	6.2	40.8	6.4	34.5
Median income.....	\$3,150	\$6,169	\$3,405	\$4,648
Mean income.....	\$3,348	\$6,164	\$3,307	\$4,594

Source: Current Population Survey.

The median income in 1969 of families with civilian head who was a year-round full-time worker under 25 years old was \$8,091.

Table 29. FAMILIES WITH HEAD 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1969

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1970. Excludes inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

<u>Total money income</u>	<u>Families with head 14 to 24 years old</u>	<u>Unrelated individuals 14 to 24 years old</u>
Number.....thousands..	3,524	1,735
Percent.....	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000.....	3.7	22.9
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	3.5	15.9
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	7.5	14.8
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	8.3	14.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.0	9.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	11.0	8.0
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	10.4	5.8
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	11.3	4.1
\$8,000 to \$8,999.....	9.2	2.1
\$9,000 to \$9,999.....	7.5	0.8
\$10,000 and over.....	18.4	1.9
Median income.....	\$6,665	\$2,748
Mean income.....	\$6,842	\$3,164
Head year-round full-time worker:		
Percent of total excluding		
Armed Forces.....	53.9	30.6
Median income.....	\$8,091	\$5,178
Mean income.....	\$8,366	\$5,147

Source: Current Population Survey.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. The data for this report--most of which were published previously--are based largely on results obtained in the October 1969 and March 1970 Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Some of the results were also obtained from other months of the Current Population Survey. The tables in this report carry references to the earlier publications from which these data were extracted and include a more complete description of the source of the data. Other data in this report have been drawn from current population estimates and from the 1960 decennial census and earlier censuses.

The present Current Population Survey sample, which was instituted in January 1967, is spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 50,000 occupied housing units are eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 2,250 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 50,000, there are also about 8,500 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

In 1964 and 1965 the CPS sample was spread over 357 sample areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities. Approximately 35,000 occupied housing units were eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 1,500 occupied units, on the average, were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls, or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 35,000, there were also about 5,000 sample units in an average month which were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated.

The estimating procedure used in the CPS involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration, and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of the estimates. Since most of the estimates in this report are based on the CPS sample, they may differ somewhat from figures obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators.

As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability; that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the CPS standard errors also partially measure the effect of response and enumeration errors but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the CPS sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The data in this report drawn from the complete counts of the 1960 or earlier decennial censuses have no sampling errors. Other data from these censuses are based on tabulations of a sample of the returns in the census and therefore have some sampling error. However, these samples are so large that one can treat the sampling errors for this data as negligible.

It should be noted that the data obtained from the CPS and the data obtained from the 1960 or earlier decennial censuses are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer experience and in the training of interviewers, and accounts for an additional component of error which is not reflected in the standard error tables.

The figures presented in table A are approximations to the standard errors of various CPS estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the table of standard errors provides an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table A shows standard errors of estimated numbers for 1967 and later years based on the CPS.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or

more. Table B shows the standard errors of estimated percentages for 1967 and later years based on the CPS.

Standard errors of estimated ratios of children under 5 years old per 1,000 women for 1969 data are found in Series P-20, No. 205, July 22, 1970, p. 10, table E.

Illustration of the use of table of standard errors. Table 7 of this report shows that in 1969 there were 6,082,000 persons 14 to 24 years old enrolled in college, as estimated from the CPS. Table A shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 109,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census by less than 109,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census by less than 218,000.

This estimate of 6,082,000 persons 14 to 24 years old enrolled in college represents 16.6 percent of the total 36,731,000 persons 14 to 24 years old. Table B shows the standard error of

Table A. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS
(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000.....	7,200	2,500,000.....	71,000
50,000.....	10,200	5,000,000.....	100,000
100,000.....	14,400	10,000,000....	140,000
250,000.....	23,000	25,000,000....	214,000
500,000.....	32,000	50,000,000....	283,000
1,000,000.....	45,000		

NOTE.--To determine standard errors for 1960, 1964, or 1965 CPS estimates, multiply these standard errors by 1.2; for 1950 or earlier CPS estimates, multiply by 1.6.

16.6 percent on a base of 36,731,000 to be approximately 0.3 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 16.6 percent would be within 0.3 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 0.6 percentage points of a census figure; i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 16.0 to 17.2 percent.

Table B. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98.....	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50.....	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

NOTE.--To determine standard errors for 1960, 1964, or 1965 CPS estimated percentages multiply these standard errors by 1.2; for 1950 or earlier CPS estimated percentages, multiply these standard errors by 1.6.

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