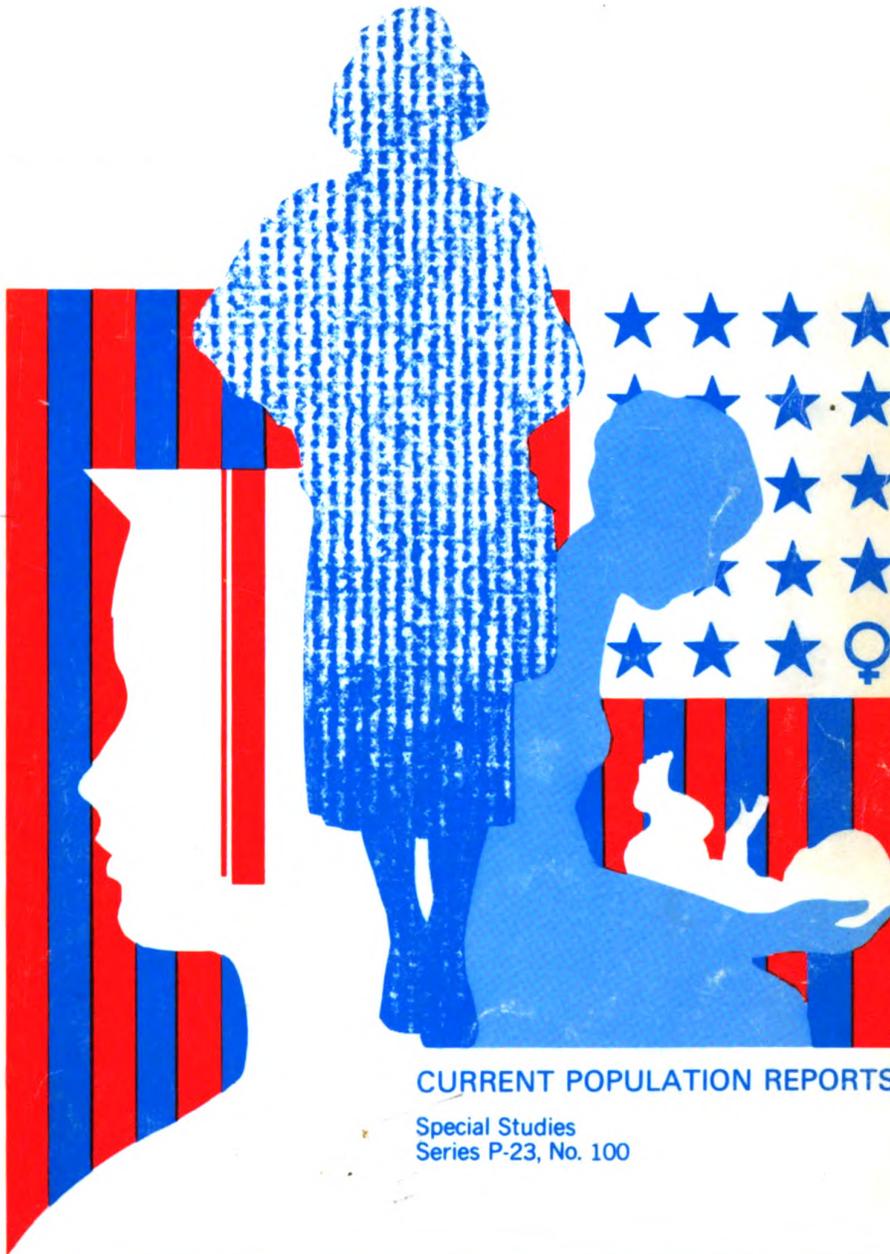


A Statistical Portrait of
WOMEN
in the United States: 1978



CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Special Studies
Series P-23, No. 100

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CURRENT
POPULATION
REPORTS

Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 100



A Statistical Portrait of
WOMEN
in the United States: 1978

Issued February 1980



U.S. Department of Commerce

Philip M. Klutznick, Secretary

**Luther H. Hodges, Jr.,
Deputy Secretary**

**Courtenay M. Slater,
Chief Economist**

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**Vincent P. Barabba,
Director**



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Vincent P. Barabba, Director
Daniel B. Levine, Deputy Director
George E. Hall, Associate Director
for Demographic Fields

POPULATION DIVISION
Meyer Zitter, Chief

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was planned and coordinated in the Population Division by **Karen M. Mills** and **Thomas J. Palumbo**. Contributions to the preparation of specific chapters were made by **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Anita Chiera**, **Karen A. Crook**, **Diana DeAre**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Jerry T. Jennings**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Edith K. McArthur**, **Louisa F. Miller**, **Sharon A. Phipps**, **Carolyn C. Rogers**, **Arlene F. Saluter**, **Ruth Sanders**, **Nancy L. Sweet**, **Victor M. Valdisera**, and **Signe I. Wetrogan**.

Sampling review was conducted under the supervision of **Diana Harley**, Statistical Methods Division.

In Publications Services Division, the text and tables were edited by **Paula Coupe**, and the publication was designed by **Beverly Jo Jaquish**.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. Bureau of the Census.
A statistical portrait of women in the United States,
1978.

(Current population reports: Special studies:
Series P-23; no. 100)
1. Women—United States—Statistics. 2. Women—
United States—Social conditions, I. Title. II
Series: United States. Bureau of the Census. Current
population reports: Special studies: Series P-23;
no. 100.
HA203.A218 no. 100 [HQ1420] 312'.0973s [305.4'0973]
80-6070

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by a draft on a U.S. bank. Current Population Reports are sold in two subscription packages: Series P-20, P-23, P-27, and P-60 are available for \$40.00 per year (\$10 additional for foreign mailing); Series P-25, P-26, and P-28 are available for \$70.00 per year (\$17.50 additional for foreign mailing). The single-copy price of this report \$5.50. Stock No. 003-001-91513-8

Contents

Introduction	1	2-6. Time interval since last physician and dental visit, and visits per person per year, by sex and age: 1977	20
Highlights	2		
Chapter 1		Chapter 3	
Population Growth and Distribution	3	Marital Status, Living Arrangements, and Housing Characteristics	21
Figure		Figure	
1-1. Estimates and projections of the population of the United States, by age and sex: 1978 and 2000	5	3-1. Age distribution of persons living alone, by sex: 1970 and 1978	23
Table		Table	
1-1. Estimates and projections of the population of the United States, by age and sex: 1970 to 2000	6	3-1. Number and rate of first marriages, divorces, and remarriages for women: 3-year averages, 1921 to 1977	24
1-2. Estimates and projections of the sex ratios of the population, by age: 1970 to 2000	7	3-2. Median age at first marriage, by sex: selected years, 1890 to 1978	24
1-3. Percent distribution of the population, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence, sex, and age: 1978 and 1970	8	3-3. Marital status, by age and sex: 1978, 1975, and 1970	25
1-4. Sex ratios, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence and age: 1978 and 1970	9	3-4. Householders, by type of household, presence of spouse, presence of children, and sex: 1978, 1975, and 1970	26
1-5. Mobility status, by age, sex, and marital status: 1975 to 1976	10	3-5. Selected housing characteristics, by type of household: 1976	27
Chapter 2		Chapter 4	
Longevity, Mortality, and Health	11	Fertility	29
Figure		Figure	
2-1. Mean days of disability per person, by type of disability, sex, and age: 1977	14	4-1. Total fertility rate and number of live births: 1970 to 1978	31
Table		Table	
2-1. Life expectancy at selected ages, by sex: 1970 to 2000	15	4-1. Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old, by marital status and age: 1978, 1976, and 1970	32
2-2. Age-adjusted female death rates and sex mortality ratios for the 15 leading causes of death: 1970 to 1976	16	4-2. Children ever born per 1,000 women ever married, by age and selected socioeconomic characteristics: 1978	33
2-3. Incidence rates for acute conditions, by type of condition, age, and sex: 1977 and 1970	17	4-3. Marriage and childbearing at early ages, for cohorts, of women born from 1920-24 to 1950-54: 1978	34
2-4. Persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions and the four leading chronic conditions causing limitation, by age and sex: 1976	18	4-4. Lifetime births expectations of women 18 to 29 years old, by age: 1978, 1975, and 1971	34
2-5. Mean days of disability per person, by type of disability, sex, and age: 1977	19		

Chapter 5		Chapter 7	
Education	35	Work Experience	53
Figure		Figure	
5-1. Percent of persons 20 to 70 years old, by years of school completed and sex: 1978	37	7-1. Annual work experience, by sex and extent of work experience: 1970, 1975, and 1977	54
Table		Table	
5-1. Years of school completed by persons 25 to 29 years old, by sex: 1978, 1975, and 1970	38	7-1. Annual work experience, by sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970	55
5-2. College enrollment of persons 16 to 34 years old, by level, type, and sex: 1978 and 1970	38	7-2. Major reason for part-year work, by annual work experience and sex: 1977	56
5-3. Degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in the United States, by selected fields of study: academic years 1976-77 and 1969-70	39	7-3. Annual work experience, by age and sex: 1977 and 1970	57
5-4. Years of school completed by persons 25 to 34 years old, by marital status and sex: 1978	39	7-4. Annual work experience, by marital status and sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970	58
5-5. Enrollment of children 3 to 5 years old in preprimary programs, by years of school completed by their mothers: 1978, 1974, and 1970	40		
Chapter 6		Chapter 8	
Labor Force Participation	41	Occupation, Industry, and Women-Owned Businesses	59
Figure		Figure	
6-1. Employment status, by sex: annual averages for 1970, 1975, and 1978	44	8-1. Percent change in employment of women, by major occupation group: 1972 to 1978	61
Table		8-2. Receipts of firms owned by women, by industry: 1972	62
6-1. Labor force, by age and sex: annual averages for 1978, 1975, and 1970	45	Table	
6-2. Labor force participation rates, by age and sex: annual averages for 1978, 1975, and 1970	46	8-1. Occupation of employed persons, by sex: annual averages for 1978 and 1972	63
6-3. Civilian labor force participation rates, by years of school completed and sex: 1978, 1975, and 1970	47	8-2. Years of school completed by employed persons 25 to 64 years old, by major occupation group and sex: 1978	65
6-4. Civilian labor force, by marital status and sex: 1978, 1975, and 1970	48	8-3. Major occupation group of employed married women with husband present, by employment status and major occupation group of husband: 1978	66
6-5. Civilian labor force participation rates, by marital status and sex: 1978, 1975, and 1970	49	8-4. Industry of employed persons, by sex: annual averages for 1978 and 1972	67
6-6. Civilian labor force participation rates for ever-married women, by presence and age of children: 1978, 1975, and 1970	50	8-5. Number and receipts of women-owned firms compared with all U.S. firms, by industry: 1972	67
6-7. Part-time workers, by age and sex: annual averages for 1978, 1975, and 1970	50		
6-8. Civilian labor force, number unemployed, and unemployment rates, by age and sex: annual averages for 1978, 1975, and 1970	51	Chapter 9	
6-9. Projected size of civilian labor force, by age and sex: 1978 (actual), 1985, 1990, and 1995	52	Income and Poverty Status	69
6-10. Persons in the Armed Forces, by officer-enlisted status, for total military and women: 1977, 1975, and 1970	52	Figure	
		9-1. Female/male median income ratio for year-round, full-time workers 25 years old and over and 25 to 34 years old, by years of school completed	72
		Table	
		9-1. Number and median earnings of year-round, full-time civilian workers with earnings, by sex: 1967 to 1977	73
		9-2. Median income of year-round, full-time civilian workers with income, by age and sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970	74

9-3. Number and median income of year-round, full-time civilian workers 25 years old and over and 25 to 34 years old with income, by years of school completed and sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970	75	11-2. Percent of victimizations involving strangers and percent reported to police, by type of crime and sex of victim: 1977	91
9-4. Number and median earnings of year-round, full-time civilian workers with earnings, by occupation of longest job and sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970	76	11-3. Arrest rates for the total population and for women, by type of crime: 1977 and 1970	92
9-5. Number and median earnings of civilian workers with earnings, by work experience and sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970	77	11-4. Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by sex: 1971 to 1977	92
9-6. Number and mean income of persons 14 years old and over and 65 years old and over, by type of income and sex: 1977	78	Chapter 12	
9-7. Contribution of wife's earnings to total family income for married-couple families, by selected characteristics: 1977, 1975, and 1970	79	Black Women	
9-8. Median income of families, by type of family: 1977, 1975, and 1970	79	Figure	93
9-9. Persons below the poverty level, by age and sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970	80	12-1. Years of school completed by women 25 to 29 years old, by race: 1970, 1975, and 1978	96
9-10. Poverty status of families, by sex of householder and presence of family members under 18 years old: 1977, 1975, and 1970	81	12-2. Median earnings of year-round, full-time workers with income, by race and sex: 1970 to 1977	97
9-11. Family status of persons below the poverty level, by sex of householder: 1977, 1975, and 1970	82	Table	
Chapter 10		12-1. Female population, by age and race: 1978, 1975, and 1970	98
Voting and Public Officeholding		12-2. Percent distribution of the female population, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence and race: 1978, 1975, and 1970	99
Figure		12-3. Life expectancy of women at selected ages, by race: 1970 to 1976	100
10-1. Number and percent of persons who reported voting in Presidential elections: 1964 to 1976	84	12-4. Age-adjusted death rates for the 10 leading causes of death, by sex and race: 1976 and 1970	101
Table		12-5. Marital status of women, by race: 1978, 1975, and 1970	102
10-1. Reported voter registration rates for congressional and Presidential elections, by sex and age: 1968 to 1978	85	12-6. Selected characteristics of families with female householder, no husband present, by race: 1978, 1975, and 1970	103
10-2. Reported voter participation rates for congressional and Presidential elections, by sex and age: 1968 to 1978	86	12-7. Children ever born per 1,000 women, by marital status, age, and race: 1978, 1976, and 1970	104
10-3. Number of women candidates for public office and number of women in elected public office: 1978 and 1974	86	12-8. Births to date and lifetime births expected per 1,000 wives 18 to 34 years old, by age and race: 1978, 1975, and 1971	105
Chapter 11		12-9. College enrollment of persons 14 to 34 years old, by sex and race: 1978, 1975, and 1970	105
Crime: Victims and Offenders		12-10. Years of school completed by persons 25 to 29 years old, by sex and race: 1978, 1975, and 1970	106
Figure		12-11. Percent of women 20 years old and over who completed high school and college, by age and race: 1978, 1975, and 1970	106
11-1. Victimization rates for violent crimes against women, by age: 1977	89	12-12. Civilian labor force participation rates, by age, race, and sex: annual averages for 1978 and 1970	107
Table		12-13. Labor force participation rates for married women with husband present, by presence and age of own children and race: 1978, 1975, and 1970	108
11-1. Victimization rates for crimes against persons, by age, sex, and marital status: 1977	90	12-14. Employment status of women, by marital status and race: 1978	109

12-15. Civilian labor force, number unemployed, and unemployment rates, by age, race, and sex: annual averages for 1978, 1975, and 1970	110	13-10. Income, by selected races and sex: 1969	131
12-16. Annual work experience, by sex and race: 1977, 1975, and 1970	111	13-11. Family income and poverty status of families with female householder, no husband present, by selected races: 1969	132
12-17. Employment status and major occupation group, by sex and race: annual averages for 1978, 1975, and 1970	112	Chapter 14	
12-18. Median income and median earnings of persons with income or earnings, by work experience, sex, and race: 1970 to 1977	113	Spanish-Origin Women	
12-19. Median income, by work experience, sex, and race: 1977 and 1970	114	Figure	
12-20. Persons below the poverty level, by family status, sex of householder, and race: 1977 and 1970	115	14-1. Years of school completed by women 25 years old and over, by Spanish origin: 1978	135
12-21. Poverty status of families with female householder, no husband present, by race: 1970 to 1977	116	Table	
12-22. Reported registration and voter participation of women, for congressional and Presidential elections, by region and race: 1968 to 1978	117	14-1. All women and women of Spanish origin, by age and type of Spanish origin: 1978	136
12-23. Victimization rates for crimes against women, by age and race: 1977	118	14-2. Marital status of all women and women of Spanish origin, by type of Spanish origin: 1978	136
Chapter 13		14-3. Families with female householder, no husband present, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence and type of Spanish origin: 1978	137
American Indian Women and Asian Women		14-4. Selected characteristics of families with female householder, no husband present, by type of Spanish origin: 1978	138
Figure		14-5. Percent of all women and women of Spanish origin 25 years old and over, by years of school completed, type of Spanish origin, and age: 1978	139
13-1. Percent of women 25 to 34 years old who completed high school and college, by selected races: 1970	122	14-6. Employment status and major occupation group of all women and women of Spanish origin, by type of Spanish origin: 1978	140
13-2. Percent of women in the labor force, by selected races and age: 1970	123	14-7. Major activity of women not in the labor force, by Spanish origin and age: 1978	141
Table		14-8. Income of all women and women of Spanish origin, by type of Spanish origin: 1977	141
13-1. Age and urban and rural residence of women, by selected races: 1970	124	14-9. Median earnings of all civilian female workers and civilian female workers of Spanish origin, by occupation and class of worker of longest job: 1977	142
13-2. Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino women, by nativity and age: 1970	125	14-10. Poverty status of families with female householder, no husband present, and female unrelated individuals, by age, for all women and women of Spanish origin: 1977	143
13-3. Marital status and children ever born for women, by selected races: 1970	126	14-11. Victimization rates for crimes against women, by Spanish origin and age: 1977	144
13-4. Marital status and presence of own children for families with female householder, no husband present, by selected races: 1970	127	Appendix A	
13-5. Years of school completed by persons 25 years old and over, by selected races and sex: 1970	128	Definitions and Explanations	
13-6. Percent of women 20 years old and over who completed high school and college, by selected races and age: 1970	128		
13-7. Employment status, by selected races and sex: 1970	129	Appendix B	
13-8. Labor force participation rates for women, by selected races and age: 1970	129	Base Tables	
13-9. Major occupation group of employed persons, by selected races and sex: 1970	130	Table	
		B-1. Population, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence, sex, and age: 1978 and 1970	151

B-2. Population 16 years old and over, by age, sex, and marital status: 1976	152
B-3. Currently employed persons, by age and sex: 1977	152
B-4. Population 16 years old and over, by age and sex: 1977 and 1970	153
B-5. Persons and workers, by marital status and sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970	153
B-6. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, by age and sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970	154
B-7. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, by sex of householder: 1977, 1975, and 1970	154
B-8. Civilian noninstitutional population of voting age, by sex and age: 1968 to 1978	155
B-9. Number of women, by marital status, age, and race: 1978, 1976, and 1970	156
B-10. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over, by age, race, and sex: annual averages for 1978 and 1970	157
B-11. All women and women of Spanish origin, by type of Spanish origin and age: 1978	158

Appendix C Source and Reliability of the Estimates

Source of data	159
Reliability of CPS estimates	160
Table	
C-1. Standard errors of estimated numbers: total, White, or Spanish-origin population	165
C-2. Standard errors of estimated numbers: Black-and-other-races population	165
C-3. Standard errors of estimated percentages: total, White, or Spanish-origin population	166
C-4. Standard errors of estimated percentages: Black-and-other-races population	166
C-5. Factors to be applied to tables C-1 through C-4 to estimate standard errors of specific characteristics	167
C-6. Parameters to be used to calculate standard errors of specific characteristics	168
C-7. Parameters to be used to calculate standard errors of health statistics	169
C-8. Standard errors of children ever born per 1,000 women	169

SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

—	Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA	Not available.
X	Not applicable.
B	Base of the derived figure is less than 75,000.
S	Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (i.e., has more than 30-percent relative standard error).

Introduction



This report provides a statistical overview of the changing status of women in American society during the 1970 decade. Data have been compiled primarily from U.S. Government sources: surveys, decennial censuses, vital statistics, and administrative records. While the majority of the statistics have been published previously in Bureau of the Census or other governmental reports, they are assembled here to document the patterns of demographic, social, and economic change that have affected American women in the 1970's. The factors involved in these changes and their interrelationships may have a pervasive influence in shaping the future life situation of American women.

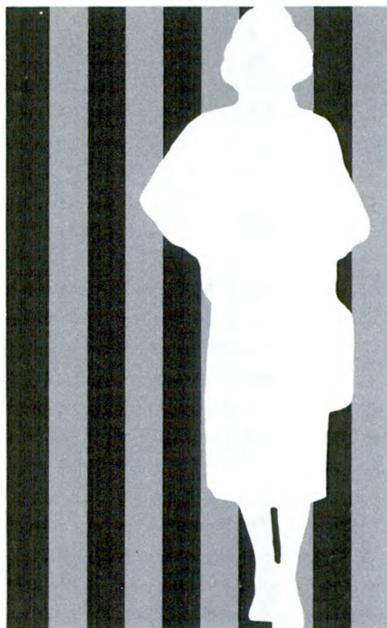
The analyses examine the recent trends (generally from 1970 to 1978) among women in the areas of population growth and distribution, longevity, mortality, health, marital status, living arrangements, housing characteristics, fertility, and education. Other topics include labor force participation, work experience, occupation, industry, women-owned businesses, income, poverty status, voting, public officeholding, and crime and victimization. Attention is focused on the socioeconomic condition of women relative to that of men. Comparisons of Black women with White women are discussed separately, and recent data are included for women of Spanish origin. Separate data are also presented for American Indian women and Asian women.

The statistics in this report update those presented in "A Statistical Portrait of Women in the United States," Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 58, April 1976. The earlier report contains historical data relating to women, beginning in 1900 where available.

Highlights

- In July 1978, the female population of the United States was estimated to be about 112.0 million, representing 51.3 percent of the total population and outnumbering males by 5.5 million. By the year 2000, females are projected to outnumber males by 6.7 to 7.6 million.
- Among the 15 leading causes of death, women experienced lower death rates than men during the 1970's from all causes except diabetes. In 1976, the death rate for women from diseases of the heart—the leading cause of death for both sexes—was only about one-half (48 percent) that for men, and the death rate for women from cancer, which ranked second, was about two-thirds (67 percent) that for men.
- Recent trends in marriage and divorce have resulted in a much greater increase of never-married and divorced women than of those married and living with a husband. Between 1970 and 1978, the number of women 25 to 34 years old who had not yet married rose by 111 percent, while the number of women of this age group who were divorced and not remarried increased by 170 percent. Over the same period, the number of women 25 to 34 who were married and living with a husband increased by only 17 percent.
- Since 1970, there has been a greater proportional increase in the number of women maintaining a family with no spouse present (46 percent) than in the number of comparable men (27 percent). At the same time, however, the growth in the number of nonfamily households maintained by men (92 percent) was about twice that of nonfamily households maintained by women (43 percent).
- The fertility of American women has declined during the 1970's, reaching a level even lower than the previous low point recorded during the mid-1930's. By 1970, women 18 to 44 years old had borne an average of 1.9 children per woman, an average that dropped to about 1.6 children per woman in 1978.
- The number of women 16 to 34 years old enrolled in college has risen far more rapidly than the comparable number of men since 1970 (57 percent compared with 16 percent). This expansion of women's college enrollment helped to raise the number of women per 100 men in college from 68 in 1970 to 92 in 1978.
- The changing social and economic roles of women are most evident in the increase in their labor force participation. Between 1970 and 1978, the annual average labor force participation rate for women increased from 43 percent to 50 percent. Women 25 to 34 years old showed an even greater gain, with their rates rising from 45 percent to 62 percent in this time span.
- About 46 million women (nearly 56 percent of all women 16 years and over) had at least some work experience in 1977, compared with approximately 61 million men (about 81 percent of all men 16 years and over). The number of female workers has grown by 20 percent since 1970, while the number of male workers has increased by 11 percent.
- Although employment of women increased during the 1970's, female workers remained concentrated in a few major occupation groups, with over one-half of them working in clerical and service positions.
- The substantial earnings differential between women and men remained unchanged between 1970 and 1977. Women working year round full time had median earnings of \$8,620 in 1977, or 59 percent of that of comparable men (\$14,630); in 1970, such women had median earnings of \$8,310 (in 1977 dollars), which also was 59 percent of that of comparable men (\$13,990).
- Of the 24.7 million persons below the poverty level in 1977, about 58 percent (14.4 million) were women and female children. While women maintained about 14 percent of all families in 1977, they maintained 49 percent of families below the poverty level in that year.
- In the elections since 1968, men have been slightly more likely to vote than women, but because women have outnumbered men of voting age, more votes have been cast by women than men. In the 1978 Congressional election, the largest difference in voting between the sexes was found among persons 65 years old and over.
- For crimes of violence, there were about 5 women for every 10 men victimized in 1977; for crimes of theft, the ratio was about 8 to 10. Since 1970, the rates of arrest for both women and men have increased, and arrests of women have risen slightly as a proportion of all arrests for violent crimes and property crimes.

Chapter 1



Population Growth and Distribution

Population growth. The female population of the United States on July 1, 1978, was estimated to be 112,046,000, a figure 5.5 million larger than the number of males and comprising 51.3 percent of the total population of 218,548,000 (table 1-1). This estimate represents an increase of about 7 percent in the female population since 1970, a growth rate slightly higher than that of the male population (6 percent).

By the year 2000, the female population is projected to range between 127 and 145 million¹ and to continue to comprise about 51 percent of the total population.

Age composition. In 1978, the median age of the female population was 31.0 years, 2.5 years higher than the median age of the male population. Between 1978 and 2000, the median age of both females and males is projected to increase to between 34 and 39 years for females and between 31 and 36 years for males. Some perspective on the present and future age structures of the population is given in table 1-1 and figure 1-1. In 1978, the largest cohorts of females were those aged 15 to 24 (figure 1-1). This age group and the category 25 to 29 years were the only age groups in which there were more females in 1978 than are projected for the year 2000. The size of these cohorts reflects the higher fertility rates of the post-World War II "baby boom," the effects of which can be seen carried through to the year 2000 when these cohorts reach ages 35 to 54.

The proportion of the female population below age 15 has declined steadily since 1970 when 27.1 percent of the female population was under age 15. By 1975, this proportion had dropped to 24.0 percent, and by 1978, it had dropped still further to 22.2 percent. For the male popula-

¹The population projections are determined by the assumptions made about future fertility, mortality, and net immigration. The three series of projections vary on the basis of the assumed levels of fertility. Series I projections assume that women who enter the childbearing ages in future years will have an average of 2.7 births per woman; Series II and Series III assume averages of 2.1 and 1.7 births, respectively. All projections series use the same assumptions for mortality and net immigration. The assumptions about future mortality reflect the recent decline in the age-specific death rates in the middle and older adult ages. Net immigration is assumed to be 400,000 per year.

tion, the proportions under age 15 were slightly higher than those for females, but the pattern of change was nearly identical. Series III projections have the proportion of the female population below age 15 declining to 19.8 percent by 1985 and to 17.9 percent by 2000. Series II projections have the proportion declining, but less rapidly, to 21.1 percent in 1985 and 20.8 percent in 2000. Under the fertility assumptions of the Series I projections, the proportion of the female population under age 15 would increase to 23.0 percent by 1985 and to 24.7 percent by 2000.

The current and future numbers of women 15 to 44 years old are significant, particularly in connection with the growth of the population, for these are the women in the childbearing ages. In 1970, 40.8 percent of the female population was 15 to 44 years of age. By 1978, this proportion had risen to 44.7 percent. Based on the various projections, between 45.0 and 46.9 percent of the female population will be 15 to 44 years old in 1985. By the year 2000, however, this proportion will have decreased to between 41.0 and 43.0 percent.

Between 1978 and 2000, the largest increases in the female population will be in the age group 65 years and over, which will increase by about 34 percent (4.8 million). This increase is expected because of the increasing number of births through the late 1920's and the past and projected reductions in the age-specific death rates.

Sex ratios. The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) may be viewed as a good summary measure of the sex composition of the United States (table 1-2). It should be noted, however, that the proportions of females and males as a whole and in various age groups, as shown in the estimates and projections, are also affected by net coverage errors and age reporting errors. In 1978, the sex ratio for the population below age 5 was 105. This relatively greater number of very young males is a consequence of the higher proportion of all births being male. As the population ages, however, the larger numbers of men relative to women begin to diminish because of the higher death rates of men. For the age group 65 and over in 1978, there were only 69 men per 100 women.

Residence and migration. Women and men in the United States exhibit similar residential and migratory patterns; this situation is not surprising as most people marry sometime during their lives, and most married couples move together. Most of the small differences in the residential and migratory behavior of women and men can be attributed to differences in marital status, employment status, life-cycle

stage, or labor market opportunities, which may favor the employment of one sex over the other.

About 67 percent of women and men lived in metropolitan areas in 1978 (table 1-3). Within these areas, the highest proportions of both sexes lived in the suburbs (outside the central cities). The ratio of men to women was higher in the suburbs than in the central cities, particularly among those 45 years and over (table 1-4). The higher representation of women in the central cities, as compared with the suburbs, may be a result of differences in the employment opportunities for women offered by such areas. Cities with a concentration of service industries (e.g., education, health, finance, public administration) generally offer especially favorable employment opportunities for women in professional, clerical, and service occupations.

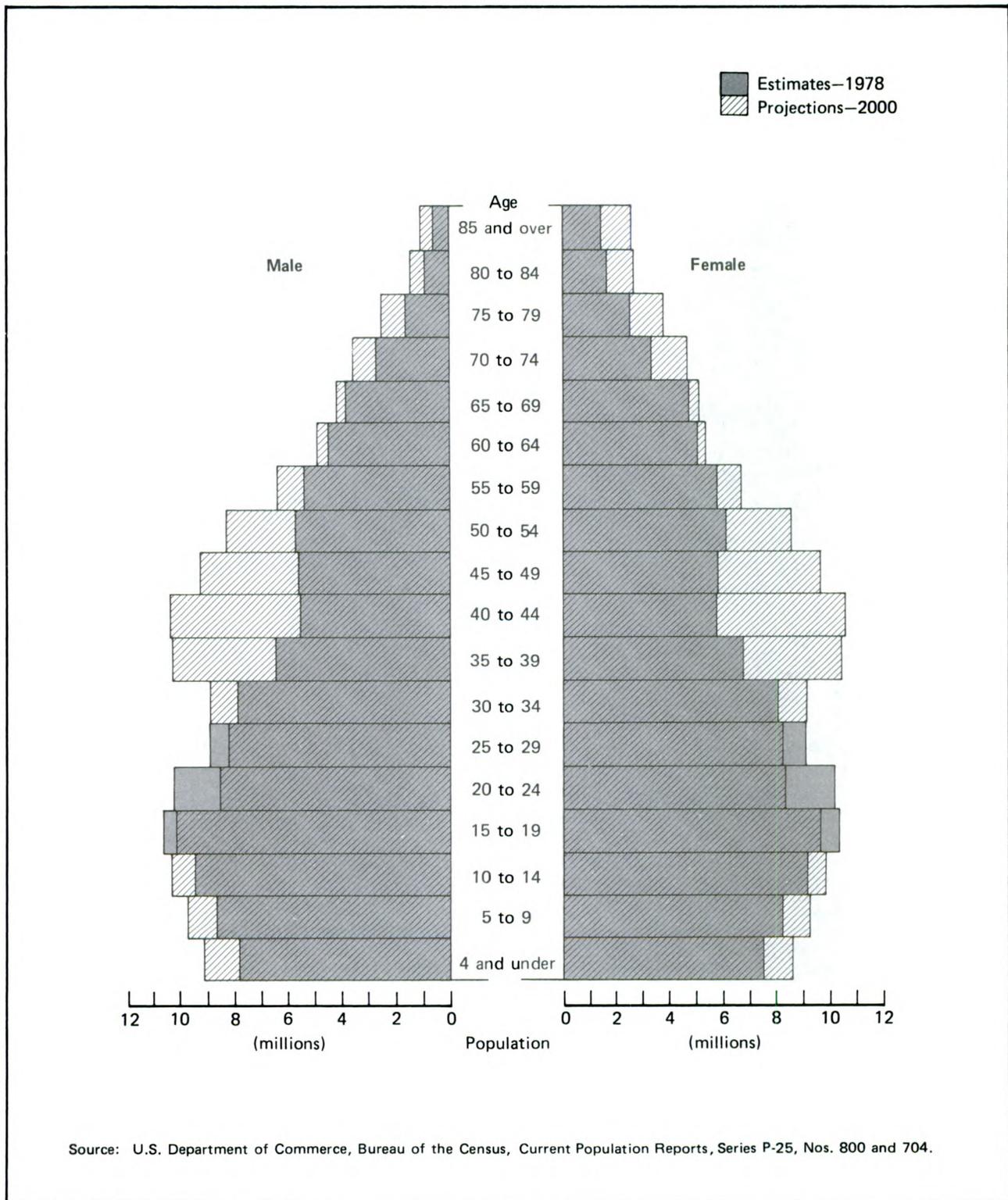
In nonmetropolitan areas, the distribution of women and men in urban and rural-nonfarm areas was about the same as that of the total population. There was a relatively high ratio of men to women in farm areas, particularly among the elderly (65 years and older). The stronger representation of men in the farm population may reflect the predominantly masculine nature of farm work and, at the older ages, a difference in response to the loss of a spouse. A man is more likely to remain on the land and continue farming after the loss of his wife; a woman who loses her husband may instead migrate from the farm or terminate farming operations.

As shown by 1976 CPS data, there appeared to be little overall difference in the 1-year mobility rates between women and men during their lifetimes. However, women had somewhat higher rates of moving than men at ages 16 to 24 years, slightly lower rates from 25 to 44 years, and approximately equal rates for ages 45 years and over (table 1-5). The probability of moving was greatest for women at ages 16 to 24; for men, the peak mobility age range was 25 to 34 years.

The 1976 data indicated that married women were less mobile than married men of the same age until the age of 45, when differences in mobility became insignificant. In fact, the slight differences found in mobility rates between women and men at each age may simply reflect the movement of married couples where the woman is typically a few years younger than her husband. Divorced, widowed, and separated women were, in general, more likely than single or married women of the same age to change their place of residence. (The exceptions are for ages 35 to 44 for single women and 16 to 24 for married women for which the apparent differences in mobility are not statistically significant.)

FIGURE 1-1.
Estimates and Projections of the Population of the United States,
by Age and Sex: 1978 and 2000

(Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1,
 including Armed Forces overseas)



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 800 and 704.

Table 1-1. Estimates and Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1970 to 2000

(Numbers in thousands. As of July 1. Total population including Armed Forces overseas. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex, year, and series	All ages	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
Women:								
1970.....	104,609	8,406	19,980	18,048	24,599	21,896	11,681	29.3
1975.....	109,346	7,765	18,497	19,898	27,238	22,711	13,236	30.0
1978.....	112,046	7,507	17,373	20,511	29,549	22,831	14,276	31.0
1985.....								
Series I.....	122,437	11,161	16,965	19,049	36,036	22,932	16,293	31.9
Series II.....	119,514	9,171	16,032					
Series III.....	117,564	7,919	15,333					
2000.....								
Series I.....	144,746	11,517	24,270	20,972	38,409	30,473	19,105	34.1
Series II.....	133,790	8,699	19,087					
Series III.....	126,714	6,899	15,786					
Series III.....								38.5
Men:								
1970.....	100,269	8,742	20,754	18,452	23,837	20,079	8,407	26.6
1975.....	104,213	8,114	19,236	20,346	26,497	20,835	9,184	27.6
1978.....	106,502	7,855	18,090	20,986	28,771	21,021	9,778	28.5
1985.....								
Series I.....	116,441	11,726	17,775	19,468	35,198	21,261	11,012	29.5
Series II.....	113,366	9,632	16,794					
Series III.....	111,315	8,315	16,060					
2000.....								
Series I.....	138,091	12,121	25,525	21,684	37,385	28,659	12,717	30.8
Series II.....	126,588	9,153	20,067					
Series III.....	119,162	7,259	16,593					
Series III.....								36.0
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Women:								
1970.....	100.0	8.0	19.1	17.3	23.5	20.9	11.2	(X)
1975.....	100.0	7.1	16.9	18.2	24.9	20.8	12.1	(X)
1978.....	100.0	6.7	15.5	18.3	26.4	20.4	12.7	(X)
1985.....								
Series I.....	100.0	9.1	13.9	15.6	29.4	18.7	13.3	(X)
Series II.....	100.0	7.7	13.4	15.9	30.2	19.2	13.6	(X)
Series III.....	100.0	6.7	13.0	16.2	30.7	19.5	13.9	(X)
2000.....								
Series I.....	100.0	8.0	16.8	14.5	26.5	21.1	13.2	(X)
Series II.....	100.0	6.5	14.3	13.5	28.7	22.8	14.3	(X)
Series III.....	100.0	5.4	12.5	12.7	30.3	24.0	15.1	(X)
Men:								
1970.....	100.0	8.7	20.7	18.4	23.8	20.0	8.4	(X)
1975.....	100.0	7.8	18.5	19.5	25.4	20.0	8.8	(X)
1978.....	100.0	7.4	17.0	19.7	27.0	19.7	9.2	(X)
1985.....								
Series I.....	100.0	10.1	15.3	16.7	30.2	18.3	9.5	(X)
Series II.....	100.0	8.5	14.8	17.2	31.0	18.8	9.7	(X)
Series III.....	100.0	7.5	14.4	17.5	31.6	19.1	9.9	(X)
2000.....								
Series I.....	100.0	8.8	18.5	15.7	27.1	20.8	9.2	(X)
Series II.....	100.0	7.2	15.9	14.7	29.5	22.6	10.0	(X)
Series III.....	100.0	6.1	13.9	13.9	31.4	24.1	10.7	(X)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 800, 721, and 704.

Table 1-2. Estimates and Projections of the Sex Ratios of the Population, by Age: 1970 to 2000

(Number of males per 100 females. As of July 1. Total population including Armed Forces overseas)

Year and series	All ages	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
1970.....	95.9	104.0	103.9	102.2	96.9	91.7	72.0
1975.....	95.3	104.5	104.0	102.3	97.3	91.7	69.4
1978.....	95.1	104.6	104.1	102.3	97.4	92.1	68.5
1985.....							
Series I.....	95.1	105.1	104.8	} 102.2	97.7	92.7	67.6
Series II.....	94.9	105.0	104.8				
Series III.....	94.7	105.0	104.7				
2000							
Series I.....	95.4	105.2	105.2	} 103.4	97.3	94.0	66.6
Series II.....	94.6	105.2	105.1				
Series III.....	94.0	105.2	105.1				

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 800, 721, and 704.

Table 1-3. Percent Distribution of the Population, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence, Sex, and Age: 1978 and 1970

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Five-quarter averages centered on April)

Year, sex, and age	United States (thousands)	Percent	Metropolitan areas (SMSA's) ¹			Nonmetropolitan areas		
			Total	In central cities ²	Outside central cities	Total	Urban and rural nonfarm	Rural farm
1978								
Women, all ages.....	110,465	100.0	67.3	28.6	38.6	32.7	29.9	2.8
Under 14 years.....	22,949	100.0	65.6	26.8	38.8	34.4	31.6	2.8
14 to 19 years.....	12,303	100.0	66.8	26.7	40.1	33.2	29.8	3.4
20 to 24 years.....	10,008	100.0	70.2	32.0	38.2	29.8	27.9	1.9
25 to 34 years.....	16,894	100.0	69.6	29.3	40.3	30.4	28.6	1.8
35 to 44 years.....	12,318	100.0	68.2	26.6	41.6	31.8	28.7	3.0
45 to 64 years.....	22,666	100.0	67.7	29.2	38.5	32.3	28.8	3.5
65 years and over.....	13,328	100.0	63.6	31.1	32.6	36.4	33.3	3.0
Men, all ages.....	103,002	100.0	66.7	27.3	39.5	33.3	30.0	3.2
Under 14 years.....	23,911	100.0	65.3	26.3	39.0	34.7	31.9	2.8
14 to 19 years.....	12,338	100.0	66.3	25.8	40.3	33.7	29.8	3.9
20 to 24 years.....	9,341	100.0	69.1	30.2	38.9	30.9	28.4	2.5
25 to 34 years.....	15,936	100.0	69.5	28.9	40.7	30.5	28.5	2.0
35 to 44 years.....	11,398	100.0	67.3	25.1	42.2	32.7	29.5	3.3
45 to 64 years.....	20,727	100.0	67.6	27.3	40.3	32.4	28.4	4.0
65 years and over.....	9,352	100.0	61.3	28.5	32.8	38.7	34.1	4.6
1970								
Women, all ages.....	103,286	100.0	65.2	29.6	35.6	34.8	30.8	4.1
Under 14 years.....	26,899	100.0	64.2	27.2	37.1	35.8	31.8	4.0
14 to 19 years.....	11,247	100.0	63.9	27.5	36.4	36.1	31.3	4.8
20 to 24 years.....	8,380	100.0	68.0	33.1	34.9	32.0	29.5	2.4
25 to 34 years.....	12,601	100.0	66.9	28.9	38.0	33.1	30.3	2.8
35 to 44 years.....	11,707	100.0	66.7	27.7	39.0	33.3	29.1	4.2
45 to 64 years.....	21,595	100.0	65.4	31.4	34.0	34.6	29.6	5.0
65 years and over.....	10,856	100.0	62.4	34.3	28.1	37.6	33.3	4.3
Men, all ages.....	95,950	100.0	64.4	28.2	36.1	35.6	31.0	4.7
Under 14 years.....	27,972	100.0	63.7	26.6	37.1	36.3	32.3	4.1
14 to 19 years.....	11,111	100.0	62.8	26.2	36.6	37.2	31.5	5.7
20 to 24 years.....	6,728	100.0	67.6	32.9	34.7	32.4	28.9	3.6
25 to 34 years.....	11,644	100.0	66.8	28.9	37.9	33.2	30.3	2.8
35 to 44 years.....	10,825	100.0	66.3	27.0	39.3	33.7	29.5	4.2
45 to 64 years.....	19,600	100.0	64.8	29.4	35.4	35.2	29.4	5.8
65 years and over.....	8,069	100.0	59.2	30.9	28.2	40.8	34.2	6.6

¹Population of the 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined in 1970 census publications.

²Data for central cities refer to their January 1, 1970, boundaries and exclude areas annexed since 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 and 1970 Current Population Survey data.

Table 1-4. Sex Ratios, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence and Age: 1978 and 1970

(Number of males per 100 females. Civilian noninstitutional population. Five-quarter averages centered on April)

Year and age	United States	Metropolitan areas (SMSA's) ¹			Nonmetropolitan areas		
		Total	In central cities ²	Outside central cities	Total	Urban and rural nonfarm	Rural farm
1978							
All ages.....	93.2	92.5	88.8	95.3	94.7	93.6	106.4
Under 14 years.....	104.2	103.7	102.3	104.7	105.1	105.1	105.1
14 to 19 years.....	100.3	99.5	96.8	101.3	101.9	100.5	113.5
20 to 24 years.....	93.3	91.9	88.0	95.1	96.8	95.0	121.5
25 to 34 years.....	94.3	94.2	92.9	95.2	94.6	94.1	102.3
35 to 44 years.....	92.5	91.2	87.3	93.7	95.4	94.9	99.5
45 to 64 years.....	91.4	91.3	85.5	95.8	91.7	90.0	105.4
65 years and over.....	70.2	67.6	64.4	70.7	74.7	71.8	105.7
1970							
All ages.....	92.9	91.8	88.6	94.4	95.0	93.5	106.1
Under 14 years.....	104.0	103.1	101.7	104.1	105.6	105.7	104.9
14 to 19 years.....	98.8	97.1	94.1	99.3	101.8	99.4	117.6
20 to 24 years.....	80.3	79.7	79.8	79.7	81.4	78.5	117.2
25 to 34 years.....	92.4	92.3	92.5	92.1	92.5	92.5	93.5
35 to 44 years.....	92.5	91.9	90.0	93.2	93.6	93.7	93.7
45 to 64 years.....	90.8	90.0	84.8	94.7	92.3	90.0	105.5
65 years and over.....	74.3	70.5	67.0	74.7	80.8	76.4	114.6

¹Population of the 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined in 1970 census publications.²Data for central cities refer to their January 1, 1970, boundaries and exclude areas annexed since 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 and 1970 Current Population Survey data.

Table 1-5. Mobility Status, by Age, Sex, and Marital Status: 1975 to 1976

(Movers as percent of population within specified group. Noninstitutional population 16 years and over excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Mobility status, sex, and marital status	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
TOTAL MOVERS						
Women, total.....	17.0	31.7	25.8	12.4	7.7	5.8
Never married.....	19.1	19.7	29.7	16.5	6.8	3.2
Married, spouse present.....	16.3	51.2	23.1	10.4	6.3	3.9
Other marital status ¹	16.9	56.9	37.0	21.0	12.6	7.2
Men, total.....	18.1	27.2	30.0	15.4	8.3	5.5
Never married.....	19.5	18.8	29.6	17.3	8.2	4.8
Married, spouse present.....	16.3	58.2	28.0	13.2	7.0	4.6
Other marital status ¹	26.6	48.3	48.8	34.6	18.7	9.6
MOVERS WITHIN SAME COUNTY						
Women, total.....	10.4	19.5	15.9	7.2	4.7	3.7
Never married.....	11.4	11.4	18.8	10.3	5.1	2.4
Married, spouse present.....	9.6	32.3	13.7	5.4	3.3	2.2
Other marital status ¹	11.7	37.2	25.7	15.2	9.1	4.7
Men, total.....	10.8	15.9	18.7	9.0	4.7	3.3
Never married.....	11.1	10.3	17.6	11.8	5.4	3.3
Married, spouse present.....	9.8	36.7	17.5	7.2	3.8	2.6
Other marital status ¹	16.8	27.5	31.2	23.8	11.4	6.1
MOVERS TO DIFFERENT COUNTY, SAME STATE						
Women, total.....	3.3	6.3	5.1	2.4	1.5	1.1
Never married.....	4.1	4.5	5.9	4.3	0.6	0.2
Married, spouse present.....	3.3	9.3	4.8	2.1	1.5	0.9
Other marital status ¹	2.7	9.5	6.0	3.3	1.8	1.3
Men, total.....	3.5	5.3	5.8	2.7	1.8	1.2
Never married.....	3.9	3.9	5.5	3.7	1.2	1.0
Married, spouse present.....	3.3	10.8	5.6	2.5	1.6	1.1
Other marital status ¹	4.5	8.0	8.8	4.4	3.7	1.5
MOVERS TO DIFFERENT STATE						
Women, total.....	2.8	5.0	4.3	2.3	1.3	0.9
Never married.....	2.9	3.0	4.6	0.9	1.0	0.4
Married, spouse present.....	2.9	8.2	4.1	2.4	1.3	0.7
Other marital status ¹	2.3	9.1	5.2	2.2	1.4	1.1
Men, total.....	3.1	4.8	4.5	3.1	1.5	1.0
Never married.....	3.5	3.5	5.3	1.8	1.2	-
Married, spouse present.....	2.7	9.2	3.9	3.0	1.3	0.8
Other marital status ¹	4.8	11.5	7.8	5.8	3.3	2.0

¹Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 305.

Chapter 2



Longevity, Mortality, and Health

Life expectancy. Progress in achieving greater longevity may be shown by changes in life expectancy at birth, a measure which represents the average number of years a newborn child may expect to live according to the death rates for a given year or period.

The difference between women and men in life expectancy at birth has remained constant in the 1970's (table 2-1). In 1976, as in 1970, women could expect to live 7.7 years longer, on the average, than men, because both sexes recorded a gain of 1.9 years in their average length of life over the 6-year period. Life expectancy for women rose from 74.8 years in 1970 to 76.7 years in 1976, while life expectancy for men rose from 67.1 to 69.0 years. In the year 2000, according to Bureau of the Census projections, the life expectancy at birth of females (78.3 years) would exceed that of males (70.0 years) by 8.3 years.

The sex differential in remaining years of life expected at age 65 has widened since 1970, and projections indicate that it will continue to do so. In 1976, women who had reached age 65 had an additional 18.0 years of life remaining, on the average, compared with 13.7 years remaining for men of the same age—a difference of 4.3 years. Women 65 years old could expect to live an average of 3.9 years longer than men of the corresponding age in 1970; by 2000, women 65 years of age are expected to outlive their male counterparts by 4.9 years.

Mortality. Although the age-adjusted mortality rate for women dropped 13 percent between 1970 and 1976, the sex mortality ratio (i.e., the ratio of female to male mortality) remained relatively unchanged (table 2-2). In both years, the age-adjusted female death rate was only about 56 percent of the male death rate.

During the 1970's, women have had lower death rates than men for 14 of the 15 leading causes of death (for both sexes combined). Only for diabetes mellitus has female mortality exceeded male mortality. Even for this cause, the slight male advantage recorded in 1970 has diminished, as reflected in the decline in the female-male mortality ratio from 1.07 in 1970 to 1.02 in 1976.

In 1976, the death rate for women from diseases of the heart, the leading cause of death for both sexes, was only about one-half (48 percent) that for men, and the death rate for women from malignant neoplasms (cancer), which ranked second, was about two-thirds (67 percent) that for men.

Cancer and homicide are the only leading causes of death which have increased for women since 1970 (0.6 percent and 11 percent, respectively). In 1976, men continued to have a mortality rate from homicide almost four times as high as that of women. Mortality rates for women from the other two external causes of death—accidents and suicide—were approximately 35 percent of those for men in 1976.

Acute conditions. In both 1970 and 1977, women experienced more acute illnesses and injuries than men (table 2-3). After controlling for differences in the age distributions, women reported that they were subject to about 29 more acute conditions per 100 persons in 1977 than men (237 conditions per 100 women compared with 208 conditions per 100 men). For each age group 17 years and over, women had higher incidence rates of acute conditions than men in 1977 and, for both sexes, the rates diminished with age.

Considering the five categories of acute conditions, women had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than men in 1977 for infective and parasitic diseases, respiratory conditions, and for the residual "all other" category even when deliveries and disorders of pregnancy were excluded. Only for injuries did men have higher incidence rates than women; the rates for conditions of the digestive system were nearly identical for women and men.

Limitation of activity. Although women and men were equally likely in 1976 to report some limitation of their activities because of chronic disease or impairment, women were much less likely than men to report that they were unable to carry on the *major* activity of their age-sex group, such as working, keeping house, or engaging in school or preschool activities (table 2-4). Overall, 14 percent of persons of both sexes were limited in activity to some degree as a direct result of one or more chronic conditions; however, only about 2 percent of women, as compared with approximately 5 percent of men, were no longer able to perform what was considered to be their major activity.

For both sexes, the proportions of persons with any limitation of activity, as well as the proportions of those who were unable to carry on their major activity because of a chronic condition, rose with advancing age, reflecting the increased frequency, complexity, and chronicity of conditions associated with aging.

For each age group in 1976, men were more likely than women to be unable to pursue their major activity because of chronic conditions, and, as age increased, the discrepancy between the sexes widened. Inability to perform major activity was reported by 1.0 percent of men and 0.4 percent

of women under 45 years old; among persons 65 years and over, 30 percent of men were unable to carry on their major activity, compared with 9 percent of women.

The reported differences between women and men with regard to inability to carry on major activity from a chronic condition may reflect, in part, sex differentials in occupational roles and, also, the classification procedure of the Health Interview Survey (HIS). Men may have more strenuous or hazardous occupations than women, so that a given chronic condition may cause men to curtail their job performance more often than women. In addition, the HIS, on which these data are based, classifies persons as unable to carry on their major activity according to their age-sex group, for example, if housewives cannot do housework, or if workers (women or men) cannot work at a job or business. Thus, women, especially those at the older ages when the sex differentials are greatest, may be more able to alter their major activity status (for example, from employed worker to housewife) to accommodate a chronic condition.

Among women with activity limitation in 1976, arthritis and rheumatism ranked as the leading chronic condition causing limitation of activity, followed by heart conditions and hypertension. Heart conditions, arthritis and rheumatism, and impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine were the three leading chronic conditions causing activity limitation among men.

Disability. Several measures of disability which are used to describe how acute and chronic conditions affect the ordinary activities of women and men are presented in table 2-5 and figure 2-1.¹ These data indicate that women had more restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days than men in 1977. Specifically, women reported 19.6 days of restricted activity per person during the year as a result of acute or chronic illness. Included in these 19.6 days were an average of 7.9 days spent in bed. In contrast, men reported 15.8 restricted-activity days and 5.8 bed-disability days per person. Currently employed women 17 years old and over lost 5.3 days per person from work because of illness or injury in 1977, compared with an average work loss of 4.7 days for their male coworkers.

Utilization of medical and dental services. In 1977, women made 1.2 more physician visits per person per year than men (5.4 versus 4.2 visits) (table 2-6). For persons 17 to 64 years old, women had a higher frequency of physician consultations than did men; for the younger and older age groups

¹ For the Health Interview Survey, on which the disability data are based, a day of restricted activity is defined as one during which a person substantially reduces his or her usual activities for the whole day because of illness or injury. Each day spent in bed for all or most of the day is also counted as a day of restricted activity. Similarly, a work-loss day, one in which a person did not work at his or her job or business for at least one-half the normal workday because of an illness or injury, is also considered a day of restricted activity.

(under age 17 and 65 years and over), the average number of physician visits were similar for both sexes.

The largest differentials between the sexes in number of physician visits in 1977 were for the age categories between 17 and 44 years. Women made about 87 percent more physician visits than men at ages 17 to 24 and 66 percent more visits at ages 25 to 44. This disparity declined with increasing age, so that for the age group 65 years and over, the number of physician visits was only about 3 percent higher for women. Because the major age-sex differences occurred approximately during the childbearing ages for women, it is

likely that a large proportion of the higher number of visits for women can be attributed to pregnancy and associated conditions.

Women and men alike averaged fewer dental visits per year in 1977 than physician visits. The number of dental visits per person per year in 1977 was slightly higher for women (1.7 visits) than for men (1.5 visits).

A larger proportion of women than men visited a physician at least once in 1977 (89 versus 83 percent), and women had a slightly higher proportion than men with at least one dental visit during the year (64 versus 62 percent).

FIGURE 2-1.
Mean Days of Disability Per Person, by Type of Disability, Sex, and Age: 1977

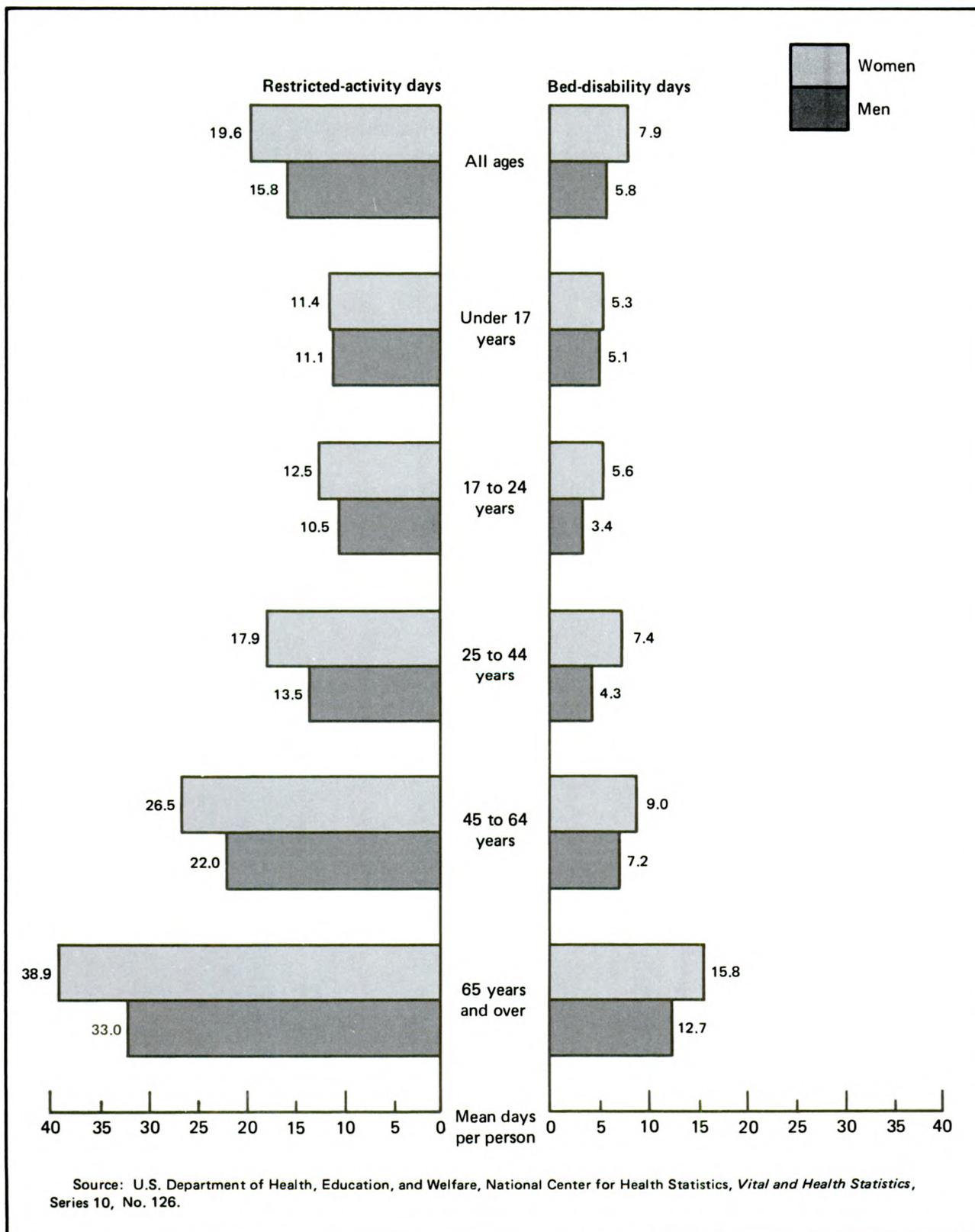


Table 2-1. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex: 1970 to 2000

(Additional years of life expected)

Year and sex	At birth	1 year	15 years	25 years	45 years	65 years
2000 ¹						
Women.....	78.3	78.2	64.5	54.8	35.9	19.1
Men.....	70.0	70.0	56.4	47.3	29.2	14.2
Difference (years).....	8.3	8.2	8.1	7.5	6.7	4.9
1976						
Women.....	76.7	76.7	63.1	53.4	34.5	18.0
Men.....	69.0	69.2	55.7	46.5	28.4	13.7
Difference (years).....	7.7	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.1	4.3
1974						
Women.....	75.9	76.0	62.4	52.7	33.9	17.5
Men.....	68.2	68.5	55.0	45.9	27.9	13.4
Difference (years).....	7.7	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.0	4.1
1972						
Women.....	75.1	75.3	61.7	52.1	33.4	17.0
Men.....	67.4	67.8	54.3	45.3	27.3	13.1
Difference (years).....	7.7	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.1	3.9
1970						
Women.....	74.8	75.1	61.6	51.9	33.3	17.0
Men.....	67.1	67.7	54.2	45.2	27.3	13.1
Difference (years).....	7.7	7.4	7.4	6.7	6.0	3.9

¹Estimates for 2000 are based on a linear interpolation of the 1976 and 2050 estimates used in the national population projections developed by the Bureau of the Census.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 704, and unpublished data; U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 26, No. 12, and Vol. 24, No. 11; and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1972 and 1970, Vol. II, "Mortality."

Table 2-2. Age-Adjusted Female Death Rates and Sex Mortality Ratios for the 15 Leading Causes of Death: 1970 to 1976

(Refers only to resident deaths occurring within the United States. Excludes fetal deaths. Based on age-specific death rates per 100,000 estimated midyear population in specified group. Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940. Leading causes of death are for the total population as of 1976)

Cause of death	1976	1974	1972	1970
ALL CAUSES				
Female age-adjusted rate.....	462.9	492.9	520.0	532.5
Age-adjusted ratio: women/men ¹	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.57
LEADING CAUSES				
Diseases of the heart.....	147.1	159.2	171.6	175.2
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.50
Malignant neoplasms.....	109.4	109.2	108.8	108.8
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.69
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	47.3	54.9	59.1	60.8
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.83	0.83	0.81	0.83
Accidents.....	22.7	23.8	28.0	28.2
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.35
Influenza and pneumonia.....	13.2	12.8	15.6	16.7
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.58
Diabetes mellitus.....	11.1	12.7	13.9	14.4
Ratio: women/men ¹	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.07
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	8.7	9.7	9.6	9.8
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.49
Arteriosclerosis.....	5.8	6.9	7.4	7.5
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.79
Suicide.....	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.8
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.39
Certain causes of mortality in early infancy...	11.0	12.6	13.4	16.1
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.79	0.76	0.74	0.74
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma.....	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.8
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.30	0.27	0.25	0.24
Homicide.....	4.1	4.6	4.0	3.7
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.27	0.27	0.24	0.25
Congenital anomalies.....	6.1	6.2	6.4	7.2
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.91	0.86	0.88	0.90
Nephritis and nephrosis.....	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.66	0.69	0.67	0.67
Peptic ulcer.....	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.42	0.42	0.36	0.39

¹Ratio of age-adjusted rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 26, No. 12, and Vol. 24, No. 11; Vital Statistics of the United States, 1972 and 1970, Vol. II, "Mortality"; and unpublished 1974, 1972, and 1970 National Center for Health Statistics data.

Table 2-3. Incidence Rates for Acute Conditions, by Type of Condition, Age, and Sex: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Rate is number of conditions per 100 persons in specified group. Excludes conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and selected condition	1977				
	All ages		Under 17 years	17 to 44 years	45 years and over
	Age adjusted ¹	Unadjusted			
Total women.....	(X)	109,374	29,592	44,187	35,594
Rate for--					
All acute conditions.....	236.6	228.4	324.9	234.9	140.2
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	30.9	29.2	48.9	26.8	15.9
Respiratory conditions.....	119.0	114.2	170.4	114.5	67.0
Digestive system conditions.....	12.7	12.2	18.3	12.0	7.3
Injuries.....	29.1	28.9	31.8	31.4	23.2
All other acute conditions.....	44.9	44.0	55.6	50.1	26.8
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium.....	3.5	3.8	0.3	9.3	-
Total men.....	(X)	101,988	30,780	41,461	29,747
Rate for--					
All acute conditions.....	208.4	205.5	305.5	196.0	115.1
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	26.5	25.6	48.5	19.2	10.9
Respiratory conditions.....	104.8	103.3	151.8	98.8	59.5
Digestive system conditions.....	12.0	11.7	19.0	9.8	6.9
Injuries.....	39.9	40.3	47.5	49.3	20.2
All other acute conditions.....	25.1	24.5	38.5	18.9	17.6
Sex and selected condition	1970				
	All ages		Under 17 years	17 to 44 years	45 years and over
	Age adjusted ¹	Unadjusted			
Total women.....	(X)	102,993	32,793	37,904	32,297
Rate for--					
All acute conditions.....	214.4	212.2	289.3	208.6	138.0
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	24.9	24.3	42.2	22.0	9.0
Respiratory conditions.....	119.9	118.5	167.6	111.9	76.3
Digestive system conditions.....	11.9	11.8	15.7	11.9	7.7
Injuries.....	22.3	22.3	24.2	22.5	20.0
All other acute conditions.....	35.5	35.3	39.6	40.4	25.0
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium.....	(NA)	3.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total men.....	(X)	95,555	33,967	34,004	27,584
Rate for--					
All acute conditions.....	193.8	196.9	291.3	176.0	106.4
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	23.9	24.6	44.7	17.0	9.1
Respiratory conditions.....	105.4	107.1	157.9	97.3	56.7
Digestive system conditions.....	10.1	10.2	13.8	9.9	6.3
Injuries.....	33.2	33.5	42.4	35.0	20.7
All other acute conditions.....	21.2	21.5	32.5	16.9	13.6

¹Age-adjusted by the direct method to the total 1970 civilian noninstitutional population.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, Nos. 125 and 77; and unpublished 1977 Health Interview Survey data.

Table 2-4. Persons With Limitation of Activity Due to Chronic Conditions and the Four Leading Chronic Conditions Causing Limitation, by Age and Sex: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Limitation of activity, chronic condition, and sex	All ages	Under 45 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
LIMITATION OF ACTIVITY				
Total women.....	109,018	73,562	22,620	12,837
With limitation of activity.....	15,611	4,722	5,323	5,566
Percent of total.....	14.3	6.4	23.5	43.4
Unable to carry on major activity ¹	2,011	330	524	1,157
Percent of total.....	1.8	0.4	2.3	9.0
Total men.....	101,626	72,030	20,633	8,962
With limitation of activity.....	14,565	5,056	5,182	4,326
Percent of total.....	14.3	7.0	25.1	48.3
Unable to carry on major activity ¹	5,458	737	2,045	2,676
Percent of total.....	5.4	1.0	9.9	29.9
LEADING CHRONIC CONDITIONS CAUSING LIMITATION				
Women with limitation of activity.....	15,611	4,722	5,323	5,566
Percent with--				
Arthritis and rheumatism.....	21.7	7.4	24.2	31.6
Heart conditions.....	14.8	5.0	15.9	22.0
Hypertension without heart involvement.....	8.9	3.6	11.1	11.1
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine..	7.9	12.6	7.9	3.8
Men with limitation of activity.....	14,565	5,056	5,182	4,326
Percent with--				
Heart conditions.....	16.7	3.6	22.2	25.3
Arthritis and rheumatism.....	11.4	3.7	14.9	16.3
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine..	7.2	10.3	8.0	2.7
Impairments (except paralysis or absence) of lower extremities and hips.....	6.7	9.5	6.3	4.0

¹Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 119; and unpublished 1976 Health Interview Survey data.

Table 2-5. Mean Days of Disability Per Person, by Type of Disability, Sex, and Age: 1977

(Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and age	Total persons (thousands)	Restricted- activity days per person	Bed-disability days per person	Work-loss days per person ¹
Women, all ages.....	109,769	19.6	7.9	5.3
Under 17 years.....	29,362	11.4	5.3	(X)
17 to 24 years.....	16,107	12.5	5.6	4.5
25 to 44 years.....	28,573	17.9	7.4	5.2
45 to 64 years.....	22,657	26.5	9.0	6.4
65 years and over.....	13,070	38.9	15.8	(S)
Men, all ages.....	102,384	15.8	5.8	4.7
Under 17 years.....	30,547	11.1	5.1	(X)
17 to 24 years.....	15,233	10.5	3.4	4.1
25 to 44 years.....	26,707	13.5	4.3	4.4
45 to 64 years.....	20,700	22.0	7.2	5.5
65 years and over.....	9,197	33.0	12.7	5.0

S Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (has more than 30-percent relative standard error).

¹Work-loss days reported for currently employed persons 17 years old and over.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 126.

Table 2-6. Time Interval Since Last Physician and Dental Visit, and Visits Per Person Per Year, by Sex and Age: 1977

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Type of visit, sex, and age	Total persons ¹ (thousands)	Time interval since last visit				Average visits per person per year
		Total	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	
PHYSICIAN VISIT						
Women, all ages.....	109,769	100.0	63.5	25.6	10.1	5.4
Under 17 years.....	29,362	100.0	56.5	32.0	10.3	4.0
17 to 24 years.....	16,107	100.0	67.1	25.0	7.1	5.6
25 to 44 years.....	28,573	100.0	64.9	26.3	8.2	5.8
45 to 64 years.....	22,657	100.0	63.6	22.5	13.2	5.9
65 years and over.....	13,070	100.0	71.4	16.0	12.2	6.6
Men, all ages.....	102,384	100.0	53.6	29.6	15.6	4.2
Under 17 years.....	30,547	100.0	57.2	31.8	9.8	4.2
17 to 24 years.....	15,233	100.0	47.7	33.7	16.9	3.0
25 to 44 years.....	26,707	100.0	46.5	32.7	19.5	3.5
45 to 64 years.....	20,700	100.0	55.5	25.0	18.6	4.8
65 years and over.....	9,197	100.0	67.9	16.5	14.8	6.4
DENTAL VISIT						
Women, all ages.....	109,769	100.0	36.9	27.1	26.4	1.7
Under 17 years.....	29,362	100.0	37.2	25.0	7.5	1.6
17 to 24 years.....	16,107	100.0	41.2	34.5	20.4	1.9
25 to 44 years.....	28,573	100.0	39.9	32.5	25.8	1.8
45 to 64 years.....	22,657	100.0	37.2	24.3	37.2	1.9
65 years and over.....	13,070	100.0	24.1	15.8	58.9	1.3
Men, all ages.....	102,384	100.0	34.3	27.3	27.2	1.5
Under 17 years.....	30,547	100.0	36.1	25.0	8.8	1.4
17 to 24 years.....	15,233	100.0	34.2	35.4	24.4	1.4
25 to 44 years.....	26,707	100.0	35.5	31.4	30.3	1.6
45 to 64 years.....	20,700	100.0	35.3	24.6	38.1	1.6
65 years and over.....	9,197	100.0	22.8	15.6	59.9	1.3

¹Includes the small number of persons who reported that they had never visited a physician or dentist or that the timing of the last visit was unknown, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 126.

Chapter 3



Marital Status, Living Arrangements, and Housing Characteristics

Marital status. The statistics on the marital status and living arrangements of women reflect the current trend toward “singleness” (those persons not currently married). The 3-year average divorce rate has been climbing steadily during the last decade, while the rates of first marriage and remarriage have been falling (table 3-1). Between 1970 and 1978, the estimated median age at first marriage increased by 1 full year for both women and men, from 20.8 to 21.8 years for women and from 23.2 to 24.2 years for men (table 3-2). Although most people do marry eventually, the urgency to marry at prescribed ages is not so strong as in the past. As young adults, women apparently are placing more importance than formerly on pursuing an education, establishing a career, and becoming economically independent before marrying, or instead of marrying at all.

A comparison of the marital status of women 14 years old and over in 1970 with women of the same age in 1978 shows that there was a much greater increase of never-married and divorced women than of those married and living with a husband (table 3-3). The number of women 25 to 34 years old who had not yet married rose by 111 percent between 1970 and 1978, but the number of women 35 years and over who had not married showed no significant change. The number of currently divorced women increased markedly in every age group, particularly for those age 25 to 34 (170 percent). Meanwhile, the number of women 25 to 34 who were married and living with a husband increased by only 17 percent. Much of the large increase in never-married and divorced women in this age group is a consequence of the baby boom as well as changes in marital life styles. Likewise, men have shown a substantial increase in the number divorced and never married.

The liberalization of divorce laws and a growing societal acceptance of divorce and of remaining unmarried have contributed and probably will continue to contribute to an increase in “singleness.”

Living arrangements. Changes in marital status have engendered changes in living arrangements (table 3-4 and figure 3-1). Married-couple households have increased by only 6 percent since 1970, and they have actually declined as a proportion of all households. In 1978, most households in which there was no spouse present were maintained by a woman (19.3 million for women versus 9.4 million for men). More than one-half (54 percent) of these women lived alone, 42 percent maintained a family (of which 6 in 10 contained own children under 18), and the remaining 5 percent shared their homes only with persons who were unrelated to them. In contrast, among male householders with no wife present, more than two-thirds (68 percent) lived alone, while equal proportions either maintained a family (only one-third of which contained own children under 18) or shared their quarters with nonrelatives only (17 percent and 16 percent, respectively).

Since 1970, there has been a greater acceleration in the number of women maintaining a family household with no spouse present (46 percent) than in the comparable group of men (27 percent). However, the converse was true for those maintaining nonfamily households. The growth in the number of nonfamily households maintained by men (92 percent) was about twice that of nonfamily households maintained by women (43 percent). Most of the increase in male nonfamily householders resulted from a tripling in the number of men under 35 years old who were living entirely alone.

Housing characteristics. In 1976, most women resided in housing units that they either owned or were in the process of purchasing alone or with their husband (table 3-5). Homeownership rates varied considerably, however, by living arrangements. They were highest for married couples, with 76 percent either owning or purchasing the housing unit in which they resided. Family households maintained by a woman with no husband present owned or were purchasing their housing unit less frequently (48 percent) than either

married couples (76 percent) or families maintained by men without a wife present (63 percent). Women maintaining households with no relatives present owned their housing unit at about the same rate (47 percent) as women with relatives but no husband present; the corresponding rate was only 30 percent for households maintained by men with no relatives present.

Women maintaining a family without a husband present not only were less likely to own their place of residence than men maintaining a family without a wife, but they were also less likely to reside in single-family housing units. Fifty-nine percent of families with a woman as householder resided in single-family units, as compared with 70 percent of families maintained by men with no wife present and 79 percent of married-couple families. These differences reflect, among other things, a positive relation between income and homeownership.

The general indicators of housing conditions included in table 3-5 suggest that differences between the quality of housing occupied by women and that occupied by men were minimal and varied primarily with regard to family and nonfamily status. With regard to the relative costs of housing, however, the figures tell a different story. A generally accepted standard is that shelter costs should not exceed approximately one-fourth of a household's income. In 1976, about 22 percent of owner married couples paid one-fourth or more of their incomes for shelter, while the corresponding proportions for "no spouse" families were 57 percent for women and 30 percent for men. The percentages for women in nonfamily households were similarly large relative to those for men—64 percent of female nonfamily owners and 67 percent of female nonfamily renters paid one-fourth or more of their incomes for housing; the corresponding figures for men were 40 percent and 44 percent, respectively. In fact, 20 percent of female owners in nonfamily households paid 50 percent or more of their incomes for housing, and 46 percent who were renters paid 35 percent or more of their incomes for housing costs alone.

FIGURE 3-1.
Age Distribution of Persons Living Alone, by Sex: 1970 and 1978
 (Persons 14 years and over)

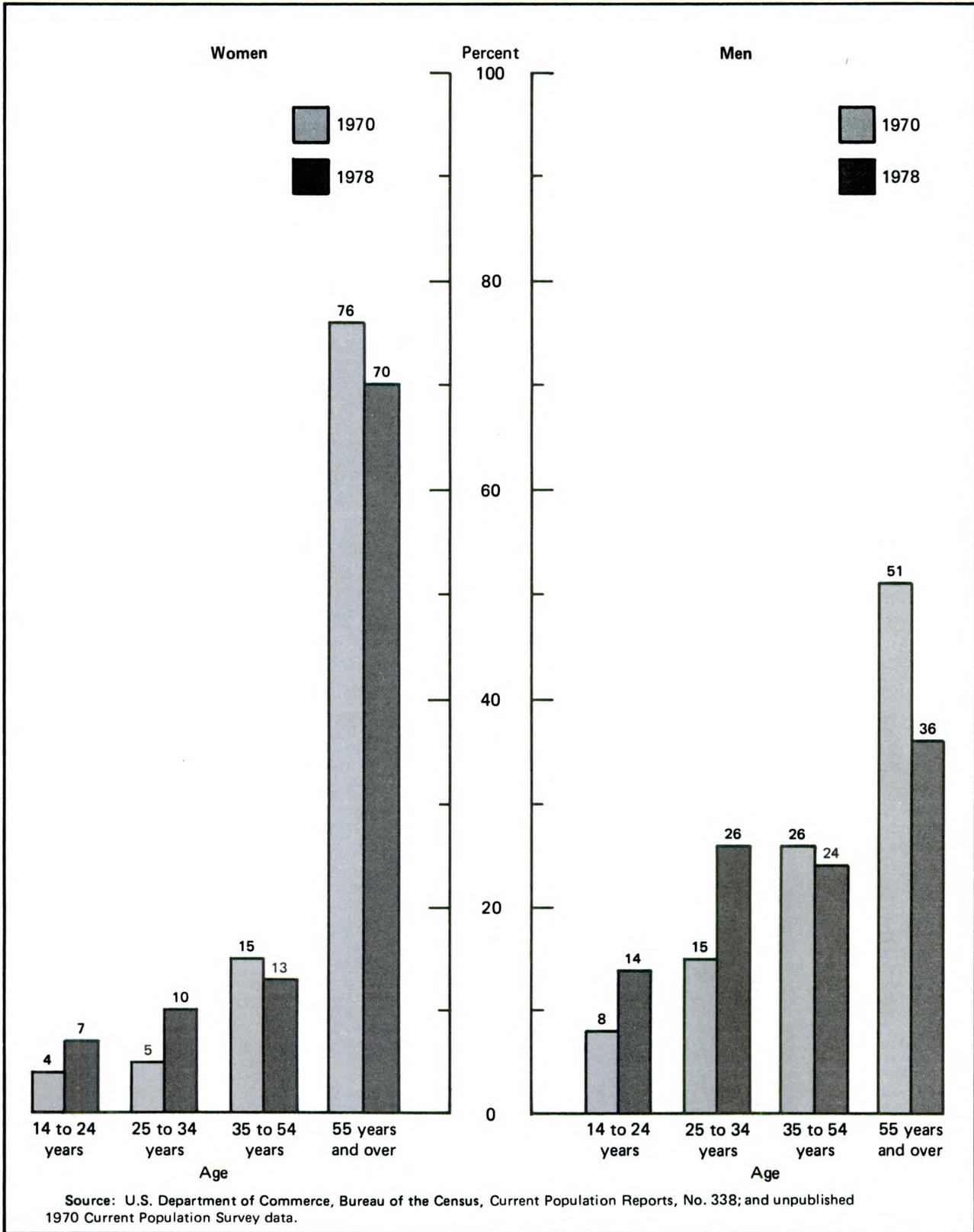


Table 3-1. Number and Rate of First Marriages, Divorces, and Remarriages for Women: 3-Year Averages, 1921 to 1977

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

Period	First marriages		Divorces		Remarriages	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ³
1921-23.....	990	99	158	10	186	98
1924-26.....	992	95	177	11	200	99
1927-29.....	1,025	94	201	12	181	84
1930-32.....	919	81	183	10	138	61
1933-35.....	1,081	92	196	11	162	69
1936-38.....	1,183	98	243	13	201	83
1939-41.....	1,312	106	269	14	254	103
1942-44.....	1,247	108	360	17	354	139
1945-47.....	1,540	143	526	24	425	163
1948-50.....	1,326	134	397	17	360	135
1951-53.....	1,190	122	388	16	370	136
1954-56.....	1,182	120	379	15	353	129
1957-59.....	1,128	112	381	15	359	129
1960-62.....	1,205	112	407	16	345	119
1963-65.....	1,311	109	452	17	415	143
1966-68.....	1,440	107	535	20	511	166
1969-71.....	1,649	109	702	26	515	152
1972-74.....	1,662	103	907	32	601	151
1975-77.....	1,508	85	1,070	37	646	134

¹First marriages per 1,000 single women 14 to 44 years old.

²Divorces per 1,000 married women 14 to 44 years old.

³Remarriages per 1,000 widowed and divorced women 14 to 54 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 58, and Series P-20, Nos. 323, 306, and 287; and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Reports, (PHS) 79-1120, Vol. 28, Nos. 4 and 2.

Table 3-2. Median Age at First Marriage, by Sex: Selected Years, 1890 to 1978

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

Year	Women	Men ¹	Year	Women	Men ¹
1978.....	21.8	24.2	1947.....	20.5	23.7
1975.....	21.1	23.5	1940.....	21.5	24.3
1970.....	20.8	23.2	1930.....	21.3	24.3
1965.....	20.6	22.8	1920.....	21.2	24.6
1960.....	20.3	22.8	1910.....	21.6	25.1
1955.....	20.2	22.6	1900.....	21.9	25.9
1950.....	20.3	22.8	1890.....	22.0	26.1

¹Figures for 1947 to 1978 are based on Current Population Survey data supplemented by data from the Department of Defense on marital status by age for men in the Armed Forces. Figures for earlier dates are from decennial censuses.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 327.

Table 3-3. Marital Status, by Age and Sex: 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population 14 years and over excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year and age	Women					
	Total ¹		Never married	Married, husband present	Widowed	Divorced
	Number	Percent				
1978						
Total, 14 years and over.....	87,399	100.0	23.9	54.8	11.6	6.0
14 to 24 years.....	22,302	100.0	72.1	23.5	0.1	1.8
25 to 34 years.....	16,857	100.0	13.5	71.5	0.6	9.2
35 to 64 years.....	34,942	100.0	4.9	73.7	8.9	8.3
65 years and over.....	13,298	100.0	6.2	36.7	52.0	3.2
1975						
Total, 14 years and over.....	83,599	100.0	22.8	56.9	12.1	4.8
14 to 24 years.....	21,738	100.0	68.9	26.6	0.1	1.6
25 to 34 years.....	15,316	100.0	10.9	76.2	0.7	6.8
35 to 64 years.....	34,140	100.0	4.8	74.5	10.1	6.6
65 years and over.....	12,405	100.0	5.8	37.6	52.5	2.6
1970						
Total, 14 years and over.....	77,766	100.0	22.1	58.4	12.5	3.5
14 to 24 years.....	19,841	100.0	67.2	28.5	0.1	1.0
25 to 34 years.....	12,670	100.0	8.5	81.6	0.5	4.5
35 to 64 years.....	33,715	100.0	5.5	75.6	10.0	4.9
65 years and over.....	11,539	100.0	7.7	33.9	54.4	2.3
PERCENT CHANGE: 1970-78²						
Total, 14 years and over.....	12.4	(X)	21.7	5.6	4.2	93.5
14 to 24 years.....	12.4	(X)	20.5	-7.4	(B)	88.5
25 to 34 years.....	33.0	(X)	110.9	16.6	(B)	170.1
35 to 64 years.....	3.6	(X)	-8.5	1.0	-7.7	73.6
65 years and over.....	15.2	(X)	-6.4	25.0	10.2	58.2
Year and age	Men					
	Total ¹		Never married	Married, wife present	Widowed	Divorced
	Number	Percent				
1978						
Total, 14 years and over.....	79,863	100.0	30.6	60.0	2.3	4.2
14 to 24 years.....	21,941	100.0	83.9	14.0	-	0.9
25 to 34 years.....	16,263	100.0	20.8	69.3	0.1	6.4
35 to 64 years.....	32,488	100.0	7.0	82.2	1.6	5.8
65 years and over.....	9,170	100.0	5.4	74.8	14.2	2.9
1975						
Total, 14 years and over.....	76,349	100.0	29.5	62.3	2.4	3.3
14 to 24 years.....	21,313	100.0	81.6	16.7	-	0.6
25 to 34 years.....	14,776	100.0	17.2	74.7	0.1	4.6
35 to 64 years.....	31,539	100.0	6.9	83.1	1.9	4.8
65 years and over.....	8,722	100.0	4.7	77.3	13.6	2.5
1970						
Total, 14 years and over.....	70,559	100.0	28.1	64.3	2.9	2.2
14 to 24 years.....	18,695	100.0	80.9	17.6	-	0.4
25 to 34 years.....	12,191	100.0	14.7	79.9	0.1	2.6
35 to 64 years.....	31,336	100.0	7.3	84.7	1.9	3.1
65 years and over.....	8,336	100.0	7.5	69.9	17.1	2.3
PERCENT CHANGE: 1970-78²						
Total, 14 years and over.....	13.2	(X)	23.3	5.6	-9.3	116.0
14 to 24 years.....	17.4	(X)	21.6	-6.2	(B)	143.6
25 to 34 years.....	33.4	(X)	88.7	15.8	(B)	230.0
35 to 64 years.....	3.7	(X)	-4.9	0.6	-12.4	91.7
65 years and over.....	10.0	(X)	-20.7	17.6	-8.8	42.3

¹Includes married, spouse absent, not shown separately.²Percent change between absolute numbers.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 338 and 287.

Table 3-4. Householders, by Type of Household, Presence of Spouse, Presence of Children, and Sex: 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	1978		1975		1970		Percent change, 1970-78	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total married-couple households.....	47,357		46,951		44,728		5.9	
With no own children under 18.....	22,736		21,786		19,196		18.4	
With own children under 18.....	24,621		25,165		25,532		-3.6	
1 own child under 18.....	9,049		8,921		8,163		10.9	
2 own children under 18.....	9,111		8,639		8,045		13.3	
3 own children under 18.....	4,185		4,461		4,883		-14.3	
4 or more own children under 18.....	2,275		3,143		4,442		-48.8	
Total householders, no spouse present.....	19,298	9,375	16,772	7,397	13,382	5,291	44.2	77.2
Family householders.....	8,037	1,564	7,127	1,485	5,500	1,228	46.1	27.4
With no own children under 18.....	3,006	1,040	2,826	1,007	2,642	887	13.8	17.2
With own children under 18.....	5,031	524	4,301	478	2,858	341	76.0	53.7
1 own child under 18.....	2,161	297	1,740	228	1,008	179	114.4	65.9-
2 own children under 18.....	1,530	156	1,221	149	810	87	88.9	79.3
3 own children under 18.....	773	45	662	54	489	33	58.1	(B)
4 or more own children under 18.....	568	26	678	47	551	42	3.1	(B)
Nonfamily householders.....	11,261	7,811	9,645	5,912	7,883	4,062	42.9	92.3
Living alone.....	10,363	6,352	9,021	4,918	7,319	3,532	41.6	79.8
14 to 24 years old.....	741	870	501	610	282	274	162.8	217.5
25 to 34 years old.....	1,022	1,675	736	1,100	358	535	185.5	213.1
35 to 54 years old.....	1,311	1,550	1,254	1,207	1,103	911	18.9	70.1
55 years and over.....	7,290	2,257	6,530	2,001	5,577	1,813	30.7	24.5
With nonrelatives present.....	898	1,458	624	995	565	530	58.9	175.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 340 and 291.

Table 3-5. Selected Housing Characteristics, by Type of Household: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Household population)

Characteristic	Family households						Nonfamily households			
	Married-couple households		Other female householder		Other male householder		Female householder		Male householder	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TENURE										
All households.....	47,820	100.0	7,607	100.0	1,676	100.0	10,232	100.0	6,671	100.0
Owner households.....	36,418	76.2	3,635	47.8	1,058	63.1	4,811	47.0	1,983	29.7
Renter households.....	11,402	23.8	3,972	52.2	619	36.9	5,421	53.0	4,688	70.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
All households.....	47,820	100.0	7,607	100.0	1,676	100.0	10,232	100.0	6,671	100.0
Single unit.....	37,636	78.7	4,523	59.4	1,171	69.8	4,782	46.7	2,501	37.5
2 to 49 units.....	6,941	14.5	2,582	33.9	383	22.9	4,117	40.3	3,135	46.9
50 or more units.....	846	1.8	233	3.1	54	3.2	841	8.2	632	9.5
Mobile home, trailer.....	2,398	5.0	269	3.5	68	4.1	491	4.8	402	6.0
Owner households.....	36,418	100.0	3,635	100.0	1,058	100.0	4,811	100.0	1,983	100.0
Single unit.....	32,737	89.9	3,186	87.6	925	87.4	3,793	78.8	1,495	75.4
2 to 49 units.....	1,463	4.1	234	6.4	69	7.3	538	11.1	200	10.1
50 or more units.....	159	0.4	10	0.3	7	0.7	61	1.3	31	1.6
Mobile home, trailer.....	2,057	5.6	207	5.7	47	4.4	419	8.7	257	13.0
Renter households.....	11,402	100.0	3,972	100.0	619	100.0	5,421	100.0	4,688	100.0
Single unit.....	4,899	43.0	1,337	33.6	246	39.7	989	18.2	1,007	21.5
2 to 49 units.....	5,476	48.0	2,350	59.2	305	49.3	3,579	66.0	2,935	62.7
50 or more units.....	687	6.0	223	5.6	47	7.6	780	14.4	601	12.8
Mobile home, trailer.....	340	3.0	62	1.6	21	3.4	72	1.3	145	3.1
HOUSING QUALITY										
Persons per room:										
All households.....	47,820	100.0	7,607	100.0	1,676	100.0	10,232	100.0	6,671	100.0
1.00 or less.....	45,050	94.2	7,088	93.2	1,590	94.9	10,222	99.9	6,637	99.5
1.01 or more.....	2,770	5.8	518	6.8	88	5.3	10	0.1	34	0.5
Plumbing facilities:										
All households.....	47,820	100.0	7,607	100.0	1,676	100.0	10,232	100.0	6,671	100.0
With all facilities.....	47,118	98.5	7,367	96.8	1,584	94.5	9,870	96.5	6,122	91.8
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities.....	702	1.5	239	3.1	93	5.5	362	3.5	549	8.2
Interior ceilings and walls:										
All households.....	47,820	100.0	7,607	100.0	1,676	100.0	10,232	100.0	6,671	100.0
Open cracks or holes:										
No open cracks.....	45,765	95.7	6,801	89.4	1,553	92.7	9,661	94.4	6,146	92.1
With open cracks.....	1,965	4.1	799	10.5	120	7.2	543	5.3	518	7.8
Not reported.....	90	0.2	6	0.1	4	0.2	27	0.3	7	0.1
SELECTED HOUSING COSTS OF OWNERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME										
Specified owner households....	18,350	100.0	1,477	100.0	368	100.0	640	100.0	523	100.0
Less than 15 percent.....	6,732	36.7	206	13.9	117	31.8	63	9.8	113	21.6
15 to 24 percent.....	7,649	41.7	437	29.6	139	37.8	168	26.3	203	38.8
25 to 49 percent.....	3,440	18.7	564	38.2	91	24.7	279	43.6	151	28.9
50 percent or more.....	529	2.9	270	18.3	21	5.7	130	20.3	56	10.7
GROSS RENT OF RENTERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME										
Specified renter households....	10,196	100.0	3,815	100.0	567	100.0	5,091	100.0	4,311	100.0
Less than 15 percent.....	3,173	31.1	396	10.4	177	31.2	343	6.7	1,007	23.4
15 to 24 percent.....	3,788	37.2	1,005	26.3	200	35.3	1,321	25.9	1,404	32.6
25 to 34 percent.....	1,628	16.0	783	20.5	82	14.5	1,086	21.3	722	16.7
35 percent or more.....	1,607	15.8	1,631	42.8	108	19.0	2,341	46.0	1,178	27.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1976 Annual Housing Survey data.

Chapter 4



Fertility

The fertility of American women has declined during the 1970's, reaching a lower level than the previous low point recorded during the mid-1930's. The annual number of live births declined steadily from 1970 to 1973, but increased slightly beginning in 1974 (figure 4-1). Meanwhile, the total fertility rate¹ declined between 1970 and 1976, increasing only in 1977. The increase in births for years in which the total fertility rate declined is the result of increases in the number of women of childbearing age. Since 1972, the total fertility rate has been below the level required for long-run replacement of the population in the absence of net immigration.

Children ever born. Data on children ever born reflect the recent pattern of fertility change (table 4-1). Women 18 to 44 years old had borne an average of 1.9 children per woman by 1970, an average that dropped to about 1.6 children per woman in 1978. Women 20 to 24 years old during the 1970's averaged fewer than one child per woman; these women had an average of 0.7 children per woman in 1970 and about 0.6 children per woman in both 1976 and 1978. Women 35 to 39 years old, nearing the end of their reproductive years, had borne about 3.0 children per woman in 1970; by 1978 women of this age averaged about 2.7 children per woman. The decline between 1970 and 1978 in the number of children ever born primarily reflects the fertility behavior of married women, since most births occur within marriage. Although the number of children ever born to married women 15 to 44 years old declined from about 2.4 children per woman in 1970 to approximately 2.0 children per woman in 1978, the reverse was true for never-married women. As seen in table 4-1, there was a slight increase in the average number of children ever born to never-married women 18 to 44 years old between 1970 and 1978. This upturn parallels recent increases in out-of-wedlock births in the United States.²

¹ The total fertility rate for a given year shows how many births a group of 1,000 women would have by the end of their childbearing period, if during their entire reproductive period they were to experience the age-specific birth rates for that given year.

² U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (February 1979 supplement).

The number of children ever born per woman varies by age at first marriage and by selected socioeconomic characteristics of the woman. For each age group, the number of children ever born is inversely related to the woman's age at first marriage (table 4-2). Among women 40 to 44 years old in 1978, those who had married between 14 and 17 years of age had an average of 3.9 children per woman, whereas those women marrying between 30 and 34 years of age averaged only 1.8 children each.

Higher educational attainment and participation in the labor force are also associated with lower levels of fertility. In general, as a woman's educational level rises, the number of children ever born to her declines. Women 35 to 39 years old who had completed fewer than 8 years of elementary school had borne an average of 3.8 children each as of 1978, compared with 2.1 children per woman for those with 4 or more years of college. It is not surprising, therefore, that the decline during the 1970's in the average number of children ever born per woman has paralleled recent trends toward delayed marriage, higher educational attainment, and greater labor force activity among women.

Cohort analysis. The proportion of women marrying and having children at early ages varies according to the period

of the woman's birth. Among women born from 1930 to 1944, whose years of greatest childbearing occurred primarily during the baby boom, a larger proportion married and had their first child by age 20 than did women born in earlier or later periods (table 4-3).³ The recent pattern of delayed marriage and childbearing has already had a dampening effect on annual fertility rates. If this pattern persists, it will certainly act to reduce completed family size and to lower the Nation's rate of population growth.

Lifetime birth expectations. Data on the lifetime birth expectations of American women in the 1970's reflect changing attitudes about expected family size. Birth expectations of currently married women 18 to 29 years old appear to have stabilized in the 1970's at slightly more than two children per woman (table 4-4). Larger proportions of these women in 1978, than of those in 1971, expected to have 0 to 2 births. This decline in lifetime birth expectations reflects changes in actual births to date as well as in future births expected.

³The difference in the proportion of women having their first child by age 20 was not statistically significant between the 1930-34 birth cohort and the 1945-49 birth cohort.

FIGURE 4-1.
Total Fertility Rate and Number of Live Births: 1970 to 1978

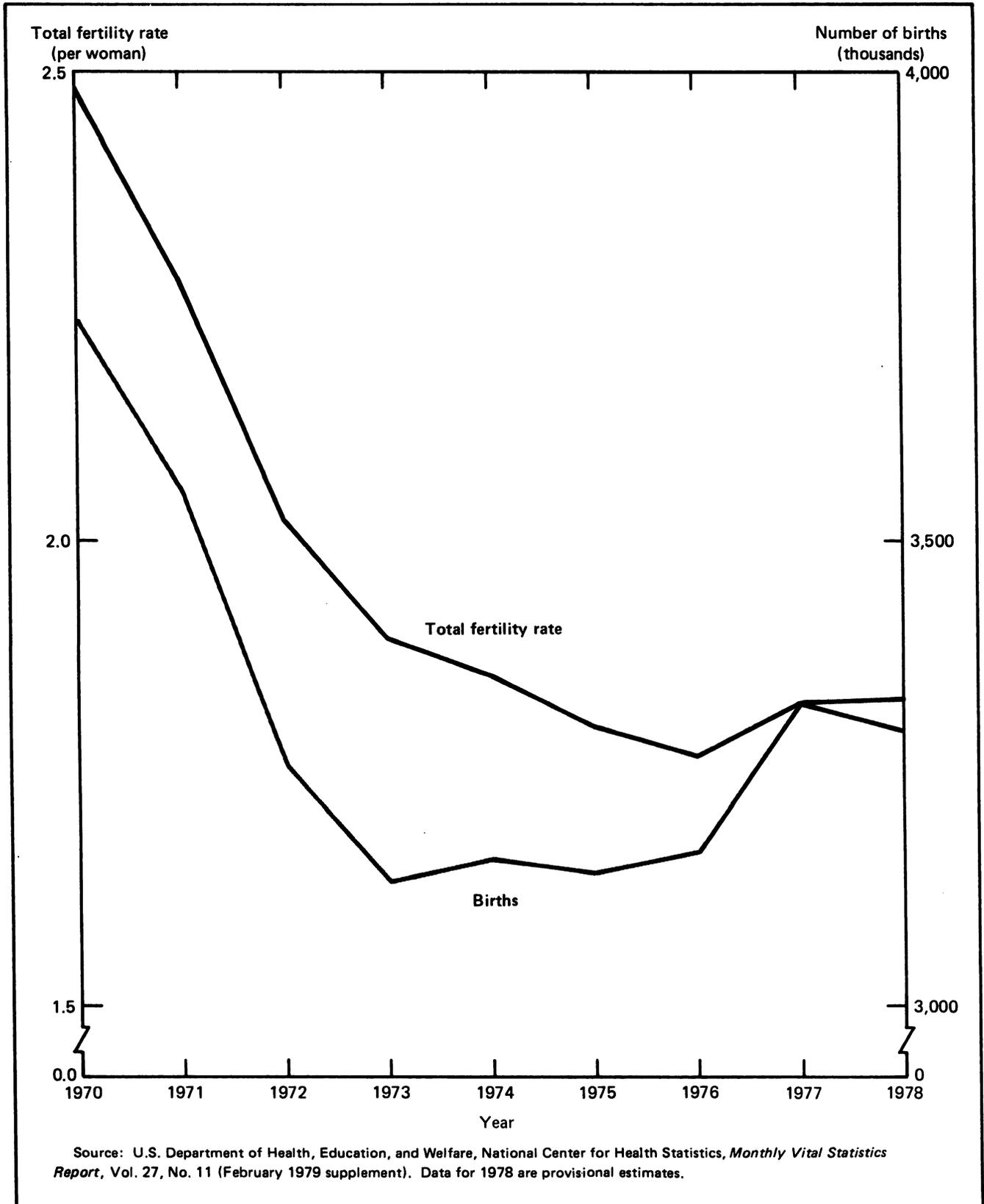


Table 4-1. Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women 15 to 44 Years Old, by Marital Status and Age: 1978, 1976, and 1970

(Civilian noninstitutional population for 1978 and 1976; resident population for 1970)

Marital status and age of woman	1978		1976		1970	
	Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women
TOTAL WOMEN						
Total, 18 to 44 years....	43,555	1,583	41,605	1,645	36,567	1,918
18 and 19 years.....	4,175	174	4,184	181	3,642	206
20 to 24 years.....	10,038	556	9,656	582	8,355	736
25 to 29 years.....	8,989	1,250	8,861	1,359	6,810	1,790
30 to 34 years.....	7,962	1,990	7,158	2,158	5,869	2,640
35 to 39 years.....	6,620	2,673	6,062	2,807	5,711	3,015
40 to 44 years.....	5,771	3,096	5,684	3,091	6,150	2,952
WOMEN EVER MARRIED						
Total, 15 to 44 years....	32,564	2,040	31,907	2,082	29,054	2,357
15 to 17 years.....	225	578	226	389	272	566
Total, 18 to 44 years.....	32,340	2,050	31,680	2,094	28,783	2,372
18 and 19 years.....	798	540	899	588	856	659
20 to 24 years.....	5,200	908	5,470	897	5,324	1,064
25 to 29 years.....	7,354	1,443	7,510	1,539	5,982	1,978
30 to 34 years.....	7,229	2,135	6,626	2,291	5,433	2,804
35 to 39 years.....	6,262	2,788	5,720	2,931	5,373	3,167
40 to 44 years.....	5,497	3,212	5,455	3,190	5,815	3,096
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN						
Total, 18 to 44 years....	11,216	235	9,925	212	7,772	211
18 and 19 years.....	3,377	87	3,286	69	2,805	67
20 to 24 years.....	4,838	178	4,186	171	3,031	159
25 to 29 years.....	1,635	383	1,351	358	828	428
30 to 34 years.....	733	559	532	504	436	595
35 to 39 years.....	358	656	342	725	337	593
40 to 44 years.....	275	753	228	724	335	460

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 341 and 308.

Table 4-2. Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women Ever Married, by Age and Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics: 1978

(Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Selected characteristic of woman	20 to 24 years		25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years	
	Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE										
14 to 17 years.....	1,161	1,553	1,091	2,317	1,169	2,966	1,292	3,577	1,067	3,892
18 and 19 years.....	2,031	952	2,233	1,736	2,005	2,429	1,742	3,029	1,542	3,457
20 and 21 years.....	1,460	558	1,922	1,307	1,671	2,003	1,319	2,707	1,265	3,127
22 to 24 years.....	548	305	1,589	880	1,574	1,745	1,066	2,396	958	2,884
25 to 29 years.....	(X)	(X)	520	563	703	1,294	586	1,935	448	2,469
30 to 34 years.....	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	107	850	206	1,126	143	1,776
35 to 44 years.....	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	51	(B)	73	(B)
METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE										
Total.....	5,200	908	7,354	1,443	7,229	2,135	6,262	2,788	5,497	3,212
Metropolitan areas.....	3,340	871	5,047	1,380	4,946	2,030	4,211	2,695	3,773	3,165
In central cities.....	1,436	878	2,100	1,398	1,793	2,050	1,512	2,785	1,407	3,156
Outside central cities.....	1,904	866	2,948	1,367	3,153	2,019	2,699	2,644	2,366	3,170
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	1,860	973	2,307	1,579	2,283	2,361	2,051	2,980	1,724	3,316
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Elementary: 0 to 7 years.....	104	1,913	183	2,213	217	3,101	254	3,760	314	4,188
8 years.....	113	1,531	158	2,405	184	3,348	241	3,498	246	3,931
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	889	1,541	780	2,268	875	2,869	1,009	3,514	906	3,734
4 years.....	2,729	867	3,489	1,561	3,304	2,169	2,866	2,705	2,586	3,077
College: 1 to 3 years.....	975	506	1,451	1,172	1,320	1,884	951	2,462	824	2,944
4 or more years....	391	302	1,294	702	1,329	1,490	941	2,147	621	2,591
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
In labor force.....	3,216	668	4,297	1,146	4,031	1,888	3,703	2,589	3,452	3,081
Employed.....	2,845	609	3,998	1,114	3,789	1,855	3,517	2,560	3,269	3,044
Unemployed.....	371	1,113	299	1,579	242	2,401	186	3,124	184	3,717
Not in labor force.....	1,984	1,297	3,057	1,860	3,199	2,444	2,559	3,076	2,045	3,433

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 341; and unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 4-3. Marriage and Childbearing at Early Ages, for Cohorts of Women Born From 1920-24 to 1950-54: 1978

(Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year woman was born	Number of women (thousands)	By age 20		By age 25	
		Percent married by this age	Percent having first child by this age	Percent married by this age	Percent having first child by this age
1950 to 1954.....	9,230	35.8	23.0	(NA)	(NA)
1945 to 1949.....	8,548	39.5	25.1	80.5	61.2
1940 to 1944.....	6,901	43.3	29.1	81.6	67.9
1935 to 1939.....	5,957	46.5	29.1	83.3	71.6
1930 to 1934.....	5,680	43.5	25.3	81.4	67.4
1925 to 1929.....	6,025	38.8	22.0	79.5	63.0
1920 to 1924.....	6,056	34.3	18.3	76.6	55.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 4-4. Lifetime Birth Expectations of Women 18 to 29 Years Old, by Age: 1978, 1975, and 1971

(Data restricted to women reporting on birth expectations. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Subject	Total women, 1978 ¹	Currently married women		
		1978	1975	1971
WOMEN, 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD				
Number.....(thousands)..	10,541	4,507	4,743	4,987
Lifetime births expected per 1,000 women.....	2,033	2,166	2,173	2,375
Percent distribution by lifetime births expected:				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 or 1 birth.....	24.5	17.8	15.3	12.4
2 births.....	48.8	54.4	58.2	51.6
3 births.....	17.6	19.6	19.4	23.7
4 or more births.....	9.0	8.2	7.0	12.3
WOMEN, 25 TO 29 YEARS OLD				
Number.....(thousands)..	7,223	5,151	5,163	4,514
Lifetime births expected per 1,000 women.....	2,060	2,215	2,260	2,620
Percent distribution by lifetime births expected:				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 or 1 birth.....	24.7	17.6	16.6	10.0
2 births.....	46.5	50.7	50.4	44.1
3 births.....	19.9	22.2	23.3	27.6
4 or more births.....	9.0	9.5	9.8	18.3

¹Includes women of all marital classes.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 341, 301, and 277.

Chapter 5

Education



In recent years, important changes in school enrollment and educational attainment have narrowed the gap between the educational achievement of women and men. Although women have traditionally been about as likely as men to complete high school, substantial differences remained in the proportions of women and men who continued on to college. As illustrated in figure 5-1, the high school completion rates of both women and men have risen steadily over most of the past 50 years, and as indicated by the similarity of the high school graduation rates of persons 20 to 30 years old, the rates of both sexes have leveled off at about 80 to 85 percent in recent years.

Enrollment. Between 1970 and 1978, the number of women 16 to 34 years old enrolled in college increased by 57 percent, compared with a 16-percent increase for men, and the distribution of women throughout the various fields of study became more similar to that of men. In the same 8-year period, the proportion of women 25 to 29 years old who had completed 1 or more years of college also increased, from 27 percent to 42 percent (table 5-1). In 1970, about 36 percent of women high school graduates 25 to 29 years old had gone on to complete at least 1 year of college, compared with about 47 percent of similar men. By 1978, about 49 percent of such women had completed a year or more of college, compared with about 59 percent of their male counterparts.

In 1978, about 4.7 million women and 5.1 million men 16 to 34 years old were enrolled in college at all levels (table 5-2). In 1970, the total number of such women was 3.0 million, while the enrollment of men was about 4.4 million. Women's enrollment in graduate programs doubled over the 8-year period, with most of the increase occurring in the second and later years of graduate school. Enrollment of men in graduate programs increased by 20 percent.

The expansion of women's college enrollment overall (graduate enrollment as well as undergraduate) has helped to raise the number of women per 100 men in college from 68 in 1970 to 92 in 1978. In 1970, about 69 women for every 100 men were enrolled in 2-year colleges; by 1978, the number of women enrolled in 2-year colleges was about equal to the number of men. Women enrolled in the first and second years of 4-year colleges were also as numerous as men in 1978, but the number of women per 100 men in the

third and fourth years of college was only 84, up from 62 in 1970.

In graduate programs, the number of women per 100 men increased from about 47 in 1970 to about 80 in 1978. In fact, in the first year of graduate study, the number of women enrolled was about equal to the number of men. The number of women enrolled in the second and later years of graduate study increased until by 1978 it was two-thirds as large as the number of men. In 1970, women's enrollment had been less than one-third of men's enrollment in the second and later years of graduate study.

Educational attainment. As the number of women enrolled in college has increased, so has the number of degrees earned by women (table 5-3). Women received about 424,000 bachelor's degrees in the 1976-77 academic year, an increase of 83,000 over the 1969-70 academic year; they earned about 149,000 master's degrees, an increase of 67,000; and 8,000 doctorates, an increase of 4,000. The proportions of all bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees conferred on women have also risen. In the 1969-70 academic year, women received 43 percent of the bachelor's degrees, 40 percent of the master's degrees, and 13 percent of the doctoral degrees. In the 1976-77 academic year, the proportion of degrees received by women had jumped to 46 percent of the bachelor's, 47 percent of the master's, and 24 percent of the doctoral degrees.

Women received a majority of the bachelor's and master's degrees conferred in certain fields of study. At the bachelor's level in the 1976-77 academic year, for example, women received 72 percent of the degrees conferred in education, 76 percent in foreign languages, and 79 percent in the health professions. At the master's level, 66 percent, 69 percent, and 68 percent of the degrees conferred in those respective fields were earned by women. In some traditionally male fields, however, women still received a small minority of the

degrees conferred, although the proportions of degrees earned by women in these fields increased. At the bachelor's level in the 1969-70 academic year, women received 28 percent of the degrees in the biological sciences, 9 percent of the degrees in business, and about 1 percent of the degrees in engineering. By the 1976-77 year, 36 percent of the degrees in the biological sciences, 23 percent of the degrees in business, and 5 percent of the degrees in engineering were earned by women. At the doctorate level in 1976-77, only in foreign languages did women earn the majority of degrees conferred. Thus, women were still overrepresented in certain fields, and even in traditionally female fields such as education, few women went on to earn doctorates in the 1976-77 academic year.

Both women and men 25 to 34 years old who had never married had higher levels of educational attainment in 1978 than those who were currently married, widowed, or divorced (table 5-4). Never-married women had achievement levels very similar to those of never-married men, with about one-third having completed 4 or more years of college. The attainment levels of never-married women appeared to be more like the levels attained by men than like those of women who were of other marital status. Among persons who had ever married, 18 percent of the women, compared with 26 percent of the men, had completed 4 or more years of college.

The data in table 5-5 suggest that there is a relationship between a woman's educational attainment and the preprimary schooling of her children. Children whose mothers had completed some college were more likely to be enrolled in preprimary programs than other children. Among 3- and 4-year-old children, for example, about 30 percent of those whose mothers had completed high school but did not continue on to college were enrolled in preprimary programs in 1978, compared with about 48 percent of children whose mothers had completed 1 to 3 years of college.

FIGURE 5-1.
 Percent of Persons 20 to 70 Years Old, by Years of School Completed and Sex: 1978

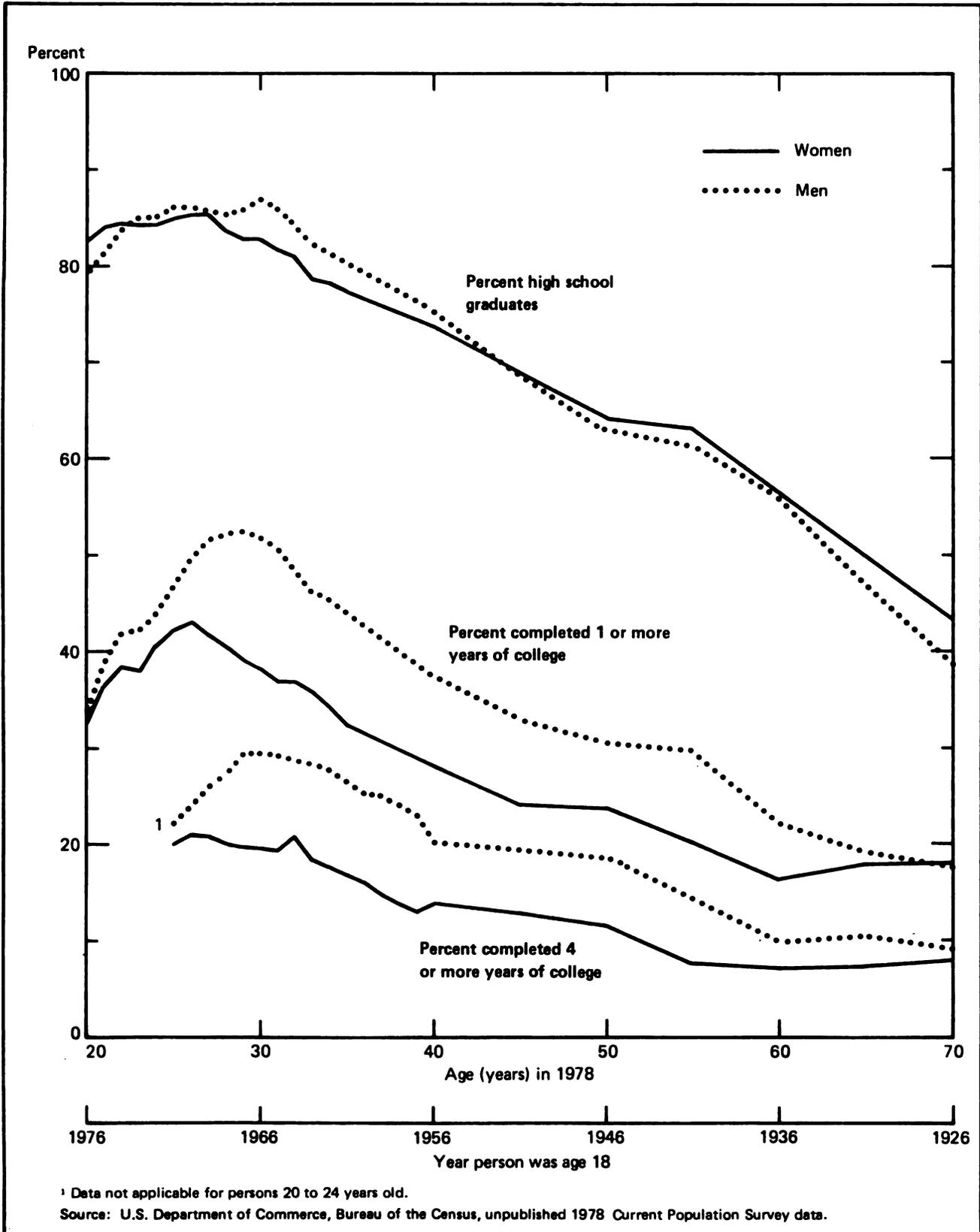


Table 5-1. Years of School Completed by Persons 25 to 29 Years Old, by Sex: 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1978 and 1975; total population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1970)

Years of school completed	Women			Men		
	1978	1975	1970	1978	1975	1970
Total, 25 to 29 years old....	8,953	8,345	6,854	8,650	8,048	6,659
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary : 0 to 8 years.....	4.5	5.4	6.7	4.6	6.0	8.9
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	11.0	12.8	19.1	9.4	9.5	14.4
4 years.....	42.6	45.7	47.6	35.0	37.2	40.4
College: 1 to 3 years.....	21.3	17.3	13.7	25.0	22.2	16.2
4 or more years.....	20.6	18.7	12.9	26.0	25.1	20.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 295 and 207; and unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 5-2. College Enrollment of Persons 16 to 34 Years Old, by Level, Type, and Sex: 1978 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

College level and type	Women		Men		Percent change, 1970-78	
	1978	1970	1978	1970	Women	Men
Total college enrollment.....	4,714	3,013	5,124	4,401	56.5	16.4
Undergraduate enrollment ¹	3,969	2,646	4,188	3,627	50.0	15.5
2-year college.....	1,239	691	1,214	1,001	79.3	21.3
4-year college.....	2,579	1,852	2,822	2,525	39.3	11.8
1st and 2d year.....	1,289	1,038	1,291	1,206	24.2	7.1
3d and 4th year.....	1,290	814	1,531	1,319	58.5	16.1
Graduate enrollment.....	745	366	935	774	103.6	20.8
1st year.....	383	244	389	340	57.0	14.4
2d year and higher.....	362	122	546	434	196.7	25.8

¹Includes persons who did not report type of college, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 222; and unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 5-3. Degrees Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education in the United States, by Selected Fields of Study: Academic Years 1976-77 and 1969-70

Year and field of study	Bachelor's degree		Master's degree		Doctoral degree	
	Number of women receiving degree	Percent of degrees received by women	Number of women receiving degree	Percent of degrees received by women	Number of women receiving degree	Percent of degrees received by women
1976-77 ACADEMIC YEAR						
All fields.....	424,004	46.1	149,381	47.1	8,090	24.3
Biological sciences.....	19,387	36.2	2,396	33.7	726	21.4
Business and management.....	35,583	23.4	6,664	14.3	55	6.3
Education.....	103,740	72.2	83,201	65.8	2,769	34.8
Engineering.....	2,218	4.5	720	4.4	73	2.8
Fine and applied arts.....	25,627	61.3	4,425	51.2	215	32.5
Foreign languages.....	10,573	75.8	2,182	69.3	387	51.5
Health professions.....	45,381	79.2	8,788	67.9	172	32.0
Physical sciences.....	4,501	20.0	881	16.5	319	9.5
Social sciences.....	46,131	39.3	5,089	32.9	835	22.1
1969-70 ACADEMIC YEAR						
All fields.....	341,219	43.1	82,667	39.7	3,976	13.3
Biological sciences.....	10,385	27.8	1,825	31.5	469	14.3
Business and management.....	9,172	8.7	749	3.5	10	1.7
Education.....	124,106	75.0	43,898	55.3	1,196	20.3
Engineering.....	330	0.7	172	1.1	24	0.7
Fine and applied arts.....	20,554	57.3	3,691	47.0	142	19.3
Foreign languages.....	15,496	73.4	3,220	62.7	290	33.4
Health professions.....	16,895	78.0	2,335	52.0	58	16.2
Physical sciences.....	2,917	13.6	842	14.2	235	5.4
Social sciences.....	57,147	37.1	8,291	35.3	490	13.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1971, table 117; and unpublished 1976-77 data on earned degrees conferred.

Table 5-4. Years of School Completed by Persons 25 to 34 Years Old, by Marital Status and Sex: 1978

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and marital status	Total		Years of school completed				
	Number	Percent	Elementary, 0 to 8 years	High school		College	
				1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 or more years
All women, 25 to 34 years...	16,857	100.0	5.4	11.8	43.3	19.6	20.0
Never married.....	2,279	100.0	7.0	8.6	30.4	21.5	32.5
Ever married.....	14,578	100.0	5.2	12.3	45.3	19.4	17.9
Married, husband present.....	12,055	100.0	4.7	11.4	45.6	19.0	19.3
Married, husband absent.....	865	100.0	10.9	19.5	43.8	19.2	6.6
Widowed.....	104	100.0	12.5	25.0	34.6	25.0	2.9
Divorced.....	1,554	100.0	5.3	14.6	44.1	21.8	14.2
All men, 25 to 34 years.....	16,263	100.0	5.3	9.4	35.0	22.7	27.5
Never married.....	3,383	100.0	6.9	7.7	27.3	24.1	33.8
Ever married.....	12,880	100.0	4.9	9.8	37.1	22.4	25.8
Married, wife present.....	11,270	100.0	4.9	9.5	37.1	22.0	26.5
Married, wife absent.....	553	100.0	7.7	15.2	32.9	24.8	20.0
Widowed.....	16	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced.....	1,041	100.0	3.7	10.4	38.3	25.3	21.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 5-5. Enrollment of Children 3 to 5 Years Old in Preprimary Programs, by Years of School Completed by Their Mothers: 1978, 1974, and 1970

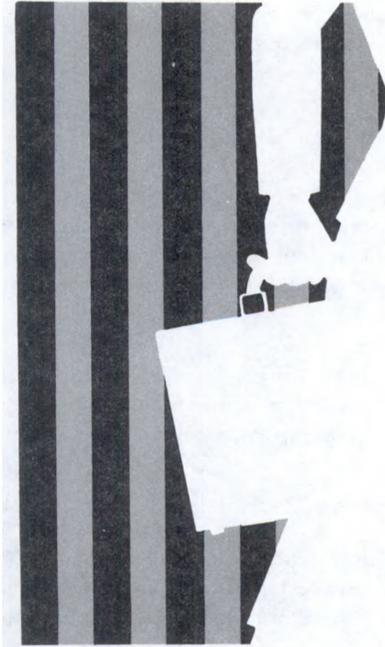
(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age of child and years of school completed by mother	1978		1974		1970	
	Number	Percent enrolled	Number	Percent enrolled	Number	Percent enrolled
ALL CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD						
Children with mothers.....	8,883	50.2	10,232	45.2	10,742	37.6
Elementary: 0 to 8 years.....	922	38.1	899	30.9	1,217	22.4
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	1,517	42.3	1,919	36.0	2,352	31.9
4 years.....	3,925	47.9	4,669	43.8	5,001	38.0
College: 1 to 3 years.....	1,416	59.7	1,617	54.2	1,343	48.7
4 or more years.....	1,104	67.1	1,129	65.4	828	55.8
CHILDREN 3 AND 4 YEARS OLD						
Children with mothers.....	5,903	33.9	6,863	28.8	7,008	20.6
Elementary: 0 to 8 years.....	614	16.6	590	15.9	812	10.3
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	1,005	24.3	1,262	16.5	1,486	13.7
4 years.....	2,580	30.0	3,140	25.3	3,268	19.1
College: 1 to 3 years.....	949	47.8	1,101	40.9	914	32.9
4 or more years.....	755	56.9	771	55.9	528	44.1
CHILDREN 5 YEARS OLD						
Children with mothers.....	2,980	82.4	3,369	78.6	3,734	69.4
Elementary: 0 to 8 years.....	308	80.8	309	59.5	405	46.7
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	512	77.5	657	73.5	866	63.1
4 years.....	1,345	82.5	1,529	81.7	1,733	73.6
College: 1 to 3 years.....	467	83.7	516	82.6	429	82.4
4 or more years.....	349	88.9	358	85.8	300	76.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 318; and unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Chapter 6

Labor Force Participation



The changing social and economic status of American women has been reflected in the labor force, perhaps to a greater degree than in any other segment of American life. The 1970-78 period witnessed the continuation of trends of the past several decades that have made work outside the home an increasingly common occurrence among women, even for mothers with very young children. About one-half of all women were in the work force at any one time in 1978, and nearly 56 percent had at least some work experience during the previous year. The anticipated continuation of these trends is expected to influence substantially the composition of the labor force during the next two decades.

Labor force growth. Between 1970 and 1978, the number of female workers increased from nearly 32 million to 42 million (slightly over 1½ times the increase in the number of male workers) (table 6-1 and figure 6-1). As a result, there were about 7 female workers in 1978 for every 10 male workers, an increase of 1 female worker per 10 male workers over the 1970 ratio. The increases occurred among women of all ages, but they were especially pronounced for women under 45 years of age. The number of women 16 to 24 years old in the labor force grew by over one-third, for example, while the number of female workers 25 to 34 years old nearly doubled. Both population growth and increased labor force participation played a part in these increases. The labor force participation rate (i.e., the proportion of the population 16 years old and over in the labor force) for women age 20 to 24, for instance, increased from about 58 percent in 1970 to about 69 percent in 1978. Women 25 to 34 years old showed an even greater gain, with their rates rising from 45 percent to 62 percent in this time span (table 6-2). These increasing labor force participation rates, coupled with the movement of the baby-boom generation into these age categories, accounted for the spectacular labor force growth in these age groups.

Labor force participation rates. The increase in the labor force participation rates of women has occurred alongside a decline in the participation rates for men. The overall annual labor force participation rate for women increased

from about 43 percent in 1970 to about 50 percent in 1978; in fact, in June 1978, the monthly rate passed the 50 percent mark for the first time in U.S. history, and stayed at about that level for the remaining months of 1978.¹ The annual rate for men, however, declined from about 81 percent to 78 percent during the 1970-78 period. Rising participation rates for women in the face of decreasing rates for men have given women an increasing share of the Nation's work force (from about 37 percent in 1970 to about 41 percent in 1978). Declines in labor force participation rates have occurred in most age groups for men, whereas women have experienced increasing labor force rates in all age groups under 55 years. The decline for men reflects, in part, the spread and liberalization of pension, disability, and retirement plans, and changing social attitudes toward work and leisure. That the rates for women have risen in the presence of some of these same forces attests to the strength and durability of the movement of women into the labor force.

Education. Labor force behavior of women is influenced more than that of men by life-cycle events such as marriage, childbearing, and childrearing. As is true for men, personal characteristics such as education, training, and previous work experience positively influence a woman's decision to seek employment in the marketplace. It is not surprising, then, that the more education a woman has, the more likely it is that she will be in the labor force. As shown in table 6-3, the lowest labor force participation rates for both women and men in 1978 were for persons who failed to graduate from high school (about 32 percent for women and about 63 percent for men), whereas the highest rates were for persons with 4 or more years of college (about 66 percent for women and about 90 percent for men).

Marital status. Between 1950 and 1970, married women living with their husbands contributed more than women of any other marital status to the expansion of the female labor force.² Although the absolute *size* of this group in the labor force has continued to grow (24 percent from 1970 to 1978), never-married and divorced women have experienced higher *rates* of labor force growth during this period (table 6-4). The number of never-married women in the labor force, for instance, increased by about 47 percent from 1970 to 1978, and the number of divorced women rose by about 102 percent. The substantial increase in the number of never-married women in the labor force is associated with the maturing of the baby boom children and with the current tendency among young women to postpone marriage.

Never-married and divorced women traditionally have had the highest labor force participation rates among women, a pattern that has continued in the 1970's. In 1978, about 61 percent of the never-married women and about 74 percent of the divorced women were in the labor force, compared with about 48 percent of the married women living with their husbands (table 6-5).

Despite the growth in the number of never-married and divorced women in the labor force between 1970 and 1978, the majority of women in the 1978 labor force—about 23 million (56 percent) of the 41 million female workers—were married and living with their husbands. The labor force participation rate for married women, husband present, rose from 41 percent in 1970 to 48 percent in 1978 (table 6-6). Among the categories of married women classified by presence and age of children, mothers with children under 3 years old had a gain of 12 percentage points in their labor force rate over the 8-year span. Notwithstanding this increase in the labor force rate for mothers with young children, childbearing and childrearing are still major factors causing some women to interrupt and others to curtail their employment careers. As compared with other mothers, the mothers with children under 3 years of age, for instance, had a relatively low labor force participation rate in 1978 of 38 percent; it was 48 percent for women with children 3 to 5 years and 57 percent for women with children 6 to 17 years only. Still, the data indicate that an ever-increasing proportion of women are combining the roles of wife and mother with work outside the home.

Part-time employment. One factor often cited as contributing to the increased labor force participation of women has been the growth of the service industry, in which opportunities for part-time employment are more prevalent than in other types of industries. That part-time employment is important to many women can be seen from the fact that in 1978, about 12 million women (over one-fourth of all employed women) held part-time jobs, compared with about 6.4 million men (around one-tenth of all employed men) (table 6-7). These figures represent increases of about 36 percent for women and about 20 percent for men from 1970 to 1978. The number of teenage girls and the number of teenage boys who worked part time in 1978 were nearly equal (about 2.5 million each). The number of adult women 20 years old and over who worked part time in 1978, however, was substantially more than the number of adult men working part time (9.3 million women versus 3.9 million men).

Unemployment. Partly because women tend to leave and reenter the labor force more often than men and because women generally have less lifetime labor force experience than men, the unemployment rates for women have tradi-

¹ See U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, Vol. 25, Nos. 7-12.

² See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-23, No. 58, p. 30.

tionally exceeded those for men. This pattern was true as well during the 1970-78 period (table 6-8). The overall unemployment rate for women in 1978 was 7.2 percent (about 3 million unemployed out of a labor force of about 42 million); for men, the rate was 5.2 percent. Teenagers, who face many of the same kinds of employment problems regardless of sex, had much higher unemployment rates in 1978 than adult men or women. Teenage girls had a rate of 17.0 percent, and teenage boys had a rate of 15.7 percent.

Projections. The 1995 labor force is projected to consist of 56 million women and 66 million men (table 6-9). These figures represent about a 34-percent increase for women and a 14-percent increase for men over the 1978 figures. The projection assumes a continuation of the basic trend of the last few decades of relatively greater increases in labor force participation for women than for men.

The numbers of both female and male workers in the two youngest age groups (16 to 19 and 20 to 24) and the two oldest age groups (55 to 64 and 65 and over) are expected to decline between 1978 and 1995. The number of men 65 years and over in the labor force, for example, is expected to decline by about 14 percent, while the number of female workers of this age would fall by about 11 percent. The number of female teenage workers is expected to decrease by nearly 16 percent, and the number of female workers 20 to 24 years would go down by about 4 percent. The current low birth rate is a factor in the predicted decline in the labor force representation of the younger workers, and the continued tendency toward earlier retirement is a factor for the predicted decline among the older workers. How recent legislation lifting the mandatory retirement of persons at age

65 will influence the composition of the 1995 work force remains to be seen.

Predicted to offset the above-mentioned declines are substantial gains by 1995 in the number of women and men of prime working age in the labor force. The number of women 25 to 54 years old in the labor force is expected to increase by about 15 million, for a total of about 40 million women of these ages in the work force in 1995; male workers 25 to 54 years old are projected to increase by about 12 million, to about 48 million in 1995. The growth of these groups and an anticipated increase among them of persons whose educational level is generally higher than persons currently in these age groups may be expected to lead to increased productivity in the economy.

Women in the military. The preceding paragraphs are mostly concerned with the changing role of women in the civilian labor force. A view of the changing role of women in the Armed Forces is provided in table 6-10. This table reveals that the number of women in the Armed Forces nearly tripled from 1970 to 1977, despite a more than 30 percent drop during this period in the overall number of military personnel. By 1977, nearly 6 percent of military personnel were women (119,000 out of about 2.1 million), compared with about 1.4 percent in 1970 (42,000 out of 3.1 million). Most of the gains for women occurred among enlisted personnel (an increase of 76,000) rather than among officers (an increase of only 2,000), so that the proportion of officers among military women fell from 1 out of 3 in 1970 to 1 out of 8 in 1977. Women, however, constituted about the same proportion of all officers in 1977 (5.4 percent) as they did of all enlisted personnel (5.8 percent).

FIGURE 6-1.
Employment Status, by Sex: Annual Averages for 1970, 1975, and 1978
 (Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over)

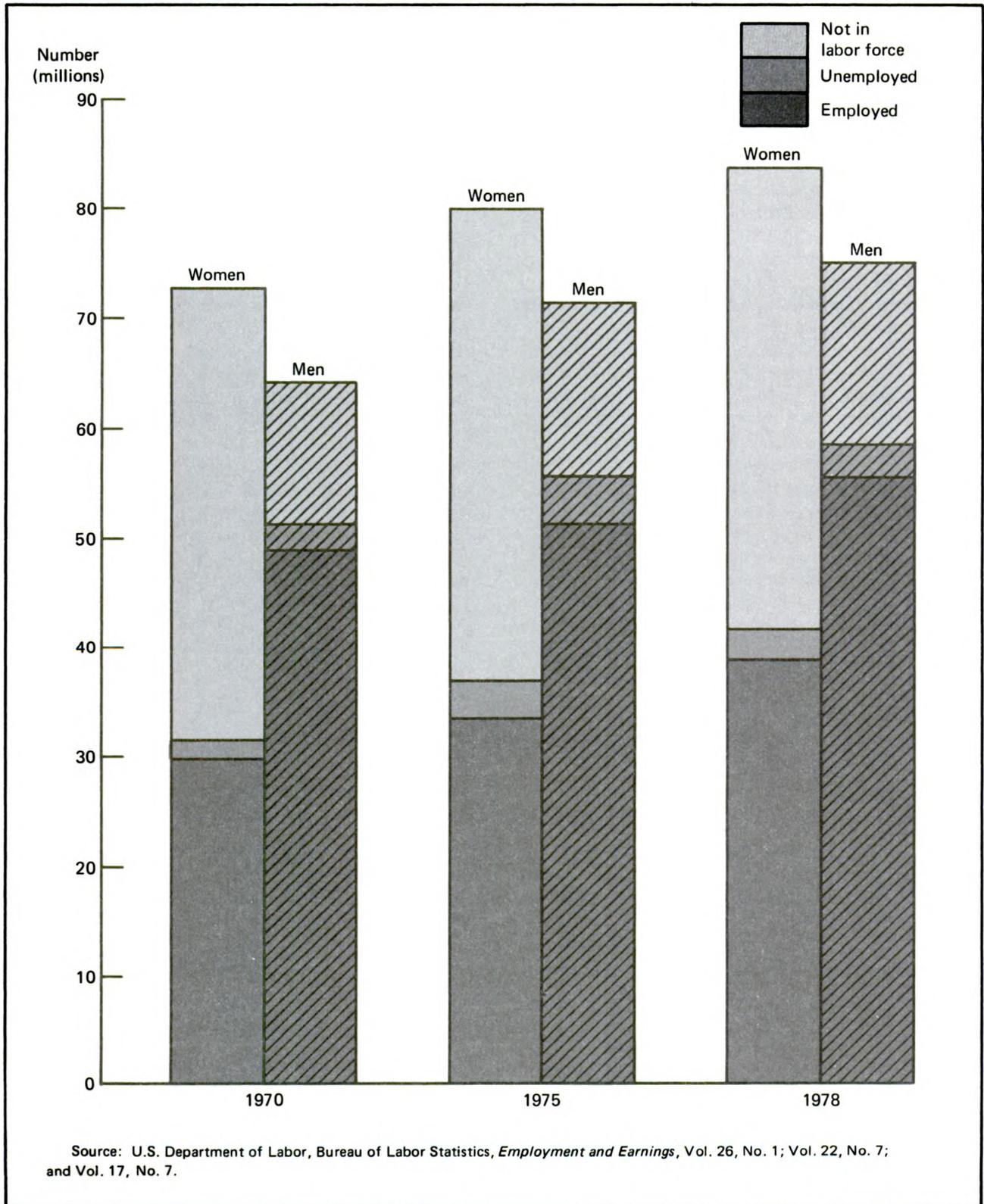


Table 6-1. Labor Force, by Age and Sex: Annual Averages for 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population 16 years and over. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age and sex	Number in labor force			Change, 1970-78		Age and sex	Number in labor force			Change, 1970-78	
	1978	1975	1970	Number	Percent		1978	1975	1970	Number	Percent
Total, 16 years and over:						35 to 44 years:					
Women.....	42,002	37,087	31,560	10,442	33.1	Women.....	7,645	6,495	5,971	1,674	28.0
Men.....	60,535	57,706	54,343	6,192	11.4	Men.....	11,270	10,583	10,818	452	4.2
Ratio: women/men	0.69	0.64	0.58	(X)	(X)	Ratio: women/men	0.68	0.61	0.55	(X)	(X)
16 to 19 years:						45 to 54 years:					
Women.....	4,482	4,059	3,250	1,232	37.9	Women.....	6,782	6,667	6,533	249	3.8
Men.....	5,383	5,127	4,395	988	22.5	Men.....	10,161	10,464	10,487	-326	-3.1
Ratio: women/men	0.83	0.79	0.74	(X)	(X)	Ratio: women/men	0.67	0.64	0.62	(X)	(X)
20 to 24 years:						55 to 64 years:					
Women.....	6,926	6,116	4,893	2,033	41.5	Women.....	4,469	4,244	4,153	316	7.6
Men.....	8,811	8,186	7,378	1,433	19.4	Men.....	7,088	6,984	7,127	-39	-1.0
Ratio: women/men	0.79	0.75	0.66	(X)	(X)	Ratio: women/men	0.63	0.61	0.58	(X)	(X)
25 to 34 years:						65 years and over:					
Women.....	10,580	8,473	5,704	4,876	85.5	Women.....	1,120	1,033	1,056	64	6.1
Men.....	15,900	14,656	11,974	3,926	32.8	Men.....	1,923	1,906	2,164	-241	-11.1
Ratio: women/men	0.67	0.58	0.48	(X)	(X)	Ratio: women/men	0.58	0.54	0.49	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 26, No. 1; Vol. 22, No. 7; and Vol. 17, No. 7.

Table 6-2. Labor Force Participation Rates, by Age and Sex: Annual Averages for 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population 16 years and over. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age and sex	1978		1975		1970		Percentage-point change, 1970-78 ²
	Noninstitutional population	Labor force participation rate ¹	Noninstitutional population	Labor force participation rate ¹	Noninstitutional population	Labor force participation rate ¹	
Total, 16 years and over:							
Women.....	83,890	50.1	79,955	46.4	72,774	43.4	6.7
Men.....	77,169	78.4	73,494	78.5	67,409	80.6	-2.2
Ratio: women/men ³	(X)	0.64	(X)	0.59	(X)	0.54	(0.10)
16 to 19 years:							
Women.....	8,296	54.0	8,236	49.3	7,380	44.0	10.0
Men.....	8,475	63.5	8,412	60.9	7,531	58.4	5.1
Ratio: women/men ³	(X)	0.85	(X)	0.81	(X)	0.75	(0.10)
20 to 24 years:							
Women.....	10,107	68.5	9,519	64.3	8,472	57.8	10.7
Men.....	10,121	87.1	9,535	85.9	8,520	86.6	0.5
Ratio: women/men ³	(X)	0.79	(X)	0.75	(X)	0.67	(0.12)
25 to 34 years:							
Women.....	17,018	62.2	15,505	54.6	12,676	45.0	17.2
Men.....	16,642	95.5	15,338	95.5	12,396	96.6	-1.1
Ratio: women/men ³	(X)	0.65	(X)	0.57	(X)	0.47	(0.18)
35 to 44 years:							
Women.....	12,406	61.6	11,635	55.8	11,681	51.1	10.5
Men.....	11,763	95.8	11,051	95.8	11,157	97.0	-1.2
Ratio: women/men ³	(X)	0.64	(X)	0.58	(X)	0.53	(0.11)
45 to 54 years:							
Women.....	11,883	57.1	12,208	54.6	12,008	54.4	2.7
Men.....	11,126	91.3	11,362	92.1	11,124	94.3	-3.0
Ratio: women/men ³	(X)	0.63	(X)	0.59	(X)	0.58	(0.05)
55 to 64 years:							
Women.....	10,785	41.4	10,347	41.0	9,649	43.0	-1.6
Men.....	9,648	73.5	9,216	75.8	8,591	83.0	-9.5
Ratio: women/men ³	(X)	0.56	(X)	0.54	(X)	0.52	(0.04)
65 years and over:							
Women.....	13,395	8.4	12,506	8.3	10,907	9.7	-1.3
Men.....	9,394	20.5	8,779	21.7	8,089	26.8	-6.3
Ratio: women/men ³	(X)	0.41	(X)	0.38	(X)	0.36	(0.05)

¹Number in labor force as percent of total noninstitutional population in the specific group.

²Differences between labor force participation rates, except figures in parentheses which are differences between women/men ratios.

³Ratios of labor force participation rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 26, No.1; Vol. 22, No. 7; and Vol. 17, No. 7.

Table 6-3. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates, by Years of School Completed and Sex: 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 18 years and over. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Years of school completed and sex	1978		1975 ^r		1970		Percentage-point change, 1970-78 ²
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force participation rate ¹	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force participation rate ¹	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force participation rate ¹	
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE							
Women.....	25,652	32.4	26,339	31.6	27,862	33.0	-0.6
Men.....	22,522	63.4	23,186	65.2	25,134	72.6	-9.2
Ratio: women/men ³	(X)	0.51	(X)	0.48	(X)	0.45	(0.06)
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE							
Women.....	32,617	55.9	31,007	52.5	27,186	50.3	5.6
Men.....	24,109	85.7	22,716	87.6	19,031	90.1	-4.4
Ratio: women/men ³	(X)	0.65	(X)	0.60	(X)	0.56	(0.09)
1 TO 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE							
Women.....	12,144	57.1	10,441	53.5	8,142	48.6	9.1
Men.....	11,917	81.8	10,407	81.3	8,163	80.6	1.2
Ratio: women/men ³	(X)	0.71	(X)	0.66	(X)	0.60	(0.11)
4 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE							
Women.....	8,853	66.1	7,558	64.1	5,405	59.7	6.4
Men.....	12,044	90.1	10,496	90.4	7,683	90.2	-0.1
Ratio: women/men ³	(X)	0.73	(X)	0.71	(X)	0.66	(0.07)

^rRevised.

¹Number in civilian labor force as percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the specific group.

²Differences between civilian labor force participation rates, except figures in parentheses which are differences between women/men ratios.

³Ratios of civilian labor force participation rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 186 and 125; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 6-4. Civilian Labor Force, by Marital Status and Sex: 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over for 1978 and 1975; noninstitutional population 16 years and over excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1970. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Marital status and sex	Number in labor force			Percent change, 1970-78	Marital status and sex	Number in labor force			Percent change, 1970-78
	1978	1975 ^r	1970			1978	1975 ^r	1970	
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER					DIVORCED				
Women.....	40,971	36,496	31,233	31.2	Women.....	3,888	2,881	1,927	101.8
Men.....	57,466	54,812	51,621	11.3	Men.....	2,711	1,953	1,200	125.9
Ratio: women/men.....	0.71	0.67	0.61	(X)	Ratio: women/men.....	1.43	1.48	1.61	(X)
NEVER MARRIED					WIDOWED				
Women.....	10,222	8,433	6,965	46.8	Women.....	2,269	2,385	2,542	-10.7
Men.....	13,978	12,124	9,545	46.4	Men.....	567	608	673	-15.8
Ratio: women/men.....	0.73	0.70	0.73	(X)	Ratio: women/men.....	4.00	3.92	3.78	(X)
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT					MARRIED, SPOUSE ABSENT				
Women.....	22,789	21,143	18,377	24.0	Women.....	1,802	1,653	1,422	26.7
Men.....	38,507	38,686	39,138	-1.6	Men.....	1,703	1,441	1,065	59.9
Ratio: women/men.....	0.59	0.55	0.47	(X)	Ratio: women/men.....	1.06	1.15	1.34	(X)
OTHER MARITAL STATUS¹									
Women.....	7,960	6,919	5,891	35.1					
Men.....	4,980	4,002	2,938	69.5					
Ratio: women/men.....	1.60	1.73	2.01	(X)					

^rRevised.

¹Includes divorced, widowed, and married, spouse absent.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 183 and 130; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

**Table 6-5. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates, by Marital Status and Sex:
1978, 1975, and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population 16 years and over excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1978 and 1975; total population 16 years and over excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1970. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Marital status and sex	1978		1975 ^r		1970		Percentage-point change, 1970-78 ³
	Population	Civilian labor force participation rate ¹	Population	Civilian labor force participation rate ¹	Population ²	Civilian labor force participation rate ¹	
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER							
Women.....	83,374	49.1	79,453	45.9	73,261	42.6	6.5
Men.....	75,688	76.8	70,996	77.2	66,193	78.0	-1.2
Ratio: women/men ⁴	(X)	0.64	(X)	0.59	(X)	0.55	(0.9)
NEVER MARRIED							
Women.....	16,891	60.5	14,854	56.8	13,141	53.0	7.5
Men.....	20,287	69.2	18,139	66.8	15,722	60.7	8.5
Ratio: women/men ⁴	(X)	0.87	(X)	0.85	(X)	0.87	(-)
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT							
Women.....	47,906	47.6	47,623	44.4	45,055	40.8	6.8
Men.....	47,920	81.6	46,727	82.8	45,055	86.9	-5.3
Ratio: women/men ⁴	(X)	0.58	(X)	0.54	(X)	0.47	(0.11)
OTHER MARITAL STATUS⁵							
Women.....	18,577	42.8	16,975	40.8	15,065	39.1	3.7
Men.....	7,481	67.1	6,131	65.3	5,416	54.2	12.9
Ratio: women/men ⁴	(X)	0.64	(X)	0.62	(X)	0.72	(-0.08)
DIVORCED							
Women.....	5,257	74.0	3,996	72.1	2,695	71.5	2.5
Men.....	3,384	80.7	2,525	77.4	1,577	76.1	4.6
Ratio: women/men ⁴	(X)	0.92	(X)	0.93	(X)	0.94	(-0.02)
WIDOWED							
Women.....	10,147	22.4	9,985	23.9	9,640	26.4	-4.0
Men.....	1,861	30.5	1,785	34.0	2,110	31.9	-1.4
Ratio: women/men ⁴	(X)	0.73	(X)	0.70	(X)	0.83	(-0.10)
MARRIED, SPOUSE ABSENT							
Women.....	3,173	56.8	2,994	55.2	2,730	52.1	4.7
Men.....	2,236	77.4	1,821	79.1	1,729	61.6	15.8
Ratio: women/men ⁴	(X)	0.73	(X)	0.70	(X)	0.85	(-0.12)

^rRevised.

¹Number in civilian labor force as percent of population in the specific group.

²Includes the institutional population.

³Differences between labor force participation rates, except figures in parentheses which are differences between women/men ratios.

⁴Ratios of civilian labor force participation rates.

⁵Includes divorced, widowed, and married, spouse absent.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, No. 183 and 130; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 6-6. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates for Ever-Married Women, by Presence and Age of Children: 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over)

Presence and age of children	1978		1975 ^r		1970		Percentage-point change, 1970-78 ²
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force participation rate ¹	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force participation rate ¹	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force participation rate ¹	
Married women, husband present.....	47,906	47.6	47,623	44.4	45,055	40.8	6.8
No children under 18.....	23,066	44.7	22,138	43.9	19,366	42.2	2.5
With children under 18.....	24,841	50.2	25,485	44.8	25,689	39.7	10.5
Children 6 to 17 only.....	13,694	57.2	13,355	52.3	12,792	49.2	8.0
Children under 6.....	11,147	41.6	12,130	36.6	12,897	30.3	11.3
Children 3 to 5, none under 3.	4,346	47.9	5,198	42.0	5,228	37.0	10.9
Children under 3.....	6,800	37.6	6,933	32.5	7,669	25.8	11.8
Other ever-married women ³ ...	18,577	42.8	16,976	40.8	15,065	39.1	3.7
No children under 18.....	13,845	34.4	12,583	33.2	11,900	33.4	1.0
With children under 18.....	4,733	67.7	4,393	62.4	3,165	60.6	7.1
Children 6 to 17 only.....	3,217	71.2	2,670	67.1	1,900	67.3	3.9
Children under 6.....	1,515	59.9	1,723	55.1	1,265	50.7	9.2
Children 3 to 5, none under 3.	811	63.9	930	59.8	590	58.8	5.1
Children under 3.....	706	55.5	794	49.6	675	43.6	11.9

^rRevised.

¹Number in civilian labor force as percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the specific group.

²Differences between civilian labor force participation rates.

³Includes divorced, widowed, and married, husband absent.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 183 and 130; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 6-7. Part-Time Workers, by Age and Sex: Annual Averages for 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over. Part-time workers are persons working 1 to 34 hours during the Current Population Survey reference week. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age and sex	1978	1975	1970	Percent change, 1970-78
Total, 16 years and over:				
Women.....	11,875	10,765	8,758	35.6
Men.....	6,442	6,500	5,380	19.7
Ratio: women/men.....	1.84	1.66	1.63	(X)
16 to 19 years:				
Women.....	2,534	2,299	1,725	46.9
Men.....	2,495	2,349	2,069	20.6
Ratio: women/men.....	1.02	0.98	0.83	(X)
20 years and over:				
Women.....	9,341	8,465	7,034	32.8
Men.....	3,948	4,150	3,311	19.2
Ratio: women/men.....	2.37	2.04	2.12	(X)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 26, No. 1; Vol. 22, No. 7; and Vol. 17, No. 7.

**Table 6-8. Civilian Labor Force, Number Unemployed, and Unemployment Rates, by Age and Sex:
Annual Averages for 1978, 1975, and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over)

Age and sex	1978	1975	1970	Age and sex	1978	1975	1970
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				NUMBER UNEMPLOYED--Con.			
Total, 16 years and over:				20 years and over:			
Women.....	41,878	36,998	31,520	Women.....	2,236	2,649	1,346
Men.....	58,542	55,615	51,195	Men.....	2,252	3,428	1,636
Ratio: women/men.....	0.72	0.67	0.62	Ratio: women/men.....	0.99	0.77	0.82
16 to 19 years:				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			
Women.....	4,462	4,038	3,241	Total, 16 years and over:			
Men.....	5,078	4,760	4,006	Women.....	7.2	9.3	5.9
Ratio: women/men.....	0.88	0.85	0.81	Men.....	5.2	7.9	4.4
20 years and over:				Ratio: women/men ¹	1.38	1.18	1.34
Women.....	37,416	32,959	28,279	16 to 19 years:			
Men.....	53,464	50,855	47,189	Women.....	17.0	19.7	15.6
Ratio: women/men.....	0.70	0.65	0.60	Men.....	15.7	20.1	15.0
NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				Ratio: women/men ¹	1.08	0.98	1.04
Total, 16 years and over:				20 years and over:			
Women.....	2,996	3,445	1,853	Women.....	6.0	8.0	4.8
Men.....	3,051	4,385	2,235	Men.....	4.2	6.7	3.5
Ratio: women/men.....	0.98	0.79	0.83	Ratio: women/men ¹	1.43	1.19	1.37
16 to 19 years:							
Women.....	760	795	506				
Men.....	799	957	599				
Ratio: women/men.....	0.95	0.83	0.84				

¹Ratios of unemployment rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 26, No. 1; Vol. 22, No. 7; and Vol. 17, No. 7.

Table 6-9. Projected Size of Civilian Labor Force, by Age and Sex: 1978 (Actual), 1985, 1990, and 1995

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over)

Age and sex	Number in civilian labor force				Projected change, 1978-95	
	1978 (actual)	1985	1990	1995	Number	Percent
Total, 16 years and over:						
Women.....	41,878	49,946	54,251	56,039	14,161	33.8
Men.....	58,542	63,007	65,115	66,454	7,912	13.5
16 to 19 years:						
Women.....	4,462	4,192	4,139	3,766	-696	-15.6
Men.....	5,078	4,374	4,199	3,848	-1,230	-24.2
20 to 24 years:						
Women.....	6,860	7,742	7,086	6,602	-258	-3.8
Men.....	8,063	8,091	6,957	6,397	-1,666	-20.7
25 to 34 years:						
Women.....	10,546	14,607	16,063	15,057	4,511	42.8
Men.....	15,284	17,925	18,401	16,980	1,696	11.1
35 to 44 years:						
Women.....	7,641	11,079	13,820	15,667	8,026	105.0
Men.....	10,986	14,218	16,593	18,173	7,187	65.4
45 to 54 years:						
Women.....	6,781	6,746	7,830	9,672	2,891	42.6
Men.....	10,122	9,681	10,851	13,196	3,074	30.4
55 to 64 years:						
Women.....	4,468	4,536	4,270	4,277	-191	-4.3
Men.....	7,087	6,953	6,383	6,206	-881	-12.4
65 years and over:						
Women.....	1,120	1,044	1,043	998	-122	-10.9
Men.....	1,923	1,765	1,731	1,654	-269	-14.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 26, No. 1, and unpublished moderate growth projections.

Table 6-10. Persons in the Armed Forces, by Officer-Enlisted Status, for Total Military and Women: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. For meaning of symbols, see text)

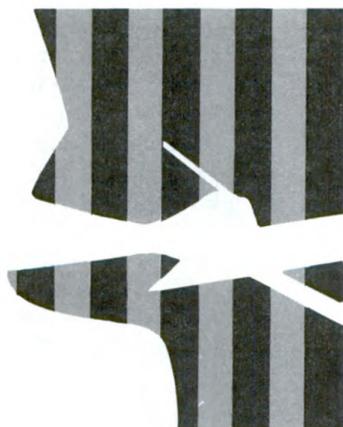
Officer-enlisted status and sex	1977	1975	1970	Percent change, 1970-77
Armed Forces, total.....	2,074	2,128	3,066	-32.4
Women.....	119	97	42	183.3
Percent of Armed Forces.....	5.7	4.6	1.4	(X)
Officers, total.....	276	292	402	-31.3
Women.....	15	14	13	15.4
Percent of officers.....	5.4	4.6	3.3	(X)
Enlisted personnel, total.....	1,798	1,836	2,664	-32.5
Women.....	104	83	28	271.4
Percent of enlisted personnel.....	5.8	4.5	1.1	(X)

Note: Persons in the Armed Forces as of June 30, except 1977, as of September 30. Includes National Guard, Reserve, and retired regular personnel on extended or continuous active duty; excludes Coast Guard. Military cadets, Naval Academy midshipmen, Air Force Academy cadets, and other officer candidates are included under enlisted personnel. See also Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970, series Y 904-916.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary, Selected Manpower Statistics, annual, and unpublished data.

Chapter 7

Work Experience



Workers. As a result of movements into and out of the labor force, the number of women and men who work at least part of any given year is greater than the number who work at any one point in time. About 46 million women (nearly 56 percent of all women 16 years and over) and about 61 million men (about 81 percent of all men 16 years and over) had at least some work experience during 1977, whereas, on the average, about 40 million women and 57 million men were in the labor force at any one time during that year (table 7-1).

Between 1970 and 1977, the number of women with annual work experience increased by 20 percent, and the number of comparable men rose by 11 percent. The large increase in the number of women with work experience is, at least in part, a function of their population growth and of their significantly increased labor force participation rates.

Labor force attachment. In spite of this increase for women, the data on annual work experience reveal that the labor force attachment of women, defined in terms of weeks worked during the year and usual hours worked per week, changed little over the 1970-77 period and continued to be different from that of men (table 7-1 and figure 7-1). The proportion of female workers at full-time jobs¹ for under 40 weeks (about 27 percent) and the proportion who worked at part-time jobs² (about 33 percent) were roughly the same in 1977 as in 1970. Furthermore, the distributions of part-time and full-time female workers by number of weeks worked during the year, have not changed radically since 1970. Thus in 1977, women were more than twice as likely as men to work part time, and while 49 percent of female workers held full-time jobs for 40 or more weeks, nearly 73 percent of male workers were employed full time for 40 or more weeks.

A substantial number of women (about 22 million) and men (about 19 million) worked fewer than 50 weeks in 1977. A distribution of these part-year workers, by major reason for working part year, is presented in table 7-2. The largest proportion of women (44 percent) gave home

¹ Full time is defined as 35 hours or more per week.

² Part time is defined as 1 to 34 hours per week.

and family responsibilities as the major reason for part-year work, whereas unemployment was the major reason reported by the largest proportion of men (39 percent). Even among women, however, unemployment becomes more important and home and family responsibilities less important as the weeks women spend in the work force increase. About 36 percent of women who worked at full-time jobs for 40 to 49 weeks reported unemployment as the major constraint on their work experience.

Age and marital status. Whether persons will gain work experience during a year, and whether that experience will be in full- or part-time jobs, are related to their age and marital status. Sixty percent or more of the women in the five age

groups between 16 and 54 years old worked in 1977, compared with 48 percent of the women 55 to 64 years old and only 12 percent of the women 65 years old and over. Women 20 to 24 years had the largest proportion with work experience (about 77 percent) (table 7-3). Comparisons of work experience by marital status, as shown in table 7-4, reveal that about 70 percent of never-married women had work experience in 1977, compared with 55 percent of married women living with their husbands and about 46 percent of women of other marital statuses combined (married, spouse absent; divorced; and widowed). The latter marital group had the highest proportion of workers with full-time jobs, about 77 percent; never-married women had the highest proportion of workers with part-time jobs, about 39 percent.

FIGURE 7-1.
**Annual Work Experience, by Sex and Extent of Work Experience:
 1970, 1975, and 1977**
 (Persons 16 years and over)

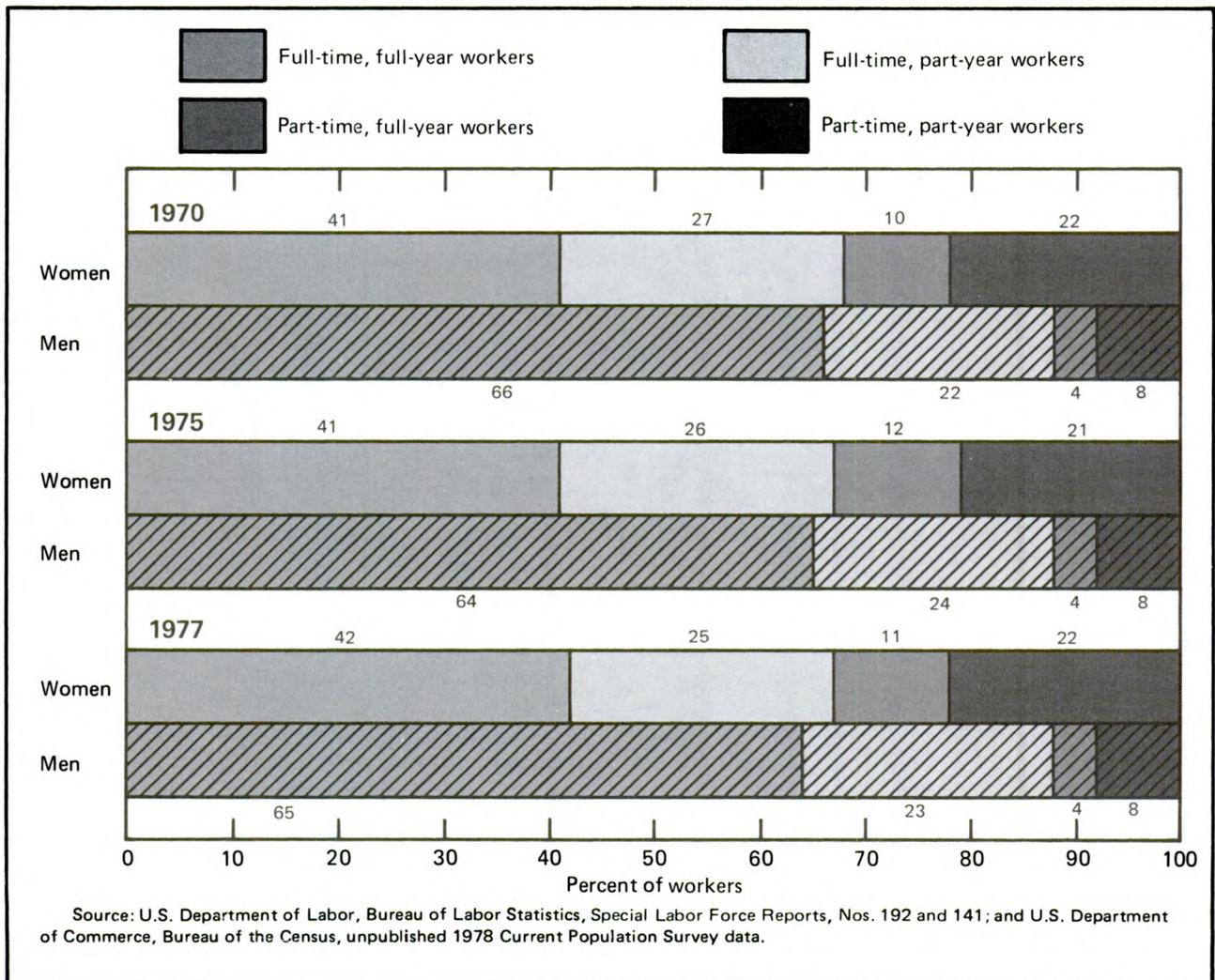


Table 7-1. Annual Work Experience, by Sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over)

Work experience	1977		1975		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER						
Number.....	83,374	74,814	80,834	72,346	73,657	65,296
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked during year.....	55.6	81.2	53.0	80.7	52.5	84.1
Did not work during year.....	44.4	18.8	47.0	19.3	47.5	15.9
TOTAL WORKED DURING YEAR						
Number.....	46,379	60,717	42,881	58,359	38,704	54,919
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked at full-time jobs ¹	67.0	87.5	67.0	87.6	67.8	87.6
40 or more weeks.....	48.9	72.5	47.7	71.3	47.3	74.0
50 to 52 weeks.....	42.1	64.7	41.4	63.9	40.7	66.1
Worked at part-time jobs ²	33.0	12.5	33.0	12.4	32.1	12.4
40 or more weeks.....	15.1	5.6	15.6	5.7	13.5	5.6
50 to 52 weeks.....	11.2	4.1	11.8	4.4	10.0	4.4
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS¹						
Number.....	31,077	53,112	28,746	51,098	26,261	48,082
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 to 52 weeks.....	62.9	74.0	61.7	73.0	60.0	75.5
48 and 49 weeks.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.1
40 to 47 weeks.....	7.0	5.9	6.6	5.8	6.8	5.9
27 to 39 weeks.....	8.6	6.3	8.7	6.8	9.1	5.9
14 to 26 weeks.....	9.6	5.7	10.2	6.3	10.6	4.8
1 to 13 weeks.....	8.9	5.0	9.9	5.4	10.5	4.8
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS²						
Number.....	15,302	7,603	14,135	7,261	12,443	6,837
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 to 52 weeks.....	33.8	32.7	35.7	35.1	31.1	35.6
48 and 49 weeks.....	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3
40 to 47 weeks.....	8.9	8.6	8.4	7.8	7.8	6.5
27 to 39 weeks.....	13.2	12.4	13.8	12.9	12.4	11.4
14 to 26 weeks.....	18.2	19.3	16.8	18.4	19.1	18.0
1 to 13 weeks.....	22.7	23.6	22.2	22.6	26.5	25.2

¹Full-time jobs are defined as 35 hours or more per week in a majority of the weeks worked.²Part-time jobs are defined as 1 to 34 hours per week in a majority of the weeks worked.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 192 and 141; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 7-2. Major Reason for Part-Year Work, by Annual Work Experience and Sex: 1977

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of 1978. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and work experience	Total part-year workers ¹		Major reason for part-year work						
	Number	Percent	Unemployment	Illness or disability ²	Home and family responsibilities	Going to school	Retirement	In Armed Forces	Other reasons ³
WOMEN									
Total, 16 years and over....	21,666	100.0	19.7	6.7	44.2	20.9	1.1	-	7.3
Worked at full-time jobs ⁴	11,537	100.0	26.5	8.5	40.1	15.5	1.2	-	8.2
1 to 13 weeks.....	2,763	100.0	14.7	4.3	48.4	28.5	1.4	-	2.7
14 to 26 weeks.....	2,984	100.0	24.5	5.8	44.0	18.8	1.8	-	5.0
27 to 39 weeks.....	2,663	100.0	29.4	9.1	39.5	12.8	1.4	-	7.8
40 to 49 weeks.....	3,127	100.0	36.2	14.2	29.7	3.2	0.4	-	16.3
Worked at part-time jobs ⁵	10,129	100.0	11.9	4.8	48.9	27.0	1.0	-	6.4
1 to 26 weeks.....	6,251	100.0	8.8	3.7	50.9	33.2	1.1	-	2.1
27 to 49 weeks.....	3,878	100.0	16.9	6.5	45.6	16.9	0.7	-	13.3
MEN									
Total, 16 years and over....	18,924	100.0	38.5	9.5	1.3	28.4	6.2	0.9	15.2
Worked at full-time jobs ⁴	13,805	100.0	45.8	10.5	1.5	20.2	4.4	1.1	16.6
1 to 13 weeks.....	2,680	100.0	21.5	7.1	0.8	52.1	9.0	1.6	7.9
14 to 26 weeks.....	3,034	100.0	43.7	9.5	1.3	26.2	6.2	2.3	10.8
27 to 39 weeks.....	3,354	100.0	56.2	10.0	1.3	12.8	3.8	0.9	15.0
40 to 49 weeks.....	4,737	100.0	53.5	13.4	2.0	3.5	1.1	0.2	26.3
Worked at part-time jobs ⁵	5,119	100.0	18.9	6.8	1.1	50.5	10.9	0.4	11.4
1 to 26 weeks.....	3,259	100.0	14.6	6.0	1.2	59.0	12.0	0.6	6.6
27 to 49 weeks.....	1,860	100.0	26.4	8.3	0.8	35.6	9.0	-	19.9

¹Part-year workers are persons who worked fewer than 50 weeks during the year.

²Excludes paid sick leave from a job (which is counted as time worked) and periods of illness or disability during which the person would not have worked or would not have been in the labor force even if well.

³Includes unpaid vacations, strikes, summer vacations for students, and other reasons.

⁴Full-time jobs are defined as 35 hours or more per week in a majority of the weeks worked.

⁵Part-time jobs are defined as 1 to 34 hours per week in a majority of the weeks worked.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 7-3. Annual Work Experience, by Age and Sex: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over)

Sex and work experience	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
WOMEN								
With work experience in 1977:								
Number.....	46,379	5,015	7,657	11,480	8,124	7,356	5,146	1,600
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked at full-time jobs ¹	67.0	35.6	73.1	75.5	69.4	70.6	69.9	37.5
Worked at part-time jobs ²	33.0	64.4	26.9	24.5	30.6	29.4	30.1	62.4
With work experience in 1970:								
Number.....	38,704	4,353	6,370	7,289	6,772	7,302	5,003	1,615
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked at full-time jobs ¹	67.8	37.1	78.0	71.4	69.4	74.2	72.9	44.3
Worked at part-time jobs ²	32.1	62.9	22.0	28.6	30.6	25.8	27.1	55.7
MEN								
With work experience in 1977:								
Number.....	60,717	5,705	8,499	15,233	10,903	10,250	7,675	2,452
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked at full-time jobs ¹	87.5	44.2	83.8	95.2	97.4	96.9	93.0	52.4
Worked at part-time jobs ²	12.5	55.8	16.2	4.8	2.6	3.1	7.0	47.6
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1977								
Women.....	55.6	60.5	76.7	68.1	66.1	61.7	47.9	12.0
Men.....	81.2	69.9	91.1	95.8	95.9	92.2	78.6	26.7
Ratio: women/men ³	0.68	0.87	0.84	0.71	0.69	0.67	0.61	0.45
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1970								
Women.....	52.5	57.9	73.0	56.5	58.5	60.4	51.2	14.6
Men.....	84.1	73.8	88.9	97.0	97.5	95.6	87.8	35.8
Ratio: women/men ³	0.62	0.82	0.82	0.58	0.60	0.63	0.58	0.41

¹Full-time jobs are defined as 35 hours or more per week in a majority of the weeks worked.²Part-time jobs are defined as 1 to 34 hours per week in a majority of the weeks worked.³Ratios of percentages.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, No. 141; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 7-4. Annual Work Experience, by Marital Status and Sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(Persons as of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over)

Work experience, marital status, and sex	1977	1975	1970	Work experience, marital status, and sex	1977	1975	1970
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH WORK EXPERIENCE				PERCENT OF WORKERS WITH FULL-TIME JOBS³--Continued			
Never married:				Married, spouse present:			
Women.....	69.1	67.6	66.7	Women.....	66.7	67.3	68.4
Men.....	78.4	75.5	76.0	Men.....	94.4	94.6	94.4
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.88	0.90	0.88	Ratio: women/men ¹	0.71	0.71	0.72
Married, spouse present:				Other marital status²:			
Women.....	54.8	51.7	50.6	Women.....	76.8	76.4	75.7
With no children under 18.....	51.1	49.4	49.9	Men.....	90.8	89.1	88.4
With own children 6 to 17 only..	63.6	59.5	57.7	Ratio: women/men ¹	0.85	0.86	0.86
With own children under 6.....	51.6	47.0	44.3				
Men.....	84.2	84.6	88.0	PERCENT OF WORKERS WITH PART-TIME JOBS⁴			
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.65	0.61	0.58	Never married:			
Other marital status²:				Women.....	39.4	40.6	39.6
Women.....	45.5	43.9	45.7	Men.....	31.0	32.5	36.9
Men.....	69.4	66.7	65.0	Ratio: women/men ¹	1.27	1.25	1.07
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.66	0.66	0.70	Married, spouse present:			
PERCENT OF WORKERS WITH FULL-TIME JOBS³				Women.....	33.3	32.7	31.6
Never married:				Men.....	5.6	5.5	5.6
Women.....	60.6	59.3	60.4	Ratio: women/men ¹	5.95	5.95	5.64
Men.....	69.0	67.5	63.1	Other marital status²:			
Ratio: women/men ¹	0.88	0.88	0.96	Women.....	23.2	23.5	24.3
				Men.....	9.2	11.0	11.6
				Ratio: women/men ¹	2.52	2.14	2.09

¹Ratios of percentages.²Includes divorced, widowed, and married, spouse absent.³Full-time jobs are defined as 35 hours or more per week in a majority of the weeks worked.⁴Part-time jobs are defined as 1 to 34 hours per week in a majority of the weeks worked.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 192 and 141; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Chapter 8



Occupation, Industry, and Women-Owned Businesses

Occupation. The 39 million women employed in 1978 tended to be concentrated within four major occupation groups: 35 percent were clerical workers; 21 percent were service workers, including private household workers; 16 percent were professional, technical, and kindred workers; and 11 percent were operatives, except transport (table 8-1). The remaining 18 percent were dispersed among the other seven major occupation groups. Concentration was also evident at the detailed occupational level. Among professional, technical, and kindred occupations, for example, the majority of women were in teaching and health fields (mostly as elementary and secondary school teachers, registered nurses, dieticians, and therapists). The majority of the women in clerical occupations were working as secretaries, stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, and cashiers. In 1978, women outnumbered men in clerical occupations by nearly 4 to 1—a substantial increase from 1972, when female clerical workers outnumbered men by just over 3 to 1. An influx of women into clerical occupations, coupled with a steady of male clerical employment between 1972 and 1978, resulted in this increased concentration of women among clerical workers.

Next to clerical occupations, service occupations (such as food services and health services) provided the major source of employment for women in 1978. The approximately 21 percent of all employed women who worked in service occupations during the year constituted 63 percent of all service workers. The growth of women in service occupations, except private household workers, has roughly matched the 25-percent growth in female employment between 1972 and 1978. There was, however, a 19-percent decrease in the almost exclusively female occupation of private household workers, from 1.4 million in 1972 to 1.1 million in 1978.

Although occupational structures change quite slowly over time, there are a few indications that women are moving into some of the occupations traditionally held by men (table 8-1 and figure 8-1). While the total number of employed

women increased 25 percent since 1972, the growth of women in three of the major occupation groups was significantly greater: managers and administrators (67-percent increase), craftworkers (81-percent increase), and laborers, except farm (84-percent increase). Even with these large growth rates, however, there were only 6 female craftworkers and 12 female laborers for every 100 males employed in each of these groups in 1978. Among managers and administrators, there were 21 women for every 100 men in 1972, compared with 30 women for every 100 men in 1978.

Some of the movement of women into occupations traditionally held by men can be seen only at the detailed occupational level. Female accountants, engineering and science technicians, bank officers and financial managers, and stock handlers, for example, have increased proportionally well beyond the general increase in employed women. The number of female farmers and farm managers, in fact, has increased, while the number of men in these two occupations has decreased.

Although the dependence of occupation on educational attainment is well-established, there were significant differences between the occupational structures in 1978 of men and women 25 to 64 years of age with similar educational attainment (table 8-2). Women and men with 4 or more years of college were likely to be in professional, technical, or managerial occupations in 1978, although women were more concentrated than men in professional and technical occupations (66 percent of the employed women, 53 percent of the men) and less concentrated in managerial occupations (9 percent of the women, 25 percent of the men). Most college-educated women who did not enter professional or managerial occupations were employed in clerical occupations (15 percent). College-educated men who did not work in professional or managerial occupations were most likely to be in sales occupations or in clerical or craft occupations. Women high school graduates and women with 1 to 3 years of college were much more likely than women with more education to be employed in clerical work. About 45 percent of employed women with some college (1 to 3 years) were clerical workers—the same percentage as for women with 4 years of high school. Nevertheless, women with some college education were much more likely to be in professional and managerial positions and less likely to be operatives or service workers than those with no college. Women with less than 4 years of high school were overwhelmingly employed as operatives or service workers.

When both husband and wife are employed, the wife is sometimes employed in the same major occupational group as her husband (table 8-3). For example, wives of professional and technical workers were more likely to be employed in professional and technical occupations in 1978 than in any other major occupation group. The corresponding relationship held for clerical and farm workers. For all other major occupation groups, however, wives were most

likely to be employed in clerical occupations, regardless of the major occupations of their husbands.

Industry. The industrial structure of employed women, like their occupational structure, tends to be more concentrated than that of men (table 8-4). Seventy percent of employed women in 1978 were working in 3 of the 12 major industry groups: professional and related services, wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing. Many of the industry patterns of employed women are related to their occupational patterns. For example, 31 percent of all women employed in 1978 were working in professional and related service industries, outnumbering men in this group by nearly 2 to 1. This is not surprising, considering that women dominated teaching and health-related occupations (except medical practitioners) in 1978. Occupational patterns also underlie the fact that the ratio of women to men in personal service industries was quite high (nearly 3 to 1) in 1978. In contrast, women accounted for only 7 percent of the construction industry, reflecting the relative paucity of women in craft occupations.

Women-owned businesses. In spite of the generally increasing economic activity of women, firms owned by women are still fairly rare. Data for 1972, the most current available, reveal that only about 5 percent of the Nation's firms¹ (about 402,000 out of 8.7 million) were owned by women (table 8-5). Furthermore, about 71 percent of these women-owned businesses were in two major industries: retail trade and selected services. Even in these two industries, women controlled only about 6 percent of all the retail trade firms and about 7 percent of all the selected services firms. In the remaining industries, except for the residual group, "other industries and industries not classified," women owned about 3 percent or fewer of the firms.

Not only were there few women-owned businesses in 1972, but also the existing ones accounted for only about \$8 billion in receipts, or under 1 percent of the total receipts of all firms. There was no industry division in which women-owned firms had more than about 2 percent of the total receipts for that industry.

Almost all of the firms owned by women (about 98 percent) were organized as sole proprietorships; the remainder were mostly partnerships, with about 0.3 percent being corporations. Although partnerships and corporations taken together constituted only a small fraction of all women-owned firms, they accounted for slightly more than 10 percent of the gross receipts (about 7 and 4 percent, respectively) of such firms (figure 8-2).²

¹ Excludes corporations with more than 10 shareholders, except those which are "closely held."

² See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Women-Owned Businesses, 1972*.

FIGURE 8-1.

Percent Change in Employment of Women, by Major Occupation Group: 1972 to 1978

(Women 16 years and over)

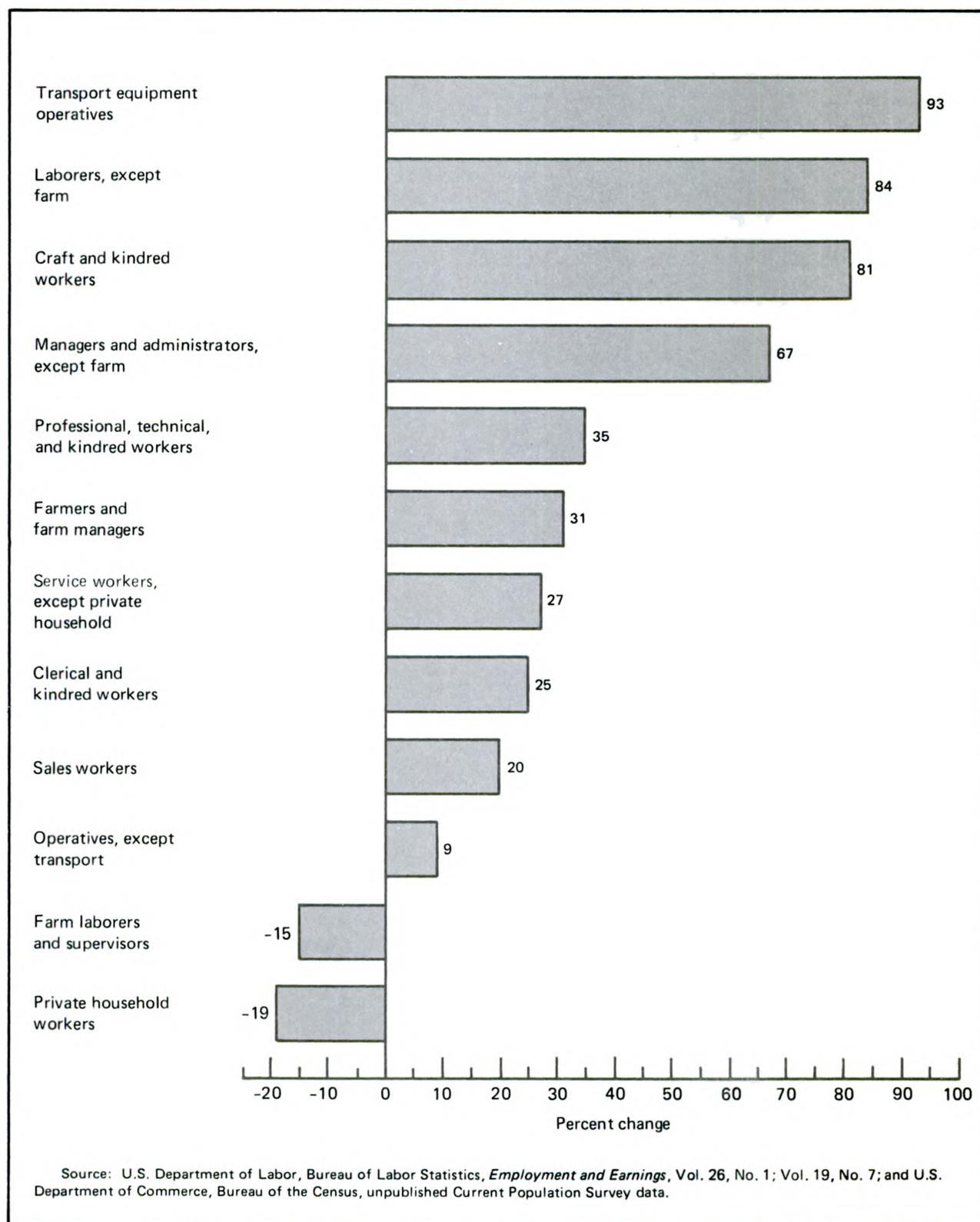


FIGURE 8-2.
Receipts of Firms Owned by Women, by Industry: 1972

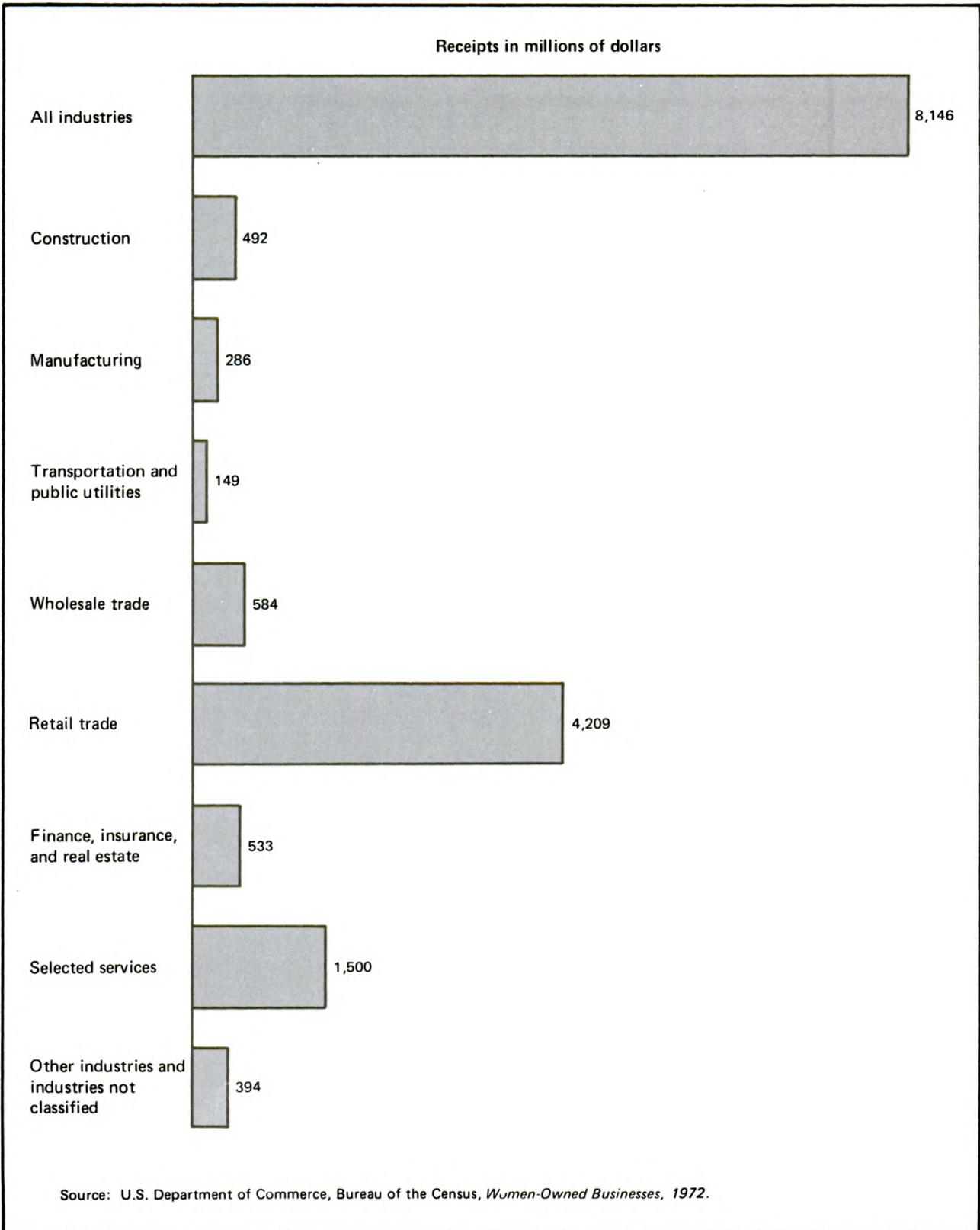


Table 8-1. Occupation of Employed Persons, by Sex: Annual Averages for 1978 and 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Occupation	1978			1972			Percent change, 1972-78 ¹	
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men	Women	Men
Total employed.....	38,882	55,491	0.70	31,072	50,630	0.61	25.1	9.6
WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS								
Total.....	24,572	22,634	1.09	18,915	20,175	0.94	29.9	12.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	6,082	8,163	0.75	4,502	6,957	0.65	35.1	17.3
Accountants.....	293	682	0.43	155	559	0.28	89.0	22.0
Computer specialists.....	99	329	0.30	46	227	0.20	(B)	44.9
Engineers.....	35	1,231	0.03	9	1,093	-	(B)	12.6
Lawyers and judges.....	47	452	0.10	12	307	0.04	(B)	47.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators.....	163	38	4.29	129	29	4.45	26.4	(B)
Life and physical scientists.....	49	224	0.22	23	207	0.11	(B)	8.2
Personnel and labor relations workers.....	177	228	0.78	96	214	0.45	84.4	6.5
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners..	79	677	0.12	58	566	0.10	(B)	19.6
Registered nurses, dietitians, and therapists....	1,255	96	13.07	879	70	12.56	42.8	(B)
Health technologists and technicians.....	353	145	2.43	219	97	2.26	61.2	49.5
Religious workers.....	48	277	0.17	32	260	0.12	(B)	6.5
Social scientists.....	86	169	0.51	30	111	0.27	(B)	52.3
Social and recreation workers.....	308	197	1.56	195	160	1.22	57.9	23.1
Teachers, college and university.....	190	372	0.51	129	332	0.39	47.3	12.0
Teachers, except college and university.....	2,124	868	2.45	1,988	853	2.33	6.8	1.8
Engineering and science technicians.....	132	853	0.15	75	753	0.10	76.0	13.3
Writers, artists, and entertainers.....	424	768	0.55	284	613	0.46	49.3	25.3
All other professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	220	557	0.39	143	506	0.28	53.8	10.1
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	2,361	7,744	0.30	1,410	6,621	0.21	67.4	17.0
Bank officers and financial managers.....	174	399	0.44	81	347	0.23	114.8	15.0
Health administrators.....	85	99	0.86	55	62	0.89	(B)	(B)
Office managers, n.e.c. ²	241	130	1.85	132	183	0.72	82.6	-29.0
Officials and administrators, public administration, n.e.c. ²	104	316	0.33	63	247	0.26	(B)	27.9
Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers.....	199	390	0.51	160	335	0.48	24.4	16.4
Sales managers and department heads, retail trade	128	215	0.60	81	215	0.38	58.0	-
Sales managers, except retail trade.....	23	307	0.07	8	266	0.03	(B)	15.4
All other managers and administrators.....	1,407	5,888	0.24	830	4,966	0.17	69.5	18.6
Sales workers.....	2,666	3,285	0.81	2,226	3,127	0.71	19.8	5.1
Demonstrators, hucksters, and peddlers.....	255	45	5.67	228	68	3.35	11.8	(B)
Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters.....	111	437	0.25	51	389	0.13	(B)	12.3
Real estate agents and brokers.....	250	304	0.82	128	221	0.58	95.3	37.6
Sales clerks, retail trade.....	1,671	667	2.51	1,617	731	2.21	3.3	-8.8
All other sales workers.....	379	1,832	0.21	202	1,718	0.12	87.6	6.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	13,463	3,442	3.91	10,777	3,470	3.11	24.9	-0.8
Bank tellers.....	411	38	10.82	252	37	6.81	63.1	(B)
Bookkeepers.....	1,659	171	9.70	1,393	191	7.29	19.1	-10.5
Cashiers.....	1,222	180	6.79	864	133	6.50	41.4	35.3
Estimators and investigators, n.e.c. ²	241	209	1.15	151	197	0.77	59.6	6.1
Mail carriers, post office.....	30	226	0.13	18	252	0.07	(B)	-10.3
Office machine operators.....	614	213	2.88	481	193	2.49	27.7	10.4
Receptionists.....	570	18	31.67	423	13	32.54	34.8	(B)
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists.....	4,654	74	62.89	4,016	79	50.84	15.9	-6.3
Shipping and receiving clerks.....	105	355	0.30	67	384	0.17	(B)	-7.6
Stock clerks and storekeepers.....	158	349	0.45	117	394	0.30	35.0	-11.4
Teachers aides, except school monitors.....	315	27	11.67	184	22	8.36	71.2	(B)
Telephone operators.....	293	19	15.42	379	13	29.15	-22.7	(B)
All other clerical and kindred workers.....	3,191	1,563	2.04	2,432	1,562	1.56	31.2	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S-1. Occupation of Employed Persons, by Sex: Annual Averages for 1978 and 1972—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Occupation	1978			1972			Percent change, 1972-1978 ¹	
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men	Women	Men
BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS								
Total.....	5,767	25,765	0.22	4,767	23,800	0.20	21.0	8.3
Craft and kindred workers.....	697	11,689	0.06	386	10,424	0.04	80.6	12.1
Construction craft workers.....	50	3,712	0.01	19	3,274	0.01	(B)	13.4
Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c. ²	166	1,505	0.11	98	1,314	0.07	69.4	14.5
Machinists and job setters.....	18	573	0.03	3	467	0.01	(B)	22.7
Metal craft workers, except mechanics, machinists, and job setters.....	17	605	0.03	12	613	0.02	(B)	-1.3
Mechanics and repairers.....	49	3,285	0.01	22	2,746	0.80	(B)	19.6
Printing craft workers.....	91	325	0.28	59	337	0.18	(B)	-3.6
Decorators and window dressers.....	88	37	2.38	53	35	1.51	(B)	(B)
All other craft and kindred workers.....	218	1,647	0.13	120	1,638	0.07	81.7	0.5
Operatives, except transport.....	4,321	6,554	0.66	3,980	6,351	0.63	8.6	3.2
Assemblers.....	607	557	1.09	476	542	0.88	27.5	2.8
Checkers, examiners, and inspectors, manufacturing.....	359	377	0.95	332	353	0.94	8.1	6.8
Garage workers and gas station attendants.....	20	395	0.05	23	479	0.05	(B)	-17.5
Packers and wrappers, except meat and produce....	422	253	1.67	395	253	1.56	6.8	-
Precision machine operatives.....	43	342	0.13	39	350	0.11	(B)	-2.3
Sewers and stitchers.....	772	43	17.95	897	39	23.00	-13.9	(B)
Textile operatives.....	224	150	1.49	234	190	1.23	-4.3	-21.1
Welders and flame cutters.....	41	637	0.06	20	534	0.04	(B)	19.3
All other operatives, except transport.....	1,833	3,800	0.48	1,564	3,611	0.43	17.2	5.2
Transport equipment operatives.....	258	3,284	0.08	134	3,075	0.04	92.5	6.8
Busdrivers.....	152	186	0.82	86	166	0.52	76.7	12.0
Delivery and route workers.....	38	541	0.07	22	870	0.03	(B)	-37.8
Fork lift and tow motor operatives.....	10	353	0.03	3	300	0.01	(B)	17.7
Truckdrivers.....	37	1,886	0.02	8	1,433	0.01	(B)	31.6
All other transport equipment operatives.....	21	938	0.02	15	306	0.05	(B)	206.5
Laborers, except farm.....	491	4,238	0.12	267	3,950	0.07	83.9	7.3
Construction laborers.....	26	927	0.03	5	937	0.01	(B)	-1.1
Freight and material handlers.....	68	729	0.09	45	715	0.06	(B)	2.0
Gardeners and groundskeepers, except farm.....	36	578	0.06	12	532	0.02	(B)	8.6
Stockhandlers.....	215	700	0.31	122	601	0.20	76.2	16.5
All other laborers, except farm.....	146	1,304	0.11	83	1,165	0.07	75.9	11.9
FARM WORKERS								
Total.....	508	2,289	0.22	543	2,526	0.21	-6.4	-9.4
Farmers and farm managers.....	131	1,349	0.10	100	1,588	0.06	31.0	-15.1
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	377	940	0.40	443	938	0.47	-14.9	0.2
SERVICE WORKERS								
Total.....	8,035	4,804	1.67	6,838	4,128	1.66	17.5	16.4
Service workers, except private household.....	6,900	4,777	1.44	5,435	4,094	1.33	27.0	16.7
Cleaning service workers.....	858	1,572	0.55	680	1,393	0.49	26.2	12.9
Food service workers.....	2,949	1,334	2.21	2,277	986	2.31	29.5	35.3
Health service workers.....	1,659	187	8.87	1,310	196	6.68	26.6	-4.6
Personal service workers.....	1,318	441	2.99	1,102	440	2.50	19.6	0.2
Protective service workers.....	115	1,242	0.09	65	1,079	0.06	(B)	15.1
Private household workers.....	1,135	27	42.04	1,403	34	41.26	-19.1	(B)

¹Percent change between absolute numbers.²Not elsewhere classified.Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 26, No. 1; and Vol. 19, No. 7; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 8-2. Years of School Completed by Employed Persons 25 to 64 Years Old, by Major Occupation Group and Sex: 1978

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

Major occupation group	Elementary: 0 to 8 years		High school: 1 to 3 years		High school: 4 years		College: 1 to 3 years		College: 4 or more years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total employed.....	2,319	4,937	3,629	5,117	12,553	14,675	4,512	7,035	4,838	9,699
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	15.3	10.3	31.4	18.4	66.3	33.1	83.0	57.5	94.6	90.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.9	6.6	5.8	21.3	16.4	66.0	52.6
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	3.1	5.5	5.2	9.9	7.4	14.9	9.3	22.6	9.1	25.3
Sales workers.....	3.3	1.4	6.0	2.6	7.0	5.1	7.4	10.1	4.4	8.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	7.7	2.3	18.5	3.9	45.3	7.4	44.8	8.5	15.0	4.5
Blue-collar workers.....	42.0	69.9	34.2	68.6	14.3	55.3	5.1	32.7	1.8	6.1
Craft and kindred workers.....	2.7	26.7	3.4	30.2	2.0	29.8	1.5	20.0	0.6	3.9
Operatives, including transport.....	37.0	30.9	28.7	29.3	11.3	20.3	3.3	9.2	1.0	1.6
Laborers, except farm.....	2.3	12.4	2.1	9.2	0.9	5.2	0.3	3.5	0.2	0.6
Farm workers.....	2.1	8.8	1.1	3.7	1.1	3.7	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.1
Service workers.....	40.5	11.0	33.4	9.4	18.2	7.9	11.1	8.1	3.2	1.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 8-3. Major Occupation Group of Employed Married Women With Husband Present, by Employment Status and Major Occupation Group of Husband: 1978

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population 16 years and over excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Employment status and major occupation group of husband	Total employed wives	Percent	Major occupation group of wife					
			White-collar workers					
			Total	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	
Total husbands.....	21,616	100.0	65.8	17.0	6.9	7.0	34.9	
Employed husbands.....	18,914	100.0	67.5	17.7	7.0	7.0	35.8	
White-collar workers.....	8,875	100.0	82.6	27.0	9.2	8.3	38.1	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	3,177	100.0	86.7	40.5	7.6	6.7	32.0	
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	3,296	100.0	81.6	20.3	12.2	8.5	40.6	
Sales workers.....	1,225	100.0	83.8	19.4	10.0	13.0	41.4	
Clerical and kindred workers.....	1,177	100.0	73.2	17.5	4.4	7.0	44.4	
Blue-collar workers.....	8,274	100.0	54.8	8.8	4.8	6.0	35.3	
Craft and kindred workers.....	4,196	100.0	60.7	10.0	5.5	6.6	38.6	
Operatives, including transport.....	3,149	100.0	49.2	7.5	4.4	5.2	32.1	
Laborers, except farm.....	929	100.0	47.4	7.6	3.3	5.6	30.8	
Farm workers.....	569	100.0	42.7	13.5	3.2	3.7	22.3	
Service workers.....	1,198	100.0	54.3	12.3	6.6	6.7	28.7	
			Major occupation group of wife--Continued					
			Blue-collar workers					
Employment status and major occupation group of husband	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, including transport	Laborers, except farm	Farm workers	Service workers		
Total husbands.....	15.2	1.8	12.6	0.9	1.3	17.6		
Employed husbands.....	14.6	1.7	12.0	0.9	1.4	16.4		
White-collar workers.....	6.4	1.3	4.7	0.5	0.5	10.4		
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	3.6	0.7	2.6	0.3	0.8	8.9		
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	7.4	1.8	4.9	0.8	0.4	10.6		
Sales workers.....	6.0	1.3	4.5	0.2	0.1	10.0		
Clerical and kindred workers.....	12.0	1.9	9.9	0.3	0.3	14.4		
Blue-collar workers.....	23.8	2.3	20.0	1.5	0.6	20.7		
Craft and kindred workers.....	20.8	2.6	16.9	1.2	0.6	17.9		
Operatives, including transport.....	28.4	2.1	24.7	1.6	0.6	21.8		
Laborers, except farm.....	22.5	1.7	18.3	2.5	0.8	29.4		
Farm workers.....	9.0	0.9	7.9	0.2	30.4	17.9		
Service workers.....	14.2	1.2	12.6	0.4	0.4	31.1		

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 8-4. Industry of Employed Persons, by Sex: Annual Averages for 1978 and 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Industry	1978			1972			Percent change, 1972-78 ¹	
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men	Women	Men
Total employed.....	38,882	55,491	0.70	31,072	50,630	0.61	25.1	9.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	686	2,815	0.24	644	2,941	0.22	6.5	-4.3
Mining.....	97	731	0.13	41	556	0.07	(B)	31.5
Construction.....	413	5,630	0.07	291	4,955	0.06	41.9	13.6
Manufacturing.....	6,554	14,943	0.44	5,570	14,296	0.39	17.7	4.5
Durable goods.....	3,101	9,720	0.32	2,340	9,228	0.25	32.5	5.3
Transportation equipment.....	337	1,893	0.18	237	1,788	0.13	42.2	5.9
Other durable goods.....	2,762	7,826	0.35	2,103	7,440	0.28	31.3	5.2
Nondurable goods.....	3,453	5,223	0.66	3,230	5,068	0.64	6.9	3.1
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities.....	1,441	4,722	0.31	1,126	4,336	0.26	28.0	8.9
Transportation.....	662	2,886	0.23	447	2,673	0.17	48.1	8.0
Communications, and utilities and sanitary services.....	778	1,835	0.42	679	1,663	0.41	14.6	10.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	8,764	10,489	0.84	6,911	9,558	0.72	26.8	9.7
Wholesale trade.....	899	2,717	0.33	667	2,393	0.28	34.8	13.5
Retail trade.....	7,865	7,772	1.01	6,245	7,165	0.87	25.9	8.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	3,004	2,403	1.25	2,155	2,172	0.99	39.4	10.6
Banking and other finance.....	1,407	745	1.89	1,008	758	1.33	39.6	-1.7
Insurance and real estate.....	1,596	1,657	0.96	1,147	1,414	0.81	39.1	17.2
Business and repair services.....	1,071	2,420	0.44	708	1,803	0.39	51.3	34.2
Business services.....	906	1,222	0.74	594	862	0.69	52.5	41.8
Repair services.....	165	1,198	0.14	115	941	0.12	43.5	27.3
Personal services.....	2,845	981	2.90	3,010	1,049	2.87	-5.5	-6.5
Entertainment and recreation services.....	380	638	0.60	259	465	0.56	46.7	37.2
Professional and related services.....	11,938	6,389	1.87	9,050	5,404	1.67	31.9	18.2
Health services.....	5,046	1,666	3.03	3,685	1,359	2.71	36.9	22.6
Education services.....	4,960	2,664	1.86	4,152	2,478	1.68	19.5	7.5
Other professional services.....	1,931	2,058	0.94	1,213	1,567	0.77	59.2	31.3
Public administration.....	1,689	3,331	0.51	1,306	3,093	0.42	29.3	7.7

¹Percent change between absolute numbers.Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, Vol. 26, No. 1; Vol. 19, No. 7; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished Current Population Survey data.**Table 8-5. Number and Receipts of Women-Owned Firms Compared With All U.S. Firms, by Industry: 1972**

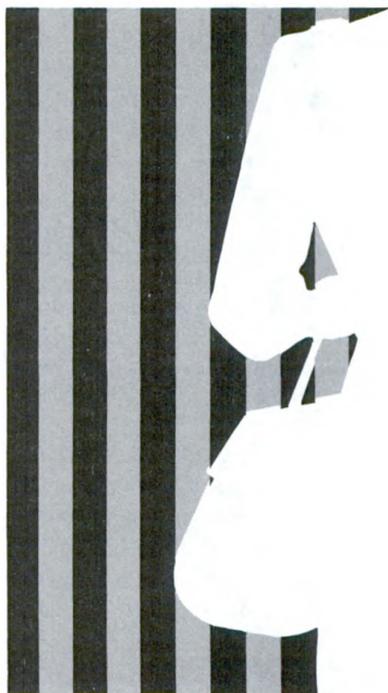
(Excludes corporations with more than 10 shareholders, except those that are "closely held." For meaning of symbols, see text)

Industry ¹	All U.S. firms ² (thousands)	Women-owned firms		All receipts ² (billions)	Receipts of women-owned firms	
		Total (thousands)	Percent of all firms		Total (billions)	Percent of all receipts
Total, all industries.....	8,730	402	4.6	\$2,381.2	\$8.1	0.3
Construction.....	1,020	15	1.5	146.2	0.5	0.3
Manufacturing.....	437	8	1.8	875.3	0.3	-
Transportation and public utilities.....	³ 432	7	1.6	³ 159.5	0.1	0.1
Wholesale trade.....	560	5	0.9	349.4	0.6	0.2
Retail trade.....	2,381	133	5.6	474.9	4.2	0.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	⁴ 1,318	37	2.8	⁴ 252.8	0.5	0.2
Selected services.....	⁴ 2,212	151	6.8	⁴ 95.5	1.5	1.6
Other industries and industries not classified.....	⁴ 370	45	12.2	⁴ 27.6	0.4	1.4

¹Based on 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Not strictly comparable with industry classifications shown in table 8-4. For more information, see source cited below.²Based on data from U.S. Internal Revenue Service, *Preliminary Report, Statistics of Income, Business Income Tax Returns, 1972*.³Excludes railroads.⁴Adjusted to exclude selected SIC industries. For more information, see "Introduction" in source cited below.Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Women-Owned Businesses, 1972*.

Chapter 9

Income and Poverty Status



Income and earnings of persons. Although women have made gains toward equality with men in several areas, differences between the incomes of women and men remain substantial. Part of the income differential is attributable to differences in such factors as annual work experience, educational attainment, occupational distribution, industry of employment, and extent of lifetime work experience. However, discrimination in hiring, promotions, hours of work, and pay cannot be ruled out as contributing to the differential.

It is desirable, in principle, to control for differences in important social and economic characteristics, such as those mentioned above, before comparing the earnings levels of women and men. Most of the tables in this chapter show earnings data for women and men who were year-round, full-time workers, which thereby standardizes annual work experience for the year in which earnings were received. It is important to recognize, however, that there may be other factors which have not been controlled that could be related to differences in earnings levels.

In 1977, the median earnings for women who were year-round, full-time workers (\$8,620) was only about 59 percent of the median for men with a comparable amount of work experience (\$14,630) (table 9-1). The number of female earners working year round full time increased relative to men from a ratio of 43 per 100 men in 1970 to 49 per 100 men in 1977. Nevertheless, during the 1970-77 period, the earnings ratio of women to men for year-round, full-time workers did not vary significantly.

The difference between the income levels of men and women is smaller among young adults than among older persons. The 1977 median income of women 20 to 24 years old working year round full time, for example, was about three-fourths of the median of comparable men (table 9-2). Year-round, full-time female workers 25 to 34 years old, however, had a 1977 median income of about 68 percent of that of comparable men, and the median income of such women 35 years old and over was about 55 percent of the median of their male counterparts.

Women working year round full time were less likely to be college graduates than were comparable men (18 percent versus 25 percent, respectively) (table 9-3 and figure 9-1).

Female college graduates had a 1977 median income (\$12,660) that was nearly two-thirds of that of their male counterparts (\$20,630). In fact, such women had incomes that were, on average, lower than the incomes of men with only a high school education (\$15,430 in 1977). However, earnings levels are dependent not only on work experience and education but also on a combination of these and other factors.

Currently, as in the past, women tend to be concentrated in different occupational categories from men (table 9-4). For example, women working year round full time are much more concentrated than comparable men in lower paying occupational groups, such as clerical and service workers. As shown in chapter 8 (table 8-2), a high proportion of female workers with 1 to 3 years of college education were in these occupational groups, although the percentage was smaller for college graduates.

This fact helps to explain the disparity between the median incomes of women and men with similar amounts of education. Although the ratios of women to men employed in clerical and service occupations increased between 1970 and 1977, the ratios also increased for professional workers and for managers, which are higher paying occupation groups. The median earnings for female professional workers were \$12,000 in 1977, or about two-thirds that of male professional workers (\$18,220). Although the highest percentage of female college graduates were in this occupational group, they tended to be more concentrated than men in the traditionally lower paying professions, such as teaching and health-related fields (e.g., nurses). The broad occupational categories shown in table 9-4 obscure some of the other differences in earnings levels for the specific occupations within these groups.

The above comparisons have been restricted to persons who worked at full-time jobs for the entire year (50 to 52 weeks). However, approximately one-third of the women and about one-seventh of the men with earnings in 1977 worked at part-time jobs (table 9-5). The median earnings for women working at part-time jobs were approximately equal to those of their male counterparts. Women who worked 50 to 52 weeks part time actually had higher median earnings than did men with the same amount of work experience (female-to-male earnings ratio of 1.12). In contrast, the female-to-male earnings ratio of full-time workers ranged from .59 for those working 50 to 52 weeks to .70 for those working fewer than 26 weeks. Thus, the returns for working full time do not seem to be as great for women as for men.

As with men, many women receive income from more than one source, but the mean amounts of each type of income vary greatly (table 9-6). For example, for wage and salary income (the type of income received by the greatest number of persons), women received an average of about \$5,550 in 1977, while men received an average of approximately \$12,000.

The only types of income for which the means for women and men approached equality were property income (e.g., interest, dividends, and rent) and Supplemental Security income. Although property income was second largest in terms of the numbers of persons receiving it, both property income and Supplemental Security income had mean amounts that were quite low. The reason for the near equality of mean income from Supplemental Security income for women and men is quite evident: Supplemental Security income, a governmental transfer payment designed to provide the recipient with minimal subsistence, is administered without regard to sex.

For the elderly (persons 65 years and over), the female-to-male income ratios by type of income followed basically the same pattern as for all age groups combined. As expected, the proportion of both women and men receiving wages or salaries within this age group was significantly smaller than that among younger persons, whereas the proportion receiving the various types of retirement income was larger.

A critical factor in assessing differences between the earnings of women and men is the extent of lifetime work experience. Recent data on this topic are not available, but data from a longitudinal study of women 30 to 44 years old in 1967¹ provide some insight into the effects of differences in lifetime work experience. For example, year-round, full-time female workers who had worked at least 6 months of every year since leaving school had a median wage or salary income in 1967 of about three-fourths that of men. The median wage or salary income for comparable women who had worked in only one-half of the years since leaving school was only about one-half that of men.

Although discontinuities in work experience explain some of the differences in the wages earned by women and men, research has shown that even after adjusting for such differences, much remains to be explained. For example, a study based on this same 1967 longitudinal survey indicated that even after adjusting for differences in occupational status, education, and lifetime work experience, the wages and salaries of women were estimated to be only about three-fifths as high as those of men.² Also, results from a study based on Census Bureau and Social Security Administration records corroborate the finding that women do not receive the same returns from continuous work experience as do men.³ Obviously, there are variables that

¹ 1967 National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, under contract with the Employment and Training Administration (then Manpower Administration), U.S. Department of Labor.

² Larry E. Suter and Herman P. Miller, "Income Differences Between Men and Career Women," *The American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 78, No. 4, January 1973.

³ Joyce A. Stevens and Roger A. Herriot, "Current Earnings Differentials of Men and Women: Some Explanatory Regression Analyses," paper presented at the August 1975 meetings of the American Statistical Association.

were not covered in these studies that may account for the residual differences between the income levels of women and men.

Family income. Between 1970 and 1977, the contribution of the wife's earnings to total family income of married-couple families remained fairly stable at approximately one-fourth (table 9-7). The wife's contribution was slightly higher for those families in which the husband was under 25 years of age than it was for families with older husbands.

The contribution of the wife to total family income is related to the amount of time she works during the year. The relationship during the 1970-77 period was as follows: the median contribution of wives who worked year round full time was approximately 39 percent; for wives working 27 to 49 weeks full time, the contribution was about 30 percent; and for those working either 1 to 26 weeks full time or 1 to 52 weeks part time, it was about 12 percent. Furthermore, as shown in table 9-8, the median income in 1977 of married-couple families with the wife in the paid labor force was about 35 percent higher than the median income of those families in which the wife was not in the paid labor force.

The median income of families with a female householder, no husband present, was much lower than that of married-couple families or families with a male householder, no wife present (table 9-8). This disparity arises partly because married-couple families often have more than one earner contributing to family income, and also because, in general, men have higher incomes than women. In 1970, the median income ratio of families with a female householder (no husband present) to families with a male householder (no wife present) was 57 percent; the 1977 ratio showed no significant change from its 1970 level.

Poverty status. Of the 24.7 million persons below the poverty level in 1977, approximately 14.4 million were females (table 9-9). From 1970 to 1977, the poverty rate for women declined slightly (from 14 to 13 percent); men also experienced a slight decrease (from 11 to 10 percent). During this same period, the ratio of females to males among the poor remained fairly constant.

The poverty rate for the elderly (65 years and over) showed the largest change among both women and men

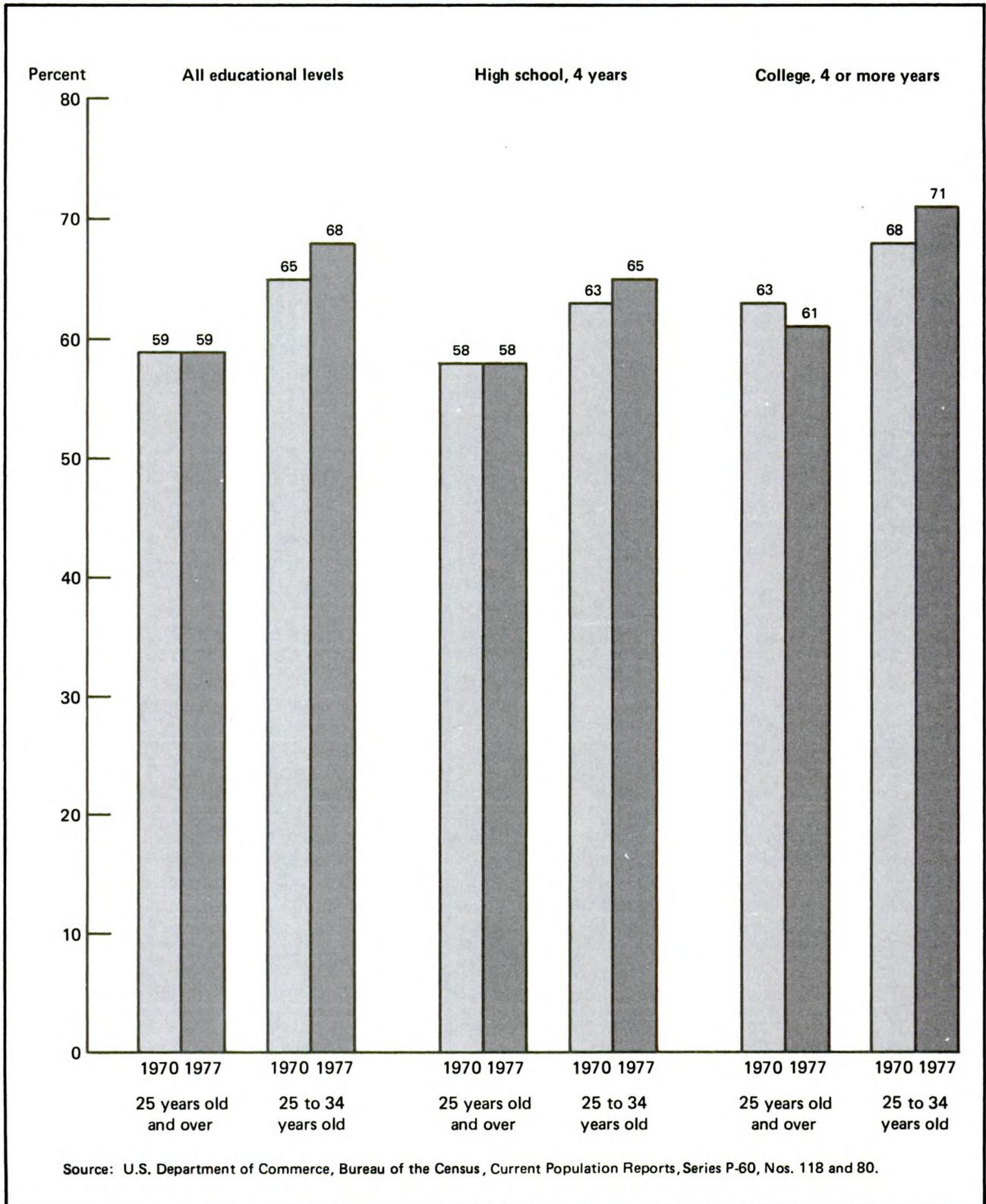
between 1970 and 1977. More specifically, there was a significant decrease in the poverty rate for elderly women from 28 percent in 1970 to 17 percent in 1977—a decrease of approximately two-fifths. The comparable decline for men was from 19 percent to 10 percent. This decrease in poverty is attributable to enactment of substantial increases in Social Security benefits since 1970.

In 1977, families with a female householder, no husband present, had about the same poverty rate as in 1970; however, there was a 35-percent increase in the number of such poor families during this period because of a substantial increase in the number of families with a female householder in the general population (table 9-10). Meanwhile, other families (that is, married-couple families and families with a male householder, no wife present) experienced a decline both in the number of poor and in the poverty rate. In 1970, there were about 59 families with a female householder, no husband present, who were below the poverty level for every 100 other poor families. The comparable ratios were 80 in 1975 and 97 in 1977.

Most of the increase between 1970 and 1977 in the number of poor families with female householders occurred among families with children. There were 93 poor female-householder families with children under 18 years for every 100 other poor families with children under 18 years in 1970; this ratio reached 140 per 100 by 1977. In contrast, there was only a slight increase in the ratio of poor female-householder families without children to other families without children (from 18 to 22 per 100).

As might be expected from these figures, the majority of children in families below the poverty level in 1977 were in families with a female householder, no husband present, while in 1970, the majority were in other poor families (table 9-11). In 1977, there were 129 children in poor female-householder families for every 100 in other poor families, in contrast with a ratio of 85 to 100 in 1970. In general, persons in families below the poverty level in 1977 were more likely to be in families with a female householder, no husband present, than they were in 1970. Among poor unrelated individuals, however, the ratio of females to males declined during this period, from 254 per 100 in 1970 to 190 per 100 in 1977.

FIGURE 9-1.
**Female/Male Median Income Ratio for Year-Round, Full-Time Workers 25 Years Old
 and Over and 25 to 34 Years Old, by Years of School Completed: 1970 and 1977**



**Table 9-1. Number and Median Earnings of Year-Round, Full-Time Civilian Workers With Earnings, by Sex:
1967 to 1977**

(In 1977 dollars. Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population 14 years and over)

Year	Number with earnings			Median earnings		
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/ men	Women	Men	Ratio: women/ men
1977.....	19,238	39,263	0.49	\$8,618	\$14,626	0.59
1976.....	18,073	38,184	0.47	8,622	14,323	0.60
1975.....	17,452	37,267	0.47	8,449	14,175	0.60
1974 ^r	16,945	37,916	0.45	8,565	14,578	0.59
1974.....	17,977	38,898	0.46	8,322	14,543	0.57
1973.....	17,195	39,581	0.43	8,639	15,254	0.57
1972.....	16,675	38,184	0.44	8,551	14,778	0.58
1971.....	16,022	36,819	0.44	8,369	14,064	0.60
1970.....	15,476	36,132	0.43	8,307	13,993	0.59
1969.....	15,374	37,008	0.42	8,227	13,976	0.59
1968.....	15,013	37,068	0.41	7,763	13,349	0.58
1967.....	14,791	36,631	0.40	7,503	13,021	0.58

^rRevised.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 118, 114, 104, 103, 101, 93, 90, 85, 80, 75, 66, and 60.

Table 9-2. Median Income of Year-Round, Full-Time Civilian Workers With Income, by Age and Sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(In 1977 dollars. Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population 14 years and over)

Sex and age	1977		1975		1970	
	Number with income	Median income	Number with income	Median income	Number with income	Median income
WOMEN						
Total with income.....	19,278	\$ 8,814	17,479	\$ 8,691	15,518	\$ 8,490
14 to 19 years.....	419	5,632	431	5,143	335	5,904
20 to 24 years.....	2,760	7,497	2,496	7,429	2,224	7,691
25 to 34 years.....	5,365	9,543	4,579	9,459	2,899	9,244
35 to 44 years.....	3,904	9,282	3,336	9,102	3,081	8,632
45 to 54 years.....	3,836	9,142	3,711	8,985	3,865	8,721
55 to 64 years.....	2,684	8,846	2,585	8,765	2,690	8,533
65 years and over.....	309	7,838	341	8,189	423	7,622
MEN						
Total with income.....	39,287	\$15,070	37,278	\$14,563	36,146	\$14,333
14 to 19 years.....	584	6,042	572	6,369	419	6,164
20 to 24 years.....	3,622	9,800	3,303	9,594	2,700	10,386
25 to 34 years.....	11,267	14,129	10,256	14,170	8,763	14,242
35 to 44 years.....	8,899	16,863	8,382	16,497	8,649	16,009
45 to 54 years.....	8,425	17,029	8,331	16,609	8,756	15,499
55 to 64 years.....	5,733	15,669	5,518	14,981	5,757	14,156
65 years and over.....	758	13,815	918	12,843	1,102	10,540
RATIO: WOMEN/MEN						
Total with income.....	0.49	0.58	0.47	0.60	0.43	0.59
14 to 19 years.....	0.72	0.93	0.75	0.81	0.80	0.96
20 to 24 years.....	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.82	0.74
25 to 34 years.....	0.48	0.68	0.47	0.67	0.33	0.65
35 to 44 years.....	0.44	0.55	0.40	0.55	0.36	0.54
45 to 54 years.....	0.46	0.54	0.45	0.54	0.44	0.56
55 to 64 years.....	0.47	0.56	0.47	0.59	0.47	0.60
65 years and over.....	0.41	0.57	0.37	0.64	0.38	0.72

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 118, 105, and 80.

Table 9-3. Number and Median Income of Year-Round, Full-Time Civilian Workers 25 Years Old and Over and 25 to 34 Years Old With Income, by Years of School Completed and Sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(In 1977 dollars. Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age, sex, and years of school completed	1977		1975		1970	
	Number with income	Median income	Number with income	Median income	Number with income	Median income
25 YEARS OLD AND OVER						
Women						
Total.....	16,099	\$9,257	14,552	\$9,139	12,959	\$8,764
Elementary: 0 to 7 years.....	577	6,074	519	5,752	733	5,927
8 years.....	671	6,564	644	6,408	959	6,525
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	1,918	7,387	1,807	7,155	1,979	7,265
4 years.....	7,342	8,894	6,599	8,756	5,790	8,708
College: 1 to 3 years.....	2,661	10,157	2,235	10,275	1,589	10,306
4 or more years.....	2,930	12,656	2,748	12,645	1,908	13,607
Men						
Total.....	35,081	\$15,726	33,404	\$15,309	33,028	\$14,859
Elementary: 0 to 7 years.....	1,971	9,419	1,979	9,736	2,777	9,431
8 years.....	1,915	12,083	2,092	11,817	3,220	11,759
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	4,108	13,120	4,132	12,849	5,114	13,287
4 years.....	12,462	15,434	12,070	14,956	11,736	14,930
College: 1 to 3 years.....	5,996	16,235	5,297	16,872	4,277	17,452
4 or more years.....	8,629	20,625	7,834	20,310	5,903	21,647
Ratio: Women/Men						
Total.....	0.46	0.59	0.44	0.60	0.39	0.59
Elementary: 0 to 7 years.....	0.29	0.64	0.26	0.59	0.26	0.63
8 years.....	0.35	0.54	0.31	0.54	0.30	0.55
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	0.47	0.56	0.44	0.56	0.39	0.55
4 years.....	0.59	0.58	0.55	0.59	0.49	0.58
College: 1 to 3 years.....	0.44	0.63	0.42	0.61	0.37	0.59
4 or more years.....	0.34	0.61	0.35	0.62	0.32	0.63
25 TO 34 YEARS OLD						
Women						
Total.....	5,365	\$9,543	4,579	\$9,459	2,899	\$9,244
Elementary: 0 to 7 years.....	64	(B)	48	(B)	55	(B)
8 years.....	75	5,805	47	(B)	69	(B)
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	378	7,399	336	6,918	327	6,890
4 years.....	2,250	8,767	1,987	8,653	1,375	8,714
College: 1 to 3 years.....	1,173	9,904	865	9,727	438	9,763
4 or more years.....	1,426	11,318	1,297	11,642	635	12,666
Men						
Total.....	11,267	\$14,129	10,256	\$14,170	8,763	\$14,242
Elementary: 0 to 7 years.....	255	8,501	229	8,403	311	8,562
8 years.....	202	10,155	186	9,780	346	10,309
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	912	11,018	842	11,464	1,097	11,915
4 years.....	3,951	13,484	3,807	13,620	3,751	13,760
College: 1 to 3 years.....	2,589	14,399	2,132	14,810	1,441	15,481
4 or more years.....	3,358	16,041	3,060	16,381	1,817	18,551
Ratio: Women/Men						
Total.....	0.48	0.68	0.45	0.67	0.33	0.65
Elementary: 0 to 7 years.....	0.25	(X)	0.21	(X)	0.18	(X)
8 years.....	0.37	0.57	0.25	(X)	0.20	(X)
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	0.41	0.67	0.40	0.60	0.30	0.58
4 years.....	0.57	0.65	0.52	0.64	0.37	0.63
College: 1 to 3 years.....	0.45	0.69	0.41	0.66	0.30	0.63
4 or more years.....	0.42	0.71	0.42	0.71	0.35	0.68

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 118, 105, and 80.

Table 9-4. Number and Median Earnings of Year-Round, Full-Time Civilian Workers With Earnings, by Occupation of Longest Job and Sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(In 1977 dollars. Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population 14 years and over. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and occupation of longest job	1977		1975		1970	
	Number with earnings	Median earnings	Number with earnings	Median earnings	Number with earnings	Median earnings
WOMEN						
Total.....	19,238	\$8,618	17,452	\$8,449	15,476	\$8,307
Professional, technical, and kindred workers...	3,627	11,995	3,316	11,829	2,834	12,251
Salaried.....	3,561	12,026	3,267	11,848	2,789	12,260
Self-employed.....	67	(B)	49	(B)	45	(B)
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	1,660	9,799	1,397	10,274	1,066	9,940
Salaried.....	1,441	10,272	1,227	10,612	849	10,745
Self-employed.....	218	4,258	170	6,854	217	5,635
Sales workers.....	782	6,825	751	6,148	650	6,514
Clerical and kindred workers.....	7,561	8,601	7,065	8,514	6,013	8,644
Craft and kindred workers.....	365	8,902	258	8,183	219	7,733
Operatives, including transport.....	2,441	7,350	1,979	7,038	2,184	6,968
Laborers, except farm.....	170	7,441	158	7,811	117	6,828
Service workers, except private household.....	2,363	6,330	2,261	6,096	1,997	6,047
Private household workers.....	172	2,714	193	2,717	314	3,106
Farmers and farm managers.....	46	(B)	36	(B)	49	(B)
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	52	(B)	38	(B)	32	(B)
MEN						
Total.....	39,263	\$14,626	37,267	\$14,175	36,132	\$13,993
Professional, technical, and kindred workers...	6,626	18,224	6,415	17,785	5,725	19,125
Salaried.....	6,023	17,810	5,857	17,467	5,162	18,629
Self-employed.....	603	26,946	558	27,816	563	31,261
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	6,950	18,086	6,477	17,775	6,335	18,205
Salaried.....	5,828	19,023	5,379	18,437	4,895	19,659
Self-employed.....	1,122	12,428	1,097	12,601	1,439	12,121
Sales workers.....	2,321	16,067	2,297	15,583	2,071	15,239
Clerical and kindred workers.....	2,428	13,966	2,453	13,619	2,453	13,502
Craft and kindred workers.....	8,335	14,517	7,780	14,173	7,254	14,440
Operatives, including transport.....	6,411	12,612	5,827	12,392	6,180	11,929
Laborers, except farm.....	1,972	10,824	1,812	10,198	1,852	10,085
Service workers, except private household.....	2,737	10,338	2,636	10,683	2,546	10,868
Private household workers.....	3	(B)	-	(B)	12	(B)
Farmers and farm managers.....	1,063	5,601	1,128	7,465	1,326	6,057
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	419	7,278	442	5,958	378	5,236
RATIO: WOMEN/MEN						
Total.....	0.49	0.59	0.47	0.60	0.43	0.59
Professional, technical, and kindred workers...	0.55	0.66	0.52	0.67	0.50	0.64
Salaried.....	0.59	0.68	0.56	0.68	0.54	0.66
Self-employed.....	0.11	(X)	0.09	(X)	0.08	(X)
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	0.24	0.54	0.22	0.58	0.17	0.55
Salaried.....	0.25	0.54	0.23	0.58	0.17	0.55
Self-employed.....	0.19	0.34	0.15	0.54	0.15	0.46
Sales workers.....	0.34	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.31	0.43
Clerical and kindred workers.....	3.11	0.62	2.88	0.63	2.45	0.64
Craft and kindred workers.....	0.04	0.61	0.03	0.58	0.03	0.54
Operatives, including transport.....	0.38	0.58	0.34	0.57	0.35	0.58
Laborers, except farm.....	0.09	0.69	0.09	0.77	0.06	0.68
Service workers, except private household.....	0.86	0.61	0.86	0.57	0.78	0.56
Private household workers.....	(B)	(X)	(B)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Farmers and farm managers.....	0.04	(X)	0.03	(X)	0.04	(X)
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	0.12	(X)	0.09	(X)	0.08	(X)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 118, 105, and 80.

Table 9-5. Number and Median Earnings of Civilian Workers With Earnings, by Work Experience and Sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(In 1977 dollars. Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population 14 years and over)

Sex and work experience	1977		1975		1970	
	Number with earnings	Median earnings	Number with earnings	Median earnings	Number with earnings	Median earnings
WOMEN						
Worked.....	46,194	\$ 4,674	42,926	\$ 4,451	38,273	\$ 4,260
Worked at full-time jobs.....	30,734	6,828	28,458	6,590	25,926	6,399
50 to 52 weeks.....	19,238	8,618	17,452	8,449	15,476	8,307
48 and 49 weeks.....	931	6,481	842	6,338	2,525	5,977
40 to 47 weeks.....	2,159	6,046	1,876	5,871		
27 to 39 weeks.....	2,656	4,290	2,471	4,247		
14 to 26 weeks.....	2,949	2,412	2,925	2,432	2,761	2,595
13 weeks or less.....	2,800	823	2,890	831	2,767	768
Worked at part-time jobs.....	15,461	1,437	14,468	1,434	12,347	1,144
50 to 52 weeks.....	4,881	3,149	4,914	3,151	3,463	2,714
40 to 49 weeks.....	1,856	2,628	1,645	2,550	1,365	2,325
27 to 39 weeks.....	2,032	1,925	1,977	1,753	1,563	1,785
14 to 26 weeks.....	2,940	946	2,520	914	2,464	939
13 weeks or less.....	3,752	557	3,411	606	3,491	464
MEN						
Worked.....	61,704	\$11,037	59,268	\$10,892	55,821	\$11,162
Worked at full-time jobs.....	53,219	12,465	51,169	12,176	48,045	12,357
50 to 52 weeks.....	39,263	14,626	37,267	14,175	36,132	13,993
48 and 49 weeks.....	1,589	10,931	1,365	10,668	4,308	10,476
40 to 47 weeks.....	3,144	9,602	2,964	9,744		
27 to 39 weeks.....	3,356	6,662	3,470	7,027		
14 to 26 weeks.....	3,045	3,439	3,234	3,630	2,352	4,084
13 weeks or less.....	2,822	1,176	2,870	1,126	2,411	1,195
Worked at part-time jobs.....	8,485	1,404	8,099	1,356	7,776	1,345
50 to 52 weeks.....	2,655	2,813	2,714	2,760	2,604	2,567
40 to 49 weeks.....	951	2,962	823	2,725	714	2,392
27 to 39 weeks.....	969	2,158	982	1,890	852	2,018
14 to 26 weeks.....	1,642	1,042	1,504	1,004	1,414	1,239
13 weeks or less.....	2,268	571	2,076	628	2,193	506
RATIO: WOMEN/MEN						
Worked.....	0.75	0.42	0.72	0.41	0.69	0.38
Worked at full-time jobs.....	0.58	0.55	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.52
50 to 52 weeks.....	0.49	0.59	0.47	0.60	0.43	0.59
48 and 49 weeks.....	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.59	0.59	0.57
40 to 47 weeks.....	0.69	0.63	0.63	0.60		
27 to 39 weeks.....	0.79	0.64	0.71	0.60		
14 to 26 weeks.....	0.97	0.70	0.90	0.67	1.17	0.64
13 weeks or less.....	0.99	0.70	1.01	0.74	1.15	0.64
Worked at part-time jobs.....	1.82	1.02	1.79	1.06	1.59	0.85
50 to 52 weeks.....	1.84	1.12	1.81	1.14	1.33	1.06
40 to 49 weeks.....	1.95	0.89	2.00	0.94	1.91	0.97
27 to 39 weeks.....	2.10	0.89	2.01	0.93	1.83	0.88
14 to 26 weeks.....	1.79	0.91	1.68	0.91	1.74	0.76
13 weeks or less.....	1.65	0.98	1.64	0.96	1.59	0.92

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 118, 105, and 80.

Table 9-6. Number and Mean Income of Persons 14 Years Old and Over and 65 Years Old and Over, by Type of Income and Sex: 1977

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of 1978. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age and type of income	Number with income			Mean income		
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men
14 YEARS AND OVER						
Total.....	65,407	74,015	0.88	\$5,291	\$12,063	0.44
Wage or salary income.....	44,462	57,449	0.77	5,553	11,995	0.46
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	2,526	6,941	0.36	3,020	10,185	0.30
Farm self-employment income.....	400	2,642	0.15	1,925	3,559	0.54
Property income.....	17,294	33,402	0.52	1,282	1,215	1.06
Social Security or Railroad						
Retirement income.....	15,830	11,886	1.33	2,286	3,089	0.74
Supplemental Security income.....	2,171	1,197	1.81	1,282	1,303	0.98
Public assistance or welfare income.....	3,434	798	4.30	2,300	1,573	1.46
Veterans', unemployment, and workmen's compensation income.....	3,546	8,238	0.43	1,227	1,659	0.74
Retirement income.....	3,185	5,641	0.56	2,964	4,662	0.64
Other income.....	3,753	1,705	2.20	2,117	2,100	1.01
65 YEARS AND OVER						
Total.....	12,322	9,145	1.35	\$4,234	\$ 8,035	0.53
Wage or salary income.....	1,379	1,763	0.78	3,330	7,395	0.45
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	209	544	0.38	2,511	6,924	0.36
Farm self-employment income.....	150	459	0.33	2,615	3,384	0.77
Property income.....	5,213	5,429	0.96	2,125	2,531	0.84
Social Security or Railroad						
Retirement income.....	11,347	8,297	1.37	2,366	3,209	0.74
Supplemental Security income.....	1,299	593	2.19	1,098	998	1.10
Public assistance or welfare income.....	199	59	(B)	1,055	(B)	(X)
Veterans', unemployment, and workmen's compensation income.....	569	699	0.81	1,301	1,988	0.65
Retirement income.....	2,135	3,158	0.68	2,795	3,879	0.72
Other income.....	230	137	1.68	1,690	3,317	0.51

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 9-7. Contribution of Wife's Earnings to Total Family Income for Married-Couple Families, by Selected Characteristics: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(Persons as of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population. Data include only those families in which the wife had paid work experience. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Median percent of family income accounted for by wife's earnings		
	1977	1975	1970
Total wives with work experience...	26.1	26.3	26.7
AGE OF HUSBAND			
Under 25 years.....	28.9	30.7	30.2
25 years and over.....	25.8	25.9	26.3
WORK EXPERIENCE OF WIFE			
Worked 50 to 52 weeks full time.....	38.2	38.8	38.6
Worked 27 to 49 weeks full time.....	29.8	30.7	29.7
Worked 1 to 26 weeks full time or 1 to 52 weeks part time.....	11.1	11.8	11.9
FAMILY INCOME			
Under \$3,000.....	31.9	26.0	(NA)
\$3,000 to 4,999.....	28.1	23.4	24.8
\$5,000 to 6,999.....	22.5	25.2	22.8
\$7,000 to 9,999.....	26.5	26.9	23.9
\$10,000 to 14,999.....	25.5	25.5	27.6
\$15,000 and over.....	26.2	26.6	27.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 206 and 144; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 9-8. Median Income of Families, by Type of Family: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(In 1977 dollars. Numbers in thousands. Families as of the following year. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Type of family	1977		1975		1970	
	Number	Median income	Number	Median income	Number	Median income
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME						
Female householder, no husband present...	8,236	\$7,765	7,482	\$7,706	5,950	\$7,948
Male householder, no wife present.....	1,594	14,518	1,444	14,631	1,258	14,064
Married-couple family.....	47,385	17,616	47,318	16,739	44,739	16,411
Wife in paid labor force.....	21,936	20,268	20,833	19,408	17,568	19,158
Wife not in paid labor force.....	25,449	15,063	26,486	14,358	27,172	14,520
RATIO OF MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME						
Female householder, no husband present/ male householder, no wife present.....	5.17	0.53	5.18	0.53	4.73	0.57
Wife in paid labor force/ wife not in paid labor force.....	0.86	1.35	0.79	1.35	0.65	1.32

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 118, 105, and 80.

Table 9-9. Persons Below the Poverty Level, by Age and Sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and age	Number below poverty level			Poverty rate			Change, 1970-77	
	1977	1975	1970	1977	1975	1970	Number	Rate
WOMEN								
All ages.....	14,381	14,970	¹ 14,632	13.0	13.8	14.0	-251	-1.0
Under 14 years.....	3,864	4,243	4,132	16.9	17.9	15.5	-268	1.4
14 to 21 years.....	2,414	2,534	¹ 1,959	14.7	15.4	13.1	455	1.6
22 to 34 years.....	2,533	2,384	1,904	11.2	11.1	10.5	629	0.7
35 to 44 years.....	1,161	1,248	1,090	9.5	10.7	9.4	71	0.1
45 to 54 years.....	1,005	1,029	1,043	8.4	8.5	8.6	-38	-0.2
55 to 59 years.....	605	581	628	10.4	10.5	12.0	-23	-1.6
60 to 64 years.....	582	648	719	11.8	13.2	15.9	-137	-4.1
65 years and over.....	2,216	2,303	3,157	16.7	18.1	28.5	-941	-11.8
MEN								
All ages.....	10,340	10,908	¹ 10,879	10.0	10.7	11.1	-539	-1.1
Under 14 years.....	3,992	4,335	4,398	16.8	17.6	15.9	-406	0.9
14 to 21 years.....	1,932	2,055	¹ 1,749	11.8	12.6	12.2	183	-0.4
22 to 34 years.....	1,392	1,333	1,110	6.4	6.5	6.4	282	-
35 to 44 years.....	694	712	698	6.0	6.4	6.3	-4	-0.3
45 to 54 years.....	666	679	611	6.0	6.0	5.5	55	0.5
55 to 59 years.....	338	373	332	6.5	7.4	7.0	6	-0.5
60 to 64 years.....	364	408	428	8.0	9.5	10.9	-64	-2.9
65 years and over.....	961	1,013	1,552	10.5	11.4	19.0	-591	-8.5
RATIO: WOMEN/MEN								
All ages.....	1.39	1.37	1.34	1.30	1.29	1.26	(X)	(X)
Under 14 years.....	0.97	0.98	0.94	1.01	1.02	0.97	(X)	(X)
14 to 21 years.....	1.25	1.23	1.12	1.25	1.22	1.07	(X)	(X)
22 to 34 years.....	1.82	1.79	1.72	1.75	1.71	1.64	(X)	(X)
35 to 44 years.....	1.67	1.75	1.56	1.58	1.67	1.49	(X)	(X)
45 to 54 years.....	1.51	1.52	1.71	1.40	1.42	1.56	(X)	(X)
55 to 59 years.....	1.79	1.56	1.89	1.60	1.42	1.71	(X)	(X)
60 to 64 years.....	1.60	1.59	1.68	1.48	1.39	1.46	(X)	(X)
65 years and over.....	2.31	2.27	2.03	1.59	1.59	1.50	(X)	(X)

¹Excludes householders and spouses 14 and 15 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 119, 106, and 81.

Table 9-10. Poverty Status of Families, by Sex of Householder and Presence of Family Members Under 18 Years Old: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of the following year. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex of householder, poverty status, and presence of family members under 18	1977	1975	1970	Percent change, 1970-77
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				
Total families.....	8,236	7,482	5,950	38.4
Below poverty level.....	2,610	2,430	1,934	35.0
Poverty rate.....	31.7	32.5	32.5	-2.5
With related children under 18 years.....	5,709	5,119	3,810	49.8
Below poverty level.....	2,384	2,252	1,665	43.2
Poverty rate.....	41.8	44.0	43.7	-4.3
With no related children under 18 years.....	2,527	2,363	2,140	18.1
Below poverty level.....	225	178	268	-16.0
Poverty rate.....	8.9	7.5	12.5	-28.8
OTHER FAMILIES¹				
Total families.....	48,979	48,763	45,998	6.5
Below poverty level.....	2,701	3,020	3,280	-17.7
Poverty rate.....	5.5	6.2	7.1	-22.5
With related children under 18 years.....	25,928	26,258	26,193	-1.0
Below poverty level.....	1,697	1,921	1,797	-5.6
Poverty rate.....	6.5	7.3	6.9	-5.8
With no related children under 18.....	23,051	22,504	19,806	16.4
Below poverty level.....	1,004	1,100	1,484	-32.3
Poverty rate.....	4.4	4.9	7.5	-41.3
RATIO: FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER/OTHER FAMILIES				
Total families.....	0.17	0.15	0.13	(X)
Below poverty level.....	0.97	0.80	0.59	(X)
Poverty rate ²	5.76	5.24	4.58	(X)
With related children under 18 years.....	0.22	0.19	0.15	(X)
Below poverty level.....	1.40	1.17	0.93	(X)
Poverty rate ²	6.43	6.03	0.63	(X)
With no related children under 18 years.....	0.11	0.11	0.11	(X)
Below poverty level.....	0.22	0.16	0.18	(X)
Poverty rate ²	2.02	1.53	1.67	(X)

¹Married-couple families and families with male householder, no wife present.

²Ratios of poverty rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 119, 106, and 81.

Table 9-11. Family Status of Persons Below the Poverty Level, by Sex of Householder: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Family status	Number below poverty level			Poverty rate			Percent change, 1970-77	
	1977	1975	1970	1977	1975	1970	Number	Rate
FAMILIES								
Persons in families with female householder.....	9,205	8,846	7,503	36.2	37.5	38.1	22.7	-5.0
Householder.....	2,610	2,430	1,951	31.7	32.5	32.5	33.8	-2.5
65 years and over.....	159	143	202	13.7	12.7	19.9	-21.3	-31.2
Related children under 18 years...	5,658	5,597	4,689	50.3	52.7	53.0	20.7	-5.1
Other family members.....	938	819	862	15.8	15.0	17.9	8.8	-11.7
Persons in other families ¹	10,300	11,943	12,828	6.2	7.1	7.7	-19.7	-19.5
Householder.....	2,701	3,020	3,309	5.5	6.2	7.2	-18.4	-23.6
65 years and over.....	551	585	964	7.8	8.3	15.6	-42.8	-50.0
Related children under 18 years...	4,371	5,284	5,546	8.5	9.8	9.2	-21.2	-7.6
Other family members.....	3,228	3,638	3,973	5.0	5.7	6.5	-18.8	-23.1
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS								
Female.....	3,419	3,422	3,652	26.1	28.9	38.4	-6.4	-32.0
65 years and over.....	1,615	1,716	2,186	28.4	31.9	49.7	-26.1	-42.9
Male.....	1,796	1,667	1,438	18.0	19.9	24.0	24.9	-25.0
65 years and over.....	386	410	549	23.5	27.7	38.9	-29.7	-39.6
RATIO: FEMALE/MALE								
Persons in families ²	0.89	0.74	0.58	5.84	5.28	4.95	(X)	(X)
Householder ²	0.97	0.80	0.59	5.76	5.24	4.51	(X)	(X)
65 years and over ²	0.29	0.24	0.21	1.76	1.53	1.28	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years ² ..	1.29	1.06	0.85	5.92	5.38	5.76	(X)	(X)
Other family members ²	0.29	0.23	0.22	3.16	2.63	2.75	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals ³	1.90	2.05	2.54	1.45	1.45	1.60	(X)	(X)
65 years and over ³	4.18	4.19	3.98	1.21	1.15	1.28	(X)	(X)

¹Married-couple families and families with male householder, no wife present.

²Ratio of persons in families with female householder to persons in other families.

³Ratio of female unrelated individuals to male unrelated individuals.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 119, 106, and 81.

Chapter 10

Voting and Public Officeholding



Voting. Although women are somewhat less likely than men to be registered to vote in Congressional and Presidential elections, the differences in reported registration between the two sexes are minimal. In fact, for the most recent Congressional election (1978), about 63 percent of both women and men reported that they were registered (table 10-1). Age-related registration patterns are also generally the same for both women and men; specifically, the youngest age groups have the lowest registration rates, and the rates increase with advancing age until they drop off at ages 65 years and over for women and 75 years and over for men. In the 1978 Congressional election, the largest differentials between women and men occurred among persons 65 years and over: 73 percent of the women between 65 and 74 years were registered, compared with 79 percent of the men of this age group, and 64 percent of women 75 years and over reported that they were registered, compared with 74 percent of men of that age.

Voting patterns are similar to registration patterns, although the levels of voter participation are considerably lower than those of voter registration (table 10-2). For example, about 46 percent of women and men reported that they voted in 1978 when 63 percent were registered. During recent elections, men overall have been slightly more likely than women to vote, but because women outnumbered men of voting age, more votes were cast by women than by men (figure 10-1). Like registration, voter participation tends to be positively correlated with increasing age—older persons, in general, being more likely to vote than younger ones. Only 20 to 27 percent of women 18 to 24 years reported voting in the 1978 Congressional election, in contrast with about 50 to 60 percent of the women in the age groups between 35 and 64 years of age. Again, the largest sex differentials in voting were found among persons in the oldest age groups.

Presidential elections encourage more people to register and vote than do Congressional elections. In the 1976 Presidential election, as a case in point, 66 percent of the female electorate registered and 59 percent voted; in the

1978 Congressional election, 63 percent of the women reported being registered and only 45 percent reported voting.

Registration and voting rates have fallen off in recent elections among women and men alike. The proportion of women who reported voting in the 1978 Congressional election was about 7 percentage points lower than the proportion who voted in the 1970 Congressional election. There was also a decline of about 7 percentage points between the proportion of women who voted in the 1976 Presidential election and the proportion who voted in the 1968 election. The proportion of men who voted fell about 10 percentage points between these same Congressional and Presidential elections.

Public officeholding. The number of women seeking public office and the number elected have increased in recent years. Although the number of women running for the U.S. Congress from the major political parties was the same in 1978 as in 1974 (47), female candidates for State government offices grew from 1,177 in 1974 to 1,395 in 1978 (table 10-3). The number of women in elected public offices increased over the 1974-78 period at the State level, while remaining nearly the same at the Federal level. The 767 female State legislators in 1978 represented an increase of 171 women (29 percent) since 1974; there were 2 female governors in 1978, only 1 in 1974. The number of women in the U.S. Congress declined by 1, from 18 in 1974 to 17 in 1978.

FIGURE 10-1.
Number and Percent of Persons Who Reported Voting in Presidential Elections, by Sex: 1964 to 1976
 (Persons of voting age)

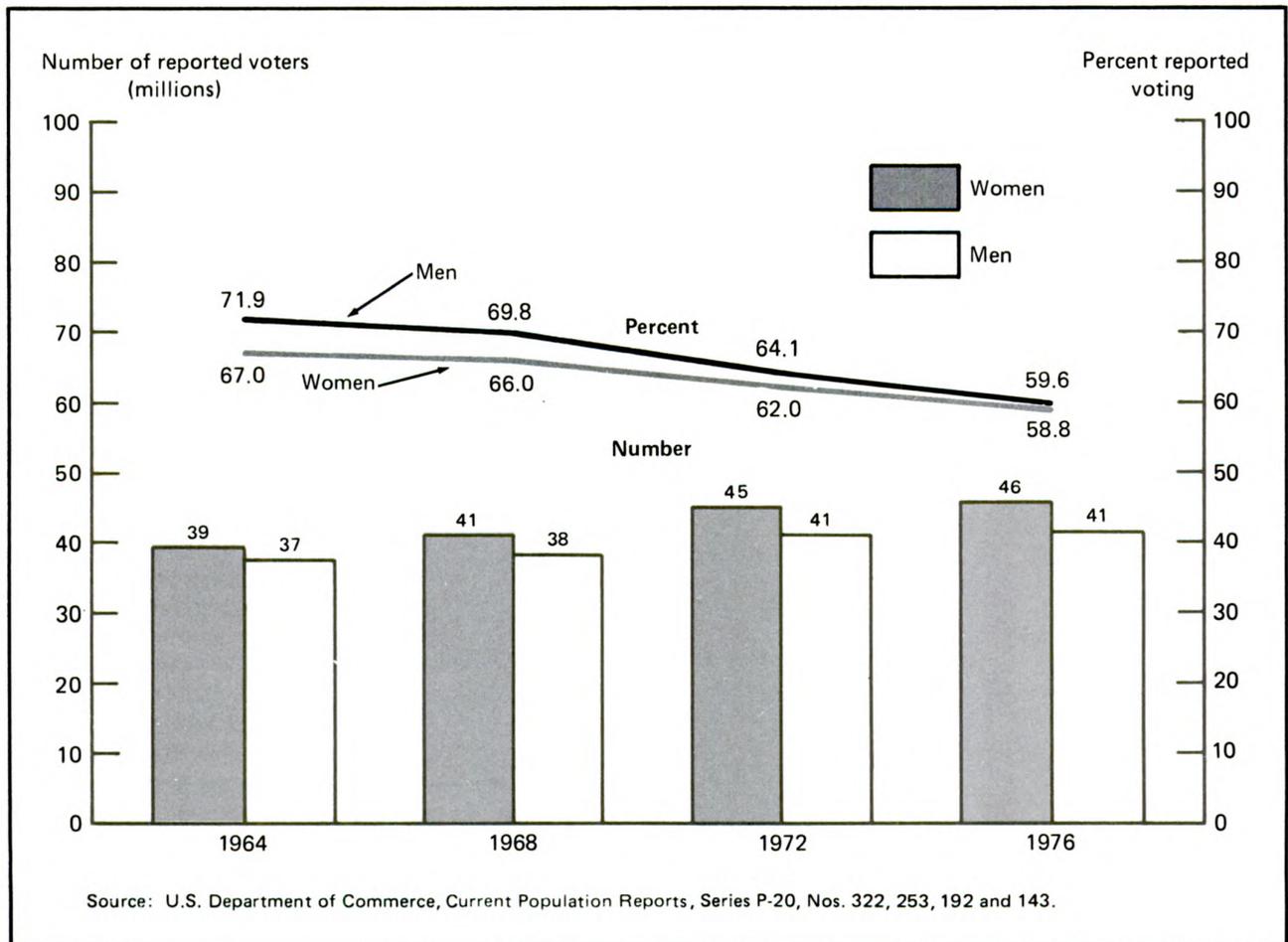


Table 10-1. Reported Voter Registration Rates for Congressional and Presidential Elections, by Sex and Age: 1968 to 1978

(Persons of voting age reported registered as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the age group. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and age	Congressional election				Presidential election			
	1978	1974	1970	Percent- age point change, 1970-78	1976	1972	1968	Percent- age point change, 1968-76
Women, 18 years and over..	62.5	61.7	66.8	-4.3	66.4	71.6	72.8	-6.4
18 to 20 years.....	35.5	36.4	(X)	(X)	48.1	58.3	(X)	(X)
21 to 24 years.....	46.1	44.4	40.6	5.5	54.9	60.3	56.3	-1.4
25 to 34 years.....	56.2	55.8	59.8	-3.6	63.1	68.3	68.2	-5.1
35 to 44 years.....	67.4	67.2	70.3	-2.9	70.1	75.1	75.7	-5.6
45 to 54 years.....	72.1	72.1	76.2	-4.1	74.4	78.9	79.9	-5.5
55 to 64 years.....	75.4	73.4	76.4	-1.0	75.4	79.4	79.6	-4.2
65 to 74 years.....	72.8	69.8	72.8	-	71.2	75.1	76.0	-4.8
75 years and over.....	64.2	60.5	63.6	0.6	62.4	64.9	63.4	-1.0
Men, 18 years and over....	62.6	62.8	69.6	-7.0	67.1	73.1	76.1	-9.0
18 to 20 years.....	33.9	36.4	(X)	(X)	46.0	57.9	(X)	(X)
21 to 24 years.....	44.0	46.2	41.2	2.8	54.7	58.6	56.6	-1.9
25 to 34 years.....	54.8	53.5	59.0	-4.2	61.4	68.5	68.6	-7.2
35 to 44 years.....	66.0	66.1	72.3	-6.3	69.5	74.4	77.4	-7.9
45 to 54 years.....	72.4	72.9	77.2	-4.8	74.2	79.9	81.8	-7.6
55 to 64 years.....	77.8	77.0	81.1	-3.3	78.3	81.1	83.3	-5.0
65 to 74 years.....	79.3	77.1	80.9	-1.6	77.7	82.9	83.9	-6.2
75 years and over.....	74.2	73.1	77.8	-3.6	74.5	80.0	77.6	-3.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 332, 322, 293, 253, 228, and 192.

Table 10-2. Reported Voter Participation Rates for Congressional and Presidential Elections, by Sex and Age: 1968 to 1978

(Persons of voting age reported voted as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the age group. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and age	Congressional election				Presidential election			
	1978	1974	1970	Percent-age point change, 1970-78	1976	1972	1968	Percent-age point change, 1968-76
Women, 18 years and over..	45.3	43.4	52.7	-7.4	58.8	62.0	66.0	-7.2
18 to 20 years.....	20.0	20.2	(X)	(X)	39.6	48.7	(X)	(X)
21 to 24 years.....	26.9	25.6	30.1	-3.2	46.4	51.7	51.3	-4.9
25 to 34 years.....	38.6	37.4	46.4	-7.8	56.1	59.7	62.3	-6.2
35 to 44 years.....	50.4	49.0	57.1	-6.7	64.1	66.7	70.0	-5.9
45 to 54 years.....	55.7	54.5	62.5	-6.8	67.9	69.9	74.1	-6.2
55 to 64 years.....	59.3	55.5	61.9	-2.6	67.9	69.2	72.4	-4.5
65 to 74 years.....	56.0	51.1	56.2	-0.2	63.0	64.3	67.2	-4.2
75 years and over.....	43.7	38.4	42.5	1.2	50.1	49.2	49.3	0.8
Men, 18 years and over....	46.6	46.2	56.8	-10.2	59.6	64.1	69.8	-10.2
18 to 20 years.....	20.2	21.4	(X)	(X)	36.3	47.7	(X)	(X)
21 to 24 years.....	25.6	27.2	30.8	-5.2	44.7	49.7	50.9	-6.2
25 to 34 years.....	37.3	36.5	46.1	-8.8	54.6	59.7	62.8	-8.2
35 to 44 years.....	49.7	49.2	59.1	-9.4	62.5	65.9	71.7	-9.2
45 to 54 years.....	56.6	57.3	65.2	-8.6	67.9	72.0	76.2	-8.3
55 to 64 years.....	63.4	61.3	67.8	-4.4	71.8	72.4	77.3	-5.5
65 to 74 years.....	65.5	61.8	67.5	-2.0	70.9	73.1	76.9	-6.0
75 years and over.....	56.6	52.4	61.4	-4.8	62.9	65.9	66.3	-3.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 332, 322, 293, 253, 228, and 192.

Table 10-3. Number of Women Candidates for Public Office and Number of Women in Elected Public Office: 1978 and 1974

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Public office	1978	1974	Percent change, 1974-78
WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE			
Federal Government, total.....	47	47	-
U.S. Senate.....	2	3	-33.3
U.S. House of Representatives.....	45	44	2.3
State Government, total.....	1,395	1,177	18.5
Governor.....	1	3	-66.7
House ¹	1,170	989	18.3
Senate ¹	178	137	29.9
Statewide offices (excluding governor).....	46	48	-4.2
WOMEN IN ELECTED PUBLIC OFFICE			
Total ²	786	615	27.8
U.S. Congress.....	17	18	-5.6
State governor.....	2	1	100.0
State legislator.....	767	596	28.7

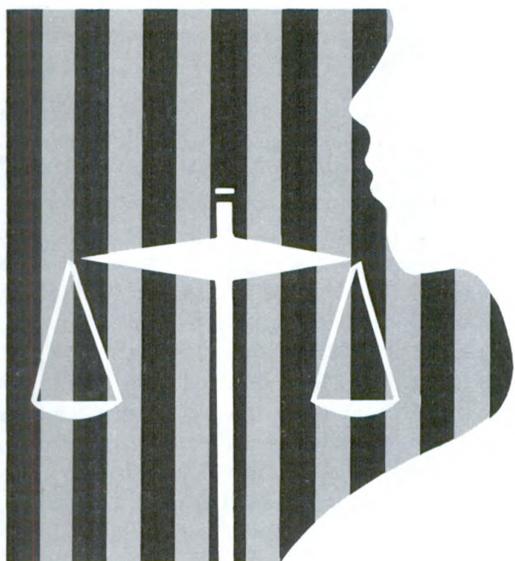
¹Nebraska has a unicameral legislature.

²Total is the sum of the offices shown and does not include all elected public offices.

Source: National Women's Education Fund. (Reprinted with permission.)

Chapter 11

Crime: Victims and Offenders



In the United States, crime is one of the major social concerns of the decade. Women and men alike are victims of crime and, according to arrest figures, women have been committing increasing proportions of major crimes, both violent and property crimes. Women were victimized by violent crimes at about one-half the rate for men in 1977. According to the National Crime Survey (NCS), about 22 of every 1,000 women 12 years old and over were victims of some sort of violent crime in 1977, compared with 46 of every 1,000 men of the same age. Rape affected 2 per 1,000 women in 1977, a smaller proportion than robbery or assault, but still significant. The figure for rape was as high as 5 per 1,000 women 16 to 19 years old, or about 1 in 200 young women. According to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) statistics, about 1 in 4 murder victims was a woman. The murder rate was quite small compared with rates for other crimes; about 4 per 100,000 women were murdered in 1977.

Victimization. For all crimes of violence in 1977, there were about 5 women for every 10 men victimized (table 11-1). For the other type of crime against persons, crimes of theft, the ratio was about 8 to 10. The incidence of crimes of theft far outweighs violent crimes for both women and men. About 4 of every 5 personal crimes against women are crimes of theft. Violent crimes in the NCS include rape, robbery (with and without injury), and assault (aggravated and simple), but they exclude murder and kidnapping. Personal crimes of theft (personal larceny) include purse snatching, pocket picking, and other forms of theft of personal property with or without contact of the offender with the victim.

Age was a significant factor in determining the risk of being victimized in 1977 (figure 11-1). For both women and men, the likelihood of being victims of violent crime was greatest for young persons. The highest rates of victimization among women were for persons 12 to 24 years old, with each successively older age group reporting lower rates. Victimization rates for the age groups 12 to 15 years, 16 to 19 years, and 20 to 24 years were not significantly different from one another. This situation occurred for both violent crimes and

crimes of theft. The differences in rates were most likely attributable to changes in lifestyle and living patterns that take place during the period of life when people begin to settle into their own family households. A woman's mobility and vulnerability as a single person change as she gets older and her lifestyle changes. In fact, despite the lower victimization rates for women compared with men, women 12 to 25 years old were about three times more likely to be victimized by violent crimes than were men 50 years old and over.

Marked differences in victimization rates were also discerned by marital status. Separated and divorced women as a group had the highest rates of victimization from violent crimes in 1977, most notably from robbery and assault. Corresponding rates were smaller for never-married women. For all types of violent crimes except robbery with injury, the incidence of crime against married and widowed women was significantly lower than for women of other marital statuses.

Many victims, particularly victims of less serious crimes, do not report the incident to police. In 1977, about one-half of the violent crimes but only around one-fourth of the personal crimes of theft were reported to police by women who were victimized, according to the NCS (table 11-2). Of the crimes covered in the NCS, women were most likely to report robbery with injury (about 3 of every 4 cases), possibly because it was reported when medical treatment was administered. About 6 of 10 rapes or attempted rapes were reported to police. For robbery without injury and for aggravated assault, the proportions reported by women were not significantly different from rape, but women victimized by simple assault filed reports in roughly 4 of every 10 cases. Among women and men alike, about 1 in 4 victims of theft reported the crime to police. Women were somewhat more likely than men to report violent crimes to police; in fact, women were more likely than men to report all types of crimes except aggravated assault, for which the rates of reporting for women and men did not differ significantly. Of all violent crimes, both sexes were least likely to report simple assaults.

Most violent crimes against persons as reported by victims in the NCS were committed by strangers (63 percent) in 1977, but a substantial proportion of the victims were at least acquainted with the offenders. Roughly one-half the female victims claimed that they knew the offenders and about one-third of the male victims said that the assailants

were at least acquaintances. Among women, approximately one-half of the assaults were by acquaintances, family members, or friends, compared with about one-fourth of the robberies and about one-third of the rapes or attempted rapes. Both women and men were more likely to report crimes to the police if the offenders were strangers rather than nonstrangers.

Arrests. Arrest data from reports of local police jurisdictions to the FBI show another picture of women's involvement in crime (table 11-3). Although women accounted for about one-third of victimizations from violent crimes in the NCS, they accounted for one-sixth of all arrests of suspected offenders according to the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reports*. Women represented only 1 in 10 persons arrested for violent crimes in 1977 but nearly 1 in 4 persons arrested for property crimes, predominantly larcenies. The crimes incorporated into the FBI's crime index are violent crimes (including criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crimes (including burglary, larceny, and auto theft). Women were not involved very heavily in any of these major crimes except larceny (including shoplifting), for which they constituted nearly one-third of all arrests in 1977. Since 1970, the rates of arrest for both women and men have increased, and arrests of women have risen slightly as a proportion of all arrests for violent crimes as well as property crimes.

Incarceration. A further indication of women's intensified participation in crime in recent years is the increase from 1971 to 1977 in the number of women incarcerated (table 11-4). The proportional increase over the 6-year period was considerably greater for women than for men, but women still represented only a small fraction of the prisoners in State and Federal institutions in 1977 (4 percent in 1977 versus 3 percent in 1971). However, the number of women in State and Federal prisons increased by about three-fourths from 1971 to 1977, while the number of male prisoners rose by only two-fifths. Women are less likely to be arrested than men, probably because they commit fewer crimes. In addition, they are far less likely to be incarcerated for long periods (more than 1 year), probably because they tend to commit less serious crimes. In 1977, women represented 16 percent of arrests but only 4 percent of prisoners.

FIGURE 11-1.
Victimization Rates for Violent Crimes Against Women, by Age: 1977

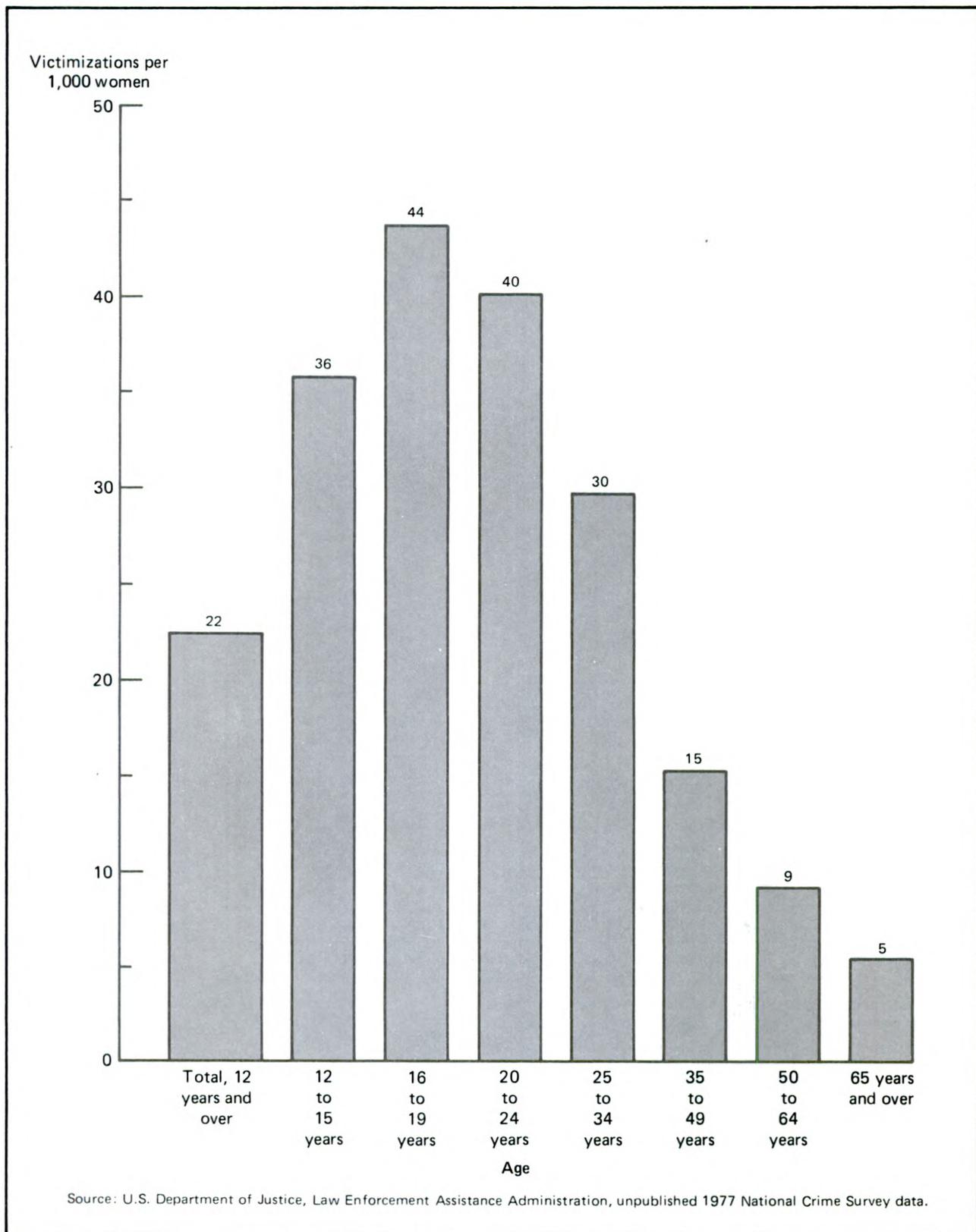


Table 11-1. Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Persons, by Age, Sex, and Marital Status: 1977

(Numbers in thousands. Rate is number of victimizations per 1,000 persons 12 years and over. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age, sex, and marital status	Total persons	Victimization rates								Crimes of theft
		Crimes of violence								
		Total	Rape	Robbery			Assault			
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
AGE										
Women, 12 years and over.....	90,696	22.4	1.6	4.0	1.4	2.5	16.9	4.9	12.0	87.5
12 to 15 years.....	7,839	35.8	2.7	4.4	¹ 0.9	3.4	28.8	6.6	22.2	126.9
16 to 19 years.....	8,299	43.7	5.3	5.8	1.6	4.2	32.7	9.0	23.7	134.2
20 to 24 years.....	9,924	40.1	2.9	5.6	2.4	3.2	31.6	9.9	21.7	132.1
25 to 34 years.....	16,694	29.7	1.8	4.1	1.6	2.5	23.8	7.1	16.7	111.8
35 to 49 years.....	17,964	15.2	0.8	3.2	0.9	2.3	11.3	3.5	7.8	85.6
50 to 64 years.....	16,810	9.2	¹ 0.1	3.4	1.1	2.3	5.7	1.9	3.8	51.0
65 years and over.....	13,167	5.4	¹ 0.2	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.3	¹ 0.9	1.4	19.0
Men, 12 years and over.....	83,397	46.4	¹ 0.2	8.7	3.1	5.6	37.5	15.5	22.1	107.9
12 to 15 years.....	8,124	76.5	¹ 0.5	17.2	4.3	12.8	58.8	19.4	39.3	160.8
16 to 19 years.....	8,206	92.0	¹ 0.2	13.3	4.8	8.6	78.5	37.2	41.3	165.5
20 to 24 years.....	9,510	87.5	¹ 0.5	12.8	5.0	7.8	74.2	29.9	44.3	176.6
25 to 34 years.....	16,122	54.8	¹ 0.1	8.5	3.6	4.9	46.2	19.8	26.4	117.7
35 to 49 years.....	16,949	24.9	¹ -	5.9	2.0	3.9	19.1	7.8	11.2	88.4
50 to 64 years.....	15,211	16.8	¹ 0.1	5.2	1.6	3.6	11.5	4.9	6.5	64.5
65 years and over.....	9,274	10.5	¹ -	4.2	2.1	¹ 2.0	6.4	1.7	4.7	30.2
MARITAL STATUS										
Women, 12 years and over ²	90,696	22.4	1.6	4.0	1.4	2.5	16.9	4.9	12.0	87.5
Never married.....	23,811	38.2	3.3	5.4	1.8	3.6	29.5	8.1	21.4	125.7
Married.....	49,424	12.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.5	9.6	2.7	6.8	74.3
Separated or divorced....	7,214	61.2	4.5	12.7	5.2	7.6	44.0	14.3	29.6	126.8
Widowed.....	10,013	8.3	¹ 0.7	3.6	2.0	¹ 1.6	3.9	¹ 1.3	2.7	33.5
Men, 12 years and over ²	83,397	46.4	¹ 0.2	8.7	3.1	5.6	37.5	15.5	22.1	107.9
Never married.....	27,043	78.4	¹ 0.3	14.6	4.7	9.9	63.5	25.4	38.0	161.5
Married.....	50,090	27.3	¹ -	4.2	1.5	2.7	23.1	9.5	13.6	76.8
Separated or divorced....	4,187	75.5	¹ -	21.8	10.6	11.2	53.7	28.1	25.6	157.0
Widowed.....	1,861	25.6	¹ -	12.7	¹ 5.2	¹ 7.5	12.9	¹ 3.4	9.6	58.3

¹Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes persons for whom marital status was not reported, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, unpublished 1977 National Crime Survey data.

Table 11-2. Percent of Victimizations Involving Strangers and Percent Reported to Police, by Type of Crime and Sex of Victim: 1977

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population 12 years and over excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Victimizations involving strangers, reported to police, and sex	Crimes of violence								Crimes of theft ¹
	Total	Rape	Robbery			Assault			
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple	
Total crimes against women 12 years and over.....	2,035	142	358	128	229	1,535	448	1,087	7,931
Total crimes against men 12 years and over.....	3,866	12	725	258	467	3,129	1,290	1,839	9,002
Percent involving strangers:									
Women.....	52.8	65.3	73.1	64.1	78.2	47.0	49.5	45.9	(X)
Men.....	68.3	² 53.4	81.0	80.9	81.1	65.4	67.5	64.0	(X)
Percent reported to police:									
Women.....	50.9	59.5	63.6	73.9	57.9	47.1	55.7	43.6	25.3
Involving strangers.....	54.4	65.1	65.7	76.4	60.9	48.9	55.0	46.2	(X)
Involving nonstrangers.....	46.9	49.1	57.8	69.4	47.2	45.5	56.4	41.3	(X)
Men.....	43.6	² 45.8	51.5	62.3	45.6	41.8	50.0	36.0	24.4
Involving strangers.....	46.3	² 19.0	52.0	61.2	46.9	44.8	51.5	40.1	(X)
Involving nonstrangers.....	37.8	² 76.7	49.7	67.1	40.0	36.1	47.8	28.8	(X)

¹The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for crimes of theft because the victims rarely see the offenders.

²Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, unpublished 1977 National Crime Survey data.

Table 11-3. Arrest Rates for the Total Population and for Women, by Type of Crime: 1977 and 1970

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of crime	Rate per 100,000 persons				Percent women		
	1977		1970		1977	1970	Percentage-point change, 1970-77
	Total arrests	Arrests of women	Total arrests	Arrests of women			
All arrests.....	4,732.7	759.0	4,334.0	624.6	16.0	14.4	1.6
Violent crime.....	202.7	21.1	159.6	15.3	10.4	9.6	0.8
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.....	9.0	1.3	8.5	1.3	14.5	15.4	-0.9
Forcible rape.....	13.5	0.1	10.2	-	1.1	-	1.1
Robbery.....	64.2	4.8	57.8	3.5	7.4	6.1	1.3
Aggravated assault.....	116.0	14.9	83.1	10.5	12.8	12.6	0.2
Property crime.....	836.7	187.6	678.6	126.7	22.4	18.7	3.7
Burglary (breaking and entering).....	238.1	14.3	188.3	8.8	6.0	4.7	1.3
Larceny (theft).....	527.8	167.6	406.4	113.6	31.8	27.9	3.9
Motor vehicle theft.....	70.9	5.8	84.0	4.3	8.1	5.1	3.0
Other crimes.....	3,693.3	550.3	3,495.8	482.6	14.9	13.8	1.1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977 and 1970.

Table 11-4. Sentenced Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, by Sex: 1971 to 1977

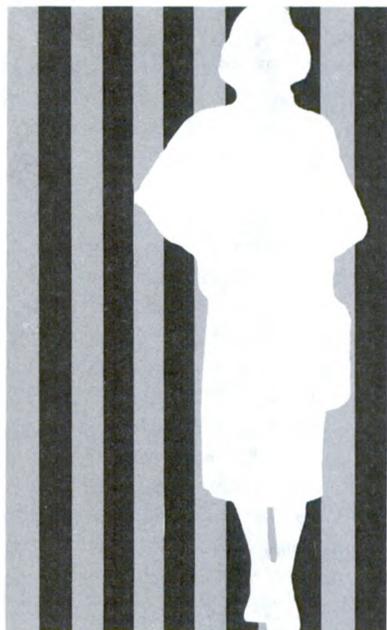
(The prisoner population consists of only those inmates in the custody of State or Federal correctional systems who had been sentenced as adult or youthful offenders to a maximum term of more than 1 year)

Year	Women			Men		
	All institutions	Federal institutions	State institutions	All institutions	Federal institutions	State institutions
1977.....	11,044	1,694	9,350	267,097	26,956	240,141
1976.....	10,039	1,459	8,580	252,794	25,521	227,273
1975.....	8,675	1,105	7,570	231,918	23,026	208,892
1974.....	7,389	994	6,395	211,077	21,367	189,710
1973.....	6,684	932	5,752	197,527	21,883	175,644
1972.....	6,269	794	5,475	189,823	20,919	168,904
1971.....	6,329	768	5,561	191,732	20,180	171,552
Percent change, 1971-77	74.5	120.6	68.1	39.3	33.6	40.0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, annual issues 1971 to 1977.

Chapter 12

Black Women



In the text of this chapter, the term "Black" is used although some of the data are for Black and other races. Blacks constitute about 90 percent of this group.

Social characteristics. In the 1970's, Black women have made improvements in the areas of health, education, occupational upgrading, and in achieving incomes more nearly equal to those of White women. Nevertheless, unemployment rates for Black women have remained high, and in 1978, Black women still fell below White women in most socioeconomic areas. Black women were more likely than White women to be unemployed, to be overrepresented in low-paying jobs, to be increasingly assuming the role of family householder with children to support, and to account for a larger proportion of the poor.

In 1978, there were 13.2 million Black women in the United States, representing an increase of 1.4 million, or 12 percent, over the 11.8 million in 1970 (table 12-1). About three-fourths of all Black women resided in metropolitan areas in 1978, and more than one-half (56 percent) of all Black women lived in central cities within these areas (table 12-2). One of every five Black women in the United States lived in the suburbs (outside the central cities) of metropolitan areas.

Black women are, on the average, younger than White women. In 1978, the median age of Black women was 25.2 years, compared with 31.5 years for White women. About 8 percent of Black women were 65 years old and over in 1978, compared with 13 percent of White women. The number of elderly Black women, however, increased by 26 percent since 1970, as compared with a 13-percent increase for White women. The relatively larger increase in the number of elderly Black women is partly a reflection of the greater reductions in age-specific mortality rates for Black women than for White women.¹

During the 1970's, the differential between Black women and White women in life expectancy at birth has narrowed (table 12-3). In 1976, the difference in average length of life expected between Black women and White women was 4.7 years, as compared with 6.2 years in 1970. Life expectancy of Black women increased by 3.2 years in the 6-year period. Despite these improvements in longevity, Black women continue to have a lower life expectancy than White women.

¹ U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 26, No. 12.

Among Black women, the average life expectancy at birth in 1976 was 72.6 years, as compared with 77.3 years for White women.

Death rates for most of the 10 leading causes of death (as ranked according to the total population) showed modest to substantial declines for Black women during the first 6 years of the 1970's (table 12-4). Substantial declines were noted for diseases of the heart (the leading cause of death for Black women in 1976) and cerebrovascular diseases (the third leading cause of death for Black women in 1976).

During this decade, Black women have contributed to the increasing proportion of adults who never marry. In 1978, 35 percent of Black women were never married, as compared with 28 percent in 1970 (table 12-5). Only one-third of Black women were married and living with their husbands, as compared with 58 percent of White women. The proportion of Black women with a husband present declined by 9 percentage points between 1970 and 1978, as compared with a decline of 3 percentage points for White women.

The period from 1975 to 1978, like the first half of the 1970 decade, has been characterized by a rise in the proportion of Black families maintained by women with no husband present (table 12-6). In 1978, 39 percent of Black families were maintained by a woman, as compared with 35 percent in 1975 and 28 percent in 1970. In contrast, 12 percent of White families were maintained by women in 1978. In addition, the proportion of Black families maintained by a woman who had two or more own children under 18 years old present (46 percent) was higher than that of similar White families (32 percent).

In 1978, Black women 18 to 44 years old had higher rates of children ever born than White women of the same age (table 12-7). However, among currently married Black women 25 to 34 years old, the average number of births to date and the average lifetime births expected have declined since 1971 (table 12-8). The decline noted among these Black women, like that among women in general, may reflect changes in attitudes toward family planning and family size.

Education is one area in which Black women have continued to make major advancements. During the 1970's, there has been a continuation of the trend for more Black women to be enrolled at the college level (table 12-9). In 1978, 569,000 Black women 14 to 34 years old were enrolled in college, as compared with 269,000 in 1970, an increase of 112 percent. In fact, the proportion of Black women 14 to 34 years old enrolled in college in 1978 was not significantly different from the proportion of comparable White women. The number of Black men of this age enrolled in college has also expanded over the same period; however, the growth has not been so pronounced as that for Black women.

Although Black women have made strides in the 1970's toward achieving educational parity with White women, equality has not been reached. By 1978, the proportion of

Black women 25 to 29 years old who were high school graduates (including those going on to college) reached 76 percent; this level was substantially above the 58 percent who were high school graduates in 1970 (table 12-10 and figure 12-1). Yet in 1978, an educational gap still remained between Black women and White women, as is seen in the fact that 86 percent of White women of this age group had completed high school. An educational disparity also existed between older and younger Black women; in 1978, only 16 percent of Black women 65 years old and over were high school graduates (table 12-11).

Economic characteristics. Traditionally, the labor force participation rate for Black women has been greater than that for White women. In the 1970's, however, the labor force participation rate of White women has been approaching that of Black women (table 12-12). In 1978, the participation rate for Black women was 53 percent, only 4 percentage points above the rate for White women. Over the past 8 years, the rate for Black women has increased less than the rate for White women (4 and 7 percentage points, respectively). Nonetheless, in 1978, as in previous years, the labor force participation rates of both Black women and White women were still substantially below those of their male counterparts. For example, there were 74 Black women per 100 Black men in the labor force in 1978.

In 1978, the presence of young children in the family continued to have a lesser effect on the labor force status of Black women than on that of White women (table 12-13). Among married women with husband present, about 58 percent of Black mothers with children under 6 years were members of the labor force in 1978, a figure 18 percentage points higher than the proportion of comparable White mothers (40 percent). These proportions represent about an 11-percentage-point increase since 1970 for both married Black mothers and married White mothers.

Unemployment is more prevalent among Black women than among White women (table 12-15). In 1978, 13.1 percent of Black women were unemployed, as compared with 6.2 percent of White women. Unemployment among women of both races has generally shown improvement. From 1975 to 1978, there is some evidence that joblessness for Black women declined slightly from 14.0 to 13.1. In contrast, unemployment among White women declined substantially, falling from 8.6 percent in 1975 to 6.2 percent in 1978.

In 1978, the proportions of employed Black women and Black men in white-collar jobs (professional, managerial, sales, and clerical occupations) were 47 and 27 percent, respectively (table 12-17). However, the majority of Black women in white-collar jobs, like corresponding White women, held clerical positions. One-third (33 percent) of employed Black women held jobs as service workers; the majority (54 percent) of employed Black men were found in blue-collar jobs.

Since 1970, there have been some changes in the occupational distribution of Black women. A larger proportion of employed Black women held professional and clerical jobs in 1978 than at the beginning of the decade; the proportion of White women in these jobs remained about the same. However, in 1978, the proportion of Black women employed in these positions was still below that of their White counterparts. Over the same period, the proportion of Black women employed as service workers declined from 43 to 33 percent, entirely as a result of a decrease in the proportion employed as private household workers (from 18 percent in 1970 to 8 percent in 1978). In contrast, Black men experienced about a 3-percentage-point increase in the proportion holding service worker jobs during this period.

Black women continued to comprise a disproportionately small share of employed women holding high-paying, high-status jobs. For example, in 1978, Black women constituted about 13 percent of all employed women but held only about 10 percent of all professional and managerial jobs among women.²

During the 1970's, the gains in income for Black women who were income recipients have been somewhat less striking than those recorded for White women (table 12-18). From 1970 to 1977, the median income of Black women, expressed in 1977 purchasing power, rose by 7 percent (from \$3,220 to \$3,460), while the income level of White women rose by 13 percent (from \$3,540 to \$4,000). Although increases were noted in the income levels for women of both races during this period, the median income ratio of Black women to White women experienced a decline—from 0.91 in 1970 to 0.86 in 1977.

The difference in earnings between Black women and White women who were year-round, full-time workers has narrowed significantly since 1970 (figure 12-2). The median earnings ratio of Black to White women rose from 82 percent in 1970 to 93 percent in 1977. During this period, in terms of 1977 dollars, the median earnings of Black women increased 17 percent to its 1977 level of \$8,100, whereas the median earnings of White women grew at a much slower rate (3 percent) to \$8,670.

Although the median income of Black women who worked year round full time was approaching income parity with their White counterparts during the 1970's, a similar situation did not develop for Black women relative to Black men (table 12-19). The median income ratio of women to men for Blacks increased by only 8 percentage points, from 70 percent in 1970 to 78 percent in 1977.

About 60 percent of the 7.7 million Blacks below the poverty level in 1977 were living in families maintained by a woman—a noticeable increase over the 48 percent recorded in 1970 (table 12-20). Although the number of members in these families maintained by women increased between 1970 and 1977, there is some evidence that their poverty rate decreased, from 59 percent in 1970 to 55 percent in 1977. Among Black persons in families maintained by a man (with or without wife present), both the number and proportion who were poor declined during this period. In 1977, as in 1970, a large proportion of poor Black family members were related children under 18 years old; about 75 percent of these children were in families maintained by a woman.

Both Black families and White families maintained by a woman with no husband present were more likely to be poor in 1977 than families maintained by a man with no wife present. Among families maintained by a woman, the poverty rate for Blacks was 51 percent, compared with 24 percent for their White counterparts in 1977.

Families maintained by a woman with no husband present have comprised an increasing proportion of both Black families and White families in poverty; however, families maintained by a woman have become an overwhelming majority only among poor Black families (table 12-21). At the beginning of the decade, 56 percent of all poor Black families were maintained by women; by 1977, the proportion had grown to 71 percent. For the comparable group of White families, the proportions were 30 percent and 40 percent, respectively.

Voter participation. Thirty-eight percent of Black women reported that they voted in the Congressional election of 1978 (table 12-22). This turnout was about 4 percentage points higher than the voter participation rate of Black women in the 1974 Congressional election. A slight increase in voter participation was also noted for White women. The turnout for women of both races, however, was significantly below that for the last Presidential election (1976). As with the general population, a smaller proportion of Black women vote in Congressional elections than in Presidential elections.

Crime victimization. The total victimization rate for crimes of violence was higher for Black women than for White women in 1977 (table 12-23). For crimes of theft, White women were the more likely victims. Black women 25 years old and over had a higher victimization rate than their White counterparts for crimes of violence, but there was no significant difference between the corresponding rates for young women of each race.

² U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, Vol. 26, No. 1.

FIGURE 12-1.
Years of School Completed by Women 25 to 29 Years Old, by Race: 1970, 1975, and 1978

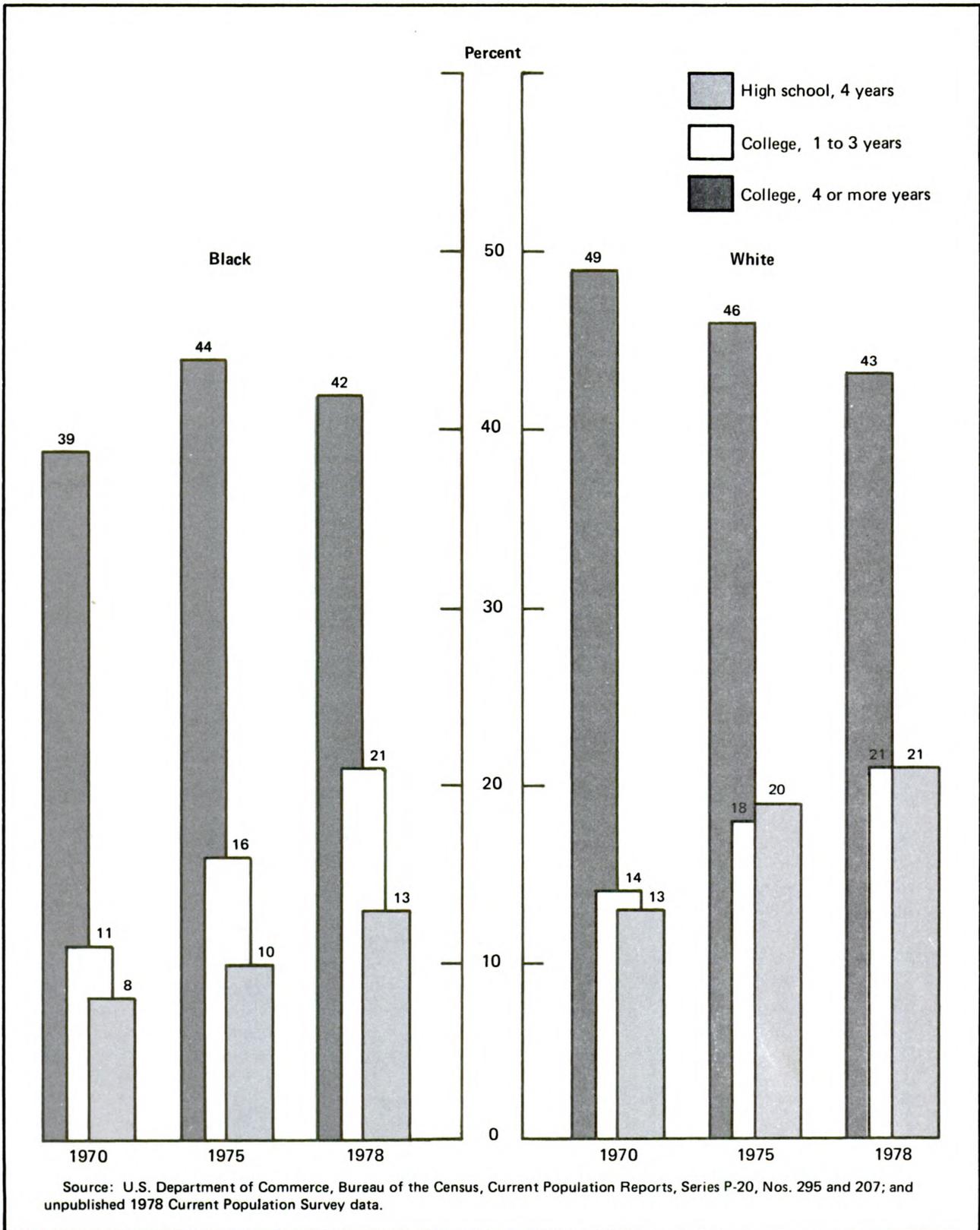


FIGURE 12-2.
Median Earnings of Year-Round, Full-Time Workers With Income, by Race and Sex: 1970 to 1977
 (Persons 14 years and over)

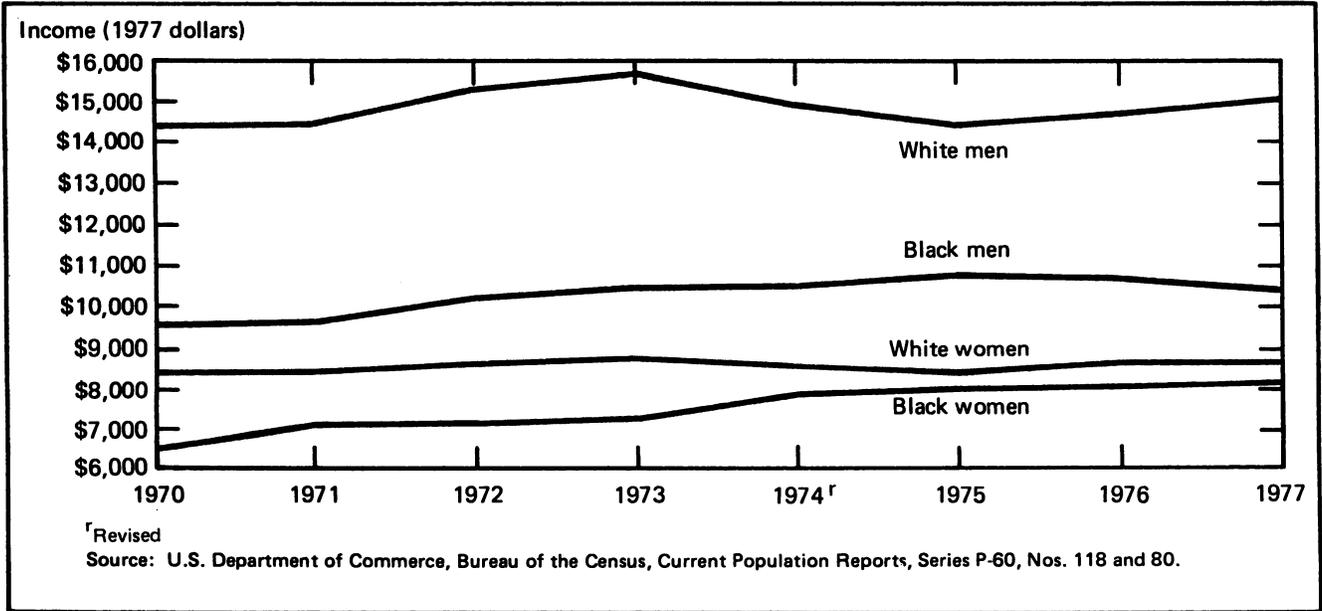


Table 12-1. Female Population, by Age and Race: 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1978 and 1975; resident population for 1970. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year and age	Number		Percent		Sex ratio ¹	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
1978						
Total, all ages.....	13,208	95,144	100.0	100.0	88.1	94.9
Under 15 years.....	3,821	20,637	28.9	21.7	101.4	104.9
Under 5 years.....	1,189	6,140	9.0	6.5	102.4	105.2
5 to 14 years.....	2,632	14,497	19.9	15.2	100.8	104.8
15 to 24 years.....	2,738	17,158	20.7	18.0	89.5	99.0
25 to 44 years.....	3,366	25,121	25.5	26.4	78.8	97.8
25 to 34 years.....	1,951	14,498	14.8	15.2	80.2	98.9
35 to 44 years.....	1,415	10,623	10.7	11.2	77.0	96.4
45 to 64 years.....	2,174	20,161	16.5	21.2	84.5	93.2
65 years and over.....	1,111	12,067	8.4	12.7	73.7	68.4
Median age.....	25.2	31.5	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
1975^F						
Total, all ages.....	12,646	93,604	100.0	100.0	88.1	95.0
Under 15 years.....	3,877	22,108	30.7	23.6	101.3	104.3
Under 5 years.....	1,195	6,512	9.4	7.0	101.5	105.1
5 to 14 years.....	2,682	15,596	21.2	16.7	101.2	104.0
15 to 24 years.....	2,597	16,690	20.5	17.8	88.1	99.3
25 to 44 years.....	3,057	23,343	24.2	24.9	79.0	97.9
25 to 34 years.....	1,724	13,270	13.6	14.2	79.8	98.8
35 to 44 years.....	1,333	10,073	10.5	10.8	78.0	96.8
45 to 64 years.....	2,119	20,150	16.8	21.5	84.1	91.9
65 years and over.....	995	11,313	7.9	12.1	73.0	69.8
Median age.....	24.3	30.6	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
1970						
Total, all ages.....	11,832	91,028	100.0	100.0	90.8	95.3
Under 15 years.....	3,986	23,961	33.7	26.3	100.4	104.5
Under 5 years.....	1,213	7,049	10.3	7.7	100.5	104.6
5 to 14 years.....	2,773	16,912	23.4	18.6	100.4	104.5
15 to 24 years.....	2,196	15,420	18.6	16.9	92.9	98.8
25 to 44 years.....	2,765	21,353	23.4	23.5	83.5	97.2
25 to 34 years.....	1,456	11,004	12.3	12.1	84.2	97.9
35 to 44 years.....	1,309	10,349	11.1	11.4	82.8	96.4
45 to 64 years.....	2,002	19,609	16.9	21.5	85.8	92.0
65 years and over.....	883	10,685	7.5	11.7	76.6	71.6
Median age.....	23.6	30.2	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)

^F Revised.¹Number of males per 100 females.Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary; and unpublished 1978 and 1975 Current Population Survey data.

Table 12-2. Percent Distribution of the Female Population, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence and Race: 1978, 1975, and 1970

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

Race and type of residence	1978	1975 ^F	1970
BLACK			
United States.....	13,208	12,646	11,693
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas ¹	74.7	75.5	74.4
In central cities.....	55.7	58.8	59.1
Outside central cities.....	19.0	16.7	15.3
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	25.3	24.5	25.6
WHITE			
United States.....	95,144	93,604	90,357
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas ¹	65.7	66.9	68.1
In central cities.....	24.4	25.6	28.5
Outside central cities.....	41.3	41.3	39.6
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	34.3	33.1	31.9
RATIO: BLACK/WHITE²			
Metropolitan areas ¹	1.14	1.13	1.09
In central cities.....	2.28	2.30	2.07
Outside central cities.....	0.46	0.40	0.39
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	0.74	0.74	0.80

^F Revised.

¹Figures relate to the 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined in 1970 census publications.

²Ratios of percents in the area.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 58; and unpublished 1978 and 1975 Current Population Survey data.

Table 12-3. Life Expectancy of Women at Selected Ages, by Race: 1970 to 1976

(Additional years of life expected)

Year and race	At birth	1 year	15 years	25 years	45 years	65 years
1976						
Black and other races.....	72.6	73.3	59.7	50.2	32.1	17.6
White.....	77.3	77.2	63.6	53.9	34.9	18.1
Difference (years).....	-4.7	-3.9	-3.9	-3.7	-2.8	-0.5
1974						
Black and other races.....	71.2	71.8	58.3	48.8	31.1	16.7
White.....	76.6	76.6	62.9	53.3	34.3	17.6
Difference (years).....	-5.4	-4.8	-4.6	-4.5	-3.2	-0.9
1972						
Black and other races.....	69.9	70.8	57.3	47.9	30.3	16.3
White.....	75.9	75.9	62.3	52.7	33.8	17.1
Difference (years).....	-6.0	-5.1	-5.0	-4.8	-3.5	-0.8
1970						
Black and other races.....	69.4	70.4	57.0	47.5	30.1	16.4
White.....	75.6	75.8	62.2	52.5	33.7	17.1
Difference (years).....	-6.2	-5.4	-5.2	-5.0	-3.6	-0.7

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 26, No. 12; Vol. 24, No. 11; and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1972 and 1970, Vol. II, "Mortality."

Table 12-4. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for the 10 Leading Causes of Death, by Sex and Race: 1976 and 1970

(Refers only to resident deaths occurring within the United States. Excludes fetal deaths. Based on age-specific death rates per 100,000 estimated midyear population in specified group. Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940. Leading causes of death are for the total population as of 1976)

Sex and cause of death	1976			1970		
	Black and other races	White	Ratio: Black and other races/White	Black and other races	White	Ratio: Black and other races/White
WOMEN						
All causes.....	635.1	439.6	1.44	770.8	501.7	1.54
Diseases of the heart.....	190.3	141.7	1.34	236.6	167.8	1.41
Malignant neoplasms.....	119.3	108.2	1.10	117.6	107.6	1.09
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	72.0	44.5	1.62	101.4	56.2	1.80
Accidents.....	25.8	22.2	1.16	35.1	27.2	1.29
Motor vehicle accidents....	10.2	11.5	0.89	14.3	14.4	0.99
All other accidents.....	15.6	10.7	1.46	20.7	12.8	1.62
Influenza and pneumonia.....	17.0	12.6	1.35	27.9	15.0	1.86
Diabetes mellitus.....	23.7	9.7	2.44	29.3	12.8	2.29
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	15.4	7.7	2.00	17.4	8.7	2.00
Arteriosclerosis.....	5.3	5.8	0.91	7.5	7.5	1.00
Suicide.....	3.5	7.0	0.50	3.3	7.2	0.46
Certain causes of mortality in early infancy.....	20.6	9.1	2.26	26.5	14.2	1.87
MEN						
All causes.....	1,072.1	798.8	1.34	1,231.4	893.4	1.38
Diseases of the heart.....	302.8	303.0	1.00	350.8	347.6	1.01
Malignant neoplasms.....	202.3	159.1	1.27	185.3	154.3	1.20
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	84.6	53.7	1.58	113.5	68.8	1.65
Accidents.....	84.6	62.3	1.36	115.7	76.2	1.52
Motor vehicle accidents....	35.3	31.8	1.11	49.7	40.1	1.24
All other accidents.....	49.3	30.5	1.62	66.0	36.2	1.82
Influenza and pneumonia.....	33.7	21.8	1.55	50.1	26.0	1.93
Diabetes mellitus.....	17.5	10.2	1.72	20.4	12.7	1.61
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	32.3	17.5	1.85	31.3	18.8	1.66
Arteriosclerosis.....	6.2	7.4	0.84	9.1	9.6	0.95
Suicide.....	12.3	19.2	0.64	10.3	18.2	0.57
Certain causes of mortality in early infancy.....	25.1	11.8	2.13	34.8	19.4	1.79

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 26, No. 12; and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Vol. II, "Mortality."

Table 12-5. Marital Status of Women, by Race: 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population 14 years and over excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1978 and 1975; total population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1970)

Marital status	Black			White		
	1978	1975 ^F	1970	1978	1975 ^F	1970
Total, 14 years and over.....	9,684	9,047	8,108	76,194	73,312	68,888
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married.....	35.4	31.4	27.7	22.4	21.6	21.3
Married, husband present.....	33.4	36.9	42.0	57.5	59.4	60.3
Married, husband absent.....	11.0	12.0	12.0	2.7	2.6	2.5
Separated.....	9.6	10.6	10.0	1.9	1.9	1.3
Other.....	1.4	1.4	2.0	0.8	0.6	1.2
Widowed.....	12.0	13.1	13.8	11.6	11.9	12.4
Divorced.....	8.2	6.6	4.4	5.8	4.6	3.4

^FRevised.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 338; and unpublished 1975 and 1970 Current Population Survey data.

**Table 12-6. Selected Characteristics of Families With Female Householder, No Husband Present, by Race:
1978, 1975, and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1978 and 1975; total population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1970)

Characteristic	Black			White		
	1978	1975 ^r	1970	1978	1975 ^r	1970
Total families with female householder, no husband present.....	2,277	1,934	1,382	5,828	5,208	4,165
Percent of all families.....	39.2	35.2	28.3	11.5	10.5	9.0
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 to 34 years.....	43.4	42.4	35.2	31.1	28.9	20.8
35 to 64 years.....	47.2	47.9	53.0	53.0	53.7	56.2
65 years and over.....	9.4	9.7	11.9	16.0	17.4	23.0
MARITAL STATUS						
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married.....	28.4	21.7	16.0	10.7	9.3	9.2
Married, husband absent.....	29.3	35.0	39.6	18.7	19.0	18.4
Separated.....	26.3	31.4	33.9	14.9	14.9	11.3
Husband absent in Armed Forces.....	0.7	0.9	2.2	0.6	0.9	2.5
Other.....	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.6
Widowed.....	20.9	24.1	30.2	32.0	38.8	47.1
Divorced.....	21.3	19.2	14.2	38.6	32.9	25.3
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS						
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own children.....	72.1	71.2	66.0	59.8	57.1	47.9
With no own children.....	27.9	28.7	34.0	40.2	42.9	52.1
Number with own children.....	1,641	1,378	912	3,485	2,972	1,995
Percent with 2 or more own children....	45.8	47.5	47.1	31.7	31.8	29.2
Mean number of own children per family.....	1.59	1.73	1.83	1.07	1.10	0.99

^rRevised.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 340; and unpublished 1975 and 1970 Current Population Survey data.

Table 12-7. Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women, by Marital Status, Age, and Race: 1978, 1976, and 1970

(Civilian noninstitutional population for 1978 and 1976; resident population for 1970. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Marital status and age of woman	Black			White		
	1978	1976	1970	1978	1976	1970
CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 TOTAL WOMEN						
Total, 18 to 44 years.....	2,034	2,051	2,415	1,519	1,593	1,848
18 and 19 years.....	365	401	477	144	143	163
20 to 24 years.....	932	1,005	1,205	502	519	674
25 to 29 years.....	1,709	1,769	2,274	1,191	1,311	1,732
30 to 34 years.....	2,370	2,572	3,196	1,943	2,116	2,569
35 to 39 years.....	3,511	3,492	3,639	2,564	2,722	2,934
40 to 44 years.....	4,040	3,694	3,649	2,952	3,013	2,864
CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN EVER MARRIED						
Total, 15 to 44 years.....	2,805	2,676	2,974	1,952	2,017	2,281
15 to 17 years.....	(B)	(B)	871	598	363	530
18 and 19 years.....	(B)	(B)	1,088	518	535	587
20 to 24 years.....	1,445	1,444	1,627	857	835	998
25 to 29 years.....	1,969	1,946	2,536	1,390	1,498	1,918
30 to 34 years.....	2,629	2,753	3,390	2,078	2,248	2,733
35 to 39 years.....	3,680	3,600	3,822	2,681	2,853	3,086
40 to 44 years.....	4,290	3,858	3,817	3,062	3,110	3,077
CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN						
Total, 18 to 44 years.....	841	856	850	94	73	98
18 and 19 years.....	317	296	302	46	27	32
20 to 24 years.....	662	675	658	72	64	77
25 to 29 years.....	1,223	1,296	1,306	134	109	208
30 to 34 years.....	1,378	1,600	1,871	286	151	263
35 to 39 years.....	2,051	(B)	1,939	223	255	271
40 to 44 years.....	2,000	(B)	1,659	288	284	236

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 308; and unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 12-8. Births to Date and Lifetime Births Expected Per 1,000 Wives 18 to 34 Years Old, by Age and Race: 1978, 1975, and 1971

(Data restricted to currently married women reporting on birth expectations. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and birth expectations	Black			White		
	1978	1975	1971	1978	1975	1971
18 TO 24 YEARS OLD						
Number of wives.....(thousands)..	332	350	427	4,103	4,334	4,523
Births to date.....	1,337	1,371	1,370	789	774	910
Lifetime births expected.....	2,460	2,489	2,623	2,139	2,147	2,353
25 TO 29 YEARS OLD						
Number of wives.....(thousands)..	346	392	330	4,684	4,673	4,139
Births to date.....	2,043	2,023	2,521	1,454	1,574	1,909
Lifetime births expected.....	2,604	2,587	3,112	2,188	2,233	2,577
30 TO 34 YEARS OLD						
Number of wives.....(thousands)..	369	339	276	4,798	4,263	3,652
Births to date.....	2,528	2,950	3,467	2,183	2,391	2,755
Lifetime births expected.....	2,787	3,212	3,714	2,395	2,564	2,936

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 341 and 301.

Table 12-9 College Enrollment of Persons 14 to 34 Years Old, by Sex and Race : 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

College enrollment and year	Women			Men		
	Black	White	Ratio: Black/ White	Black	White	Ratio: Black/ White
TOTAL, 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD						
1978.....	5,063	33,522	0.15	4,302	32,830	0.13
1975.....	4,695	32,164	0.15	4,022	31,298	0.13
1970.....	3,921	28,391	0.14	3,410	26,425	0.13
ENROLLED IN COLLEGE						
1978.....	569	4,006	0.14	452	4,508	0.10
1975.....	506	3,743	0.14	442	4,774	0.09
1970.....	269	2,693	0.10	253	4,066	0.06
PERCENT ENROLLED IN COLLEGE						
1978.....	11.2	12.0	(X)	10.5	13.7	(X)
1975.....	10.8	11.6	(X)	11.0	15.3	(X)
1970.....	6.9	9.5	(X)	7.4	15.4	(X)
Percent change in number enrolled, 1970-78.....	111.5	48.8	(X)	78.7	10.9	(X)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 335, 303, and 222.

Table 12-10. Years of School Completed by Persons 25 to 29 Years Old, by Sex and Race: 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1978 and 1975; total population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1970)

Years of school completed and race	Women			Men		
	1978	1975 ^r	1970	1978	1975 ^r	1970
All races, 25 to 29 years old ¹	8,953	8,345	6,854	8,650	8,053	6,659
Black.....	1,080	936	751	857	758	701
White.....	7,663	7,238	6,013	7,591	7,152	5,880
Percent completing--						
0 to 8 years elementary school:						
Black.....	4.0	7.1	9.7	6.5	8.3	15.8
White.....	4.3	5.1	6.1	4.3	5.7	8.1
1 to 3 years high school:						
Black.....	19.7	23.1	32.5	14.8	19.4	29.5
White.....	9.9	11.6	17.5	8.9	8.5	12.7
4 years high school:						
Black.....	42.4	44.1	39.1	42.8	42.5	38.8
White.....	43.1	46.2	49.0	34.0	36.9	40.9
1 to 3 years college:						
Black.....	21.3	15.8	10.8	25.0	18.6	9.0
White.....	21.4	17.6	14.1	25.2	22.6	17.0
4 or more years college:						
Black.....	12.6	10.1	8.0	10.7	11.2	6.7
White.....	21.4	19.5	13.3	27.6	26.3	21.3

^rRevised.¹Includes other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 207; and unpublished 1978 and 1975 Current Population Survey data.

Table 12-11. Percent of Women 20 Years Old and Over Who Completed High School and College, by Age and Race: 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1978 and 1975; total population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks for 1970)

Level of school completed and age	Black			White		
	1978	1975 ^r	1970	1978	1975 ^r	1970
Percent high school graduates:						
20 to 24 years.....	74.5	73.4	67.5	85.6	85.1	82.7
25 to 29 years.....	76.3	70.0	57.9	85.8	83.3	76.4
30 to 34 years.....	67.9	66.6	56.0	82.4	78.6	74.1
35 to 44 years.....	56.4	50.6	43.5	76.5	73.8	67.5
45 to 64 years.....	34.7	32.6	23.6	65.5	62.4	56.3
65 years and over.....	16.1	12.8	10.0	41.4	38.7	31.7
Percent college graduates:						
20 to 24 years.....	5.0	7.2	3.6	9.7	10.8	8.9
25 to 29 years.....	12.5	10.1	8.0	21.4	19.5	13.3
30 to 34 years.....	9.2	9.2	4.6	19.9	16.6	11.2
35 to 44 years.....	6.9	7.2	4.3	13.8	11.7	9.2
45 to 64 years.....	5.9	4.6	4.0	9.2	8.2	7.7
65 years and over.....	2.7	2.2	2.0	7.4	6.7	5.5

^rRevised.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 207; and unpublished 1978 and 1975 Current Population Survey data.

Table 12-12. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates, by Age, Race, and Sex: Annual Averages for 1978 and 1970

(Number in civilian labor force as percent of population in specific group. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and age	1978			1970			Percentage-point change, 1970-78 ¹	
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men	Women	Men
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
16 years and over.....	53.3	72.1	0.74	49.5	76.5	0.65	3.8	-4.4
16 to 19 years.....	38.1	45.4	0.84	34.1	47.2	0.72	4.0	-1.8
20 to 24 years.....	62.8	78.0	0.81	57.7	83.5	0.69	5.1	-5.5
25 to 34 years.....	68.7	90.9	0.76	57.6	93.7	0.61	11.1	-2.8
35 to 44 years.....	67.1	91.0	0.74	59.9	92.2	0.65	7.2	-1.2
45 to 54 years.....	59.8	84.5	0.71	60.2	88.2	0.68	-0.4	-3.7
55 to 64 years.....	43.6	69.1	0.63	47.1	79.2	0.59	-3.5	-10.1
65 years and over.....	10.7	21.3	0.50	12.2	27.4	0.45	-1.5	-6.1
WHITE								
16 years and over.....	49.5	78.6	0.63	42.6	80.0	0.53	6.9	-1.4
16 to 19 years.....	56.9	65.1	0.87	45.6	57.5	0.79	11.3	7.6
20 to 24 years.....	69.3	87.2	0.79	57.7	83.3	0.69	11.6	3.9
25 to 34 years.....	61.0	96.0	0.64	43.2	96.7	0.45	17.8	-0.7
35 to 44 years.....	60.7	96.3	0.63	49.9	97.3	0.51	10.8	-1.0
45 to 54 years.....	56.7	92.1	0.62	53.7	94.9	0.57	3.0	-2.8
55 to 64 years.....	41.2	73.9	0.56	42.6	83.3	0.51	-1.4	-9.4
65 years and over.....	8.1	20.4	0.40	9.5	26.7	0.36	-1.4	-6.3
RATIO: BLACK AND OTHER RACES/WHITE								
16 years and over.....	1.08	0.92	(X)	1.16	0.96	(X)	(X)	(X)
16 to 19 years.....	0.67	0.70	(X)	0.75	0.82	(X)	(X)	(X)
20 to 24 years.....	0.91	0.89	(X)	1.00	1.00	(X)	(X)	(X)
25 to 34 years.....	1.13	0.95	(X)	1.33	0.97	(X)	(X)	(X)
35 to 44 years.....	1.11	0.94	(X)	1.20	0.95	(X)	(X)	(X)
45 to 54 years.....	1.05	0.92	(X)	1.12	0.93	(X)	(X)	(X)
55 to 64 years.....	1.06	0.94	(X)	1.11	0.95	(X)	(X)	(X)
65 years and over.....	1.32	1.04	(X)	1.28	1.03	(X)	(X)	(X)

¹Differences between civilian labor force participation rates.Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Human Development, 1978 Employment and Training Report of the President; and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 26, No. 1.

Table 12-13. Labor Force Participation Rates for Married Women With Husband Present, by Presence and Age of Own Children and Race: 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Number in labor force as percent of population in specific group. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over for 1978 and 1975; civilian population 16 years and over for 1970. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and presence and age of children	1978	1975 ^r	1970	Percentage-point change, 1970-78
BLACK AND OTHER RACES				
Total married women, husband present.....	4,107	4,086	3,783	(X)
Participation rate.....	57.4	53.0	52.5	4.9
No own children under 18 years.....	49.0	48.0	50.9	-1.9
With own children under 18 years.....	62.9	56.1	53.4	9.5
Children 6 to 17 years only.....	67.3	61.0	62.6	4.7
Children under 6 years.....	58.1	51.8	46.9	11.2
WHITE				
Total married women, husband present.....	43,799	43,537	41,272	(X)
Participation rate.....	46.6	43.6	39.7	6.9
No own children under 18 years.....	44.4	43.6	41.5	2.9
With own children under 18 years.....	48.8	43.6	38.3	10.5
Children 6 to 17 years only.....	56.1	51.5	48.0	8.1
Children under 6 years.....	39.7	34.7	28.4	11.3
RATIO: BLACK AND OTHER RACES/WHITE				
Total married women, husband present.....	1.23	1.22	1.32	(X)
No own children under 18 years.....	1.10	1.10	1.23	(X)
With own children under 18 years.....	1.29	1.29	1.39	(X)
Children 6 to 17 years only.....	1.20	1.18	1.30	(X)
Children under 6 years.....	1.46	1.49	1.65	(X)

^r Revised.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, No. 130; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 and 1975 Current Population Survey data.

Table 12-14. Employment Status of Women, by Marital Status and Race: 1978

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over)

Race and marital status	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force				
		Number	Percent of civilian noninstitutional population	Employed	Unemployed	
					Number	Percent of civilian labor force
BLACK						
Total women, 16 years and over...	9,102	4,748	52.2	4,103	645	13.6
Never married.....	2,842	1,420	49.9	1,087	333	23.4
Married, husband present.....	3,233	1,885	58.3	1,732	153	8.1
Married, husband absent.....	1,066	599	56.2	510	89	14.8
Widowed.....	1,166	317	27.2	289	28	8.8
Divorced.....	795	527	66.3	484	43	8.1
WHITE						
Total women, 16 years and over...	72,824	35,415	48.6	33,276	2,139	6.0
Never married.....	13,740	8,612	62.7	7,843	769	8.9
Married, husband present.....	43,799	20,432	46.6	19,452	980	4.8
Married, husband absent.....	2,056	1,168	56.8	1,066	101	8.7
Widowed.....	8,848	1,912	21.6	1,831	82	4.3
Divorced.....	4,381	3,291	75.1	3,084	207	6.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

**Table 12-15. Civilian Labor Force, Number Unemployed, and Unemployment Rates, by Age, Race, and Sex:
Annual Averages for 1978, 1975, and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over)

Age and sex	Black and other races			White		
	1978	1975	1970	1978	1975	1970
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE						
Total, 16 years and over.....	11,963	10,529	9,197	88,456	82,084	73,518
Women.....	5,679	4,795	4,015	36,198	32,203	27,505
Men.....	6,284	5,734	5,182	52,258	49,881	46,013
16 and 17 years.....	398	356	309	3,652	3,335	2,822
Women.....	182	167	129	1,683	1,484	1,194
Men.....	216	189	180	1,969	1,851	1,628
18 and 19 years.....	652	584	497	4,837	4,523	3,617
Women.....	315	277	222	2,281	2,110	1,695
Men.....	337	307	275	2,556	2,413	1,922
20 years and over.....	10,913	9,589	8,390	79,966	74,226	68,079
Women.....	5,182	4,351	3,664	32,233	28,609	24,616
Men.....	5,731	5,238	4,726	47,733	45,617	42,463
NUMBER UNEMPLOYED						
Total, 16 years and over.....	1,427	1,458	752	4,620	6,371	3,336
Women.....	741	671	373	2,255	2,774	1,480
Men.....	686	787	379	2,365	3,597	1,856
Ratio: women/men.....	1.08	0.85	0.98	0.95	0.77	0.80
16 and 17 years.....	163	139	98	619	650	438
Women.....	76	65	48	287	285	183
Men.....	87	74	50	332	365	255
Ratio: women/men.....	0.87	0.88	0.96	0.86	0.78	0.72
18 and 19 years.....	219	207	137	559	756	432
Women.....	115	106	73	282	340	202
Men.....	104	101	64	277	416	230
Ratio: women/men.....	1.11	1.05	1.14	1.02	0.82	0.88
20 years and over.....	1,045	1,112	517	3,443	4,965	2,466
Women.....	550	500	252	1,686	2,149	1,095
Men.....	495	612	265	1,757	2,816	1,371
Ratio: women/men.....	1.11	0.82	0.95	0.96	0.76	0.80
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE						
Total, 16 years and over.....	11.9	13.8	8.2	5.2	7.8	4.5
Women.....	13.1	14.0	9.3	6.2	8.6	5.4
Men.....	10.9	13.7	7.3	4.5	7.2	4.0
Ratio: women/men ¹	1.20	1.02	1.27	1.38	1.19	1.35
16 and 17 years.....	41.0	39.0	31.7	16.9	19.5	15.5
Women.....	41.7	38.9	36.9	17.1	19.2	15.3
Men.....	40.0	39.4	27.8	16.9	19.7	15.7
Ratio: women/men ¹	1.04	0.99	1.33	1.01	0.97	0.97
18 and 19 years.....	33.6	35.4	27.6	11.6	16.7	11.9
Women.....	36.5	38.3	32.9	12.4	16.1	11.9
Men.....	30.8	32.9	23.1	10.8	17.2	12.0
Ratio: women/men ¹	1.19	1.16	1.42	1.15	0.94	0.99
20 years and over.....	9.6	11.6	6.2	4.3	6.7	3.7
Women.....	10.6	11.5	6.9	5.2	7.5	4.4
Men.....	8.6	11.1	5.6	3.7	6.2	3.2
Ratio: women/men ¹	1.23	1.04	1.23	1.41	1.21	1.38

¹Ratios of unemployment rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 26, No. 1; Vol. 22, No. 7; and Vol. 17, No. 7.

Table 12-16. Annual Work Experience, by Sex and Race: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Work experience and sex	Black and other races				White			
	1977	1975	1970	Percent change, 1970-77	1977	1975	1970	Percent change, 1970-77
Persons 16 years old and over:								
Women.....	10,550	9,976	8,275	27.5	72,824	70,858	65,382	11.4
Men.....	8,639	8,219	6,908	25.1	66,175	64,127	58,388	13.3
Number worked during year:								
Women.....	5,812	5,417	4,778	21.6	40,567	37,463	33,926	19.6
Men.....	6,293	5,878	5,487	14.7	54,424	52,481	49,432	10.1
Ratio: women/men.....	0.92	0.92	0.87	(X)	0.74	0.71	0.69	(X)
Percent worked during year:								
Women.....	55.1	54.3	57.7	-4.5	55.7	52.9	51.9	7.3
Men.....	72.8	71.5	79.4	-8.3	82.2	81.8	84.7	-3.0
Ratio: women/men.....	0.76	0.76	0.73	(X)	0.68	0.65	0.61	(X)
Percent of workers who worked 50 to 52 weeks at full-time¹ jobs:								
Women.....	46.0	43.6	41.5	10.8	41.6	41.0	40.5	2.7
Men.....	58.7	56.5	59.3	-1.0	65.4	64.7	66.8	-2.1
Ratio: women/men.....	0.78	0.77	0.70	(X)	0.64	0.63	0.61	(X)
Percent of workers who worked at part-time jobs:²								
Women.....	26.7	27.9	29.6	-9.8	33.9	33.7	32.5	4.3
Men.....	15.2	14.5	14.3	6.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	-
Ratio: women/men.....	1.76	1.92	2.07	(X)	2.78	2.76	2.66	(X)

¹Full-time jobs are defined as 35 hours or more per week in a majority of the weeks worked.²Part-time jobs are defined as 1 to 34 hours per week in a majority of the weeks worked.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 224, 192, and 141.

Table 12-17. Employment Status and Major Occupation Group, by Sex and Race: Annual Averages for 1978, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex, employment status, and occupation	Black and other races			White		
	1978	1975	1970	1978	1975	1970
WOMEN						
In civilian labor force.....	5,679	4,795	4,015	36,198	32,203	27,505
Percent unemployed.....	13.1	14.0	9.3	6.2	8.6	5.4
Employed.....	4,938	4,124	3,642	33,943	29,429	26,025
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	47.1	44.1	36.0	65.5	65.5	63.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	13.8	13.3	10.8	15.9	16.0	15.0
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	2.9	2.6	1.9	6.5	5.5	4.8
Sales workers.....	3.1	3.0	2.5	7.4	7.5	7.7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	27.2	25.1	20.8	35.7	36.5	36.4
Blue-collar workers.....	18.6	17.8	19.2	14.3	13.6	15.7
Craft and kindred workers.....	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.9	1.5	1.2
Operatives, except transport.....	15.3	14.9	17.6	10.5	10.5	14.1
Transport equipment operatives.....	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	
Laborers, except farm.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.4
Farm workers.....	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.8
Service workers.....	33.4	37.1	43.1	18.8	19.5	18.7
Private household.....	7.7	10.6	17.5	2.2	2.4	3.4
Other.....	25.8	26.6	25.6	16.6	17.1	15.3
MEN						
In civilian labor force.....	6,284	5,734	5,182	52,258	49,881	46,013
Percent unemployed.....	10.9	13.7	7.3	4.5	7.2	4.0
Employed.....	5,599	4,947	4,803	49,893	46,284	44,157
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	26.7	26.0	21.7	42.4	42.9	43.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	9.8	9.9	7.8	15.3	15.1	14.6
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	6.5	5.9	4.7	14.8	14.8	15.3
Sales workers.....	2.6	2.4	1.8	6.3	6.5	6.1
Clerical and kindred workers.....	7.8	7.9	7.4	6.0	6.4	7.1
Blue-collar workers.....	53.6	53.8	59.6	45.6	44.4	45.6
Craft and kindred workers.....	15.4	15.0	13.8	21.7	21.0	20.8
Operatives, except transport.....	15.7	15.1	28.4	11.4	11.2	18.7
Transport equipment operatives.....	8.9	8.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	
Laborers, except farm.....	13.6	14.9	17.5	7.0	6.6	6.2
Farm workers.....	3.9	3.9	5.6	4.2	4.9	5.3
Service workers.....	15.9	16.3	13.1	7.8	7.8	6.0
Private household.....	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.1
Other.....	15.8	16.2	12.8	7.8	7.7	6.0

Note: Occupational data for 1978 and 1975 are not strictly comparable with statistics for 1970 as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced in January 1971, and the addition of a question to the CPS in December 1971 relating to major activities and duties. For an explanation of these changes, see Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 26.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 26, No. 1; Vol. 22, No. 7; and Vol. 17, No. 7.

Table 12-18. Median Income and Median Earnings of Persons With Income or Earnings, by Work Experience, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1977

(In 1977 dollars. Numbers in thousands. Persons 14 years and over as of the following year. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Race and year	Women				Men			
	Total		Year-round full-time workers		Total		Year-round full-time workers	
	Number	Median (dollars)	Number	Median (dollars)	Number	Median (dollars)	Number	Median (dollars)
MEDIAN INCOME								
Black								
1977.....	7,562	\$3,455	2,296	\$8,290	6,656	\$6,215	3,082	\$10,602
1976.....	7,188	3,617	2,138	8,336	6,528	6,256	2,953	10,881
1975.....	6,969	3,498	2,036	8,323	6,404	6,193	2,770	11,088
1970.....	5,844	3,220	1,786	7,079	5,752	6,428	2,878	10,043
Percent change: 1970-77...	29.4	7.3	28.6	17.1	15.7	-3.3	7.1	5.6
White								
1977.....	56,813	\$4,001	16,610	\$8,870	65,254	\$10,607	35,591	\$15,378
1976.....	55,026	3,839	15,669	8,916	64,144	10,594	34,681	15,193
1975.....	52,936	3,851	15,126	8,711	62,823	10,487	33,960	14,899
1970.....	45,288	3,536	13,551	8,640	57,386	10,959	32,910	14,743
Percent change: 1970-77...	25.4	13.2	22.6	2.7	13.7	-3.2	8.1	4.3
Ratio: Black/White								
1977.....	0.13	0.86	0.14	0.93	0.10	0.59	0.09	0.69
1976.....	0.13	0.94	0.14	0.93	0.10	0.59	0.09	0.72
1975.....	0.13	0.91	0.13	0.96	0.10	0.59	0.08	0.74
1970.....	0.13	0.91	0.13	0.82	0.10	0.59	0.09	0.68
MEDIAN EARNINGS								
Black								
1977.....	4,993	\$4,830	2,296	\$8,097	5,367	\$7,395	3,082	\$10,445
1976.....	4,746	4,835	2,136	8,144	5,300	7,507	2,953	10,764
1975.....	4,698	4,313	2,036	8,148	5,075	7,478	2,770	10,929
1970.....	4,353	3,639	1,783	6,940	5,054	7,121	2,878	9,938
Percent change: 1970-77...	14.7	32.7	28.8	16.7	6.2	3.8	7.1	5.1
White								
1977.....	40,709	\$4,611	16,570	\$8,672	55,655	\$11,463	35,571	\$15,060
1976.....	39,407	4,498	15,631	8,680	54,645	11,317	34,670	14,704
1975.....	37,845	4,400	15,099	8,459	53,680	11,267	33,949	14,466
1970.....	33,745	4,312	13,513	8,446	50,710	11,536	32,896	14,394
Percent change: 1970-77...	20.6	6.9	22.6	2.7	9.8	-0.6	8.1	4.6
Ratio: Black/White								
1977.....	0.12	1.05	0.14	0.93	0.10	0.65	0.09	0.69
1976.....	0.12	1.07	0.14	0.94	0.10	0.66	0.09	0.73
1975.....	0.12	0.98	0.13	0.96	0.09	0.66	0.08	0.76
1970.....	0.13	0.84	0.13	0.82	0.10	0.62	0.09	0.69

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 118, 114, 105, and 80.

Table 12-19. Median Income, by Work Experience, Sex, and Race: 1977 and 1970

(In 1977 dollars. Numbers in thousands. Persons 14 years and over as of the following year. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race, sex, and work experience	1977		1970		Percent change, 1970-77	
	Number	Median income	Number	Median income	Number	Median income
BLACK						
Women						
Total with income.....	7,562	\$3,455	5,844	\$3,220	29.4	7.3
Worked last year.....	4,986	5,275	4,345	4,134	14.8	27.6
50 to 52 weeks.....	2,749	7,483	2,201	6,171	24.9	21.3
Full-time jobs ¹	2,296	8,290	1,786	7,079	28.6	17.1
Part-time jobs ²	453	3,242	415	2,558	9.2	26.7
1 to 49 weeks.....	2,236	2,612	2,144	2,255	4.3	15.8
Did not work.....	2,576	2,267	1,498	2,002	72.0	13.2
Men						
Total with income.....	6,656	\$6,215	5,752	\$6,428	15.7	3.3
Worked last year.....	5,323	7,688	4,991	7,402	6.7	3.9
50 to 52 weeks.....	3,308	10,239	3,076	9,621	7.5	6.4
Full-time jobs ¹	3,082	10,602	2,878	10,043	7.1	5.6
Part-time jobs ²	226	3,869	198	2,519	14.1	53.6
1 to 49 weeks.....	2,015	3,507	1,915	3,383	5.2	3.7
Did not work.....	1,333	2,803	761	2,403	75.2	16.6
Ratio: Women/Men						
Total with income.....	1.14	0.56	1.02	0.50	(X)	(X)
Worked last year.....	0.94	0.69	0.87	0.56	(X)	(X)
50 to 52 weeks.....	0.83	0.73	0.72	0.64	(X)	(X)
Full-time jobs ¹	0.74	0.78	0.62	0.70	(X)	(X)
Part-time jobs ²	2.00	0.84	2.10	1.02	(X)	(X)
1 to 49 weeks.....	1.11	0.74	1.12	0.67	(X)	(X)
Did not work.....	1.93	0.81	1.97	0.83	(X)	(X)
WHITE						
Women						
Total with income.....	56,813	\$4,001	45,288	\$3,536	25.4	13.2
Worked last year.....	40,551	5,214	33,700	4,864	20.3	7.2
50 to 52 weeks.....	21,051	7,994	16,629	7,789	26.6	2.7
Full-time jobs ¹	16,610	8,870	13,551	8,640	22.6	2.7
Part-time jobs ²	4,441	3,767	3,078	3,243	44.3	16.2
1 to 49 weeks.....	19,499	2,411	17,071	2,073	14.2	16.4
Did not work.....	16,263	2,645	11,588	2,071	40.3	27.7
Men						
Total with income.....	65,254	\$10,607	57,386	\$10,959	13.7	3.2
Worked last year.....	55,389	12,148	50,332	12,037	10.0	0.9
50 to 52 weeks.....	37,989	15,008	35,305	14,230	7.6	7.3
Full-time jobs ¹	35,591	15,378	32,910	14,743	8.1	4.3
Part-time jobs ²	2,398	3,749	2,395	3,646	0.1	2.8
1 to 49 weeks.....	17,400	5,018	15,027	5,345	15.8	5.4
Did not work.....	9,866	4,713	7,054	3,802	39.9	24.0
Ratio: Women/Men						
Total with income.....	0.87	0.38	0.79	0.32	(X)	(X)
Worked last year.....	0.73	0.43	0.67	0.40	(X)	(X)
50 to 52 weeks.....	0.55	0.53	0.47	0.55	(X)	(X)
Full-time jobs ¹	0.47	0.58	0.41	0.59	(X)	(X)
Part-time jobs ²	1.85	1.00	1.29	0.89	(X)	(X)
1 to 49 weeks.....	1.12	0.48	1.14	0.39	(X)	(X)
Did not work.....	1.65	0.56	1.64	0.64	(X)	(X)

¹Full-time jobs are defined as 35 hours or more per week in a majority of the weeks worked.²Part-time jobs are defined as 1 to 34 hours per week in a majority of the weeks worked.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 118 and 80.

Table 12-20. Persons Below the Poverty Level, by Family Status, Sex of Householder, and Race: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Black			White		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1977						
Persons in Families With Female Householder, No Husband Present						
Total.....	8,315	4,595	55.3	16,721	4,474	26.8
Householder, 14 years and over.....	2,277	1,162	51.0	5,828	1,400	24.0
Related children under 18 years.....	4,393	2,885	65.7	6,682	2,693	40.3
Related children under 6 years.....	1,361	997	73.3	1,496	868	58.0
Related children 6 to 17 years.....	3,032	1,888	62.3	5,186	1,826	35.2
Other family members.....	1,644	548	33.3	4,210	381	9.0
Persons in Families With Male Householder¹						
Total.....	13,535	2,072	15.3	148,664	7,890	5.3
Householder, 14 years and over.....	3,529	475	13.5	44,701	2,140	4.8
Wife of householder.....	3,166	419	13.2	43,369	2,033	4.7
Related children under 18 years.....	4,859	965	19.9	45,618	3,250	7.1
Related children under 6 years.....	1,469	297	20.2	13,619	1,098	8.1
Related children 6 to 17 years.....	3,390	668	19.7	31,999	2,152	6.7
Other family members.....	1,981	214	10.8	14,976	468	3.1
Unrelated Individuals						
Total.....	2,860	1,059	37.0	19,869	4,051	20.4
Female.....	1,387	636	45.9	11,569	2,747	23.7
Male.....	1,473	423	28.7	8,300	1,305	15.7
1970						
Persons in Families With Female Householder, No Husband Present						
Total.....	6,225	3,656	58.7	13,226	3,761	28.4
Householder, 14 years and over.....	1,535	834	54.3	4,408	1,102	25.0
Related children under 18 years.....	3,518	2,383	67.7	5,216	2,247	43.1
Related children under 6 years.....	1,087	770	70.8	1,318	771	58.5
Related children 6 to 17 years.....	2,431	1,613	66.4	3,898	1,476	37.9
Other family members.....	1,172	439	37.5	3,601	413	11.5
Persons in Families With Male Householder¹						
Total.....	14,499	3,030	20.9	150,649	9,562	6.3
Householder, 14 years and over.....	3,492	648	18.6	42,193	2,606	6.2
Wife of householder.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Related children under 18 years.....	5,930	1,542	26.0	53,255	3,891	7.3
Related children under 6 years.....	1,924	497	25.8	16,162	1,303	8.1
Related children 6 to 17 years.....	4,006	1,045	26.1	37,093	2,588	7.0
Other family members ²	5,077	840	16.5	55,201	3,065	5.6
Unrelated Individuals						
Total.....	1,791	865	48.3	13,500	4,161	30.8
Female.....	945	560	59.3	8,496	3,070	36.1
Male.....	846	304	36.0	5,004	1,091	21.8

¹Includes householders with or without wife present.²Includes wife of householder.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 119 and 116; and unpublished 1971 Current Population Survey data.

Table 12-21. Poverty Status of Families With Female Householder, No Husband Present, by Race: 1970 to 1977

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of the following year. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Year	Total Black families below poverty level	Black families with female householder, no husband present			
		Total families	Below poverty level		
			Number	Percent of total families	Percent of all Black families below poverty level
1977.....	1,637	2,277	1,162	51.0	71.0
1976.....	1,617	2,151	1,122	52.2	69.4
1975.....	1,513	2,004	1,004	50.1	66.4
1974 ^F	1,479	1,934	1,010	52.2	68.3
1973.....	1,527	1,849	974	52.7	63.8
1972.....	1,529	1,822	972	53.3	63.6
1971.....	1,484	1,642	879	53.5	59.2
1970.....	1,481	1,535	834	54.3	56.3

Year	Total White families below poverty level	White families with female householder, no husband present			
		Total families	Below poverty level		
			Number	Percent of total families	Percent of all White families below poverty level
1977.....	3,540	5,828	1,400	24.0	39.5
1976.....	3,560	5,467	1,379	25.2	38.7
1975.....	3,838	5,380	1,394	25.9	36.3
1974 ^F	3,352	5,208	1,289	24.8	38.5
1973.....	3,219	4,853	1,190	24.5	37.0
1972.....	3,441	4,672	1,135	24.3	33.0
1971.....	3,751	4,489	1,191	26.5	31.8
1970.....	3,708	4,408	1,102	25.0	29.7

^FRevised.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 119, 116, 115, 106, 103, 99, 98, 91, and 82; and unpublished 1971 Current Population Survey data.

Table 12-22. Reported Registration and Voter Participation of Women, for Congressional and Presidential Elections, by Region and Race: 1968 to 1978

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population of voting age)

Race and region	Congressional election			Presidential election		
	1978	1974	1970	1976	1972	1968
BLACK						
Total of Voting Age						
United States.....	8,679	7,852	6,328	8,266	7,459	6,031
South.....	4,549	4,070	3,348	4,359	3,780	3,255
North and West.....	4,130	3,782	2,980	3,907	3,679	2,776
Percent Who Reported They Registered						
United States.....	58.1	56.5	60.7	60.0	65.9	65.9
South.....	58.0	56.9	57.6	57.9	64.3	61.0
North and West.....	58.2	56.2	64.1	62.3	67.4	71.6
Percent Who Reported They Voted						
United States.....	37.8	34.1	42.2	49.9	52.2	57.1
South.....	35.1	30.2	35.5	46.8	47.8	50.9
North and West.....	40.7	38.2	49.8	53.5	56.6	64.4
WHITE						
Total of Voting Age						
United States.....	70,064	65,979	57,300	68,079	64,139	55,480
South.....	21,128	19,602	16,485	20,546	18,750	15,451
North and West.....	48,936	46,377	40,815	47,533	45,389	40,029
Percent Who Reported They Registered						
United States.....	63.7	62.8	67.7	67.8	72.6	73.9
South.....	60.3	59.1	62.1	65.4	68.1	67.7
North and West.....	65.2	64.4	70.0	68.9	74.5	76.2
Percent Who Reported They Voted						
United States.....	46.6	44.9	54.0	60.5	63.4	67.2
South.....	39.3	34.8	42.9	55.9	55.1	58.4
North and West.....	49.8	49.1	58.5	62.4	66.9	70.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 344 and 322; and P-23, No. 58.

Table 12-23. Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Women, by Age and Race: 1977

(Numbers in thousands. Rate is number of victimizations per 1,000 persons 12 years and over. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and age	All women	Crimes of violence								Crimes of theft
		Total	Rape	Robbery			Assault			
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
BLACK										
Total, 12 years and over.....	10,500	28.9	1.6	7.4	2.6	4.8	20.0	9.0	11.1	77.7
12 to 15 years.....	1,195	31.5	2.2	5.4	1.0	4.4	23.9	9.7	14.2	66.3
16 to 19 years.....	1,172	44.1	2.2	9.4	1.2	8.2	32.5	16.0	16.5	89.8
20 to 24 years.....	1,327	42.3	2.8	6.0	2.1	3.9	33.6	16.7	16.9	113.1
25 to 34 years.....	1,971	41.0	2.9	7.8	4.1	3.7	30.3	11.0	19.2	114.5
35 to 49 years.....	2,082	17.7	0.8	6.5	2.3	4.2	10.4	5.1	5.3	73.2
50 to 64 years.....	1,602	18.2	-	10.4	4.9	5.6	7.8	3.2	4.6	47.7
65 years and over.....	1,152	10.1	-	5.6	1.2	4.3	4.5	3.5	1.0	23.6
WHITE										
Total, 12 years and over.....	78,981	21.7	1.6	3.5	1.3	2.2	16.6	4.5	12.2	89.0
12 to 15 years.....	6,556	37.1	2.8	4.2	0.9	3.3	30.1	6.1	23.9	139.1
16 to 19 years.....	7,005	43.8	5.9	5.3	1.7	3.6	32.6	8.0	24.6	142.1
20 to 24 years.....	8,438	40.3	2.8	5.7	2.5	3.1	31.9	9.1	22.8	135.2
25 to 34 years.....	14,376	28.6	1.7	3.7	1.3	2.4	23.3	6.6	16.7	112.0
35 to 49 years.....	15,588	14.7	0.8	2.6	0.6	2.0	11.4	3.3	8.1	87.7
50 to 64 years.....	15,064	8.1	0.2	2.6	0.7	1.9	5.4	1.7	3.7	51.6
65 years and over.....	11,953	4.9	0.2	2.6	1.9	0.7	2.1	0.6	1.5	18.7

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, unpublished 1977 National Crime Survey data.

Chapter 13



The preceding chapters of this report have focused on the changing status of women during the 1970 decade. However, data on American Indian women and Asian women are limited, and the statistics and analysis of the status of these women in this chapter are confined to the 1970 census.

American Indian Women and Asian Women

American Indian women. The social and economic position of American Indian women presents a picture considerably different from that of women in the overall population. The status of Indian women in most areas was significantly below that of all women; for example, Indian women in 1970 had less education, were more likely to be unemployed, and had lower incomes than women in the total population.

In 1970, there were 388,000 American Indian women enumerated in the United States (table 13-1). The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) was 96.7, a figure slightly higher than the national ratio of 94.8. The majority of Indian women (55 percent) resided in rural areas of the United States. Twenty-eight percent of American Indian women lived on identified reservations in 1970.¹

Indian women were much younger, on the average, than women in the overall population; in 1970, the median age of Indian women was 20.9 years, as compared with 29.3 years for all women. The younger median age of Indian women reflects the higher fertility rate (see table 13-3) of this group, compared with women in the total population. Only 12 percent of Indian women were 55 years and over, compared with about 21 percent of all women.

American Indian women were more likely to be never married in 1970 than all women, reflecting the younger median age of this population group (table 13-3). They were also more likely to be separated or divorced, but less likely to be widowed, than all women.

The average number of children ever born to Indian women was higher than that for all women. In 1970, Indian women 25 to 34 years old averaged 3,255 children per 1,000 women ever married, as compared with 2,374 for all ever-married women in this age group. The average number of children ever born among Indian women 35 to 44 years

¹U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, IF, *American Indians*. The Bureau of the Census, in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, identified 115 reservations for tabulation purposes for the 1970 census.

old was 4,554 per 1,000 women ever married and 3,132 per 1,000 corresponding women in the total population.

Eighteen percent of Indian families in 1970 were maintained by a woman with no husband present, as compared with 11 percent of all families (table 13-4). Among these Indian families, 66 percent had children under 18 years and 32 percent had children under 6 years.

The educational levels of Indian women were substantially below those of all women in 1970 (table 13-5 and figure 13-1). Thirty-three percent of Indian women 25 years old and over were high school graduates (about the same proportion as Indian men), in contrast to 53 percent of all women. Only 3 percent of Indian women of this age group had completed 4 or more years of college, compared with 8 percent of women in the total population. Despite the relatively low educational attainment of Indian women overall, improvement in educational attainment was evident among the younger age groups; for example, 58 percent of Indian women 20 to 24 years old had completed high school (table 13-6).

In 1970, 35 percent of Indian women were in the labor force, compared with 41 percent of all women (table 13-7). Labor force participation rates varied considerably by age; for example, 45 percent of Indian women 20 to 24 years old, but only 37 percent of those 45 to 64 years old, were in the labor force (table 13-8 and figure 13-2). The unemployment rate for Indian women was twice as high as that for all women (10 percent versus 5 percent, respectively). However, the unemployment rate for Indian women was slightly lower in 1970 than the rate for Indian men (12 percent).

Indian women in 1970 were employed primarily in white-collar (mainly clerical) and service positions (table 13-9). The proportion of employed Indian women in white-collar occupations (43 percent), however, was much lower than that for all employed women (62 percent). In addition, 1 of every 3 Indian women, compared with 1 of every 5 women in the overall population, was employed in service occupations. In contrast, Indian men were most likely to be employed in blue-collar occupations.

The income level of Indian women was also lower than that of total women (table 13-10). In 1969, the median income for Indian women was \$1,650, or 71 percent of that for all women (\$2,330). Among Indian women, about 70 percent earned less than \$3,000, as compared with 58 percent for all women. Only 1 percent of Indian women, compared with 3 percent of all women, had incomes of \$10,000 or more in 1969.

Among Indian families maintained by a woman with no husband present in 1970, 47 percent had incomes under \$3,000 in 1969, as compared with 31 percent of such families in the total population (table 13-11). Fifty-six percent of all Indian families maintained by a woman were in poverty in 1969. This figure was about 1.7 times higher than the

corresponding proportion (32 percent) for all families with a female householder, no husband present.

Asian women. In this chapter, Asian women in the United States include Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino women—the three largest Asian groups identified in the 1970 census. As mentioned in the chapter note, the data on Asian women presented in this chapter are limited. Immigration has been, and continues to be, a major factor affecting the demographic characteristics of the Asian population; therefore, cross-tabulations by nativity, year of immigration, and age are necessary for a complete statistical portrait of Asian women. Such detailed cross-tabulations from the 1970 census are somewhat limited, and current census information reflecting the characteristics of immigrants since 1970 is not available.

The largest Asian group in 1970 was Japanese women, which numbered 317,000, followed by Chinese women with 205,000, and Filipino women at 154,000 (table 13-1). The sex ratios (number of males per 100 females), reflecting various immigration patterns, differed for each group with 85.7 for Japanese, 110.7 for Chinese, and 119.3 for Filipinos. (The national sex ratio was 94.8.) Asians who immigrated to the U.S. mainland in the early 1900's were primarily male laborers. In few instances (chiefly among Japanese workers) were men able to bring their wives. Because of these differential immigration patterns, males in the three Asian groups outnumbered their female counterparts in every census until 1960. In that census, Japanese women outnumbered Japanese men for the first time—a reflection of the number of Japanese women who married Americans during the occupation of Japan.² The War Bride's Act of 1946 also increased immigration of Chinese women to the United States.³ More recently, the 1965 Immigration Act markedly increased the proportion of Asian women immigrating to the United States. In 1970, however, males still outnumbered females in the Chinese and Filipino populations.⁴

In 1970, Japanese women, with a median age of 34.3 years, were older than women in the total population, while Chinese and Filipino women, with median ages of 25.8 and 24.5 years, respectively, were younger than all women. About 8 percent of Japanese women were 65 years old and over, as compared with 6 percent of Chinese women and only 3 percent of Filipino women.

² U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Special Concerns, *A Study of Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics of Ethnic Minorities Based on the 1970 Census*, Volume II: *Asian Americans*, 1974.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, *Chinese American Manpower and Employment*, by Betty Lee Sung, 1975.

⁴ U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Special Concerns, *op. cit.*

Asian women were more urbanized in 1970 than women in the overall population. Among the subgroups of Asian women, 97 percent of Chinese women, 89 percent of Japanese women, and 88 percent of Filipino women lived in urban areas in 1970, as compared with 74 percent of all women.

In 1970, close to one-half of Chinese and Filipino women were foreign born; only about one-fourth of Japanese women were foreign born (table 13-2). Information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service indicates that immigration has been substantial since 1970, especially among the Chinese and Filipino groups.⁵

Chinese and Filipino women were much more likely to be never married in 1970 than were all women in the population. The proportion was 31 percent for both Asian groups, as compared with 23 percent for total women (table 13-3). The proportion never married among Japanese women in 1970 was about the same as that for all women.

The average number of children ever born to Japanese women and to Chinese women was considerably lower than that for all women in 1970. In contrast, Filipino women had higher rates of children ever born than the national average for women in the age groups 15 to 24 and 35 to 44.

In 1970, a relatively smaller proportion of Asian families were maintained by a woman with no husband present than were families in the total population (table 13-4). Also, a smaller proportion of Chinese families maintained by a woman had children under 18 years than similar families in the overall population; but a larger proportion of families maintained by Filipino women had children under 18 years than all such families (69 percent versus 55 percent). The proportion of comparable Japanese families with children under 18 years was about the same as that for such families in the general population.

Asian women were more likely to graduate from high school and college than women in the total population (table 13-5). The proportions of Asian women 25 years old and over who were high school graduates in 1970 were 67 percent for Japanese women, 64 percent for Filipino women, and 55 percent for Chinese women. (The comparable proportion for all women was 53 percent.) The proportions of Asian women completing 4 or more years of college ranged from 11 percent for Japanese women to 31 percent for Filipino women. (Only 8 percent of all women were in this category.)

Among younger Asian women, the proportions completing high school and college were even higher (table 13-6 and figure 13-1). For example, in 1970, 24 percent of Japanese women, 35 percent of Chinese women, and 42 percent of Filipino women 25 to 34 years old had completed

college. (The college completion rate was 12 percent for corresponding total women.)

In contrast to the achievements at the high school and college levels, relatively high proportions of Chinese women and Filipino women 25 years old and over had completed less than 8 years of elementary school. The proportions were 31 percent for Chinese women, 19 percent for Filipino women, and 15 percent for all women.

Among Asian women, the labor force participation rates in 1970 were higher than those for women in the total population (table 13-7). The participation rates ranged from 49 percent for Japanese women to 55 percent for Filipino women, compared with 41 percent for total women. As was true for all women, labor force participation rates varied considerably by age for Asian women. For example, five-eighths (63 percent) of Japanese women 20 to 24 years old were in the labor force, as compared with about one-half (49 percent) of Japanese women 25 to 34 years old (table 13-8 and figure 13-2).

Japanese and Chinese women were less likely to be unemployed in 1970 than women in the total population. Their unemployment rates were 3 and 4 percent, respectively. The unemployment rate for Filipino women was closer to the rate for all women—about 5 percent.

Like all women, employed Asian women were concentrated primarily in white-collar occupations (table 13-9). Larger proportions of employed Chinese and Filipino women held professional and technical jobs in 1970 than all women. The proportion of Filipino women holding professional and technical jobs in 1970 was also greater than that for Filipino men. The proportions of Japanese and Filipino women holding service jobs were about the same as for all women (20 percent); the percentage was somewhat lower for Chinese women (15 percent). Other occupational concentrations differed markedly among Asian women; for example, Chinese women were more likely than Japanese and Filipino women to be employed in operative positions, whereas Filipino women were more likely than other Asian women to be employed in professional and technical jobs.

The median income of Asian women, as with women in the general population, was low in 1969 (table 13-10). The median income levels ranged from \$2,640 for Chinese women to \$3,480 for Filipino women; the median income for all women was \$2,330. Among Asian women, the proportions with incomes under \$3,000 ranged from 44 percent for Filipino women to 54 percent for Chinese women. The proportions with incomes over \$10,000 were about 5 percent for each of the three groups of Asian women.

The median incomes of Asian women in 1969 were substantially below those of Asian men. The disparity between women and men was the smallest for Filipinos and greatest for Japanese.

⁵U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1976 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service*.

The poverty rates in 1969 for Chinese and Japanese families maintained by women were considerably less than the corresponding rate for all families maintained by women (table 13-11). Twenty percent of Chinese families maintained by women and 25 percent of comparable Japanese families

were below the poverty level, as opposed to 32 percent of all families maintained by a woman. However, corresponding Filipino families were more likely to be below the poverty level than were all such families—about 40 percent of Filipino families maintained by a woman were poor in 1969.

FIGURE 13-1.
Percent of Women 25 to 34 Years Old Who Completed High School and College, by Selected Races: 1970

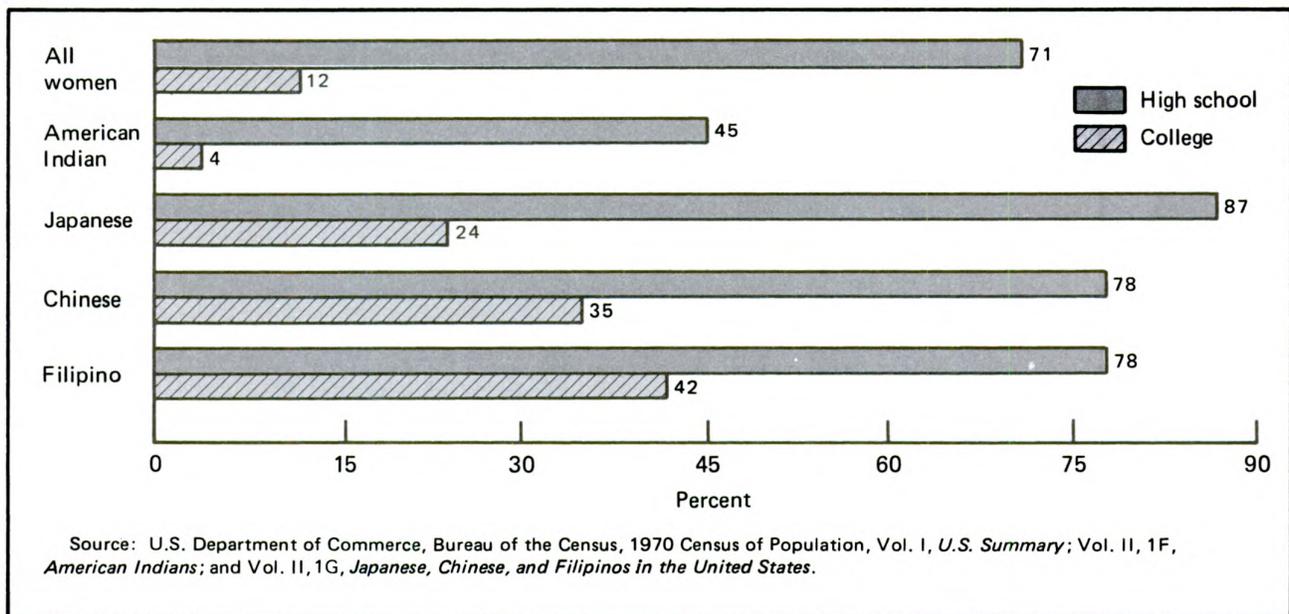


FIGURE 13-2.
Percent of Women in the Labor Force, by Selected Races and Age: 1970

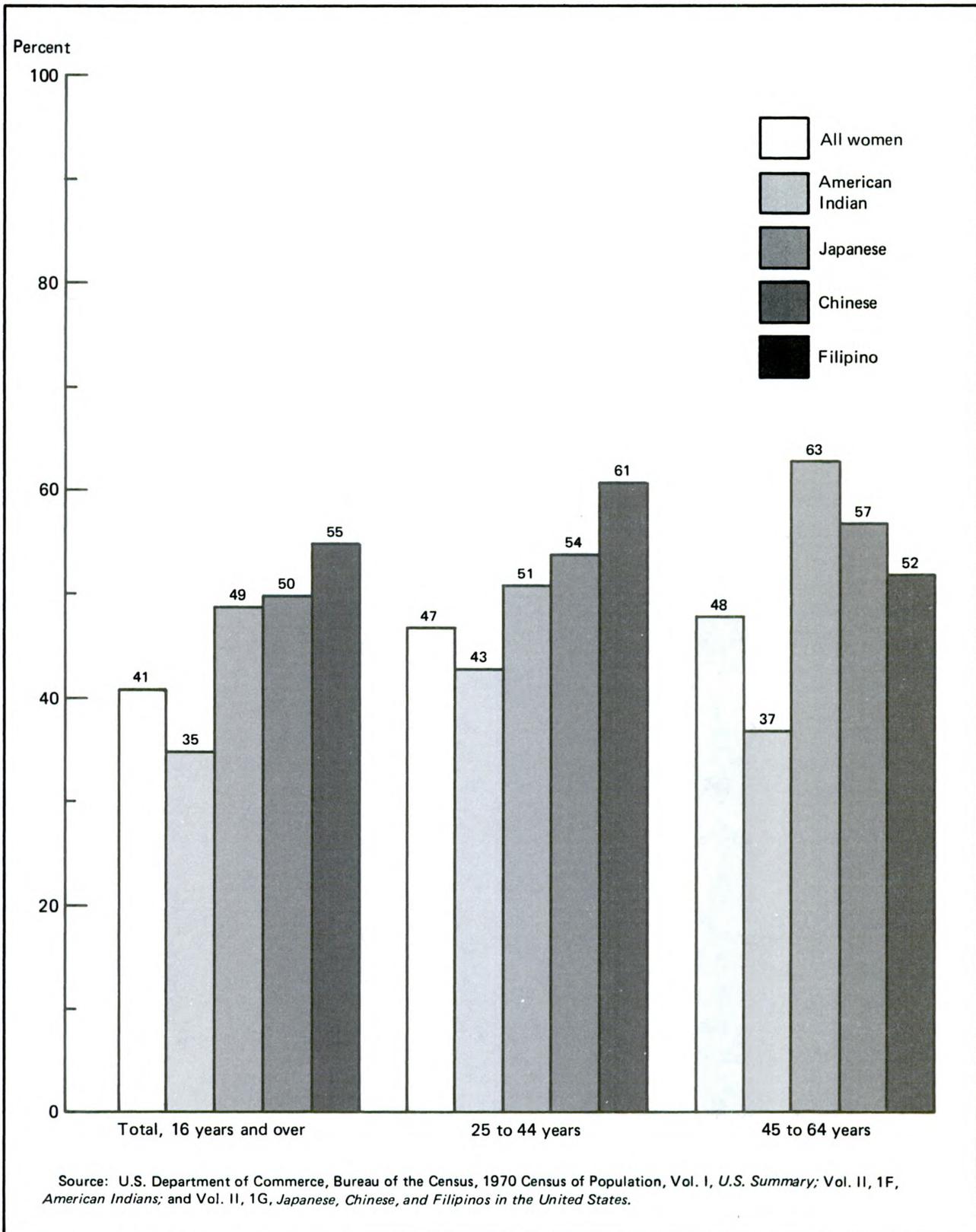


Table 13-1. Age and Urban and Rural Residence of Women, by Selected Races: 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Resident population)

Age and residence	All races	Selected races			
		American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino
Total, all ages.....	104,300	388	317	205	154
AGE					
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	8.1	11.7	6.0	8.5	11.9
5 to 14 years.....	19.2	25.8	15.4	18.9	20.7
15 to 24 years.....	17.2	19.4	15.3	21.3	18.5
25 to 34 years.....	12.2	12.9	14.2	15.8	22.6
35 to 44 years.....	11.4	10.1	21.1	13.8	13.5
45 to 54 years.....	11.5	8.0	13.8	9.5	6.8
55 to 64 years.....	9.4	6.1	5.7	6.5	3.4
65 years and over.....	11.2	6.0	8.4	5.7	2.5
Median age.....	29.3	20.9	34.3	25.8	24.5
Sex ratio ¹	94.8	96.7	85.7	110.7	119.3
RESIDENCE					
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban.....	74.2	45.2	89.2	96.5	87.5
Rural.....	25.8	54.8	10.8	3.5	12.5

¹Number of males per 100 females.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary; Vol. II, 1F, American Indians; and Vol. II, 1G, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States.

Table 13-2. Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino Women, by Nativity and Age: 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Resident population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age	Japanese				Chinese	
	Total women	Percent	Native	Foreign born	Total women	Percent
All ages.....	¹ 316	100.0	73.7	26.3	¹ 206	100.0
Under 5 years.....	19	100.0	92.3	7.7	18	100.0
5 to 14 years.....	49	100.0	95.8	4.2	39	100.0
15 to 24 years.....	48	100.0	91.4	8.6	44	100.0
25 to 34 years.....	44	100.0	62.2	37.8	33	100.0
35 to 44 years.....	67	100.0	52.2	47.8	29	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	44	100.0	85.4	14.6	20	100.0
55 to 64 years.....	18	100.0	83.3	16.7	13	100.0
65 years and over.....	27	100.0	35.2	64.8	12	100.0
Median age.....	34.5	(X)	27.7	39.8	25.8	(X)
Sex ratio ²	85.8	(X)	99.5	47.4	110.1	(X)
	Chinese-continued			Filipino		
Age	Native	Foreign born	Total women	Percent	Native	Foreign born
All ages.....	52.3	47.7	¹ 154	100.0	49.3	50.7
Under 5 years.....	91.0	9.0	19	100.0	84.5	15.5
5 to 14 years.....	77.0	23.0	32	100.0	75.6	24.4
15 to 24 years.....	57.0	43.0	29	100.0	54.0	46.0
25 to 34 years.....	30.9	69.1	35	100.0	25.4	74.6
35 to 44 years.....	37.7	62.3	20	100.0	31.5	68.5
45 to 54 years.....	42.6	57.4	11	100.0	27.9	72.1
55 to 64 years.....	31.6	68.4	5	100.0	24.9	75.1
65 years and over.....	30.7	69.3	4	100.0	33.3	66.7
Median age.....	17.8	33.7	24.4	(X)	14.3	30.3
Sex ratio ²	112.3	107.7	119.0	(X)	108.0	129.7

¹Figures for total in this table may vary slightly from those presented in table 13-1 because of different sample sizes.

²Number of males per 100 females.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary.

Table 13-3. Marital Status and Children Ever Born for Women, by Selected Races: 1970

(Resident population)

Marital status and children ever born	All races	Selected races			
		American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino
MARITAL STATUS					
Total women, 14 years and over.....(thousands)..	77,910	252	254	152	106
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married.....	22.6	27.9	23.3	31.2	31.2
Married, husband present.....	57.1	50.3	61.3	56.0	55.3
Separated.....	2.2	3.7	0.9	0.8	1.4
Other married, husband absent.....	1.9	3.1	2.5	2.5	6.1
Widowed.....	12.3	9.7	9.1	7.8	3.8
Divorced.....	3.9	5.2	2.8	1.6	2.1
CHILDREN EVER BORN					
Women ever married, 15 to 24 years old.....(thousands)..	6,453	27	10	8	10
Children per 1,000 women ever married.....	995	1,376	759	786	1,086
Women ever married, 25 to 34 years old.....(thousands)..	11,417	44	39	28	27
Children per 1,000 women ever married.....	2,374	3,255	1,656	1,778	2,018
Women ever married, 35 to 44 years old.....(thousands)..	11,197	37	63	27	19
Children per 1,000 women ever married.....	3,132	4,554	2,301	3,005	3,300

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary; Vol. II, 1F, American Indians; Vol. II, 1G, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States; and Vol. II, 4C, Marital Status.

**Table 13-4. Marital Status and Presence of Own Children for Families With Female Householder,
No Husband Present, by Selected Races: 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Resident population)

Marital status and presence of children	All races	Selected races			
		American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino
All families with female householder, no husband present.....	5,515	27	14	6	6
Percent of total families.....	10.8	18.4	10.3	6.7	8.6
MARITAL STATUS					
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married.....	12.5	12.9	13.0	13.3	17.9
Separated.....	16.7	18.3	8.2	6.3	9.0
Other married, husband absent.....	5.9	7.6	17.4	11.7	33.8
Widowed.....	41.1	36.1	37.9	49.5	20.8
Divorced.....	23.8	25.1	23.5	19.1	18.5
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS					
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With no own children under 18.....	45.3	34.5	44.0	51.5	31.2
With own children under 18.....	54.7	65.5	56.0	48.5	68.8
With own children under 6.....	20.6	31.6	15.4	12.5	39.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 1F, American Indians; Vol. II, 1G, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States; and Vol. II, 4A, Family Composition.

Table 13-5. Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over, by Selected Races and Sex: 1970
(Numbers in thousands. Resident population)

Sex and years of school completed	All races	Selected races			
		American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino
WOMEN					
Total, 25 years old and over...	58,030	167	201	105	75
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary: 0 to 4 years.....	5.0	14.7	4.5	20.5	9.1
5 to 7 years.....	9.6	14.6	6.7	10.8	9.9
8 years.....	12.6	12.8	8.7	5.2	4.6
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	20.1	24.9	13.0	8.7	12.7
4 years.....	34.1	22.8	42.7	23.8	20.4
College: 1 to 3 years.....	10.6	7.1	13.3	11.4	12.8
4 or more years.....	8.1	3.1	11.1	19.6	30.5
Median school years completed.....	12.1	9.9	12.4	12.2	12.7
Percent high school graduates.....	52.8	33.0	67.2	54.9	63.7
MEN					
Total, 25 years old and over...	51,870	155	153	122	102
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary: 0 to 4 years.....	6.1	16.3	3.8	12.5	19.5
5 to 7 years.....	10.6	15.2	5.9	10.6	13.0
8 years.....	12.9	13.4	8.2	6.0	5.4
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	18.6	21.6	11.2	10.7	13.9
4 years.....	27.7	21.2	34.8	18.8	19.5
College: 1 to 3 years.....	10.7	7.9	13.9	10.6	12.0
4 or more years.....	13.5	4.5	22.3	30.8	16.6
Median school years completed.....	12.1	9.7	12.6	12.5	11.6
Percent high school graduates.....	51.9	33.6	70.9	60.3	48.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary; Vol. II, 1F, American Indians; and Vol. II, 1G, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States.

Table 13-6. Percent of Women 20 Years Old and Over Who Completed High School and College, by Selected Races and Age: 1970

(Resident population)

Level of school completed and age	All races	Selected races			
		American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino
Percent high school graduates:					
20 to 24 years.....	78.9	57.7	93.4	85.4	81.5
25 to 34 years.....	71.2	44.8	86.6	78.1	78.2
35 to 44 years.....	62.7	34.8	78.8	59.3	64.9
45 to 64 years.....	49.3	28.4	58.2	42.0	41.8
65 years and over.....	29.1	14.9	25.4	15.5	16.6
Percent college graduates:					
20 to 24 years.....	8.3	1.8	17.5	14.7	23.6
25 to 34 years.....	12.1	3.9	24.3	35.2	42.2
35 to 44 years.....	8.9	3.1	10.0	17.6	28.4
45 to 64 years.....	7.1	2.8	6.2	11.2	14.1
65 years and over.....	4.9	2.4	2.6	4.5	4.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary; Vol. II, 1F, American Indians; and Vol. II, 1G, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States.

Table 13-7. Employment Status, by Selected Races and Sex: 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Resident population 16 years and over)

Sex and employment status	All races	Selected races			
		American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino
WOMEN					
Total, 16 years and over.....	73,852	233	244	145	101
Labor force.....	30,547	82	121	72	56
Percent of total.....	41.4	35.3	49.4	49.5	55.2
Civilian labor force.....	30,502	82	120	72	55
Employed.....	28,930	74	117	69	53
Unemployed.....	1,572	8	4	3	3
Percent of civilian labor force.....	5.2	10.2	3.0	3.7	4.7
Not in labor force.....	43,305	151	123	73	45
MEN					
Total, 16 years and over.....	67,236	220	195	164	126
Labor force.....	51,502	139	155	120	99
Percent of total.....	76.6	63.4	79.3	73.2	79.0
Civilian labor force.....	49,549	132	150	118	83
Employed.....	47,624	116	147	114	79
Unemployed.....	1,925	15	3	3	4
Percent of civilian labor force.....	3.9	11.6	2.0	3.0	4.7
Not in labor force.....	15,733	80	40	44	26

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary; Vol. II, 1F, American Indians; and Vol. II, 1G, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States.

Table 13-8. Labor Force Participation Rates for Women, by Selected Races and Age: 1970

(Number in labor force as percent of population in specific group. Resident population 16 years and over)

Age	All races	Selected races			
		American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino
Total, 16 years and over.....	41.4	35.3	49.4	49.5	55.2
16 to 19 years.....	34.9	21.3	32.7	34.5	31.6
20 to 24 years.....	56.1	44.8	63.2	55.7	62.6
25 to 34 years.....	44.9	42.5	48.9	50.3	60.2
35 to 44 years.....	50.3	43.4	52.7	59.1	62.3
45 to 64 years.....	47.8	36.9	62.7	57.4	52.2
65 years and over.....	10.0	8.5	12.0	12.0	11.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary; Vol. II, 1F, American Indians; and Vol. II, 1G, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States.

Table 13-9. Major Occupation Group of Employed Persons, by Selected Races and Sex: 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Resident population 16 years and over)

Sex and occupation group	All races	Selected races			
		American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino
WOMEN					
Total, 16 years and over.....	73,852	233	244	145	101
Employed.....	28,930	74	117	69	53
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	61.7	42.5	61.0	60.1	66.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	15.7	11.1	15.9	19.4	31.8
Managers and administrators, except farm....	3.6	2.4	3.8	3.8	1.7
Sales workers.....	7.4	4.0	6.9	5.1	3.7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	34.9	25.1	34.3	31.8	29.1
Blue-collar workers.....	17.1	22.1	16.1	24.6	12.6
Craft and kindred workers.....	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.1
Operatives, including transport.....	14.3	18.7	13.5	22.5	10.8
Laborers, except farm.....	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.7
Farm workers.....	0.8	2.3	2.1	0.5	1.9
Service workers.....	20.4	33.0	20.8	14.8	19.2
Service workers, except private household....	16.6	26.3	17.0	12.8	17.0
Private household workers.....	3.8	6.7	3.9	2.0	2.3
MEN					
Total, 16 years and over.....	67,236	220	195	164	126
Employed.....	47,624	116	147	114	79
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	40.0	22.4	48.2	54.1	32.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	14.3	9.2	21.4	28.9	18.1
Managers and administrators, except farm....	11.2	5.0	11.7	11.4	3.1
Sales workers.....	6.9	2.4	6.0	4.4	2.1
Clerical and kindred workers.....	7.6	5.7	9.0	9.4	9.2
Blue-collar workers.....	47.3	59.2	40.0	21.1	35.5
Craft and kindred workers.....	21.2	22.1	19.7	7.3	13.1
Operatives, including transport.....	19.5	23.9	10.3	10.5	14.3
Laborers, except farm.....	6.6	13.2	9.9	3.3	8.2
Farm workers.....	4.5	8.0	5.2	0.7	11.7
Service workers.....	8.1	10.5	6.6	24.0	20.3
Service workers, except private household....	8.1	10.3	6.3	23.6	19.9
Private household workers.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary; Vol. II, 1F, American Indians; and Vol. II, 1G, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States.

Table 13-10. Income, by Selected Races and Sex: 1969

(Numbers in thousands. Persons 14 years and over as of 1970. Resident population)

Sex and income	All races	Selected races			
		American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino
WOMEN					
Total, 14 years and over.....	77,916	252	254	152	106
Total with income.....	50,018	152	165	96	68
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$999 or loss.....	27.3	36.2	22.3	25.5	20.2
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	18.8	21.1	15.2	17.0	13.0
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	12.0	12.7	10.4	11.7	11.2
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	11.0	10.2	10.6	10.7	11.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.0	6.5	9.8	9.0	11.0
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	12.1	8.0	16.2	12.7	16.4
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	3.4	2.1	5.1	3.9	5.1
\$8,000 to \$9,999.....	3.4	1.6	5.8	4.8	6.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	2.3	1.1	3.8	3.6	3.5
\$15,000 or more.....	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.1
Median income.....	\$2,330	\$1,654	\$3,200	\$2,642	\$3,476
MEN					
Total, 14 years and over.....	71,482	239	206	172	131
Total with income.....	6,410	194	185	149	118
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$999 or loss.....	10.1	20.3	9.7	13.0	8.9
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	9.7	14.8	9.5	11.8	11.6
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	7.3	11.1	6.2	8.6	10.6
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	6.7	9.5	5.4	8.3	9.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.1	8.1	4.6	7.5	9.6
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	14.2	14.4	11.1	12.4	18.9
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	7.8	5.6	7.3	5.5	7.7
\$8,000 to \$9,999.....	13.3	7.7	13.8	9.2	10.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	16.2	6.5	21.4	14.4	9.1
\$15,000 or more.....	8.7	1.8	10.9	9.3	3.3
Median income.....	\$6,446	\$3,394	\$7,472	\$5,125	\$4,972

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary; Vol. II, 1F, American Indians; and Vol. II, 1G, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States.

Table 13-11. Family Income and Poverty Status of Families With Female Householder, No Husband Present, by Selected Races: 1969

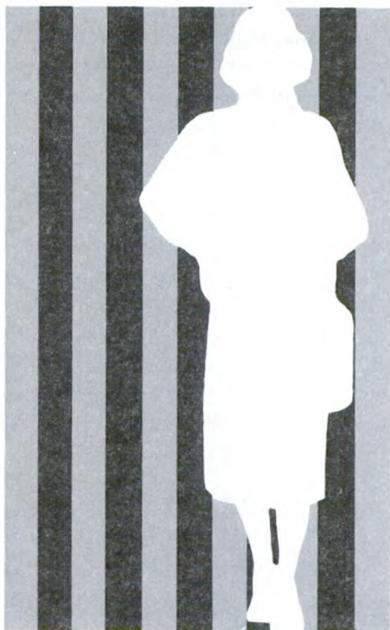
(Numbers in thousands. Families as of 1970. Resident population)

Family income and poverty status	All races	Selected races			
		American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino
ALL INCOME LEVELS					
All families with female householder, no husband present.....	5,539	27	14	6	6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$1,000.....	10.0	16.2	11.9	7.7	20.8
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	9.6	15.3	5.6	5.0	6.7
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	10.9	15.7	5.8	6.8	7.9
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.5	13.9	8.8	8.2	10.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.3	9.2	7.6	8.6	6.4
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	16.0	13.5	13.9	16.6	15.2
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	6.2	4.5	7.0	7.3	4.0
\$8,000 to \$9,999.....	9.4	5.3	10.3	11.6	8.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	11.8	4.8	17.1	15.4	10.7
\$15,000 or more.....	6.2	1.6	12.1	12.8	9.4
Median income.....	\$4,962	\$3,198	\$6,467	\$6,627	\$4,708
INCOME LESS THAN POVERTY LEVEL					
Total families with female householder, no husband present.....	1,790	15	3	1	2
Percent of all families with female householder, no husband present.....	32.3	55.7	24.7	20.3	39.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary; Vol. II, 1F, American Indians; Vol. II, 1G, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States; and Vol. II, 9A, Low-Income Population.

Chapter 14

Spanish-Origin Women



Estimates for women of Spanish origin presented in this chapter are based on data obtained in the March 1978 Current Population Survey (CPS) and the 1977 National Crime Survey (NCS). Comparisons of characteristics of Spanish-origin women from the 1978 CPS with data from previous years do not appear in this chapter because of the large sampling variability associated with the estimates and differences in classification.

Social characteristics. Women of Spanish origin are, on the average, younger than other women not of Spanish origin; in 1978, the median age of Spanish-origin women was 22.8 years, compared with a median age of 31.2 years for women not of Spanish origin (table 14-1). About 1 of every 8 females of Spanish origin was under 5 years old, but only 1 of every 16 females not of Spanish origin was under 5 years old. In addition, a much lower proportion of Spanish-origin women were 65 years and over (5 percent) than were women not of Spanish origin (13 percent).

In 1978, the proportion never married among Spanish-origin women was greater than that for other women, but the proportion divorced was about the same as that for other women (table 14-2). Although Spanish-origin women were about as likely to be married as other women in 1978, the proportion of married Spanish women with husband absent was twice as high as that for other women. A larger proportion of women of Puerto Rican origin were divorced or married with husband absent than were women in the other subcategories of Spanish origin.

About 561,000 Spanish-origin families were maintained by a woman with no husband present in 1978 (table 14-3). Ninety-two percent of these families were living in metropolitan areas, mostly residing in the central cities of these areas. However, place of residence among families maintained by a woman with no husband present varied by type of Spanish origin. In 1978, almost all (98 percent) of the families maintained by a woman of Puerto Rican origin were living in metropolitan areas, with 89 percent residing in central cities; in contrast, 86 percent of families maintained by a woman of Mexican origin were metropolitan-area dwellers, with 52 percent living in central cities. Families maintained by Spanish-origin women were much less likely to live in nonmetropolitan areas than similar other families (8 and 29 percent, respectively).

In 1978, families maintained by a woman of Spanish origin tended to be larger, on the average, than the corresponding families in the total population (table 14-4). About 19 percent of families maintained by a woman of Spanish origin had five or more persons in the family,

compared with only 13 percent of all such families. In addition, about 46 percent of all families maintained by a woman contained two persons, while only about 35 percent of similar Spanish families were two-person families.

Women of Spanish origin lagged significantly behind all women in the population in educational attainment; in 1978, about 40 percent of Spanish women 25 years and over had completed 4 years of high school or more, compared with 65 percent of all women of that age in the Nation (table 14-5 and figure 14-1). However, younger women of Spanish origin have been narrowing this gap in educational attainment; 55 percent of Spanish-origin women 25 to 29 years old had completed 4 years of high school or more, compared with only 15 percent of Spanish-origin women 65 years old and over. In 1978, Spanish women 25 years and over were only one-half as likely to have completed 4 or more years of college as women of the same age in the general population (6 percent for Spanish women versus 12 percent for all women).

Economic characteristics. In 1978, the civilian labor force participation rate was 45 percent for Spanish-origin women, compared with 49 percent for all women (table 14-6). In addition, the unemployment rate for Spanish women was, at 10 percent, higher than the rate of 7 percent for all women. Labor force participation rates differed by type of Spanish origin: about 47 percent of women of Mexican origin and 49 percent of women of Cuban or other Spanish origin were in the civilian labor force in 1978, compared with only 32 percent of women of Puerto Rican origin.

Occupational characteristics of employed women of Spanish origin differed considerably in 1978 from those of employed women not of Spanish origin. For instance, working women of Spanish origin were more likely than other working women to be employed as blue-collar workers (28 percent versus 14 percent). In contrast, only 48 percent of employed Spanish women were white-collar workers, as compared with 65 percent of other employed women. Marked differences in occupational distribution also existed among women by type of Spanish origin; in particular, an appreciably larger proportion of Mexican-origin women than of Puerto Rican-origin women were employed as service workers (25 percent versus 12 percent). The proportion of Mexican-origin women employed as farm workers, however, was not significantly higher than for women of either Puerto Rican or Cuban origin.

In 1978, "keeping house" was the major activity of both Spanish and other women not in the labor force (table 14-7). Only 13 percent of Spanish-origin women 20 to 24 years

old not in the labor force were going to school, compared with 28 percent of corresponding other women.

Women of Spanish origin had a slightly lower median income in 1977 (\$3,670) than did other women (\$3,960) (table 14-8). The median incomes of women by type of Spanish origin ranged from \$3,350 for women of Mexican origin to \$4,180 for women of Puerto Rican origin.

Earnings in 1977 of professional women of Spanish origin (\$8,850) were not, on the average, significantly different from earnings of professional women not of Spanish origin (\$9,170) (table 14-9). In addition, median earnings of Spanish women employed as service workers (except private household workers) did not differ significantly from the median earnings of other women so employed. However, Spanish women employed as clerical workers had lower median earnings (\$5,150) than other women similarly employed (\$6,090).

Spanish-origin women earning wages or salaries as government employees in 1977 had substantially lower median earnings (\$4,340) than other women earning wages or salaries in government employment (\$6,850). The difference in median earnings between Spanish women (\$4,170) and other women (\$4,480) employed in private industry was not statistically significant.

A substantial proportion (about 54 percent) of families maintained by a woman of Spanish origin were below the poverty level in 1977 (table 14-10). In contrast, about 32 percent of all families in the Nation maintained by a woman were below the poverty level.

Crime victimization. Proportionally more Spanish-origin women than other women suffered crimes of violence in 1977 (table 14-11). The victimization rate for crimes of violence against Spanish-origin women 12 years old and over was 32 per 1,000 compared with 22 per 1,000 for other women. Specifically, about 24 of every 1,000 women of Spanish origin were assaulted in 1977 compared with 17 of every 1,000 other women. Also, there is some evidence that the victimization rate for rape among Spanish women was higher (3.5 per 1,000) than the rate for other women (1.5 per 1,000).

The victimization rate for crimes of theft against Spanish-origin women (84 per 1,000 women) was not significantly different from the rate for other women (88 per 1,000). However, the victimization rate for crimes of theft against Spanish women 12 to 15 years old (62 per 1,000) was about one-half the rate for other women in that age group (132 per 1,000).

FIGURE 14-1.
Years of School Completed by Women 25 Years Old and Over, by Spanish Origin: 1978

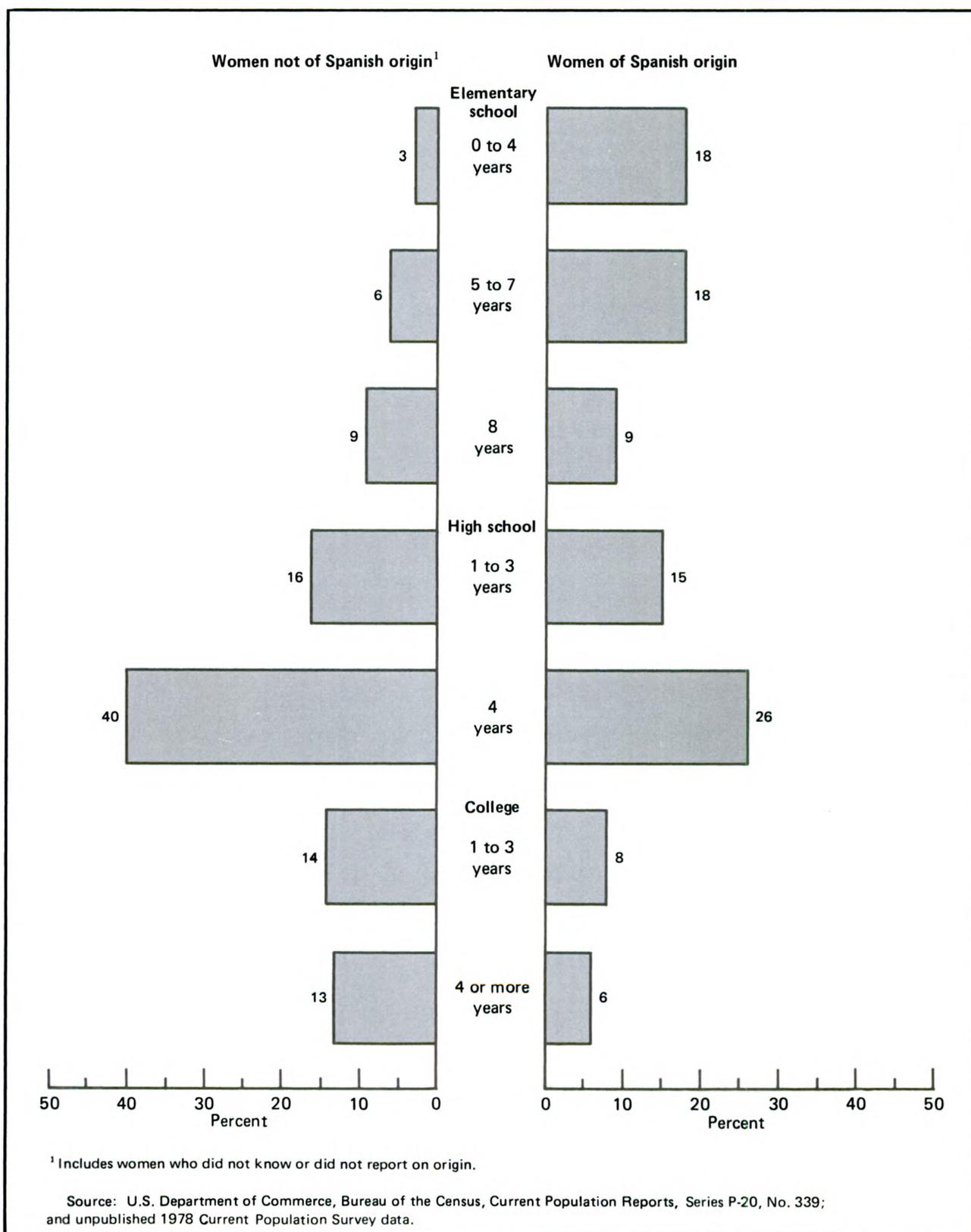


Table 14-1. All Women and Women of Spanish Origin, by Age and Type of Spanish Origin: 1978

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

Age	All women	Women of Spanish origin					Women not of Spanish origin ²
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Spanish ¹	
All ages.....	110,366	6,196	3,623	997	347	1,228	104,170
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	6.8	12.4	14.0	10.6	5.2	11.1	6.4
5 to 13 years.....	14.0	19.7	19.8	24.2	11.5	17.8	13.7
14 and 15 years.....	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.6
16 to 19 years.....	7.5	8.4	8.9	7.6	6.2	8.4	7.4
20 to 24 years.....	9.1	9.9	10.9	7.7	7.3	9.2	9.0
25 to 34 years.....	15.3	16.4	16.0	18.5	12.6	17.0	15.2
35 to 44 years.....	11.1	11.0	9.8	12.3	13.5	12.8	11.1
45 to 54 years.....	10.8	8.8	8.3	8.0	15.4	8.9	10.9
55 to 64 years.....	9.7	4.9	4.2	3.9	10.8	6.3	10.0
65 years and over.....	12.0	4.6	3.9	2.9	13.9	5.5	12.5
18 years and over.....	71.8	60.0	57.8	57.7	77.3	63.6	72.5
21 years and over.....	66.1	53.4	50.6	51.8	71.4	58.1	66.9
Median age.....	30.6	22.8	21.3	22.4	37.7	25.1	31.2
Sex ratio ³	94.0	94.4	97.4	82.7	98.6	94.0	94.0

¹Includes Central or South American and other Spanish origin.²Includes women who did not know or did not report on origin.³Number of males per 100 females.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 339.

Table 14-2. Marital Status of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin, by Type of Spanish Origin: 1978

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population 14 years and over excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Marital status	All women	Women of Spanish origin					Women not of Spanish origin ²
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Spanish ¹	
Total women, 14 years and over.	87,399	4,212	2,398	650	289	875	83,187
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married.....	23.9	27.8	28.5	27.2	19.3	29.1	23.7
Married, husband present.....	54.8	52.4	55.5	40.2	58.3	51.0	55.0
Married, husband absent.....	3.6	7.1	5.2	16.2	3.9	6.4	3.5
Separated.....	2.8	5.5	3.7	14.1	2.4	5.0	2.6
Widowed.....	11.6	6.2	5.7	5.8	8.7	7.0	11.9
Divorced.....	6.0	6.6	5.1	10.6	9.8	6.6	6.0

¹Includes Central or South American and other Spanish origin.²Includes women who did not know or did not report on origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 339; and unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 14-3. Families With Female Householder, No Husband Present, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence and Type of Spanish Origin: 1978

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

Type of residence	Families with female householder, no husband present					
	Total	Spanish origin			Not of Spanish origin ²	
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican		Other Spanish ¹
NUMBER						
United States.....	8,236	561	252	179	131	7,675
Metropolitan areas.....	5,973	514	217	174	123	5,459
In central cities.....	3,353	366	132	159	75	2,987
Outside central cities.....	2,620	148	85	15	48	2,472
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	2,263	47	35	4	8	2,216
PERCENT						
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas.....	72.5	91.6	86.1	97.7	93.8	71.1
In central cities.....	40.7	65.2	52.3	89.3	57.0	38.9
Outside central cities.....	31.8	26.4	33.8	8.4	36.8	32.2
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	27.5	8.4	13.9	2.3	6.2	28.9

¹Includes families of Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

²Includes families with female householder who did not know or did not report on origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 339; and unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 14-4. Selected Characteristics of Families With Female Householder, No Husband Present, by Type of Spanish Origin: 1978

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

Characteristic	Total	Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other Spanish ¹
Total persons in families with female householder, no husband present.....(thousands)..	25,404	1,890	904	607	380
All families with female householder, no husband present.....(thousands)..	8,236	561	252	179	131
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons.....	46.2	35.2	31.2	32.7	46.2
3 persons.....	26.4	26.8	25.9	23.3	33.3
4 persons.....	14.0	18.6	19.5	23.0	11.0
5 persons.....	7.4	10.0	9.4	13.9	6.0
6 persons.....	3.2	6.0	8.9	4.3	2.5
7 or more persons.....	2.8	3.4	5.1	2.8	1.0
Mean number of persons.....	3.08	3.37	3.59	3.40	2.90
Mean number of members:					
Under 18 years.....	1.37	1.77	1.83	2.06	1.29
18 to 64 years.....	1.49	1.49	1.62	1.31	1.48
65 years and over.....	0.23	0.10	0.14	0.02	0.14
Mean number of own children:					
Under 18 years.....	1.22	1.62	1.60	1.97	1.16
Under 6 years.....	0.29	0.48	0.47	0.57	0.38
Under 3 years.....	0.12	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.19

¹Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 339 and 340.

Table 14-5. Percent of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin 25 Years Old and Over, by Years of School Completed, Type of Spanish Origin, and Age: 1978

(Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Years of school completed and age	All women	Women of Spanish origin			Women not of Spanish origin ²	
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican		Other Spanish ¹
PERCENT COMPLETED LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF SCHOOL						
Total women, 25 years and over.....	3.4	17.9	24.4	15.7	7.4	2.7
25 to 29 years.....	1.0	6.4	8.9	6.6	-	0.7
30 to 34 years.....	1.1	8.2	9.3	8.8	5.2	0.6
35 to 44 years.....	1.5	11.3	17.1	9.5	2.5	0.9
45 to 64 years.....	3.1	25.9	36.0	23.8	10.5	2.2
65 years and over.....	8.8	47.6	68.0	(B)	20.2	7.8
PERCENT COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL OR MORE						
Total women, 25 years and over.....	65.2	39.6	32.1	36.0	55.1	66.3
25 to 29 years.....	84.6	54.7	47.9	47.5	75.4	86.5
30 to 34 years.....	80.8	49.9	45.2	44.9	65.2	82.7
35 to 44 years.....	74.2	45.0	35.5	39.0	65.2	75.9
45 to 64 years.....	62.4	28.0	19.3	24.0	44.0	63.7
65 years and over.....	39.2	15.1	4.8	(B)	29.8	39.7
PERCENT COMPLETED 4 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE						
Total women, 25 years and over.....	12.2	5.7	3.9	3.6	10.3	12.5

¹Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

²Includes women who did not know or did not report on origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 339; and unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 14-6. Employment Status and Major Occupation Group of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin, by Type of Spanish Origin: 1978

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population 16 years and over excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Employment status and occupation	All women	Women of Spanish origin					Women not of Spanish origin ²
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Spanish ¹	
Total women, 16 years and over.	83,374	3,970	2,251	608	277	833	79,404
In civilian labor force.....	40,971	1,801	1,057	197	136	411	39,170
Percent unemployed.....	7.0	10.4	11.4	12.2	4.4	9.5	6.9
Employed.....	38,099	1,613	938	173	130	372	36,486
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	63.9	48.0	44.8	56.3	52.4	51.1	64.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	16.1	8.9	7.6	9.9	12.8	10.2	16.4
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	6.3	4.0	3.5	5.0	5.5	4.0	6.4
Sales workers.....	6.8	5.8	5.6	6.9	7.0	5.4	6.9
Clerical and kindred workers.....	34.7	29.4	28.1	34.4	27.1	30.6	34.9
Blue-collar workers.....	14.5	28.2	29.1	30.9	30.4	24.2	13.9
Craft and kindred workers.....	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	3.3	1.1	1.7
Operatives, including transport....	11.8	25.2	25.7	27.3	27.1	22.6	11.2
Laborers, except farm.....	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	-	0.5	1.0
Farm workers.....	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.1
Farmers and farm managers.....	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.9
Service workers.....	20.5	22.6	24.5	11.9	16.5	24.7	20.4

¹Includes Central or South American and other Spanish origin.

²Includes women who did not know or did not report on origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 339; and unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 14-7. Major Activity of Women Not in the Labor Force, by Spanish Origin and Age: 1978

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population 16 years and over excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age and origin	Total women not in labor force	Percent	Major activity			
			Keeping house	Going to school	Unable to work	Other
Women of Spanish origin, 16 years and over.....	2,169	100.0	79.7	12.6	2.3	5.4
16 to 19 years.....	321	100.0	28.5	67.3	0.6	3.7
20 to 24 years.....	275	100.0	80.8	12.7	1.3	5.3
25 to 44 years.....	821	100.0	94.2	2.5	0.8	2.4
45 to 54 years.....	270	100.0	92.3	-	2.6	5.2
55 to 64 years.....	213	100.0	89.2	0.8	4.2	5.7
65 years and over.....	269	100.0	74.8	-	8.5	16.7
Women not of Spanish origin, 16 years and over ¹	40,234	100.0	77.1	10.7	2.6	9.6
16 to 19 years.....	3,975	100.0	16.2	77.8	0.2	5.8
20 to 24 years.....	3,126	100.0	63.1	27.8	0.8	8.3
25 to 44 years.....	10,291	100.0	90.9	3.1	1.1	4.9
45 to 54 years.....	4,887	100.0	90.9	0.6	2.3	6.2
55 to 64 years.....	6,045	100.0	86.4	0.1	3.6	9.9
65 years and over.....	11,910	100.0	78.8	-	4.7	16.5

¹Includes women who did not know or did not report on origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 14-8. Income of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin, by Type of Spanish Origin: 1977

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of 1978. Noninstitutional population 14 years and over excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Income	All women	Women of Spanish origin					Women not of Spanish origin ²
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Spanish ¹	
Total women, 14 years and over.	87,399	4,212	2,398	650	289	875	83,187
Total women with income.....	65,407	2,780	1,541	424	217	598	62,627
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$999 or loss.....	14.6	15.4	17.5	7.4	12.3	16.9	14.6
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	13.0	13.8	15.8	9.2	14.2	11.5	12.9
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	12.5	12.5	12.4	13.4	17.5	10.2	12.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.5	11.8	11.1	17.5	10.7	9.9	10.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.9	10.0	9.2	14.7	8.1	9.5	7.8
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	12.9	15.2	14.7	17.3	18.4	14.2	12.8
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	5.1	4.9	3.9	5.9	4.3	6.9	5.1
\$8,000 to \$9,999.....	8.4	7.5	7.1	7.4	4.1	10.0	8.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	10.7	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.6	8.4	10.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	3.8	1.7	1.3	1.0	3.1	2.2	3.9
\$25,000 and over.....	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.6
Median income.....	\$3,941	\$3,669	\$3,351	\$4,179	\$3,414	\$4,158	\$3,956

¹Includes Central or South American and other Spanish origin.²Includes women who did not know or did not report on origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table 14-9. Median Earnings of All Civilian Female Workers and Civilian Female Workers of Spanish Origin, by Occupation and Class of Worker of Longest Job: 1977

(Persons 14 years and over as of 1978. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Occupation and class of worker	All women		Women of Spanish origin		Women not of Spanish origin ¹	
	Number (thousands)	Median earnings	Number (thousands)	Median earnings	Number (thousands)	Median earnings
Total women, 14 years and over with earnings.....	46,194	\$4,674	2,027	\$4,122	44,167	\$4,703
OCCUPATION OF WORKER						
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	6,826	9,161	160	8,854	6,666	9,170
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	2,620	7,817	64	(B)	2,556	7,788
Sales workers.....	3,281	2,425	101	3,045	3,180	2,415
Clerical and kindred workers.....	15,095	6,053	555	5,152	14,539	6,090
Craft and kindred workers.....	761	5,600	32	(B)	729	5,533
Operatives, including transport.....	5,421	5,109	512	4,776	4,908	5,145
Laborers, except farm.....	588	2,857	35	(B)	553	2,948
Farmers and farm managers.....	93	758	1	(B)	92	751
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	501	849	75	982	426	829
Service workers, except private household.....	8,996	2,463	394	2,688	8,602	2,456
Private household workers.....	2,012	736	99	1,004	1,914	726
CLASS OF WORKER						
Private wage or salary workers.....	35,099	\$4,463	1,661	\$4,170	33,437	\$4,479
Government wage or salary workers.....	8,981	6,758	330	4,343	8,651	6,846
Self-employed workers.....	2,003	1,677	35	(B)	1,968	1,697
Unpaid family workers.....	112	867	1	(B)	110	874

¹Includes women who did not know or did not report on origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 339; and Series P-60, No. 119.

Table 14-10. Poverty Status of Families With Female Householder, No Husband Present, and Female Unrelated Individuals, by Age, for All Women and Women of Spanish Origin: 1977

(Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of 1978. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age and family status	Total			Spanish origin		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Female family householder, no husband present.....	8,236	2,610	31.7	561	301	53.6
14 to 24 years.....	795	522	65.7	68	51	(B)
25 to 34 years.....	2,053	877	42.7	198	127	64.0
35 to 44 years.....	1,858	601	32.4	116	57	49.0
45 to 54 years.....	1,414	296	20.9	110	46	41.7
55 to 64 years.....	953	154	16.2	36	13	(B)
65 years and over.....	1,164	159	13.7	33	7	(B)
Female unrelated individuals...	13,105	3,419	26.1	358	127	35.3
14 to 34 years.....	3,629	828	22.8	145	45	31.0
35 to 54 years.....	1,677	361	21.5	82	19	23.2
55 years and over.....	7,799	2,230	28.6	131	63	48.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 339; and Series P-60, No. 119.

Table 14-11. Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Women, by Spanish Origin and Age: 1977

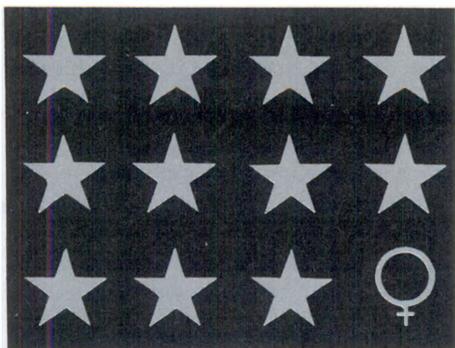
(Rate is number of victimizations per 1,000 persons 12 years and over. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Origin and age	All women (thousands)	Crimes of violence								Crimes of theft
		Total	Rape	Robbery			Assault			
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
SPANISH ORIGIN WOMEN										
Total, 12 years and over.....	4,427	31.6	3.5	4.1	¹ 1.8	2.3	23.9	5.4	18.5	83.5
12 to 15 years.....	519	32.2	¹ 4.8	-	-	-	27.5	¹ 6.9	20.6	62.1
16 to 19 years.....	530	40.6	¹ 9.8	¹ 4.9	-	¹ 4.9	25.9	¹ 10.0	¹ 15.9	111.8
20 to 24 years.....	609	47.3	¹ 6.6	¹ 6.4	¹ 6.4	-	34.3	¹ 6.1	28.2	110.1
25 to 34 years.....	984	31.1	¹ 2.6	¹ 5.1	-	¹ 5.1	23.5	¹ 5.1	18.3	119.2
35 to 49 years.....	983	30.6	¹ 1.5	¹ 5.6	¹ 4.2	¹ 1.3	23.6	¹ 5.2	18.4	65.6
50 to 64 years.....	526	¹ 17.8	-	¹ 2.5	-	¹ 2.5	¹ 15.4	¹ 2.6	¹ 12.7	50.9
65 years and over.....	276	¹ 9.6	-	-	-	-	¹ 9.6	-	¹ 9.6	² 9.2
WOMEN NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN²										
Total, 12 years and over.....	86,269	22.0	1.5	3.9	1.4	2.5	16.6	4.9	11.7	87.7
12 to 15 years.....	7,320	36.1	2.5	4.7	¹ 1.0	3.7	28.9	6.6	22.3	131.5
16 to 19 years.....	7,770	44.0	5.0	5.8	1.7	4.1	33.1	8.9	24.2	135.8
20 to 24 years.....	9,315	39.6	2.7	5.6	2.2	3.4	31.4	10.2	21.3	133.6
25 to 34 years.....	15,710	29.6	1.7	4.0	1.7	2.3	23.8	7.2	16.6	111.3
35 to 49 years.....	16,980	14.3	0.7	3.1	0.7	2.4	10.6	3.4	7.2	86.8
50 to 64 years.....	16,284	8.9	¹ 0.1	3.4	1.1	2.3	5.3	1.8	3.5	51.0
65 years and over.....	12,891	5.3	¹ 0.2	2.9	1.9	1.0	2.2	0.9	1.3	19.2

¹Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes women who did not know or did not report on origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, unpublished 1977 National Crime Survey data.



Appendix A

Definitions and Explanations

Most of the statistics in this report are from the Bureau of the Census, but some data are from other government agencies. Specific sources are cited below each table. The majority of the data are based on the Current Population Survey (CPS). Some data, particularly those in chapter 13, are based on the 1970 census. Census data are not entirely comparable with CPS data because of differing enumeration procedures and processing techniques.

There have been a few changes in CPS data collection in past years that may have some effect on data comparisons over time. Increases in survey sample size have improved data reliability. For example, in March 1974, the sample consisted of 47,000 housing units; by March 1978, the sample included 56,000 housing units. In addition, beginning with the March 1975 CPS, the Bureau of the Census has utilized a new computer processing system designed to take maximum advantage of the Bureau's expanded computer capabilities. The revised system incorporates many improvements in the procedures used to process the data. Therefore, data beginning with the March 1975 CPS are not entirely comparable with CPS data for earlier years. The new system has had more impact upon the income and poverty measures than on other characteristics. A detailed discussion of the influence of these and other changes on income and poverty data appears in Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-60, Nos. 105 and 106.

Data collected in the CPS from 1972 through 1978 are also, in some instances, not entirely comparable with data for earlier years because of other CPS revisions. Starting in January 1972, 1970 census-based population controls, metropolitan residence definitions, and other materials were introduced into the sampling and estimation procedures. The major factor affecting comparability at the national level is the introduction of population controls based on the 1970 census. Figures for previous years are tied in with 1960 census-based population controls. Basically, these changes have no substantial impact on summary measures, such as medians and means, or on proportional measures, such as percent distributions and ratios. However, the changes may

have more impact on population levels in various sub-groupings or within some particular category. A detailed description of the changes appears in the Bureau of Labor Statistics report, *Employment and Earnings*, Vol. 18, No. 8, February 1972. A general discussion of the historical comparability of labor force and occupational data appears in the Bureau of Labor Statistics report, *Employment and Earnings*, Vol. 26, No. 1, January 1979.

Definitions and explanations for many subjects in this report are presented below. More detailed definitions of terms and other explanatory materials may be found in the specific publications referenced in the table source notes.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at the person's last birthday.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central county. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Central cities. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. If only one central city is designated, then it must have 50,000 inhabitants or more.

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States for which data are presented in this report represent groups of States, as follows:

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

North and West: This designation refers to the Northeast, North Central, and West regions combined.

Household. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants. A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Marital status. The marital status classification identifies four major categories: single, married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of the enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present," "separated," and "other married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household, even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. Persons reported as separated included those with legal separations, those living apart with

intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily separated because of marital discord. The group "other married, spouse absent" includes married persons living apart because either the husband or wife was employed and living at a considerable distance from home, was serving away from home in the Armed Forces, had moved to another area, or had a different place of residence for any other reason except separation as defined above.

Family. The term "family," as used in this report, refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of one family. A household may contain more than one family. A person maintaining a household alone, or with unrelated persons only, is regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

In the past, the Census Bureau designated a head of household to serve as the central reference person for the collection and tabulation of data for each member of the family (or household). However, the trend toward recognition of equal status of adult members of the family (or household) has made the term "head" increasingly inappropriate in the analysis of family and household data. Therefore, the terms "families maintained by a man" (male householder) or "families maintained by a woman" (female householder) are treated as synonymous with those of male head and female head used in previous reports.

Married couple. A married couple, as defined for census purposes, is a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household. The married couple may or may not have children living with them. The expression "married-couple" before the term "household" or "family" indicates that the household or family is maintained by a husband and wife.

Own children and related children. "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Unrelated individuals. Unrelated individuals are persons (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may be (1) a person living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a lodger or resident employee with no relatives in the household, or (3) a group quarters member who has no relatives living with him/her.

Thus, a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to anyone else in the housing unit, a private household worker living as a member of the employer's household but with no relatives in the household, and a resident staff member in a hospital living apart from any relatives are all examples of unrelated individuals.

Tenure. A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. A cooperative or condominium unit is "owner occupied" only if the owner or co-owner lives in it. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Units in structure. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented in terms of the number of occupied housing units in structures of specified size, not in terms of the number of residential structures.

Years of school completed. Information on educational attainment applies only to progress in "regular" schools and refers to the highest grade of school completed. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or a high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

The median years of school completed is defined as the value which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having completed more schooling and one having completed less schooling than the median. These medians are expressed in terms of a continuous series of numbers representing years of school completed. For example, a median of 9.0 represents the completion of the first year of high school and a median of 13.0 means completion of the first year of college.

School enrollment. The school enrollment statistics are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was enrolled in school. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any

time during the current term or school year in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Such schools include nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Children enrolled in preprimary programs (i.e., nursery schools and kindergarten) are included in the enrollment figures for "regular" schools.

Persons enrolled in classes which do not require physical presence in school, such as correspondence courses or other courses of independent study, and in training courses given directly on the job, are also excluded from the count of those enrolled in school, unless such courses are being counted for credit at a "regular" school.

College enrollment. The college enrollment statistics are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was attending or enrolled in college. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year, except those who have left for the remainder of the term. Thus, regular college enrollment includes those persons attending a 4-year or 2-year college, university or professional school (such as medical or law school), in courses that may advance the student toward a recognized college or university degree (e.g., BA or MA). Attendance may be either full time or part time during the day or night.

Two-year or four-year colleges. Students enrolled in the first 3 years of college were asked to report whether the college in which they were enrolled was a 2-year college (junior or community college) or a 4-year college or university. Students in the fourth academic year of college or higher were assumed to be in a 4-year college or university.

Labor force and employment status. Information on labor force and employment status generally relates to the population 16 years old and over.

Labor force. Persons are classified as being in the labor force if they were employed, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" is composed of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Not in the labor force. All civilians who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group of persons who are neither employed nor

seeking work includes persons engaged only in own home housework, attending school, or unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness; persons who are retired or too old to work; seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season; and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing less than 15 hours unpaid family work are also classified as not in the labor force.

Employed. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who had no employment during the survey week but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks, (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days.

Full- and part-time employment. The data in table 6-7 relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week.

Work experience. A person with work experience is one who, during the preceding calendar year, did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business at any time during the year, on a part-time or full-time basis.

Part-time or full-time jobs. A person is classified as having worked at part-time jobs during the preceding calendar year if he or she worked at jobs which provided 1 to 34 hours of work per week in a majority of the weeks in which he or she worked during the year. The person is classified as having worked at full-time jobs if he or she worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks in which he or she worked.

Year-round, full-time worker. A year-round, full-time worker is one who worked primarily at full-time civilian jobs

(35 hours or more per week) for 50 weeks or more during the preceding calendar year.

Occupation and industry. The data on occupation and industry refer to the job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported at the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week.

Women-owned businesses. A firm was considered to be women owned if the sole owner or one-half or more of the partners were women. A corporation was classified as women owned if 50 percent or more of the stock was owned by women; the data exclude corporations with more than 10 shareholders, except those which were "closely held."

Income and poverty status

Income. Data on income cover money income only, prior to deduction for taxes, received from such sources as wages or salaries, net income from self-employment, Social Security, dividends, interest, public assistance and welfare, unemployment compensation, government pensions, and veterans payments. (Certain money receipts such as capital gains are not included.) Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that many families receive part of their income in the form of nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that many farm families receive nonmoney income in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that nonmoney incomes are also received by some nonfarm residents which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. For a more detailed explanation, see Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 118.

Median income. The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. The medians for families and individuals are based on all families and individuals. The median for persons is based on the distribution of persons with income.

Mean income. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of units in that group (families, unrelated individuals, or persons). The means for families are based on all families. The means for persons are based on the number of persons with income.

Computation of constant dollar distributions. The adjustment for price change was made by converting the income distribution for families and unrelated individuals for each year (1967 to 1976) into 1977 dollars on the basis of the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The indices used to make the constant dollar conversions are shown in the table below. In choosing a procedure to make this conversion, two fundamental assumptions concerning income data were made: (1) price changes have the same proportional effect on various income levels and (2) the distribution within each income interval follows a Pareto distribution. The following procedure satisfies these two assumptions.

The first step required the accumulation of the income distribution starting with the highest income interval and cumulating to the lowest income interval. Next, the limits of each income interval were converted into 1977 dollars by adjusting them by a factor representing the change on the basis of that year's price index (1977 = 100). Finally, the number of families and unrelated individuals in each of the detailed class intervals were computed by logarithmic interpolation and then combined into broad income intervals.

Consumer Price Index: 1967 to 1977

(1967 = 100)

Year	CPI
1967	100.0
1968	104.2
1969	109.8
1970	116.3
1971	121.3
1972	125.3
1973	133.1
1974	147.7
1975	161.2
1976	170.5
1977	181.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1978.

Poverty (low-income) classification. Families and persons are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on

their size and composition, sex and age of the family householder, and farm-nonfarm residence. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$6,191 in 1977, \$5,500 in 1975, and \$3,968 in 1970. The poverty data exclude inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 14 years of age. For a more detailed explanation, see Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 119.

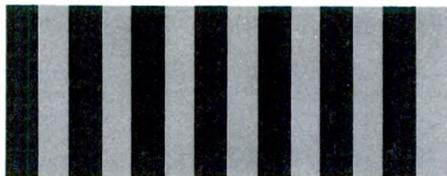
Race. Data in chapter 12 of this report are provided for the Black and White populations separately. However, in some tables, data for persons of "other" races are shown in combination with the Black population. The "other" category, as used in chapter 12, includes American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and all other races except Black and White. Chapter 13 presents data on the American Indian population and on the Asian population. For this report, the Asian population includes Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos.

In the Current Population Survey, data on race are based on the observation of the enumerator, whereas racial identification in the 1970 census was based primarily on self-identification by respondents.

Persons of Spanish origin. Persons of Spanish origin were identified by a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Respondents were asked to select their origin (or the origin of some other household member) from a "flash card" listing ethnic origins. Persons of Spanish origin, in particular, were those who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Symbols. A dash (—) represents zero or rounds to zero. The symbol "X" means "not applicable," and the symbol "B" means that the base of the derived figure is less than 75,000. "NA" means "not available." "S" means that the figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (i.e., has more than 30-percent relative standard error).

Rounded numbers. Individual figures are generally rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded; percentages are based on the unrounded numbers. In general, percentages which round to less than 0.5 are treated as zero.



Appendix B

Base Tables

Table B-1. Population, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence, Sex, and Age: 1978 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Five-quarter averages centered on April)

Year, sex, and age	United States	Metropolitan areas (SMSA's) ¹			Nonmetropolitan areas		
		Total	In central cities ²	Outside central cities	Total	Urban and rural nonfarm	Rural farm
1978							
Women, all ages.....	110,465	74,297	31,635	42,662	36,168	33,038	3,130
Under 14 years.....	22,949	15,064	6,159	8,905	7,884	7,251	633
14 to 19 years.....	12,303	8,222	3,284	4,938	4,081	3,661	421
20 to 24 years.....	10,008	7,024	3,205	3,820	2,983	2,789	195
25 to 34 years.....	16,894	11,760	4,950	6,810	5,133	4,824	310
35 to 44 years.....	12,318	8,406	3,278	5,128	3,912	3,537	375
45 to 64 years.....	22,666	15,337	6,617	8,718	7,329	6,536	793
65 years and over.....	13,328	8,483	4,142	4,342	4,845	4,441	404
Men, all ages.....	103,002	68,750	28,088	40,662	34,253	30,922	3,331
Under 14 years.....	23,911	15,623	6,299	9,323	8,288	7,623	665
14 to 19 years.....	12,338	8,180	3,178	5,001	4,158	3,680	478
20 to 24 years.....	9,341	6,454	2,822	3,631	2,887	2,650	237
25 to 34 years.....	15,936	11,082	4,601	6,481	4,854	4,538	317
35 to 44 years.....	11,398	7,667	2,861	4,806	3,731	3,358	373
45 to 64 years.....	20,727	14,009	5,660	8,350	6,718	5,883	836
65 years and over.....	9,352	5,735	2,666	3,069	3,617	3,190	427
1970							
Women, all ages.....	103,286	67,308	30,568	36,740	35,977	31,770	4,207
Under 14 years.....	26,899	17,274	7,305	9,969	9,625	8,542	1,082
14 to 19 years.....	11,247	7,188	3,091	4,096	4,059	3,518	541
20 to 24 years.....	8,380	5,702	2,776	2,926	2,679	2,474	204
25 to 34 years.....	12,601	8,430	3,637	4,793	4,172	3,819	352
35 to 44 years.....	11,707	7,811	3,243	4,568	3,896	3,407	489
45 to 64 years.....	21,595	14,128	6,791	7,337	7,467	6,396	1,072
65 years and over.....	10,856	6,775	3,724	3,051	4,080	3,614	466
Men, all ages.....	95,950	61,774	27,095	34,679	34,176	29,714	4,462
Under 14 years.....	27,972	17,807	7,429	10,378	10,165	9,030	1,135
14 to 19 years.....	11,111	6,979	2,909	4,069	4,132	3,496	636
20 to 24 years.....	6,728	4,547	2,215	2,332	2,182	1,943	239
25 to 34 years.....	11,644	7,782	3,366	4,416	3,861	3,532	329
35 to 44 years.....	10,825	7,177	2,920	4,257	3,648	3,191	458
45 to 64 years.....	19,600	12,710	5,762	6,948	6,890	5,759	1,131
65 years and over.....	8,069	4,773	2,494	2,279	3,296	2,762	534

¹Population of the 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined in 1970 census publications.

²Data for central cities refer to their January 1, 1970, boundaries and exclude areas annexed since 1970.

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in table 1-4.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 and 1970 Current Population Survey data.

Table B-2. Population 16 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Marital Status: 1976

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

Sex and marital status	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
Women, total.....	80,834	17,888	15,882	11,712	22,603	12,749
Never married.....	15,409	11,254	1,798	551	1,050	756
Married, spouse present.....	47,852	5,607	11,884	9,244	16,443	4,674
Other marital status ¹	17,573	1,027	2,200	1,918	5,110	7,319
Men, total.....	73,260	17,359	15,266	11,107	20,615	8,913
Never married.....	18,821	13,514	2,945	807	1,160	395
Married, spouse present.....	47,865	3,370	11,089	9,299	17,294	6,813
Other marital status ¹	6,574	474	1,233	1,001	2,162	1,704

¹Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in table 1-5.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 305.

Table B-3. Currently Employed Persons, by Age and Sex: 1977

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 17 years and over)

Age	Women	Men
Total, 17 years and over.....	37,340	53,498
17 to 24 years.....	9,148	10,895
25 to 44 years.....	16,108	24,110
45 to 64 years.....	10,904	16,432
65 years and over.....	1,179	2,060

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in table 2-5.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 126.

Table B-4. Population 16 Years Old and Over, by Age and Sex: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age	Women		Men	
	1977	1970	1977	1970
Total, 16 years and over.....	83,374	73,657	74,814	65,296
16 to 19 years.....	8,288	7,519	8,167	7,361
20 to 24 years.....	9,989	8,723	9,331	7,301
25 to 34 years.....	16,857	12,894	15,896	11,982
35 to 44 years.....	12,285	11,583	11,366	10,713
45 to 54 years.....	11,917	12,080	11,115	11,113
55 to 64 years.....	10,740	9,772	9,769	8,663
65 years and over.....	13,298	11,086	9,170	8,163

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in table 7-3.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, No. 141; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table B-5. Persons and Workers, by Marital Status and Sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Persons 16 years and over as of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Work experience, marital status, and sex	1977	1975	1970
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER			
Never married:			
Women.....	16,891	15,409	(NA)
Men.....	20,206	18,737	(NA)
Married, spouse present:			
Women.....	47,906	47,852	44,030
With no own children under 18.....	23,066	(NA)	(NA)
With own children 6 to 17 only.....	13,694	(NA)	(NA)
With own children under 6.....	11,147	(NA)	(NA)
Men.....	47,189	47,095	44,683
Other marital status ¹ :			
Women.....	18,577	17,573	(NA)
Men.....	7,419	6,514	(NA)
WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER			
Never married:			
Women.....	11,667	(NA)	(NA)
Men.....	15,832	(NA)	(NA)
Married, spouse present:			
Women.....	26,252	(NA)	(NA)
Men.....	39,735	(NA)	(NA)
Other marital status ¹ :			
Women.....	8,460	(NA)	(NA)
Men.....	5,150	(NA)	(NA)

¹Includes divorced, widowed, and married, spouse absent.

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in table 7-4.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 192 and 141; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table B-6. Noninstitutional Population Excluding Members of the Armed Forces Living in Barracks, by Age and Sex: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year)

Age	Women			Men		
	1977	1975	1970	1977	1975	1970
All ages.....	110,238	108,652	¹ 104,248	103,629	102,211	¹ 98,228
Under 14 years.....	22,839	23,670	26,599	23,766	24,651	27,636
14 to 21 years.....	16,468	16,426	¹ 14,986	16,346	16,304	¹ 14,372
22 to 34 years.....	22,691	21,492	18,136	21,858	20,620	17,225
35 to 44 years.....	12,285	11,712	11,583	11,566	11,107	10,995
45 to 54 years.....	11,917	12,156	12,082	11,154	11,296	11,171
55 to 59 years.....	5,792	5,545	5,255	5,239	5,016	4,748
60 to 64 years.....	4,948	4,902	4,518	4,530	4,304	3,916
65 years and over.....	13,298	12,749	11,089	9,170	8,913	8,165

¹Excludes householders and spouses 14 and 15 years old.

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in table 9-9.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 119, 106, and 81.

Table B-7. Noninstitutional Population Excluding Members of the Armed Forces Living in Barracks, by Sex of Householder: 1977, 1975, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of the following year)

Families and unrelated individuals	1977	1975	1970
FAMILIES			
Persons in families with female householder.....			
Householder.....	25,404	23,580	19,673
65 years and over.....	8,236	7,482	6,002
Related children under 18 years.....	1,164	1,125	1,038
Other family members.....	11,238	10,622	8,845
Persons in other families ¹	5,930	5,476	4,826
Householder.....	165,353	167,050	167,019
65 years and over.....	48,979	48,763	46,119
Related children under 18 years.....	7,048	7,038	6,180
Other family members.....	51,585	54,129	59,970
	64,790	64,158	60,927
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
Female.....	13,105	11,853	9,511
65 years and over.....	5,680	5,374	4,479
Male.....	10,005	8,381	5,980
65 years and over.....	1,639	1,477	1,411

¹Married-couple families and families with male householder, no wife present.

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in table 9-11.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 119, 106, and 81.

Table B-8. Civilian Noninstitutional Population of Voting Age, by Sex and Age: 1968 to 1978

(Numbers in thousands. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and age	Congressional election			Presidential election		
	1978	1974	1970	1976	1972	1968
Women, 18 years and over.....	80,181	74,906	64,270	77,591	72,370	62,071
18 to 20 years.....	6,198	6,082	(X)	6,257	5,731	(X)
21 to 24 years.....	8,078	7,298	6,854	7,668	7,156	6,155
25 to 34 years.....	17,162	15,129	12,790	16,237	13,943	12,114
35 to 44 years.....	12,548	11,614	11,628	11,833	11,560	11,926
45 to 54 years.....	11,835	12,231	12,047	12,087	12,180	11,772
55 to 64 years.....	10,841	10,259	9,715	10,550	10,073	9,348
65 to 74 years.....	8,326	7,537	6,671	7,913	7,138	6,451
75 years and over.....	5,194	4,755	4,334	5,046	4,588	4,080
Men, 18 years and over.....	71,465	66,393	56,431	68,957	63,833	54,464
18 to 20 years.....	5,963	5,540	(X)	5,848	5,291	(X)
21 to 24 years.....	7,439	6,800	5,740	7,180	6,434	5,015
25 to 34 years.....	16,210	14,179	11,877	15,295	12,991	11,083
35 to 44 years.....	11,616	10,741	10,762	10,936	10,679	10,979
45 to 54 years.....	11,053	11,337	11,087	11,239	11,195	10,860
55 to 64 years.....	9,703	9,133	8,628	9,418	8,896	8,383
65 to 74 years.....	6,404	5,779	5,253	6,061	5,470	5,122
75 years and over.....	3,078	2,884	2,880	2,981	2,878	2,815

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in tables 10-1 and 10-2.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 332, 322, 293, 253, 228, and 192.

Table B-9. Number of Women, by Marital Status, Age, and Race: 1978, 1976, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population for 1978 and 1976; resident population for 1970)

Marital status and age	Black			White		
	1978	1976	1970	1978	1976	1970
TOTAL WOMEN						
Total, 18 to 44 years.....	5,280	4,973	4,173	37,334	35,786	31,831
18 and 19 years.....	573	568	457	3,527	3,555	3,155
20 to 24 years.....	1,311	1,227	956	8,521	8,235	7,281
25 to 29 years.....	1,079	1,025	760	7,687	7,650	5,942
30 to 34 years.....	894	797	689	6,881	6,184	5,083
35 to 39 years.....	755	689	653	5,729	5,240	4,965
40 to 44 years.....	667	670	659	4,988	4,922	5,404
WOMEN EVER MARRIED						
Total, 15 to 44 years.....	3,204	3,265	3,075	28,690	28,010	25,561
15 to 17 years.....	13	22	38	209	204	230
18 and 19 years.....	56	73	102	737	813	744
20 to 24 years.....	452	525	539	4,667	4,850	4,723
25 to 29 years.....	705	745	598	6,471	6,620	5,296
30 to 34 years.....	709	672	601	6,360	5,794	4,745
35 to 39 years.....	676	618	589	5,456	4,976	4,698
40 to 44 years.....	593	611	608	4,790	4,753	5,125
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN						
Total, 18 to 44 years.....	2,089	1,731	1,136	8,853	7,979	6,499
18 and 19 years.....	517	494	355	2,791	2,742	2,411
20 to 24 years.....	860	702	416	3,854	3,385	2,558
25 to 29 years.....	373	280	162	1,216	1,030	646
30 to 34 years.....	185	125	88	521	390	338
35 to 39 years.....	79	71	64	273	263	267
40 to 44 years.....	75	59	51	198	169	279

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated rates in table 12-7.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 308; and unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

Table B-10. Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years Old and Over, by Age, Race, and Sex: Annual Averages for 1978 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Race and age	1978		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Black and other races, 16 years and over.	10,646	8,714	8,110	6,773
16 to 19 years.....	1,304	1,219	1,029	963
20 to 24 years.....	1,520	1,235	1,089	868
25 to 34 years.....	2,391	1,885	1,574	1,305
35 to 44 years.....	1,677	1,310	1,426	1,129
45 to 54 years.....	1,431	1,219	1,246	1,054
55 to 64 years.....	1,081	915	889	769
65 years and over.....	1,244	930	855	685
White, 16 years and over.....	73,118	66,462	64,624	57,488
16 to 19 years.....	6,973	6,952	6,341	6,178
20 to 24 years.....	8,521	8,138	7,364	5,982
25 to 34 years.....	14,594	14,142	11,095	10,429
35 to 44 years.....	10,726	10,169	10,252	9,676
45 to 54 years.....	10,450	9,868	10,760	10,000
55 to 64 years.....	9,704	8,731	8,760	7,819
65 years and over.....	12,150	8,463	10,052	7,405

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in table 12-12.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Human Development, 1978 Employment and Training Report of the President; and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 26, No. 1.

Table B-11. All Women and Women of Spanish Origin, by Type of Spanish Origin and Age: 1978

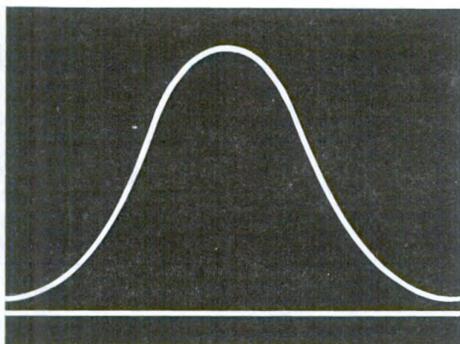
(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population 25 years and over excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Age	All women	Women of Spanish origin				Women not of Spanish origin ²
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other Spanish ¹	
Total women, 25 years and over.....	65,097	2,833	1,530	455	847	62,264
25 to 29 years.....	8,953	553	332	83	138	8,400
30 to 34 years.....	7,904	463	246	102	115	7,441
35 to 44 years.....	12,285	682	356	122	204	11,603
45 to 64 years.....	22,657	850	454	119	277	21,807
65 years and over.....	13,298	286	142	29	114	13,012

¹Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.²Includes women who did not know or did not report on origin.

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in table 14-5.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 339; and unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.



Appendix C

Source and Reliability of the Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

Most of the estimates in this report are based on data from the Bureau of the Census collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the decennial censuses of population. Other data were provided by various Federal agencies including the National Center for Education Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, and Department of Justice. The source of data in each table can be found at the bottom of that table. Brief descriptions of the sources and procedures by which data from the Bureau of the Census were obtained are presented below. Sources and procedures for the data provided by other agencies can be obtained from the individual publications referenced in the report.

Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS data were collected by the Bureau of the Census. Both the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics sponsor the survey. The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked every month about each member 14 years old and over in each sample household. In addition, supplementary questions are asked in most months about various population characteristics.

Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas	Households eligible		Housing units visited, not eligible ¹
		Interviewed	Not interviewed	
August 1972 to present.....	461	45,000	2,000	8,000
Supplemental sample.....	153	8,500	500	1,500
August 1971 to July 1972.....	449	45,000	2,000	8,000
January 1967 to July 1971.....	449	48,000	2,000	8,000

¹These are households which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not eligible for interview.

The present CPS sample was initially selected from the 1970 census file and is updated continuously to reflect new construction where possible (see section, "Nonsampling Variability," below). The monthly CPS sample is spread over 461 areas with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. A supplementary sample of housing units in 24 States and the District of Columbia was incorporated with the monthly CPS sample to produce the 1977 and 1978 data. The expanded CPS sample is located in 614 areas comprising 1,113 counties, independent cities, and divisions in the Nation. The 614 sample areas used include 461 areas from the monthly CPS and 153 supplementary areas.

The table below provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample designs in use during the reference data collection periods.

The estimation procedure used for the monthly CPS data involves 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 were based on statistics from decennial censuses; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Decennial Census of Population. Decennial census data in this report are based on complete counts or on the samples

associated with the census. Descriptions of samples from the census are found in the appropriate census publications.

Health Interview Survey (HIS). The HIS data were collected by the Bureau of the Census acting as collection agents for the National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. HIS utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. The population covered by the sample for the HIS is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces or U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period since data are not collected in the interview for persons who died during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period covers the 2 weeks prior to the interview week.

The HIS sample consists of approximately 8,000 segments containing 57,000 assigned households, of which 11,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 46,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 44,000 interviewed households in a year.

Annual Housing Survey (AHS). The AHS data were collected in October through December 1976 by the Bureau of the Census, acting as collection agents for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The sample for this survey was spread over the same 461 PSU's used for CPS. Approximately 72,600 sample housing units (both occupied and vacant) were eligible for interview. Of this number, 3,700 interviews were not obtained because, for occupied housing units, the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason, or, for vacant housing units, no informed respondent could be found after repeated visits. In addition to the 72,600, there were also 7,300 sample units which were visited but found not to produce information relevant to the 1976 housing inventory. The AHS estimation procedure was similar to the one used for CPS, except that independent estimates of housing units were employed for AHS.

National Crime Survey (NCS). The NCS data were collected by the Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice. Approximately 73,000 housing units were designated for the sample. Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 60,000 units. A majority of the remaining 13,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use or were otherwise ineligible

for the survey. However, approximately 2,600 of the 13,000 units were occupied by householders who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available for interview. Thus, the occupants of about 96 percent of all eligible housing units, or some 137,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Vital Statistics Data. Data on mortality rates are published by the Division of Vital Statistics of the National Center of Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Data on number of deaths (numerators of death rates) are gathered from the offices of vital statistics of State governments, with the assistance of the Public Health Service. The denominators of death rates are decennial census figures by age, sex, and race, with adjustments.

RELIABILITY OF CPS ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates in this report are 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 questionnaire, 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 error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, 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 to provide correct information on the part of respondents, 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 values for missing data, and failure to represent all units within the sample (undercoverage).

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Overall undercoverage, as compared to the level of the decennial census, is about 5 percent. It is known that CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races than for Whites.

Ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics than interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1970 census, which was estimated at 2.5 percent of the population with similar undercoverage differentials by age, sex, and race as are observed in CPS.

The approximate magnitude of two sources of undercoverage of housing units is known. Of the 83,000,000 housing units in the United States, about 600,000 new construction housing units other than mobile homes are not represented in the CPS sample because they were assigned building permits prior to January 1970, but construction was not completed by the time of the census (i.e., April 1970). Conventional new construction for which building permits were issued after 1969 is represented. About 290,000 occupied mobile homes are not represented in CPS; these units were either missed in the census or have been built or occupied since the census. These estimates of missed units are relevant to the present sample only and not to earlier designs where the extent of undercoverage was generally less. The extent of other sources of undercoverage of housing units is unknown but believed to be small.

Sampling variability. The standard errors given in the following tables are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variation that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals, ranges that would include the average results of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

All the statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

Note when using small estimates. Summary measures such as medians, rates, and percent distributions are shown in the report only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that summary measures would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories to serve each data user's needs.

Comparability with other data. Data obtained from the CPS and other governmental sources are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Caution should also be used in comparing CPS estimates from 1977 and 1978, when the expanded sample was used, to those from 1976 and earlier years. Some relatively large differences in estimates of population in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas have been observed between the 461 and the 614 area samples. These differences also have relatively large variances and thus do not provide reliable measures of actual changes in the population.

Standard errors based on survey data. Instructions on the use of and tables of standard errors for estimates and percentages for characteristics pertaining to the total, White, or Spanish population (tables C-1 and C-3) and to Black and other races (tables C-2 and C-4) are presented below. Table C-5 presents factors which are to be applied to the figures in tables C-1 through C-4 to produce standard errors for the various subject matter areas.

Standard errors for data based on the decennial census. Sampling errors of all data from the samples of the 1970 Decennial Census shown in this report are small enough to be disregarded.

Standard errors for data based on vital statistics. Since sample statistics are not involved in the numerator or denominator of any vital rate (mortality), the standard errors for such rates are zero.

Standard error tables and their use. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a large number of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in tables C-1 through C-4 may be approximated by linear interpolation. Estimated standard errors for specific characteristics cannot be obtained from these tables without the use of factors in table C-5. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of sample design and estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic. For example, to produce approximate standard errors for total or White estimates for poverty persons, multiply the appropriate figures in table C-1 or C-3 by the factor, 1.7. The factors for families and householders should be used for items which can typically appear only once in a given household, e.g., "number of householders" or "number of female householders." Table C-8 shows standard errors for children ever born per 1,000 women.

Two parameters are used (denoted "a" and "b") to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in tables C-6 and C-7. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in tables C-1 through C-4 and to calculate the factors in table C-5. They also may be used to directly calculate the standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages. Direct computation of the standard errors will give more accurate results than the use of the standard error tables. Methods for direct computation are given in the following sections.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, σ_x , of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_x = f\sigma \quad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate factor from table C-5, and σ is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from tables C-1 and C-2. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by formula (2), from which the standard errors were calculated in tables C-1 and C-2. Use of this

formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1).

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in tables C-6 and C-7 associated with the particular type of characteristic.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed 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. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameters indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, $\sigma_{(x,p)}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sigma \quad (3)$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate factor from table C-5, and σ is the standard error on the estimate from tables C-3 or C-4. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by the following formula (4), from which standard errors in tables C-3 and C-4 were calculated; direct computation will give more accurate results than use of the standard error tables and the factors.

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} p (100 - p)} \quad (4)$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of persons, families, households, or householders which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter in tables C-6 and C-7 associated with the particular type of characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table 3-4 of this report shows that there were 19,298,000 female householders with no spouse present in 1978. Table C-1 shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 179,000. Applying the appropriate factor from table C-5 and using formula (1), the approximate standard error is $0.8 \times 179,000 = 143,000$. The 68-percent confidence interval as shown by the data is from 19,155,000 to 19,441,000. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude with 95-percent confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within the interval from 19,012,000 to

19,584,000, i.e., $19,298,000 \pm 2 \times 143,000$. As an alternative, using formula (2) and the parameters $a = -0.000010$, $b = 1389$ from table C-6 gives an estimate of the standard error to be approximately 152,000.

Table 3-4 also shows that of these 19,298,000 female householders with no spouse present, 8,037,000 or 41.6 percent were female householders with families. Table C-6 shows the b parameter for marital status, household, and family characteristics for total or White families or householders is 1389; using formula (4) the standard error, σ_x , on an estimate of 41.6 percent is

$$\sqrt{\frac{1389}{19,298,000}} (41.6)(100-41.6) \doteq 0.4 \text{ percent}$$

Consequently, the 68-percent confidence interval is from 41.2 to 42.0 percent. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude with 95-percent confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within the interval from 40.8 to 42.4 percent, i.e., $41.6 \pm (2 \times 0.4)$ percent. As an alternative, tables C-3 and C-5 and formula (3) can be used to compute an estimated standard error of $0.8 \times 0.5 = 0.4$ percent on the estimate of 41.6 percent.

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} \quad (5)$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y ; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference. Table 3-4 of this report also shows that in 1975, 42.5 percent of the female householders with no spouse present were householders with families. Thus the apparent difference between the percent of female householders with families and no spouse present in 1978 and 1975 is 0.9 percent. Using formula (4) with the base of 16,772,000 and the b parameter from table C-6, the standard error, σ_y , on 42.5 percent is 0.4 percent. Therefore, using formula (5), the standard error of the estimated difference of 0.9 percent is about

$$\sqrt{(0.4)^2 + (0.4)^2} \doteq 0.6 \text{ percent}$$

This means the 68-percent confidence interval around the difference is from 0.3 to 1.5 percent. Therefore, a conclusion that the average difference derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude with 95-percent confidence that the average difference derived from all possible samples lies within the interval from -0.3 to 2.1 percent, i.e., $0.9 \pm (2 \times 0.6)$ percent. Since this interval does not exclude negative values, we *cannot* conclude with 95-percent confidence that the percent of female householders, no spouse present, with families in 1978 is actually less than in 1975.

Standard error of a ratio. Certain mean values for persons shown in the tables of this report were calculated as the ratio of two numbers. Standard errors for these means may be approximated as shown below. There are two cases to consider.

Case 1: Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator: This case applies to prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of diabetes per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the disease is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates, if converted to rates per 100, may be treated as though they were percentages. The standard error can be obtained by using the appropriate parameters from table C-7 and using formula (4).

Case 2: Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator: This case applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the incidence rates for acute conditions per 100 persons, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one acute condition included in the numerator. The approximate standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

- (a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-race groups of the total population, the standard error is approximated by the following formula:

$$\sigma_{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)} = \frac{\sigma_x}{y}$$

The standard error, σ_x , can be obtained by using the appropriate parameters from table C-7 and using formula (2).

- (b) In other cases the standard error of the ratio can be approximated by the following formula:

$$\sigma \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x} \right)^2 \right]}$$

The standard errors, σ_y and σ_x , can be obtained by using the appropriate parameters from table C-7 and using formula (2). This formula will overestimate the true standard error if there is a high positive correlation between x and y.

Standard error of a median. This section is provided to enable the user to calculate standard errors for estimated medians when distributions are available. It was impossible to publish all frequency distributions for all income medians in order to calculate standard errors due to lack of space. Distributions, however, can be obtained upon request.

The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form of the distribution as well as the size of its base. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate the 68-percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data.

1. Determine, using the standard error tables and factors or formula (4), the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution;
2. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1);

3. Using the distribution of the characteristic, calculate the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2).

A 95-percent confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

Illustration of the computation of a confidence interval for a median. Table 14-1 of this report shows that the median age in 1978 of all women of Spanish origin was 22.8 years. Table 14-1 also indicates that the base of the distribution from which this median was determined is 6,196,000 women.

1. Using formula (4) with $b = 4432$, the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 6,196,000 is about 1.3 percent.
2. To obtain a 95-percent confidence interval on an estimated median, add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step (1). This yields percent limits of 47.4 and 52.6.
3. From table 14-1, 44.4 percent were under 20 years of age and 9.9 percent were between 20 and 24 years of age. By linear interpolation, the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$20.0 + (24.0 - 20.0) \left(\frac{47.4 - 44.4}{9.9} \right) = 21.5$$

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about

$$20.0 + (24.0 - 20.0) \left(\frac{52.6 - 44.4}{9.9} \right) = 24.1$$

Thus, the 95-percent confidence interval ranges from 21.5 to 24.1 years.

Table C-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers: Total, White, or Spanish-Origin Population

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25.....	7	2,500.....	71
50.....	10	5,000.....	100
100.....	14	10,000.....	138
250.....	23	25,000.....	204
500.....	32	50,000 ¹	251
1,000.....	45		

¹For estimates larger than 50,000,000, multiply the estimate by 0.005 to get the standard error.

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table C-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table C-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers: Black-and-Other-Races Population

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25.....	8	1,000.....	51
50.....	12	2,500.....	76
100.....	17	5,000.....	96
250.....	26	10,000 ¹	97
500.....	37		

¹For estimates larger than 10,000,000, multiply the estimate by 0.01 to get the standard error.

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table C-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table C-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages: Total, White, or Spanish-Origin Population

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75.....	2.3	3.6	5.0	7.2	8.3
100.....	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	7.2
250.....	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.5
500.....	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
1,000.....	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
2,500.....	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
5,000.....	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
10,000.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000.....	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000.....	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000.....	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table C-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table C-4. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages: Black-and-Other-Races Population

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75.....	2.7	4.2	5.8	8.4	9.6
100.....	2.3	3.6	5.0	7.2	8.4
250.....	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.3
500.....	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.7
1,000.....	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.6
2,500.....	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
5,000.....	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
10,000.....	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
25,000.....	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table C-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table C-5. Factors To Be Applied to Tables C-1 Through C-4 to Estimate Standard Errors of Specific Characteristics

Type of characteristic	Factor	Type of characteristic	Factor
CRIME		KINDERGARTEN AND NURSERY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	
Personal victimization:		All races.....	0.9
All races and Spanish origin.....	0.9		
Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions.....	0.0	MARITAL STATUS, HOUSEHOLD, AND FAMILY	
Statistics from Uniform Crime Report.....	0.0	Persons:	
		Total or White.....	1.3
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY		Black and other races.....	1.3
Total or White.....	1.0	Spanish origin.....	1.5
Black and other races.....	1.0	Families or householders:	
Spanish origin.....	1.1	Total or White.....	0.8
		Black and other races.....	0.7
EMPLOYMENT, LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION, WORK EXPERIENCE, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY		Spanish origin.....	0.8
Annual Average		METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE	
Male (16+ or 20+):		Persons:	
Total or White.....	0.6	Total or White.....	1.0
Black and other races.....	0.5	Spanish origin.....	2.1
Female (16+ or 20+):		Families or householders:	
Total or White.....	0.6	Spanish origin.....	1.2
Black and other races.....	0.5		
Teenage (16-19) male or female:		MOVERS	
Total or White.....	0.5	Marital status:	
Black and other races.....	0.5	All races.....	0.9
		Movers within same county, different county, different State:	
Monthly Level		Total or White.....	1.5
Male (16+ or 20+):		POPULATION DISTRIBUTION	
Total or White.....	0.9	Total or White.....	0.0
Black and other races.....	0.8	Black and other races.....	0.0
Spanish origin.....	1.0	Spanish origin.....	1.5
Female (16+ or 20+):		POVERTY	
Total or White.....	0.9	Persons:	
Black and other races.....	0.7	Total or White.....	1.7
Spanish origin.....	0.8	Black and other races.....	1.4
FERTILITY		Spanish origin.....	2.1
Number of women: All races.....	0.9	Families or householders:	
Lifetime birth expectations: All races..	1.2	Total or White.....	0.7
		Black and other races.....	0.6
HOUSING		Spanish origin.....	0.8
All housing unit characteristics other than for mobile homes and units lacking plumbing.....	0.9	UNEMPLOYMENT	
Housing units that are mobile homes or are lacking plumbing.....	1.0	Annual Average	
		Both sexes, male or female:	
INCOME		Total or White.....	0.4
Persons:		Black and other races.....	0.4
Total or White.....	0.9	Monthly Level	
Black and other races.....	0.7	Both sexes, male or female:	
Spanish origin.....	1.0	Total or White.....	1.0
Families or householders:		Black and other races.....	0.9
Total or White.....	0.7	Spanish origin.....	0.7
Black and other races.....	0.6	VOTING	
Spanish origin.....	0.8	Total or United States:	
		Total or White.....	1.1
		Black and other races.....	1.1
		Region or residence:	
		All races.....	1.7

Table C-6. Parameters To Be Used to Calculate Standard Errors of Specific Characteristics

Type of characteristic	Parameters		Type of characteristic	Parameters	
	a	b		a	b
CRIME			KINDERGARTEN AND NURSERY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
Personal victimization:			All races.....	-0.000126	1738
All races and Spanish origin.....	-0.000104	1821	MARITAL STATUS, HOUSEHOLD, AND FAMILY		
Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions.....	0.0	0.0	Persons:		
Statistics from Uniform Crime Report.....	0.0	0.0	Total or White.....	-0.000017	3500
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY			Black and other races.....	-0.000210	5020
Total or White.....	-0.000016	2064	Spanish origin.....	-0.000026	4432
Black and other races.....	-0.000186	2792	Families or householders:		
Spanish origin.....	-0.000015	2285	Total or White.....	-0.000010	1389
EMPLOYMENT, LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION, WORK EXPERIENCE, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY			Black and other races.....	-0.000087	1255
Annual Average			Spanish origin.....	-0.000020	1422
Male (16+ or 20+):			METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE		
Total or White.....	-0.000011	755	Persons:		
Black and other races.....	-0.000093	755	Total or White.....	-0.000010	2212
Female (16+ or 20+):			Spanish origin.....	-0.000044	8917
Total or White.....	-0.000008	663	Families or householders:		
Black and other races.....	-0.000065	663	Spanish origin.....	-0.000039	2844
Teenage (16-19) male or female:			MOVERS		
Total or White.....	-0.000043	603	Marital status:		
Black and other races.....	-0.000288	603	All races.....	-0.000026	1826
Monthly Level			Movers within same county, different county, different State:		
Male (16+ or 20+):			Total or White.....	-0.000021	4541
Total or White.....	-0.000025	1798	POPULATION DISTRIBUTION		
Black and other races.....	-0.000221	1798	Total or White.....	0.0	0.0
Spanish origin.....	-0.000027	1863	Black and other races.....	0.0	0.0
Female (16+ or 20+):			Spanish origin.....	-0.000026	4432
Total or White.....	-0.000019	1541	POVERTY		
Black and other races.....	-0.000152	1541	Persons:		
Spanish origin.....	-0.000018	1381	Total or White.....	-0.000030	6134
FERTILITY			Black and other races.....	-0.000209	5539
Number of women: All races.....	-0.000064	1698	Spanish origin.....	-0.000044	8917
Lifetime birth expectations: All races..	-0.000006	3096	Families or householders:		
HOUSING			Total or White.....	-0.000008	1063
All housing unit characteristics other than for mobile homes and units lacking plumbing.....	-0.000019	1517	Black and other races.....	-0.000064	922
Housing units that are mobile homes or are lacking plumbing.....	-0.000027	2196	Spanish origin.....	-0.000020	1422
INCOME			UNEMPLOYMENT		
Persons:			Annual Average		
Total or White.....	-0.000007	1533	Both sexes, male or female:		
Black and other races.....	-0.000052	1385	Total or White.....	-0.000003	394
Spanish origin.....	-0.000011	2229	Black and other races.....	-0.000028	453
Families or householders:			Monthly Level		
Total or White.....	-0.000008	1063	Both sexes, male or female:		
Black and other races.....	-0.000064	922	Total or White.....	-0.000015	1971
Spanish origin.....	-0.000014	1422	Black and other races.....	-0.000139	2265
			Spanish origin.....	-0.000008	1106
			VOTING		
			Total or United States:		
			Total or White.....	-0.000021	2518
			Black and other races.....	-0.000289	3686
			Region or residence:		
			All races.....	-0.000052	6242

Table C-7. Parameters To Be Used to Calculate Standard Errors of Health Statistics

Type of characteristic	Parameters	
	a	b
Time interval since last physician and dental visit.....	0.000063	82321
Persons who made visits.....	0.000004	3021
Incidence of acute conditions:		
1970.....	-0.000103	71383
1977.....	0.000181	54253
Days of restricted activity or bed disability.....	0.000085	482754
Work loss days.....	0.000040	303506
Limitation of activity.....	(X)	3258

(X) Not applicable.

Note: Because of lack of space, standard errors for these characteristics are not provided in this report; they may be obtained from the individual publications referenced at the bottom of the appropriate tables of this report.

Table C-8. Standard Errors of Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women

(68 chances out of 100)

Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women							
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
75.....	96	165	233	300	367	434	500	567
100.....	83	143	202	260	318	376	433	491
250.....	51	93	129	164	198	234	274	315
500.....	36	66	92	116	140	166	194	222
750.....	30	54	74	95	114	135	158	181
1,000.....	26	47	64	82	99	117	137	158
2,000.....	18	33	45	58	70	83	97	112
5,000.....	11	20	29	37	44	52	61	70
10,000.....	9	15	20	26	31	38	44	50
15,000.....	7	12	16	21	26	29	35	41
20,000.....	6	11	15	19	23	27	31	35
25,000.....	5	9	12	16	20	24	28	32
30,000.....	5	8	12	15	19	22	25	29
35,000.....	4	8	11	14	17	20	23	27
50,000.....	4	7	9	12	15	17	20	22

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CENSUS
PERMIT No. G-58

