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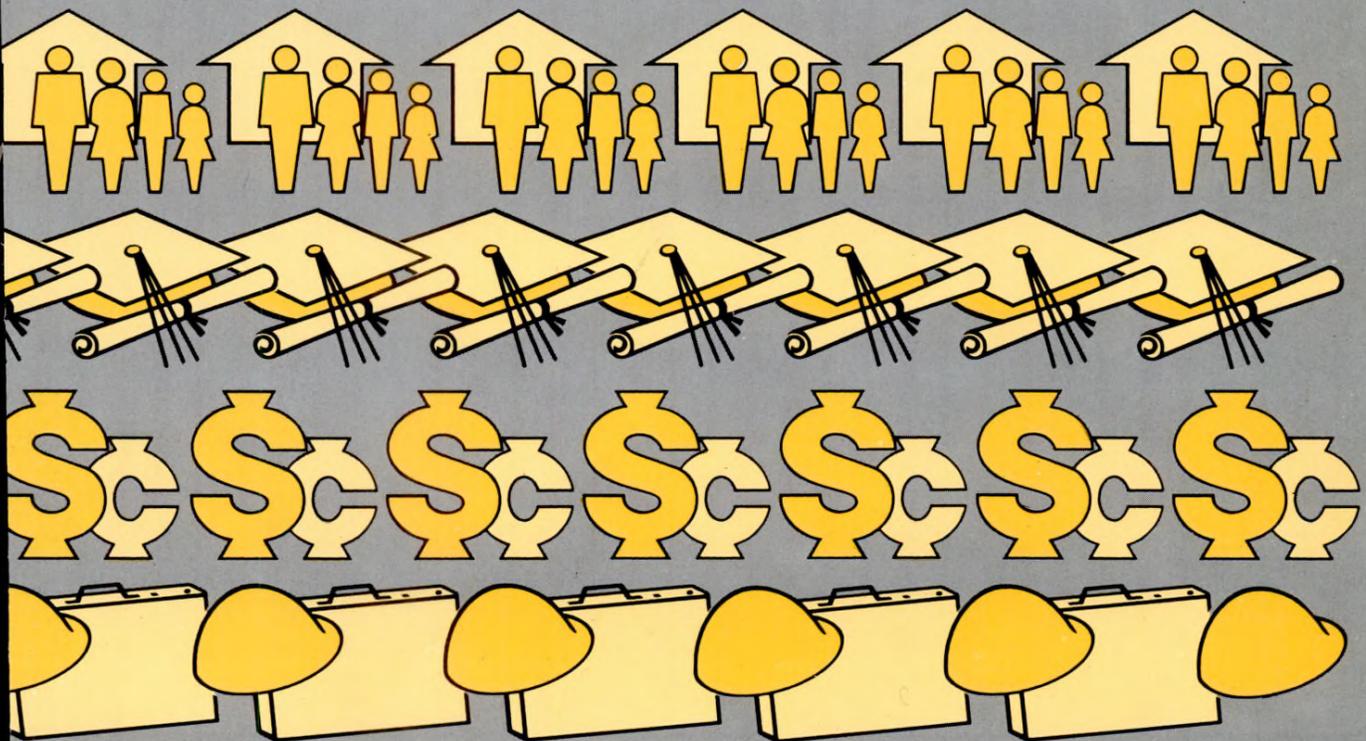
CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

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**Special Studies**

Series P-23, No. 130

# Population Profile of the United States: 1982



U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

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## Special Studies

Series P-23, No. 130  
Issued December 1983

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# Population Profile of the United States: 1982



**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
**Malcolm Baldrige**, Secretary  
**Clarence J. Brown**, Deputy Secretary

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**C.L. Kincannon**,  
Deputy Director

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**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**C.L. Kincannon,**  
Deputy Director  
**William P. Butz,** Associate Director  
for Demographic Fields

**POPULATION DIVISION**  
**Roger A. Herriot,** Chief

This report was prepared by staff members of the Population Division and was coordinated by **Campbell Gibson**, Demographic Advisor, with the assistance of **Vicki G. Davis**. Publication review assistance was provided by **Rosa B. Taylor**. Coauthors of this report are listed below by topic.

National Population Trends: **Jennifer P. Marks** and **Louisa F. Miller**  
State Population Trends: **Donald E. Starsinic**  
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Population: **Diana DeAre**  
Farm Population: **Karen M. Mills**  
Households and Families: **Steve W. Rawlings**  
Marital Status and Living Arrangements: **Arlene F. Saluter**  
Fertility and Birth Expectations: **Carolyn C. Rogers**  
School Enrollment: **Denise I. Smith**  
Educational Attainment: **Denise I. Smith**  
Voting: **Jerry T. Jennings**  
Labor Force and Employment: **Sharon A. Schoch**  
Occupation: **Delana F. Kametani** and **John A. Priebe**  
Industry: **Delana F. Kametani** and **John A. Priebe**  
Family Money Income: **Robert W. Cleveland**  
Noncash Benefits: **Angela M. Feldman**  
Poverty: **Carol Fendler**  
The Elderly: **Cynthia M. Tauber**  
National Population Projections: **Gregory Spencer**

The report was designed by **Robert C. Hernick** and edited by **Paula Coupe**, Publications Services Division.

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## Preface

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This annual population profile report brings together under one cover a wide range of data on demographic, social, and economic trends. The geographic coverage is primarily for the Nation as a whole; however, some demographic data at the State level are included. The report focuses on data collected or published in 1982. Data on income, poverty, and noncash benefits collected in March 1982 are for the 1981 calendar year. Summary tables showing selected national demographic, social, and economic characteristics annually for the 1970-82 period are shown in appendix A.

Data collected in 1983 on topics included in the population profile are available in the following publications in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, No. 382, *Households, Families, Marital Status, and Living Arrangements: March 1983 (Advance Report)*; Series P-60, No. 140, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1982 (Advance Report)*; Series P-60, No. 141, *Characteristics of Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits: 1982 (Advance Report)*.

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## Highlights

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- The median age of the population (30.6 years) and the proportion of the population 65 years and over (11.6 percent) reached their highest levels in U.S. history in 1982.
- The South and the West accounted for 92 percent of national population growth between April 1, 1980, and July 1, 1982.
- The proportion of the Black population living in central cities of metropolitan areas declined during the 1970's for the first time in many decades.
- Less than half (46 percent) of all agricultural workers lived on farms in 1982.
- Family households (those households maintained by a person living with at least one relative) constituted only 73 percent of all households in 1982 but included 88 percent of the household population.
- Most women (53 percent) 20 to 24 years old in 1982 had never married, up from 36 percent in 1970.
- Women 18 to 24 years old in 1982 expected an average of 2.0 lifetime births.
- College enrollment of women 25 to 34 years old more than tripled between 1970 and 1982.
- Among women 25 to 34 years old, the proportion who had completed 4 or more years of college rose from 12 percent in 1970 to 21 percent in 1982.
- The reported voter participation rate in Congressional elections rose from 45.9 percent in 1978 to 48.5 percent in 1982.
- Women accounted for 59 percent of the growth in the civilian labor force between 1970 and 1982.
- White-collar workers and service workers (excluding private household) accounted for 98 percent of the growth in total employment from 1972 and 1982.
- Manufacturing employment increased only 2.1 percent between 1972 and 1982.
- The proportion of married-couple families with the wife in the paid labor force rose from 40 percent in 1972 to 50 percent in 1982.
- 20.6 million households had one or more members covered by Medicare in 1982.
- The number of children living in households below the poverty level increased from 10.0 million in 1979 to 12.1 million in 1981.
- The population 85 years and over is growing at a more rapid rate than the total elderly population (65 years and over).
- In the middle projection series, which assumes an average of 1.9 births per woman, U.S. population would peak at 309 million in 2050.

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## Summary

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**National population trends.** The total population of the United States (including Armed Forces overseas) on January 1, 1983, was estimated at 233.3 million, an increase of 2.2 million, or 1.0 percent, over the January 1, 1982, figure of 231.1 million. The birth rate in 1982 was 16.0 (per 1,000 population), the death rate was 8.6, and the (legal) net civilian immigration rate was 2.1. All three rates were about the same as in 1981.

The median age of the population (the age at which half is younger and half is older) rose from 27.9 in 1970 to 30.0 in 1980 and to a record high of 30.6 in 1982. Because of the increase in the annual number of births since 1975, the population under age 5 is no longer decreasing; however, the numbers of persons 5 to 13 and 14 to 17 continued to decline from 1980 to 1982. With the aging of persons born during the post-World War II "baby boom," the population 35 to 44 is now growing at a faster rate than the population 25 to 34. In 1982, the population 65 and over reached a record high 26.8 million, or 11.6 percent of the total population.

**State population trends.** The South and West Regions, which together accounted for 90 percent of national population growth during the 1970-80 decade, accounted for an estimated 92 percent of growth from April 1, 1980, to July 1, 1982. Of the 5.0 million increase in the United States, 2.8 million occurred in the South, which grew 3.7 percent, and 1.8 million occurred in the West, which grew 4.3 percent. The proportion of the Nation's population in the South and West increased from 48 percent in 1970 to 53 percent in 1982.

Nevada, Alaska, Texas, Florida, Wyoming, and Utah had estimated growth rates of over 6 percent from 1980 to 1982, while Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia are estimated to have lost population. The national growth rate during this period was 2.2 percent.

**Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan trends by race and Spanish origin.** The proportion of the White population living in suburban areas has been increasing for several decades. Since about 1970, the proportion of Whites in nonmetropolitan areas has also been increasing as the proportion in central cities has continued to drop. The proportion of the Black population living in central cities declined during the 1970's for the first time in many decades.

**Farm population.** An estimated 5.6 million persons, or 2.4 percent of the total population, lived on farms in 1982. The drop from 9.7 million in 1970 was partly due to a change in the definition of the farm population. Farm residence and agricultural employment are far from synonymous. In 1982, only 57 percent of employed farm residents worked in agriculture, and only 46 percent of all agricultural workers lived on farms.

**Households and families.** There were an estimated 83.5 million households in the United States in 1982. Family households (those maintained by a person living with at least one relative) constituted 73 percent of the total, compared with 81 percent in 1970. Family households, which are typically larger than nonfamily households, included 88 percent of the household population in 1982. The rapid increase in nonfamily households, from 19 percent of all households in 1970 to 27 percent in 1982, reflects the rising age at first marriage among young adults, the high incidence of divorce and separation, and the ability of many elderly persons to maintain their own homes alone.

Between 1970 and 1982, the number of two-parent families (a married couple and at least one child under 18 years) dropped by 4 percent, while the number of one-parent families doubled. In both years, about 90 percent of one-parent families were maintained by the mother.

**Marital status and living arrangements.** From 1970 to 1982, the proportion single (never married) among 20-to-24-year-olds increased from 36 percent to 53 percent among women and from 55 percent to 72 percent among men. Increases in the proportion single in the 30-to-34 age group suggest that an increasing proportion of persons may never marry. The divorce ratio (currently divorced persons per 1,000 married persons living with their spouse) increased from 47 in 1970 to 100 in 1980 and to 114 in 1982. The divorce ratio is lower for men than for women reflecting the higher remarriage rate among men.

From 1970 to 1982, the proportion of children under age 18 living with two parents dropped from 85 percent to 75 percent. In 1982, the proportion was 81 percent for White children, 69 percent for children of Spanish origin, and 42 percent for Black children.

**Fertility and birth expectations.** In 1982, the total fertility rate (the average lifetime fertility per woman implied by the age-specific childbearing pattern of a single year) was about 1.8. Since dropping from 2.5 in 1970 to 1.9 in 1973, the total fertility rate has changed little.

Fertility varies by region with the highest rates in the Mountain States and the lowest rates in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. In 1980, the general fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old) ranged from 123 in Utah to 54 in Massachusetts. The national rate in 1980 was 68.

Among ever-married women 25 to 29 years old, 28 percent were childless in 1982, compared with 16 percent in 1970. For ever-married women 30 to 34 years old, 15 percent were childless in 1982, up from 8 percent in 1970.

In 1982, all women 18 to 24 years old expected an average of 2.0 lifetime births. For currently married women 18 to 24 years old, the figure has been 2.1 or 2.2 each year since 1974.

**School enrollment.** In October 1982, 57.9 million persons 3 to 34 years old were enrolled in school, about 2.5 million fewer than in 1970 primarily because of the decline in the population of elementary school age. During this period enrollment increased 1.1 million in nursery school and 3.5 million at the college level.

Between 1970 and 1982, the population 25 to 34 years old increased 57 percent. Men in this age group enrolled in college rose from 940,000 to 1,460,000, while the number for women more than tripled from 409,000 to 1,528,000.

There were 10.9 million persons under age 35 enrolled in college in 1982, about equally divided between males and females. Among students 35 and over in 1982, women outnumbered men 900,000 to 490,000.

**Educational attainment.** The proportion of persons 25 and over who graduated from high school was 71 percent in 1982 as compared with 55 percent in 1970. This increase was due to continued improvement in high school graduation rates and to deaths among older persons with less formal education. During the same period, the high school graduation rate for persons 25 to 34 years old rose from 74 percent to 86 percent; for persons 65 and over, the increase was from 28 percent to 44 percent.

The proportion of persons 25 and over who had completed 4 or more years of college rose from 11 percent in 1970 to 18 percent in 1982. The increase was from 14 percent to 22 percent for men and from 8 percent to 14 percent for women. Among persons 25 to 34 years old, the proportion grew from 16 percent to 24 percent with a more rapid increase

among women (12 percent to 21 percent) than among men (20 percent to 27 percent).

**Voting.** The decline in the voter participation rate that began in the early 1960's appears to have ended. The reported voting rate (among persons of voting age) was 59.2 percent in both the 1976 and 1980 Presidential elections, while the rate for Congressional elections rose from 45.9 percent in 1978 to 48.5 percent in 1982.

In the November 1982 election, the voting rate was 50 percent for Whites, 43 percent for Blacks, and 25 percent for persons of Spanish origin. The rate was higher for persons 45 to 64 years old (62 percent) than in other age groups and was higher in the North Central Region (55 percent) than in other regions.

Education, income, and homeownership are all strongly related to the voting rate. In 1982, the voting rate was 67 percent for college graduates and 62 percent both for persons in families with annual incomes of \$35,000 or more and for homeowners.

**Labor force.** There were 110.2 million persons in the civilian labor force in 1982, an increase of 3.2 million persons since 1980. The increase resulted mostly from the growth of the working-age population (16 years and over) as the overall labor force participation rate was about 64 percent in both years.

Women accounted for 16.2 million, or 59 percent, of the 27.5-million growth in the civilian labor force between 1970 and 1982. The 47.8 million women in the civilian labor force represented 43 percent of the total in 1982, up from 38 percent in 1970. The labor force participation rate for women rose from 43.3 percent in 1970 to 52.6 percent in 1982 with a particularly sharp increase for married women with husbands present and with children under age 6 (30.3 percent to 48.7 percent).

During the 1970's, the annual-average unemployment rate reached a high of 8.5 percent in 1975 and then declined to 5.8 percent in 1979. Subsequently, the rate increased to 9.7 percent in 1982. In 1982, the unemployment rate was 6.5 percent for married men with wives present and 23.2 percent for teenagers 16 to 19 years old.

**Occupation.** White-collar workers and service workers (excluding private household) accounted for 98 percent of the growth in total employment from 1972 to 1982. The largest proportional gains were in the professional (48 percent) and management, except farm (43 percent), occupational groups, while the largest losses were for private household workers (-27 percent) and farmers and farm managers (-14 percent).

Women accounted for 68 percent of the 18-million increase in total employment during the 1972-82

decade and also for 68 percent of the 14-million increase in employment in white-collar occupations. In 1982, employment in white-collar occupations was higher for females (28.7 million) than for males (24.7 million); however, the distribution by sex varied greatly by major occupational group. Women accounted for 45 percent of employment in the professional group, 28 percent in the managerial group, 45 percent in the sales group, and 81 percent in the clerical group. The corresponding proportions in 1972 were 39 percent, 18 percent, 42 percent, and 76 percent, respectively.

**Industry.** Economic fluctuations have had a particularly strong effect on employment in manufacturing, which fell during both the 1974-75 and 1980-81 periods. Employment in manufacturing increased only 2.1 percent from 1972 to 1982, compared with a 22-percent increase in total employment.

The largest proportionate gain in employment during the 1972-82 decade among 12 major industrial groups was in business and repair services (77 percent). Mining was a close second (72 percent) but still employed only about 1 million persons in 1982. Professional and related services had the largest numerical increase (6.1 million) with nearly one-half of the gain occurring in health services.

**Family money income.** Median family income increased from \$10,290 in 1971 to \$22,390 in 1981; however, consumer prices rose nearly 125 percent during this period. As a result, median family income in constant dollars dropped about 3 percent. The rapid increase in families maintained by women (52 percent as compared with 15 percent for all families) accounts for part of this decline. In 1981, the median money income of married-couple families was \$25,070, compared with \$10,960 for families maintained by women.

Between 1972 and 1982, the proportion of married-couple families with the wife in the paid labor force rose from about 40 percent to 50 percent. In 1981, the median income of married-couple families with the wife in the paid labor force was \$29,250, compared with \$20,330 for married-couple families without the wife in the paid labor force.

**Noncash benefits.** Of the 83.5 million households in the United States in 1982, 7.1 million received food stamps during 1981, 5.4 million received free or reduced-price lunches, 2.9 million received public or subsidized housing, and 8.5 million had members covered by Medicaid. Eligibility for these four means-tested noncash benefits is dependent on household income or assets falling below specified guidelines.

During 1981, 20.6 million households contained one or more persons covered by Medicare, and 11.4

million households contained one or more children receiving regular-price school lunches (which are subsidized by the National School Lunch Program). These two noncash benefits are not means-tested.

Two of the most important benefits from the private sector are pension plans and health insurance plans. In 1981, 38.1 million households had one or more persons covered by a pension plan at work, and 49.3 million households had one or more members covered by a group health plan at work.

**Poverty.** About 14 percent of the population was below the poverty level in 1981, compared with 12 percent in 1979. The number of persons classified as poor increased from 26.1 million in 1979 to 31.8 million in 1981. (About 400,000 of the 5.8-million increase were due to changes implemented in 1981 in the definition of poverty.)

In 1981, the poverty rate varied greatly by race and Spanish origin: 11 percent for Whites, 34 percent for Blacks, and 26 percent for persons of Spanish origin. The corresponding rates in 1979 were 9 percent, 31 percent, and 22 percent, respectively.

From 1979 to 1981, the number of poor children under age 18 increased from 10.0 million to 12.1 million, and their poverty rate rose from 16 percent to 20 percent. In contrast, the poverty rate for persons 65 and over did not increase during this period (15 percent at both dates). Two of the reasons are that most elderly persons are no longer working and are thus less affected by rising unemployment and that the most important governmental programs benefiting the elderly are indexed to changes in consumer prices.

**Elderly population.** Of the 26.8 million elderly persons (65 and over) in 1982, 2.5 million were 85 and over. The latter group has been growing at a more rapid rate than the total elderly population.

The sex ratio (males per 100 females) of the elderly population declines with age primarily because of higher mortality among men than among women. In 1982, the sex ratio of the elderly population was 67 and ranged from 80 in the 65-to-69 age group to 42 among persons 85 and over.

The living arrangements and marital status of the elderly also reflect the mortality differential noted above. In 1982, three-fourths of elderly men were married and living with their wives, but only two-fifths of elderly women were married and living with their husbands. Two-fifths of elderly women lived alone, compared with one-seventh living alone among elderly men.

Social Security benefits are the single largest source of money income for the elderly. In 1981, one-fifth of the elderly population received 90 percent or more of their income from Social Security.

**National population projections.** In the middle series projection (ultimate assumptions of 1.9 births per woman, average life expectancy at birth of 79.8 years, and annual net immigration of 450,000), the U.S. population would grow from 232 million in 1982 to 268 million in 2000 and peak at 309 million in 2050. Under the lowest series (corresponding assumptions of 1.6, 76.7, and 250,000, respectively), the population would increase to 256 million in 2000 and then peak at 262 million in 2015 before starting to decline. In the highest series (corresponding assumptions of 2.3, 83.3, and 750,000, respectively),

the population would rise to 282 million in 2000 and 429 million in 2050.

Under the middle series assumption, the Nation will have an older age structure in the future. The median age would increase from 30.6 in 1982 to 36.3 in 2000 and to 41.6 in 2050. The proportion of the population 65 years and over would increase from 11.6 percent in 1982 to 13.9 percent in 2010, and, with the aging of the baby boom cohorts (persons born from 1946 to about 1964), would jump to 21.1 percent in 2030.

# National Population Trends

## The population has grown more than 6 million since the 1980 census.

The total population of the United States (including Armed Forces overseas) was 233,267,000 on January 1, 1983. This represents an increase of 6,206,000 since the decennial census of April 1, 1980. During 1982, the population grew by 2,208,000, or 0.96 percent (figure 1). Although this annual increase appears to be less than that during the late 1970's, it is not directly comparable because data for the 1970-80 period reflect an upward adjustment for the error of closure between the 1970 and 1980 censuses (table 1). The error of closure is the difference between the census count on April 1, 1980, and the estimate for that same date based on the 1970 census and data on births, deaths, and net civilian immigration for the intercensal decade. The 1970-80 error of closure, which is roughly 4,800,000, appears to be due to the combined effects of improved coverage in the 1980 census and to the enumeration of a substantial number of illegal immigrants in the 1980 census. No allowance for illegal immigration was made in the independent estimate for 1980 because of the lack of reliable information.

## The rate of natural increase rose slightly.

The rate of natural increase rose from 7.2 per 1,000 population in 1980 and 1981 to 7.4 in 1982. This increase was due to a small increase in the birth rate from 15.9 per 1,000 in 1980 and 1981 to 16.0 in 1982. The death rate was 8.6 in 1982 and been fairly constant, ranging between 8.5 and 8.7 in the preceding 5 years. The rate of natural increase in 1982 was the

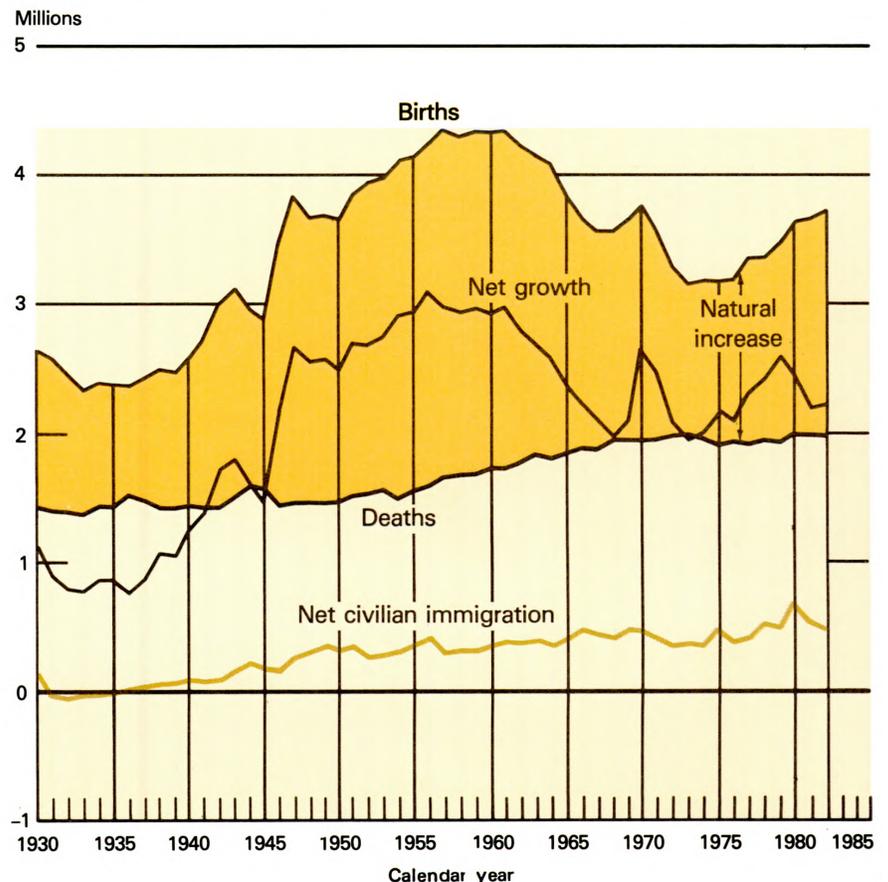
highest since 1971 (7.8) and roughly one-third higher than the 1973 rate (5.5). The 1971-73 decline was entirely due to the decline in the birth rate, while the subsequent increase was due to both an increase in the birth rate and a decline in the death rate (table 2).

## Immigration continued to decline in 1982.

Net civilian immigration to the United States during 1982 was 480,000,

compared with 520,000 in 1981 and 654,000 in 1980. The rate of net civilian immigration was 2.1 per 1,000 population in 1982, 2.3 in 1981, and 2.9 in 1980. The higher levels of net civilian immigration during 1980 reflected the large numbers of Cuban, Haitian, and Indo-Chinese refugees admitted; during 1981, a substantial number of Indo-Chinese refugees were admitted, but the flow of Cubans and Haitians had virtually stopped.

FIGURE 1.  
Annual Levels of Net Growth, Births, Deaths, and Net Immigration: 1930 to 1982



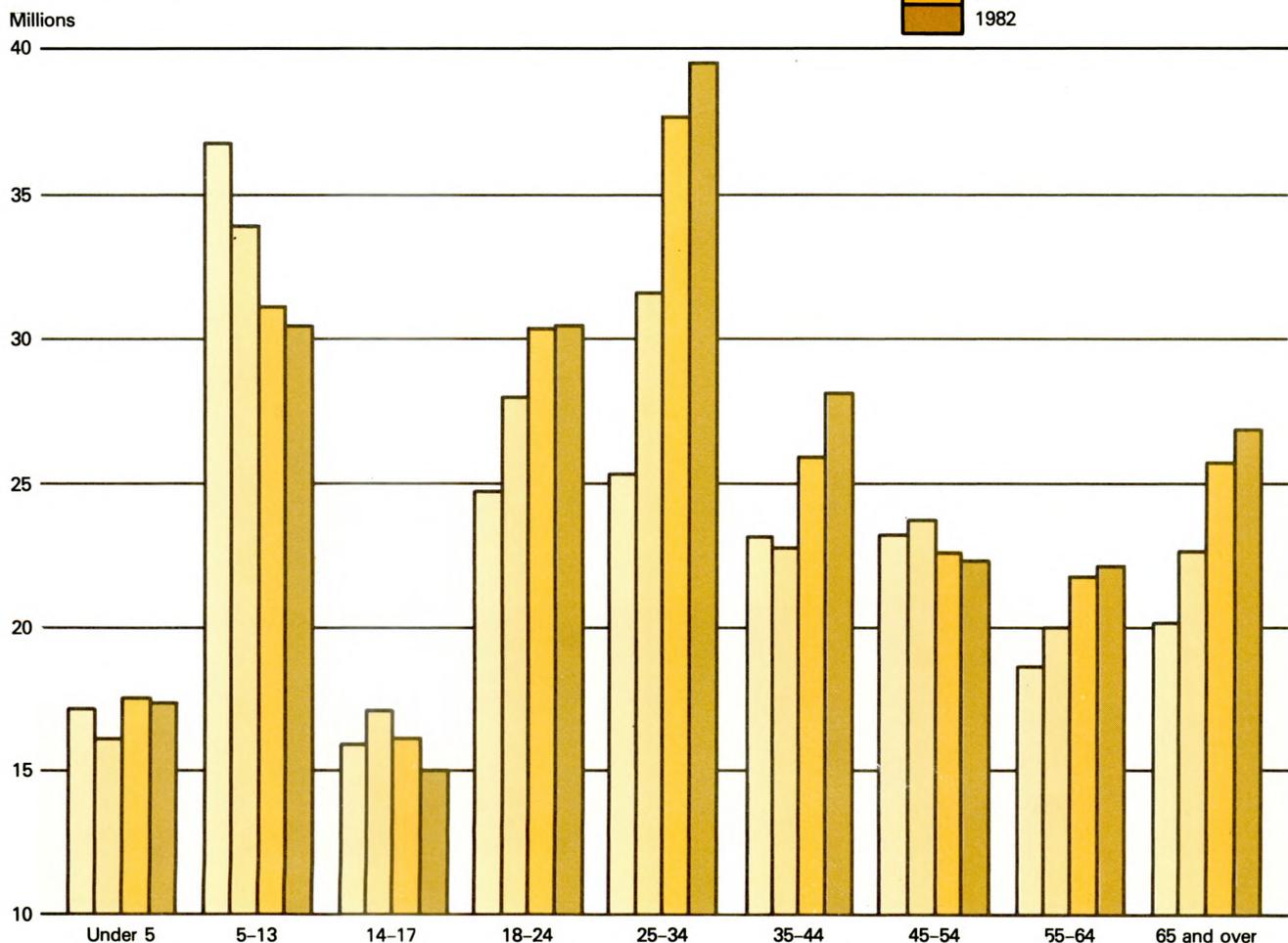
### The school-age population continues to decline in size.

The decline in the number of births since the mid-1960's is now reflected in the drop in the number of school-age children, aged 5 to 17 (figure 2 and table 3). Between 1970 and 1982, the number of 5-to-13-year-olds dropped 17 percent and the number of 14-to-17-year-olds dropped 5.6 percent. Because of the almost 20-percent increase in the annual number of births since 1975, the number of children under 5 has reversed its downward trend. From 1980 to 1982, the number of children under 5 grew by 6.3 percent; during the 1970's, this age group decreased by 4.8 percent.

The population in the college and prime household-forming ages (18 to 39) and the elderly population (65 and over) have grown rapidly since 1970. While the total population grew 13.5 percent from 1970 to 1982, the 18-to-39 age group grew 40.6 percent and the 65 and over age group grew 34.3 percent. The number of 18-to-39-year-olds increased from 60.8 million, to 85.5 million, or from 29.8 percent to 36.9 percent of the total population. The 65-and-over age group increased from 20.0 million to 26.8 million, or from 9.8 percent to 11.6 percent of the total population, the highest proportion in this age group in the Nation's history.

The median age of the population (the age at which half the people are younger and half are older) increased from 27.9 on April 1, 1970, to 30.6 on July 1, 1982. The 1982 figure exceeded the previous high reached in 1952 (30.3), after which the combination of relatively high numbers of births and relatively small numbers of persons passing the median age lowered the median age to 27.9 in the 1967-71 period. Then, as the number of births remained relatively low and large numbers of persons passed the median age, the median age began to increase and will continue to do so.

FIGURE 2.  
Selected Age Groups of the Population:  
1970, 1975, 1980, and 1982



# State Population Trends

## South and West continue to grow rapidly.

Of the 5.0 million estimated increase in the resident population of the United States between April 1, 1980, and July 1, 1982, 2.8 million occurred in the South and another 1.8 million in the West (table 4). The rates of growth for the South and West (3.7 and 4.3 percent, respectively) continued at the high levels of the 1970's and were nearly twice the national rate of increase (2.2 percent). In contrast, the Northeast and North Central Regions together increased by only 382,000. Since 1970, only 10 percent of the 28-million increase in the U.S. population has been in the Northeast and North Central Regions, and their share of the Nation's population has declined from 52 to 47 percent.

In the Northeast, the estimates

indicate that southern New England, New York, and New Jersey are now growing more rapidly than in the 1970's, when both New York and Rhode Island lost population (figure 3). In the North Central Region, which had virtually no population growth from April 1, 1980, to July 1, 1982, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa are all estimated to be losing population. These States had low growth rates during the 1970's.

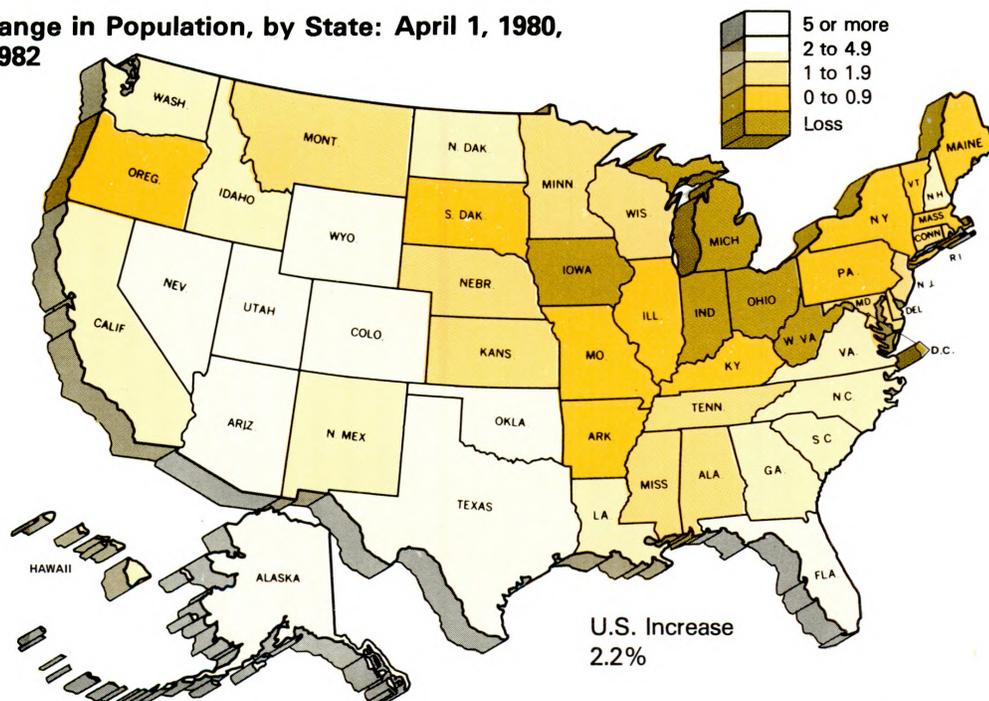
The fastest growing States between 1980 and 1982 were Nevada (10 percent), Alaska (9 percent), Texas (7.4 percent), Florida (6.9 percent), Wyoming (6.8 percent), and Utah (6.3 percent). During this period, the estimated increases in California (1,056,000), Texas (1,051,000), and Florida (669,000) together accounted for almost 56 percent of the national population growth.

## Growth due to natural increase highest in the West.

From 1980 to 1982, 3.7 million of the Nation's population gain was the result of natural increase (births minus deaths). This was 1.6 percent of the 1980 population. However, there were notable regional variations: The Northeast gained less than 1 percent and the West almost 2.5 percent by natural increase while the South and North Central Regions were at about the U.S. level. Births contributed a much lower share to growth in the Northeast, which has the oldest regional population. The West has a much younger age structure, the lowest percentage loss due to deaths, and a far higher gain due to births than any other region.

Utah, with by far the highest birth rate of any State, experienced the

FIGURE 3.  
Percent Change in Population, by State: April 1, 1980,  
to July 1, 1982



largest percentage growth resulting from natural increase (5.1 percent), followed by Alaska (4.5 percent), Wyoming (3.4 percent) and Hawaii, Idaho, and New Mexico (all with 3.1 percent).

### Migration patterns differ greatly by region.

The concentration of population growth in the South and West is reflected in the net migration pattern. These two regions gained almost 2.3 million net migrants between April 1, 1980, and July 1, 1982, while the Northeast lost 100,000 and the North Central Region lost 900,000. About half the growth in the South and West during the period was accounted for by net migration, but the natural increase in the North Central Region was virtually offset by net outmigration.

Texas, Florida, and California had the largest net immigration from 1980 to 1982 (667,000, 601,000, and 535,000, respectively), and Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio suffered the largest net outmigration (−305,000, −171,000, and −167,000, respectively). States with the highest rates

of immigration were Nevada, (7.7 percent), Florida (6.2) percent, Texas (4.7 percent), and Alaska (4.4 percent). Because of Florida's large elderly population and its consequent large number of deaths, 90 percent of its growth was due to net immigration.

### Age distributions vary among the States.

While changes in age distributions of States are influenced by migration, they are primarily determined by the changing level of births.

As a result of the resurgence in births beginning in the middle 1970's, the population under 5 is now estimated to be growing in nearly all States. In 23 States, including 17 of the 23 States west of the Mississippi River, the population under 5 grew more rapidly from 1980 to 1982 than the population 18 to 44 or 65 and over. During the 1970's, the population under 5 declined in most States, while the populations 18 to 44 and 65 and over grew rapidly.

Florida had by far the highest concentration of population 65 and over in 1982 (17.4 percent) followed

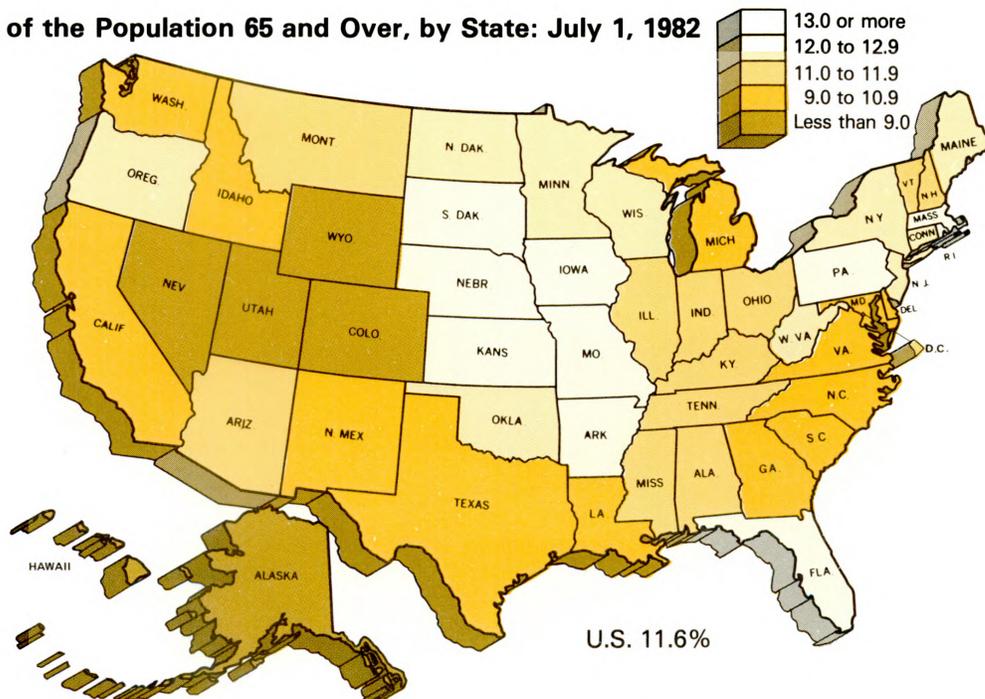
by Arkansas (14.1 percent). In addition, seven northern States had a level of 13 to 14 percent (figure 4 and table 5). The national average was 11.6 percent. Alaska's 3.1 percent elderly was the lowest, followed distantly by Utah (7.6 percent), and four other western States (under 9 percent).

Utah, with its persistent high fertility over time, has an extremely high proportion of its population under 18 (37.3 percent), compared with the national average of 27.1 percent. The proportion of Utah's population under 5 (13.1 percent) was about 75 percent above the U.S. average of 7.5 percent. Three other States had 10 or more percent of their population under 5: Alaska, Idaho, and Wyoming.

Alaska was the only State with more than half (51.2 percent) of its population in the young adult ages (18 to 44) in 1982; the national average was 41.2 percent. Both Alaska and Utah had very small proportions of persons 45 to 64, 13.7 and 14.2 percent, respectively, compared with the national average of 19.2.

FIGURE 4.

Percentage of the Population 65 and Over, by State: July 1, 1982



# Metropolitan- Nonmetropolitan Population

## Whites are “deconcentrating” to suburbia and to the small towns and rural areas of non-metropolitan America.

The White population has been increasing in suburban areas of the United States throughout this century. Increases in areas beyond suburbia, however, were so great in the 1970's as to produce the widely publicized population “turnaround” in non-metropolitan areas and a deconcentration of the White population nationwide. The “turnaround” refers to the fact that the nonmetropolitan population grew less rapidly than the Nation as a whole in the 1960's (and in several preceding decades) but grew more rapidly in the 1970's (table 6).

Only 23 percent of the White population lived in central cities of metropolitan areas in 1982; 43 percent lived in suburbs and 34 percent lived in nonmetropolitan areas (figure 5). In 1970, the proportions were 28 percent, 40 percent, and 32 percent, respectively.

These data relate to areas as defined in 1970 census publications. The current surveys being taken by the Census Bureau have not yet been redesigned to reflect the metropolitan area boundary redefinitions resulting from changes in definitional criteria and new data from the 1980 census. “Suburbs” refers to the territory inside metropolitan areas but outside the central cities, and includes cities of modest size and open country in addition to suburban communities.

## Blacks are moving to suburbia but not beyond.

Black suburbanization became so great during the 1970's that it brought about a deconcentration of the Black population. While the number of Blacks living in central cities and the percentage of the central-city population which was Black went up during the 1970's, the proportion of the total Black population living in central cities declined for the first time in many decades.<sup>1</sup> Only 55 percent of the Nation's Black population lived

in central cities in 1982, compared with 59 percent in 1970. The total number of Blacks living in suburbs grew by about 760,000 in the 1960's and 2.3 million between 1970 and 1982.

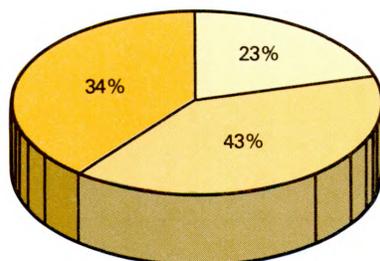
## Increases in the Spanish-origin population occurred in all types of areas.

There is some evidence that the Spanish-origin population registered higher rates of increase in central cities, suburbs, and nonmetropolitan areas since 1970 than Whites or Blacks. However, data for small population groups (for example, the Spanish-origin categories and Blacks in suburbs and nonmetropolitan areas) have relatively large sampling errors (appendix B), and thus differences shown for these groups (table 6) may be the result of sampling variability and should be interpreted with caution.

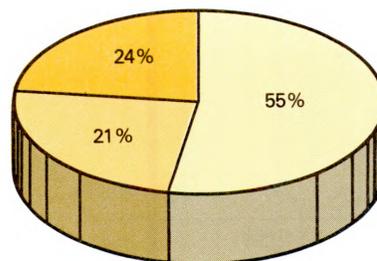
<sup>1</sup> Larry Long and Diana DeAre, “The Suburbanization of Blacks,” *American Demographics*, pp. 16-21, 44, September 1981.

FIGURE 5.  
Distribution of the White, Black, and Spanish-Origin Populations, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1982

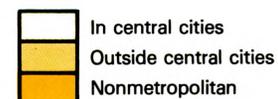
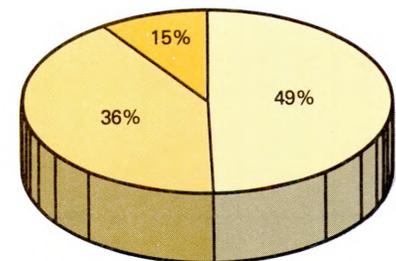
WHITE



BLACK



SPANISH ORIGIN



# Farm Population

## Farm population continues to decline.

An estimated 5,620,000 persons, or 2.4 percent of the Nation's population, lived on farms in 1982. These estimates (5-quarter averages centered on April 1982) continue the long-term downward trends in the size of the farm population and the farm share of the total population. In 1920, when farm residence was first identified in the census, the farm population was 32 million, or 30.2 percent of the Nation's population (figure 6). The number dropped to 23 million or 15.3 percent of the population in 1950 and to 9.7 million, or 4.8 percent of the population in 1970. The sharp decline to 5.6 million in 1982 was partly due to a change in the definition of the farm population (table A-1).

The largest share of the farm population, 45 percent, lived in the North Central Region in 1982. The South, which had the largest share until 1965, ranked second in 1982 with 35 percent. The West and Northeast contained just 13 and 7.5 percent, respectively, of all farm residents. Whites constituted 96 percent of the farm population, Blacks constituted 3.2 percent, and persons of Spanish origin (of any race) constituted 2.3 percent.

The farm population had an older age structure than the nonfarm population. In 1982, the median age of farm residents was about 35 years as compared with 30 years for the nonfarm population. The farm population had a lower proportion of young adults 20 to 34 years old and a higher proportion of persons 35 to 64 years old and elderly persons than the nonfarm population.

Lifetime births expected were higher for farm women than for non-

farm women. In 1982, the average number of lifetime births expected by women 18 to 34 years of age was 2,373 per 1,000 farm women, compared with 2,017 per 1,000 nonfarm women.

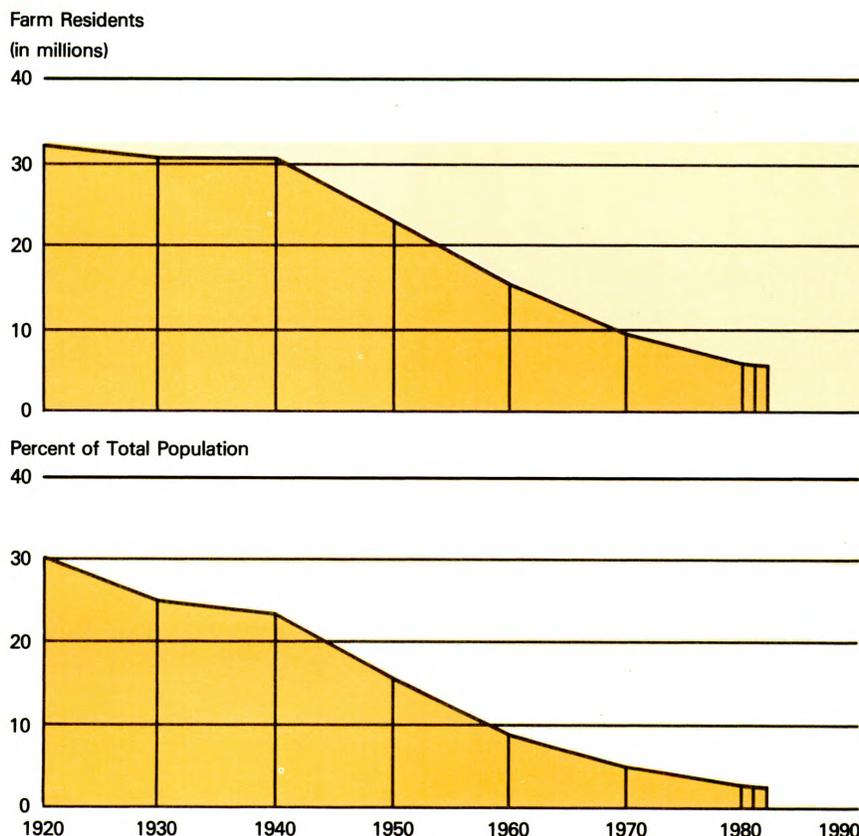
## Less than one-half of agricultural workers live on farms.

Although farm residents are more likely to be employed in agriculture than in nonagricultural industries (57 percent versus 43 percent, respec-

tively), they do not represent the larger share of total agricultural employment. In 1982, only 46 percent of all agricultural workers lived on farms.

The income of farm families lags behind that of nonfarm families. In 1981, the median income of farm families (\$17,082) was one-fourth less than that of nonfarm families (\$22,554). In addition, about one-fifth of farm families were below the poverty level in 1981, compared with one-tenth of nonfarm families.

FIGURE 6.  
Number of Farm Residents and Percentage of Total Resident Population: 1920 to 1982



# Households and Families

## Families maintain about three-quarters of all households.

There were an estimated 83.5 million households in the United States in 1982: about 73 percent were family households, and 27 percent were nonfamily households (table 7). A family household is maintained by a man or a woman living with at least one relative; a nonfamily household is maintained by a person living alone or with one or more others to whom he or she is not related.

The number of family households has increased by 19 percent since 1970. The Census Bureau identifies three types of family households: 1) married-couple families (up 11 percent since 1970); 2) other families

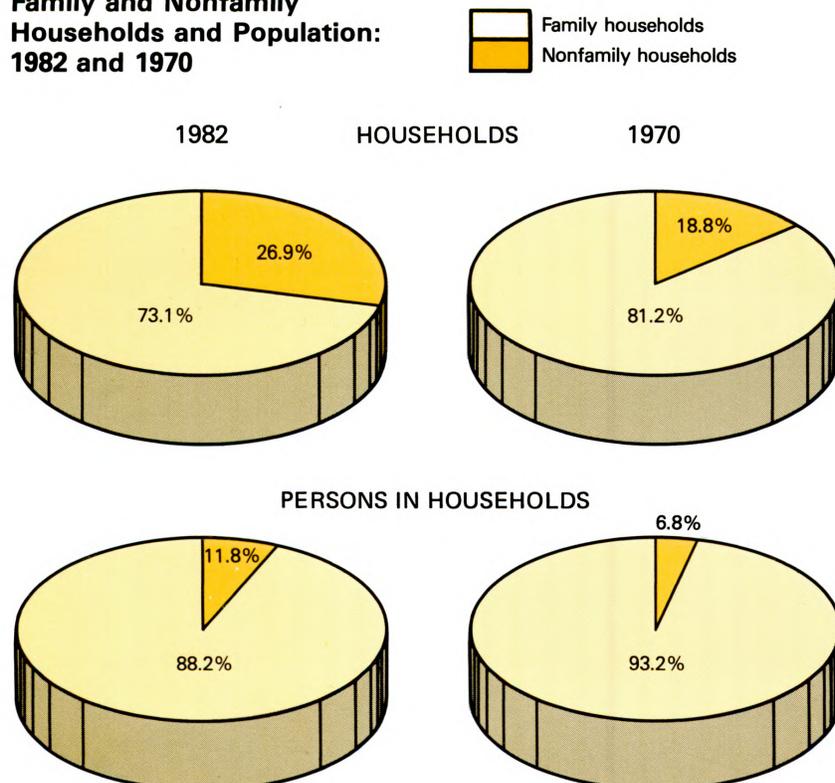
with a male householder, no wife present (up 62 percent); and 3) other families with a female householder, no husband present (up 71 percent). About 88 percent of the population living in households in 1982 was living in some type of family household (figure 7). Despite the large increase in the number of families maintained by a person without a husband or wife present, 73 percent of the total household population was living in married-couple households. It should be noted that these data reflect living arrangements at only one point in time and that, in the course of life, a person may experience a variety of living arrangements.

Although a large majority of the households in 1982 were maintained

by families, the number of nonfamily households has increased by 88 percent since 1970. Nonfamily households are more likely to be maintained by women than men, and 86 percent of the persons maintaining these households live alone.

The deferral of marriage among young adults, the high incidence of divorce and separation, and the ability of elderly individuals to maintain their own homes alone are among the reasons for the high rate of increase in the number of nonfamily households. Although the number of nonfamily households has increased dramatically, the percentage of the total household population involved is relatively low. In 1982, the 22.5 million nonfamily households represented 27 percent of all households, but they contained only 12 percent of all persons living in households. In 1970, the 11.9 million nonfamily households represented 19 percent of all households and contained 7 percent of the household population (figure 7).

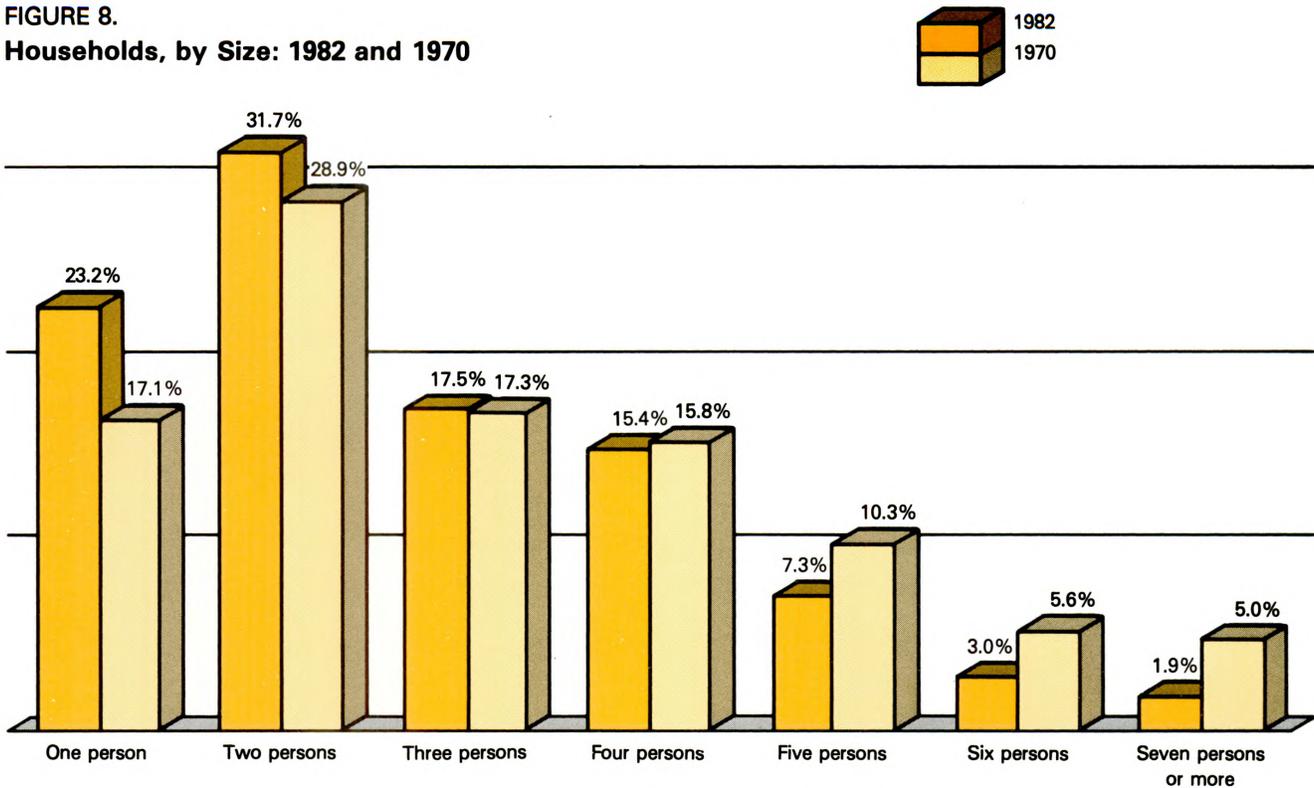
**FIGURE 7.**  
**Family and Nonfamily Households and Population: 1982 and 1970**



## The average household contains 2.72 persons.

As a result of the low level of fertility during the 1970's and the changes in household composition described above, the average number of persons per household dropped from 3.14 in 1970 to 2.72 in 1982, the smallest average in history. Households with only one or two members increased from 46 to 55 percent of total households between 1970 and 1982, while households with five or more members dropped from 21 to 12 percent of the total (figure 8).

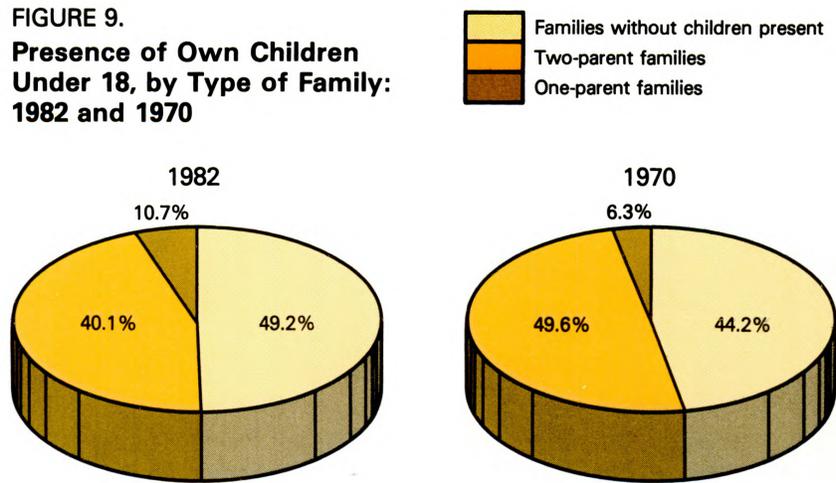
**FIGURE 8.**  
**Households, by Size: 1982 and 1970**



**One-parent families double in number.**

Children of the householder were present in 51 percent of all families in 1982, down from 56 percent in 1970 (figure 9). The number of two-parent families (a married couple and at least one child under 18 years of age) declined by 4 percent between 1970 and 1982. By contrast, the number of one-parent families doubled during the same 12-year period to a total of 6.5 million families in 1982 (table 8). In both 1970 and 1982, about 90 percent of all one-parent families were maintained by the mother. One-parent families can result from one of several situations: either the parent maintaining the family has never been married, the parent was widowed and has not remarried, or the mother and father are divorced or living in separate households.

**FIGURE 9.**  
**Presence of Own Children Under 18, by Type of Family: 1982 and 1970**



# Marital Status and Living Arrangements

## The proportion of young adults who have never married is increasing.

Fifty-three percent of women and 72 percent of men aged 20 to 24 years had not yet married for the first time as of 1982; the percentages in 1970 were 36 and 55, respectively (figure 10 and table 9). For those in their late twenties, the proportion rose from 10.5 percent to 23.4 percent for women and from 19.1 to 36.1 percent for men. Similarly, for those in their

early thirties, the proportion for women rose from 6.2 to 11.6 percent and the proportion for men increased from 9.4 to 17.3. While many of these men and women simply have postponed marriage, the changes suggest that an increasing proportion may elect never to marry at all.

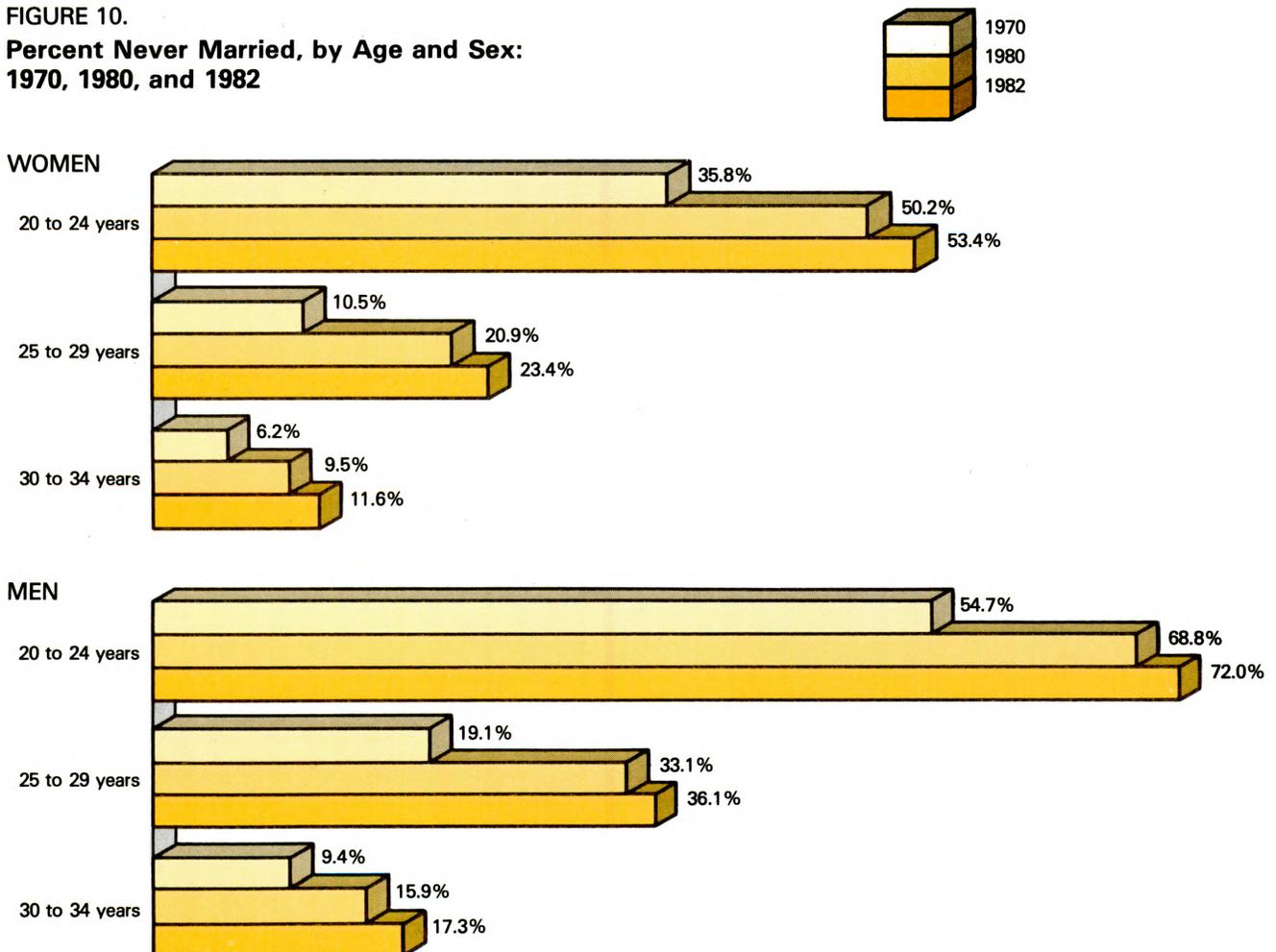
## The divorce ratio has more than doubled since 1970.

Along with the increasing proportion of the adult population who have

postponed marriage, the proportion who have married and ended their marriages in divorce has also increased (table 10). This change can be illustrated by the divorce ratio which is the number of currently divorced persons per 1,000 married persons who are living with their spouses.

The proportionate increase in the divorce ratio has been slightly greater for men than for women, though women still have the larger ratio. For men, the ratio rose from 35 in 1970 to 92 in 1982, while the ratio

FIGURE 10.  
Percent Never Married, by Age and Sex:  
1970, 1980, and 1982



for women rose from 60 to 137 during the same period. Men have a lower ratio primarily because they are more likely to remarry after divorce and tend to do so more quickly than women.

Blacks had a divorce ratio of 220 in 1982, compared with 107 for Whites. The growth since 1970 is striking for each of the two racial groups, with a 165-percent increase for Blacks and a 143-percent increase for Whites. Persons of Spanish origin (who may be of any race) had a divorce ratio of 118 in 1982, compared with 61 in 1970.

**The number of children living with only one parent has grown rapidly.**

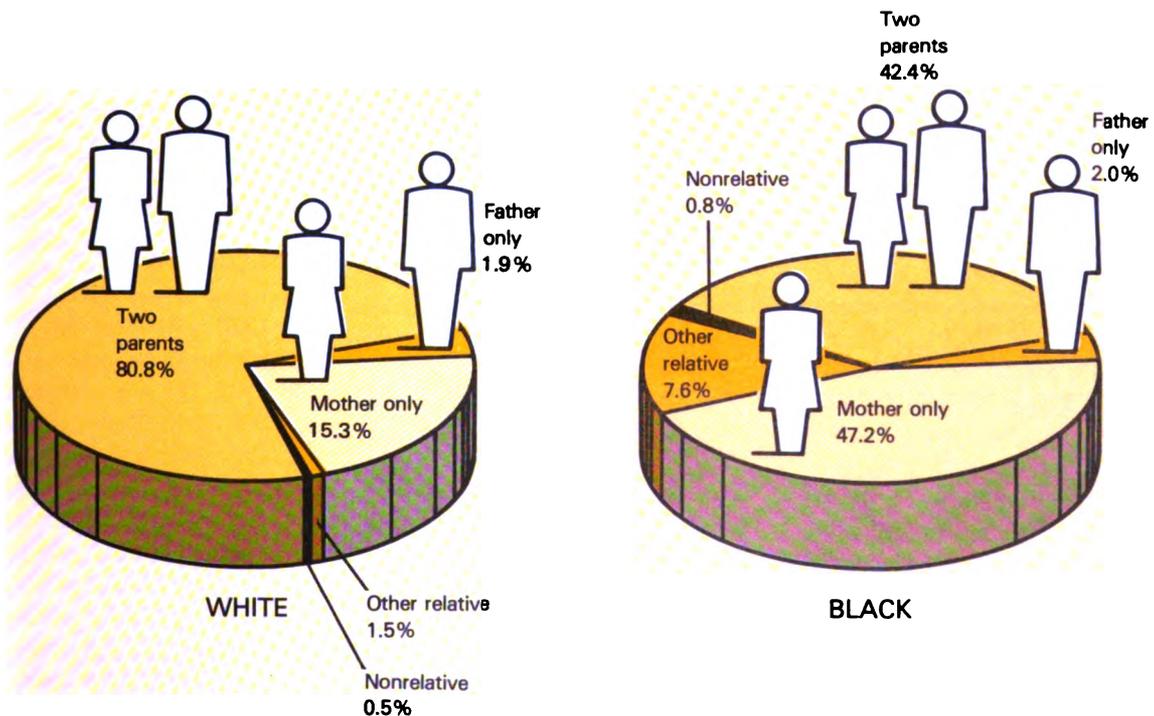
In 1982, 13.7 million children lived with only one parent, two-thirds more

than in 1970 (table 11). The mother was the custodial parent in 9 out of 10 cases, and most often the mother was divorced. In recent years, however, the most noticeable increase in one-parent situations has been for children living with a mother who had never been married: 527,000 in 1970 to 2.8 million in 1982, a four-fold increase. Children living with only their father still represented a very small proportion of all children (2 percent).

The living arrangements of children vary according to race (figure 11). In

1982, one-half of all Black children under 18 years lived with only one parent (47 percent with the mother and 2 percent with the father). An additional 9 percent lived with someone other than a parent (either with another relative such as a grandmother or an aunt, or with someone completely unrelated such as a foster parent). Thus, for Black children, only the remaining 42 percent lived with both parents. For White children, the corresponding proportions were 17 percent with one parent (15 percent with the mother and 2 percent with the father), 2 percent with someone other than a parent, and the remaining 81 percent with both parents. Although Black children represented only 15 percent of all children, they accounted for one-third of all children who lived with one parent.

**FIGURE 11.**  
**Living Arrangements of Children Under 18: 1982**



# Fertility and Birth Expectations

## The rate of childbearing in 1982 was 1.8 births per woman.

The annual total fertility rate<sup>1</sup> declined steadily from 3,690 per 1,000 women at the peak of the baby boom in the late 1950's to the lowest level in history in 1976 (1,738). Since then, the rate has moved upward to 1,836 in 1982 (figure 12 and table 12). Although this 1982 rate represents a 5.6-percent increase over the 1976 rate, it is still 26 percent below the total fertility rate in 1970. The 1982 rate, which implies a lifetime average of about 1.8 children per woman, is substantially below that required for natural replacement of the population (2.1 children per woman).

Figure 12 illustrates the overall decline in the total fertility rate and the corresponding pattern of change in the number of live births between

1970 and 1982. The number of births decreased from 3.7 million in 1970 to between 3.1 and 3.2 million in each year from 1973 to 1976. Since then, the number of births has increased each year. The estimated number of live births in 1982 was about 3.7 million, a 16.9-percent increase over the 1976 figure, although the total fertility rate increased by only 5.6 percent in this same period. The increasing number of births in the past few years is primarily due to the increasing number of women of reproductive age (15 to 44 years old) and secondarily to small increases in their fertility rates. Because of the large proportion of women of childbearing age, the population will continue to grow by natural increase until well into the 21st century even if the present below-replacement fertility rates continue.

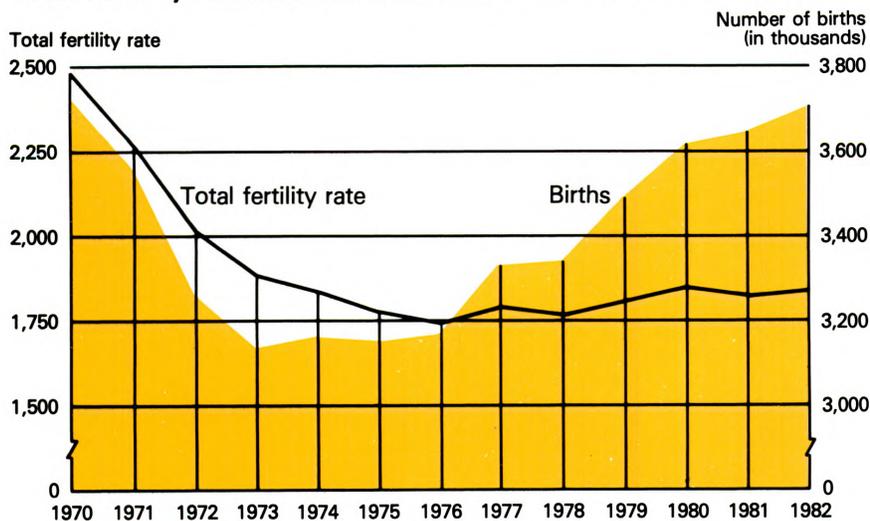
## Fertility levels differ by region.

Figure 13 shows the regional differences in the general fertility rate (the number of births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old) by State for 1980. The highest rates were in the Mountain, West North Central, and South Central States. Because of its large proportion of Mormons, whose religious values favor larger families, Utah has consistently recorded the highest fertility rate (123 per 1,000 in 1980). The lowest rates occurred in New England, and in the Middle Atlantic and most of the South Atlantic States. The lowest level of fertility was recorded in Massachusetts, which had a rate 21 percent (54 per 1,000) below the national level (68 per 1,000).

## An increasing proportion of women are remaining childless.

Data from the Current Population Survey reveal a significantly higher level of childlessness in 1982 among 20-to-34-year-old women (the prime childbearing ages) than in 1970 (table 13). Among ever-married women 20 to 24 years old, the proportion childless increased from 35.9 percent in 1970 to 40.4 percent in 1980 and continued to increase to 42.9 percent in 1982. The proportion childless among 25-to-29-year-olds nearly doubled in this period, from 15.8 percent in 1970 to 25.3 percent and 27.5 percent for 1980 and 1982, respectively. Corresponding increases are found among ever-married women 30 to 34 years old, who are nearing the end of their childbearing years, with 15.4 percent remaining childless in 1982, up from 8.3 percent in 1970 and 13.7 percent in 1980. This trend of increased childlessness among young married women partially reflects the greater propensity for women to delay their childbearing

FIGURE 12.  
Total Fertility Rate and Number of Live Births: 1970 to 1982



<sup>1</sup>For a given year, the total fertility rate shows the number of births a group of 1,000 women would have by the end of their childbearing years if they all were to

survive their reproductive period and experience the age-specific birth rates for the given year.



# School Enrollment

## School enrollment declined sharply from 1970 to 1982

In October 1982, 57.9 million persons 3 to 34 years old were enrolled in school, about 2.5 million less than the number enrolled in 1970. This decline in total enrollment was largely due to the decrease of 6.5 million students in elementary school and 592,000 in high school. In nursery school and college, there were large gains between 1970 and 1982: 1.1 million more nursery school students and 3.5 million more college students (increases of 96 percent and 47 percent, respectively). Kindergarten enrollment did not change significantly from 1970 to 1982 (figure 14 and table 15).

The rise in nursery school enrollment was the result of substantial increases in enrollment rates of the eligible 3- and 4-year-olds. An increase in college enrollment of 18- to 34-year-olds resulted from both increases in enrollment rates and in the civilian population of those ages.

## Both population and enrollment increases were particularly striking for persons aged 25 to 34.

Between 1970 and 1982, the 25- to 34-year-old population grew by about 57 percent, while the population 18 to 24 years old grew by about 28 percent. As a result, the college enrollment of persons 25 to

34 increased more rapidly than that of the younger age group (table 16). For men, the number of 25-to-34-year-olds enrolled in college increased by about 55 percent (from 940,000 to 1,460,000), while the number of 18-to-24-year-olds enrolled increased by about 15 percent. There was no increase in the proportion enrolled for either age group. Among women, the number 25 to 34 years old enrolled in college increased by 274 percent (from 409,000 to 1,528,000), while the number of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled increased by about 55 percent. Between 1970 and 1982, the proportion of women 25 to 34 years old enrolled increased from 3 percent to 8 percent, and from 20 to 26 percent for 18-to-24-year-olds.

FIGURE 14.  
School Enrollment of Persons 3 to 34, by Level of School:  
October 1970 and 1982 (in millions)

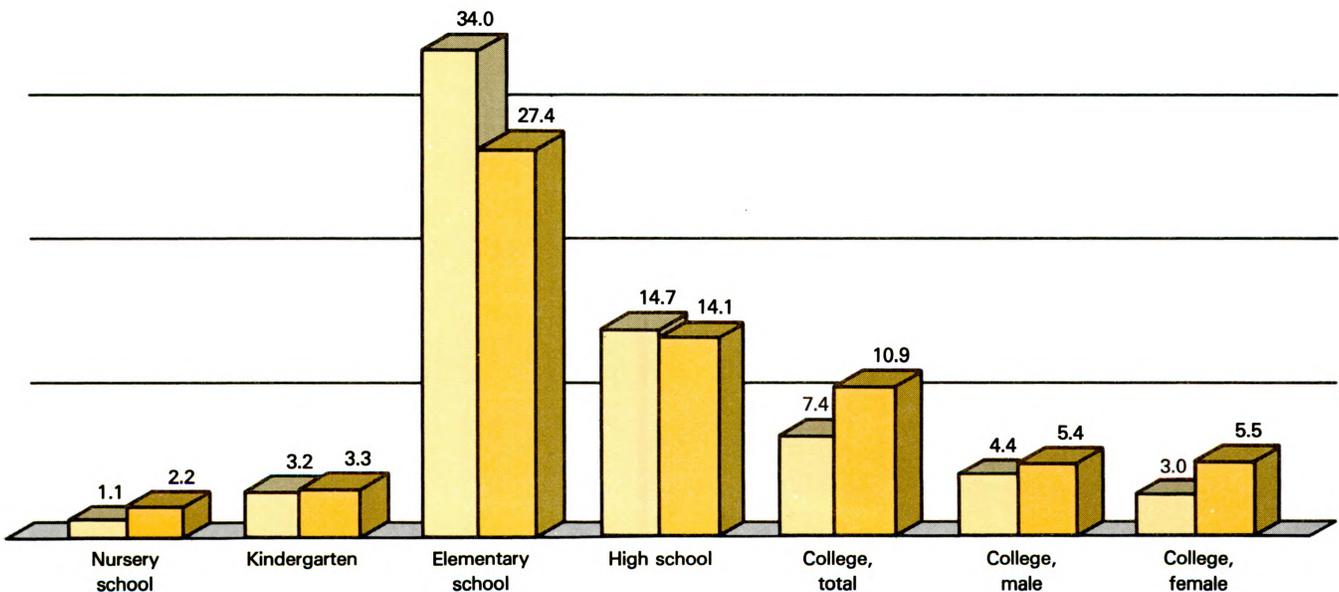
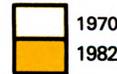
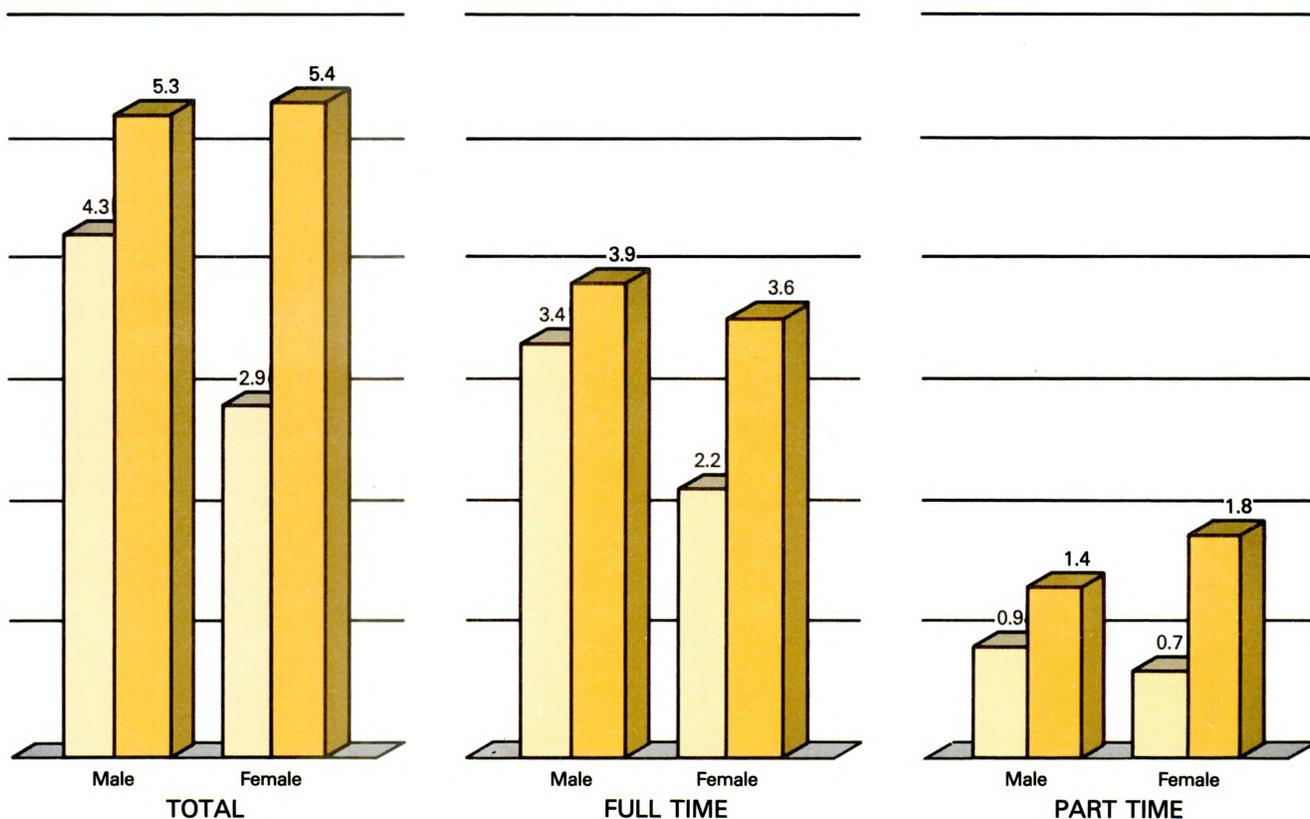
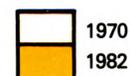


FIGURE 15.  
**College Enrollment of Persons 18 to 34, by Attendance Status and Sex:**  
**October 1970 and 1982 (in millions)**



### Women outnumbered men among all college students.

Among students under 35, about 1.4 million more men than women were enrolled in college in 1970 (4,271,000 men compared with 2,883,000 women). By 1982, the situation changed and the numbers enrolled became equal (about 5 million for both men and women). However, among students 35 and over, women have always outnumbered men in college (900,000 women and 490,000 men in 1982) since data for this age group were first collected in 1972 (418,000 women and 365,000 men). When college students of all ages are considered, women outnumber men and have done so for the past 4 years. (See Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 373, table 4).

As in 1970, the data for 1982 showed that the proportion of men enrolled in college full time exceeded that proportion for women. Of all men 18 to 34 years old enrolled in college in 1982, 74 percent were full-time students, compared with 67 percent of enrolled women (figure 15 and table 17). Between 1970 and 1982, part-time enrollment showed large gains for both men and women 18 to 34 years old. Between 1970 and 1982, the number of students attending college part time increased by about 50 percent for men (921,000 to 1,379,000) and 149 percent for women (716,000 to 1,785,000). In 1982, the number enrolled part time was far greater for women than for men; the reverse was true in 1970.

Between 1970 and 1982, Blacks under 35 showed significant gains in college enrollment. In 1970, one-half million Black students attended college; in 1982, Black college enrollment was about 1.1 million, constituting about 10 percent of the college population. The growth in Black college enrollment can be attributed to population growth and the sharp increase in high school graduation and college enrollment rates among Blacks.

The number of persons of Spanish origin attending college increased from 155,000 in 1970 to 493,000 in 1982. In 1982, Spanish-origin students constituted 5 percent of all college students.

# Educational Attainment

## The proportion of adults who were high school graduates increased sharply between 1970 and 1982.

In March 1982, 71 percent of persons 25 years old and over had completed at least a high school education as compared with 55 percent in 1970. This increase resulted both from the continued replacement of older, less educated cohorts by younger, more educated cohorts, and the continued improvement in high school graduation rates. In 1982, about 86 percent of persons 25 to 34 years old had completed high school, while in 1970, the proportion for the same age group was about 74 percent (table 18).

Among persons 65 years old and over in 1982, 44 percent had completed high school as compared with

28 percent in 1970. The most striking increase in the proportion of an age group who completed high school was among persons 55 to 64 years old. In 1982, 63 percent of persons 55 to 64 years old had completed high school, while in 1970 it was only 44 percent.

## The proportion of persons completing high school has been increasing more rapidly for Blacks than for Whites.

Among Whites 25 to 34 years old in 1982, 87 percent were high school graduates as compared with 76 percent in 1970, while for Blacks in the same age group, 79 percent were high school graduates in 1982, a significantly larger proportion than the 53 percent recorded in 1970 (figure 16). The gap between Blacks and Whites

narrowed from 23 percentage points in 1970 to 8 percentage points in 1982.

Between 1970 and 1982, the dramatic increase in the high school graduation rate among Blacks led to an increase in the number of Blacks eligible for college and the numbers and proportions of Blacks who attended and completed college rose. Among young adult Blacks (25 to 34 years old), there was a dramatic increase in the proportion who completed at least 1 year of college from 15 percent in 1970 to 36 percent in 1982. In 1970, only 53 percent of all 25-to-34-year-old Blacks were eligible to attend college (high school graduates) compared with 79 percent in 1982. As a result, the proportion of eligible Blacks who had completed at least 1 year of college rose from 28 percent in 1970 to 45 percent in 1982.

FIGURE 16.  
Percentage of Persons 25 to 34, by Educational Attainment, Race, and Spanish Origin: March 1970 and 1982

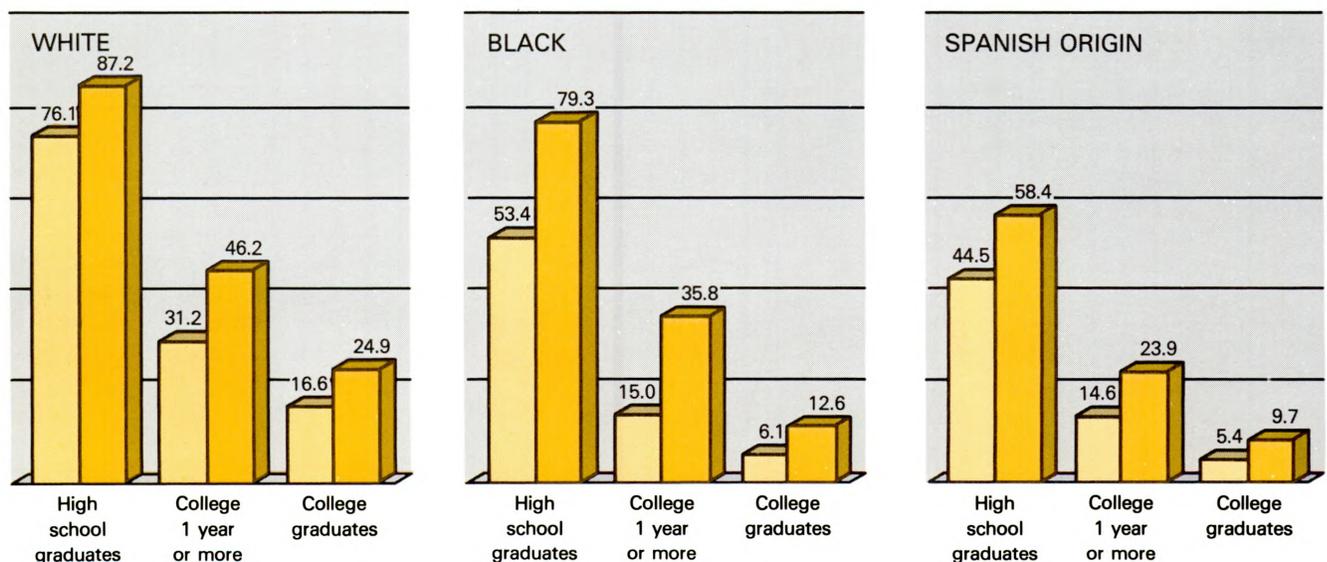
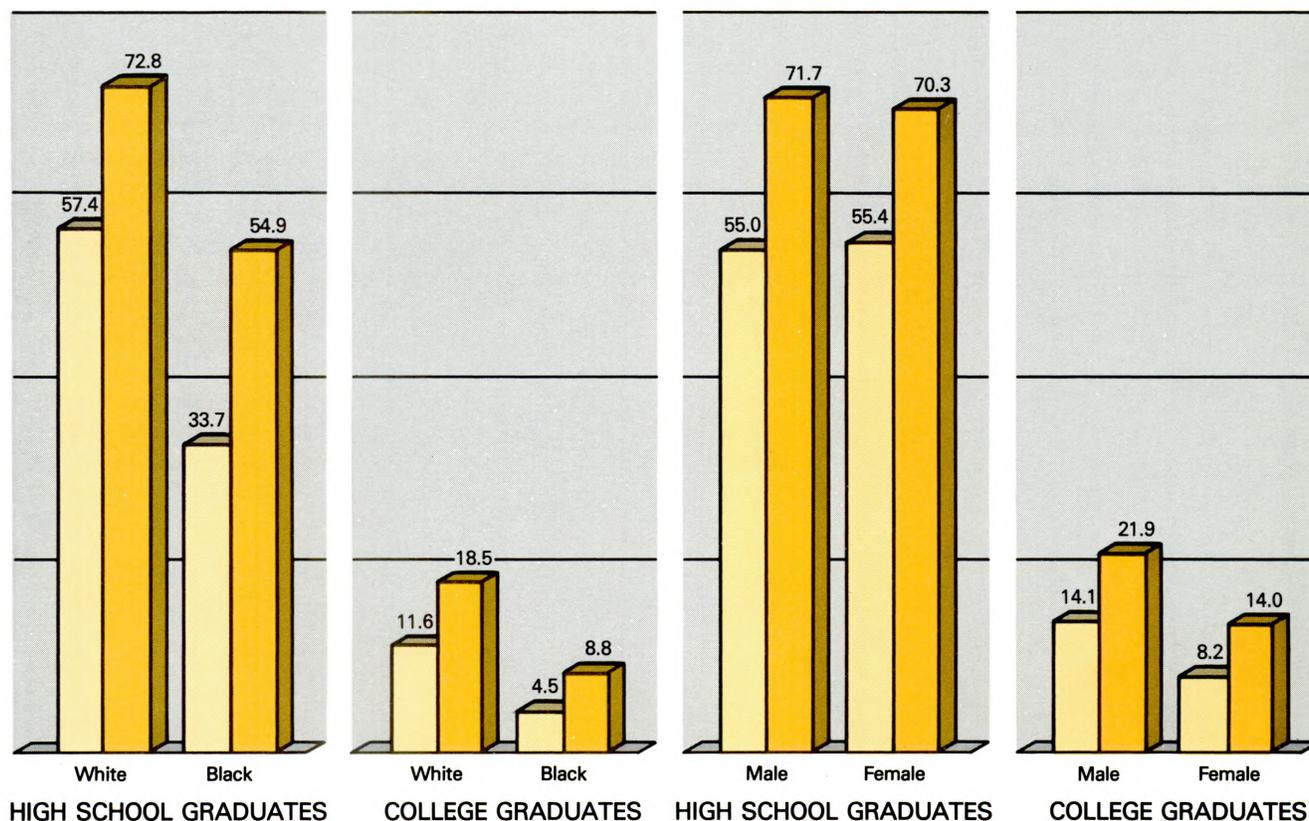


FIGURE 17.

**Percentage of Persons 25 and Over Who Were High School and/or College Graduates, by Sex and Race: March 1970 and 1982**



The proportion of Black high school graduates 25-to-34 years old completing 4 or more years of college increased from 11 percent in 1970 to about 16 percent in 1982. The proportions of high school graduates who attended or completed college were greater for Whites than for Blacks, though the increase in the high school graduation rate from 1970 to 1982 was much less for Whites than for Blacks, as noted earlier.

In both 1970 and 1982, the proportion of persons 25 years old and over who completed at least 1 year of college was greater for men than women. In 1970, about 25 percent of men as

compared with 18 percent of women had completed at least 1 year of college, and in 1982, 38 percent of men and 29 percent of women had completed or surpassed that level. Overall, the difference between men and women increased, but in the youngest group where attainment levels were highest for men and women, the increases were greater for women and the differences decreased over time. In 1970, 35 percent of men and 25 percent of women 25 to 34 years old had completed at least 1 year of college; in 1982 the figures were 48 percent and 42 percent, respectively.

For college graduates, data for all adults hide recent changes and differences between men and women. Among all adults, the proportion who were college graduates seemed to increase more for men than for women. Between 1970 and 1982, the proportions rose from 14 to 22 percent for men and from 8 to 14 percent for women (figure 17). However, among young adults 25 to 34 years old, the proportions who were college graduates rose from 20 to 27 percent for men and from 12 to 21 percent for women. Clearly more advancement is evident among young women.

# Voting

## The decline in the voting rate appears to have ended.

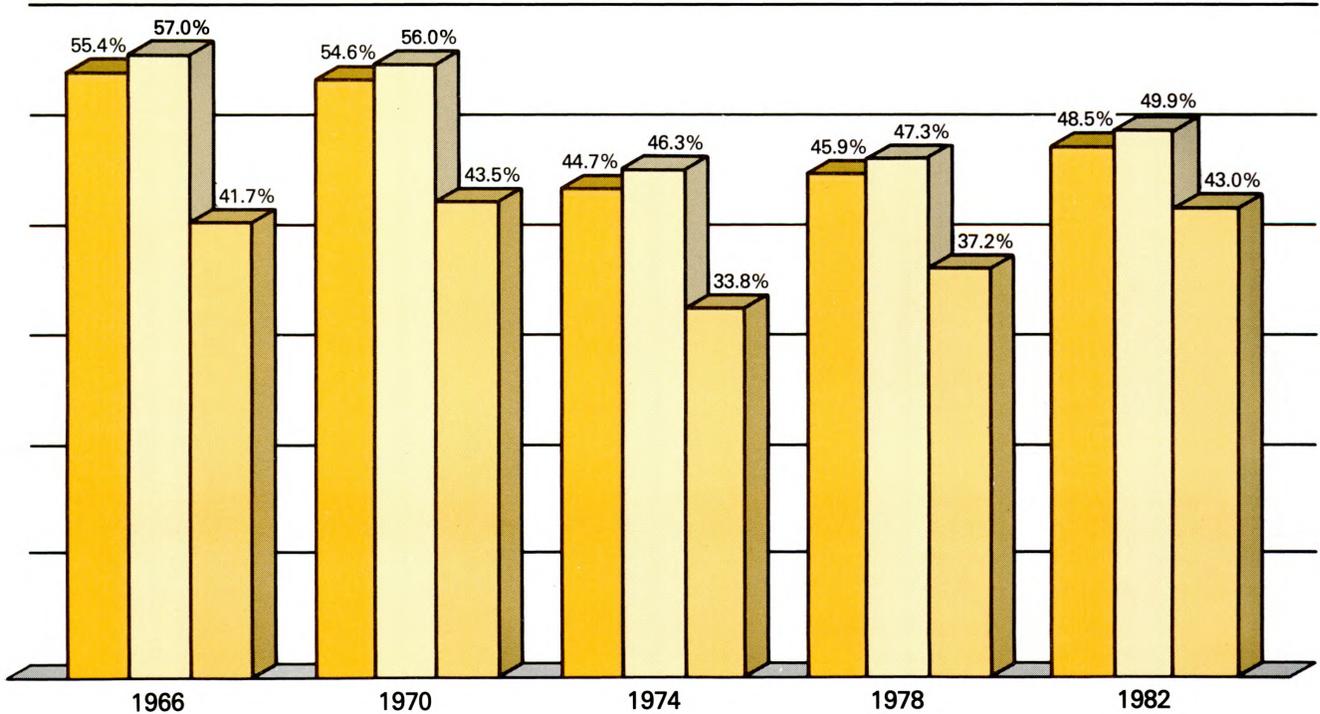
The voter participation rate, which began a decline in the early 1960's that would continue well into the 1970's, now appears to be on the rise again (figures 18 and 19, table 19). The rate was 59.2 percent in both the 1976 and 1980 Presidential elections, while the rate for Congressional elections rose from 45.9 percent in 1978 to 48.5 percent in 1982.

In general, voter turnout is higher among Whites than among Blacks or Hispanics. In the November 1982 elections, the rates were 50 percent for the White population, 43 percent for the Black population, and 25 percent for the Hispanic population.<sup>1</sup> The 1982 voting rate was higher among persons 45 to 64 years old (62 percent) than for older or younger age groups, and highest among residents of the North Central States (55 percent).

## Voting rates vary with social and economic characteristics.

Education is one of the most important characteristics related to voting since it affects not only the person's economic characteristics but may also influence the individual's commitment to the political process (table 20). In 1982, college graduates were nearly twice as likely to have voted (67 percent) as persons who had attended only elementary school (36 percent);

FIGURE 18.  
Percent Reported Having Voted in Congressional Elections:  
November 1966 to November 1982



persons with 4 years of high school had an intermediate voter participation rate of 47 percent. Overall, persons with at least 4 years of college constituted only 16 percent of the total voting-age population 18 years and over, but they made up 22 percent of the persons who reported that they voted.

Employment status is also an important indicator of voting behavior. In the November 1982 election, 50 percent of employed persons reported that they voted, compared with only 34 percent of unemployed persons. Among employed persons in non-agricultural industries, government workers (Federal, State, and local) reported voting at a significantly higher level (67 percent) than either wage or salary workers in private industry (46 percent) or self-employed

workers (57 percent). Persons not in the labor force, a group which includes many retired persons, reported a voter participation rate of 49 percent, which was not significantly different from the 48 percent reported by all persons in the labor force (employed and unemployed combined). Persons who were in white-collar occupations were also more likely to vote (58 percent) than persons in blue-collar occupations (39 percent).

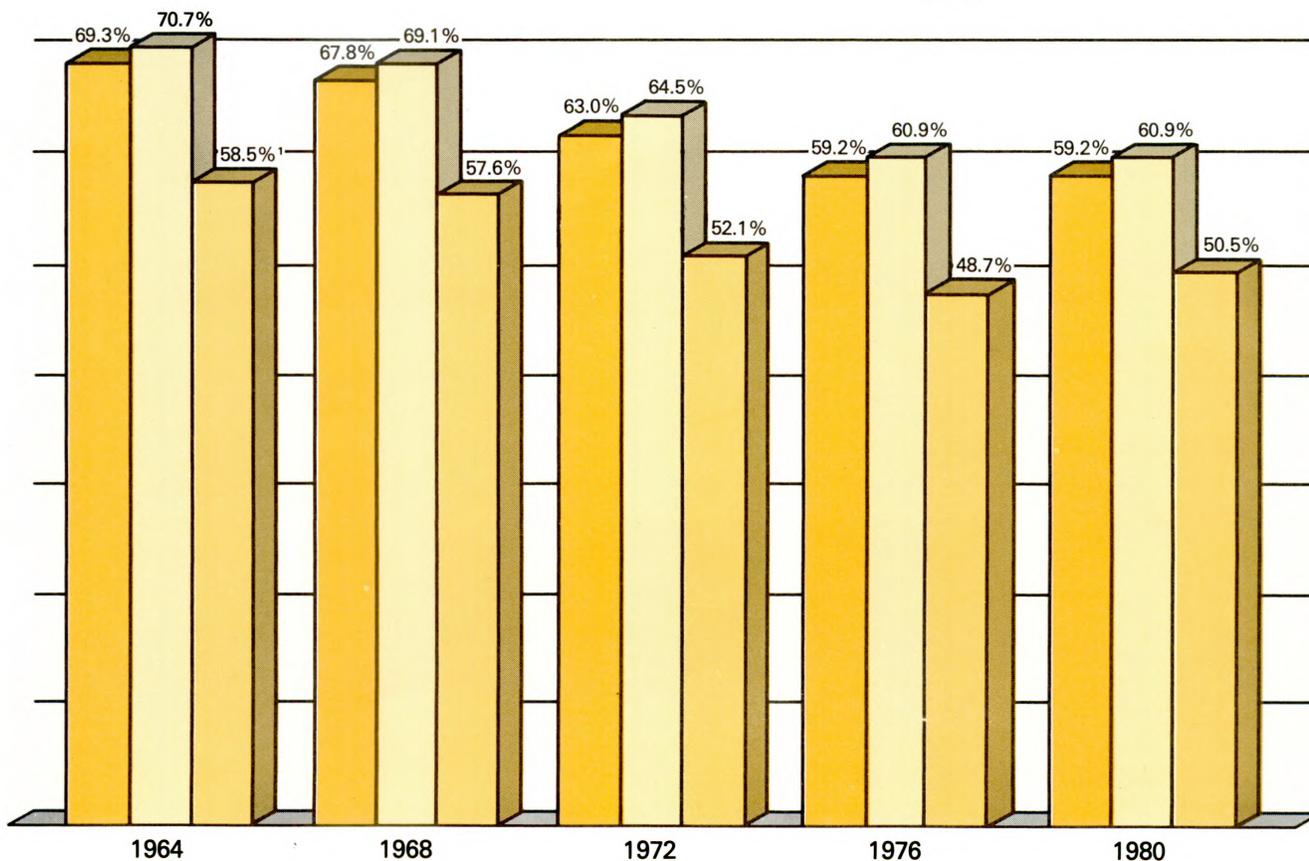
The relatively wealthier, more established segments of the population participate to a greater extent in the electoral process than other population groups. Sixty-two percent of the voting-age population living in families with an income of \$35,000 or more voted in the 1982 election, compared with only 31 percent those persons whose family income was less than

\$5,000. Altogether, 38 percent of the persons who voted in the November 1982 election were in primary families whose incomes were \$25,000 or more.

Persons who had more established residences, as measured by home-ownership, voted to a greater extent than persons who rented; 62 percent of homeowners reported to have voted in 1982, compared with 32 percent of renters.

<sup>1</sup> The voting participation rate for the Spanish-origin population is very low because of the large proportion (32 percent) of adults who are not citizens and thus ineligible to vote.

**FIGURE 19.**  
**Percent Reported Having Voted in Presidential Elections:**  
**November 1964 to November 1980**



<sup>1</sup>Black and other races.

# Labor Force and Employment

## The civilian labor force expanded to 110 million persons in 1982.

The civilian labor force averaged 110.2 million persons in 1982, 3.2 million more persons than in 1980 (table 21). This increase is primarily the result of the growth of the working-age population (16 years and over), since the percentage of working-age persons in the labor force was the same in both 1980 and 1982 (about 64 percent).

The civilian labor force grew by 27.5 million persons (33.2 percent) between 1970 and 1982, outdistancing the growth rate of the civilian non-institutional population 16 years and over (25.7 percent) during this period. Women constituted 59 percent of the civilian labor force growth. The number of women in the civilian labor force increased by 16.2 million between 1970 and 1982, while the number of men increased by only 11.2 million. In 1982, there were 47.8 million women and 62.5 million men in the civilian labor force.

In 1970, the median age of civilian workers was 39 years old; it declined steadily to 34 years in 1980, and remained at that level in 1981 and 1982.

Between 1970 and 1980, the number of teenagers 16 to 19 years old in the civilian workforce increased by 2.2 million (from 7.2 million to 9.4 million), but declined by almost a million between 1980 and 1982 (from 9.4 million to 8.5 million). This decline is partly due to the reduction in the number of persons reaching labor-force age; the baby-boom generation, nearly all of whom have moved into adulthood, have been followed by smaller birth cohorts.

The number of prime-age workers (25 to 54 years old) continued upward from 50.4 million in 1970 to

66.6 million in 1980 to 70.5 million in 1982. In contrast, the number of workers 65 years and over has continued to decline from 3.2 million in 1970 to 3.0 million in 1982.

The employment-population (E/P) ratio for a given group is a measure of economic utilization; it expresses the number employed as a proportion of all persons in the group (table 22). The E/P ratio for the working-age population as a whole fell during the most recent recession from 59.1 percent in 1980 to 57.8 percent in 1982; the rate had risen from 57.4 percent in 1970. For persons 16 to 19 years old, the ratio increased from 42.3 in 1970 to 46.6 in 1980, but then dropped to 41.5 in 1982. Prime working-age persons, 25 to 54 years old, saw their E/P ratio go from 69.6 in 1970 to about 74 for both 1980 and 1982. The largest 1970-82 change in E/P ratios occurred for persons 65 years and over: their ratio declined from 16.4 in 1970 to 11.5 in 1982.

## The female civilian labor force participation rate continues to rise.

In 1982, more women participated in the civilian labor force than worked at home or engaged in other non-labor-force activities. The civilian labor force participation rate<sup>1</sup> for women rose from 43.3 percent in 1970 to 51.3 percent in 1980 to 52.6 percent in 1982. In contrast, the male civilian labor force participation rate declined from 79.7 percent in 1970 to 76.6 percent in 1982. Women increased their share of the labor force: in 1970, women constituted only 38 percent of the Nation's civilian workers; by 1982, this figure had risen to slightly over 43 percent.

Between 1970 and 1982, the labor force participation rates for women

16 years and over rose, regardless of the presence and age of their children. The largest increase was for married women, husbands present, with children under 6, whose rate rose from 30.3 percent in 1970 to 48.7 percent in 1982 (table 23). Another noteworthy increase was for married women with school-age children (6 to 17 years): their participation rate increased by 14 percentage points, from 49.2 percent to 63.2 percent.

In spite of the increased labor force participation of women, the presence and age of children are still factors associated with relatively lower participation rates. For example, among married women of childbearing age (16 to 44 years old), those without children under 18 in 1982 had a participation rate of 80 percent, compared with 67 percent for those with children 6 to 17 years old and 49 percent for women with children under 6 (figure 20). This pattern of lower participation related to the presence and age of children was also true for never-married and separated, widowed, and divorced women 16 to 44 years old.

The decline in male labor force participation rates from 1970 to 1982 was highest for married men with wives present. Their rate decreased from 86.9 percent in 1970 to 79.6 percent in 1982. The rate for separated, widowed, and divorced men, however, ran counter to the trend. Their participation rate showed an increase from 54.2 percent in 1970 to 66.8 percent in 1980, and continued to rise to 68.7 percent in 1982.

The increase in female labor participation has offset the decline for males, leading to a rise in the participation rate for the Nation as a whole. In 1982, the civilian labor force participation rate stood at 64.0 percent,

compared with 60.4 percent in 1970 (an increase of 3.6 percentage points).

**Unemployment reaches 9.7 percent in 1982.**

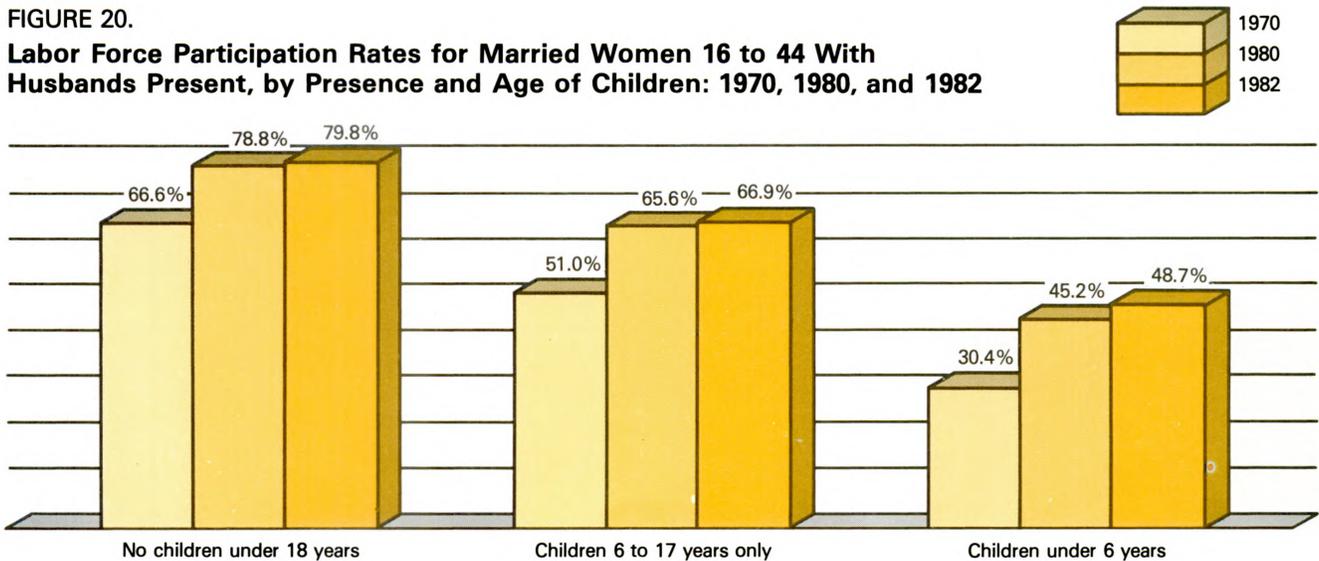
During the 1970's, the annual-average unemployment rate reached a high of 8.5 percent in 1975 and then declined to 5.8 percent in 1979. The rate rose in 1980 to 7.1 percent, and reached a new high of 9.7 percent in 1982. This pattern was generally true for all major demographic groups

shown in table 24. For example, the unemployment rate for persons of Hispanic origin reached a high of 12.2 percent in 1975, declined to 8.3 percent in 1979, and then rose to 13.8 percent in 1982. The group of married women with husbands present was the lone exception to the pattern: their unemployment rate dropped from 7.9 percent in 1975 to 5.1 percent in 1979, but then rose to only 7.4 percent in 1982, still slightly below the 1975 rate. Although the rate for each of the major demographic groups

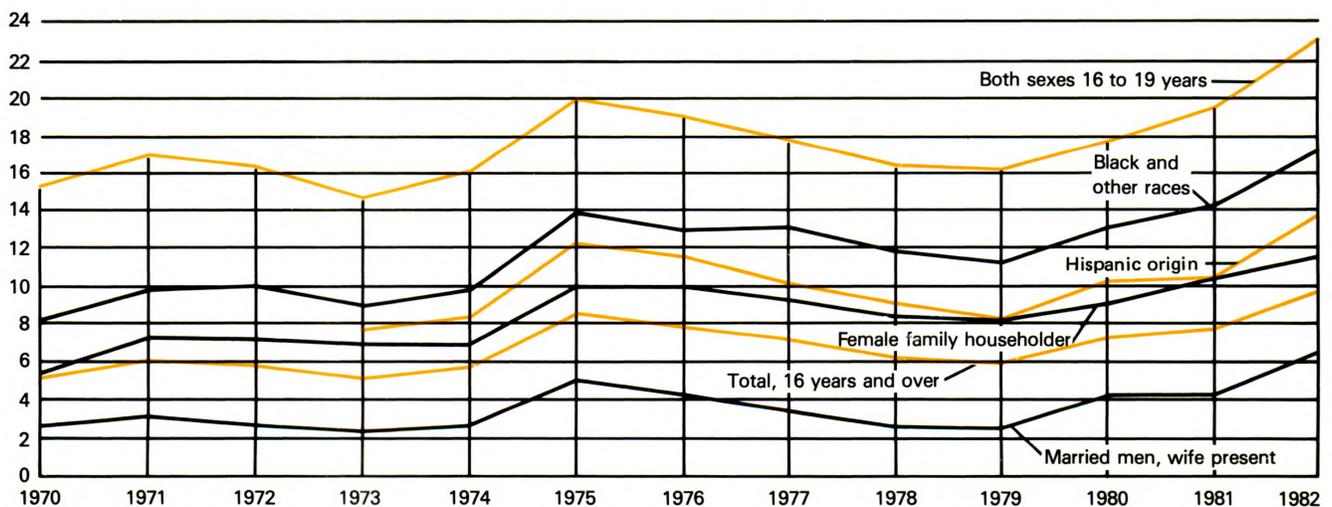
fluctuated during the 1970-82 period, the relationship among the rates was relatively constant (figure 21). The unemployment rate for married men with wives present was the lowest among all the demographic groups shown for each year, and the rate for teenagers 16 to 19 years old was the highest.

<sup>1</sup> The labor force participation rate for persons of a given age is the proportion who are employed, looking for work, or laid off from a job.

**FIGURE 20. Labor Force Participation Rates for Married Women 16 to 44 With Husbands Present, by Presence and Age of Children: 1970, 1980, and 1982**



**FIGURE 21. Percent Unemployed in Selected Demographic Groups: Annual Averages for 1970 to 1982**



# Occupation

## Professional and technical workers had the highest employment increase since 1972.

Although employment in 8 of the 12 major occupational groups increased between 1972 and 1982, growth was not consistent for all groups over the decade (figure 22 and table 25). The steady increase of the white-collar workers and service workers (excluding private household) over the 10 years accounted for 98 percent of the total growth in employment (17.5 million gain of these workers since 1972). In particular, professional, technical, and kindred workers increased at a relatively constant and a proportionally higher rate than did the economy during this period (figure 23). In fact, as the total number of persons

employed dropped from 100.4 million to 99.5 million from 1981 to 1982, there was still a 533,000 increase in workers in the professional occupational group; about one-fourth of this growth was due to the increase of 138,000 workers in health occupations. Nonfarm managers and administrators had a large percentage increase over the decade (43 percent). Most of this growth was the result of a 53-percent increase in salaried managers as compared with only an 8-percent growth in self-employed managers during this period.

The number of persons employed as "service workers, except private household," increased by 33.2 percent between 1972 and 1982. Farm workers ("farmers and farm managers" and "farm laborers and

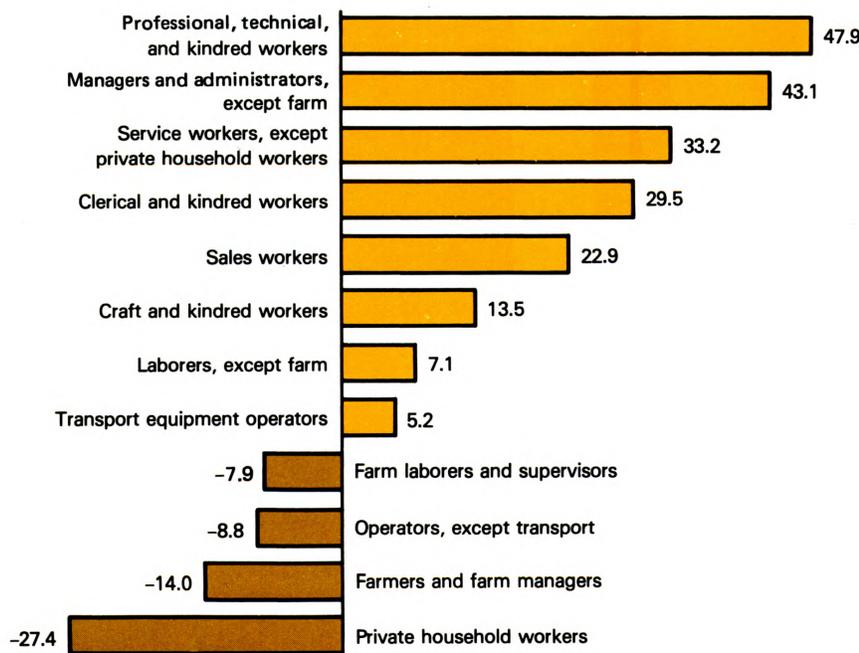
supervisors") and private household workers continued their long-term declines in employment: farm workers lost 26,000 persons in 1982 and declined by about 11 percent over the decade; household workers lost only 5,000 in 1982, but declined by 27 percent since 1972.

The fluctuations in the economy are reflected in most of the blue-collar occupations. In particular, "operatives, except transport," which accounted for approximately 32 to 37 percent of the blue-collar workers over the last 10 years, are the hardest hit occupational group when the economy falls into a recession because around three-fourths of this group are employed in manufacturing industries. For example, as employment declined in the 1974-75 recession, these operatives dropped well below the 1972 level (figure 24). These workers never fully recovered from this loss and suffered an even greater decline in the 1981-82 recession (1.1 million loss). The craft and kindred occupational groups had the highest percentage increase of the blue-collar workers since 1972, growing by about 14 percent. These workers, however, had the second largest drop in blue-collar employment from 1981 to 1982 (389,000 loss).

## Employment in white-collar occupations has grown faster among women than among men since 1972.

About 68 percent of the 18-million increase in employment, between 1972 and 1982, was a result of the growth in the number of female workers. In 1982, there were around 4 million more women than men employed in white-collar occupations. While this represents a 52-percent increase for female workers since 1972,

FIGURE 22.  
Percent Change in Employment, by Major Occupation Groups: 1972 to 1982



male workers increased at a much slower pace (23 percent). Among white-collar occupations, women still dominated the clerical and kindred category, outnumbering the men four to one. Men employed in the professional and technical fields gained 2.3 million workers during the decade, but there was a 3.1 million increase in female workers, especially in health occupations (1 million gain). Also, the number of female nonfarm managers and administrators has more than doubled since 1972 (1.8 million gain).

The 1981-82 recession had a harder impact on men employed in blue-collar occupations than employed females in these groups (1.4 million loss as compared with a 296,000 loss, respectively). About 68 percent of the decline in "operatives, except transport" was due to the loss of 760,000 male workers. Female transportation operatives more than doubled their number between 1972 and 1982 (302,000), while male workers experienced no significant change between 1972 and 1982.

Although blue-collar workers constituted about 30 percent of the total employment in 1982, over one-half of all unemployed workers were in these occupations. The hardest hit major group were the laborers with 18.5 percent. Of these workers, those in the construction industry had the largest unemployment rate at 29.3 percent. There were three other occupational groups with 1982 unemployment rates that were more than

twice their 1972 levels: operatives, except transport (17.8 percent as compared with 7.6 percent); transport equipment operatives (11.7 percent as compared with 4.7 percent); and craft and kindred workers (10.2 percent as compared with 4.3 percent). The unemployment rate for farmers and farm managers remained at less than one-half of one percent, just as it was in 1972.

FIGURE 23.  
Employed White-Collar Workers, by Sex: 1972 to 1982

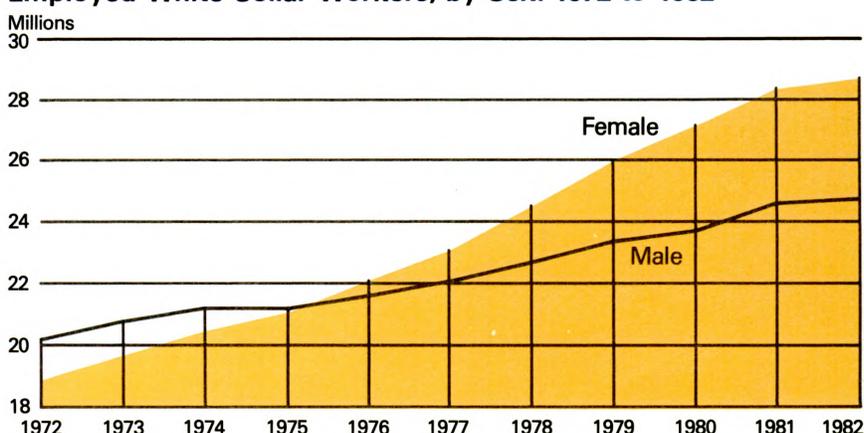
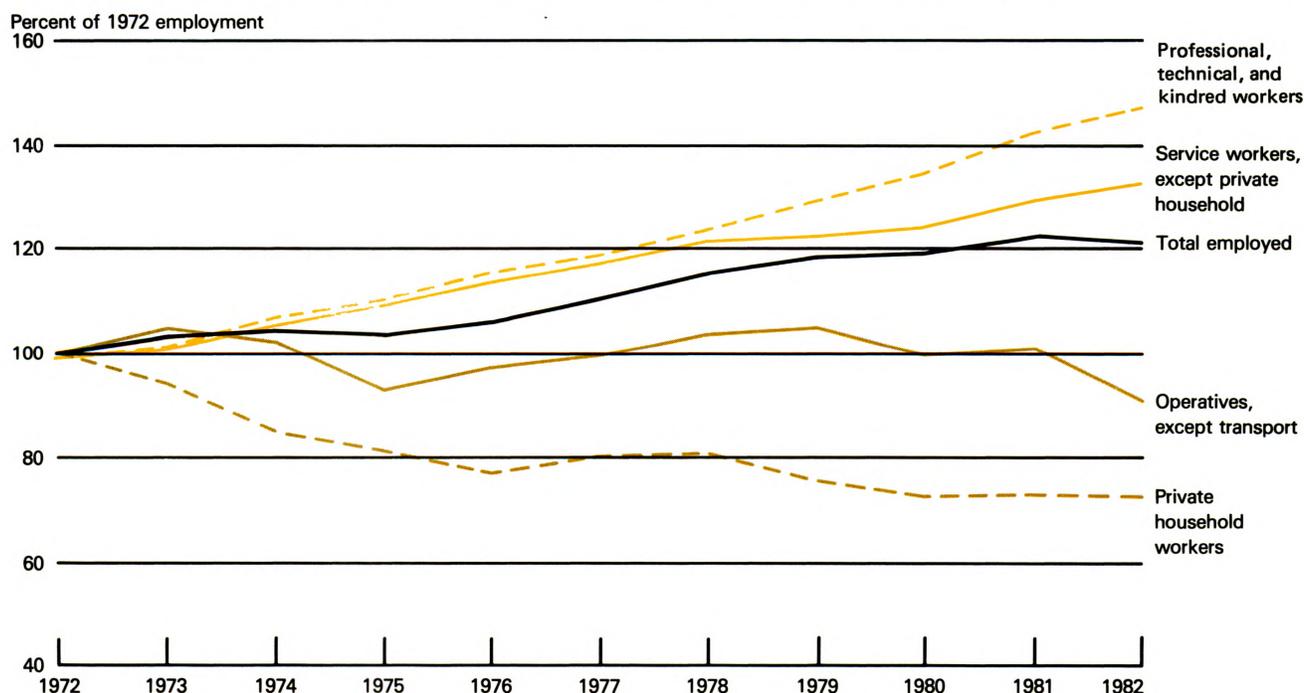


FIGURE 24.

Number Employed in Selected Occupation Groups as a Percentage of 1972 Employment: 1972 to 1982



# Industry

## Manufacturing jobs decline as labor market conditions deteriorate.

Economic fluctuations from 1972 to 1982 have had a noticeable impact on employment in the manufacturing industry (figure 25). As the economy slid into a severe recession from 1974 to 1975, manufacturing experienced a steeper drop in employment than the average for all industries, to a level lower than that in 1972. In 1976, as the economy started recovering from this recession, employment in manufacturing also took a slight upturn, returning to the 1972 level. This cyclical pattern in manufacturing was again evident during the 1981-82

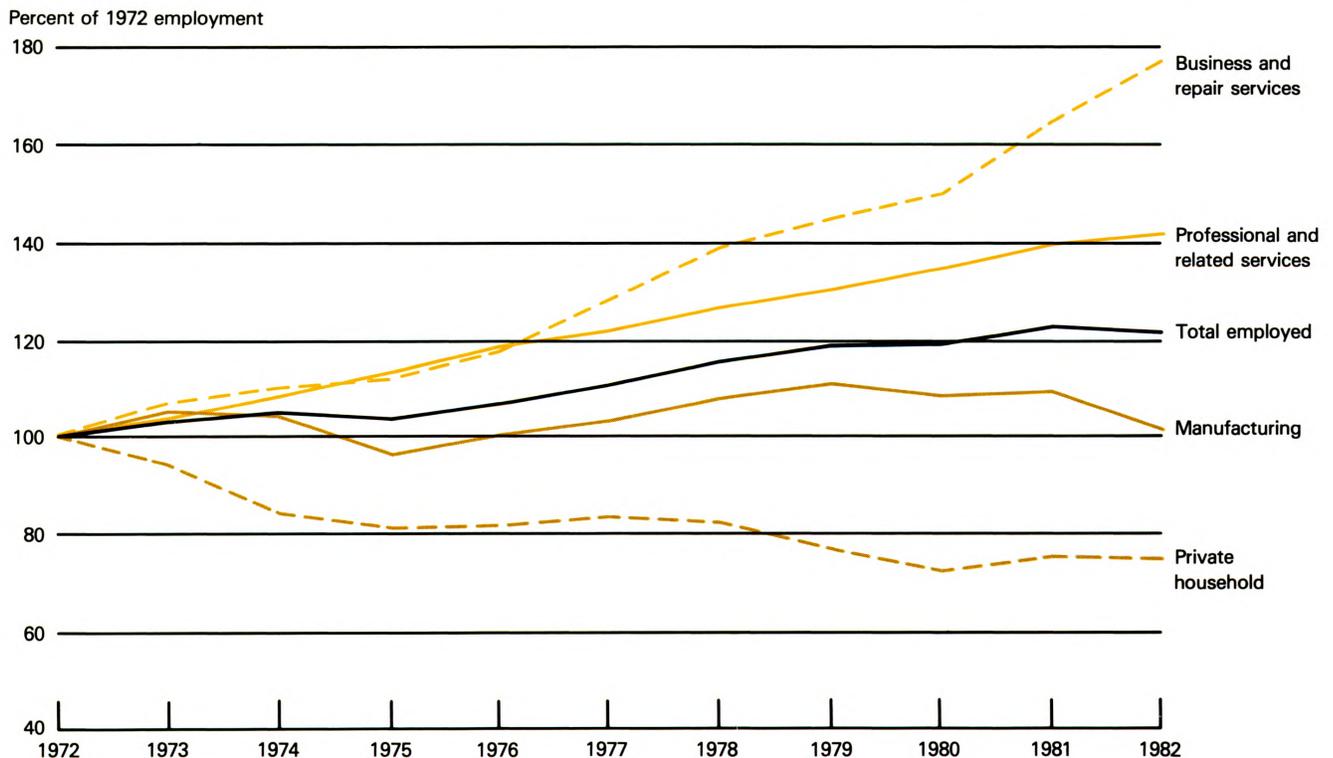
recession as this major industry group lost over 1.5 million workers when total employment dropped from 100.4 million to 99.5 million (table 26). Although one-fifth of the workers in 1982 were in manufacturing, these sharp employment shifts during the decade resulted in only a 2.1-percent growth from the 1972 level (figure 26).

Two major industry groups, "business and repair services" and "professional and related services," continued to increase in spite of the recessions and showed little or no declines in the growth rates during the decade. In fact, business and repair services grew by 77.2 percent between 1972 and 1982 and even managed to gain 314,000 workers during the 1981-82

recession. Employment in the professional and related services industry, led by the health service workers, had the highest numerical gain of the twelve major industry groups (about 6 million); this industry, with 42-percent growth during the 1972-82 period, grew at a slower rate than did business and repair services. In spite of the recent recession, there were 306,000 more workers in professional services in 1982 than in 1981.

The mining industry grew by 87.4 percent from 1972 to 1981, but with the recession in 1982, about 91,000 mining jobs were lost; this was due to the decline in coal and metal mining. Three other major industries with significant increases from 1972 levels

FIGURE 25.  
Number Employed in Selected Industry Groups as a Percentage of 1972 Employment: 1972 to 1982



were wholesale and retail trade (4.3 million gain); and finance, insurance, and real estate (1.9 million gain); and transportation, communication, and other public utilities (1.1 million gain).

The number of employed women increased by 12.2 million between 1972 and 1983. This accounted for 68 percent of the overall increase in employment during this time. About 80 percent of this increase in female workers was concentrated in four major industry groups: professional and related services (4.5 million); wholesale and retail trade (2.9 million); finance, insurance, and real estate (1.4 million); and manufacturing (992,000). The number of women employed in the mining industry has had a fourfold increase since 1972, and about 74 percent of the growth in the retail trade industry is attributed to the increase in female workers (2.4 million gain).

The number of employed men, however, grew slower, 11 percent from 1972. The two industry groups that had the largest increase in male

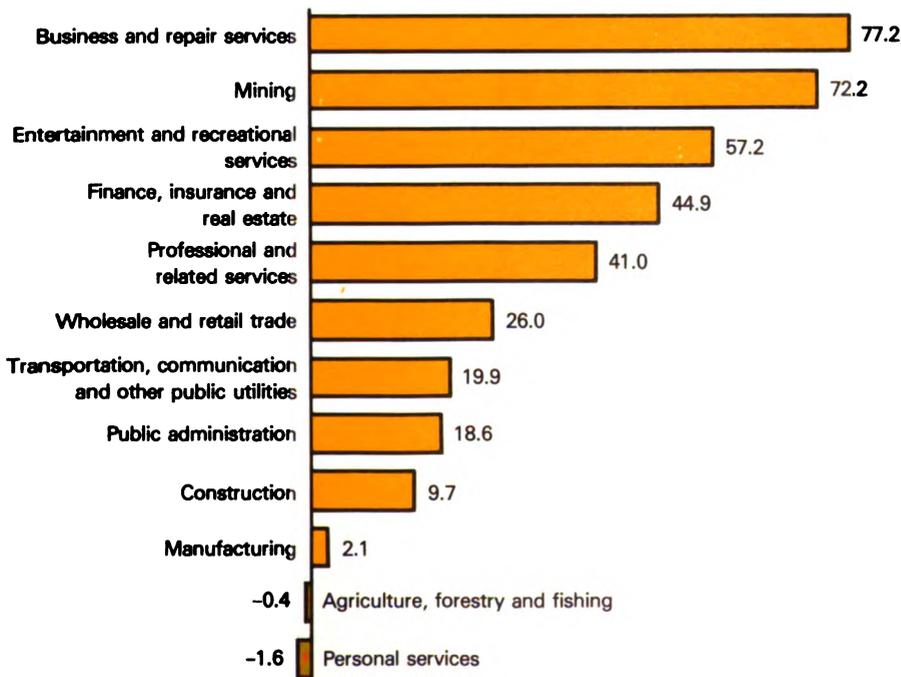
employees since 1972 were professional and related services (1.6 million) and wholesale and retail trade (1.4 million). The manufacturing industry had the largest decline in employed men during this period (573,000 loss). The 1981-82 recession had a stronger impact on the numbers of males employed in the labor force as compared with the numbers of female workers; men showed about a 1.1 million net loss of jobs in all industries versus a 256,000 gain for women. In particular, men employed in manufacturing and construction industries were the hardest-hit groups in the job cutbacks with losses of 1.2 million and 298,000, respectively, compared with the losses of women in these industries (349,000 and 6,000, respectively).

#### All industries had unemployment rates that were higher than 1972.

The highest unemployment rates among the major industry groups were for workers in construction (16.5

percent), entertainment and recreation services, mining (both 13.1 percent), and manufacturing (12.1 percent). Many of the specific manufacturing industries experienced significantly higher than normal unemployment rates. Workers in the "primary metal industries," for example, had a jobless rate that was more than three times the rate in 1972 (19.7 percent); similar high unemployment rates were found in the "fabricated metal industries" (15.4 percent). Among the nondurable goods manufacturing industries, "apparel and other finished textile products" and the "textile mill" industry had the highest unemployment rates (15.3 percent and 13.4 percent, respectively). "Finance, insurance, and real estate," "professional and related services," and "public administration" had the lowest unemployment rates among the major industry groups, an average of 4.6 percent; however, even this average is slightly higher than the 1972 rate (3.0 percent).

FIGURE 26.  
Percent Change in Employment, by Major Industry Groups: 1972 to 1982



# Family Money Income

## Families lost purchasing power during the 1971-81 decade.

Evidence from the 10-year period from 1971 to 1981 indicates that both slow economic growth and profound changes in the composition of families contributed to the overall decline in the purchasing power of families during this period. Before

adjusting for changes in consumer prices, median family income more than doubled from \$10,290 in 1971 to \$22,390 in 1981.<sup>1</sup> During this period, however, consumer prices rose by nearly 125 percent, resulting in a decline of about 3 percent in median family income after adjusting for changes in prices. (See figure 27.)

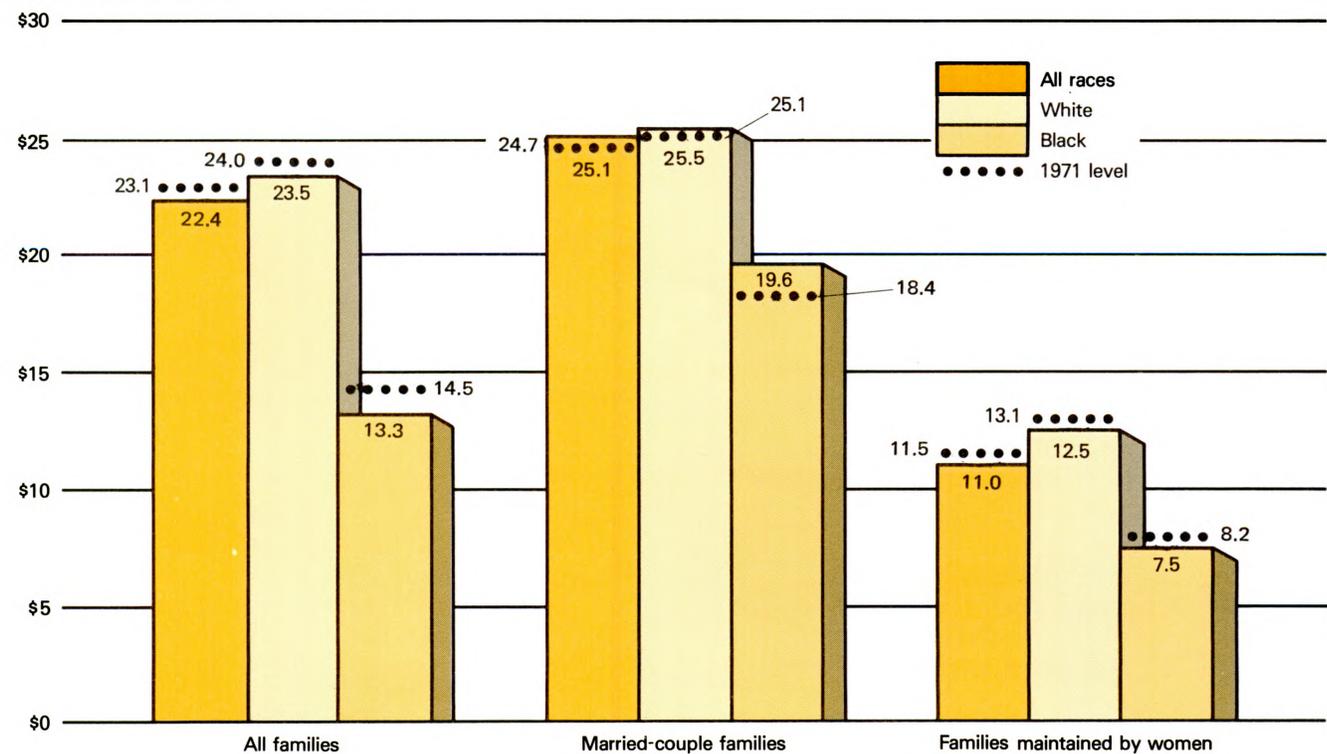
While some real increases in median family income occurred during the 1971-73 period and the 1976-79 period, the 1974-75 recession and the large increases in consumer prices during the 1980-81 period overshadowed these periods of real increases.

<sup>1</sup> Family income is the sum of the income of all family members 15 years or older.

FIGURE 27.

## Median Family Income in 1971 and 1981, by Type of Family and Race of Householder

Thousands of 1981 dollars



## The increase in families maintained by women profoundly affected median family income levels.

An important, underlying factor affecting changes in median family income was the unprecedented increase in families maintained by women. This

family type, which has an average income less than half that for married couples, increased from 6.2 million in March 1972 to 9.4 million in March 1982. This increase of 52 percent compares with an increase of only about 15 percent in the number of families overall.

In spite of the slow economic growth and high levels of inflation, married-couple families managed a slight increase in median family income. After adjusting for inflation the median for these families rose slightly from \$24,680 in 1971 to \$25,070 in 1981. The median for

families maintained by women, however, declined substantially during the same period, from \$11,480 to \$10,960 (figure 27).

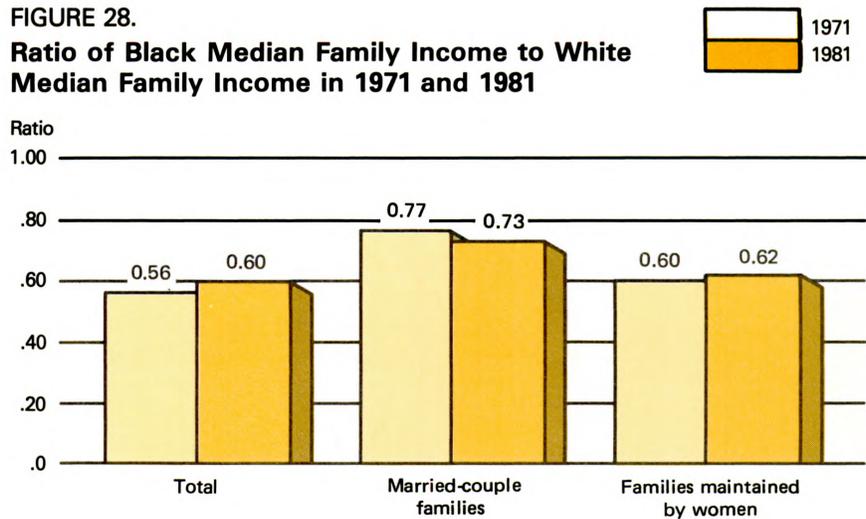
The major changes in family composition during this period also had a significant effect on the ratio of Black to White median family income (table 27). This ratio declined by 4 percentage points from .60 in 1971 to .56 in 1981. The Black to White median family income ratio for married-couple families actually increased from .73 to .77 during the 1971-81 period, while the ratio for families maintained by women fell slightly from .62 to .60 (see figure 28). The proportion of Black families maintained by women rose from 32 percent to 41 percent, placing a damper on increases in Black median family income overall. The comparable increase for Whites, from 9 to 12 percent, had a much smaller effect on the overall median for these families.

**Families with working wives had higher median incomes.**

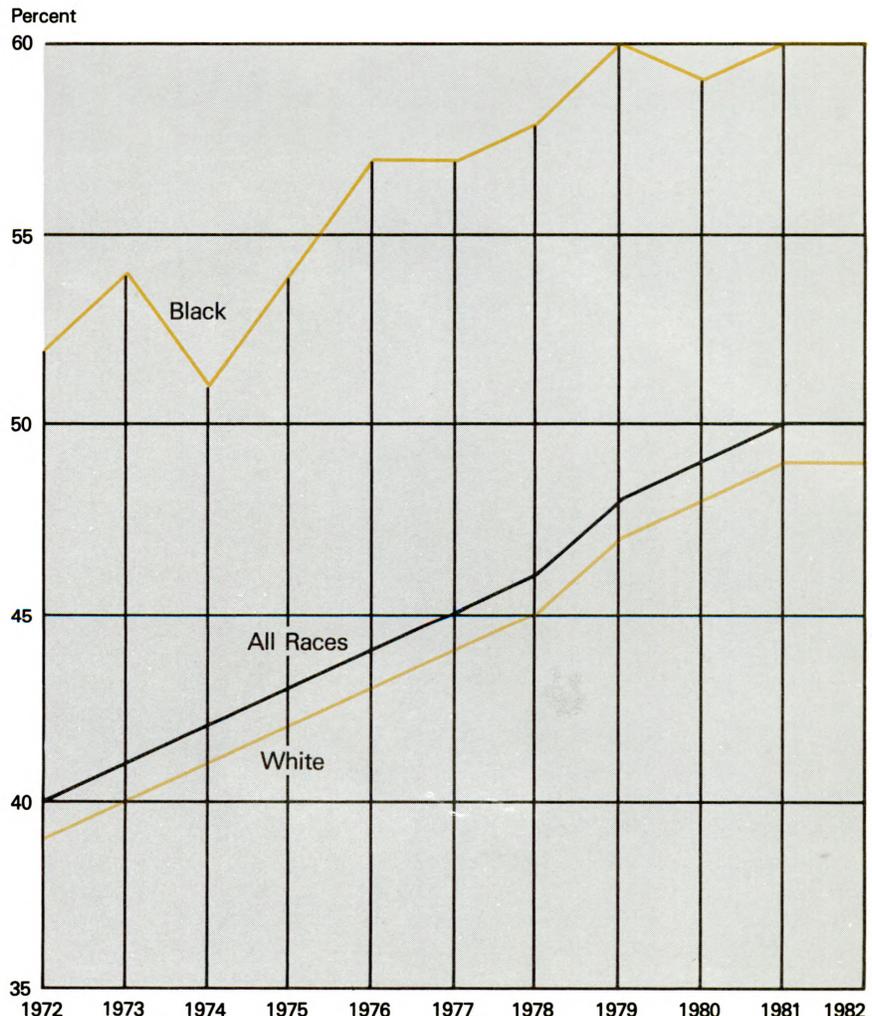
The decade of the 1970's saw an increase in the percentage of married couples with the wife in the paid labor force. In March 1972, about 40 percent of these families included a wife in the paid labor force. In March 1982, this figure had risen to more than 50 percent. This proportion increased for both White and Black families. (See figure 29.)

The median income of families with wives in the paid labor force is considerably higher than that of families with wives not in the labor force. In 1971, the median income for all families with wives in the paid labor force was \$12,850; by 1981, this figure had risen to \$29,250. After adjusting for the increase in prices, the median for such families increased by only about 1.3 percent in this 10-year period. In contrast, married-couple families without wives in the labor force had a 1971 median family income of \$9,740; in 1981, the median for this group was \$20,330, a 7-percent decline after adjusting for price increases.

**FIGURE 28. Ratio of Black Median Family Income to White Median Family Income in 1971 and 1981**



**FIGURE 29. Married-Couple Families With Wives in the Paid Labor Force as a Percentage of All Married-Couple Families, by Race of Householder: March 1972 to March 1982**



# Noncash Benefits

## Households Receiving Noncash Benefits: 1981

In March 1980, the Census Bureau began to supplement the collection of annual money income data in the CPS with questions designed to provide information on a selected group of non-cash benefits. Noncash benefits can be defined as benefits received in a form other than money that serve to enhance or improve the economic well-being of the recipient. These benefits include the Food Stamp Program, the National School Lunch Program, public and other subsidized housing, Medicare health insurance, Medicaid health insurance, and CHAMPUS, VA, or military health insurance. In addition, data were collected for two types of employer- or union-provided noncash

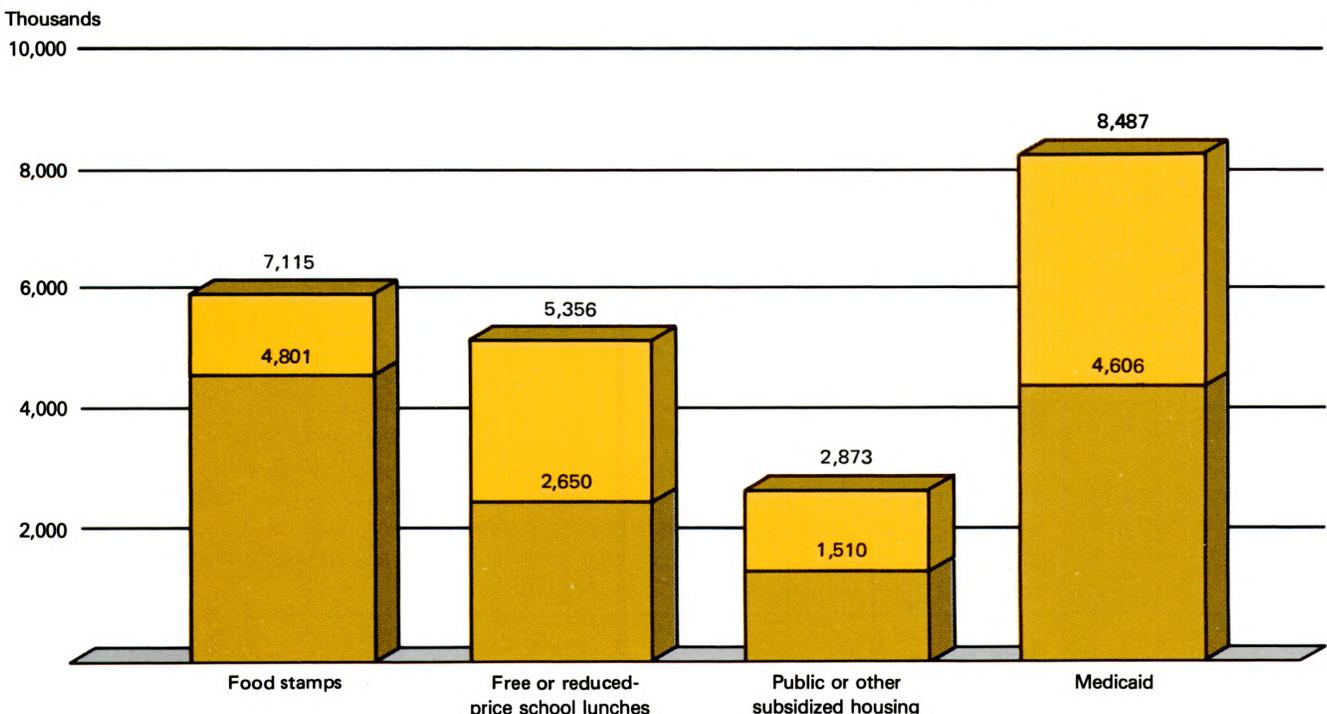
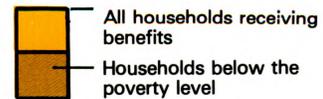
benefits: pension plans and group health insurance plans.

### About 7 million households received food stamps.

Means-tested benefits are those that require that the household's income or assets (resources) fall below specified guidelines in order to qualify for benefits. Figure 30 shows the total number of households receiving means-tested noncash benefits and the number of these households below the poverty level. The 7.1 million households receiving food stamps during 1981 accounted for 9 percent of the 83.5 million households in the United States. About two-thirds of all food stamp households had total money income below the poverty level. Free

or reduced-price school lunches were received by children in 6 percent of all households and 20 percent of all households with school-age children. Of the 4.2 million poverty households with school children, about 63 percent received school lunches at a reduced price or at no cost. Public or subsidized housing benefits were received by 3 percent of all households. About 11 percent of the 27.2 million renter-occupied housing units were publicly owned or subsidized in other ways in March 1982. Of the 6.4 million renter households below the poverty level, 24 percent resided in public or subsidized housing. Of the 8.5 million households with members covered by Medicaid, 4.6 million (about 54 percent) had incomes below the poverty level.

FIGURE 30.  
Households Receiving Means-Tested Noncash Benefits — Total and Number With Incomes Below the Poverty Level: 1981



### One-fourth of all households have one or more members covered by Medicare.

Many households receive noncash benefits which are not dependent upon their level of income or assets. These benefits, which are very important to the overall well-being of the household, can be received from either the public or private sectors. Two major public noncash benefit programs are Medicare and regular-price school lunches. (All school lunches served at schools participating in the National School Lunch Program are subsidized.) About 25 percent of all households in the United States contained one or more persons covered by Medicare during 1981 (figure 31). Of these, about 82 percent had a householder 65 years old or over. The median income of Medicare households was \$10,640 in 1981. The 11.4 million households containing one or more children receiving regular-price school lunches in 1981 represented 43 percent of all households with school children aged

5 to 18 years old. The median income for households with children receiving regular-price school lunches was \$27,600 in 1981, about 17 percent higher than the median income for all households with school children and about 45 percent higher than the median income for all households.

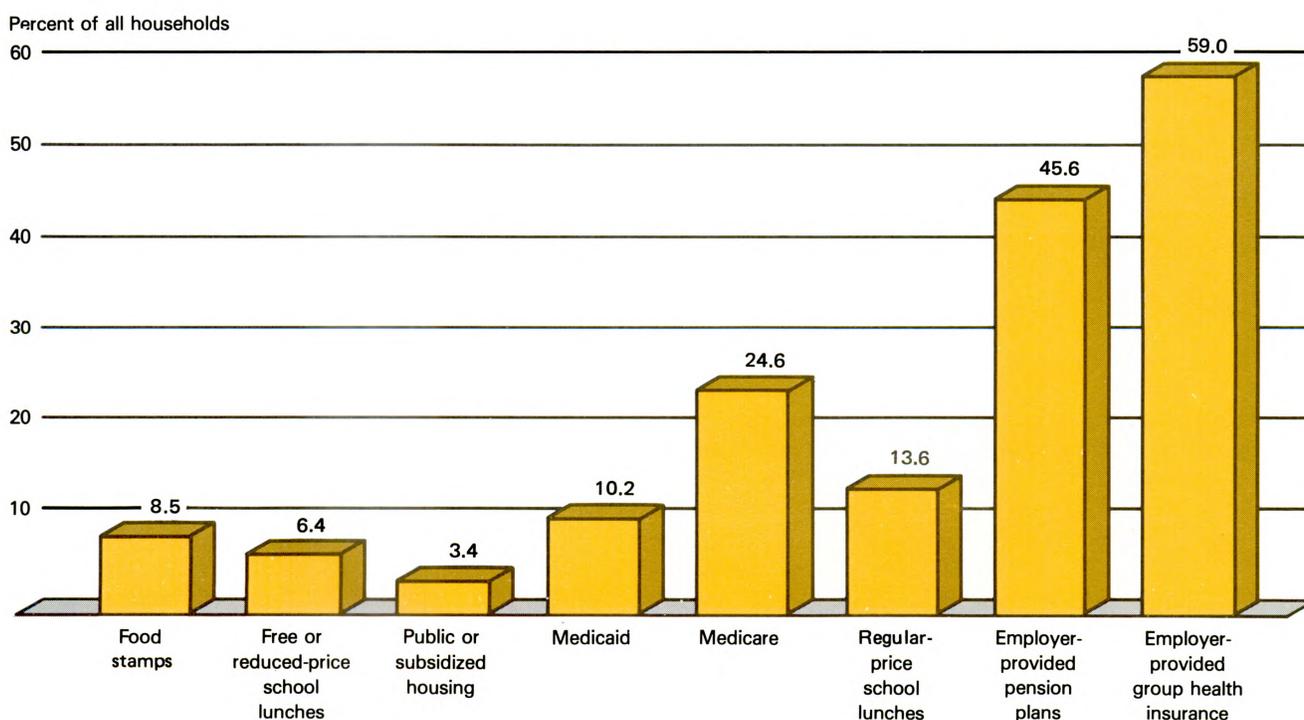
### Nearly one-half of all households have at least one person with a pension plan.

Two of the most important benefits from the private sector are employer-provided noncash benefits in the form of pension plans and group health insurance plans. Households in which one or more persons were covered by a pension plan at work during 1981 represented about 46 percent of all households. The median income for households with one or more members covered by a pension plan at work was \$27,920, or \$8,850 higher than the median for all households. During 1981, households in which one or more members were covered by a

group health plan at work which was paid for, in full or in part, by an employer or union represented 59 percent of all households. The median income for households in which one or more members were covered by an employer- or union-provided group health plan was \$26,040, \$6,970 above the median for all households.

These data on receipt of noncash benefits have some important limitations which can effect their interpretation. The most important of these is the classification of recipients by annual income and poverty status. Most of the means-tested noncash transfer programs use monthly or quarterly income "accounting" periods to determine eligibility. Households with periodically low monthly or quarterly income but relatively high annual income may have been eligible to receive benefits at some time during the calendar year. In contrast, households with relatively low income may not have been eligible to receive benefits because their assets exceeded the maximum allowable limit.

FIGURE 31.  
Percentage of Households Receiving Noncash Benefits,  
by Type of Benefit: 1981



# Poverty

## The poverty population increased between 1979 and 1981.

The population below the poverty level increased from 12 percent of the total population in 1979 to 14 percent in 1981;<sup>1</sup> the number of persons classified as poor increased by about 5.4 million during this time.<sup>2</sup> One reason for this increase was the high rate of inflation during the period. Because the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 25 percent between 1979 and 1981, the poverty thresholds increased: the threshold for a family of four, for example, increased from \$7,412 in 1979 to \$9,287 in 1981. The generally sluggish economy—an economic downturn in the early months of 1980, followed by a recession that began in mid-1981, and a sharp rise in the unemployment rate—also contributed to the increased number of poor people.

The 1979-81 increase in poverty was widespread, affecting most segments of the U.S. population. In 1981, there were 21.6 million Whites, 9.2 million Blacks, and 3.7 million persons of Spanish origin below the poverty level; all of these figures were higher than in 1979. Poverty rates for all three groups also rose during this period, but remained considerably lower for Whites than for Blacks and persons of Spanish origin. (See figure 32.) The number of poor children under 18 years old rose from 10.0 million in 1979 to 12.1 million in 1981, and the poverty rate for children rose from 16.0 to 19.5 percent. In contrast, there was no significant change in the number of poor persons 65 years old and over (3.9 million in 1981). This may be because most elderly people are no longer working and, therefore, are less adversely affected by rising unemployment or reductions in hours worked. In addition, the most important Government

programs benefiting the elderly, including Social Security and Supplemental Security Income, are indexed to reflect changes in the price level.

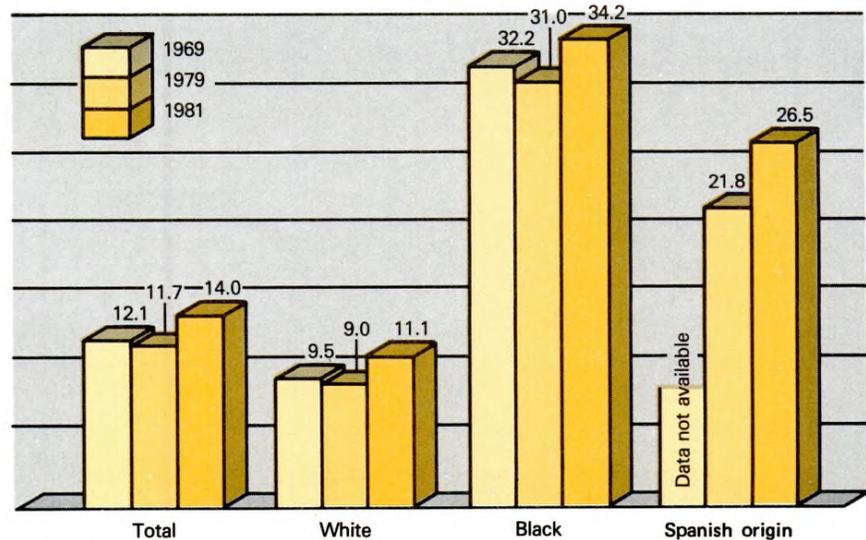
Prior to the increases of 1980 and 1981, the overall poverty rate had remained fairly stable for a decade: about 12 percent in both 1969 and 1979, with only modest fluctuations in most of the intervening years. However, the composition of the poverty population did change during

Black families maintained by women rose from 740,000 in 1969 to 1.4 million in 1981; they accounted for 70 percent of all poor Black families in 1981, compared with 54 percent in 1969.

Before the inflation- and recession-related increases of 1980 and 1981, there was little change in the overall number of poor children. There were 10.0 million poor children under 18 years old in 1979, not significantly

FIGURE 32.

### Percentage of Persons Below the Poverty Level, by Race and Spanish Origin: 1969, 1979, and 1981



the 1970's. One of the most important changes involved families maintained by women with no husbands present. These families constituted 15 percent of all families in 1982, up from 11 percent in 1970. Based on their income in 1981, they made up 47 percent of all families below the poverty level in that year, compared with 36 percent in 1969. The increasing concentration of the poor in families with a female householder was especially evident among Blacks. The number of poor

different from the 1969 figure. However, the number of poor children living in families with a female householder, no husband present, rose from 4.2 million to 5.6 million during this period, while the number living in other types of families declined from 5.3 million to 4.4 million (figure 33). Although the number of poor children did not change, the poverty rate rose from 13.8 percent in 1969 to 16.0 percent in 1979 as a result of the sharp decline in the total

number of children under 18 years (from 68.7 to 62.6 million).

While there were more poor persons overall in 1981 than in 1969, there were fewer poor persons 65 years and over (3.9 million versus 4.8 million). This decline occurred during a period when the total number of elderly people rose by about one-third, so that their poverty rate fell from 25.3 percent in 1969 to only 15.3 percent in 1981. The number of elderly poor declined sharply in the early 1970's, partly because of the

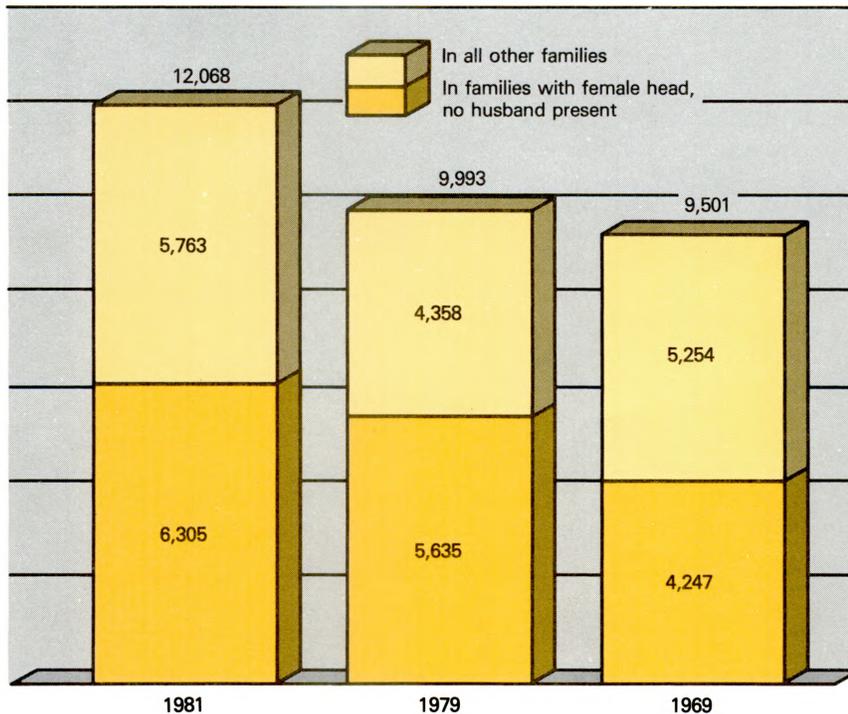
30.) Although the overall poverty rate for metropolitan areas was 12.6 percent in 1981, central cities had a considerably higher rate (18.0 percent) and the portion outside central cities had a lower rate (8.9 percent). Both of these figures were higher than in 1979. All of the four major regions also had higher poverty rates in 1981 than in 1979.

There were a number of changes in the geographic distribution of the poverty population during the 1970's. One important change was

basis, poverty has historically been concentrated in the South; however, the South's proportion of the Nation's poor dropped from 46 percent in 1969 to 42 percent in 1981. Despite this improvement, the South still had the highest poverty rate in 1981 of the four regions (17.4 percent).

FIGURE 33.

**Number of Related Children Under 18 Living in Families Below the Poverty Level, by Type of Family: 1969, 1979, and 1981**



enactment of substantial increases in Social Security benefits.

**Poverty increased in all major geographic areas.**

Between 1979 and 1981, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas experienced similar increases in the number of poor persons. The poverty rate rose from 10.7 to 12.6 percent in metropolitan areas and from 13.8 to 17.0 percent in nonmetropolitan areas. (See table

the increasing concentration of the poor in metropolitan areas. About 61 percent of all persons below the poverty level in 1981 lived in metropolitan areas, compared with 54 percent in 1969. The central cities of metropolitan areas contained 35 percent of the Nation's poor in 1981, up from 33 percent in 1969. This increase occurred while the proportion of the total population residing in central cities declined from 32 percent to 27 percent. On a regional

<sup>1</sup> The poverty rate in 1981 was at its highest level since 1967, when the rate was 14.2 percent. However, poverty rates for the two years cannot be completely equated as measures of well-being. Families and individuals with low incomes had access to a greater number of Government benefits in 1981 than they did in 1967. Most of the growth in aid to the poor occurred in programs, such as food stamps and Medicaid, that provide benefits in a form other than cash. These benefits are not counted as income by the Census Bureau, but they make significant contributions to the well-being of recipients.

<sup>2</sup> The apparent increase of 5.8 million shown in table 1 includes an increase of about 400,000 persons resulting from minor changes in the definition of poverty that were implemented in 1981.

# The Elderly

## The proportion of elderly Americans has tripled since 1900.

At the turn of this century, there were 3.1 million persons 65 years and over. In 1982, 26.8 million persons or 11.6 percent of the Nation's population were 65 years and over; of that number, 2.5 million persons were 85 years and over.

The elderly population varies considerable by race and ethnic origin. In 1980, the proportions of elderly for each race and ethnic group were about 12 percent White, 8 percent Black, 6 percent Asian and Pacific Islander, and 5 percent each American Indian and Hispanic.

## Elderly women now outnumber elderly men 3 to 2.

In 1982, there were 67 elderly men per 100 elderly women. There were 80 men for every 100 women aged 65 to 69 but only 42 men for every 100 women aged 85 and over (figure 34 and table 31). These sex ratios reflect the fact that women tend to live longer than men. Dramatic changes in mortality rates have been registered since 1940, especially among women. Based on the mortality experience of 1981, a female can expect to live over 78 years but a male can expect less than 71 years of life. Because the life expectancy of men is less than that of women, the health, social, and economic problems of the elderly are mostly the problems of women. Old age is associated with increased likelihood of widowhood, living alone, ill health and institutionalization, reduced income, and poverty.

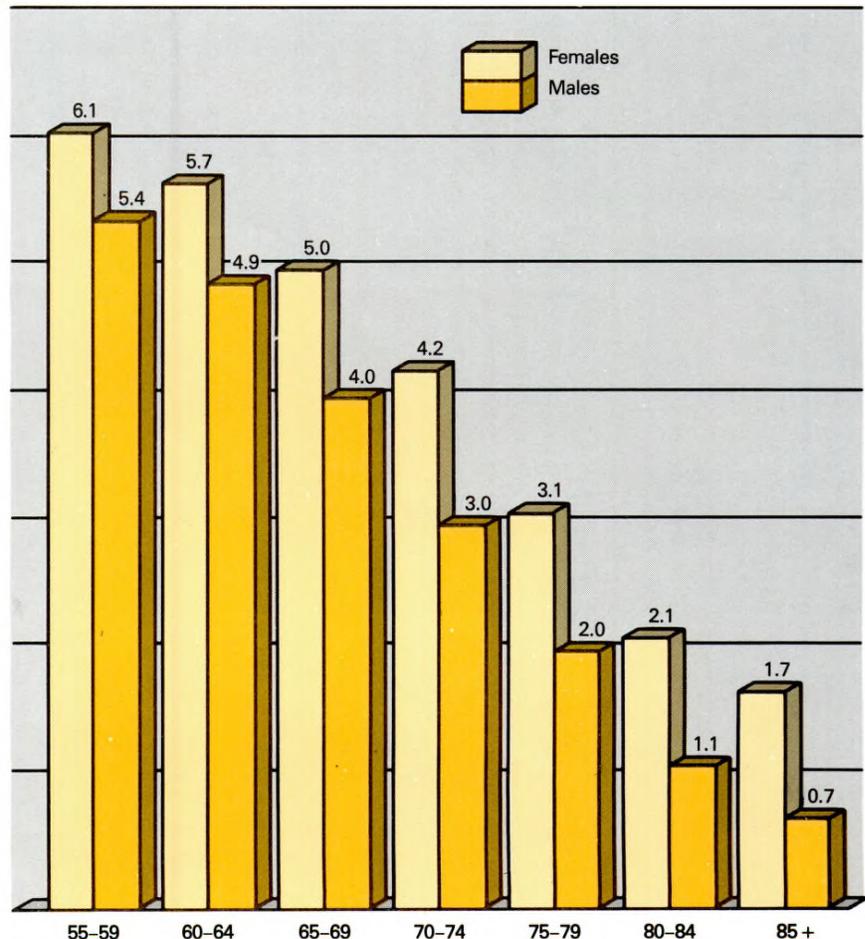
## Living arrangements and marital status differ sharply between elderly men and women.

Three out of four men 65 years and

over are married and living with their wives, but only two-fifths of elderly women are married and living with their husbands. Nearly 70 percent of women 75 years and over are widowed compared with a fifth of aged men. Of the 7.7 million elderly persons living alone in 1982 (about 30 percent of the elderly population), four-fifths were women: two-fifths of elderly women lived alone, compared

with 1 out of 7 elderly men (table 32). In 1982, an estimated 5 percent (1.3 million) of all elderly persons resided in nursing homes. An estimated 1.5 percent (232,000) of those aged 65 to 74 years were in a nursing home as compared with about 6 percent (527,000) of those aged 75 to 84 years, and about 23 percent (557,000) of those 85 years and over.

FIGURE 34.  
Population 55 and Over, by Age and Sex: 1982  
(In millions)



### Income declines with retirement.

There is a pattern of declining income associated with advancing age, but older persons who work full time tend to have incomes similar to younger persons of the same race and sex. Less than a fifth of elderly men and 8 percent of elderly women worked in 1981. Age, race, and sex are significant factors in income level. Income increases with age until about 55 when significant numbers of people begin to retire and a steady decline in income begins. For example, in 1981, the median income of men aged 60 to 64 years was about three-fourths that of men 45 to 49

years (\$15,000 versus \$21,000) but almost double that of men aged 65 and over (\$8,200). Elderly women had a median income in 1981 of \$4,800, compared with about \$7,000 for women aged 25 to 64 years old.

In 1981, elderly White men had a median income of about \$8,600; White women, \$4,900; Black men, \$4,900; and Black women, \$3,500. Three-fourths of the elderly had incomes below \$10,000. While the income levels of most elderly persons are low in an absolute sense, as well as in comparison with the younger adult population, inflation does not affect the elderly population as much as the younger population, partly

because many sources of retirement income are indexed to the Consumer Price Index.

Social Security benefits are the single largest source of money income for the elderly. Social Security payments constitute more than half of the income of most of the elderly population. A fifth of the total elderly population and two-fifths of elderly Blacks living alone received 90 percent or more of their income from Social Security.

### Poverty rates are high among the elderly living alone.

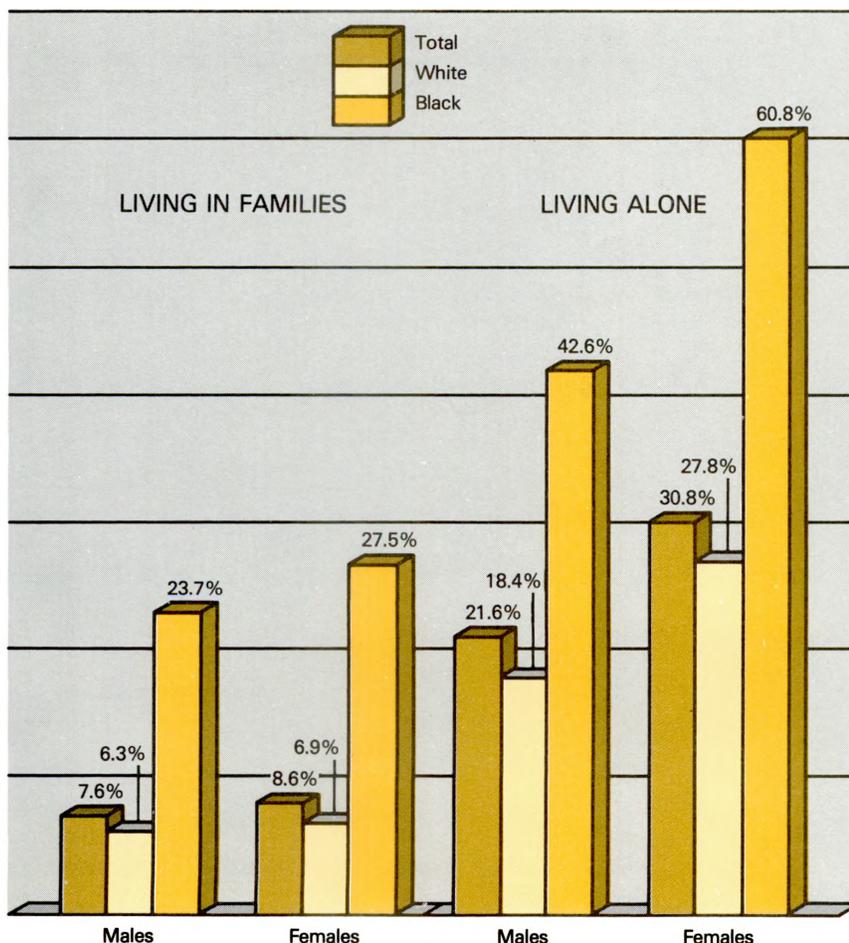
One out of seven elderly persons (15.3 percent or 3.9 million) lived in poverty in 1981, the same proportion as in 1975 but a significant decline from 1970 when one-fourth of elderly persons had incomes below the poverty level. (See section on Poverty.) Poverty rates are above the national average (14 percent in 1981) for the elderly, women, minorities, and for those who live alone, are not married, do not work, depend exclusively on Social Security benefits, and live in small towns and rural areas.

Among persons 60 years and over in 1981, poverty rates were higher for Blacks than for Whites, for women than for men, and for persons living alone than for persons living in families (figure 35). The poverty rates ranged from 6 or 7 percent for White males and females living in families to 61 percent for Black females living alone.

### The elderly population will grow rapidly in the future.

Under the middle projection series, the elderly population will more than double from 26.8 million (11.6 percent of the total population) in 1982 to 58.6 million, (19.5 percent of the total) in 2025. (See section on National Population Projections.) The very old, those 85 years and over, are projected to triple from 2.5 million in 1982 to 7.7 million in 2025. These projected increases indicate greater health, social, and economic needs of the elderly in the future.

FIGURE 35.  
Poverty Rate of Persons 60 and Over, by Living Arrangements, Sex, and Race: 1981



# National Population Projections

## U.S. population growth is projected to end around 2050.

The population would grow to 268 million in 2000 and would reach an all-time high of 309 million in 2050, according to the middle projection series. Under the lowest series, the population would increase to 256 million in 2000, then peak at 262 million in 2015 before starting to decline. In the highest series, the population

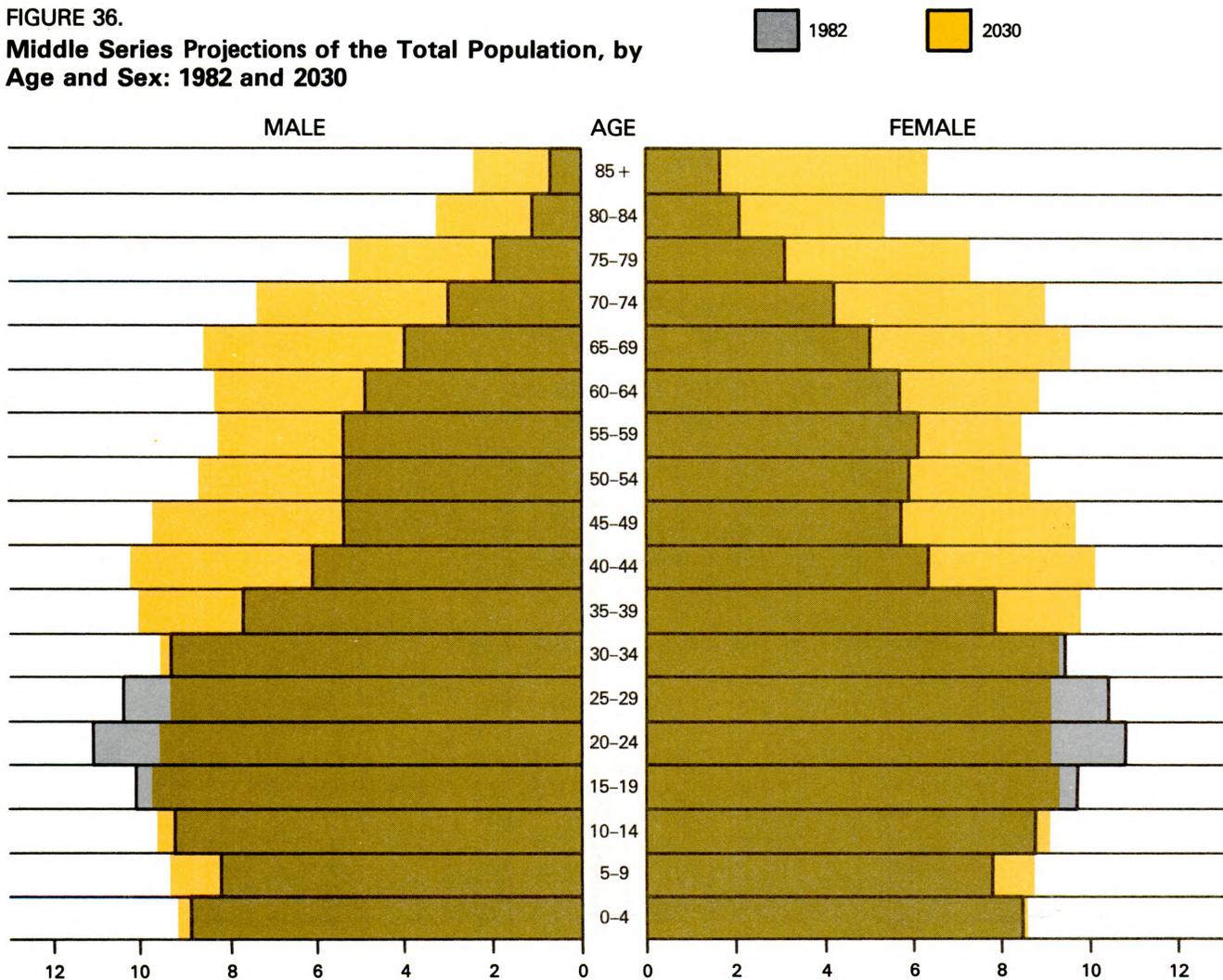
would rise to 282 million in 2000 and 429 million in 2050 (table 33).

Population projections are subject to error because of the difficulty of accurately predicting the future course of the components of population change (fertility, mortality, and immigration). Projections of the population born after 1982, which reflect projected births, are less reliable than projections of the population born earlier. Nevertheless, projections serve

as useful illustrations of the future results of reasonable assumptions. In these projections, a middle assumption representing the future course of each component of population change was developed along with high and low alternative assumptions which provide a reasonable range around each component.

Fertility in the middle series was assumed to reach an ultimate completed cohort level of 1.9 births per

FIGURE 36.  
Middle Series Projections of the Total Population, by Age and Sex: 1982 and 2030



woman. This is consistent with recent levels of fertility, women's expectations of future births, and social and economic trends leading to lower fertility: increases in labor force participation, educational attainment, and age at first marriage. For the low and high series assumptions, levels of 1.6 and 2.3 births per woman were assumed. Average life expectancy at birth was projected to improve under all three assumptions: to 79.8 years in 2050 in the middle mortality assumption, 76.7 years in the high series, and 83.3 years in the low series.

Annual net immigration was assumed to be 450,000 in the middle series, 250,000 in the low series, and 750,000 in the high series.

### The population structure will become much older.

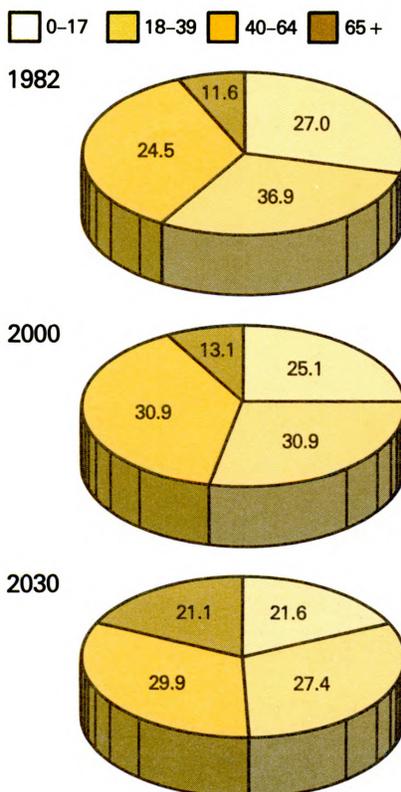
Between 1982 and 2000, in the lowest series, the population 35 years and over will grow by 37 million, while the younger population will decline by 13 million (table 34). In the middle series, the corresponding figures are +40 million and -4 million; while in the highest series, the population 35 years and over will grow by 44 million and the younger population will grow by 6 million. As a result of this differential growth, the median age in 2000 will increase to 35.6 in the highest series, 36.3 in the middle series, and 37.0 in the lowest series. All these are considerably higher than the 1982 median age of 30.6.

The aging of the population is illustrated in figure 36 where the middle series projection in 2030 is compared with the 1982 age structure. It is very striking how comparatively bottom-heavy the 1982 age pyramid is—almost all of the 5-year age groups under age 35 are larger than any of the older groups. (About 57 percent of the population was under 35 in 1982.) This clearly will not be the case in 2030, when only 42 percent of the population will be under 35. About two-thirds of this change is due to the growth of the population 65 years and over from 11.6 percent of the population in 1982 to 21.1 percent in 2030 (figure 37).

### The overall dependency burden will not increase greatly in the next 50 years, but a much larger fraction of the dependents will be old.

In 1982, 38.6 percent of the population was dependent (persons under 18 or 65 years and over)(figure 37). That percentage actually drops to 38.2 in 2000 before rising to 42.7 in 2030. This increase is completely due to the rapid growth of the older population, since the share of the population under age 18 drops during this period. The result of these changes is a very different age mix of the dependent population. In 1982, there were 232 young dependents for every 100 old dependents; by 2030, there will be only 102 per 100.

FIGURE 37.  
Middle Series Projections of the Percent Distribution of the Total Population, by Age: 1982, 2000, and 2030



### The working-age population will become older.

In 1982, about three-fifths of the working-age population (18 to 64 years) was under age 40 (figure 37). In the year 2000, under the middle series projection, only half of the working-age population will be under 40, and the proportion drops after that time. In all series, the age group 18 to 24 declines 5 to 6 million by 2000 (table 2). This group is very important to colleges, the military, and occupations which need young workers.

### There are unprecedented trends in annual births and deaths in all three projection series.

Even in the highest series, only during the 1980's will growth ever be more rapid than it was during the 1970's (table 33). After the mid-1990's, if the middle series is correct, the population will grow more slowly than it ever has in American history.

The number of births in the middle series will remain above the present level of 3.7 million births annually through the mid-1990's, but will never reach the 4 million level. In the lowest series, there will never be as many as 3 million births in a year after 2000, and in the highest series, there will always be more than 4 million births per year after 1984.

In all series, there will be more than 2 million deaths a year after the mid-1980's, a level never before reached in the United States. In fact, in both the lowest and middle series, the annual number of deaths eventually surpasses the annual number of births; this happens after 2010 in the lowest series and 2030 in the middle series.

# Detailed Tables

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**Table 1. Estimates of the Population of the United States, and Annual Increase, by Type of Population: June 1, 1970, to January 1, 1983**

(Numbers in thousands. Population as of January 1)

Year (January 1)	Population			Population increase			Percent increase		
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Resident	Civilian	Total <sup>1</sup>	Resident	Civilian	Total <sup>1</sup>	Resident	Civilian
1983.....	233,267	232,744	231,083	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1982.....	231,059	230,547	228,901	2,208	2,197	2,181	0.96	0.95	0.95
1981.....	228,878	228,386	226,762	2,181	2,161	2,139	0.95	0.95	0.94
1980.....	226,444	225,938	224,367	2,433	2,448	2,395	1.07	1.08	1.07
1979.....	223,880	223,392	221,783	2,564	2,545	2,583	1.15	1.14	1.16
1978.....	221,477	220,995	219,358	2,403	2,398	2,425	1.08	1.08	1.11
1977.....	219,179	218,706	217,046	2,298	2,288	2,312	1.05	1.05	1.07
1976.....	217,095	216,609	214,957	2,084	2,097	2,090	0.96	0.97	0.97
1975.....	214,931	214,428	212,738	2,165	2,181	2,219	1.01	1.02	1.04
1974.....	212,932	212,418	210,676	1,999	2,010	2,061	0.94	0.95	0.98
1973.....	210,985	210,410	208,580	1,947	2,007	2,096	0.92	0.95	1.01
1972.....	208,917	208,224	206,324	2,068	2,186	2,256	0.99	1.05	1.09
1971.....	206,466	205,546	203,499	2,451	2,679	2,825	1.19	1.30	1.39
1970.....	203,849	202,717	200,466	2,617	2,829	3,034	1.28	1.40	1.51

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Includes Armed Forces overseas.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 928 (March 1983).

**Table 2. Estimates of the Components of Population Change, for the United States: January 1, 1970, to January 1, 1983**

(Numbers in thousands. Includes Armed Forces overseas)

Calendar year	Population at beginning of year	Components of change during year				
		Total increase <sup>1</sup>	Natural increase	Births	Deaths	Net civilian immigration <sup>2</sup>
<b>NUMBER</b>						
1983.....	233,267	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1982.....	231,059	2,208	1,727	3,713	1,986	480
1981.....	228,878	2,181	1,659	3,646	1,987	520
1980.....	226,444	<sup>1</sup> 2,433	1,628	3,612	1,984	654
1979.....	223,880	<sup>1</sup> 2,564	1,560	3,468	1,908	499
1978.....	221,477	<sup>1</sup> 2,403	1,405	3,333	1,928	508
1977.....	219,179	<sup>1</sup> 2,298	1,426	3,327	1,900	394
1976.....	217,095	<sup>1</sup> 2,084	1,258	3,168	1,910	353
1975.....	214,931	<sup>1</sup> 2,165	1,251	3,144	1,894	449
1974.....	212,932	<sup>1</sup> 1,999	1,225	3,160	1,935	316
1973.....	210,985	<sup>1</sup> 1,947	1,163	3,137	1,974	331
1972.....	208,917	<sup>1</sup> 2,068	1,293	3,258	1,965	325
1971.....	206,466	<sup>1</sup> 2,451	1,626	3,556	1,930	387
1970.....	203,849	<sup>1</sup> 2,617	1,812	3,739	1,927	438
<b>RATE PER 1,000 MIDYEAR POPULATION</b>						
1982.....	(X)	9.5	7.4	16.0	8.6	2.1
1981.....	(X)	9.5	7.2	15.9	8.6	2.3
1980.....	(X)	<sup>1</sup> 10.7	7.2	15.9	8.7	2.9
1979.....	(X)	<sup>1</sup> 11.4	6.9	15.4	8.5	2.2
1978.....	(X)	<sup>1</sup> 10.8	6.3	15.0	8.7	2.3
1977.....	(X)	<sup>1</sup> 10.4	6.5	15.1	8.6	1.8
1976.....	(X)	<sup>1</sup> 9.6	5.8	14.5	8.8	1.6
1975.....	(X)	<sup>1</sup> 10.0	5.8	14.6	8.8	2.1
1974.....	(X)	<sup>1</sup> 9.3	5.7	14.8	9.0	1.5
1973.....	(X)	<sup>1</sup> 9.2	5.5	14.8	9.3	1.6
1972.....	(X)	<sup>1</sup> 9.9	6.2	15.5	9.4	1.5
1971.....	(X)	<sup>1</sup> 11.8	7.8	17.1	9.3	1.9
1970.....	(X)	<sup>1</sup> 12.8	8.8	18.2	9.4	2.1

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Includes error of closure between 1970 and 1980 censuses of roughly 4.8 million (see text) and estimates of overseas admissions into and discharges from the Armed Forces.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes illegal immigration.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 928 (March, 1983) and unpublished data on components of change.

**Table 3. Age and Sex Structure, for the United States: July 1, 1982, April 1, 1980, and April 1, 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Includes Armed Forces overseas)

Age	Population			Percent distribution			Population change, 1970-82	
	July 1, 1982	April 1, 1980	April 1, 1970	July 1, 1982	April 1, 1980	April 1, 1970	Number	Percent
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>								
All ages.....	232,057	227,061	204,401	100.0	100.0	100.0	27,656	13.5
Under 5 years.....	17,372	16,348	17,167	7.5	7.2	8.4	205	1.2
5 to 9 years.....	15,956	16,700	19,974	6.9	7.4	9.8	-4,018	-20.1
10 to 14 years.....	18,024	18,242	20,809	7.8	8.0	10.2	-2,785	-13.4
15 to 19 years.....	19,845	21,226	19,191	8.6	9.3	9.4	654	3.4
20 to 24 years.....	21,935	21,529	17,037	9.5	9.5	8.3	4,898	28.7
25 to 29 years.....	20,769	19,629	13,630	9.0	8.6	6.7	7,140	52.4
30 to 34 years.....	18,712	17,629	11,523	8.1	7.8	5.6	7,189	62.4
35 to 39 years.....	15,684	14,010	11,194	6.8	6.2	5.5	4,490	40.1
40 to 44 years.....	12,460	11,688	12,026	5.4	5.1	5.9	434	3.6
45 to 49 years.....	11,049	11,095	12,142	4.8	4.9	5.9	-1,092	-9.0
50 to 54 years.....	11,331	11,711	11,120	4.9	5.2	5.4	211	1.9
55 to 59 years.....	11,521	11,615	9,983	5.0	5.1	4.9	1,538	15.4
60 to 64 years.....	10,573	10,088	8,626	4.6	4.4	4.2	1,947	22.6
65 to 69 years.....	8,939	8,782	6,998	3.9	3.9	3.4	1,941	27.7
70 to 74 years.....	7,195	6,798	5,449	3.1	3.0	2.7	1,746	32.1
75 to 79 years.....	5,106	4,794	3,838	2.2	2.1	1.9	1,269	33.1
80 to 84 years.....	3,138	2,935	2,286	1.4	1.3	1.1	852	37.3
85 years and over.....	2,445	2,240	1,409	1.1	1.0	0.7	1,036	73.6
5 to 13 years.....	30,431	31,159	36,684	13.1	13.7	17.9	-6,253	-17.0
14 to 17 years.....	14,963	16,249	15,858	6.4	7.2	7.8	-896	-5.6
18 to 24 years.....	30,367	30,289	24,469	13.1	13.3	12.0	5,898	24.1
18 years and over.....	169,292	163,305	134,692	73.0	71.9	65.9	34,600	25.7
65 years and over.....	26,824	25,549	19,980	11.6	11.3	9.8	6,844	34.3
Median.....years..	30.6	30.0	27.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>MALE</b>								
All ages.....	112,972	110,528	100,053	100.0	100.0	100.0	12,919	12.9
Under 5 years.....	8,886	8,362	8,752	7.9	7.6	8.7	134	1.5
5 to 9 years.....	8,161	8,539	10,178	7.2	7.7	10.2	-2,017	-19.8
10 to 14 years.....	9,214	9,316	10,601	8.2	8.4	10.6	-1,387	-13.1
15 to 19 years.....	10,131	10,808	9,744	9.0	9.8	9.7	387	4.0
20 to 24 years.....	11,099	10,852	8,573	9.8	9.8	8.6	2,526	29.5
25 to 29 years.....	10,397	9,803	6,767	9.2	8.9	6.8	3,630	53.6
30 to 34 years.....	9,297	8,742	5,684	8.2	7.9	5.7	3,614	63.6
35 to 39 years.....	7,746	6,906	5,494	6.9	6.2	5.5	2,252	41.0
40 to 44 years.....	6,113	5,726	5,858	5.4	5.2	5.9	256	4.4
45 to 49 years.....	5,373	5,394	5,870	4.8	4.9	5.9	-498	-8.5
50 to 54 years.....	5,454	5,622	5,358	4.8	5.1	5.4	96	1.8
55 to 59 years.....	5,429	5,482	4,771	4.8	5.0	4.8	658	13.8
60 to 64 years.....	4,892	4,670	4,031	4.3	4.2	4.0	861	21.4
65 to 69 years.....	3,984	3,903	3,125	3.5	3.5	3.1	858	27.5
70 to 74 years.....	3,020	2,854	2,317	2.7	2.6	2.3	703	30.3
75 to 79 years.....	1,968	1,848	1,562	1.7	1.7	1.6	406	26.0
80 to 84 years.....	1,084	1,019	876	1.0	0.9	0.9	208	23.7
85 years and over.....	723	682	489	0.6	0.6	0.5	233	47.6
5 to 13 years.....	15,562	15,923	18,692	13.8	14.4	18.7	-3,130	-16.7
14 to 17 years.....	7,635	8,299	8,074	6.8	7.5	8.1	-440	-5.4
18 to 24 years.....	15,409	15,295	12,331	13.6	13.8	12.3	3,078	25.0
18 years and over.....	80,889	77,944	64,534	71.6	70.5	64.5	16,355	25.3
65 years and over.....	10,778	10,305	8,370	9.5	9.3	8.4	2,408	28.8
Median.....years..	29.3	28.8	25.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>FEMALE</b>								
All ages.....	119,086	116,533	104,349	100.0	100.0	100.0	14,737	14.1
Under 5 years.....	8,486	7,986	8,415	7.1	6.9	8.1	71	0.8
5 to 9 years.....	7,796	8,161	9,796	6.5	7.0	9.4	-2,000	-20.4
10 to 14 years.....	8,811	8,926	10,208	7.4	7.7	9.8	-1,398	-13.7
15 to 19 years.....	9,713	10,418	9,447	8.2	8.9	9.1	267	2.8
20 to 24 years.....	10,836	10,677	8,464	9.1	9.2	8.1	2,372	28.0
25 to 29 years.....	10,372	9,826	6,862	8.7	8.4	6.6	3,510	51.2
30 to 34 years.....	9,415	8,887	5,840	7.9	7.6	5.6	3,575	61.2
35 to 39 years.....	7,938	7,105	5,699	6.7	6.1	5.5	2,239	39.3
40 to 44 years.....	6,347	5,961	6,168	5.3	5.1	5.9	178	2.9
45 to 49 years.....	5,677	5,702	6,271	4.8	4.9	6.0	-595	-9.5
50 to 54 years.....	5,877	6,089	5,762	4.9	5.2	5.5	116	2.0
55 to 59 years.....	6,092	6,133	5,212	5.1	5.3	5.0	880	16.9
60 to 64 years.....	5,681	5,418	4,595	4.8	4.6	4.4	1,086	23.6
65 to 69 years.....	4,956	4,880	3,873	4.2	4.2	3.7	1,083	27.9
70 to 74 years.....	4,175	3,945	3,132	3.5	3.4	3.0	1,044	33.3
75 to 79 years.....	3,138	2,946	2,276	2.6	2.5	2.2	862	37.9
80 to 84 years.....	2,054	1,916	1,410	1.7	1.6	1.4	644	45.7
85 years and over.....	1,722	1,559	919	1.4	1.3	0.9	803	87.4
5 to 13 years.....	14,869	15,237	17,992	12.5	13.1	17.2	-3,123	-17.4
14 to 17 years.....	7,328	7,950	7,784	6.2	6.8	7.5	-456	-5.9
18 to 24 years.....	14,959	14,995	12,139	12.6	12.9	11.6	2,820	23.2
18 years and over.....	88,403	85,361	70,158	74.2	73.2	67.2	18,245	26.0
65 years and over.....	16,046	15,245	11,610	13.5	13.1	11.1	4,436	38.2
Median.....years..	31.9	31.3	29.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 929.

**Table 4. Provisional Estimates of the Resident Population of States, July 1, 1982, and Components of Change Since April 1, 1980**

(Numbers in thousands. Includes Armed Forces residing in each State)

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1982 (provisional)	July 1, 1981	April 1, 1980 (census)	Change, 1980-1982		Components of change			
				Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
								Number	Percent
United States.....	231,534	229,348	226,546	4,988	2.2	8,173	4,442	1,257	0.6
Northeast.....	49,456	49,342	49,135	321	0.7	1,488	1,059	-108	-0.2
New England.....	12,493	12,448	12,348	145	1.2	366	258	37	0.3
Middle Atlantic.....	36,963	36,893	36,787	176	0.5	1,123	802	-145	-0.4
North Central.....	58,927	58,956	58,866	61	0.1	2,129	1,166	-902	-1.5
East North Central.....	41,585	41,678	41,682	-98	-0.2	1,484	814	-768	-1.8
West North Central.....	17,342	17,278	17,183	159	0.9	645	352	-134	-0.8
South.....	78,136	76,856	75,372	2,764	3.7	2,786	1,485	1,463	1.9
South Atlantic.....	38,213	37,695	36,959	1,254	3.4	1,240	747	761	2.1
East South Central.....	14,812	14,745	14,666	145	1.0	527	297	-86	-0.6
West South Central.....	25,111	24,415	23,747	1,364	5.7	1,018	441	788	3.3
West.....	45,015	44,195	43,172	1,843	4.3	1,770	732	805	1.9
Mountain.....	11,967	11,706	11,373	594	5.2	516	180	257	2.3
Pacific.....	33,049	32,489	31,800	1,249	3.9	1,254	553	548	1.7
New England:									
Maine.....	1,133	1,131	1,125	9	0.8	37	24	-5	-0.4
New Hampshire.....	951	937	921	30	3.3	31	17	17	1.8
Vermont.....	516	515	511	5	0.9	18	10	-3	-0.6
Massachusetts.....	5,781	5,774	5,737	44	0.8	163	127	7	0.1
Rhode Island.....	958	955	947	11	1.2	28	21	4	0.4
Connecticut.....	3,153	3,136	3,108	46	1.5	89	60	17	0.5
Middle Atlantic:									
New York.....	17,659	17,598	17,558	101	0.6	544	378	-65	-0.4
New Jersey.....	7,438	7,421	7,365	74	1.0	218	152	8	0.1
Pennsylvania.....	11,865	11,875	11,864	1	-	361	271	-88	-0.7
East North Central:									
Ohio.....	10,791	10,793	10,798	-6	-0.1	379	218	-167	-1.5
Indiana.....	5,471	5,485	5,490	-20	-0.4	194	106	-107	-2.0
Illinois.....	11,448	11,444	11,427	22	0.2	422	229	-171	-1.5
Michigan.....	9,109	9,215	9,262	-153	-1.7	321	170	-305	-3.3
Wisconsin.....	4,765	4,740	4,706	60	1.3	168	91	-17	-0.4
West North Central:									
Minnesota.....	4,133	4,113	4,076	57	1.4	154	74	-23	-0.6
Iowa.....	2,905	2,914	2,914	-9	-0.3	104	60	-53	-1.8
Missouri.....	4,951	4,940	4,917	34	0.7	175	110	-31	-0.6
North Dakota.....	670	660	653	17	2.6	28	12	2	0.3
South Dakota.....	691	690	691	-	-	29	14	-15	-2.2
Nebraska.....	1,586	1,577	1,570	16	1.0	62	33	-13	-0.8
Kansas.....	2,408	2,385	2,364	44	1.9	93	49	-	-
South Atlantic:									
Delaware.....	602	597	594	8	1.3	20	11	-1	-0.2
Maryland.....	4,265	4,259	4,217	48	1.1	138	76	-13	-0.3
District of Columbia.....	631	633	638	-7	-1.1	21	15	-13	-2.0
Virginia.....	5,491	5,425	5,347	144	2.7	178	95	61	1.1
West Virginia.....	1,948	1,946	1,950	-2	-0.1	64	43	-23	-1.2
North Carolina.....	6,019	5,952	5,882	137	2.3	190	110	57	1.0
South Carolina.....	3,203	3,170	3,122	81	2.6	117	57	21	0.7
Georgia.....	5,639	5,565	5,463	176	3.2	205	100	71	1.3
Florida.....	10,416	10,147	9,746	669	6.9	308	239	601	6.2
East South Central:									
Kentucky.....	3,667	3,665	3,661	6	0.2	131	75	-50	-1.4
Tennessee.....	4,651	4,624	4,591	60	1.3	150	89	-1	-
Alabama.....	3,943	3,920	3,894	49	1.3	140	79	-12	-0.3
Mississippi.....	2,551	2,536	2,521	30	1.2	106	53	-23	-0.9
West South Central:									
Arkansas.....	2,291	2,293	2,286	5	0.2	82	50	-27	-1.2
Louisiana.....	4,362	4,295	4,206	157	3.7	186	80	51	1.2
Oklahoma.....	3,177	3,104	3,025	152	5.0	120	64	95	3.2
Texas.....	15,280	14,724	14,229	1,051	7.4	630	246	667	4.7
Mountain:									
Montana.....	801	795	787	14	1.8	32	15	-3	-0.4
Idaho.....	965	958	944	21	2.3	45	15	-8	-0.8
Wyoming.....	502	490	470	32	6.8	23	7	16	3.4
Colorado.....	3,045	2,976	2,890	155	5.3	116	43	82	2.8
New Mexico.....	1,359	1,333	1,303	56	4.3	60	20	16	1.2
Arizona.....	2,860	2,791	2,718	142	5.2	115	48	75	2.7
Utah.....	1,554	1,516	1,461	92	6.3	94	18	17	1.2
Nevada.....	881	846	800	80	10.0	31	13	62	7.8
Pacific:									
Washington.....	4,245	4,220	4,132	113	2.7	157	73	29	0.7
Oregon.....	2,649	2,663	2,633	15	0.6	97	49	-33	-1.2
California.....	24,724	24,212	23,668	1,056	4.5	937	416	535	2.3
Alaska.....	438	416	402	36	8.9	22	4	18	4.4
Hawaii.....	994	979	965	29	3.0	41	11	-1	-0.1

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 927 (February 1983).

**Table 5. Provisional Estimates of the Resident Population of States, by Age: July 1, 1983**

(In thousands. Includes Armed Forces residing in each State)

Region, division, and State	Resident population	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 years and over	18 years and over	21 years and over
United States.....	231,534	17,372	45,393	97,477	44,468	26,824	183,731	168,769	156,170
Northeast.....	49,456	3,212	9,326	20,290	10,339	6,288	40,180	36,918	34,290
New England.....	12,493	789	2,347	5,274	2,497	1,586	10,190	9,357	8,656
Middle Atlantic.....	36,963	2,423	6,979	15,016	7,842	4,702	29,989	27,561	25,636
North Central.....	58,927	4,532	11,755	24,477	11,180	6,982	46,497	42,639	39,389
East North Central.....	41,585	3,160	8,389	17,367	7,961	4,708	32,797	30,035	27,742
West North Central.....	17,342	1,372	3,366	7,109	3,220	2,275	13,700	12,604	11,647
South.....	78,136	5,946	15,675	32,811	14,747	8,957	61,611	56,515	52,222
South Atlantic.....	38,213	2,650	7,337	16,070	7,501	4,655	30,678	28,226	26,138
East South Central.....	14,812	1,141	3,092	6,086	2,766	1,727	11,579	10,579	9,770
West South Central.....	25,111	2,156	5,245	10,655	4,480	2,575	19,354	17,709	16,314
West.....	45,015	3,681	8,637	19,899	8,202	4,596	35,444	32,697	30,270
Mountain.....	11,967	1,094	2,471	5,185	2,060	1,156	9,162	8,402	7,752
Pacific.....	33,049	2,588	6,166	14,714	6,141	3,440	26,282	24,295	22,518
New England:									
Maine.....	1,133	81	228	460	218	147	902	824	762
New Hampshire.....	951	66	188	411	176	109	761	697	645
Vermont.....	516	38	102	225	90	60	410	376	345
Massachusetts.....	5,781	351	1,064	2,466	1,149	751	4,749	4,366	4,030
Rhode Island.....	958	60	174	394	199	132	787	725	672
Connecticut.....	3,153	193	591	1,318	665	387	2,582	2,370	2,200
Middle Atlantic:									
New York.....	17,659	1,171	3,337	7,266	3,687	2,198	14,316	13,151	12,215
New Jersey.....	7,438	478	1,427	3,032	1,602	900	6,033	5,534	5,156
Pennsylvania.....	11,865	775	2,215	4,718	2,554	1,606	9,641	8,876	8,265
East North Central:									
Ohio.....	10,791	810	2,163	4,456	2,138	1,224	8,526	7,818	7,232
Indiana.....	5,471	420	1,125	2,278	1,034	614	4,289	3,926	3,619
Illinois.....	11,448	881	2,257	4,793	2,204	1,313	9,051	8,310	7,692
Michigan.....	9,109	686	1,893	3,858	1,708	964	7,158	6,530	6,019
Wisconsin.....	4,765	363	952	1,982	877	592	3,774	3,451	3,180
West North Central:									
Minnesota.....	4,133	329	811	1,761	730	502	3,263	2,993	2,757
Iowa.....	2,905	227	570	1,162	546	401	2,296	2,109	1,956
Missouri.....	4,951	372	950	2,006	957	666	3,940	3,629	3,355
North Dakota.....	670	59	134	276	117	84	520	477	441
South Dakota.....	691	61	139	269	127	94	534	490	451
Nebraska.....	1,586	130	311	644	289	212	1,243	1,145	1,059
Kansas.....	2,408	195	452	992	454	316	1,904	1,761	1,628
South Atlantic:									
Delaware.....	602	43	116	260	120	63	483	443	406
Maryland.....	4,265	289	823	1,891	843	420	3,446	3,154	2,909
District of Columbia.....	631	39	99	298	122	73	528	494	455
Virginia.....	5,491	380	1,058	2,467	1,049	537	4,409	4,053	3,732
West Virginia.....	1,948	143	399	771	388	247	1,532	1,405	1,312
North Carolina.....	6,019	416	1,200	2,587	1,167	648	4,797	4,402	4,058
South Carolina.....	3,203	250	675	1,386	582	310	2,497	2,278	2,089
Georgia.....	5,639	438	1,190	2,454	1,008	549	4,397	4,011	3,684
Florida.....	10,416	651	1,777	3,956	2,223	1,808	8,587	7,987	7,493
East South Central:									
Kentucky.....	3,667	284	758	1,524	676	426	2,870	2,625	2,422
Tennessee.....	4,651	331	929	1,951	897	542	3,693	3,390	3,142
Alabama.....	3,943	302	828	1,604	747	461	3,080	2,812	2,598
Mississippi.....	2,551	223	576	1,007	446	299	1,936	1,752	1,609
West South Central:									
Arkansas.....	2,291	177	472	886	432	323	1,793	1,642	1,525
Louisiana.....	4,362	392	951	1,843	757	419	3,330	3,020	2,770
Oklahoma.....	3,177	258	623	1,307	599	390	2,489	2,296	2,123
Texas.....	15,280	1,329	3,200	6,618	2,691	1,442	11,742	10,751	9,896
Mountain:									
Montana.....	801	69	162	335	145	90	622	570	530
Idaho.....	965	96	214	393	160	101	718	655	606
Wyoming.....	502	50	105	226	81	39	377	347	321
Colorado.....	3,045	243	582	1,438	518	264	2,404	2,219	2,045
New Mexico.....	1,359	126	296	574	237	126	1,032	937	859
Arizona.....	2,860	239	572	1,187	522	340	2,231	2,049	1,902
Utah.....	1,554	204	375	636	219	118	1,073	974	883
Nevada.....	881	66	164	397	178	77	706	651	606
Pacific:									
Washington.....	4,245	333	808	1,876	766	464	3,363	3,105	2,883
Oregon.....	2,649	208	503	1,138	475	325	2,096	1,938	1,809
California.....	24,724	1,917	4,567	11,026	4,660	2,553	19,720	18,239	16,897
Alaska.....	438	46	95	224	60	13	326	297	270
Hawaii.....	994	84	194	450	181	85	777	716	659

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 930 (April 1983).

**Table 6. Population of the United States, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence, Race, and Spanish Origin: 1982 and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands)

Race and residence	1982 <sup>1</sup>	1970 <sup>2</sup>	Change, 1970-82	Percent change		Average annual percent change <sup>4</sup>	
				1970-82	1960-70 <sup>3</sup>	1970-82	1960-70 <sup>3</sup>
<b>ALL RACES</b>							
Total.....	227,375	199,819	27,556	13.8	13.3	1.1	1.3
Metropolitan areas <sup>5</sup> .....	153,763	137,058	16,705	12.2	16.6	1.0	1.5
In central cities <sup>6</sup> .....	62,370	62,876	-506	-0.8	6.5	-0.1	0.6
Outside central cities.....	91,393	74,182	17,211	23.2	26.7	1.7	2.4
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	73,612	62,761	10,851	17.3	6.8	1.3	0.7
<b>WHITE</b>							
Total.....	194,647	175,276	19,371	11.1	11.9	0.9	1.1
Metropolitan areas <sup>5</sup> .....	128,855	118,938	9,917	8.3	14.0	0.7	1.3
In central cities <sup>6</sup> .....	45,463	48,909	-3,446	-7.0	0.1	-0.6	-
Outside central cities.....	83,393	70,029	13,364	19.1	26.1	1.5	2.3
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	65,792	56,338	9,454	16.8	7.8	1.3	0.8
<b>BLACK</b>							
Total.....	26,896	22,056	4,840	21.9	19.7	1.7	1.8
Metropolitan areas <sup>5</sup> .....	20,415	16,342	4,073	24.9	31.6	1.9	2.7
In central cities <sup>6</sup> .....	14,717	12,909	1,808	14.0	33.2	1.1	2.9
Outside central cities.....	5,697	3,433	2,264	65.9	26.4	4.2	2.3
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	6,481	5,714	767	13.4	-5.3	1.1	-0.5
<b>SPANISH ORIGIN<sup>7</sup></b>							
Total.....	14,043	8,988	5,055	56.2	(NA)	3.7	(NA)
Metropolitan areas <sup>5</sup> .....	11,894	7,409	4,485	60.5	(NA)	3.9	(NA)
In central cities <sup>6</sup> .....	6,890	4,646	2,244	48.3	(NA)	3.3	(NA)
Outside central cities.....	5,004	2,764	2,240	81.0	(NA)	4.9	(NA)
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	2,149	1,578	571	36.2	(NA)	2.6	(NA)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Unpublished data from the March 1982 Current Population Survey.

<sup>2</sup>For comparability with data from the Current Population Survey, figures from the 1970 census have been adjusted to exclude inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and similar types of quarters.

<sup>3</sup>Based on total 1970 and 1960 census populations, including the categories not covered in the Current Population Survey, except for Black, which is based on a 1-in-1,000 sample for 1960.

<sup>4</sup>Based on the method of exponential change.

<sup>5</sup>Refers to the 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined in 1970 census publications.

<sup>6</sup>1982 and 1970 data for the central cities refer to their 1970 corporate boundaries and exclude areas annexed since 1970; 1960 data refer to 1960 corporate boundaries.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, and State parts; PHC(2), U.S. Summary, and State parts; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, State parts; and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

**Table 7. Households, by Type and Number of Persons: 1982, 1980, and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post, or with their families on post)

Type of household	Households		Persons in households		
	Number	Percent	All persons		Persons per household
			Number	Percent	
<b>1982</b>					
Total households.....	83,527	100.0	226,891	100.0	2.72
Family households.....	61,019	73.1	200,196	88.2	3.28
Married-couple family.....	49,630	59.4	165,191	72.8	3.33
Other family, male householder.....	1,986	2.4	5,688	2.5	2.86
Other family, female householder.....	9,403	11.3	29,317	12.9	3.12
Nonfamily households.....	22,508	26.9	26,694	11.8	1.19
Male householder.....	9,457	11.3	12,113	5.3	1.28
Female householder.....	13,051	15.6	14,581	6.4	1.12
Living alone.....	19,354	23.2	19,354	8.5	1.00
<b>1980</b>					
Total households.....	80,776	100.0	222,540	100.0	2.76
Family households.....	59,550	73.7	197,311	88.7	3.31
Married-couple family.....	49,112	60.8	164,677	74.0	3.35
Other family, male householder.....	1,733	2.1	5,064	2.3	2.92
Other family, female householder.....	8,705	10.8	27,570	12.4	3.17
Nonfamily households.....	21,226	26.3	25,228	11.3	1.19
Male householder.....	8,801	10.9	11,395	5.1	1.29
Female householder.....	12,419	15.4	13,833	6.2	1.11
Living alone.....	18,296	22.7	18,296	8.2	1.00
<b>1970</b>					
Total households.....	63,401	100.0	199,030	100.0	3.14
Family households.....	51,456	81.2	185,582	93.2	3.61
Married-couple family.....	44,728	70.5	163,888	82.3	3.66
Other family, male householder.....	1,228	1.9	3,677	1.8	2.99
Other family, female householder.....	5,500	8.7	18,027	9.1	3.28
Nonfamily households.....	11,945	18.8	13,438	6.8	1.12
Male householder.....	4,063	6.4	4,822	2.4	1.19
Female householder.....	7,882	12.4	8,616	4.3	1.09
Living alone.....	10,851	17.1	10,851	5.5	1.00

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 381, Household and Family Characteristics: March 1982, and unpublished Current Population Survey data.**Table 8. Selected Characteristics of Households and Families: 1982, 1980, and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post, or with their families on post)

Characteristic	1982		1980		1970		Change, 1970-82	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households.....	83,527	100.0	80,776	100.0	63,401	100.0	20,126	31.7
<b>HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE</b>								
One person.....	19,354	23.2	18,296	22.7	10,851	17.1	8,503	78.4
Two persons.....	26,486	31.7	25,327	31.4	18,333	28.9	8,153	44.5
Three persons.....	14,617	17.5	14,130	17.5	10,949	17.3	3,668	33.5
Four persons.....	12,868	15.4	12,666	15.7	9,991	15.8	2,877	28.8
Five persons.....	6,103	7.3	6,059	7.5	6,548	10.3	-445	-6.8
Six persons.....	2,480	3.0	2,519	3.1	3,534	5.6	-1,054	-29.8
Seven or more persons.....	1,619	1.9	1,778	2.2	3,195	5.0	-1,576	-49.3
<b>PRESENCE OF CHILDREN</b>								
Family householders.....	61,019	100.0	59,550	100.0	51,456	100.0	9,563	18.6
With own children under 18.....	31,012	50.8	31,022	52.1	28,731	55.8	2,281	7.9
Married-couple family.....	49,630	81.3	49,112	82.5	44,728	86.9	4,902	11.0
With own children under 18.....	24,465	40.1	24,961	41.9	25,532	49.6	-1,067	-4.2
Other family, male householder.....	1,986	3.3	1,733	2.9	1,228	2.4	758	61.7
With own children under 18.....	679	1.1	616	1.0	341	0.7	338	99.1
Other family, female householder.....	9,403	15.4	8,705	14.6	5,500	10.7	3,903	71.0
With own children under 18.....	5,868	9.6	5,445	9.1	2,858	5.6	3,010	105.3
<b>HOUSEHOLDERS LIVING ALONE</b>								
Nonfamily households.....	22,508	100.0	21,226	100.0	11,945	100.0	10,563	88.4
Living alone.....	19,354	86.0	18,296	86.2	10,851	90.8	8,503	78.4
Male householder.....	9,457	42.0	8,807	41.5	4,063	34.0	5,394	132.8
Living alone.....	7,482	33.2	6,966	32.8	3,532	29.6	3,950	111.8
Female householder.....	13,051	58.0	12,419	58.5	7,882	66.0	5,169	65.6
Living alone.....	11,872	52.7	11,330	53.4	7,319	61.3	4,553	62.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 381, Household and Family Characteristics: March 1982, and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

**Table 9. Percent Single (Never Married), by Age and Sex: 1982, 1980, and 1970**

(Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post)

Age	Women				Men			
	1982	1980	1970	Percentage point change, 1970-82	1982	1980	1970	Percentage point change, 1970-82
Total, 15 years and over <sup>1</sup> .....	22.5	22.5	22.1	0.4	29.7	29.6	28.1	1.6
Under 40 years <sup>1</sup> .....	39.1	38.8	38.5	0.6	49.2	48.8	47.7	1.5
40 years and over.....	4.7	5.1	6.2	-1.5	5.2	5.7	7.4	-2.2
15 to 17 years <sup>1</sup> .....	97.2	97.0	97.3	-0.1	99.3	99.4	99.4	-0.1
18 years.....	88.5	88.0	82.0	6.5	96.7	97.4	95.1	1.6
19 years.....	81.6	77.6	68.8	12.8	92.9	90.9	89.9	3.0
20 to 24 years.....	53.4	50.2	35.8	17.6	72.0	68.8	54.7	17.3
20 years.....	70.0	66.5	56.9	13.1	87.0	86.0	78.3	8.7
21 years.....	62.9	59.7	43.9	19.0	81.4	77.2	66.2	15.2
22 years.....	53.5	48.3	33.5	20.0	70.7	69.9	52.3	18.4
23 years.....	43.4	41.7	22.4	21.0	64.4	59.1	42.1	22.3
24 years.....	37.4	33.5	17.9	19.5	57.1	50.0	33.2	23.9
25 to 29 years.....	23.4	20.9	10.5	12.9	36.1	33.1	19.1	17.0
25 years.....	30.6	28.6	14.0	16.6	45.9	44.3	26.6	19.3
26 years.....	26.5	22.7	12.2	14.3	43.4	36.5	20.9	22.5
27 years.....	23.0	22.2	9.1	13.9	33.9	31.5	16.5	17.4
28 years.....	19.8	16.0	8.9	10.9	28.9	26.8	17.0	11.9
29 years.....	16.5	14.6	8.0	8.5	26.9	24.0	13.8	13.1
30 to 34 years.....	11.6	9.5	6.2	5.4	17.3	15.9	9.4	7.9
35 to 39 years.....	6.4	6.2	5.4	1.0	10.0	7.8	7.2	2.8
40 to 44 years.....	4.7	4.8	4.9	-0.2	7.4	7.1	6.3	1.1
45 to 54 years.....	4.1	4.7	4.9	-0.8	5.4	6.1	7.5	-2.1
55 to 64 years.....	4.1	4.5	6.8	-2.7	4.6	5.3	7.8	-3.2
65 years and over.....	5.6	5.9	7.7	-2.1	4.4	4.9	7.5	-3.1

<sup>1</sup>Figures for 1970 include persons 14 years of age.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 380 (May 1983).

**Table 10. Divorced Persons per 1,000 Married Persons With Spouse Present, by Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin: 1982, 1980, and 1970**

(Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post)

Year and sex	Total	Race			Age				
		White	Black	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	Under 30 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>Both sexes:</b>									
1982.....	114	107	220	118	106	152	146	105	65
1980.....	100	92	203	98	96	131	122	91	64
1970.....	47	44	83	261	38	45	48	53	47
<b>Male:</b>									
1982.....	92	86	176	79	91	132	121	83	41
1980.....	79	74	149	64	78	108	101	70	48
1970.....	35	32	62	240	28	33	32	40	32
<b>Female:</b>									
1982.....	137	128	265	155	117	172	171	129	99
1980.....	120	110	258	132	108	153	143	112	89
1970.....	60	56	104	281	46	56	64	66	69

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.<sup>2</sup>Census figure for April 1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 380 (May 1983).

**Table 11. Living Arrangements of Children Under 18 Years Old: March 1982, 1981, and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Excludes persons under 18 years old who were maintaining households or family groups. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Living arrangements of children and marital status of parent	1982					1980		1970		Percent change, 1970-82
	All races		White	Black	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	Number	Percent								
Children under 18.....	62,407	(X)	51,086	9,377	5,358	63,427	(X)	69,162	(X)	-9.8
Percent.....	(X)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Living with:										
Two parents.....	46,797	75.0	80.8	42.4	69.1	48,624	76.7	58,939	85.2	-20.6
One parent.....	13,701	22.0	17.2	49.2	26.8	12,466	19.7	8,199	11.9	67.1
Mother only.....	12,512	20.0	15.3	47.2	25.3	11,406	18.0	7,451	10.8	67.9
Divorced.....	5,103	8.2	8.0	9.6	7.4	4,766	7.5	2,296	3.3	122.3
Married.....	3,518	5.6	4.3	13.6	10.1	3,610	5.7	3,234	4.7	8.8
Separated.....	3,099	5.0	3.6	12.7	8.6	3,086	4.9	2,332	3.4	32.9
Widowed.....	1,123	1.8	1.5	3.3	2.3	1,286	2.0	1,395	2.0	-19.5
Single (never married)...	2,768	4.4	1.6	20.8	5.4	1,745	2.8	527	0.8	425.2
Father only.....	1,189	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.5	1,060	1.7	748	1.1	59.0
Divorced.....	658	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	515	0.8	177	0.3	271.8
Married.....	273	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	288	0.5	287	0.4	-4.9
Separated.....	255	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	241	0.4	152	0.2	67.8
Widowed.....	144	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	183	0.3	254	0.4	-43.3
Single (never married)...	114	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	75	0.1	30	-	(B)
Other relatives only.....	1,556	2.5	1.5	7.6	3.4	1,949	3.1	1,547	2.2	0.6
Nonrelatives only.....	352	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	388	0.6	477	0.7	-26.2

- Represents zero.

B Base less than 75,000.

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 380 (May 1983) and No. 372 (July 1982).

Table 12. Total Fertility Rate: 1920 to 1982

Year or period	Rate	Year or period	Rate	Year or period	Rate
1982.....	<sup>P</sup> 1,836	1971.....	2,267	1961.....	3,629
1981.....	<sup>P</sup> 1,821	1970.....	2,480	1960.....	3,654
1980.....	1,840	1969.....	2,465	1955-59.....	3,690
1979.....	1,808	1968.....	2,477	1950-54.....	3,337
1978.....	1,760	1967.....	2,573	1945-49.....	2,985
1977.....	1,790				
1976.....	1,738	1966.....	2,736	1940-44.....	2,523
1975.....	1,774	1965.....	2,928	1935-39.....	2,235
1974.....	1,835	1964.....	3,208	1930-34.....	2,376
1973.....	1,879	1963.....	3,333	1925-29.....	2,840
1972.....	2,010	1962.....	3,474	1920-24.....	3,248

<sup>P</sup> Provisional estimate.

Source: The rates for 1982 and 1981 are estimated by the Bureau of the Census; for 1940 to 1980, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States and Monthly Vital Statistics Report (various issues); for 1920-24 to 1935-39, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 36 (April 1971).

Table 13. Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women and Percent Childless, for Women Ever Married, by Race, Spanish Origin, Age, and Marital Status: 1982, 1980, and 1970

(Data are for resident population in 1970 and for civilian noninstitutional population in 1980 and 1982)

Subject	All races			White			Black			Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>		
	1982	1980	1970	1982	1980	1970	1982	1980	1970	1982	1980	1970
<b>CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN</b>												
<b>All Women</b>												
18 to 44 years.....	1,424	1,506	<sup>2</sup> 1,918	1,369	1,450	1,848	1,800	1,915	2,415	1,813	1,811	(NA)
18 and 19 years.....	156	179	<sup>2</sup> 206	118	147	163	370	374	477	264	359	(NA)
20 to 24 years.....	502	554	736	444	494	674	859	941	1,205	782	812	1,007
25 to 29 years.....	1,176	1,177	1,790	1,104	1,115	1,732	1,668	1,605	2,274	1,500	1,492	2,109
30 to 34 years.....	1,732	1,826	2,640	1,666	1,787	2,569	2,241	2,175	3,196	2,191	2,294	2,981
35 to 39 years.....	2,205	2,457	3,015	2,141	2,399	2,934	2,722	2,974	3,639	2,745	2,857	3,495
40 to 44 years.....	2,783	2,988	2,952	2,709	2,864	2,864	3,325	4,041	3,649	3,560	3,362	3,656
45 to 49 years.....	3,016	3,091	2,707	2,942	3,022	2,643	3,622	3,650	3,256	3,430	3,474	3,586
<b>Women Ever Married</b>												
15 to 44 years.....	1,863	1,965	2,357	1,797	1,893	2,281	2,444	2,616	2,974	2,290	2,282	2,772
15 to 19 years.....	495	628	633	474	597	574	(B)	(B)	1,029	616	804	778
15 to 17 years.....	461	630	<sup>2</sup> 566	455	550	530	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)
18 and 19 years.....	504	629	<sup>2</sup> 659	480	607	587	(B)	(B)	1,088	(B)	788	(NA)
20 to 24 years.....	869	930	1,064	819	877	998	1,365	1,440	1,627	1,264	1,240	1,416
25 to 29 years.....	1,394	1,397	1,978	1,333	1,343	1,918	1,969	1,868	2,536	1,740	1,724	2,358
30 to 34 years.....	1,886	1,970	2,804	1,836	1,932	2,733	2,341	2,349	3,390	2,360	2,493	3,193
35 to 39 years.....	2,313	2,572	3,167	2,249	2,514	3,086	2,865	3,113	3,822	2,831	3,091	3,709
40 to 44 years.....	2,885	3,105	3,096	2,819	2,958	3,077	3,415	4,269	3,817	3,731	3,475	3,843
45 to 49 years.....	3,116	3,185	2,840	3,048	3,130	2,777	3,718	3,627	3,393	3,537	3,635	3,778
<b>Single (Never-Married) Women</b>												
18 to 44 years.....	270	239	211	98	91	98	966	884	850	436	386	287
18 and 19 years.....	101	89	67	52	45	32	344	330	302	157	168	89
20 to 24 years.....	183	187	159	77	76	77	648	692	658	302	282	197
25 to 29 years.....	453	368	428	163	144	208	1,310	1,170	1,306	711	540	518
30 to 34 years.....	548	548	595	118	205	263	1,910	1,562	1,871	(B)	(B)	663
35 to 39 years.....	662	560	593	245	82	271	1,912	1,980	1,939	(B)	(B)	625
40 to 44 years.....	778	706	460	294	287	236	(B)	(B)	1,659	(B)	(B)	845
45 to 49 years.....	805	887	352	180	103	203	(B)	(B)	1,379	(B)	(B)	662
<b>PERCENT CHILDLESS FOR WOMEN EVER MARRIED</b>												
15 to 44 years.....	20.4	18.8	16.4	21.4	19.6	16.8	11.8	11.5	13.7	13.3	14.4	12.8
15 to 19 years.....	57.3	46.6	50.7	58.6	48.5	53.7	(B)	(B)	31.0	53.6	33.3	42.5
20 to 24 years.....	42.9	40.4	35.9	44.5	42.3	37.7	26.8	22.1	20.8	23.1	30.0	24.3
25 to 29 years.....	27.5	25.3	15.8	28.8	26.6	16.1	13.3	13.6	12.3	17.9	15.1	11.3
30 to 34 years.....	15.4	13.7	8.3	16.2	14.1	8.1	7.4	9.8	9.1	7.0	7.0	7.0
35 to 39 years.....	10.2	8.0	7.4	10.5	8.1	7.0	8.0	6.8	9.8	6.5	8.4	6.0
40 to 44 years.....	7.6	6.6	8.6	7.3	6.4	8.1	8.9	7.7	13.0	6.5	6.9	7.8
45 to 49 years.....	7.7	7.7	10.8	7.5	7.3	10.1	8.0	11.2	17.5	8.1	6.7	8.3

B Base less than 75,000.

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes races other than White or Black. White women and Black women together constituted 98.5 percent of all women 15 to 44 years old in 1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, for 1982, unpublished Current Population Survey data; for 1980, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 375 (Oct. 1982); for 1970, Women by Number of Children Ever Born, 1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-3A (July 1973).

**Table 14. Births to Date and Lifetime Births Expected per 1,000 Women, by Race, Spanish Origin, Age, and Marital Status: June 1982**

(Rates based on women reporting on birth expectations)

Race, Spanish origin, and age	All women		Currently married (except separated)		Widowed, divorced, and separated		Single (never-married)	
	Births to date	Lifetime births expected	Births to date	Lifetime births expected	Births to date	Lifetime births expected	Births to date	Lifetime births expected
<b>ALL RACES</b>								
18 to 34 years.....	1,086	2,023	1,439	2,158	1,564	1,940	275	1,808
18 to 24 years.....	453	1,994	792	2,096	1,089	1,882	165	1,936
25 to 29 years.....	1,241	2,026	1,401	2,166	1,462	1,908	531	1,620
30 to 34 years.....	1,792	2,059	1,938	2,195	1,846	1,990	620	1,176
<b>WHITE</b>								
18 to 34 years.....	1,024	2,003	1,407	2,143	1,376	1,799	96	1,783
18 to 24 years.....	398	2,016	753	2,090	982	1,868	73	1,975
25 to 29 years.....	1,170	1,986	1,366	2,148	1,317	1,785	177	1,428
30 to 34 years.....	1,730	2,002	1,922	2,178	1,609	1,780	139	758
<b>BLACK</b>								
18 to 34 years.....	1,504	2,149	1,818	2,289	2,353	2,544	1,003	1,920
18 to 24 years.....	803	1,845	1,235	2,054	1,753	2,088	607	1,768
25 to 29 years.....	1,765	2,271	1,830	2,294	2,162	2,514	1,529	2,142
30 to 34 years.....	2,283	2,478	2,210	2,447	2,623	2,682	1,912	2,229
<b>SPANISH ORIGIN<sup>1</sup></b>								
18 to 34 years.....	1,467	2,274	1,925	2,553	1,784	2,093	434	1,762
18 to 24 years.....	718	2,053	1,177	2,324	1,458	2,092	291	1,833
25 to 29 years.....	1,643	2,282	1,918	2,522	1,492	1,878	832	1,713
30 to 34 years.....	2,296	2,562	2,475	2,746	2,123	2,249	702	1,194

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of The Census, unpublished Current Population Survey data.

**Table 15. School Enrollment of Persons 3 to 34 Years Old, by Level of School, Race, and Spanish Origin: October 1982, 1980, and 1970**

(In thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race, Spanish origin, sex, and level of school	1982 <sup>1</sup>			1980 <sup>1</sup>			1970		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
<b>ALL RACES</b>									
Total enrolled.....	57,905	49,215	8,691	58,953	(NA)	(NA)	60,357	52,225	8,132
Nursery school.....	2,153	729	1,423	2,031	641	1,390	1,096	333	763
Kindergarten.....	3,299	2,746	553	3,272	2,768	504	3,183	2,647	536
Elementary school.....	27,412	24,381	3,031	28,241	25,119	3,122	33,950	30,001	3,949
High school.....	14,123	13,004	1,118	14,935	(NA)	(NA)	14,715	13,545	1,170
College.....	10,919	8,354	2,565	10,473	(NA)	(NA)	7,413	5,699	1,714
Male.....	5,410	4,108	1,302	5,205	(NA)	(NA)	4,401	3,345	1,056
Female.....	5,510	4,247	1,263	5,268	(NA)	(NA)	3,013	2,355	658
<b>WHITE</b>									
Total enrolled.....	47,662	39,919	7,744	48,799	(NA)	(NA)	51,719	44,121	7,598
Nursery school.....	1,783	504	1,279	1,676	442	1,234	893	198	695
Kindergarten.....	2,677	2,189	489	2,674	2,236	437	2,706	2,233	473
Elementary school.....	22,297	19,583	2,713	23,094	20,274	2,820	28,638	24,923	3,715
High school.....	11,577	10,541	1,036	12,322	(NA)	(NA)	12,723	11,599	1,124
College.....	9,328	7,102	2,227	9,033	(NA)	(NA)	6,759	5,168	1,591
Male.....	4,650	3,528	1,122	4,526	(NA)	(NA)	4,065	3,077	988
Female.....	4,678	3,574	1,104	4,507	(NA)	(NA)	2,693	2,091	602
<b>BLACK</b>									
Total enrolled.....	8,262	7,567	696	8,360	(NA)	(NA)	7,829	7,387	443
Nursery school.....	305	192	113	288	175	113	178	129	49
Kindergarten.....	508	463	45	492	442	50	426	374	53
Elementary school.....	4,194	3,974	220	4,303	4,103	200	4,868	4,668	200
High school.....	2,128	2,073	55	2,225	(NA)	(NA)	1,834	1,794	41
College.....	1,127	865	263	1,052	(NA)	(NA)	522	422	100
Male.....	483	351	132	463	(NA)	(NA)	253	205	48
Female.....	645	514	131	590	(NA)	(NA)	269	217	52
<b>SPANISH ORIGIN<sup>2</sup></b>									
Total enrolled.....	4,478	4,006	473	4,418	(NA)	(NA)	2,815	(NA)	(NA)
Nursery school.....	83	46	37	150	73	78	62	(NA)	(NA)
Kindergarten.....	329	291	37	275	244	31	184	(NA)	(NA)
Elementary school.....	2,501	2,276	225	2,456	2,219	236	1,805	(NA)	(NA)
High school.....	1,072	995	77	1,077	(NA)	(NA)	608	(NA)	(NA)
College.....	493	398	96	460	(NA)	(NA)	155	(NA)	(NA)
Male.....	216	173	43	232	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Female.....	278	225	53	228	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Controlled to 1980 census base.

<sup>2</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 222 (June 1971) and 362 (May 1981); 1970 Census of Population, Persons of Spanish Origin, PC(2)-1C (June 1973); and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

**Table 16. College Enrollment, by Sex and Age: 1982 and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex and age	Male						Female					
	1982			1970			1982			1970		
	Total persons	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Total persons	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Total persons	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Total persons	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled
Total, 14 years old and over.....	85,438	5,899	6.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	94,593	6,410	6.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
14 to 34 years old.....	40,456	5,409	13.4	30,165	4,401	14.6	41,824	5,510	13.2	32,708	3,013	9.2
14 to 17 years old.....	7,492	112	1.5	7,940	130	1.6	7,258	141	1.9	7,778	130	1.7
18 and 19 years old.....	3,961	1,376	34.7	3,349	1,346	40.2	4,062	1,553	38.2	3,609	1,248	34.6
20 and 21 years old.....	3,956	1,346	34.0	2,651	1,083	40.9	4,214	1,343	31.9	3,467	774	22.3
22 to 24 years old.....	6,166	1,115	18.1	4,385	902	20.6	6,487	945	14.6	5,091	452	8.9
25 to 29 years old.....	9,881	968	9.8	6,467	684	10.6	10,355	891	8.6	6,948	255	3.7
30 to 34 years old.....	9,000	492	5.5	5,373	256	4.8	9,448	637	6.7	5,815	154	2.6
35 years old and over.....	44,982	490	1.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	52,769	900	1.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 222 (June 1971) and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

**Table 17. College Enrollment of Persons 14 Years Old and Over, by Full-Time Status, Type of School, Age, and Sex: October 1982, 1980, and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age, sex, and type of college	1982 <sup>1</sup>			1980 <sup>1</sup>			1970		
	Total	Full time		Total	Full time		Total	Full time	
		Total	Percent		Total	Percent		Total	Percent
<b>ALL COLLEGE STUDENTS<sup>2</sup></b>									
Male, 14 years old and over.....	5,899	4,111	69.7	5,617	3,901	69.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
14 to 34 years old.....	5,409	4,018	74.3	5,205	3,818	73.4	4,401	3,476	79.0
14 to 17 years old.....	112	100	89.3	99	88	89.9	130	126	97.0
18 and 19 years old.....	1,376	1,271	92.4	1,407	1,293	91.9	1,346	1,283	95.3
20 and 21 years old.....	1,346	1,183	87.9	1,289	1,167	90.5	1,083	1,003	92.6
22 to 24 years old.....	1,115	784	70.3	1,021	721	70.6	902	660	73.3
25 to 29 years old.....	968	489	50.5	898	409	45.5	684	331	48.4
30 to 34 years old.....	492	191	38.8	491	140	28.5	256	73	28.5
35 years old and over.....	490	93	19.0	412	83	20.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Female, 14 years old and over.....	6,410	3,901	60.9	6,071	3,635	59.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
14 to 34 years old.....	5,510	3,718	67.5	5,268	3,508	66.6	3,013	2,287	75.9
14 to 17 years old.....	141	134	95.0	157	143	91.1	130	119	91.5
18 and 19 years old.....	1,553	1,375	88.5	1,569	1,419	90.4	1,248	1,157	92.7
20 and 21 years old.....	1,343	1,130	84.1	1,206	1,025	85.0	774	667	86.2
22 to 24 years old.....	945	576	61.0	907	523	57.7	452	234	51.8
25 to 29 years old.....	891	362	40.6	822	252	30.7	255	81	31.8
30 to 34 years old.....	637	141	22.1	607	146	24.1	154	28	18.0
35 years old and over.....	900	183	20.3	803	127	15.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
<b>UNDERGRADUATES IN 2-YEAR COLLEGES</b>									
Male, 14 to 34 years old.....	1,359	832	61.2	1,242	767	61.8	1,001	726	72.5
14 to 17 years old.....	32	27	(B)	25	21	(B)	40	37	(B)
18 and 19 years old.....	442	375	84.8	477	396	83.0	448	403	89.9
20 and 21 years old.....	300	210	70.0	243	172	70.8	167	130	77.9
22 to 24 years old.....	228	98	43.0	203	97	47.8	168	98	58.5
25 to 29 years old.....	236	89	37.7	193	56	29.0	116	43	37.2
30 to 34 years old.....	120	33	27.5	100	24	24.0	62	14	(B)
Female, 14 to 34 years old.....	1,652	905	54.8	1,515	776	51.2	691	452	65.3
14 to 17 years old.....	39	36	(B)	46	36	(B)	37	32	(B)
18 and 19 years old.....	575	445	77.4	554	450	81.2	369	314	84.9
20 and 21 years old.....	304	171	56.3	224	127	56.7	114	67	58.6
22 to 24 years old.....	266	116	43.6	231	69	29.9	66	16	(B)
25 to 29 years old.....	274	95	34.7	256	56	21.9	58	16	(B)
30 to 34 years old.....	195	43	22.1	203	39	19.2	46	7	(B)
<b>UNDERGRADUATES IN 4-YEAR COLLEGES<sup>3</sup></b>									
Male, 14 to 34 years old.....	3,091	2,619	84.7	3,020	2,530	83.8	2,626	2,319	88.3
14 to 17 years old.....	80	73	91.3	75	66	88.0	91	89	97.8
18 and 19 years old.....	934	896	95.9	929	895	96.3	897	880	98.1
20 and 21 years old.....	1,029	957	93.0	1,039	986	94.9	887	849	95.7
22 to 24 years old.....	578	454	78.5	510	390	76.5	414	329	79.5
25 to 29 years old.....	329	173	52.6	318	147	46.2	255	142	55.7
30 to 34 years old.....	140	64	45.7	149	45	30.2	81	30	37.0
Female, 14 to 34 years old.....	3,008	2,450	81.4	2,945	2,389	81.1	1,955	1,712	87.6
14 to 17 years old.....	103	98	95.1	110	106	96.4	93	86	92.5
18 and 19 years old.....	978	931	95.2	1,011	968	95.7	878	844	96.1
20 and 21 years old.....	1,026	948	92.4	958	881	92.0	634	582	91.8
22 to 24 years old.....	453	311	68.7	421	281	66.7	218	148	67.9
25 to 29 years old.....	271	118	43.5	268	104	38.8	80	36	45.0
30 to 34 years old.....	179	45	25.1	177	51	28.8	52	14	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Controlled to 1980 census base.

<sup>2</sup>Includes undergraduates and graduate students.

<sup>3</sup>Includes students for whom type of school is not reported.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 222 (June 1971) and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

**Table 18. Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin: March 1982, 1980, and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post)

Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin	1982				1980				1970			
	All persons	Percent completing--			All persons	Percent completing--			All persons	Percent completing--		
		4 years of high school or more	1 year of college or more	4 years of college or more		4 years of high school or more	1 year of college or more	4 years of college or more		4 years of high school or more	1 year of college or more	4 years of college or more
<b>ALL RACES</b>												
Both sexes, 25 years old and over.....	135,526	71.0	33.0	17.7	130,409	68.6	31.9	17.0	109,310	55.2	21.2	11.0
25 to 34 years old.....	38,703	86.3	45.2	23.8	36,615	85.4	45.8	24.1	24,865	73.8	29.8	15.8
35 to 44 years old.....	27,400	79.8	38.9	22.0	25,426	78.1	36.9	20.8	23,021	64.3	23.8	12.8
45 to 54 years old.....	22,322	71.3	29.9	16.7	22,698	68.3	28.1	15.6	23,298	58.2	20.1	10.0
55 to 64 years old.....	21,870	63.4	24.3	12.6	21,476	60.7	23.2	11.5	18,413	43.8	17.2	8.7
65 years old and over.....	25,231	44.1	18.1	9.2	24,194	40.7	16.7	8.6	19,713	28.3	12.6	6.3
Male, 25 years old and over..	63,764	71.7	37.6	21.9	61,389	69.2	36.5	20.9	51,784	55.0	24.9	14.1
25 to 34 years old.....	19,090	86.9	48.3	26.5	18,051	86.0	50.5	27.5	12,236	74.3	34.8	19.7
35 to 44 years old.....	13,404	80.1	44.1	26.8	12,435	78.6	41.9	25.1	11,239	63.7	29.0	17.2
45 to 54 years old.....	10,761	70.7	35.5	22.1	10,938	66.9	32.9	20.5	11,236	57.0	23.9	13.0
55 to 64 years old.....	10,198	62.3	28.7	16.9	10,014	59.9	27.1	14.7	8,710	42.0	18.1	9.9
65 years old and over.....	10,311	43.2	20.5	11.9	9,953	39.2	17.8	10.3	8,364	25.9	13.4	7.9
Female, 25 years old and over	71,762	70.3	28.9	14.0	69,020	68.1	27.7	13.6	57,527	55.4	18.0	8.2
25 to 34 years old.....	19,614	85.7	42.3	21.1	18,565	84.8	41.2	20.9	12,629	73.3	25.0	12.0
35 to 44 years old.....	13,995	79.5	33.9	17.3	12,991	77.6	32.1	16.6	11,782	64.9	18.9	8.7
45 to 54 years old.....	11,560	71.9	24.8	11.7	11,760	69.6	23.6	11.0	12,063	59.4	16.6	7.3
55 to 64 years old.....	11,672	64.4	20.5	8.9	11,462	61.5	19.8	8.6	9,703	45.4	16.3	7.6
65 years old and over.....	14,921	44.7	16.5	7.4	14,261	41.8	16.0	7.4	11,349	30.1	11.9	5.2
<b>WHITE</b>												
Both sexes, 25 years old and over.....	118,792	72.8	34.0	18.5	114,763	70.5	32.9	17.8	98,112	57.4	22.3	11.6
25 to 34 years old.....	33,131	87.2	46.2	24.9	31,435	86.8	47.2	25.4	21,887	76.1	31.2	16.6
35 to 44 years old.....	23,778	81.6	40.3	22.9	22,129	80.0	38.5	22.0	20,392	66.9	25.0	13.6
45 to 54 years old.....	19,535	74.3	31.1	17.5	19,971	71.3	29.3	16.3	20,961	61.2	21.2	10.6
55 to 64 years old.....	19,558	66.5	25.6	13.4	19,331	63.8	24.5	12.2	16,731	46.5	18.2	9.1
65 years old and over.....	22,791	46.7	19.2	9.8	21,898	42.9	17.7	9.1	18,141	29.9	13.3	6.7
Male, 25 years old and over..	56,253	73.4	38.8	23.0	54,389	71.0	37.9	22.1	46,606	57.2	26.2	15.0
Female, 25 years old and over	62,539	72.3	29.6	14.4	60,374	70.1	28.5	14.0	51,506	57.6	18.6	8.6
<b>BLACK</b>												
Both sexes, 25 years old and over.....	13,599	54.9	22.4	8.8	12,927	51.2	20.4	7.9	10,089	33.7	10.3	4.5
25 to 34 years old.....	4,440	79.3	35.8	12.6	4,097	75.4	33.6	12.4	2,651	53.4	15.0	6.1
35 to 44 years old.....	2,864	63.6	23.0	10.0	2,677	62.5	22.2	8.0	2,347	41.6	12.2	5.2
45 to 54 years old.....	2,264	47.3	18.3	8.2	2,257	42.0	15.5	7.3	2,128	29.1	9.3	3.8
55 to 64 years old.....	1,928	34.6	11.6	4.4	1,855	30.1	10.5	3.8	1,545	17.0	6.3	3.8
65 years old and over.....	2,102	18.4	7.5	3.8	2,040	17.3	6.1	3.2	1,417	9.0	4.4	2.0
Male, 25 years old and over..	5,984	55.7	23.6	9.1	5,717	51.1	21.2	7.7	4,619	32.4	10.2	4.6
Female, 25 years old and over	7,615	54.3	21.4	8.5	7,209	51.3	19.8	8.1	5,470	34.8	10.4	4.4
<b>SPANISH ORIGIN</b>												
Both sexes, 25 years old and over.....	6,647	45.9	18.7	7.8	5,934	44.5	17.8	7.6	3,946	32.1	11.0	4.5
25 to 34 years old.....	2,609	58.4	23.9	9.7	2,227	56.3	23.5	8.9	1,285	44.5	14.6	5.4
35 to 44 years old.....	1,582	47.7	19.9	8.2	1,454	48.6	18.9	8.8	1,075	33.6	11.7	5.1
45 to 54 years old.....	1,094	40.7	17.3	7.3	1,036	38.4	15.5	7.0	1,183	23.8	8.3	3.8
55 to 64 years old.....	795	28.8	11.0	5.0	643	29.0	10.3	5.0	404	13.4	5.4	2.5
65 years old and over.....	568	18.3	5.7	3.2	574	17.1	5.4	4.0	404	13.4	5.4	2.5
Male, 25 years old and over..	3,091	48.1	22.2	9.6	2,825	44.9	21.0	9.2	1,897	33.4	13.5	5.9
Female, 25 years old and over	3,557	44.1	15.7	6.2	3,109	44.2	14.9	6.2	2,050	31.0	8.7	3.2

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 207 (November 1970); Persons of Spanish Origin, PC(2)-1C (June 1973); and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

**Table 19. Percent Reported Having Voted, by Region, Race, and Spanish Origin: November 1964 to November 1982**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Region, race, and Spanish origin	Congressional elections					Presidential elections				
	1982	1978	1974	1970	1966	1980	1976	1972	1968	1964
<b>UNITED STATES</b>										
Total, voting age.....	165,483	151,646	141,299	120,701	112,800	157,085	146,548	136,203	116,535	110,604
Percent voted.....	48.5	45.9	44.7	54.6	55.4	59.2	59.2	63.0	67.8	69.3
White.....	49.9	47.3	46.3	56.0	57.0	60.9	60.9	64.5	69.1	70.7
Black.....	43.0	37.2	33.8	43.5	41.7	50.5	48.7	52.1	57.6	158.5
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup> .....	25.3	23.5	22.9	(NA)	(NA)	29.9	31.8	37.5	(NA)	(NA)
Male.....	48.7	46.6	46.2	56.8	58.2	59.1	59.6	64.1	69.8	71.9
Female.....	48.4	45.3	43.4	52.7	53.0	59.4	58.8	62.0	66.0	67.0
18 to 24 years old.....	24.8	23.5	23.8	30.4	31.1	39.9	42.2	49.6	50.4	50.9
25 to 44 years old.....	45.4	43.1	42.2	51.9	53.1	58.7	58.7	62.7	66.6	69.0
45 to 64 years old.....	62.2	58.5	56.9	64.2	64.5	69.3	68.7	70.8	74.9	75.9
65 years and over.....	59.9	55.9	51.4	57.0	56.1	65.1	62.2	63.5	65.8	66.3
<b>NORTH AND WEST</b>										
Total, voting age.....	110,126	102,894	96,505	83,515	78,355	106,524	99,403	93,653	81,594	78,174
Percent voted.....	51.9	48.9	48.8	59.0	60.9	61.0	61.2	66.4	71.0	74.6
White.....	53.1	50.0	50.0	59.8	61.7	62.4	62.6	67.5	71.8	74.7
Black.....	48.5	41.3	37.9	51.4	52.1	52.8	52.2	56.7	64.8	172.0
<b>SOUTH</b>										
Total, voting age.....	55,357	48,752	44,794	37,186	34,445	50,561	47,145	42,550	34,941	32,429
Percent voted.....	41.8	39.6	36.0	44.7	43.0	55.6	54.9	55.4	60.1	56.7
White.....	42.9	41.1	37.4	46.4	45.1	57.4	57.1	57.0	61.9	59.5
Black.....	38.3	33.5	30.0	36.8	32.9	48.2	45.7	47.8	51.6	146.0

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Black and other races in 1964.

<sup>2</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

<sup>3</sup>Prior to 1972, includes persons 18 to 20 years old in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 and 20 in Alaska, and 20 years old in Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 143, 174, 192, 228, 253, 293, 322, 344, and 370; and unpublished data from the Current Population Survey.

**Table 20. Characteristics of the Voting-Age Population Reported Having Registered or Voted: November 1982**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Characteristic	Number of persons	Percent registered	Percent voted	Characteristic	Number of persons	Percent registered	Percent voted
Total, 18 years and over....	165,483	64.1	48.5	<b>Labor force status and class of worker:</b>			
<b>Race or Spanish origin:</b>				In civilian labor force.....	107,985	63.9	48.4
White.....	143,607	65.6	49.9	Employed.....	97,225	65.5	50.0
Black.....	17,624	59.1	43.0	Agriculture.....	3,253	63.5	48.1
Spanish origin <sup>1</sup> .....	8,765	35.3	25.3	Nonagricultural industries	93,972	65.6	50.1
<b>Sex:</b>				Private wage and salary workers.....	70,869	61.7	45.7
Male.....	78,044	63.7	48.7	Government workers.....	15,548	79.8	66.5
Female.....	87,437	64.4	48.4	Self-employed workers <sup>2</sup> ..	7,555	72.1	57.0
<b>Age:</b>				Unemployed.....	10,760	49.8	34.1
18 to 24 years.....	28,823	42.4	24.8	Not in labor force.....	37,499	64.3	48.7
25 to 44 years.....	66,881	61.5	45.4	<b>Occupation:<sup>3</sup></b>			
45 to 64 years.....	44,180	75.6	62.2	White-collar workers.....	53,408	72.7	57.8
65 years and over.....	23,398	75.2	59.9	Blue-collar workers.....	28,220	55.8	39.1
<b>Region:</b>				Service workers.....	13,000	56.9	41.1
Northeast.....	36,356	62.5	49.8	Farm workers.....	2,597	66.7	51.3
North Central.....	41,891	71.1	54.7	<b>Family income:<sup>4</sup></b>			
South.....	55,357	61.7	41.8	Under \$5,000.....	7,973	47.9	30.5
West.....	32,879	60.6	50.7	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	17,441	54.5	38.7
<b>Residence:</b>				\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	19,587	59.4	43.1
Metropolitan.....	113,061	62.6	48.3	\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	17,194	62.8	47.5
In SMSA's of 1 million or more.	64,442	62.8	48.5	\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	15,669	68.2	52.3
In SMSA's of under 1 million..	48,619	62.3	48.0	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	23,429	70.6	55.6
Nonmetropolitan.....	52,422	67.2	49.1	\$35,000 and over.....	27,930	76.8	62.0
<b>Years of school completed:</b>				Income not reported.....	8,212	62.1	49.4
Elementary: 0 to 8 years.....	22,365	52.3	35.7	<b>Tenure:<sup>5</sup></b>			
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	22,324	53.3	37.7	Owner occupied.....	44,536	77.2	62.2
4 years.....	65,186	62.9	47.1	Renter occupied.....	16,016	47.4	31.9
College: 1 to 3 years.....	28,751	70.0	53.3				
4 years or more....	26,858	79.4	66.5				

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unpaid family workers.

<sup>3</sup>Includes all employed persons in the civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; unpublished data from the Current Population Survey

<sup>4</sup>Restricted to members of primary families.

<sup>5</sup>Restricted to primary family household.

**Table 21. Employment Status of the Population, by Age, Sex, and Household Relationship: Annual Averages for 1982, 1980, and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age, sex, and household relationship	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force				
		Total	Civilian noninstitutional population	Employed	Unemployed	
					Total	Percent of civilian labor force
<b>1982</b>						
Male, 16 years and over.....	81,523	62,450	76.6	56,271	6,179	9.9
16 and 17 years.....	3,911	1,776	45.4	1,307	469	26.4
18 and 19 years.....	3,968	2,694	67.9	2,072	621	23.1
20 to 24 years.....	10,135	8,604	84.9	7,197	1,407	16.4
25 to 34 years.....	18,787	17,792	94.7	16,002	1,791	10.1
35 to 44 years.....	13,409	12,780	95.3	11,902	878	6.9
45 to 54 years.....	10,725	9,784	91.2	9,235	550	5.6
55 to 64 years.....	10,215	7,174	70.2	6,781	393	5.5
65 years and over.....	10,371	1,845	17.8	1,776	69	3.7
Family householder.....	52,057	41,547	79.8	38,876	2,671	6.4
Female, 16 years and over.....	90,748	47,755	52.6	43,256	4,499	9.4
16 and 17 years.....	3,804	1,561	41.0	1,198	362	23.2
18 and 19 years.....	4,080	2,495	61.2	1,972	524	21.0
20 to 24 years.....	10,709	7,477	69.8	6,492	985	13.2
25 to 34 years.....	19,705	13,393	68.0	12,147	1,246	9.3
35 to 44 years.....	14,201	9,651	68.0	8,977	673	7.0
45 to 54 years.....	11,538	7,105	61.6	6,689	415	5.8
55 to 64 years.....	11,695	4,888	41.8	4,634	254	5.2
65 years and over.....	15,016	1,185	7.9	1,147	38	3.2
Family householder, no husband present....	9,553	5,774	60.4	5,099	675	11.7
Wife of householder.....	49,551	25,336	51.1	23,505	1,831	7.2
<b>1980<sup>F</sup></b>						
Male, 16 years and over.....	79,398	61,453	77.4	57,186	4,267	6.9
16 and 17 years.....	8,260	2,102	60.5	1,673	429	20.4
18 and 19 years.....	10,023	2,897	67.9	2,412	485	16.7
20 to 24 years.....	17,833	8,607	85.9	7,532	1,076	12.5
25 to 34 years.....	12,400	16,971	95.2	15,832	1,137	6.7
35 to 44 years.....	10,861	11,836	95.5	11,355	482	4.1
45 to 54 years.....	10,042	9,905	91.2	9,548	357	3.6
55 to 64 years.....	9,979	7,242	72.1	6,999	243	3.4
65 years and over.....	(NA)	1,893	19.0	1,835	58	3.1
Family householder.....	(NA)	41,600	(NA)	39,867	1,733	4.2
Female, 16 years and over.....	88,704	45,487	51.3	42,117	3,369	7.4
16 and 17 years.....	8,283	1,781	52.9	1,432	349	19.6
18 and 19 years.....	10,612	2,599	68.9	2,192	407	15.7
20 to 24 years.....	18,725	7,315	68.9	6,555	760	10.4
25 to 34 years.....	13,533	12,257	65.5	11,370	886	7.2
35 to 44 years.....	11,701	8,627	63.7	8,168	459	5.3
45 to 54 years.....	11,478	7,004	59.9	6,686	318	4.5
55 to 64 years.....	14,372	4,742	41.3	4,587	155	3.3
65 years and over.....	(NA)	1,161	8.1	1,125	36	3.1
Family householder, no husband present....	(NA)	5,262	(NA)	4,780	482	9.2
Wife of householder.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
<b>1970</b>						
Male, 16 years and over.....	64,261	51,195	79.7	48,960	2,235	4.4
16 and 17 years.....	3,845	1,808	47.0	1,503	305	16.9
18 and 19 years.....	3,297	2,197	66.7	1,904	294	13.4
20 to 24 years.....	6,851	5,709	83.3	5,230	478	8.4
25 to 34 years.....	11,733	11,311	96.4	10,921	390	3.4
35 to 44 years.....	10,804	10,464	96.9	10,211	253	2.4
45 to 54 years.....	11,054	10,417	94.2	10,171	247	2.4
55 to 64 years.....	8,588	7,124	83.0	6,926	197	2.8
65 years and over.....	8,089	2,164	26.8	2,094	71	3.3
Family householder.....	45,679	39,213	85.8	38,236	977	2.5
Female, 16 years and over.....	72,734	31,520	43.3	29,667	1,853	5.9
16 and 17 years.....	3,793	1,324	34.9	1,093	231	17.4
18 and 19 years.....	3,577	1,917	53.6	1,641	275	14.4
20 to 24 years.....	8,454	4,874	57.7	4,489	386	7.9
25 to 34 years.....	12,669	5,698	45.0	5,372	326	5.7
35 to 44 years.....	11,678	5,967	51.1	5,705	262	4.4
45 to 54 years.....	12,006	6,531	54.4	6,302	229	3.5
55 to 64 years.....	9,650	4,153	43.0	4,042	111	2.7
65 years and over.....	10,907	1,056	9.7	1,023	33	3.1
Family householder, no husband present....	5,723	2,994	52.3	2,834	160	5.4
Wife of householder.....	44,424	17,989	40.5	17,130	859	4.8

NA Not available.

<sup>F</sup>Revised.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, Vol. 17, No. 7 (January 1971), Vol. 29, No. 3 (March 1982), and Vol. 30, No. 1 (January 1983), and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 22. Employment/Population Ratio, by Age: 1982, 1980, 1970, and 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age	Civilian noninstitutional population	Employed	Employment/population ratio	Age	Civilian noninstitutional population	Employed	Employment/population ratio
1982				1970			
Total, 16 years and over.....	172,271	99,527	57.8	Total, 16 years and over.....	136,995	78,627	57.4
16 to 19 years.....	15,763	6,549	41.5	16 to 19 years.....	14,512	6,141	42.3
20 to 24 years.....	20,844	13,689	65.7	20 to 24 years.....	15,305	9,719	63.5
25 to 34 years.....	38,492	28,149	73.1	25 to 34 years.....	24,402	16,293	66.8
35 to 44 years.....	27,610	20,879	75.6	35 to 44 years.....	22,482	15,916	70.8
45 to 54 years.....	22,263	15,924	71.5	45 to 54 years.....	23,060	16,473	71.4
55 to 64 years.....	21,909	11,415	52.1	55 to 64 years.....	18,238	10,968	60.1
65 years and over.....	25,388	2,923	11.5	65 years and over.....	18,996	3,117	16.4
1980				1960			
Total, 16 years and over.....	168,102	99,303	59.1	Total, 16 years and over.....	117,245	65,778	56.1
16 to 19 years.....	16,543	7,709	46.6	16 to 19 years.....	10,187	4,129	40.5
20 to 24 years.....	20,635	14,087	68.3	20 to 24 years.....	10,273	6,120	59.6
25 to 34 years.....	36,558	27,202	74.4	25 to 34 years.....	21,999	13,630	62.0
35 to 44 years.....	25,933	19,523	75.3	35 to 44 years.....	23,438	15,597	66.5
45 to 54 years.....	22,562	16,234	72.0	45 to 54 years.....	20,602	14,237	69.1
55 to 64 years.....	21,520	11,586	53.8	55 to 64 years.....	15,410	8,990	58.3
65 years and over.....	24,351	2,960	12.2	65 years and over.....	15,337	3,073	20.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Handbook of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Earnings, Vol. 17, No. 7 (January 1971), Vol. 29, No. 3 (March 1982), and Vol. 30, No. 1 (January 1983).

Table 23. Employment Status of the Population, by Marital Status, Sex, and Presence and Age of Children: 1982, 1980, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status, sex, and presence and age of children	Total population <sup>1</sup>			Labor force participation rate <sup>2</sup>			Unemployment rate <sup>3</sup>		
	1982	1980 <sup>r</sup>	1970	1982	1980 <sup>r</sup>	1970	1982	1980 <sup>r</sup>	1970
Male, 16 years and over.....	82,101	79,903	66,193	75.9	76.8	78.0	10.3	6.8	4.0
Single (never married).....	23,063	22,191	15,722	70.4	70.8	60.7	18.7	13.1	9.1
Married, wife present.....	50,293	49,714	45,055	79.6	81.2	86.9	6.4	4.1	2.6
Other marital status <sup>4</sup> .....	8,745	7,999	5,416	68.7	66.8	54.2	13.5	8.4	6.5
Female, 16 years and over.....	90,436	87,939	73,261	52.1	51.1	42.6	8.9	6.7	5.3
Single (never married).....	18,980	18,273	13,141	62.2	61.5	53.0	12.5	10.3	7.1
No children under 18 years.....	17,217	17,211	(NA)	63.4	62.1	(NA)	11.2	9.3	(NA)
Children 6 to 17 years only.....	493	359	(NA)	64.0	67.6	(NA)	16.6	14.9	(NA)
Children under 6 years.....	1,270	703	(NA)	45.2	44.1	(NA)	34.4	28.1	(NA)
Married, husband present.....	50,281	49,699	45,055	51.2	50.1	40.8	7.1	5.3	4.8
No children under 18 years.....	25,493	24,473	19,366	46.2	46.0	42.2	5.7	4.5	3.3
Children 6 to 17 years only.....	13,099	13,649	12,792	63.2	61.7	49.2	7.0	4.4	4.8
Children under 6 years.....	11,689	11,577	12,897	48.7	45.1	30.3	10.1	8.0	7.9
Other marital status <sup>4</sup> .....	21,174	19,967	15,065	45.0	44.0	39.1	9.4	6.4	4.8
No children under 18 years.....	15,658	14,800	11,900	36.1	35.2	33.4	7.4	4.6	3.5
Children 6 to 17 years only.....	3,699	3,481	1,900	75.3	74.3	67.3	10.8	7.7	5.9
Children under 6 years.....	1,819	1,687	1,265	60.6	59.2	50.7	16.2	12.4	9.8
Female, 16 to 44 years.....	52,283	50,475	40,148	64.8	63.4	48.3	10.3	8.1	(NA)
Single (never married).....	17,190	16,360	11,019	64.4	64.0	54.1	13.0	10.9	(NA)
No children under 18 years.....	15,481	15,326	(NA)	66.0	64.7	(NA)	11.6	10.2	(NA)
Children 6 to 17 years only.....	441	331	(NA)	65.5	70.4	(NA)	17.3	16.3	(NA)
Children under 6 years.....	1,269	703	(NA)	45.2	44.1	(NA)	34.5	29.4	(NA)
Married, husband present.....	28,070	27,805	25,650	62.4	60.3	43.7	8.2	6.2	(NA)
No children under 18 years.....	6,663	6,457	4,655	79.8	78.8	66.6	7.0	6.0	(NA)
Children 6 to 17 years only.....	9,810	9,876	8,371	66.9	65.9	51.0	7.3	4.6	(NA)
Children under 6 years.....	11,597	11,471	12,624	48.7	45.2	30.4	10.2	8.3	(NA)
Other marital status <sup>4</sup> .....	7,023	6,310	3,479	75.4	75.2	64.3	11.7	8.6	(NA)
No children under 18 years.....	2,422	2,079	1,103	83.5	83.6	72.0	9.4	6.8	(NA)
Children 6 to 17 years only.....	2,798	2,577	1,155	77.8	78.2	71.3	11.5	8.2	(NA)
Children under 6 years.....	1,802	1,657	1,221	60.7	59.8	50.9	16.4	12.9	(NA)

NA Not available.

<sup>r</sup>Revised.

<sup>1</sup>Data relate primarily to the civilian population (including institutional) 16 years old and over for 1970, and primarily to the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over for 1980 and 1982. Male members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are also included in all years.

<sup>2</sup>Percent of population in the labor force.

<sup>3</sup>Percent of population in the labor force who are unemployed.

<sup>4</sup>Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent (including separated).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report, No. 130 (1971), and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

**Table 24. Major Unemployment Indicators: Annual Averages for 1970 to 1982**  
(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Category	1982	1981	1980 <sup>F</sup>	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Total.....	9.7	7.6	7.1	7.1	5.8	6.0	7.0	7.7	8.5	5.6	4.9	5.6	5.9	4.9
Males, 20 years and over.....	8.8	6.3	5.9	5.9	4.1	4.2	5.2	5.9	6.7	3.8	3.2	4.0	4.4	3.5
Females, 20 years and over.....	8.3	6.8	6.4	6.3	5.7	6.0	7.0	7.4	8.0	5.5	4.8	5.4	5.7	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	23.2	19.6	17.8	17.7	16.1	16.3	17.7	19.0	19.9	16.0	14.5	16.2	16.9	15.2
White.....	8.6	6.7	6.3	6.3	5.1	5.2	6.2	7.0	7.8	5.0	4.3	5.0	5.4	4.5
Black and other races.....	17.3	14.3	13.1	13.2	11.3	11.9	13.1	13.1	13.9	9.9	8.9	10.0	9.9	8.2
Hispanic origin.....	13.8	10.4	10.1	10.1	8.3	9.1	10.1	11.5	12.2	8.1	7.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Householders.....	7.2	5.2	4.9	4.9	3.6	3.7	4.5	5.1	5.8	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.7	2.9
Married men, wife present.....	6.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.7	2.8	3.6	4.2	5.1	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6
Married women, husband present...	7.4	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.5	6.5	7.1	7.9	5.3	4.6	5.4	5.7	4.9
Female family householder, no husband present.....	11.7	10.4	9.2	9.1	8.3	8.5	9.3	10.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.3	5.4

NA Not available.

<sup>F</sup>Revised.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1978, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 26, No. 1 (January 1979); Vol. 27, No. 1 (January 1980), Vol. 28, No. 1 (January 1981); Vol. 29, No. 1 (January 1982); and Vol. 29, No. 3 (March 1982); and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

**Table 25. Occupation of the Employed, by Sex and Last Occupation of the Experienced Unemployed: Annual Averages for 1982, 1981, and 1972**  
(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Occupation	Employed						Experienced unemployed as a percent of the experienced civilian labor force, both sexes		
	1982 <sup>1</sup>		1981 <sup>1</sup>		1972 <sup>2</sup>		1982	1981	1972
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Total, 16 years and over.....	56,271	43,256	57,397	43,000	50,630	31,072	8.7	6.8	4.8
White-collar workers.....	24,726	28,744	24,607	28,341	20,175	18,915	4.9	4.0	3.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,302	7,650	9,100	7,319	6,957	4,502	3.3	2.8	2.4
Engineers.....	1,485	89	1,470	67	1,093	9	2.4	1.5	1.9
Health workers.....	1,063	2,200	1,010	2,115	733	1,155	1.9	1.7	1.5
Teachers, except college and university.....	956	2,310	940	2,257	853	1,988	2.6	2.8	1.9
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	5,798	3,051	5,680	2,880	4,278	1,350	4.2	3.4	3.0
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	8,273	3,219	8,372	3,168	6,621	1,410	3.5	2.7	1.8
Salaried workers.....	6,893	2,735	6,904	2,672	5,242	1,064	3.7	2.9	2.0
Self-employed workers, retail trade.....	546	292	560	310	693	240	2.7	2.1	1.3
Self-employed workers, except retail trade.....	834	192	908	185	686	105	2.2	1.6	0.8
Sales workers.....	3,595	2,985	3,509	2,916	3,127	2,226	5.6	4.6	4.3
Retail trade.....	1,230	2,079	1,191	2,072	1,207	1,900	7.0	6.3	5.4
Other industries.....	2,365	905	2,318	844	1,920	326	4.0	2.8	2.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	3,556	14,890	3,626	14,938	3,470	10,777	7.0	5.7	4.7
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists.....	74	4,781	82	4,939	79	4,016	6.1	5.1	4.5
Other clerical and kindred workers.....	3,482	10,109	3,544	9,999	3,391	6,761	7.3	6.0	4.8
Blue-collar workers.....	24,063	5,532	25,432	5,828	23,800	4,776	14.2	10.4	6.5
Craft and kindred workers.....	11,408	864	11,859	802	10,424	386	10.2	7.5	4.3
Construction craft.....	3,519	71	3,646	69	3,274	19	15.8	12.3	6.9
Mechanics and repairers.....	3,291	68	3,345	63	2,746	22	7.5	5.8	2.9
Metal craft.....	1,128	40	1,239	54	1,080	15	12.4	6.6	4.5
Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c. <sup>3</sup> .....	1,483	205	1,610	206	1,314	98	4.9	3.4	1.8
Other craft and kindred workers.....	1,987	480	2,020	410	2,009	232	7.5	5.3	3.3
Operatives, except transport.....	5,590	3,838	6,350	4,190	6,351	3,989	17.7	12.2	7.6
Durable goods manufacturing.....	2,556	1,411	3,035	1,570	3,130	1,284	19.8	12.7	7.2
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	1,271	1,783	1,404	1,935	1,489	2,069	16.6	12.4	8.0
Other industries.....	1,764	643	1,911	685	1,732	636	15.7	11.1	7.7
Transport equipment operatives.....	3,075	302	3,167	309	3,075	134	11.7	8.7	4.7
Drivers, motor vehicles.....	2,647	274	2,681	285	2,620	130	10.8	8.3	4.6
Other transport equipment operatives.....	428	28	487	24	454	4	17.2	10.7	5.6
Laborers, except farm.....	3,990	528	4,056	527	3,950	267	18.5	14.7	10.3
Construction.....	704	18	781	16	872	4	29.3	23.0	15.9
Manufacturing.....	738	142	839	147	917	92	21.4	14.5	9.4
Other industries.....	2,548	368	2,437	363	2,162	171	14.3	12.1	8.4
Farm workers.....	2,246	478	2,260	490	2,526	543	6.5	5.3	2.6
Farmers and farm managers.....	1,280	172	1,317	168	1,588	100	0.3	0.2	0.2
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	966	306	943	322	938	443	12.8	10.6	5.4
Service workers.....	5,235	8,502	5,097	8,342	4,128	6,838	10.6	8.9	6.3
Service workers, except private household.....	5,202	7,492	5,059	7,332	4,094	5,435	10.9	9.2	6.6
Food service workers.....	1,634	3,126	1,581	3,101	986	2,277	13.5	11.4	9.2
Protective service workers.....	1,378	168	1,311	148	1,079	65	6.1	5.4	2.2
Other service workers, except private household.....	2,190	4,198	2,167	4,083	2,029	3,093	10.0	8.3	5.9
Private household workers.....	33	1,010	38	1,010	34	1,403	6.2	4.9	4.0

<sup>1</sup>Based on 1980 census data.

<sup>2</sup>Based on 1970 census data.

<sup>3</sup>Not elsewhere classified.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Volumes 19, 29, 30 and U.S. Bureau of Census, unpublished Current Population Survey data.

**Table 26. Industry of the Employed, by Sex and Last Industry of the Experienced Unemployed: Annual Averages for 1982, 1981, and 1972**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Industry	Employed						Experienced unemployed as a percent of the experienced civilian labor force, both sexes		
	1982 <sup>1</sup>		1981 <sup>1</sup>		1972 <sup>2</sup>		1982	1981	1972
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Total, 16 years and over.....	56,271	43,256	57,397	43,000	50,630	31,072	8.7	6.8	4.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	2,876	694	2,824	694	2,941	644	7.7	6.2	3.1
Mining.....	864	164	949	170	556	41	13.1	6.0	3.1
Construction.....	5,268	488	5,566	494	4,955	291	16.5	12.8	8.4
Manufacturing.....	13,723	6,562	14,906	6,911	14,296	5,570	12.1	8.1	5.5
Durable goods.....	8,821	3,147	9,798	3,368	9,228	2,340	13.1	8.0	5.4
Primary metal industries.....	818	107	1,020	135	1,140	99	19.7	8.5	4.8
Fabricated metal industries.....	972	292	1,122	319	1,120	252	15.4	9.5	6.0
Machinery, except electrical.....	1,984	574	2,244	610	1,722	285	11.3	5.8	4.5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1,341	953	1,346	1,014	1,187	724	9.6	6.7	5.1
Transportation equipment.....	1,601	330	1,770	367	1,788	237	14.8	10.2	5.6
Other durable goods.....	2,106	889	2,298	924	2,272	743	12.8	8.6	5.9
Nondurable goods.....	4,902	3,416	5,108	3,543	5,068	3,230	10.6	8.3	5.7
Food and kindred products.....	1,220	513	1,262	518	1,277	454	11.8	10.0	7.4
Textile mill products.....	340	349	366	377	509	435	13.4	10.5	4.7
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	246	903	277	985	307	1,096	15.3	11.3	7.2
Printing, publishing, and allied products.....	936	685	927	667	803	416	6.7	5.2	4.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	876	337	929	356	848	252	7.2	5.1	3.6
Other nondurable goods.....	1,285	628	1,346	640	1,324	576	10.9	8.3	5.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities.....	4,827	1,724	4,875	1,758	4,336	1,126	6.5	5.1	3.3
Transportation.....	2,808	783	2,920	780	2,673	447	9.0	6.8	3.8
Trucking service.....	1,207	154	1,213	167	1,039	97	10.6	8.1	4.4
Communications.....	847	686	795	711	630	538	3.0	2.3	3.1
Utilities and sanitary services.....	1,173	255	1,160	266	1,033	141	3.5	3.2	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	10,988	9,770	10,907	9,617	9,558	6,911	9.3	7.5	5.8
Wholesale trade.....	2,992	1,128	2,981	1,034	2,393	667	7.1	5.1	4.2
Retail trade.....	7,996	8,642	7,926	8,583	7,165	6,245	9.8	8.0	6.1
Department and mail order establishments.....	635	1,417	618	1,485	666	1,371	8.9	6.7	6.6
Grocery stores.....	1,231	1,083	1,228	1,066	1,125	719	8.2	6.4	4.3
Motor vehicle dealers.....	684	132	691	125	729	93	8.1	6.3	3.8
Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe.....	760	548	156	534	179	400	8.4	7.1	6.5
Eating and drinking places.....	1,918	2,806	1,855	2,729	1,161	1,708	13.3	11.7	9.9
Other retail trade.....	3,368	2,656	3,378	2,644	3,305	1,954	8.2	6.5	4.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2,681	3,589	2,545	3,588	2,172	2,155	4.5	3.3	3.2
Banking.....	518	1,238	475	1,287	420	735	3.6	2.4	2.9
Insurance.....	868	1,103	852	1,078	732	736	3.8	2.7	2.7
Real Estate.....	819	694	788	695	682	411	6.6	5.2	3.9
Other finance.....	475	553	431	528	338	273	4.0	3.4	4.1
Service industries.....	11,760	18,330	11,477	17,884	8,722	13,027	6.2	5.4	4.1
Business services.....	1,563	1,233	1,392	1,126	862	594	9.1	8.8	6.4
Repair services.....	1,436	220	1,402	218	941	115	8.6	7.5	5.4
Personal services.....	1,114	2,879	1,075	2,839	1,049	3,010	8.5	6.5	5.3
Private households.....	192	1,079	195	1,081	212	1,472	6.8	5.6	4.2
Entertainment and recreation services.....	672	466	671	436	465	259	13.1	10.5	10.0
Professional and related services.....	6,975	13,532	6,936	13,265	5,404	9,050	4.7	4.2	3.1
Health services.....	1,884	5,975	1,837	5,825	1,359	3,685	4.8	4.2	3.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	1,597	3,860	1,583	3,856	1,449	3,129	4.2	4.3	2.6
Colleges and universities.....	1,083	1,116	1,077	1,070	911	757	4.2	3.8	2.9
Welfare services, including residential facilities.....	258	660	292	699	171	345	8.9	7.9	4.3
Other professional and related services.....	2,153	1,921	2,147	1,815	1,514	1,134	4.3	3.5	3.0
Public administration.....	3,284	1,935	3,348	1,884	3,093	1,306	4.7	5.0	2.8
Postal service.....	522	191	499	183	600	126	1.7	1.8	2.9
Federal public administration.....	941	661	986	638	982	520	4.6	5.2	3.3
State public administration.....	557	424	593	388	438	251	4.6	4.0	2.3
Local public administration.....	1,264	658	1,270	676	1,073	410	6.0	6.5	2.4

<sup>1</sup>Based on 1980 census data.

<sup>2</sup>Based on 1970 census data.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Volumes 19, 29, 30 and U.S. Bureau of Census, unpublished Current Population Survey data.

**Table 27. Percent Distribution of Median Income in 1971 and 1981 (In Constant 1981 Dollars), for Families, by Type of Family and Race of Householder**

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year)

Type of family	Percent distribution				Median family income					
	White		Black		White		Black		Ratio: Black to White	
	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971
All families.....	53,269	47,641	6,413	5,157	\$23,517	\$23,966	\$13,267	\$14,462	0.56	0.60
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Married-couple families.....	84.5	88.2	55.2	63.8	25,474	25,131	19,624	18,365	0.77	0.73
Wife in paid labor force.....	41.8	34.4	33.0	33.5	29,713	29,414	25,040	23,072	0.84	0.78
Wife not in paid labor force.....	42.7	53.9	22.2	30.3	20,880	22,403	12,341	14,604	0.59	0.65
Male householder, no wife present.....	3.1	2.3	4.3	4.4	20,421	20,678	14,489	15,329	0.71	0.74
Female householder, no husband present.	12.4	9.4	40.6	31.8	12,508	13,119	7,506	8,185	0.60	0.62

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 85 (Dec. 1972) and 137 (March 1983).

**Table 28. Households Receiving Noncash Benefits, Percent Below Poverty Level, and Percent of Poor Receiving Benefits: 1982**

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of noncash benefit	Number of households	Percent below the poverty level	Percent of all poor households receiving benefits	Median household income (dollars)
All households.....	83,527	14.0	(x)	19,074
Households receiving food stamps.....	7,115	67.5	41.1	5,937
Households receiving free or reduced price lunches.....	5,356	49.5	<sup>1</sup> 22.7	10,180
Households in public or subsidized housing.....	2,873	52.6	<sup>2</sup> 12.9	6,055
Households with members covered by Medicaid.....	8,487	54.3	39.4	6,760
Households with members covered by Medicare.....	20,559	18.7	32.9	10,643
Households receiving regular-price school lunches.....	11,376	6.1	6.0	27,605
Households with members covered by employer-or-union-provided pension plans.....	38,094	2.2	7.3	27,922
Households with members covered by employer-or-union-provided group health insurance plans.....	49,316	3.6	15.4	26,041

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>This rate is 62.6 percent based on poor households in renter-occupied units.

<sup>2</sup>This rate is 23.7 percent based on poor households with school age children.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 136 (January 1983).

**Table 29. Poverty Status of Persons, by Family Status, Race, and Spanish Origin: 1969, 1979, and 1981.**

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post. For meaning of symbols, see page V)

Characteristic	1981				1979 <sup>F</sup>				1969			
	Total	Below poverty level			Total	Below poverty level			Total	Below poverty level		
		Number	Percent of total	Percent distribution		Number	Percent of total	Percent distribution		Number	Percent of total	Percent distribution
<b>ALL RACES</b>												
All persons <sup>1</sup> .....	227,157	31,822	14.0	100.0	222,903	26,072	11.7	100.0	199,517	24,147	12.1	100.0
65 years and over.....	25,231	3,853	15.3	12.1	24,194	3,682	15.2	14.1	18,899	4,787	25.3	19.8
In families.....	198,541	24,850	12.5	78.1	195,860	19,964	10.2	76.6	184,891	19,175	10.4	79.4
Householder.....	61,019	6,851	11.2	21.5	59,550	5,461	9.2	20.9	51,588	5,008	9.7	20.7
65 years and over.....	9,403	851	9.0	2.7	8,996	822	9.1	3.2	7,208	1,276	17.7	5.3
Female householder, no husband present.....	9,403	3,252	34.6	10.2	8,705	2,645	30.4	10.1	5,593	1,827	32.7	7.6
All other.....	51,616	3,599	7.0	11.3	50,845	2,816	5.5	10.8	45,995	3,181	6.9	13.2
Related children under 18.....	61,756	12,068	19.5	37.9	62,646	9,993	16.0	38.3	68,746	9,501	13.8	39.3
Related children 5 to 17.....	44,782	8,365	18.7	26.3	46,553	7,130	15.3	27.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members.....	75,766	5,931	7.8	18.6	73,664	4,509	6.1	17.3	64,558	4,667	7.2	19.3
Unrelated individuals.....	27,714	6,490	23.4	20.4	26,170	5,743	21.9	22.0	14,626	4,972	34.0	20.6
65 years and over.....	8,134	2,421	29.8	7.6	7,827	2,299	29.4	8.8	5,716	2,703	47.3	11.2
Female.....	15,353	4,251	27.7	13.4	14,509	3,771	26.0	14.5	9,124	3,532	38.7	14.6
Male.....	12,360	2,239	18.1	7.0	11,661	1,972	16.9	7.6	5,503	1,439	26.1	6.0
Persons in families with female householder, no husband present.....	28,587	11,051	38.7	34.7	26,927	9,400	34.9	36.1	17,995	6,879	38.2	28.5
Householder.....	9,403	3,252	34.6	10.2	8,705	2,645	30.4	10.1	5,593	1,827	32.7	7.6
Related children under 18.....	12,059	6,305	52.3	19.8	11,595	5,635	48.6	21.6	7,802	4,247	54.4	17.6
Other family members.....	7,125	1,495	21.0	4.7	6,627	1,120	16.9	4.3	4,600	805	17.5	3.3
<b>WHITE</b>												
All persons <sup>1</sup> .....	194,504	21,553	11.1	100.0	191,742	17,214	9.0	100.0	175,349	16,659	9.5	100.0
65 years and over.....	22,791	2,978	13.1	13.8	21,898	2,911	13.3	16.9	17,370	4,052	23.3	24.3
In families.....	169,868	16,127	9.5	74.8	168,461	12,495	7.4	72.6	162,779	12,623	7.8	75.8
Householder.....	53,269	4,670	8.8	21.7	52,243	3,581	6.9	20.8	46,261	3,575	7.7	21.5
65 years and over.....	8,511	611	7.2	2.8	8,107	602	7.4	3.5	6,604	1,036	15.7	6.2
Female householder, no husband present.....	6,620	1,814	27.4	8.4	6,052	1,350	22.3	7.8	4,165	1,069	25.7	6.4
All other.....	46,649	2,857	6.1	13.3	46,191	2,231	4.8	13.0	42,096	2,506	6.0	5.0
Related children under 18.....	50,553	7,429	14.7	34.5	51,687	5,909	11.4	34.3	58,578	5,667	9.7	34.0
Related children 5 to 17.....	36,792	5,140	14.0	23.8	38,540	4,173	10.8	24.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members.....	66,045	4,027	6.1	18.7	64,531	3,006	4.7	17.5	57,939	3,381	5.8	20.3
Unrelated individuals.....	23,913	5,061	21.2	23.5	22,587	4,452	19.7	25.9	12,570	4,036	32.1	24.2
65 years and over.....	7,267	1,929	26.5	9.0	7,097	1,884	26.5	10.9	5,173	2,322	44.9	13.9
Female.....	13,552	3,404	25.1	15.8	12,799	3,019	23.6	17.5	8,074	2,953	36.6	17.7
Male.....	10,361	1,657	16.0	7.7	9,788	1,433	14.6	8.3	4,496	1,083	24.1	6.5
<b>BLACK</b>												
All persons <sup>1</sup> .....	26,834	9,173	34.2	100.0	25,944	8,050	31.0	100.0	22,011	7,095	32.2	100.0
65 years and over.....	2,102	820	39.0	8.9	2,040	740	36.2	9.2	1,373	689	50.2	9.7
In families.....	23,423	7,780	33.2	84.8	22,666	6,800	30.0	84.5	20,192	6,245	30.9	88.0
Householder.....	6,413	1,972	30.8	21.5	6,184	1,722	27.8	21.4	4,889	1,366	27.9	19.3
65 years and over.....	763	227	29.7	2.5	807	213	26.4	2.6	547	224	41.0	3.2
Female householder, no husband present.....	2,605	1,377	52.9	15.0	2,495	1,234	49.4	15.3	1,384	737	53.3	10.4
All other.....	3,808	595	15.6	6.5	3,689	488	13.2	6.1	3,505	629	17.9	8.9
Related children under 18.....	9,291	4,170	44.9	45.5	9,172	3,745	40.8	46.5	9,290	3,677	39.6	51.8
Related children 5 to 17.....	6,626	2,888	43.6	31.5	6,788	2,718	40.0	33.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members.....	7,720	1,637	21.2	17.8	7,310	1,333	18.2	16.6	6,013	1,202	20.0	16.9
Unrelated individuals.....	3,277	1,296	39.6	14.1	3,127	1,168	37.3	14.5	1,819	850	46.7	12.0
65 years and over.....	792	466	58.8	5.1	677	399	59.0	5.0	485	355	73.2	5.0
Female.....	1,583	777	49.1	8.5	1,505	696	46.2	8.6	975	541	55.5	7.6
Male.....	1,694	519	30.6	5.7	1,621	472	29.1	5.9	844	308	36.5	4.3
<b>SPANISH ORIGIN<sup>2</sup></b>												
All persons <sup>1</sup> .....	14,021	3,713	26.5	100.0	13,371	2,921	21.8	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 years and over.....	568	146	25.7	3.9	574	154	26.8	5.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
In families.....	12,922	3,349	25.9	90.2	12,291	2,599	21.1	89.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Householder.....	3,305	792	24.0	21.3	3,029	614	20.3	21.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 years and over.....	224	56	25.0	1.5	213	42	19.7	1.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Female householder, no husband present.....	750	399	53.2	10.7	610	300	49.2	10.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
All other.....	2,556	393	15.4	10.6	2,420	315	13.0	10.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Related children under 18.....	5,291	1,874	35.4	50.5	5,426	1,505	27.7	51.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Related children 5 to 17.....	3,763	1,318	35.0	35.5	3,765	1,013	26.9	34.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members.....	4,325	683	15.8	18.4	3,837	481	12.5	16.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals.....	1,005	313	31.1	8.4	991	286	28.8	9.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 years and over.....	135	58	43.2	1.6	147	75	51.4	2.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Female.....	423	168	39.7	4.5	423	155	36.6	5.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Male.....	582	145	24.9	3.9	569	131	23.0	4.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. <sup>F</sup>Based on estimates consistent with 1980 census results. (See appendix A.)

<sup>1</sup>Beginning in 1979, includes members of unrelated subfamilies, not shown separately. For earlier years, unrelated subfamily members are included in the category "In families."

<sup>2</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 138 (March 1983).

**Table 30. Poverty Status of Persons, by Type of Residence and Region: 1969, 1979, and 1981**

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year. Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post)

Characteristic	1981				1979 <sup>F</sup>				1969			
	Total	Below poverty level			Total	Below poverty level			Total	Below poverty level		
		Number	Percent of total	Percent distribution		Number	Percent of total	Percent distribution		Number	Percent of total	Percent distribution
All persons.....	227,157	31,822	14.0	100.0	222,903	26,072	11.7	100.0	199,517	24,147	12.1	100.0
Type of residence:												
Inside metropolitan areas.....	153,612	19,347	12.6	60.8	151,043	16,134	10.7	61.9	137,690	13,084	9.5	54.2
In central cities.....	62,305	11,231	18.0	35.3	61,914	9,720	15.7	37.3	63,079	7,993	12.7	33.1
Outside central cities.....	91,307	8,116	8.9	25.5	89,129	6,415	7.2	24.6	74,611	5,091	6.8	21.1
Outside metropolitan areas.....	73,545	12,475	17.0	39.2	71,859	9,937	13.8	38.1	61,827	11,063	17.9	45.8
Region:												
Northeast.....	48,944	5,815	11.9	18.3	48,600	5,058	10.4	19.4	47,597	4,108	8.6	17.0
North Central.....	58,183	7,142	12.3	22.4	57,904	5,639	9.7	21.6	56,286	5,424	9.6	22.5
South.....	76,034	13,256	17.4	41.7	73,955	11,098	15.0	42.6	61,825	11,090	17.9	45.9
West.....	43,997	5,609	12.7	17.6	42,443	4,276	10.1	16.4	33,809	3,525	10.4	14.6

<sup>F</sup>Based on estimates consistent with 1980 census results. See appendix A.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 138 (March 1983).

**Table 31. Projections of the Population 65 Years and Over, by Age and Sex: 1982 to 2050**

(Middle series projections; see section on National Population Projections. Numbers in thousands. Includes Armed Forces overseas)

Sex and age	Population					Percent distribution				
	1982	1990	2000	2025	2050	1982	1990	2000	2025	2050
<b>TOTAL</b>										
All ages.....	231,997	249,731	267,990	301,022	308,856	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18 to 64 years.....	142,431	153,610	165,568	176,035	176,997	61.4	61.5	61.8	58.5	57.3
65 years and over.....	26,833	31,799	35,036	58,636	67,060	11.6	12.7	13.1	19.5	21.7
Support ratio <sup>1</sup> .....	18.8	20.7	21.2	33.3	37.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>MALES</b>										
65 years and over.....	10,777	12,652	13,734	24,211	27,045	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65 to 69 years.....	3,979	4,459	4,109	8,542	7,839	36.9	35.2	29.9	35.3	29.0
70 to 74 years.....	3,017	3,402	3,655	6,547	6,075	28.0	26.9	26.6	27.0	22.5
75 to 79 years.....	1,966	2,415	2,835	4,564	4,804	18.2	19.1	20.6	18.9	17.8
80 to 84 years.....	1,087	1,412	1,742	2,489	3,700	10.1	11.2	12.7	10.3	13.7
85 years and over.....	728	964	1,393	2,069	4,627	6.8	7.6	10.1	8.5	17.1
<b>FEMALES</b>										
65 years and over.....	16,057	19,147	21,303	34,427	40,016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65 to 69 years.....	4,963	5,547	5,002	9,772	8,752	30.9	29.0	23.5	28.4	21.9
70 to 74 years.....	4,170	4,646	4,928	8,227	7,356	26.0	24.3	23.1	23.9	18.4
75 to 79 years.....	3,120	3,808	4,407	6,540	6,548	19.4	19.9	20.7	19.0	16.4
80 to 84 years.....	2,066	2,648	3,223	4,279	5,924	12.9	13.8	15.1	12.4	14.8
85 years and over.....	1,738	2,496	3,743	5,609	11,436	10.8	13.0	17.6	16.3	28.6

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Number of persons 65 years and over per 100 persons aged 18 to 64 years.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 922 (October 1982).

Table 32. Selected Characteristics of Persons 65 Years and Over, by Age: March 1982

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post)

Subject	Total			Male			Female		
	65 years and over	65 to 74 years	75 years and over	65 years and over	65 to 74 years	75 years and over	65 years and over	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
Total.....	25,230	15,697	9,533	10,310	6,770	3,540	14,920	8,927	5,993
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Single (never married).....	1,283	800	483	449	331	118	834	469	365
Married <sup>1</sup> .....	14,246	10,266	3,980	8,252	5,686	2,566	5,994	4,580	1,414
Widowed.....	8,803	3,929	4,874	1,280	510	770	7,523	3,419	4,104
Divorced.....	898	702	196	330	244	86	568	458	110
<b>LIVING ARRANGEMENTS</b>									
Householder.....	17,313	10,380	6,933	9,500	6,271	3,229	7,813	4,109	3,704
Family householder.....	9,403	6,325	3,078	7,916	5,435	2,481	1,487	890	597
Nonfamily householder.....	7,909	4,055	3,854	1,584	836	748	6,325	3,219	3,106
Living alone.....	7,672	3,908	3,764	1,492	779	713	6,180	3,129	3,051
Not a householder.....	7,919	5,319	2,600	811	500	311	7,108	4,819	2,289
In families.....	7,687	5,161	2,526	707	426	281	6,980	4,735	2,245
Not in families.....	232	157	75	104	74	30	128	83	45
<b>INCOME IN 1981</b>									
Without income.....	283	(NA)	(NA)	70	(NA)	(NA)	213	(NA)	(NA)
With income.....	24,947	(NA)	(NA)	10,240	(NA)	(NA)	14,707	(NA)	(NA)
\$1 to \$4,000 or less.....	7,241	(NA)	(NA)	1,471	(NA)	(NA)	5,770	(NA)	(NA)
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3,026	(NA)	(NA)	934	(NA)	(NA)	2,091	(NA)	(NA)
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2,492	(NA)	(NA)	982	(NA)	(NA)	1,510	(NA)	(NA)
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1,881	(NA)	(NA)	887	(NA)	(NA)	993	(NA)	(NA)
\$7,000 to \$8,499.....	2,149	(NA)	(NA)	1,081	(NA)	(NA)	1,067	(NA)	(NA)
\$8,500 to \$9,999.....	1,710	(NA)	(NA)	915	(NA)	(NA)	795	(NA)	(NA)
\$10,000 to \$12,499.....	1,929	(NA)	(NA)	1,077	(NA)	(NA)	852	(NA)	(NA)
\$12,500 to \$17,499.....	2,123	(NA)	(NA)	1,257	(NA)	(NA)	866	(NA)	(NA)
\$17,500 to \$24,999.....	1,227	(NA)	(NA)	763	(NA)	(NA)	464	(NA)	(NA)
\$25,000 or more.....	1,170	(NA)	(NA)	873	(NA)	(NA)	297	(NA)	(NA)
<b>BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1981</b>									
Total:									
Number.....	3,853	(NA)	(NA)	1,080	(NA)	(NA)	2,773	(NA)	(NA)
Percent of total 65 and over.....	15.3	(NA)	(NA)	10.5	(NA)	(NA)	18.6	(NA)	(NA)
White:									
Number.....	2,978	(NA)	(NA)	787	(NA)	(NA)	2,191	(NA)	(NA)
Percent of total 65 and over.....	13.1	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	(NA)	(NA)	16.2	(NA)	(NA)
Black:									
Number.....	820	(NA)	(NA)	272	(NA)	(NA)	547	(NA)	(NA)
Percent of total 65 and over.....	39.0	(NA)	(NA)	32.3	(NA)	(NA)	43.5	(NA)	(NA)
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup> :									
Number.....	146	(NA)	(NA)	60	(NA)	(NA)	86	(NA)	(NA)
Percent of total 65 and over.....	125.7	(NA)	(NA)	23.6	(NA)	(NA)	27.4	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Includes "Married, spouse present" and "Married, spouse absent."<sup>2</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports: Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1982, Series P-20, No. 380; Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1981, Series P-60, No. 137; and Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1981, Series P-60, No. 138.

**Table 33. Projections of the Population and Components of Change Under Alternative Assumptions, for the United States: 1982 to 2050**

(Numbers in thousands. Includes Armed Forces overseas)

Year	Popula- tion on July 1	Average annual rate per 1,000 midyear population					Popula- tion on July 1	Absolute population change during year				
		Net change	Natural increase	Births	Deaths	Net im- migration		Net change	Natural increase	Births	Deaths	Net im- migration
<b>LOWEST SERIES</b>												
1982.....	231,769	8.3	7.3	15.7	8.5	1.1	230,788	1,934	1,684	3,643	1,960	250
1983.....	233,675	8.1	7.0	15.5	8.5	1.1	232,722	1,887	1,637	3,633	1,996	250
1984.....	235,544	7.8	6.8	15.4	8.6	1.1	234,609	1,845	1,595	3,627	2,032	250
1985.....	237,366	7.6	6.5	15.2	8.7	1.1	236,455	1,795	1,545	3,611	2,067	250
1986.....	239,133	7.3	6.2	15.0	8.8	1.0	238,249	1,736	1,486	3,586	2,101	250
1987.....	240,837	6.9	5.9	14.8	8.9	1.0	239,985	1,669	1,419	3,553	2,134	250
1988.....	242,472	6.6	5.6	14.5	8.9	1.0	241,654	1,597	1,347	3,513	2,166	250
1989.....	244,030	6.2	5.2	14.2	9.0	1.0	243,251	1,518	1,268	3,466	2,198	250
1990.....	245,507	5.8	4.8	13.9	9.1	1.0	244,769	1,433	1,183	3,412	2,229	250
1995.....	251,550	3.9	2.9	12.4	9.4	1.0	251,035	990	740	3,112	2,372	250
2000.....	255,638	2.6	1.7	11.5	9.8	1.0	255,288	677	427	2,930	2,503	250
2005.....	258,542	1.9	1.0	11.1	10.2	1.0	258,284	501	251	2,878	2,627	250
2010.....	260,669	1.3	0.4	11.0	10.6	1.0	260,488	343	93	2,862	2,769	250
2015.....	261,842	0.4	-0.5	10.6	11.1	1.0	261,774	108	-142	2,777	2,919	250
2020.....	261,605	-0.8	-1.8	10.0	11.8	1.0	261,695	-213	-463	2,628	3,091	250
2025.....	259,673	-2.1	-3.1	9.6	12.7	1.0	259,935	-557	-807	2,486	3,293	250
2030.....	256,090	-3.4	-4.4	9.3	13.7	1.0	256,509	-867	-1,117	2,392	3,509	250
2035.....	251,097	-4.5	-5.5	9.3	14.7	1.0	251,646	-1,120	-1,370	2,329	3,699	250
2040.....	244,989	-5.4	-6.4	9.2	15.6	1.0	245,637	-1,312	-1,562	2,258	3,819	250
2045.....	238,099	-6.0	-7.1	9.1	16.1	1.0	238,810	-1,430	-1,680	2,164	3,844	250
2050.....	230,813	-6.4	-7.5	8.9	16.4	1.1	231,548	-1,475	-1,725	2,055	3,780	250
<b>MIDDLE SERIES</b>												
1982.....	231,996	9.5	7.5	15.9	8.4	1.9	230,902	2,193	1,743	3,698	1,955	450
1983.....	234,193	9.4	7.5	16.0	8.5	1.9	233,095	2,208	1,758	3,741	1,983	450
1984.....	236,413	9.4	7.5	16.0	8.5	1.9	235,303	2,228	1,778	3,787	2,010	450
1985.....	238,648	9.4	7.5	16.0	8.5	1.9	237,531	2,239	1,789	3,825	2,036	450
1986.....	240,892	9.3	7.4	16.0	8.6	1.9	239,770	2,242	1,792	3,854	2,062	450
1987.....	243,133	9.2	7.3	15.9	8.6	1.9	242,012	2,235	1,785	3,873	2,087	450
1988.....	245,362	9.0	7.2	15.8	8.6	1.8	244,248	2,217	1,767	3,879	2,112	450
1989.....	247,566	8.8	7.0	15.6	8.6	1.8	246,464	2,185	1,735	3,871	2,136	450
1990.....	249,731	8.6	6.8	15.4	8.6	1.8	248,649	2,139	1,689	3,849	2,160	450
1995.....	259,631	7.0	5.2	14.0	8.7	1.7	258,711	1,808	1,358	3,628	2,270	450
2000.....	267,990	5.9	4.2	13.0	8.9	1.7	267,197	1,572	1,122	3,495	2,373	450
2005.....	275,649	5.5	3.9	12.9	9.0	1.6	274,889	1,516	1,066	3,544	2,478	450
2010.....	283,141	5.2	3.6	13.0	9.3	1.6	282,400	1,475	1,025	3,672	2,647	450
2015.....	290,240	4.6	3.1	12.8	9.7	1.6	289,560	1,340	890	3,712	2,822	450
2020.....	296,339	3.7	2.1	12.3	10.2	1.5	295,782	1,084	634	3,647	3,013	450
2025.....	301,022	2.6	1.1	11.8	10.7	1.5	300,612	791	341	3,566	3,225	450
2030.....	304,300	1.8	0.3	11.6	11.3	1.5	304,048	543	93	3,545	3,452	450
2035.....	306,559	1.2	-0.3	11.7	12.0	1.5	306,372	357	-93	3,573	3,666	450
2040.....	307,952	0.7	-0.8	11.7	12.5	1.5	307,843	205	-245	3,590	3,836	450
2045.....	308,654	0.3	-1.2	11.5	12.7	1.5	308,608	83	-367	3,564	3,931	450
2050.....	308,856	0.0	-1.4	11.4	12.8	1.5	308,850	6	-444	3,514	3,958	450
<b>HIGHEST</b>												
1982.....	232,333	11.0	7.8	16.2	8.4	3.2	231,070	2,566	1,816	3,766	1,949	750
1983.....	234,940	11.2	8.1	16.4	8.4	3.2	233,637	2,643	1,893	3,857	1,964	750
1984.....	237,620	11.4	8.3	16.6	8.3	3.2	236,280	2,712	1,962	3,941	1,979	750
1985.....	240,364	11.5	8.4	16.7	8.3	3.1	238,992	2,772	2,022	4,016	1,993	750
1986.....	243,164	11.6	8.5	16.8	8.3	3.1	241,764	2,823	2,073	4,081	2,008	750
1987.....	246,010	11.6	8.6	16.8	8.2	3.0	244,587	2,862	2,112	4,135	2,023	750
1988.....	248,888	11.6	8.6	16.8	8.2	3.0	247,449	2,888	2,138	4,175	2,037	750
1989.....	251,785	11.5	8.5	16.7	8.1	3.0	250,337	2,899	2,149	4,200	2,052	750
1990.....	254,686	11.4	8.4	16.5	8.1	2.9	253,235	2,895	2,145	4,210	2,066	750
1995.....	268,834	10.2	7.4	15.4	7.9	2.8	267,453	2,746	1,996	4,130	2,134	750
2000.....	282,339	9.6	6.9	14.7	7.8	2.7	280,993	2,698	1,948	4,149	2,201	750
2005.....	296,204	9.7	7.2	14.9	7.7	2.5	294,775	2,879	2,129	4,409	2,280	750
2010.....	311,061	9.8	7.4	15.4	8.0	2.4	309,540	3,055	2,305	4,778	2,473	750
2015.....	326,557	9.5	7.2	15.4	8.2	2.3	324,999	3,111	2,361	5,035	2,674	750
2020.....	341,907	8.8	6.6	15.1	8.4	2.2	340,395	3,009	2,259	5,146	2,886	750
2025.....	356,601	8.1	6.0	14.7	8.7	2.1	355,158	2,876	2,126	5,239	3,113	750
2030.....	370,810	7.6	5.6	14.6	9.0	2.0	369,397	2,827	2,077	5,429	3,352	750
2035.....	385,009	7.4	5.5	14.8	9.3	1.9	383,581	2,861	2,111	5,697	3,586	750
2040.....	399,425	7.3	5.4	14.9	9.5	1.9	397,976	2,902	2,152	5,948	3,796	750
2045.....	413,987	7.1	5.2	14.8	9.6	1.8	412,528	2,922	2,172	6,127	3,956	750
2050.....	428,664	6.9	5.1	14.6	9.5	1.7	427,188	2,954	2,204	6,270	4,066	750

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 922 (October 1982), and unpublished data.

**Table 34. Projections of the Population, by Age and Sex, Under Alternative Assumptions, for the United States: 1982 to 2050**

(Numbers in thousands. Includes Armed Forces overseas)

Age and sex	1982	1983	1984	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
<b>LOWEST SERIES</b>												
Total population.....	231,769	233,675	235,544	237,366	245,507	251,550	255,638	260,669	261,605	256,090	244,989	230,813
Male.....	112,818	113,735	114,636	115,515	119,455	122,379	124,349	126,735	126,861	123,422	117,381	110,377
Female.....	118,951	119,940	120,908	121,851	126,053	129,171	131,289	133,934	134,744	132,668	127,608	120,436
0 to 4 years.....	17,333	17,720	17,972	18,011	17,494	16,176	14,923	14,268	13,442	12,110	11,424	10,528
5 to 13 years.....	30,385	30,013	29,674	29,534	31,579	32,134	30,327	26,480	25,697	23,638	21,645	20,386
14 to 17 years.....	14,938	14,577	14,562	14,669	12,827	13,913	14,567	12,797	11,672	11,344	10,217	9,549
18 to 24 years.....	30,305	29,978	29,365	28,572	25,508	23,309	24,103	24,568	21,166	20,404	19,089	17,346
25 to 34 years.....	39,437	40,154	40,888	41,608	43,072	39,814	35,535	35,431	34,638	30,367	29,399	27,267
35 to 44 years.....	28,110	29,384	30,639	31,873	37,527	41,445	42,889	35,478	35,385	34,598	30,391	29,440
45 to 54 years.....	22,360	22,282	22,298	22,387	25,187	30,983	36,454	41,646	34,477	34,427	33,650	29,595
55 to 64 years.....	22,084	22,179	22,181	22,149	20,928	20,655	23,298	33,740	38,485	31,881	31,931	31,195
65 years and over.....	26,816	27,386	27,963	28,562	31,386	33,121	33,540	36,260	46,642	57,321	57,244	55,505
Male.....	10,769	10,984	11,202	11,430	12,497	13,106	13,171	14,347	19,050	23,581	23,103	22,376
Female.....	16,047	16,402	16,761	17,132	18,889	20,015	20,369	21,913	27,592	33,740	34,141	33,129
Median age.....	30.6	30.9	31.2	31.6	33.2	35.1	37.0	39.9	41.7	43.8	45.1	45.3
<b>MIDDLE SERIES</b>												
Total population.....	231,997	234,193	236,413	238,648	249,731	259,631	267,990	283,141	296,339	304,330	307,952	308,856
Male.....	112,924	113,977	115,045	116,124	121,498	126,314	130,379	137,765	144,061	147,378	148,504	148,772
Female.....	119,073	120,216	121,368	122,525	128,234	133,317	137,611	145,376	152,278	156,952	159,448	160,084
0 to 4 years.....	17,370	17,846	18,234	18,462	19,200	18,616	17,624	17,965	18,350	17,684	17,871	17,653
5 to 13 years.....	30,411	30,063	29,747	29,629	32,183	34,443	34,382	31,876	33,254	33,000	32,263	32,559
14 to 17 years.....	14,952	14,605	14,603	14,723	12,940	14,071	15,380	14,980	14,400	15,145	14,634	14,587
18 to 24 years.....	30,344	30,055	29,476	28,715	25,777	23,684	24,590	27,649	25,468	26,205	26,470	25,659
25 to 34 years.....	39,477	40,235	41,015	41,781	43,506	40,489	36,387	36,955	39,814	37,129	38,445	38,346
35 to 44 years.....	28,137	29,442	30,730	31,998	37,845	41,994	43,718	36,736	37,312	40,136	37,487	38,795
45 to 54 years.....	22,377	22,317	22,352	22,461	25,391	31,378	37,094	42,883	36,111	36,721	39,476	36,921
55 to 64 years.....	22,096	22,204	22,223	22,207	21,090	20,951	23,779	34,828	40,243	33,965	34,664	37,276
65 years and over.....	26,833	27,427	28,035	28,673	31,799	34,006	35,036	39,269	51,386	64,344	66,642	67,060
Male.....	10,776	11,000	11,230	11,473	12,652	13,440	13,734	15,496	21,003	26,599	27,018	27,044
Female.....	16,057	16,427	16,805	17,200	19,147	20,565	21,302	23,773	30,383	37,744	39,624	40,016
Median age.....	30.6	30.9	31.2	31.5	33.0	34.7	36.3	38.4	39.3	40.8	41.5	41.6
<b>HIGHEST SERIES</b>												
Total population.....	232,333	234,940	237,620	240,364	254,686	268,834	282,339	311,061	341,907	370,810	399,425	428,664
Male.....	113,085	114,337	115,628	116,953	123,904	130,794	137,372	151,429	166,535	180,294	193,691	207,756
Female.....	119,248	120,603	121,992	123,411	130,782	138,040	144,966	159,632	175,371	190,516	205,734	220,908
0 to 4 years.....	17,432	18,024	18,562	18,970	20,659	20,852	20,564	22,955	25,471	26,603	29,122	30,985
5 to 13 years.....	30,459	30,160	29,893	29,825	33,024	36,743	38,199	38,472	43,831	47,070	49,862	54,323
14 to 17 years.....	14,974	14,649	14,668	14,809	13,133	14,375	16,341	17,227	18,020	20,602	21,498	23,193
18 to 24 years.....	30,395	30,152	29,617	28,899	26,158	24,253	25,389	30,677	30,565	34,248	37,378	39,136
25 to 34 years.....	39,573	40,435	41,318	42,190	44,387	41,701	37,879	39,399	45,442	45,794	51,404	55,195
35 to 44 years.....	28,167	29,505	30,828	32,138	38,311	42,975	45,191	38,828	40,349	46,338	46,694	52,261
45 to 54 years.....	22,392	22,349	22,404	22,534	25,597	31,795	37,887	44,759	38,570	40,116	46,002	46,388
55 to 64 years.....	22,108	22,228	22,261	22,262	21,249	21,246	24,267	36,072	42,620	36,850	38,467	44,127
65 years and over.....	26,833	27,438	28,068	28,738	32,169	34,893	36,622	42,672	57,038	73,191	78,998	83,055
Male.....	10,776	11,004	11,242	11,497	12,790	13,767	14,313	16,747	23,247	30,288	32,044	33,316
Female.....	16,057	16,434	16,826	17,241	19,379	21,126	22,309	25,925	33,792	42,902	46,955	49,740
Median age.....	30.6	30.8	31.1	31.4	32.8	34.2	35.6	36.8	36.8	37.4	37.2	37.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 922 (October 1982), and unpublished data.

# Appendix A.

## Summary Tables

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

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

Line No.	Subject <sup>1</sup>	Population universe <sup>2</sup>	Unit	Date or period	1982	1981	1980	
							1980 census consistent	Not 1980 census consistent <sup>3</sup>
<b>POPULATION (BEGINNING OF YEAR)</b>								
1	Total (including Armed Forces overseas) <sup>5</sup> .....	Total	Thousands	Jan. 1	231,059	228,878	226,444	(X)
2	Percent increase during year <sup>6</sup> .....	"	Percent	Annual	0.96	0.95	*1.07	(X)
3	Resident <sup>5</sup> .....	Resident	Thousands	Jan. 1	230,547	228,386	225,938	(X)
4	Civilian <sup>5</sup> .....	Civilian	"	"	228,901	226,762	224,367	(X)
<b>POPULATION (MIDYEAR)</b>								
5	Total (including Armed Forces overseas).....	Total	Thousands	July 1	232,057	229,849	227,704	(X)
6	Resident.....	Resident	"	"	231,534	229,348	227,202	(X)
7	Civilian.....	Civilian	"	"	229,865	227,700	225,598	(X)
<b>COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE</b>								
8	Total increase <sup>6</sup> .....	Total	Thousands	Annual	2,208	2,181	*2,433	(X)
9	Natural increase.....	"	"	"	1,727	1,659	1,628	(X)
10	Births.....	"	"	"	3,713	3,646	3,612	(X)
11	Deaths.....	"	"	"	1,986	1,987	1,984	(X)
12	Net civilian immigration (legal only).....	"	"	"	480	520	654	(X)
<b>Rate Per 1,000 Midyear Population</b>								
13	Total increase <sup>6</sup> .....	"	Rate	"	9.5	9.5	*10.7	(X)
14	Natural increase.....	"	"	"	7.4	7.2	7.2	(X)
15	Births (crude birth rate).....	"	"	"	16.0	15.9	15.9	(X)
16	Deaths (crude death rate).....	"	"	"	8.6	8.6	8.7	(X)
17	Net civilian immigration (legal only).....	"	"	"	2.1	2.3	2.9	(X)
<b>FARM POPULATION</b>								
18	Current farm definition <sup>7</sup> .....	Civ. noninstl.	Thousands	*April	5,620	5,850	(NA)	*6,051
19	Previous farm definition <sup>7</sup> .....	"	"	"	6,870	*6,942	(NA)	*7,241
<b>SEX AND AGE (MIDYEAR)</b>								
20	Male.....	Total	Thousands	July 1	112,972	111,897	110,859	(X)
21	Female.....	"	"	"	119,086	117,951	116,845	(X)
22	Under 18 years.....	Total	Thousands	July 1	62,765	63,171	63,676	(X)
23	Under 5 years.....	"	"	"	17,372	16,943	16,457	(X)
24	5 to 13 years.....	"	"	"	30,431	30,660	31,080	(X)
25	14 to 17 years.....	"	"	"	14,963	15,568	16,139	(X)
26	18 to 44 years.....	"	"	"	97,993	95,942	93,822	(X)
27	18 to 24 years.....	"	"	"	30,367	30,447	30,347	(X)
28	25 to 34 years.....	"	"	"	39,482	38,983	37,593	(X)
29	35 to 44 years.....	"	"	"	28,144	26,513	25,882	(X)
30	45 to 64 years.....	"	"	"	44,475	44,475	44,492	(X)
31	45 to 54 years.....	"	"	"	22,380	22,539	22,737	(X)
32	55 to 64 years.....	"	"	"	22,095	21,936	21,756	(X)
33	65 years and over.....	"	"	"	26,824	26,260	25,714	(X)
34	Male.....	"	"	"	10,778	10,567	10,367	(X)
35	Female.....	"	"	"	16,046	15,694	15,346	(X)
36	65 to 74 years.....	"	"	"	16,135	15,899	15,652	(X)
37	75 to 84 years.....	"	"	"	8,245	8,004	7,791	(X)
38	85 years and over.....	"	"	"	2,445	2,357	2,271	(X)
<b>Percent:</b>								
39	Under 18 years.....	"	Percent	"	27.0	27.5	28.0	(X)
40	18 to 44 years.....	"	"	"	42.2	41.7	41.2	(X)
41	45 to 64 years.....	"	"	"	19.2	19.3	19.5	(X)
42	65 years and over.....	"	"	"	11.6	11.4	11.3	(X)
<b>Median age:</b>								
43	Total.....	"	Years	"	30.6	30.3	30.0	(X)
44	Male.....	"	"	"	29.3	29.1	28.8	(X)
45	Female.....	"	"	"	31.9	31.6	31.3	(X)
<b>Age dependency ratio:</b>								
46	Total <sup>10</sup> .....	"	Ratio	"	62.9	63.7	64.6	(X)
47	Youth <sup>10</sup> .....	"	"	"	44.1	45.0	46.0	(X)
48	Old-age <sup>10</sup> .....	"	"	"	18.8	18.7	18.6	(X)
<b>Sex ratio:</b>								
49	Total (males per 100 females).....	"	"	"	94.9	94.9	94.9	(X)
50	65 years and over (males per 100 females).....	"	"	"	67.2	67.3	67.6	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

### Characteristics (Except Income and Poverty): 1970 to 1982

the 1970 census count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See appendix B. Annual figures based on consistency, which is generally greater for absolute numbers than for derived measures, is suggested by the difference between the two estimates

1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	Change <sup>1</sup>			Line No.
										Unit	1980-82 <sup>4</sup>	1970-80 <sup>4</sup>	
223,880	221,477	219,179	217,095	214,931	212,932	210,985	208,917	206,466	203,849	Percent	+2.0	+11.1	1
<sup>6</sup> 1.15	<sup>6</sup> 1.08	<sup>6</sup> 1.05	<sup>6</sup> 0.96	<sup>6</sup> 1.01	<sup>6</sup> 0.94	<sup>6</sup> 0.92	<sup>6</sup> 0.99	<sup>6</sup> 1.19	<sup>6</sup> 1.28	(X)	(X)	(X)	2
223,392	220,995	218,706	216,609	214,428	212,418	210,410	208,224	205,546	202,717	Percent	+2.0	+11.5	3
221,783	219,358	217,046	214,957	212,738	210,676	208,580	206,324	203,499	200,466	"	+2.0	+11.9	4
225,055	222,585	220,239	218,035	215,973	213,854	211,909	209,896	207,661	205,052	Percent	+1.9	+11.0	5
224,567	222,095	219,760	217,563	215,465	213,342	211,357	209,284	206,827	203,984	"	+1.9 <sup>5</sup>	+11.4	6
222,969	220,467	218,106	215,894	213,788	211,636	209,600	207,511	204,866	201,895	"	+1.9	+11.7	7
<sup>6</sup> 2,564	<sup>6</sup> 2,403	<sup>6</sup> 2,298	<sup>6</sup> 2,084	<sup>6</sup> 2,165	<sup>6</sup> 1,999	<sup>6</sup> 1,947	<sup>6</sup> 2,068	<sup>6</sup> 2,451	<sup>6</sup> 2,617	Percent	<sup>6</sup> -9.3	<sup>6</sup> -7.0	8
1,560	1,405	1,426	1,258	1,251	1,225	1,163	1,293	1,626	1,812	"	+8.0	-10.1	9
3,468	3,333	3,327	3,168	3,144	3,160	3,137	3,258	3,556	3,739	"	+2.8	-3.4	10
1,908	1,928	1,900	1,910	1,894	1,935	1,974	1,965	1,930	1,927	"	+0.1	+2.9	11
499	508	394	353	449	316	331	325	387	438	"	-26.6	+49.2	12
<sup>6</sup> 11.4	<sup>6</sup> 10.8	<sup>6</sup> 10.4	<sup>6</sup> 9.6	<sup>6</sup> 10.0	<sup>6</sup> 9.3	<sup>6</sup> 9.2	<sup>6</sup> 9.9	<sup>6</sup> 11.8	<sup>6</sup> 12.8	"	<sup>6</sup> -11.2	<sup>6</sup> -16.4	13
6.9	6.3	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.2	7.8	8.8	"	+2.8	-18.2	14
15.4	15.0	15.1	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.8	15.5	17.1	18.2	"	+0.6	-12.6	15
8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.4	"	-1.1	-7.4	16
2.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.1	"	-27.6	+38.1	17
*6,241	*6,501	(NA)	Percent	-7.1	(NA)	18							
*7,553	*8,005	*7,806	*8,253	*8,864	*9,264	*9,472	*9,610	*9,425	*9,712	"	-5.1	-25.4	19
109,584	108,424	107,335	106,309	105,366	104,391	103,506	102,591	101,567	100,354	Percent	+1.9	+10.5	20
115,472	114,161	112,905	111,727	110,607	109,463	108,402	107,305	106,094	104,698	"	+1.9	+11.6	21
64,105	64,774	65,463	66,252	67,168	67,987	68,764	69,420	69,808	69,762	Percent	-1.4	-8.7	22
16,063	15,735	15,564	15,617	16,121	16,487	16,851	17,101	17,244	17,166	"	+5.6	-4.1	23
31,431	32,094	32,855	33,516	33,919	34,465	35,046	35,679	36,236	36,672	"	-2.1	-15.2	24
16,611	16,946	17,045	17,119	17,128	17,035	16,867	16,639	16,328	15,924	"	-7.3	+1.4	25
91,426	89,022	86,734	84,497	82,307	80,284	78,385	76,560	74,810	73,185	"	+4.4	+28.2	26
30,048	29,622	29,174	28,645	28,005	27,233	26,635	26,076	25,874	24,712	"	+0.1	+22.8	27
36,203	34,963	33,998	32,759	31,471	30,225	28,939	27,624	25,958	25,324	"	+5.0	+48.5	28
25,176	24,437	23,562	23,094	22,831	22,825	22,810	22,860	22,978	23,150	"	+8.7	+11.8	29
44,390	44,286	44,150	44,008	43,802	43,522	43,235	42,897	42,481	41,999	"	-	+5.9	30
22,942	23,174	23,370	23,622	23,757	23,809	23,807	23,686	23,519	23,316	"	-1.6	-2.5	31
21,448	21,112	20,780	20,386	20,045	19,713	19,428	19,211	18,962	18,682	"	+1.6	+16.5	32
25,134	24,502	23,892	23,278	22,696	22,061	21,525	21,020	20,561	20,107	"	+4.3	+27.9	33
10,154	9,914	9,691	9,471	9,265	9,040	8,861	8,699	8,599	8,413	"	+4.0	+23.2	34
14,980	14,588	14,201	13,807	13,431	13,022	12,664	12,321	12,003	11,693	"	+4.6	+31.2	35
15,338	14,995	14,638	14,237	13,917	13,574	13,247	12,922	12,684	12,493	"	+3.1	+25.3	36
7,599	7,412	7,262	7,145	6,958	6,781	6,671	6,555	6,390	6,183	"	+5.8	+26.0	37
2,197	2,095	1,992	1,896	1,821	1,706	1,607	1,542	1,487	1,430	"	+7.6	+58.8	38
28.5	29.1	29.7	30.4	31.1	31.8	32.4	33.1	33.6	34.0	Per. Pt. <sup>9</sup>	-1.0	-6.0	39
40.6	40.0	39.4	38.8	38.1	37.5	37.0	36.5	36.0	35.7	"	+1.0	+5.5	40
19.7	19.9	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.5	"	-0.3	-1.0	41
11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	"	+0.3	+1.5	42
29.8	29.5	29.2	28.9	28.7	28.5	28.3	28.1	27.9	27.9	Years	+0.6	+2.1	43
28.6	28.3	28.0	27.7	27.5	27.3	27.1	26.8	26.6	26.6	"	+0.5	+2.2	44
31.1	30.8	30.5	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.6	29.4	29.2	29.2	"	+0.6	+2.1	45
65.7	67.0	68.3	69.7	71.3	72.7	74.2	75.7	77.0	78.0	In ratio <sup>11</sup>	-1.7	-13.4	46
47.2	48.6	50.0	51.6	53.3	54.9	56.5	58.1	59.5	60.6	"	-1.9	-14.6	47
18.5	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.5	"	+0.2	+1.1	48
94.9	95.0	95.1	95.2	95.3	95.4	95.5	95.6	95.7	95.9	"	-	-1.0	49
67.8	68.0	68.2	68.6	69.0	69.4	70.0	70.6	71.3	72.0	"	-0.4	-4.4	50

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

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

Line No.	Subject <sup>1</sup>	Population universe <sup>2</sup>	Unit	Date or period	1982	1981	1980	
							1980 census consistent	Not 1980 census consistent <sup>3</sup>
<b>FERTILITY AND MORTALITY</b>								
51	Total fertility rate <sup>12</sup> .....	Resident	Rate	Annual	P <sub>1</sub> ,831	P <sub>1</sub> ,821	1,840	(X)
52	General fertility rate <sup>13</sup> .....	"	"	"	P <sub>1</sub> 67.8	P <sub>1</sub> 67.6	68.4	(X)
53	Lifetime births expected per 1,000 wives 18 to 24 years old.....	Civ.noninstl.	"	June	2,096	2,162	(NA)	*2,134
54	Births to unmarried women <sup>14</sup> .....	Resident	Thousands	Annual	(NA)	(NA)	14666	(X)
55	Rate per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 44 years old <sup>14</sup> .....	"	Rate	"	(NA)	(NA)	1429.4	(X)
56	Percent of total births <sup>14</sup> .....	"	Percent	"	(NA)	(NA)	1418.4	(X)
57	Average life expectancy at birth for both sexes.....	"	Years	"	(NA)	P74.1	P73.8	P*73.6
58	Average life expectancy at birth for males.....	"	"	"	(NA)	P70.3	P70.0	P*69.8
59	Average life expectancy at birth for females.....	"	"	"	(NA)	P77.9	P77.7	P*77.5
60	Infant mortality (under age 1) rate per 1,000 live births.....	"	Rate	"	P11.2	P11.7	P12.5	(X)
<b>MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE</b>								
61	Median age at first marriage for males.....	Civ.noninstl.+	Years	March	25.2	24.8	24.7	*24.6
62	Median age at first marriage for females.....	"	"	"	22.5	22.3	22.0	*22.1
63	Single (never married) males 20 to 24 years old.....	"	Percent	"	72.0	69.5	68.8	*68.6
64	Single (never married) females 20 to 24 years old.....	"	"	"	53.4	51.9	50.2	*50.2
65	Divorced persons per 1,000 married persons, spouse present.....	"	Rate	"	114	109	100	*100
66	Marriages.....	Resident	Thousands	Annual	P2,495	P2,438	2,390	(X)
67	Marriage rate per 1,000 unmarried women 15 years and over.....	"	Rate	"	(NA)	(NA)	61.4	(NA)
68	First marriages per 1,000 never married women <sup>15</sup> .....	"	"	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
69	Remarriages per 1,000 divorced women <sup>15</sup> .....	"	"	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
70	Remarriages per 1,000 widowed women <sup>15</sup> .....	"	"	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
71	Divorces.....	"	Thousands	"	P1,180	P1,219	1,189	(X)
72	Divorce rate per 1,000 married women 15 years old and over.....	"	Rate	"	(NA)	(NA)	22.6	(NA)
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
73	Total households.....	Civ.noninstl.+	Thousands	March	83,527	82,368	80,776	*79,108
74	Average population per household, total.....	"	Rate	"	2.72	2.73	2.76	*2.75
75	Under 18 years.....	"	"	"	0.75	0.76	0.79	*0.78
76	18 years and over.....	"	"	"	1.97	1.96	1.97	*1.97
77	Family households.....	"	Thousands	"	61,019	60,309	59,550	*58,426
78	Married-couple family.....	"	"	"	49,630	49,294	49,112	*48,180
79	With own children under 18.....	"	"	"	24,465	24,927	24,961	*24,568
80	Other family, male householder.....	"	"	"	1,986	1,933	1,733	*1,706
81	With own children under 18.....	"	"	"	679	666	616	*609
82	Other family, female householder.....	"	"	"	9,403	9,082	8,705	*8,540
83	With own children under 18.....	"	"	"	5,868	5,634	5,445	*5,340
84	Nonfamily households.....	"	"	"	22,508	22,059	21,226	*20,682
85	Male householder.....	"	"	"	9,457	9,279	8,807	*8,594
86	Living alone.....	"	"	"	7,482	7,253	6,966	*6,793
87	Female householder.....	"	"	"	13,051	12,780	12,419	*12,088
88	Living alone.....	"	"	"	11,872	11,683	11,330	*11,022
<b>Percent Distribution of Households by Type</b>								
89	Family households.....	"	Percent	"	73.1	73.2	73.7	*73.9
90	Married-couple family.....	"	"	"	59.4	59.8	60.8	*60.9
91	Other family, male householder.....	"	"	"	2.4	2.3	2.1	*2.2
92	Other family, female householder.....	"	"	"	11.3	11.0	10.8	*10.8
93	Nonfamily households.....	"	"	"	26.9	26.8	26.3	*26.1
94	Male householder.....	"	"	"	11.3	11.3	10.9	*10.9
95	Female householder.....	"	"	"	15.6	15.5	15.4	*15.3
<b>Percent Distribution of Households by Size</b>								
96	One person.....	"	"	"	23.2	23.0	22.7	*22.5
97	Two persons.....	"	"	"	31.7	31.3	31.4	*31.3
98	Three persons.....	"	"	"	17.5	17.7	17.5	*17.5
99	Four persons.....	"	"	"	15.4	15.5	15.7	*15.8
100	Five or more persons.....	"	"	"	12.2	12.5	12.8	*13.0

See footnotes at end of table.

### Characteristics (Except Income and Poverty): 1970 to 1982—Continued

the 1970 census count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See appendix B. Annual figures based on consistency, which is generally greater for absolute numbers than for derived measures, is suggested by the difference between the two estimates

1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	Change <sup>1</sup>			Lane No.
										Unit	1980-82 <sup>4</sup>	1970-80 <sup>4</sup>	
1,808	1,760	1,790	1,738	1,774	1,835	1,879	2,010	2,267	2,480	Percent	-0.5	-25.8	51
67.2	65.5	66.8	65.0	66.0	67.8	68.8	73.1	81.6	87.9	"	-0.9	-22.2	52
*2,164	*2,166	*2,137	*2,141	*2,173	*2,165	*2,262	*2,255	*2,375	(NA)	"	-1.8	(NA)	53
598	544	516	468	448	418	407	403	401	399	"	(NA)	+66.9	54
27.2	25.7	25.6	24.3	24.5	23.9	24.3	24.8	25.5	26.4	"	(NA)	+11.4	55
17.1	16.3	15.5	14.8	14.3	13.2	13.0	12.4	11.3	10.7	Per.Pt. <sup>9</sup>	(NA)	+7.7	56
*73.7	*73.3	*73.2	*72.8	*72.5	*71.9	*71.3	*71.1	*71.1	*70.8	Years	(NA)	+3.0	57
*69.9	*69.5	*69.3	*69.0	*68.7	*68.1	*67.6	*67.4	*67.4	*67.1	"	(NA)	+2.9	58
*77.6	*77.2	*77.1	*76.7	*76.5	*75.8	*75.3	*75.1	*75.0	*74.8	"	(NA)	+2.9	59
13.1	13.8	14.1	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.7	18.5	19.1	20.0	Percent	-10.4	-37.5	60
*24.4	*24.2	*24.0	*23.8	*23.5	*23.1	*23.2	*23.3	*23.1	23.2	Years	+0.5	+1.5	61
*22.1	*21.8	*21.6	*21.3	*21.1	*21.1	*21.0	*20.9	*20.9	20.8	"	+0.5	+1.2	62
*67.4	*65.8	*63.7	*62.1	*59.9	*57.0	*57.1	*56.9	*56.0	54.7	Per.Pt. <sup>9</sup>	+3.2	+14.1	63
*49.4	*47.6	*45.3	*42.6	*40.3	*39.6	*38.3	*36.4	*36.8	35.8	"	+3.2	+14.4	64
*92	*90	*84	*75	*69	*63	*56	*52	*51	47	Percent	+14.0	+112.8	65
2,331	2,282	2,178	2,155	2,153	2,230	2,284	2,282	2,190	2,159	"	+4.4	+10.7	66
63.6	64.1	63.6	65.2	66.9	72.0	76.0	77.9	76.2	76.5	"	(NA)	-19.3	67
*62.1	*62.1	*62.7	*64.8	*68.1	*74.8	*81.0	*84.5	*82.8	*82.9	"	(NA)	(NA)	68
*104.0	*105.0	*107.3	*111.3	*117.2	*121.7	*131.0	*130.6	*132.8	*123.2	"	(NA)	(NA)	69
*7.7	*7.1	*7.6	*7.9	*8.3	*9.1	*9.3	*9.4	*9.6	*10.2	"	(NA)	(NA)	70
1,181	1,130	1,091	1,083	1,036	977	915	845	733	708	"	+3.1	+67.9	71
*22.8	*21.9	*21.1	*21.1	*20.3	*19.3	*18.2	*17.0	*15.8	*14.9	"	(NA)	+51.7	72
*77,330	*76,030	*74,142	*72,867	*71,120	*69,859	*68,251	*66,676	*64,778	63,401	Percent	+3.4	+27.4	73
*2.78	*2.81	*2.86	*2.89	*2.94	*2.97	*3.01	*3.06	*3.11	3.14	"	-1.4	-12.1	74
*0.81	*0.83	*0.87	*0.89	*0.93	*0.96	*1.00	*1.03	*1.07	1.09	"	-5.1	-27.5	75
*1.97	*1.98	*1.99	*2.00	*2.01	*2.00	*2.02	*2.03	*2.04	2.05	"	-	-3.9	76
*57,498	*56,958	*56,472	*56,056	*55,563	*54,917	*54,264	*53,163	*52,102	51,456	"	+2.5	+15.7	77
*47,662	*47,357	*47,471	*47,297	*46,951	*46,787	*46,297	*45,724	*44,928	*44,728	"	+1.1	+9.8	78
*24,505	*24,621	*24,868	*25,106	*25,165	*25,269	*25,385	*25,481	*25,532	*25,532	"	-2.0	-2.2	79
*1,616	*1,564	*1,461	*1,424	*1,485	*1,421	*1,432	*1,331	*1,254	1,228	"	+14.6	+41.1	80
*556	*524	*471	*437	*478	*385	*377	*364	*330	341	"	+10.2	+80.6	81
*8,220	*8,037	*7,540	*7,335	*7,127	*6,709	*6,535	*6,108	*5,920	5,500	"	+8.0	+58.3	82
*5,075	*5,031	*4,643	*4,495	*4,301	*3,994	*3,736	*3,543	*3,327	2,858	"	+7.8	+90.5	83
*19,831	*19,071	*17,669	*16,811	*15,557	*14,942	*13,986	*13,513	*12,676	11,945	"	+6.0	+77.7	84
*8,064	*7,811	*6,971	*6,548	*5,912	*5,654	*5,129	*4,839	*4,403	4,063	"	+7.4	+116.8	85
*6,464	*6,352	*5,639	*5,416	*4,918	*4,742	*4,397	*4,121	*3,831	3,532	"	+7.4	+97.2	86
*11,767	*11,261	*10,698	*10,263	*9,645	*9,288	*8,858	*8,674	*8,273	7,882	"	+5.1	+57.6	87
*10,738	*10,363	*9,893	*9,567	*9,021	*8,626	*8,239	*8,068	*7,661	7,319	"	+4.8	+54.8	88
*74.4	*74.9	*76.2	*76.9	*78.1	*78.6	*79.5	*79.7	*80.4	81.2	Per.Pt. <sup>9</sup>	-0.6	-7.5	89
*61.6	*62.3	*64.0	*64.9	*66.0	*67.0	*67.8	*68.6	*69.4	70.5	"	-1.4	-9.7	90
*2.1	*2.1	*2.0	*2.0	*2.1	*2.0	*2.1	*2.0	*1.9	1.9	"	+0.3	+0.2	91
*10.6	*10.6	*10.2	*10.1	*10.0	*9.6	*9.6	*9.2	*9.1	8.7	"	+0.5	+2.1	92
*25.6	*25.1	*23.8	*23.1	*21.9	*21.4	*20.5	*20.3	*19.6	18.8	"	+0.6	+7.5	93
*10.4	*10.3	*9.4	*9.0	*8.3	*8.1	*7.5	*7.3	*6.8	6.4	"	+0.4	+6.5	94
*15.2	*14.8	*14.4	*14.1	*13.6	*13.3	*13.0	*13.0	*12.8	12.4	"	+0.2	+3.0	95
*22.2	*22.0	*20.9	*20.6	*19.6	*19.1	*18.5	*18.3	*17.7	17.0	Per.Pt. <sup>9</sup>	+0.5	+5.7	96
*30.9	*30.7	*30.7	*30.6	*30.6	*30.8	*30.2	*29.2	*29.2	28.8	"	+0.3	+2.6	97
*17.3	*17.2	*17.2	*17.2	*17.4	*17.1	*17.3	*17.3	*17.1	17.3	"	-	+0.2	98
*15.9	*15.7	*15.7	*15.7	*15.6	*15.6	*15.7	*16.0	*15.5	15.8	"	-0.3	-0.1	99
*13.6	*14.4	*15.4	*16.0	*16.8	*17.4	*18.2	*19.2	*20.5	21.1	"	-0.6	-8.3	100

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

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

	Subject <sup>1</sup>	Population universe <sup>2</sup>	Unit	Date or period	1982	1981	1980	
							1980 census consistent	Not 1980 census consistent <sup>3</sup>
	<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>							
101	All levels, 3 to 34 years old.....	Civ.noninsti.	Thousands	October	57,905	58,390	58,953	*57,348
102	Nursery school.....	"	"	"	2,153	2,058	2,031	*1,987
103	Kindergarten and elementary school (1 to 8).....	"	"	"	30,711	30,956	31,513	*30,625
104	Percent private.....	"	Percent	"	11.7	11.6	11.5	*11.5
105	High school (1 to 4).....	"	Thousands	"	14,123	14,642	14,935	*14,556
106	Percent private.....	"	Percent	"	7.9	7.6	(NA)	(NA)
107	College (under age 35).....	"	Thousands	"	10,919	10,734	10,473	*10,180
108	Male.....	"	"	"	5,409	5,372	5,205	*5,025
109	Percent part-time.....	"	Percent	"	25.7	27.2	26.7	*26.5
110	Female.....	"	Thousands	"	5,510	5,363	5,268	*5,155
111	Percent part-time.....	"	Percent	"	32.5	31.8	33.4	*33.0
112	College, 35 years old and over.....	"	Thousands	"	1,390	1,393	1,215	*1,207
113	Male.....	"	"	"	490	453	412	*405
114	Percent part-time.....	"	Percent	"	81.0	81.5	78.9	*79.5
115	Female.....	"	Thousands	"	900	940	803	*802
116	Percent part-time.....	"	Percent	"	79.1	80.5	84.2	*84.2
	<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, 25 to 34 YEARS OLD</b>							
117	High school graduates.....	Civ.noninsti.+	Percent	March	86.3	85.6	85.4	*85.5
118	College graduates, total.....	"	"	"	23.8	23.2	24.1	*24.1
119	Male.....	"	"	"	26.5	26.1	27.5	*27.6
120	Female.....	"	"	"	21.1	20.4	20.9	*20.8
	<b>LABOR FORCE</b>							
121	Civilian labor force, total.....	Civ.noninsti.	Thousands	Ann.avg.	110,205	108,670	106,940	*104,719
122	Males.....	"	"	"	62,450	61,974	61,453	*60,145
123	Females.....	"	"	"	47,755	46,696	45,487	*44,574
124	Employment, total.....	"	"	"	99,527	100,397	99,303	*97,271
125	Males.....	"	"	"	56,271	57,397	57,186	*55,988
126	Females.....	"	"	"	43,256	43,000	42,117	*41,283
127	Unemployment, total.....	"	"	"	10,678	8,273	7,636	*7,448
128	Males.....	"	"	"	6,179	4,577	4,267	*4,157
129	Females.....	"	"	"	4,499	3,696	3,369	*3,291
130	Unemployment rate, total.....	"	Percent	"	9.7	7.6	7.1	*7.1
131	Males, 20 years and over.....	"	"	"	8.8	6.3	5.9	*5.9
132	Females, 20 years and over.....	"	"	"	8.3	6.8	6.4	*6.3
133	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	"	"	"	23.2	19.6	17.8	*17.7
134	Householders.....	"	"	"	7.2	5.2	4.9	*4.9
135	Married men, wife present.....	"	"	"	6.5	4.3	4.2	*4.2
136	Married women, husband present.....	"	"	"	7.4	5.9	5.8	*5.8
137	Female householder, no husband present.....	"	"	"	11.7	10.4	9.2	*9.1

\*Not consistent with the 1980 census. See headnote.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

NA Not available.

P Provisional.

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Data for the items on lines 18-19, 53, 61-65, and 73-137 are from the Current Population Survey. The annual estimates and the 1970-80 and 1980-82 changes shown for these items are subject to sampling variability (see appendix B) and should be interpreted with particular caution. The issues of Current Population Reports cited in the source notes of the tables in this report provide information on sampling variability for data from the Current Population Survey.

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

<sup>3</sup>Not shown when 1980 census-consistent data are available for 1970 to 1979.

<sup>4</sup>Based on 1980 census-consistent data for 1980 when available.

<sup>5</sup>Population estimates for January 1, 1983: total population, 233,267,000; resident population, 232,744,000; civilian population, 231,083,000.

<sup>6</sup>Figures for 1970 to 1980 reflect the error of closure between censuses. See appendix B.

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

## Characteristics (Except Income and Poverty): 1970 to 1982—Continued

the 1970 census count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See appendix B. Annual figures based on consistency, which is generally greater for absolute numbers than for derived measures, is suggested by the difference between the two estimates

1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	Change <sup>1</sup>			
										Unit	1980-82 <sup>2</sup>	1970-80 <sup>3</sup>	
*57,854	*58,616	*60,013	*60,482	*60,969	*60,259	*59,392	*60,142	*61,106	*60,357	Percent	-1.8	-2.3	101
*1,869	*1,824	*1,618	*1,526	*1,748	*1,607	*1,324	*1,283	*1,066	*1,096	"	+6.0	+85.3	102
*30,890	*31,479	*32,425	*33,264	*33,839	*34,378	*34,543	*35,377	*36,770	*37,133	"	-2.5	-15.1	103
*11.5	*11.9	*11.6	*10.8	*11.3	*10.7	*10.9	*11.4	*11.6	*12.1	Per. Pt. <sup>4</sup>	+0.2	-0.6	104
*15,116	*15,475	*15,753	*15,742	*15,683	*15,447	*15,347	*15,169	*15,183	*14,715	Percent	-5.4	+1.5	105
*7.4	*8.0	*7.9	*7.6	*7.5	*7.6	*7.7	*7.6	*7.4	*8.0	Per. Pt. <sup>4</sup>	(NA)	(NA)	106
*9,978	*9,838	*10,217	*9,950	*9,697	*8,827	*8,179	*8,313	*8,087	*7,413	Percent	+4.3	+41.3	107
*4,993	*5,124	*5,369	*5,296	*5,342	*4,926	*4,677	*4,853	*4,850	*4,401	"	+4.0	+18.3	108
*27.3	*27.8	*28.2	*27.6	*26.3	*27.2	*25.1	*23.5	*23.3	*21.0	Per. Pt. <sup>4</sup>	-1.0	+5.7	109
*4,986	*4,714	*4,848	*4,654	*4,355	*3,901	*3,502	*3,460	*3,236	*3,013	Percent	+4.6	+74.8	110
*32.5	*30.4	*30.9	*28.2	*27.2	*29.1	*26.2	*24.9	*23.3	*24.1	Per. Pt. <sup>4</sup>	-0.9	+9.3	111
*1,402	*1,303	*1,329	*1,189	*1,183	*1,025	*787	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Percent	+14.4	(NA)	112
*487	*457	*520	*489	*569	*476	*371	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	"	+18.9	(NA)	113
*82.5	*80.3	*82.1	*79.1	*71.7	*77.3	*67.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Per. Pt. <sup>4</sup>	+2.1	(NA)	114
*914	*845	*809	*700	*614	*548	*416	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Percent	+12.1	(NA)	115
*83.6	*86.2	*79.2	*84.0	*80.5	*80.8	*81.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Per. Pt. <sup>4</sup>	-5.1	(NA)	116
*84.7	*84.0	*83.4	*82.7	*81.1	*80.1	*78.1	*77.2	*75.3	73.8	Per. Pt. <sup>4</sup>	+0.9	+11.6	117
*23.8	*23.6	*23.8	*22.6	*21.4	*20.0	*18.2	*17.9	*16.3	15.8	"	-0.3	+8.3	118
*27.7	*27.5	*27.7	*26.8	*25.4	*23.7	*21.5	*21.6	*19.9	19.7	"	-1.0	+7.8	119
*20.0	*19.9	*20.0	*18.6	*17.5	*16.4	*15.0	*14.3	*12.8	12.0	"	+0.2	+8.9	120
*102,908	*100,420	*97,401	*94,773	*92,613	*91,011	*88,713	*86,542	*84,112	*82,715	Percent	+3.1	+29.3	121
*59,517	*58,542	*57,449	*56,359	*55,615	*55,186	*54,203	*53,265	*52,021	*51,195	"	+1.6	+20.0	122
*43,391	*41,878	*39,952	*38,414	*36,998	*35,825	*34,510	*33,277	*32,091	*31,520	"	+5.0	+44.3	123
*96,945	*94,373	*90,546	*87,486	*84,783	*85,935	*84,409	*81,702	*79,120	*78,627	"	+0.2	+26.3	124
*56,499	*55,491	*53,861	*52,391	*51,230	*52,518	*51,963	*50,630	*49,245	*48,960	"	-1.6	+16.8	125
*40,446	*38,882	*36,685	*35,095	*33,553	*33,417	*32,446	*31,072	*29,875	*29,667	"	+2.7	+42.0	126
*5,963	*6,047	*6,855	*7,288	*7,830	*5,076	*4,304	*4,840	*4,993	*4,088	"	+39.8	+86.8	127
*3,018	*3,051	*3,588	*3,968	*4,385	*2,668	*2,240	*2,635	*2,776	*2,235	"	+44.8	+90.9	128
*2,945	*2,996	*3,267	*3,320	*3,445	*2,408	*2,064	*2,205	*2,217	*1,853	"	+33.5	+81.8	129
*5.8	*6.0	*7.0	*7.7	*8.5	*5.6	*4.9	*5.6	*5.9	*4.9	Per. Pt. <sup>4</sup>	+2.6	+2.2	130
*4.1	*4.2	*5.2	*5.9	*6.7	*3.8	*3.2	*4.0	*4.4	*3.5	"	+2.9	+2.4	131
*5.7	*6.0	*7.0	*7.4	*8.0	*5.5	*4.8	*5.4	*5.7	*4.8	"	+1.9	+1.6	132
*16.1	*16.3	*17.7	*19.0	*19.9	*16.0	*14.5	*16.2	*16.9	*15.2	"	+5.4	+2.6	133
*3.6	*3.7	*4.5	*5.1	*5.8	*3.3	*2.9	*3.3	*3.7	*2.9	"	+2.3	+2.0	134
*2.7	*2.8	*3.6	*4.2	*5.1	*2.7	*2.3	*2.8	*3.2	*2.6	"	+2.3	+1.6	135
*5.1	*5.5	*6.5	*7.1	*7.9	*5.3	*4.6	*5.4	*5.7	*4.9	"	+1.6	+0.9	136
*8.3	*8.5	*9.3	*10.0	*10.0	*7.0	*7.0	*7.2	*7.3	*5.4	"	+2.5	+3.8	137

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

<sup>1</sup>Five-quarter average centered on April.

<sup>2</sup>Percentage-point change.

<sup>3</sup>Youth: persons under 18 years per 100 persons 18 to 64 years. Old-age: persons 65 years and over per 100 persons 18 to 64 years.

Total: sum of youth and old-age.

<sup>4</sup>Points in ratio.

<sup>5</sup>Lifetime births per 1,000 women implied by the age-specific childbearing pattern of a single year. See section on Fertility and Birth Expectations.

<sup>6</sup>Births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years.

<sup>7</sup>1980 data on births to unmarried women are not totally comparable with data for earlier years due to a change in methodology. Comparable figures for 1980 are 645,000 births, a rate of 28.4, and 17.9 percent of all births. See National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 31, No. 8, Supplement (November 30, 1982).

<sup>8</sup>Rates for women 14 years and over in the marriage-registration area. See National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 30, No. 4, Supplement, July, 1981.

Source: Compiled from reports published by the Bureau of the Census (lines 1-50, 51 for 1981-1982, 53, 61-65, 73-120), the National Center for Health Statistics (lines 51 for 1970-1980, 52, 54-60, 66-72), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (lines 121-137).

Table A-2. Summary Table of Annual Data

(Families or persons as of March of the following year. The 1980 census population was about 4.8 million greater than the estimate obtained by based on data collected after April 1, 1970, which are not consistent with the 1980 census are marked with an asterisk (\*). The degree of estimates shown for 1979)

Line No.	Income and poverty <sup>1</sup>	Population universe <sup>2</sup>	Unit	Date or period	1981	1980	1979	
							1980 census consistent	Not 1980 census consistent
	<b>INCOME<sup>1</sup></b>							
	<b>Median Family Income</b>							
1	All families.....	Civ.noninsti. <sup>+</sup>	1981	Annual	22,388	23,204	24,542	*24,635
2	Married-couple families.....	"	"	"	25,065	25,541	26,850	*26,943
3	With one or more own children 18 years.....	"	"	"	26,220	26,827	28,339	*28,452
4	Female householder, no husband present.....	"	"	"	10,960	11,488	12,380	*12,438
	<b>Mean Income Per Family Member</b>							
5	All families.....	"	"	"	7,941	8,102	8,502	*8,558
6	Married-couple families.....	"	"	"	8,516	8,655	9,078	*9,136
7	Female household, no husband present.....	"	"	"	4,530	4,711	4,867	*4,913
	<b>Mean Income of Persons 15 Years and Over</b>							
8	Male with income <sup>4</sup> .....	"	"	"	16,931	16,515	16,931	*18,004
9	Year-round full-time workers <sup>4</sup> .....	"	"	"	23,219	23,660	24,978	*25,017
10	Female with income <sup>4</sup> .....	"	"	"	7,440	7,474	7,551	*7,558
11	Year-round, full-time workers <sup>4</sup> .....	"	"	"	13,870	14,052	14,344	*14,361
	<b>Number of Earners<sup>5</sup></b>							
12	All families.....	"	Thousands	"	60,312	59,640	58,793	*57,702
13	No income earners.....	"	"	"	8,526	8,050	7,601	*7,421
14	One income earner.....	"	"	"	18,555	18,586	18,236	*17,833
15	Two income earners.....	"	"	"	24,856	24,650	24,423	*23,938
16	Three income earners or more.....	"	"	"	8,375	8,354	8,534	*8,510
17	Percent with no income earners.....	"	Percent	"	14.1	13.5	12.9	*12.9
18	Percent with one income earner.....	"	"	"	30.8	31.2	31.0	*30.9
19	Percent with two income earners.....	"	"	"	41.2	41.3	41.5	*41.5
20	Percent with three income earners or more.....	"	"	"	13.9	14.0	14.5	*14.7
	<b>POVERTY<sup>1</sup></b>							
21	Persons below the poverty level.....	Civ.noninsti. <sup>+</sup>	Thousands	Annual	31,822	29,272	26,072	*25,345
22	Poverty rate for all persons.....	"	Percent	"	14.0	13.0	11.7	*11.6
23	Poverty rate for persons 65 years and over.....	"	"	"	15.3	15.7	15.2	*15.1
24	Poverty rate for persons in female-householder families.....	"	"	"	38.7	36.7	34.9	*34.8
25	Poverty rate for persons not living in families.....	"	"	"	23.4	22.9	21.9	*21.9
26	Families below the poverty level.....	"	Thousands	"	6,851	6,217	5,461	*5,320
27	Poverty rate for all families.....	"	Percent	"	11.2	10.3	9.2	*9.1
28	Poverty rate for female-householder families.....	"	"	"	34.6	32.7	30.4	*30.2
29	Poverty rate for all other families.....	"	"	"	7.0	6.3	5.5	*5.5

\*Not consistent with 1980 census. See headnote.

NA Not available.

<sup>†</sup>Revised.

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Data are from the Current Population Survey. The annual estimates and the 1969-1979 and 1979-1981 changes shown are subject to sampling variability (see appendix B) and should be interpreted with particular caution. The source cited for this table provides information on for data on income and poverty.

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

## on Income and Poverty: 1969 to 1981

carrying forward the 1970 census count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See appendix B. Annual figures inconsistency, which is generally greater for absolute numbers than for derived measures, is suggested by the difference between the two

1978	1977	1976	1975	1974 <sup>F</sup>	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	Change <sup>1</sup>			Line No.
										Unit	1979-81 <sup>3</sup>	1969-79 <sup>3</sup>	
*24,591	*24,027	*23,898	*23,183	*23,795	*24,663	*24,166	*23,097	*23,111	*23,402	*23,402	Percent	-8.8	1
*26,961	*26,439	*25,887	*25,123	*25,678	*26,663	*25,877	*24,680	*24,631	*24,811	"	-6.6	+8.2	2
*28,453	*27,984	*27,518	*26,574	*27,493	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	"	-7.5	(X)	3
*11,901	*11,654	*11,521	*11,565	*11,966	*11,864	*11,613	*11,484	*11,929	*11,963	"	-11.5	+3.5	4
*8,473	*8,222	*8,009	*7,751	*7,936	*8,104	*7,887	*7,364	*7,221	*7,242	"	-6.6	+17.4	5
*9,032	*8,742	*8,501	*8,186	*8,384	*8,553	*8,283	*7,718	*7,542	*7,544	"	-6.2	+20.3	6
*4,842	*4,774	*4,611	*4,537	*4,666	*4,613	*4,635	*4,406	*4,373	*4,466	"	-6.9	+9.0	7
*18,280	*18,104	*17,838	*17,623	*18,186	*19,011	*18,772	*17,723	*17,653	*17,867	"	-7.9	+0.4	8
*25,518	*25,407	*25,085	*24,864	*25,372	*25,824	*25,646	*24,330	*24,153	*24,156	"	-7.0	+3.4	9
*7,805	*7,941	*7,789	*7,626	*7,674	*7,775	*7,776	*7,485	*7,350	*7,306	"	-1.5	+3.4	10
*14,502	*14,310	*14,309	*13,961	*14,171	*14,144	*14,187	*13,719	*13,716	*13,409	"	-3.3	+7.0	11
*57,095	*56,448	*55,866	*55,434	*54,737	*55,053	*54,373	*53,296	*52,227	*51,586	"	+2.6	+14.0	12
*7,028	*7,083	*6,906	*6,788	*6,170	*5,781	*5,383	*5,100	*4,716	*4,367	"	+12.2	+74.1	13
*18,346	*18,621	*18,789	*19,466	*18,930	*19,604	*20,285	*20,104	*19,355	*19,382	"	+1.7	-5.9	14
*23,333	*22,414	*22,055	*21,377	*21,637	*21,918	*21,296	*20,602	*20,553	*20,262	"	+1.8	+20.5	15
*8,388	*8,330	*8,116	*7,803	*8,001	*7,751	*7,409	*7,490	*7,602	*7,575	"	-1.9	+12.7	16
*12.3	*12.5	*12.4	*12.2	*11.3	*10.5	*9.9	*9.6	*9.0	*8.5	Per. pt. <sup>6</sup>	+1.2	+4.4	17
*32.1	*33.0	*33.6	*35.1	*34.6	*35.6	*37.3	*37.7	*37.1	*37.6	"	-0.2	-6.6	18
*40.9	*39.7	*39.5	*38.6	*39.5	*39.8	*39.2	*38.7	*39.4	*39.3	"	-0.3	+2.2	19
*14.7	*14.8	*14.5	*14.1	*14.6	*14.1	*13.6	*14.1	*14.6	*14.7	"	-0.6	-0.2	20
*24,497	*24,720	*24,975	*25,877	*23,370	*22,973	*24,460	*25,559	*25,420	24,147	Percent	+22.1	+8.0	21
*11.4	*11.6	*11.8	*12.3	*11.2	*11.1	*11.9	*12.5	*12.6	*12.1	Per. pt. <sup>6</sup>	+2.3	-0.4	22
*14.0	*14.1	*15.0	*15.3	*14.6	*16.3	*18.6	*21.6	*24.5	*25.3	"	+0.1	-10.1	23
*35.6	*36.2	*37.3	*37.5	*36.5	*37.5	*38.2	*38.7	*38.1	*38.2	"	+3.8	-3.3	24
*22.1	*22.6	*24.9	*25.1	*24.1	*25.6	*29.0	*31.6	*32.9	*34.0	"	+1.5	-12.1	25
*5,280	*5,311	*5,311	*5,450	*4,922	*4,828	*5,075	*5,303	*5,260	*5,008	Percent	+25.5	+9.0	26
*9.1	*9.3	*9.4	*9.7	*8.8	*8.8	*9.3	*10.0	*10.1	*9.7	Per. pt. <sup>6</sup>	+2.0	-0.5	27
*31.4	*31.7	*33.0	*32.5	*32.1	*32.2	*32.7	*33.9	*32.5	*32.7	"	+4.2	-2.3	28
*5.3	*5.5	*5.6	*6.2	*5.4	*5.5	*6.1	*6.8	*7.2	6.9	"	+1.5	-1.4	29

For a detailed explanation of the poverty concept, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 138, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1981 (March 1983). For a discussion of noncash benefits, see Technical Paper No. 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty (April 1982).

<sup>F</sup>Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post. See appendix B.

<sup>3</sup>Based on 1980 census-consistent data for 1979.

<sup>4</sup>For the years 1979 to 1981, persons 15 years old and over; for the years 1969 to 1978, persons 14 years old and over.

<sup>5</sup>For the years 1974 to 1981, excludes families with any members in the Armed Forces.

<sup>6</sup>Percentage-point change.

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

## Appendix B.

### Sources and Limitations of Data

This report includes data from the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The Census Bureau data, which cover a wide range of topics, were collected primarily in the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) and in the 1970 and 1980 Censuses of Population. The BLS data on labor force and occupation are from the CPS, and the NCHS data on vital statistics are from its registration system.

Most of the estimates from the CPS have been, or will be, published in the Census Bureau's Current Population Reports. These publications provide information about the reliability of the estimates, including both sampling variability and non-sampling variability. Sampling variability is the variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. Examples of nonsampling error include inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, differences in the interpretation of questions, errors in recording or coding the data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (under-coverage).

Full-count data from the 1980 Census of Population have been published for all States in *Number of Inhabitants* (PC80-1-A) and *General Population Characteristics* (PC80-1-B). Sample data have been published in *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics* (PCH80-S2), and more detailed sample data will be published in *General Social and Economic Characteristics* (PC80-1-C) and *Detailed Population Characteristics* (PC80-1-D). Advance data on various topics have been published in *Supplementary Reports* (PC80-S1). More detailed data on several topics will be published in *Subject Reports* (PC80-2).

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

As a result of the sizable error of closure (roughly 2 percent of the 1980 census population with the percentage varying by age, sex, and race), CPS-based estimates shown in this report for 1970 to 1982 do not represent consistent series. This limitation is generally of minor importance in 1970-80 or 1970-82 comparisons but is important in annual comparisons. For this reason, the annual data series shown in tables A-1 and A-2 include data for 1 year on both bases when 1980-census consistent data are not available for the entire period.

This report includes data for five different population universes: total population including Armed Forces overseas, resident population (census universe), civilian population, civilian noninstitutional population plus

Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (March CPS universe), and civilian noninstitutional population (CPS universe in months other than March). The estimated sizes of these population universe in the March 1982 CPS is 227,376,000, the universe for household data (226,891,000) is lower because of the exclusion of group quarters, and the universe for poverty data (227,157,000) is lower because of the exclusion of unrelated individuals (persons who are not living with any relatives) under 15 years old.

The Armed Forces and the institutional population differ greatly from the total population in age-sex structure (table B-2). On March 1, 1982, males 18 to 64 years old constituted 90.9 percent of the Armed Forces population as compared with 30.1 percent of the total population, and females 65 years and over constituted 39.9 percent of the institutional population as compared with 6.9 percent of the total population. However, these two groups together accounted for only 2.1 percent of the total population, and as a result, the civilian noninstitutional population (which accounted for 97.9 percent of the total) had an age-sex structure very similar to that of the total population. Similarly, the social and economic characteristics of the Armed Forces and of the institutional population could differ greatly from those of the total population with relatively small differences between the characteristics of the total population and of the civilian noninstitutional population.

**Table B-1. Components of Population Universes, included in This Report:  
March 1, 1982**

(Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1980 census)

Population universe	Number	Percent
Total population including Armed Forces overseas.....	231,309	100.0
Armed Forces overseas.....	504	0.2
Resident population.....	230,805	99.8
Armed Forces in the United States.....	1,671	0.7
Living off post or with their families on post.....	871	0.4
Living on post without families.....	800	0.3
Civilian population.....	229,134	99.1
Institutional population.....	2,628	1.1
Noninstitutional population.....	226,505	97.9
Summary of population universes:		
Total population including Armed Forces overseas.....	231,309	100.0
Resident population.....	230,805	99.8
Civilian population.....	229,134	99.1
Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.....	227,376	98.3
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	226,505	97.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Monthly National Population Estimates Program and March 1982 Current Population Survey.

**Table B-2. Selected Population Universes, by Sex and Broed Age Groups:  
March 1, 1982**

(Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1980 census)

Population universe and age	Population			Percent of population universe		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL POPULATION INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS</b>						
Total.....	231,309	112,515	118,794	100.0	48.6	51.4
Under 18 years.....	62,833	32,107	30,726	27.2	13.9	13.3
18 to 64 years.....	141,805	69,705	72,100	61.3	30.1	31.2
65 years and over.....	26,671	10,702	15,968	11.5	4.6	6.9
<b>ARMED FORCES</b>						
Total.....	2,175	1,987	188	100.0	91.3	8.7
Under 18 years.....	10	9	-	0.4	0.4	-
18 to 64 years.....	2,165	1,978	188	99.6	90.9	8.6
65 years and over.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION</b>						
Total.....	2,628	1,279	1,349	100.0	48.7	51.3
Under 18 years.....	158	112	46	6.0	4.2	1.8
18 to 64 years.....	1,031	776	255	39.2	29.5	9.7
65 years and over.....	1,439	392	1,048	54.8	14.9	39.9
<b>CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION</b>						
Total.....	226,505	109,249	117,257	100.0	48.2	51.8
Under 18 years.....	62,665	31,986	30,679	27.7	14.1	13.5
18 to 64 years.....	138,609	66,952	71,657	61.2	29.6	31.6
65 years and over.....	25,232	10,311	14,921	11.1	4.6	6.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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

## Appendix C.

### Sources for Figures

Figure		Figure	
1	Table 2, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 802 (May 1979).	21	Table 24.
2	Table 3, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 917 (July 1982).	22	Table 25.
3	Table 4.	23	Table 25, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, annual population profile reports.
4	Table 5.	24	Same as for Figure 23.
5	Table 6.	25	Table 26, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, annual population profile reports.
6	U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-27, No. 55 (November 1982), and Current Population Survey, unpublished data for 1982.	26	Table 26.
7	Table 7.	27	U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 85 (December 1972) and No. 137 (March 1983)
8	Table 8.	28	Same as for Figure 27.
9	Table 8.	29	U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, annual income reports.
10	Table 9.	30	U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 136 (January 1983).
11	Table 11.	31	Table 28.
12	U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 31, No. 8, Supplement (November 1982), Vol. 31, No. 12 (March 1983), and unpublished Census Bureau estimates of the total fertility rate for 1981 and 1982.	32	Table 29.
13	U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 31, No. 8, Supplement (November 1982), and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Chapter B, Part 1 (May 1983).	33	Table 29.
14	Table 15.	34	Table 3.
15	Table 17.	35	U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished data.
16	Table 18.	36	U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 922 (October 1982), and unpublished data.
17	Table 18.	37	Same as for Figure 36.
18	Table 19.		
19	Table 19.		
20	Table 23.		

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