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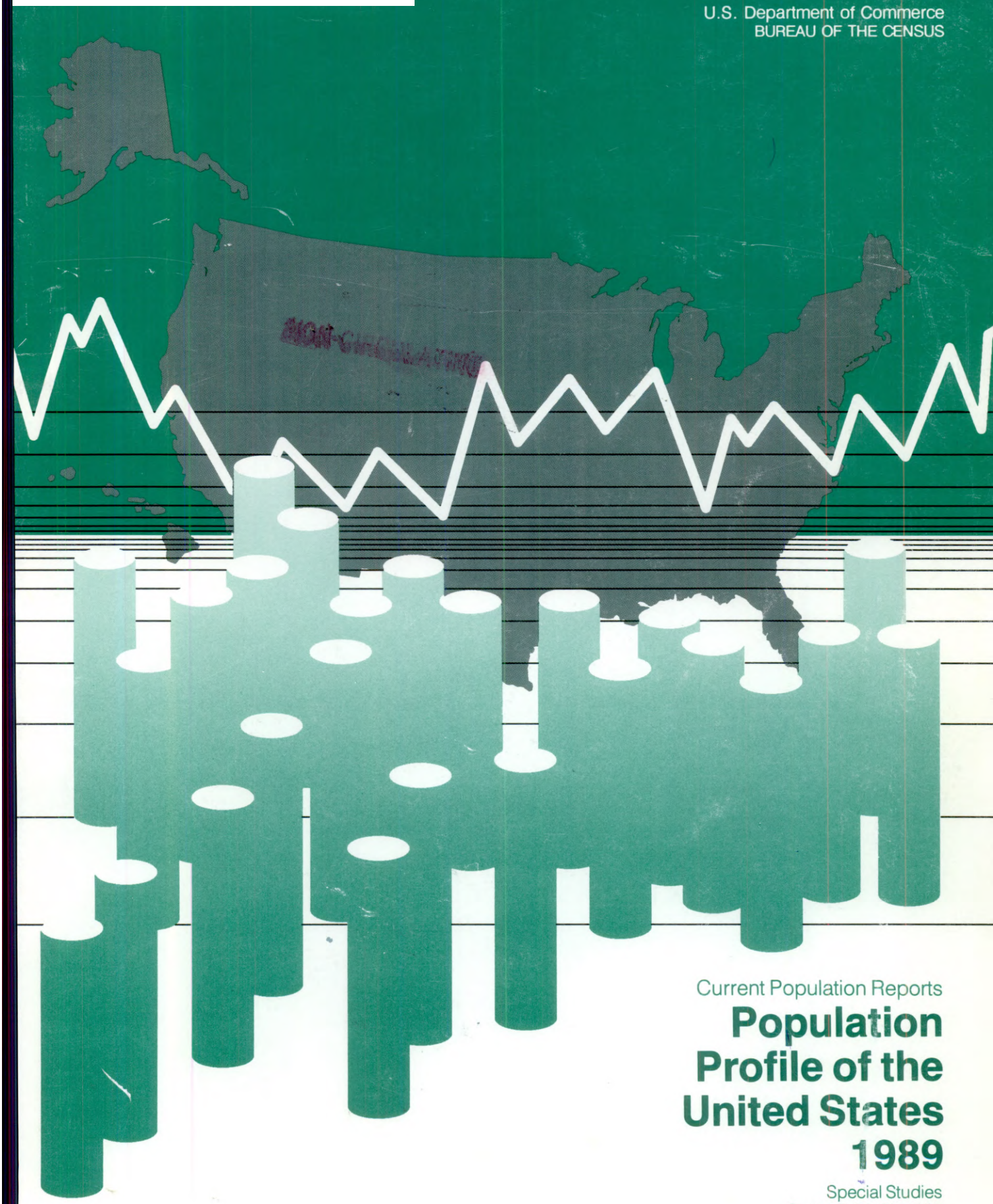

Current Population Reports

Population Profile of the United States 1989

Special Studies
Series P-23, No. 159

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by staff members in Population Division and in Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, under the direction of **Campbell Gibson**, Demographic Advisor, Population Division, The coauthors of the report are listed as contacts at the end of each section. **Edith L. Reeves** provided statistical assistance and **Mary Kisner** provided typing assistance.

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Special Studies
Series P–23, No. 159

Issued April 1989

U.S. Department of Commerce
Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary

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Preface

Population Profile of the United States: 1989 brings together under one cover a wide range of information on demographic, social, and economic trends. Geographic coverage is primarily for the Nation as a whole, although some data below the national level are also included. The report includes data collected from 1986 to 1988 and reflects the most recent information available on each topic in late 1988. The year in the title is the year of publication and represents a change from previous Profile reports, the most recent of which, ***Population Profile of the United States: 1984/85,*** was published in 1987.

At the end of each section, a "For Further Information" box lists sources of data and a subject specialist who can answer technical questions. Current Population Reports listed as references in the sections, appendix C, and the list of reports are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selected national demographic, social, and economic characteristics for 1970 and 1980 through 1988 are summarized in the tables in appendix A.

General questions or comments about the report may be addressed to Campbell Gibson, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, (301) 763–5221.

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Highlights

(Values in parenthesis denote 90-percent confidence intervals for estimates based on samples. See appendix B.)

National Population Trends

- The Nation's population reached 245,110,000 (including 514,000 Armed Forces overseas) on January 1, 1988.
- The number of births in 1987 was 3,809,000. The steady increase in this number over the past decade is primarily a result of the rise in the number of women of childbearing age, which can be expected to end as the women of the Baby Boom enter their forties.
- About 26 percent of the Nation's growth during 1987 was due to net immigration.
- Persons 35 to 44 years old are in the fastest growing age group of the 1980's; the group increased 33.8 percent between 1980 and 1987. The 85-and-over group followed with an increase of 28.0 percent.
- The elementary-school-age population (5 to 13), which had been declining since 1970, "bottomed out" in 1985. Since then, the recent rise in births has brought about an increase in this group.
- Average life expectancy at birth in 1987 was 74.9 years—78.3 years for females and 71.5 years for males.

National Population Projections

- Under the middle series projection, the United States population would begin to decline within 50 years. After 1995 it is projected to grow more slowly than ever before.
- During the next 20 years the population aged 65 and older is projected to grow much more slowly than it did from 1950 to 1987. After 2010, the elderly population will begin to increase rapidly.
- Under the middle series projection, the population under age 35 is projected to never again be as numerous as it is now.

State Population Trends

- The South and West continue to dominate the Nation's growth this decade, capturing 89.2 percent of the 16.9 million population increase from 1980 to 1987. Three States, California, Texas, and Florida, accounted for over half (8.8 million) of this growth.
- Population growth was off sharply in several States in the fourth year of the energy-related industry slowdown. Alaska and Louisiana both experienced population losses from 1986 to 1987.
- Females constitute the majority of the population in all States except Alaska, Hawaii, Nevada, North Dakota, and Wyoming.
- As in 1980, the Northeast was the region with the oldest population in 1987: it had a median age of 33.7 and 13.5 percent of its population was 65 years and over.

State Population Projections

- The South and the West would continue to be the fastest growing regions in the United States. Between 1986 and 2000, these two regions would add over 24.6 million persons. In contrast, the Northeast and the Midwest would add only 2.1 million persons to their population.
- During the 1986 to 2000 period, 10 States are projected to grow at least twice as fast as the U.S. rate of growth. Nine of these 10 States are in the South and West; New Hampshire is the exception.
- California would continue to be the most populous State in 2000. Texas would pass New York and move into the second position. Florida will be fourth, and Illinois would pass Pennsylvania to become the fifth most populous State.
- Florida would continue to have the highest median age in 2000. Its projected median age of 41.2 is over 2 years greater than that of Pennsylvania with a projected median age of 38.9. Utah would be the only State to have a median age less than 30 (26.0).

Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Populations

- The population of the Nation's metropolitan areas as a group grew 1.12 percent per year between 1980 and 1987, about the same as during the 1970's (1.0 percent per year). Metropolitan areas now account for 77 percent of the Nation's population.
- Population growth in nonmetropolitan territory between 1980 and 1987 was markedly slower than during the 1970's (0.58 versus 1.34 percent per year).
- Since 1980, metropolitan areas of all sizes grew at similar rates, ranging from 0.97 percent per year in areas with over 5 million residents to 1.23 percent per year for areas with 1 to 5 million population. During the 1970's, smaller metropolitan areas grew faster than larger ones, ranging from 0.33 percent per year for areas with over 5 million residents to 1.6 percent per year for areas with fewer than 250,000 residents.
- Nonmetropolitan growth during the 1980–87 period was fastest in counties with the highest rate of commuting to metropolitan areas (1.21 percent per year) and lowest in counties that are most remote from metropolitan areas (0.42 percent per year).

City and Suburban Populations

- Population growth of metropolitan central cities as a group was faster during 1980–86 (4.7 percent) than in the 1970's, when growth for the entire decade was only 0.9 percent.
- Northern central cities generally continued to lose population, particularly those of the Midwest, which experienced a decline of 1.4 percent during the 1980–86 period.
- The population of metropolitan suburbs grew in all regions for 1980–86: 15.4 percent in the South, 14.5 percent in the West, 3.2 percent in the Midwest, and 2.8 percent in the Northeast.
- Since 1980, two new cities, San Diego and Dallas, have been added to the existing list of cities with at least 1 million residents (New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, and Detroit.)

The Farm Population

- About 4,986,000 (+/– 191,000) persons lived on farms in rural areas of the United States in 1987. This represents 1 out of every 49 persons, or 2.0 (+/– 0.1) percent of the total population.
- From 1981 to 1987, the farm population declined at an average rate of 2.5 (+/– 0.8) percent per year.
- The median income of farm families in 1986 was $23,330 (+/– 1,683), considerably lower than the nonfarm median family income of $29,630 (+/– 256).

Geographical Mobility

- The annual rate of moving between March 1986 and March 1987 was the same as during the previous 1-year period—18.6 (+/– 0.33) percent. Most people who moved made local moves—11.6 (+/– 0.27) percent of the total population of the United States moved within the same county.
- The highest moving rates were found for persons in their twenties—34.7 (+/– 1.42) percent for those 20 to 24 years of age in 1987 and 31.8 (+/– 1.31) percent for those 25 to 29 years old.
- Blacks had higher overall rates of moving than Whites—19.6 (+/– 0.98) percent for Blacks versus 17.8 (+/– 0.35) percent for Whites.
- Hispanics had a higher overall rate of moving (22.6 +/– 1.27 percent) than either non-Hispanic Whites or Blacks.
- The Northeast had a net loss of migrants—334,000 (+/– 130,000)—to the other regions. The South had a net gain of 279,000 (+/– 193,000) persons, while the West had a net gain of 166,000 (+/– 152,000) people due to migration. The Midwest had nearly equal numbers of inmigrants and outmigrants for the second straight year.

School Enrollment

- In the 1980's elementary school enrollment reached the end of its long-term decline; it was 27 (+/– 0.2) million in 1986, 20 (+/– 0.9) percent below the 1970 peak.
- Preprimary enrollment grew to 6.5 (+/– 0.2) million in 1986, up 25 (+/– 4.7) percent since 1981, because of increased population at preprimary ages.
- College enrollment, 12.4 (+/– 0.2) million in 1986, has remained relatively stable for 5 years, in spite of a decline in the population of traditional college age.

Educational Attainment

- In 1988 a record 76 (+/– 0.3) percent of persons 25 years old and over had completed 4 years of high school or more.
- In 1988 a record 20 (+/– 0.3) percent of persons 25 years old and over had completed 4 or more years of college.
- Among young adults (25 to 29 years old) in 1988, 87 (+/– 0.6) percent of Whites, 81 (+/– 2.0) percent of Blacks and 62 (+/– 2.8) percent of Hispanics were high school graduates.

Households and Families

- There were 91.1 million households in the United States in March 1988, up 1.6 million (+/– 527,000) as compared with the total for the previous year.
- The number of households increased by 13 (+/– 0.9) percent from 1980 to 1988, a significantly lower rate of increase than for the corresponding period in the 1970's.
- There were 3.17 persons per family in 1988, 0.41 (+/– .03) fewer than in 1970.

Marital Status and Living Arrangements

- Unmarried-couple households totaled 2,588,000 (+/– 111,000) in 1988, a 63-percent (+/– 11.0) increase since 1980.
- The proportions of persons aged 20 to 24 years who had not yet married rose from 55 percent to 78 (+/– 2.4) percent for men and from 36 percent to 61 (+/– 2.4) percent for women between 1970 and 1988.
- The majority of persons who live alone are women. However, the number of males who live alone is increasing at a faster pace than their female counterparts: a 149 (+/– 15.8) percent increase for men in the 1970–88 period, compared with a 79 (+/– 8.2) percent increase for women.
- In 1988, 54 percent of young adults aged 18 to 24 lived in the home of their parents, up from 48 (+/– 1.4) percent in 1980.

Fertility

- In 1987, there were 3.7 (+/– 0.1) million births, resulting in a fertility rate of 71.0 (+/– 2.4) births per 1,000 women 18 to 44 years old.
- Of all births to Black women in 1987, 55 (+/– 4.4) percent were to unmarried women, compared with 12 (+/– 1.2) percent for White women and 26 (+/– 4.6) percent for Hispanic women.
- Among women who had a child in the year preceding the June 1987 survey, 51 (+/– 1.7) percent were in the labor force in June 1987 as compared with 31 (+/– 1.7) percent in June 1976.
- Women 30 to 34 years old in 1987 expected to have an average of 2.1 (+/– 0.03) children in their lifetime, a number just at the level of replacement fertility.

Labor Force and Occupation

- Annual average civilian employment rose by 2.8 million (+/– 390,000) persons between 1986 and 1987, to 112.4 million (+/– 272,000). The average number of unemployed fell by 812,000 (+/– 146,000) to 7.4 million (+/– 100,000); the unemployment rate dropped to its lowest level since 1979, 6.2 (+/– 0.1) percent, nearly a percentage point lower than the average rate of 1986.
- The proportion of the working-age (16 years old and over) population who held jobs averaged 61.5 (+/– 0.2) percent in 1987, the highest figure in history.
- Reflecting the strong growth in employment in 1987, the number of families with employed members increased by 900,000 (+/– 298,000), to 51.9 million (+/– 210,000), or 81 (+/– 0.2) percent of all families.

Money Income

- In 1987, median family income was $30,850 (+/– 232), 1.0 (+/– 0.9) percent higher than in 1986 after adjusting for inflation.
- Median income of families with a female householder, no husband present, increased 3.4 (+/– 0.3) percent in real terms from 1986. This represents the second significant annual increase since 1979.
- Real per capita income in 1987, $12,290 (+/– 102), was at an all time high, increasing 1.6 (+/– 1.0) percent over its 1986 level.

Poverty

- The number of persons below the official Government poverty level was 32.5 (+/– 0.8) million in 1987, not significantly different from the 32.4 (+/– 0.9) million in 1986.
- The poverty rate was 13.5 (+/– 0.3) percent in 1987, not significantly different from the 13.6 (+/– 0.3) percent in 1986.
- Both the number of poor and the poverty rate have declined since 1983, the recent peak in these figures, but both remain above their 1978 levels, the recent low point in these figures.

Blacks in the United States

- In 1988, the Black population was 29.3 million. It increased by 12.7 percent or about 3.3 million persons between 1980 and 1988.
- In 1988, 80 (+/– 1.1) percent of Blacks in the 25 to 34 age group had completed high school compared with 75 (+/– 1.2) percent in 1980.
- In 1987, the average annual unemployment rate for Blacks 16 years and over was 13.0 (+/– 0.4) percent.
- The median income of Black families in 1987 was $18,100 (+/– 657) and their poverty rate was 33.1 (+/– 1.2) percent.

Hispanics in the United States

- In 1988, the Hispanic population was 19.4 million. It increased by 34 percent, or about 4.8 million persons, between 1980 and 1988.
- Five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas) were home to 63 (+/– 1.7) percent of the Nation's Hispanics in 1988.
- In 1988, 10 (+/– 0.8) percent of Hispanics, 25 years old and over, had completed 4 or more years of college as compared with 5 (+/– 0.3) percent in 1970.
- In 1987, the median family income of Hispanic families was $20,310 (+/– 717) and their poverty rate based on 1987 income was 25.8 (+/– 1.5) percent.

The Elderly Population

- The population aged 65 and over increased from 23.9 million in 1980 to 29.8 million in 1987, and from 10.8 percent to 12.2 percent of the total population.
- Persons aged 85 and over, the fastest growing segment of the elderly population, increased 28 percent from 1980 to 1987.
- In 1987, women were 56 percent of the "young old" (aged 65 to 74), but they were 72 percent of the "oldest old" (aged 85 and over).
- In 1987, the median income of households with a householder aged 65 and over ($14,330 +/– 251) was only half that of households with a householder aged 55 to 64 ($27,540 +/– 631).

National Population Trends

The Nation has added 18.0 million persons since the 1980 census.

On January 1, 1988, there were 245,110,000 people in the United States; this includes 514,000 Armed Forces personnel stationed overseas. During 1987, the Nation grew by 2,285,000 (0.9 percent) as a result of the 1,685,000 "natural increase" (3,809,000 births minus 2,124,000 deaths) plus 599,000 net immigration.

Number of births continues to increase.

The 3,809,000 births in 1987 continues the steady rise in the number of births that has occurred since the mid–1970's. This increase, while far below the 4,300,000 recorded at the peak of the Baby Boom in 1957, resulted from the births to Baby Boom women who are now 15 to 44 years old. This steady rise in the number of births cannot continue without a future increase in the rate of childbearing among these women, because the population of women in their childbearing years will soon begin to decline as the Baby Boom women age.

Deaths increase despite reduction in age-specific mortality.

In 1987, there were 2,124,000 deaths—the highest annual number ever recorded. Since the late 1970's, the increase in deaths has paralleled the population growth, so that the crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 population) has remained in the range of 8.5 to 8.7. Underlying this near constancy of the crude death rate are two countervailing trends: the proportion of the population in the older age groups has increased, which would cause the death rate to rise, but this has been offset by reductions in age-specific mortality.

Immigration has decreased since 1980.

Net civilian immigration was 599,000 in 1987 and 662,000 in 1986, compared with an annual average of 637,000 for the 1978–87 period. In 1980, immigration reached 845,000—its highest level since World War I—largely because of a heavy influx of Cuban and Haitian entrants. Since the 1970's, a substantial portion of immigration has been undocumented, and the net flow of undocumented immigrants into the United States is currently assumed to be 200,000 per year.

Growth rates for the Black and White populations have declined; immigration has produced high growth for "other races".

The Black population grew at a faster rate between the 1980 census and July 1, 1987, than the total population, increasing by 11.4 percent, compared with 5.7 percent for Whites and 7.4 percent for all races combined. However, annual rates of growth for both Whites and Blacks have declined dramatically since 1960—Blacks by over one–third and Whites by more than half. The Nation's 29.9 million Blacks represented 12.2 percent of the population in July 1987, up slightly from the 1980 figure of 11.8 percent.

In the 1980's, persons of "other races" (principally Asians and Pacific Islanders) [1] have had growth rates much higher than those for Blacks or Whites, although they are still the smallest of the three groups. While the rate of natural increase for the other–races population is higher than that for Blacks or Whites, it is immigration that is principally responsible for the high growth rate of the other–races population. The average annual rate of net civilian immigration for this group from April 1, 1980, through July 1, 1987—37.4 per 1,000 population—is more than 15 times the rate for Whites or Blacks. The other–races population grew from 5.2 million to 7.9 million, or 52.2 percent, between the 1980 census and July 1, 1987.

The Hispanic population [2] numbered about 19.1 million on July 1, 1987, or 7.9 percent of the population. This is an increase of about 4.5 million, or about 30.9 percent, since the 1980 census. [3] Higher than average fertility, a low death rate (due to a youthful age structure), and high levels of immigration (legal and undocumented) have all contributed to the rapid growth of the Hispanic population. The average annual rates of natural increase and net civilian immigration from April 1, 1980, to July 1, 1987, both stood at 18.5 per 1,000 population.

Total population on January 1, 1988: 245,110,000
(including Armed Forces overseas)

April 1, 1980, to July 1, 1987, population increase:

Total	**7.4%**
White	**5.7%**
Black	**11.4%**
Other races	**52.2%**
Hispanic	**30.9%**

[1] "Other races" includes American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

[2] Hispanics may be of any race. According to the race definition used here, an estimated 95 percent of all Hispanics in the 1980 census are classified as White.

[3] The Hispanic population data refer to resident population only, and exclude Armed Forces overseas.

Figure 1.
Women, Live Births, and Births per 1,000 Women Aged 15 to 44: 1920 to 1987

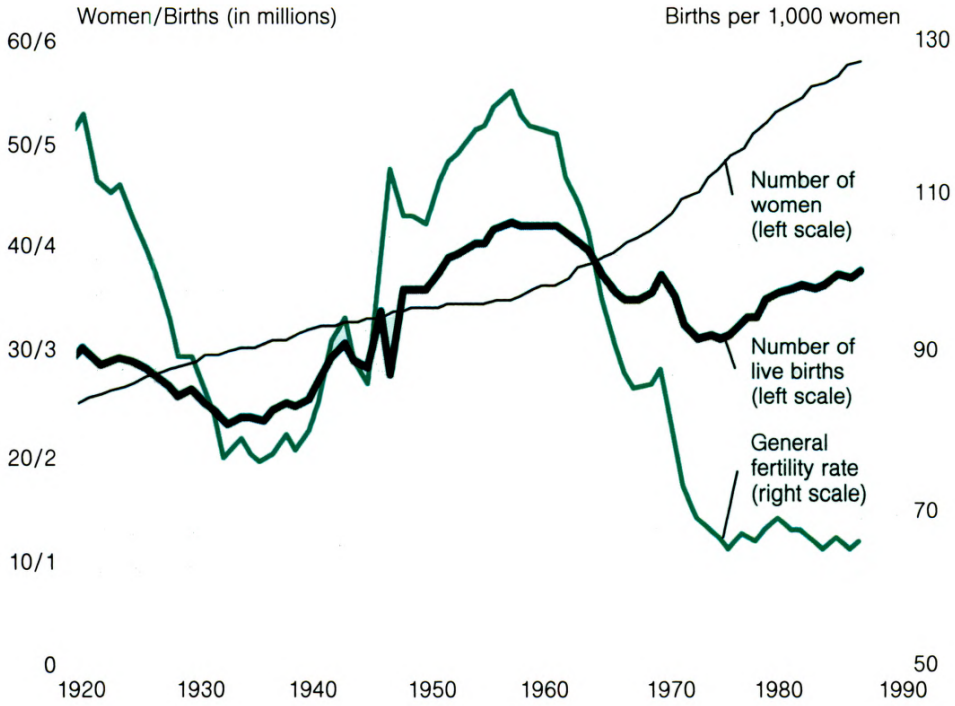
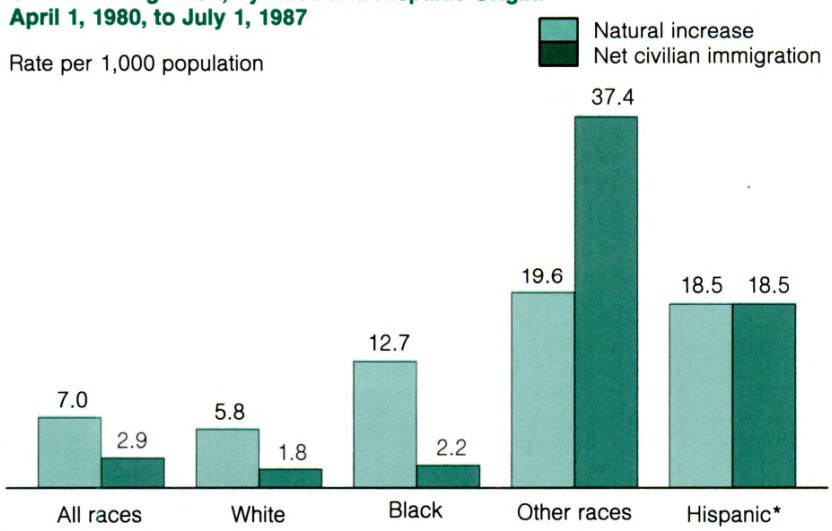


Figure 2.
Average Annual Rates of Natural Increase and Net Civilian Immigration, by Race and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 1980, to July 1, 1987



* Hispanics may be of any race

For Further Information See:

Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 1022, ***United States Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1987.***

Series P–25, No. 1023, ***United States Population Estimates and Components of Change: 1970 to 1987.***

National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 36, No. 12., March 21, 1988, ***Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths for 1987.***

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National Population Projections

Projections illustrate several possible courses of population growth.

The Census Bureau uses three different assumptions (high, middle, and low) to project trends to 2080 in each of the three components of population change:

Fertility in the middle assumption will reach a completed family size of 1.8 births per woman; this is consistent with recent levels of fertility and future birth expectations. For the low and high assumptions, levels of 1.5 and 2.2 births per woman were used, respectively.

Mortality is projected to decline under all three assumptions, as life expectancy at birth reaches 81.2 years for the middle, 88.0 years for the high, and 77.9 years for the low assumption of life expectancy at birth.

Net immigration for the middle assumption declines from 600,000 in 1988 to a constant annual net inflow of 500,000 after 1997. A wide range between the high (800,000) and low (300,000) net immigration figures reflects uncertainty concerning the future flow of immigrants.

Even under the lowest projection series, the population will continue to grow until 2016.

Based on middle assumptions, the Nation's population would increase by nearly 56 million during the next 50 years, reaching about 302 million in the year 2038. It then would decline slowly to 292 million in 2080. After 1995, the annual growth rate would drop below 0.7 percent—lower than the lowest rate recorded during the 1930's. Using the lowest assumptions, the population would reach 260 million in the year 2000, but would then begin to decline after 2016, shrinking to 185 million by 2080. In the highest projection series, the population would continue to grow, even though its growth rate would decline to Depression-era levels after the year 2030. Under the highest series, the population would reach 278 million in 2000, and be more than double its present size in 2080.

Middle Series Projections
(In millions)

	1987	2000	2030	2050
Total	243.9	268.3	300.6	299.8
Under age 35	134.4	128.1	123.9	121.0
5–13 years	30.8	33.5	31.3	30.1
14–17 years	14.5	15.3	14.6	13.8
18–24 years	27.3	25.2	25.3	24.4
65 years and older	29.8	34.9	65.6	68.5

Aging of the population is evident in all projection series.

All of the projection series indicate continued aging of the population. In 1987, the median age was at the all-time high of 32.1 years, and none of the series projects that the median age would again be so low. The median in the middle series would reach 36.4 years at the turn of the century, 41.8 years in 2030, and 43.9 years in 2080. The Baby Boom generation will be over the age of 35 by the year 2000, and thus will contribute to the sharp increase in the median age during the rest of this century.

The dependency ratio also illustrates changes in the age structure. This ratio shows the number of persons under 18 and 65 years and over per 100 people 18 to 64 years old; in 1987, the ratio was 62. Using the middle projection series, this ratio will decline to 56 by 2010 and then increase to 78 by the year 2080. This last figure is about the same as that for 1970 but lower than the dependency ratio in 1965 (83). Now, there are 20 persons 65 years of age and over and 42 children under 18 years of age for every 100 persons of working age. This relationship will shift by 2030, with the elderly ratio being larger than the ratio for children. By 2080, there would be 44 elderly persons and 34 children per 100 persons 18 to 64 years of age.

The elderly population will increase slowly for 20 years, and then rapidly for 20 years.

During the next 20 years, the population 65 years and older is projected to grow by 1.2 percent per year, more slowly than it has in many decades. (During the 1950–87 period, its average annual growth rate was 2.5 percent.) From 1995 to 2005, the proportion of elderly in the total population will only increase from 13.1 percent to 13.2 percent reflecting the low birth rates during the Great Depression. But from 2010 to 2030, the number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase substantially—from 39.4 to 65.6 million (or from 13.9 to 21.8 percent)—because the Baby Boomers will turn age 65.

The elementary-school-age population will increase as the total population under age 35 decreases.

The elementary-school-age population (5 to 13 years) would be about 3 million larger in 1995 than it was in 1987 (30.8 million) under the middle series. It is then projected to decline by 2 million between 1995 and 2005, but to remain

Figure 3.
Trends in the Total and 65-and-Older Populations: 1920 to 2050
(Middle series projections)

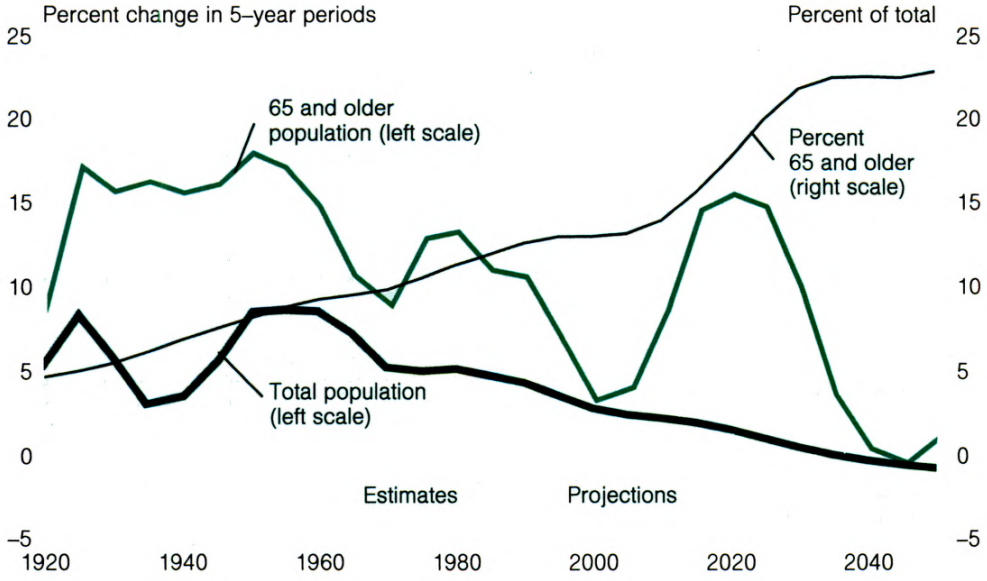
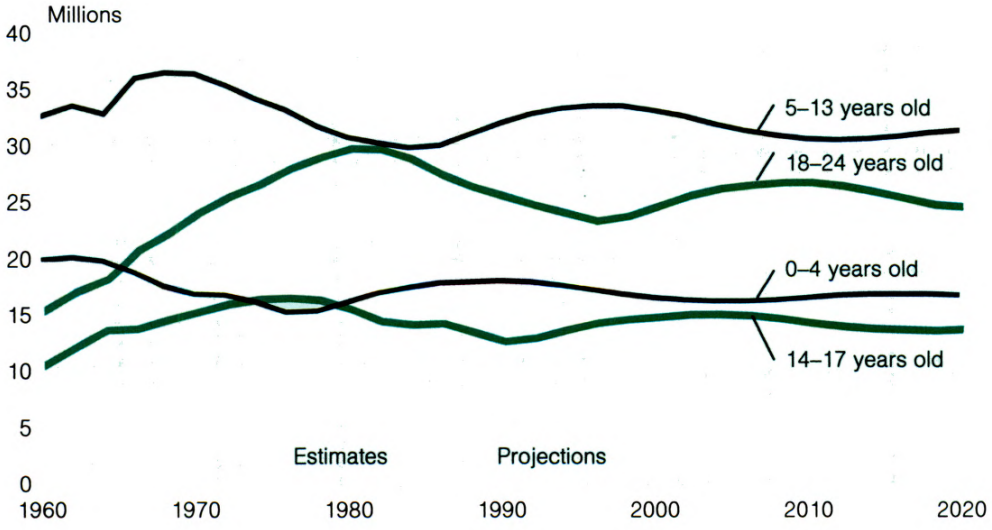


Figure 4.
Trends in the Population Under Age 25: 1960 to 2020
(Middle series projections)



larger than it was in 1987 until after 2030. The high–school–age group (14 to 17 years) will decline from 14.5 million in 1987 to 13.2 million in 1990. By 1995, it would return to its current size, then remain at least that large through 2010.

The middle series projects, however, that the entire population under age 35 would never again be as large as it is now. It will drop from 134 million in 1987 to 128 million in 2000 to 124 million in 2030. Those under age 35 now constitute 55 percent of the population, but that percentage is projected to decrease to 48 in 2000 and 41 in 2030.

Future immigration will play a significant part in the Nation's growth.

If there were no international migration after 1986, and the middle assumptions for fertility and mortality were realized, then the population in 2000 would be 9 million (3 percent) lower than the 268 million projected under the middle series. The differences would be 32 million (11 percent) by 2030 and 72 million (25 percent) by 2080.

For Further Information See:
Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 1018, ***Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2080***

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State Population Trends

Fastest growth, 1980–87:
Alaska (30.7%)

Largest increase, 1980–87:
California (4.0 million)

Lost population since 1980:
Iowa, West Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, and **DC**

Highest and lowest median age in 1987:
Florida (36.3 years) and **Utah (25.5 years)**

South and West dominate in population growth.

The Nation's population growth during the 1980's continues to be heavily concentrated in the South and West. These two regions, with 52 percent of the population in 1980, claimed just over 15 million or 89.2 percent of the Nation's 16.9–million increase from 1980 to 1987. Over half (8.8 million) of the growth occurred in just three States – California, Texas, and Florida. Nearly half of the combined growth in the South and West was due to net inmigration (7.4 million), while the Northeast and Midwest experienced net outmigration of 2.5 million and only modest population growth.

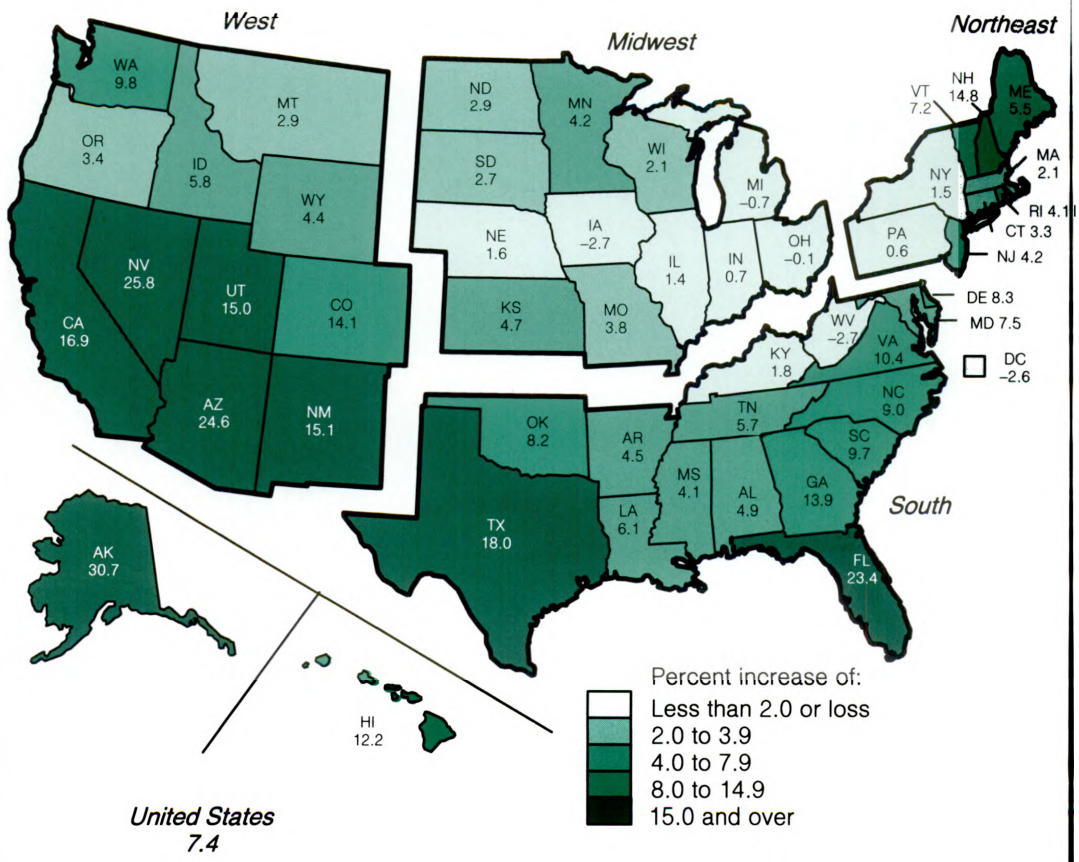
Energy–producing States continue to lose population.

Some energy–producing States in the South and West experienced another year of declining population in 1987. West Virginia and Wyoming have had 4 consecutive years of population losses, and Oklahoma has had 3 straight years of declines. Even Alaska, the fastest growing State in the 1980's, actually lost population for the first time since the late 1970's, and Louisiana lost population for the first time since World War II. During the 1986–87 year, growth in Texas fell by about one–third, and although it has had the second highest amount of net inmigration since 1980, the State experienced net outmigration between 1986 and 1987.

Farm States also experience declines.

Several States with agricultural–based economies have registered population declines this decade. Iowa experienced the greatest loss of any farm State, with a population decline of 80,000 in the 1980–87 period; it also had the

Figure 5.
Percent Change in Population, by State: 1980 to 1987



highest 1980–87 rate of net outmigration of any farm State (6.7 percent). Nebraska and North Dakota have both lost population every year since 1984. Idaho and Montana dropped in population in each of the last two years; their losses are probably due to declines in both agriculture and energy industries.

Changes in age composition vary by State.

The offspring of the Baby Boomers have helped swell the ranks of the under–5 age group to its highest level since July 1967. Over two–thirds of the States shared in the 1.9-million national increase (11.6 percent) in this age group between 1980 and 1987. Alaska had the largest increase in the 0–4 age group (53.5 percent), and it was the State with the highest proportion of its population under 5 years of age (11.4 percent) in 1987.

Virtually every State in the Northeast and Midwest followed the 1980–87 national pattern of decline in the 5–17 and 18–24 age groups (9.5 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively). New Hampshire was the sole exception with a slight gain in its 18–24 population. In the South, Florida and Georgia countered the national trend with growth in both age groups, and in the West, the Mountain States showed growth in the 5–17 group.

The 25–44 population grew most rapidly in the 1980–87 period (23.8 percent), with every State showing an increase. The 65 and over group was the next fastest growing (16.8 percent): every State grew, with 10 States gaining over 25 percent so far this decade.

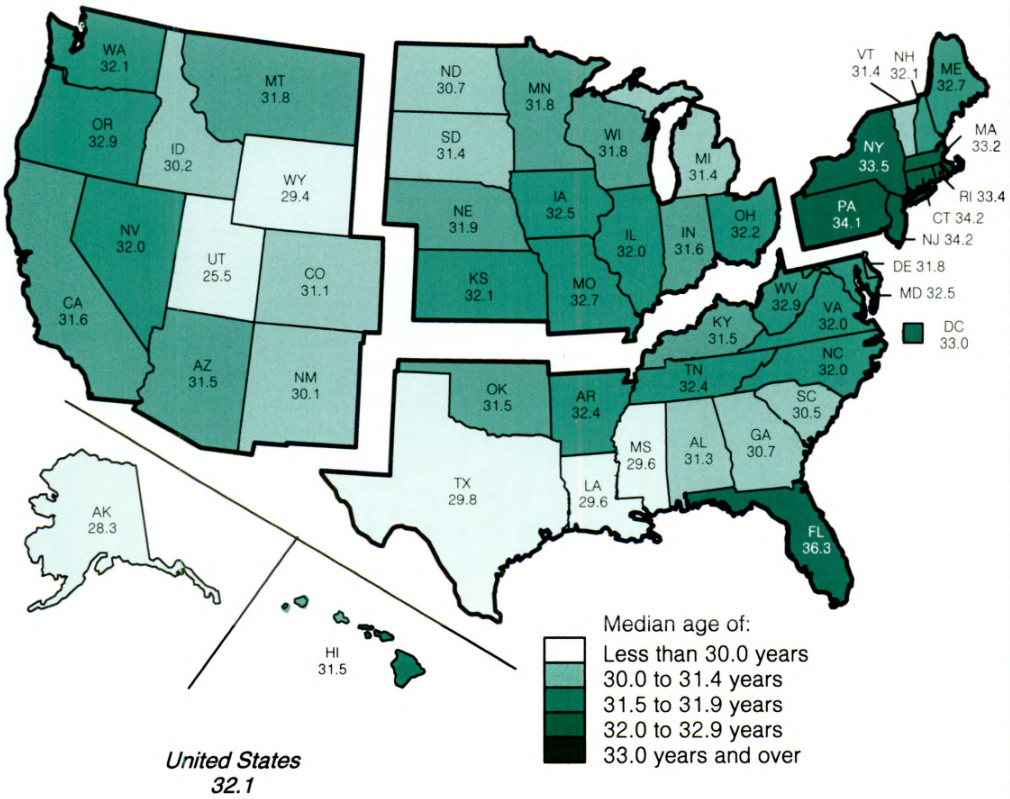
The median age is rising in all States.

The median age of our Nation's population in 1987 was 32.1 years, up from 30.0 in 1980. A dozen States experienced increases of 2.5 years or more between 1980 and 1987. Among the regions, the Northeast had the highest median age (33.7 years) in 1987, while Florida had the highest median among the States (36.3 years). Utah's high birth rate has contributed to it being the State with the lowest median age (25.5 years).

Women had a median age that was 2.3 years higher than that for men in 1987 (33.2 vs. 30.9). The difference was largest in Florida (medians of 37.9 vs. 34.6). Alaska is the only State where males have a higher median age than females (28.8 vs. 27.8).

Females constituted 51.3 percent of the U.S. population in 1987. Percentages ranged from 52.1 in the Northeast to 50.3 in the West. Alaska, Hawaii, Nevada, North Dakota, and Wyoming are the only States with a preponderance of males.

Figure 6.
Median Age, for States: July 1, 1987



For Further Information See:

Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 1024, ***State Population and Household Estimates with Age, Sex, and Components of Change: 1981–87.***

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State Population Projections

Fastest growth 1986–2000:
Arizona (39.1%)

Population in 2000:
Largest: **California, Texas, New York, Florida,** and **Illinois**
Smallest: **Wyoming, Vermont, North Dakota,** and **Alaska**

Median age in 2000:
Highest: **Florida (41.2)**
Lowest: **Utah (26.0)**

Projections illustrate one possible course of the future population for each State.

The projections presented here have a base date of 1986 and show the mathematical outcome of a consistent set of assumptions about the future. The assumptions about trends in fertility, mortality, and foreign migration are consistent with the middle series of national population projections as discussed previously. Internal migration assumptions are based on annual State–to–State migration trends for the 1975–86 period; these are particularly subject to change at the State level.

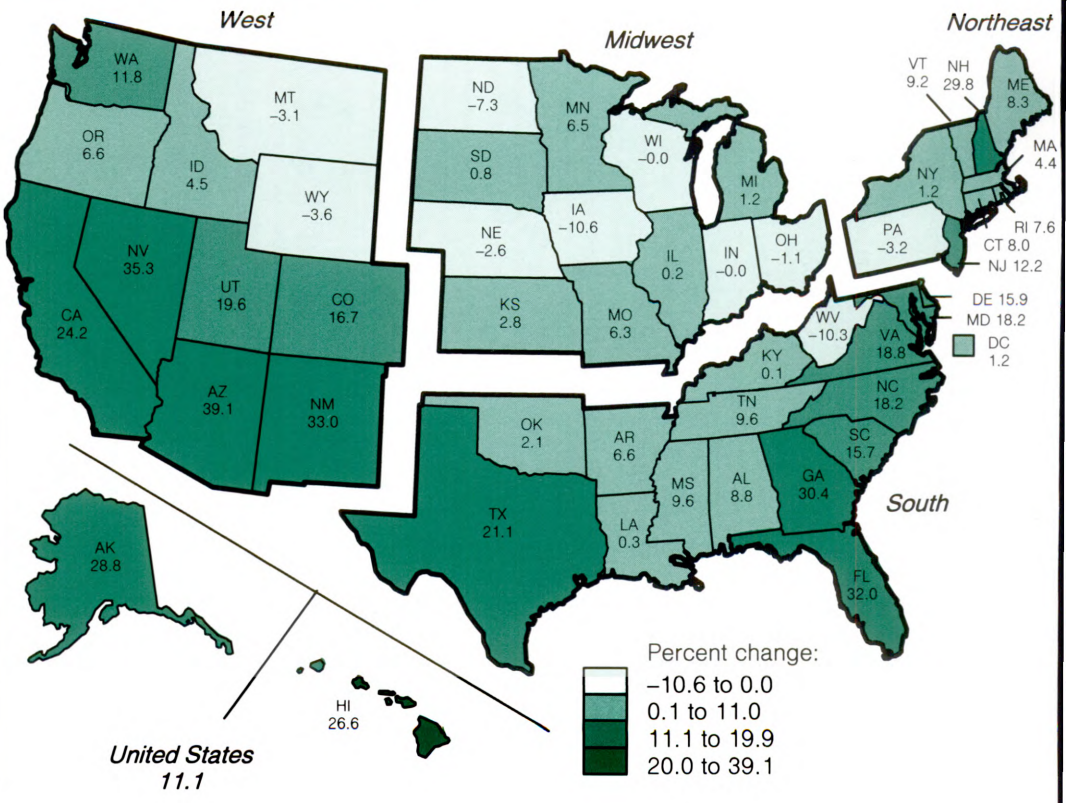
The South and West will continue to be the fastest growing regions.

These projections show that most of the increase in the U.S. population would continue to be concentrated in the South and West. Between 1986 and 2000, the West is projected to add 10.7 million persons to its population. Its growth rate of 21.9 percent is almost twice as high as the rate for the total population. During this same period, the South would add 13.9 million persons to its population, and would grow by 16.8 percent. In contrast, the Northeast would grow by 1.8 million persons, or 3.6 percent. The slowest growing region, the Midwest, is projected to grow by only 0.5 percent, adding less than 300,000 persons to its population.

South will continue to be most populous region.

In 2000, the South would still be the most populous region, increasing its share of the U.S. population from 34 percent in 1986 to over 36 percent. The Midwest would remain the second most populous region, while the West is projected to pass the Northeast to become the third most populous region. The Northeast would have 19 percent of the U.S. population in 2000, compared with 21 percent in 1986.

Figure 7.
Projected Percent Change in Population, for States: 1986 to 2000



The fastest growing States will be in the South and West.

During the 1986–2000 period, 9 of the 10 States projected to grow at least twice as fast as the national average are in the South or West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico, and Texas. New Hampshire is the exception. Arizona is projected to be the fastest growing State, increasing its population by 39.1 percent during the 14–year period. At the same time, 10 States are projected to lose population. Iowa and West Virginia would show the largest population declines, each losing over 10 percent of its population, with North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin also losing population.

Texas will be the second most populous State in 2000.

California will remain the most populous State, but by the year 2000, Texas would overtake New York to be in second place. Florida would stay in fourth position, as Illinois moves ahead of Pennsylvania to become the fifth most populous State. By 2000, these five States would account for 37 percent of the U.S. population, compared with 35 percent in 1986. In 2000, Wyoming and Vermont would still have the smallest and next smallest populations, respectively. North Dakota would be surpassed in population by Alaska and become the third least populous State.

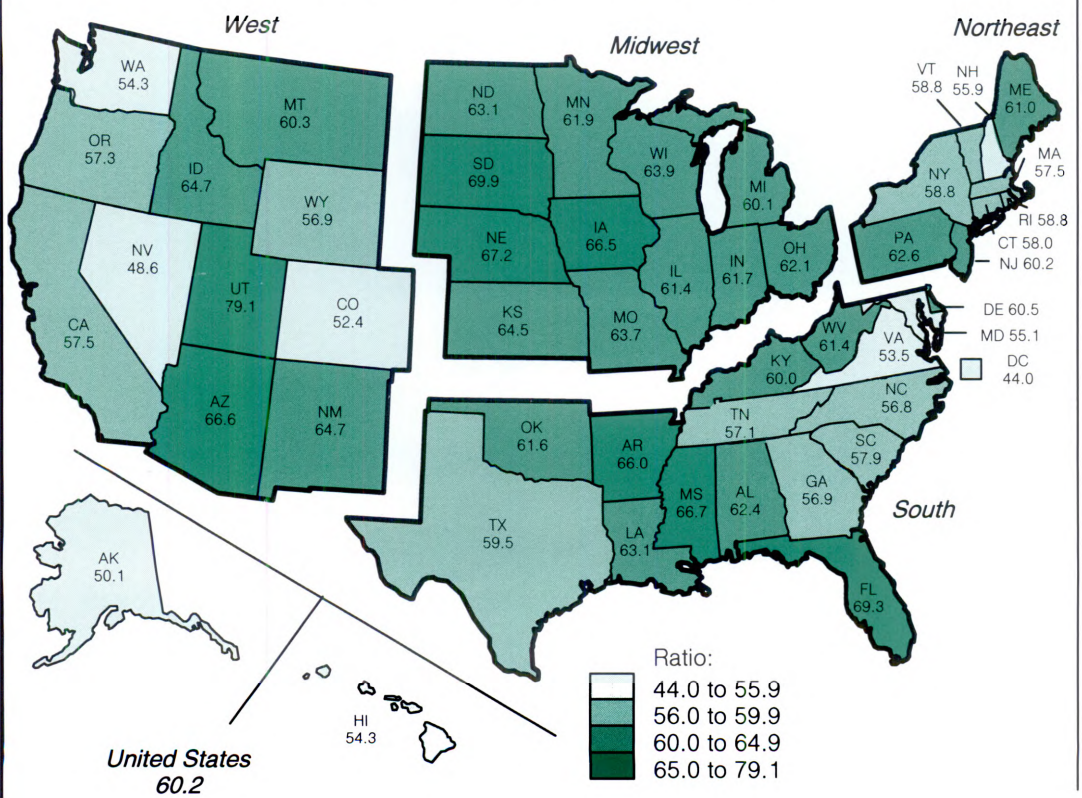
Age composition will continue to vary by region.

The differences in age structure among regions are reflected by the range in median ages. In 2000, the Northeast would continue to have the highest median age (37.6) and the West would continue to have the lowest (35.3). The median ages in the Midwest (36.4) and South (36.5) would be near the national figure. Of the States, Florida would continue to have the highest median age at 41.2 in 2000, over 2 years higher than that for Pennsylvania (38.9). Utah would still have the lowest median age at 26.0, and would be the only State with more than 50 percent of its population below the age of 30.

Utah will continue to have highest dependency ratio.

The dependency ratio shows how many young and elderly (under 18 and 65 and over) there would be for every 100 people of working age (18 to 64). During the next 14 years, the dependency ratio is projected to decline as the proportion of the working–age population rises. Because of Utah's high fertility rates and resulting younger age structure, that State will continue to have the highest dependency ratio (79.1), followed by South Dakota. The District of Columbia, Alaska, and Nevada would have the lowest dependency ratios.

Figure 8.
Projected Dependency Ratios, for States: 2000
(Persons under 18 and 65 and over per 100 persons 18 to 64 years old)



For Further Information See:
Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 1017, ***Projections of the Population of States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010***

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Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Populations

More than three-quarters of the Nation's population live in metropolitan areas.

The Nation's 282 metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) [1] were home to 187.1 million people, or 76.9 percent of the total population in 1987. Nearly half (48.9 percent) of all Americans lived in the 37 metropolitan areas with at least 1 million residents, and 1 in 4 resided in the 7 largest metropolitan areas: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. All of these areas have at least 4 million residents. In the Northeast Region, 88.0 percent of the population lived in metropolitan areas in 1987, followed by the West with 83.9 percent, the Midwest with 71.1, and the South with 70.1 percent.

While metropolitan areas contain the majority of Americans, they cover only 16.2 percent of the Nation's land area. The remainder of the country, or nonmetropolitan areas, had 56.3 million residents in 1987.

The trend of the 1970's reversed in the 1980's as metropolitan areas grew faster than nonmetropolitan areas. The metropolitan population growth rate of 8.5 percent between 1980 and 1987 was more than twice the 4.1 percent nonmetropolitan increase. The 1980–87 period saw an increase of 14.6 million residents in the 282 MSA's, while nonmetropolitan areas increased by 2.2 million. A

Number of metropolitan areas as of June 30, 1988: **282**

Total U.S. population residing in metropolitan areas in 1987: **77%**

Metropolitan population growth rates
(average annual percent change):
1980–87 **1.12**
1970–80 **1.00**

Nonmetropolitan population growth rates
(average annual percent change):
1980–87 **0.58**
1970–80 **1.34**

Figure 9.
Percent Change in Population of the 25 Largest Metropolitan Areas: 1980 to 1987

Metropolitan area (CMSA or MSA)	Population in 1987 (in thousands)	Percent change, 1980–87
New York–Northern N.J.–Long Island CMSA	18,054	2.9
Los Angeles–Anaheim–Riverside CMSA	13,471	17.2
Chicago–Gary–Lake County CMSA	8,147	2.6
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose CMSA	5,953	10.9
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Trenton CMSA	5,891	3.7
Detroit–Ann Arbor CMSA	4,629	–2.6
Boston–Lawrence–Salem CMSA	4,093	3.0
Dallas–Fort Worth CMSA	3,725	27.1
Washington MSA	3,646	12.2
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria CMSA	3,626	17.0
Miami–Fort Lauderdale CMSA	2,954	11.7
Cleveland–Akron–Lorain CMSA	2,767	–2.4
Atlanta MSA	2,657	24.3
St. Louis MSA	2,458	3.4
Seattle–Tacoma CMSA	2,341	11.8
Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA	2,336	9.3
Baltimore MSA	2,303	4.7
Pittsburgh–Beaver Valley CMSA	2,296	–5.2
San Diego MSA	2,286	22.8
Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater MSA	1,965	21.8
Phoenix MSA	1,960	29.
Denver–Boulder CMSA	1,861	15.0
Cincinnati–Hamilton CMSA	1,715	3.3
Milwaukee–Racine CMSA	1,562	–0.5
Kansas City MSA	1,546	7.9

major factor in the resurgence of metropolitan growth in the 1980's has been lower outmigration from Northern metropolitan areas. However, metropolitan populations in the North are growing much more slowly than those in the South and West.

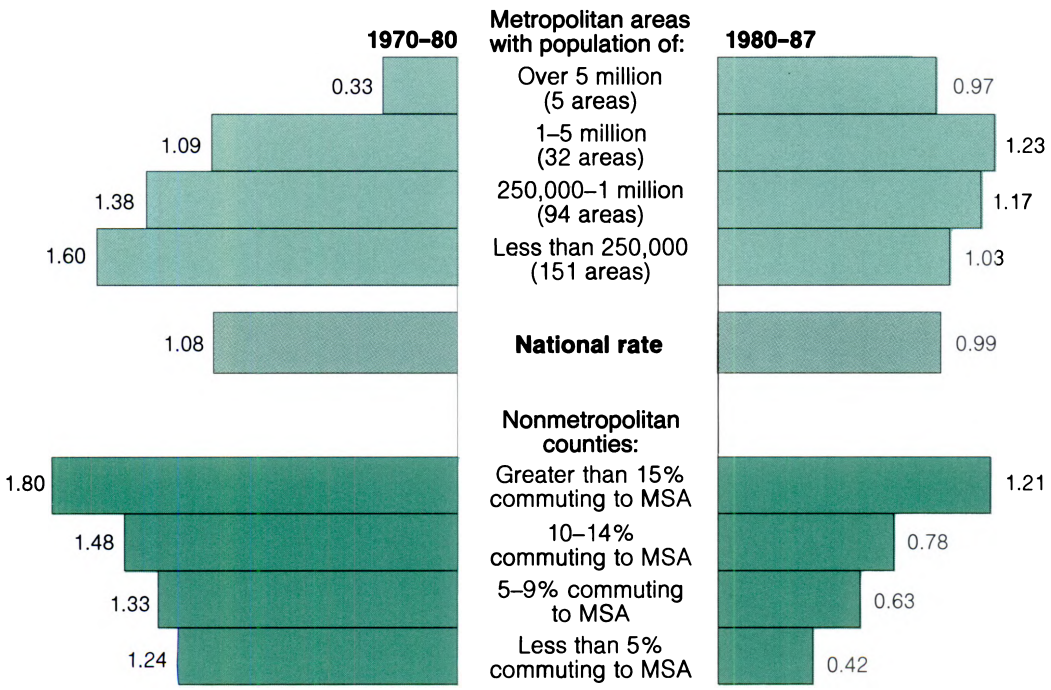
The growth rates of the 25 largest MSA's show major regional differences in growth patterns. Of these MSA's, only four had fewer people in 1987 than in 1980, and they are all in the North: Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, and Milwaukee. Of the other eight large Northern areas, only two increased more than 4 percent: Minneapolis–St. Paul (9.3 percent) and Kansas City (7.9 percent). All 13 large MSA's in the South and West, except Baltimore, grew by at least 10 percent. Overall, the fastest growing were Phoenix (29.8 percent), Dallas–Ft. Worth (27.1 percent), and Atlanta (24.3 percent). The largest absolute increase, by far, was in metropolitan Los Angeles, which added nearly 2 million people between 1980 and 1987.

Population growth is similar among all sizes of metropolitan areas; among nonmetropolitan counties, those near metropolitan areas are growing the fastest.

Between 1980 and 1987, the four metropolitan groups shown in figure 10 had rather similar growth rates, although somewhat lower in the largest and smallest areas than in the middle-sized ones. This is different from the growth rates of the 1970's, when the smaller MSA's grew considerably faster than the largest ones. These areas with over 5 million residents increased by only 0.33 percent per year in the 1970's, compared with 1.08 percent nationally. But during the 1980–87 period, the largest group grew at nearly the same rate as that for the Nation, 0.97 and 0.99 percent, respectively. This recovery in the areas with over 5 million people is largely due to the renewed growth of the New York metropolitan complex, which had lost 650,000 population in the 1970's.

In the 1970's and the 1980–87 period, nonmetropolitan counties with the highest levels of commuting to metropolitan centers grew more rapidly than counties not within easy commuting distance. Although the growth rates since 1980 for all groups of nonmetropolitan counties have been substantially lower than those in the 1970's, the decline has been greatest in the most remote counties. In contrast, only the counties with the closest ties to metropolitan areas have been growing faster than the Nation as a whole since 1980.

Figure 10.
Average Annual Percent Change in Population of Metropolitan Areas and Nonmetropolitan Counties: 1970 to 1980 and 1980 to 1987



[1] MSA's are metropolitan statistical areas and are defined by the Office of Management and Budget as a standard for Federal statistics. These areas were known as SMSA's (standard metropolitan statistical areas) until June 30, 1983, when their definitions were updated to reflect 1980 census results. CMSA's (consolidated metropolitan statistical areas) are defined for certain large metropolitan complexes with component PMSA's (primary metropolitan statistical areas). The data in this section reflect a few additional changes in definitions up to June 30, 1988.

For Further Information See:
Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 1039, ***Patterns of Metropolitan and County Population Growth: 1980 to 1987*** and Bureau of the Census Press Release, CB88–157 "About Half of the U.S. Population Lives in Metro Areas of a Million or More."

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City and Suburban Populations

Central-city growth:
(average annual percent change)
1980–86 **0.74**
1970–80 **0.08**

Suburban growth:
(average annual percent change)
1980–86 **1.37**
1970–80 **1.74**

Total U.S. population living in—
Central cities in 1986: **31.6%**
Suburbs in 1986: **45.0%**

Cities are growing faster now than in the 1970's; suburban growth is a little slower.

The population of metropolitan central cities increased only 0.9 percent during the 1970–80 decade.[1] But even though the population of these same cities had already increased by 4.7 percent in the first 6 years of the 1980's, their growth rate was barely half the rate for suburbs—8.9 percent. (Suburbs are portions of MSA's that are outside central cities.) Nevertheless, the suburban growth rate for 1980–86 was slower than the rate for the 1970's (average annual increases of 1.4 versus 1.7 percent).

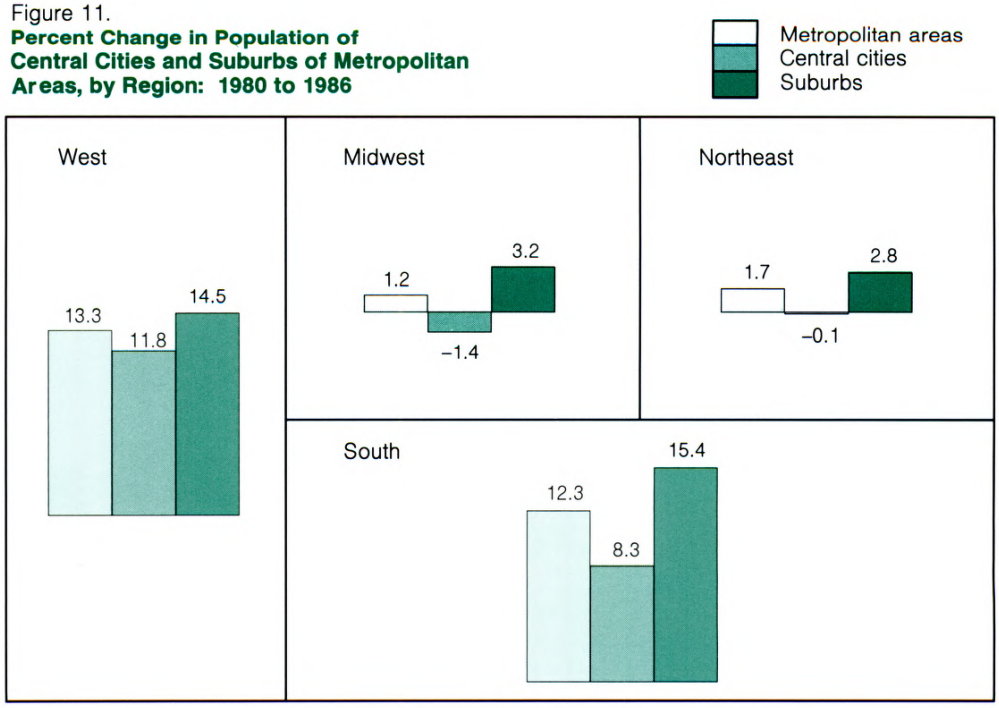
Some of the recent population growth of central cities is due to net annexations of territory from suburban areas. Central cities added more than half-a-million population through annexation, or about 15 percent of their 1980–86 increase. Most of these annexations were made by cities in the South and West.

Northern cities continue to lose population as Western and Southern cities grow; suburbs grow nationwide.

As a group, central cities in the Midwest and Northeast are losing population. During the 1980–86 period, Midwestern cities lost 1.4 percent of their population, while Northeastern cities essentially had no population change (a loss of 0.1 percent). Meanwhile, growth of Western cities (11.8 percent) and Southern cities (8.3 percent) exceeded not only the national rate for cities (4.7 percent), but also the total national population growth rate, as well (6.4 percent). However, some individual Northern cities still have growing populations, while a number of Southern and Western cities have declining populations.

Suburban populations grew in all regions in the 1980–86 period, but they grew considerably faster in the South (15.4 percent) and West (14.5 percent) than in the Midwest (3.2 percent) and Northeast (2.8 percent).

Figure 11.
Percent Change in Population of Central Cities and Suburbs of Metropolitan Areas, by Region: 1980 to 1986

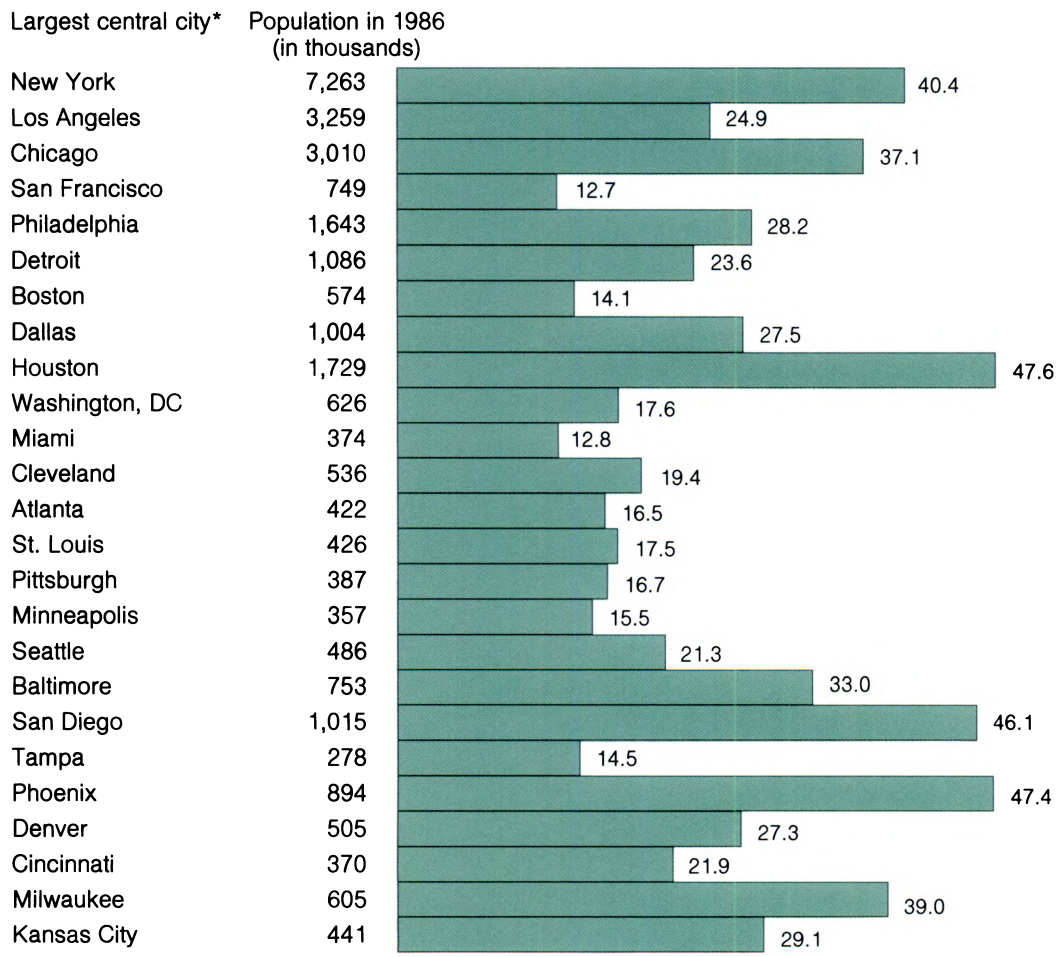


Metropolitan areas vary in the sizes of their cities and suburbs.

If the populations of the largest city in each of the Nation's 25 largest MSA's were combined, they would account for 28 percent of the total population of the MSA's in 1986. However, these cities accounted for widely differing proportions of the total population in their individual MSA's. Individual cities that accounted for nearly half of the residents in their metropolitan areas in 1986 were Houston (47.6 percent), Phoenix (47.4 percent), and San Diego (46.1 percent). At the other extreme, San Francisco contained only 12.7 percent of its metropolitan population, followed by Miami with only 12.8 percent, Boston with 14.1 percent, and Tampa with 14.5 percent.

Central cities in the North tend to contain less of their MSA's population than those in the South and West, but there are many exceptions. Some cities with a relatively large share of their area's population have made substantial annexations of territory in the past 30 years (for example Houston, Phoenix, San Diego, and Milwaukee). Some cities whose share of their metropolitan area's total population is relatively small are part of an MSA that contains more than one major central city (San Francisco, Minneapolis, Tampa).

Figure 12.
Largest Central City as a Percentage of Total Metropolitan Area Population, for the 25 Largest Metropolitan Areas: 1986
(CMSA or MSA)



*Shown in order of metropolitan area population in 1986.

Eight cities have 1 million or more residents.

There are eight cities with 1 million or more people residing within their corporate limits; this is an increase of two since 1980. New York (7,263,000 in 1986) remains the Nation's largest city, with more than twice the population of Los Angeles (3,259,000) or Chicago (3,010,000). The other cities in the top eight are Houston (1,729,000), Philadelphia (1,643,000), Detroit (1,086,000), and, new to the list since 1980, San Diego (1,015,000) and Dallas (1,004,000).

[1] For convenience, the corporate area of the central cities of a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is referred to as "city." The territory of a metropolitan area outside its central cities is termed "suburban." The central cities are those identified by the Office of Management and Budget as of June 30, 1988. In some metropolitan areas, central cities encompass extensive residential areas that many people consider suburban in terms of characteristics of their built environment. Many metropolitan areas also encompass considerable rural territory and, therefore, some exurban or rural residents.

For Further Information See:
Current Population Reports, Series P–26, No. 86–SC (5 reports), *1986 Population and 1985 Per Capita Income Estimates for Counties and Incorporated Places* and Bureau of the Census Press Release CB 87–165, "San Diego and Dallas Join Ranks of Cities Over 1 Million Population."

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The Farm Population

The farm population has continued to decline during the 1980's.

Between 1981 and 1987, the farm population [1] recorded an average annual decline of 2.5 percent. By 1987, only 4,986,000 persons (or 2 percent of the total population) lived on farms in rural areas [2] of the United States. The decline of the 1980's approximates the 2.9 percent average annual loss of the 1970's. In 1920, 30.2 percent of the total population lived on farms.

Farm and nonfarm residents show wide differences in race, age, and sex composition.

The 1987 farm population was 97 percent White, 2.5 percent Black, and 2.7 percent Hispanic (who may be of any race); the nonfarm population was about 84 percent White, 12 percent Black, and 8 percent Hispanic.

The median age of rural farm residents was 37.6 years in 1987—significantly higher than the median of 32.0 years for the nonfarm population. This is not just an urban–rural difference because the rural farm population is also older than the total rural population, which had a median age of 32.8 years in 1987.

The 1987 sex ratio was higher for the farm population (109 males per 100 females) than for the nonfarm population (93 males per 100 females). The farm sex ratio has always been higher since at least 1920 when the census first collected separate data on the farm population; in that year, the farm sex ratio was the same as now, 109, while the nonfarm ratio was 102.

Farm residents are more likely to be married and to live in family households than nonfarm residents.

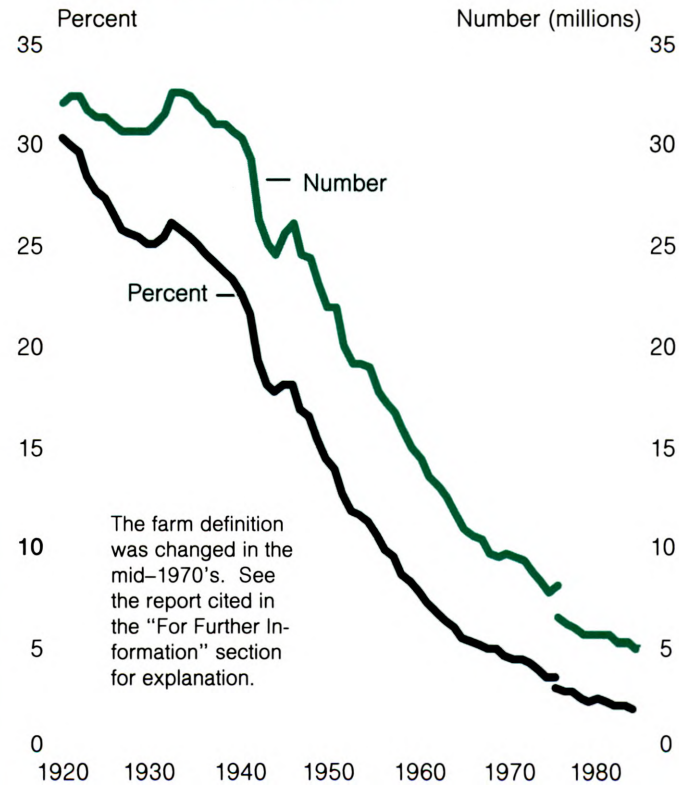
About 70 percent of farm women 15 years and over were married and living with their husbands in 1987, compared with just 53 percent of nonfarm women. The proportions of men living with their wives were 63 percent for farm men and 58 percent for nonfarm men. Relatively fewer farm than nonfarm residents were married and living apart, widowed, or divorced, while similar proportions were single.

There were 1,704,000 farm households in 1987 (2 percent of all households). About 85 percent of farm households contained families, compared with 72 percent of nonfarm households. In the past, farm families were larger than nonfarm families, but in 1987, the average family size was about the same: 3.28 members per farm family and 3.18 members per nonfarm family.

Number of persons living on farms:
1987— 4,986,000
1920—31,974,000

Percent of total population living on farms:
1987— 2.0
1920—30.2

Figure 13.
Number of Farm Residents and Their Percentage of the Total Resident Population: 1920 to 1987



The proportion of all workers with farm occupations has declined steadily since the early 1800's.

In 1820, the first year that an occupation question was asked on the census, more than 70 percent of the Nation's workers had farm occupations; by 1900, that proportion had dropped to 37.5 percent. In March 1987, only 3 percent of the employed labor force reported a farm occupation as their major job.

Overall, employed farm residents were a little more likely to work in nonfarm occupations: 53 percent listed a nonfarm job as their primary occupation in 1987. Employed farm men, however, most often had farm jobs (61 percent), generally as farm operators and managers, while only one–fourth of employed farm women worked in farm occupations. The leading nonagricultural industry of employed farm men was manufacturing; for women, it was services.

Farm families have lower incomes than nonfarm families and are more likely to be in poverty.

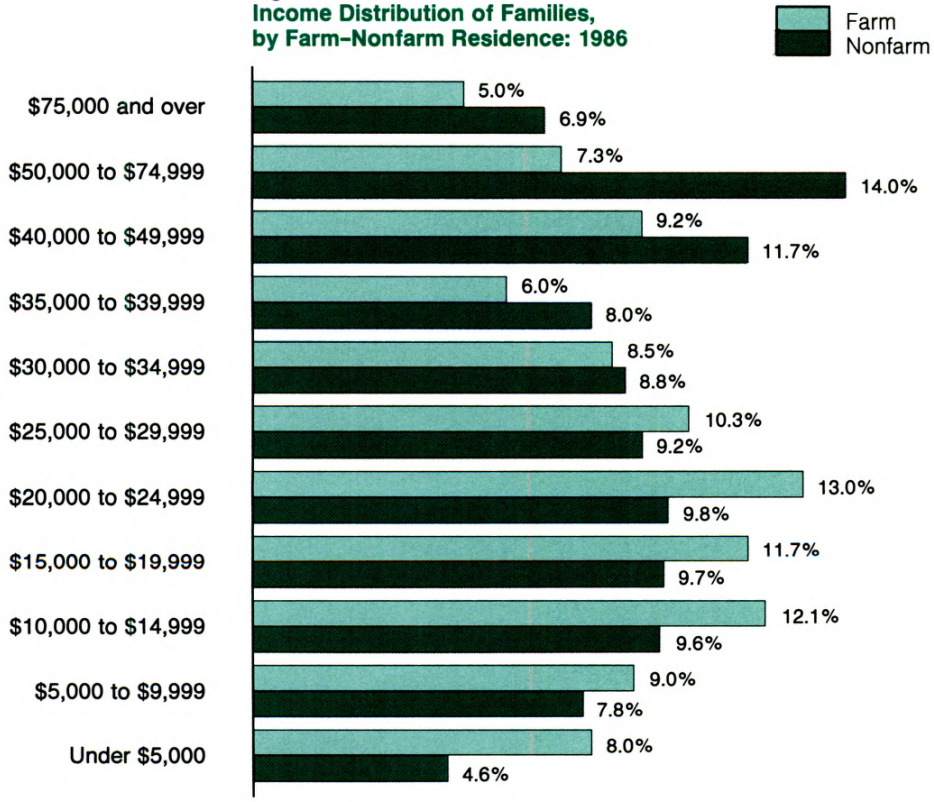
The median income of farm families was $23,330 in 1986, just 79 percent of the nonfarm family median of $29,630. There was no statistically significant change in the income of farm families from 1985 to 1986, after adjusting for inflation, whereas the median family income of nonfarm families increased by 4.3 percent. The poverty rate for farm families was 16 percent in 1986, compared with 11 percent for nonfarm families. [3]

[1] The farm population consists of persons living on farms in rural areas of the country; it does not include residents of the relatively small number of farms located in urban areas. In the CPS, a farm is defined as a place that sold agricultural products amounting to $1,000 or more during the preceding year.

[2] Rural areas include the open countryside and also towns and villages with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants that are not in the suburbs of large cities.

[3] Data on consumer income collected in the CPS are limited to money income received before payment of taxes and deductions. Money income is the sum of amounts received from earnings; Social Security and public assistance payments; dividends, interest, and rent; unemployment and workers' compensations; government and private employees pensions; and other periodic income. Therefore, money income does not reflect that some portion of all families receive part of their income in the form of noncash benefits such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that some farm families receive noncash benefits in the form of rent–free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that some nonfarm residents receive noncash benefits such as use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, and medical and educational expenses. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels.

Figure 14.
Income Distribution of Families, by Farm–Nonfarm Residence: 1986



For Further Information See:
Current Population Reports, Series P–27, No. 61, *Rural and Rural Farm Population: 1987.*

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Geographical Mobility

Moving rates have stabilized.

The annual rate of residential mobility leveled off in 1987 at 18.6 percent, a level not different from that in 1986. This follows declines during the 1970's and early 1980's and a sharp increase in the mid–1980's. Moving rates fell from an average of about 20 percent annually during the 1950's and 1960's to a low of 16.6 in 1983. The rate then climbed to 20.2 percent in 1985 before falling again to the current figure.

Annual mobility rate
(year ending in March)

1987—**18.6%**	1976—**17.7%**
1985—**20.2%**	1971—**18.7%**
1983—**16.6%**	1961—**20.7%**
1981—**17.2%**	

Most moves are local moves.

Most people who move stay within the same county. They are generally making housing adjustments (the purchase of a new home or a change of apartments) or responding to a "life–cycle change" (marriage, divorce, birth of a child, or a young person establishing his or her own household).

People frequently make long–distance moves, or moves outside the county of current residence, for economic reasons, including corporate or military transfers, new jobs, or looking for work. Others move to attend school, while some people move for a change of climate, proximity to recreational areas, or family reasons.

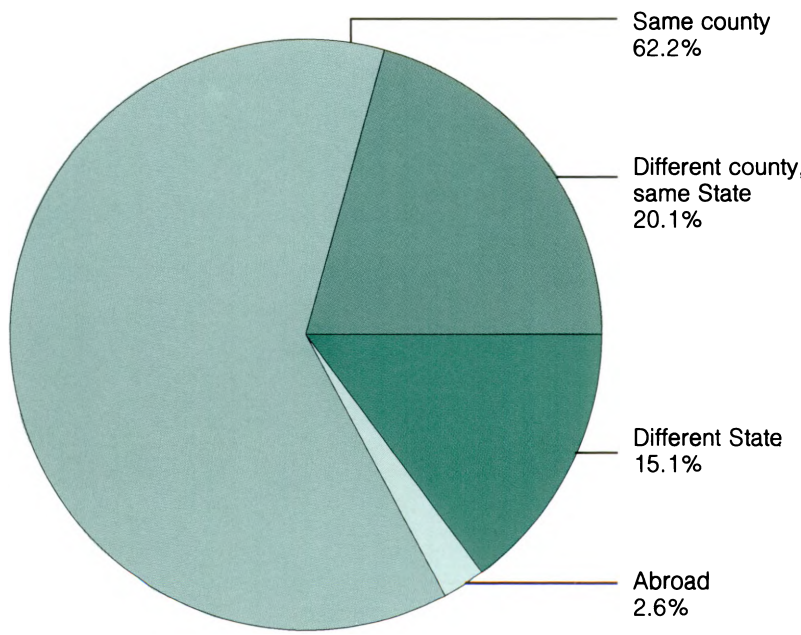
Between March 1986 and March 1987, 43.7 million people changed residences; of those, almost two–thirds (27.2 million) moved within the same county. Of the remainder, more people moved between counties in the same State (8.8 million) than moved between States or from abroad (6.6 million and 1.1 million, respectively).

The rates of local and long distance moves also did not change between the 1986 and 1987 March Current Population Surveys. At both dates, 11.6 percent of the population moved within the same county, 3.7 percent moved between counties within the same State, and about 3 percent moved between States.

Moving rates are highly dependent upon age.

Young adults had the highest moving rates: 34.7 percent for those 20 to 24 years old in 1987 and 31.8 percent for 25– to 29–year–olds. But, moving rates decline as age increases: 18.9 percent for people 30 to 44 years old, 9 percent for those 45 to 64 years old, and 5.3 percent for persons 65 years old and over.

Figure 15.
Distribution of Movers, by Type of Move: March 1986 to 1987



The moving rates for children reflect the average age of their parents. For example, children 1 to 4 years old had a moving rate of 26.7 percent in 1987, presumably because they have younger parents. The rates were lower for older children.

Other characteristics affect moving rates.

Men were somewhat more likely to have moved in the previous year than women (18.4 versus 17.8 percent). Blacks had higher rates of moving than Whites (19.6 versus 17.8 percent), and Hispanics had higher rates of moving than non-Hispanic Whites or Blacks (22.6 percent as compared with 17.4 percent and 19.6 percent, respectively).

The South and West gained migrants from the North.

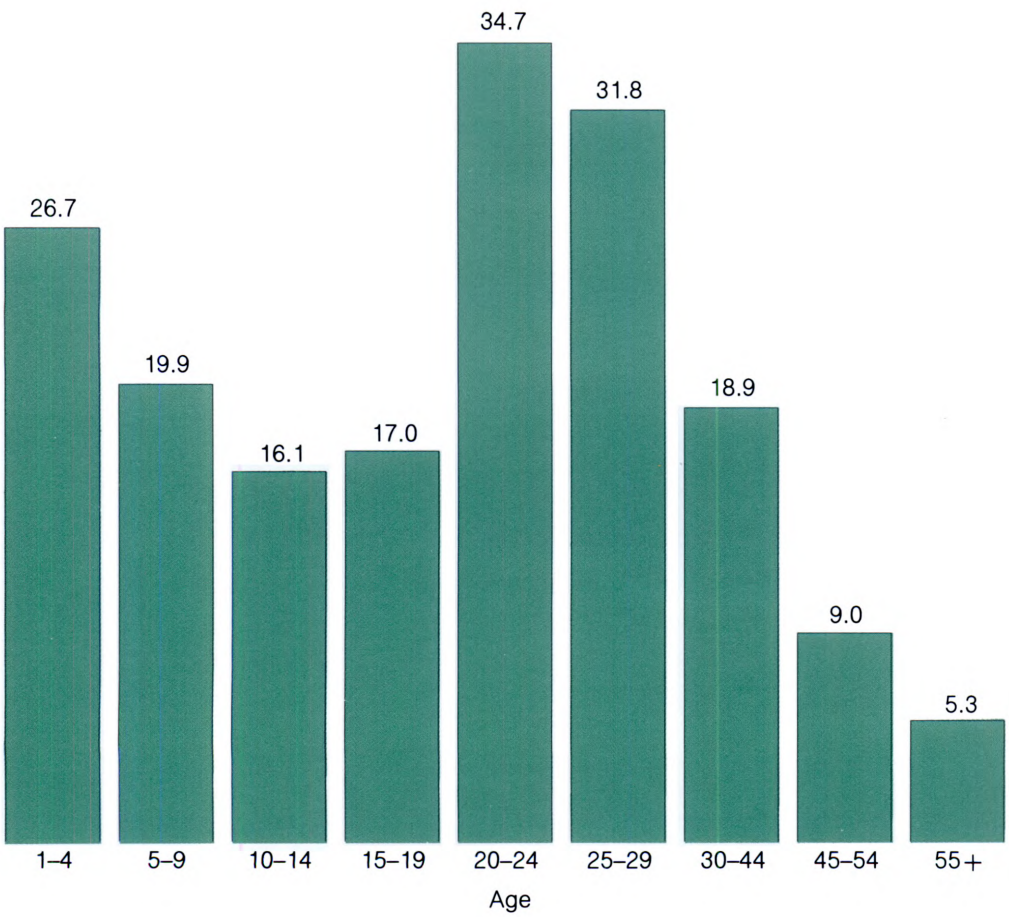
Between March 1986 and March 1987 the Northeast had a net loss of 334,000 migrants to the other regions, while the South had a net gain of 279,000, and the West had a net gain of 166,000. The Midwest had nearly equal numbers of inmigrants and outmigrants; the apparent net gain of 111,000 persons was not statistically significant. (See appendix B.)

People living in the West had the highest overall movement with 22.4 percent of the population reporting that they lived in a different house in the United States 1 year earlier. Westerners also made the most local moves at 14.5 percent. Southerners had the second highest moving rate: 20.3 percent moving within the United States.

Northeasterners and Midwesterners were the least mobile, although those who left these areas for the South or the West were counted in the latter regions at the time of the survey. People still living in the Northeast in March 1987 moved at a overall rate of only 11.9 percent, while the overall rate for Midwesterners was 16.7 percent.

Only the West had particularly high rates of movement from abroad—1.0 percent of Westerners lived outside the United States 1 year earlier as compared with 0.3–0.4 percent for each of the other regions.

Figure 16.
Movers, by Age: March 1986 to 1987
(Percentage of persons 1 year and over)



For Further Information See:
Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 430, *Geographical Mobility: March 1986 to March 1987.*

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School Enrollment

Total school enrollment in 1986
(in millions)

All ages: **60.1**
Preprimary: **6.5**
Elementary: **27.1**
High school: **14.0**
College: **12.4**
Undergraduates: **10.0**

Enrollment trends reflect age trends.

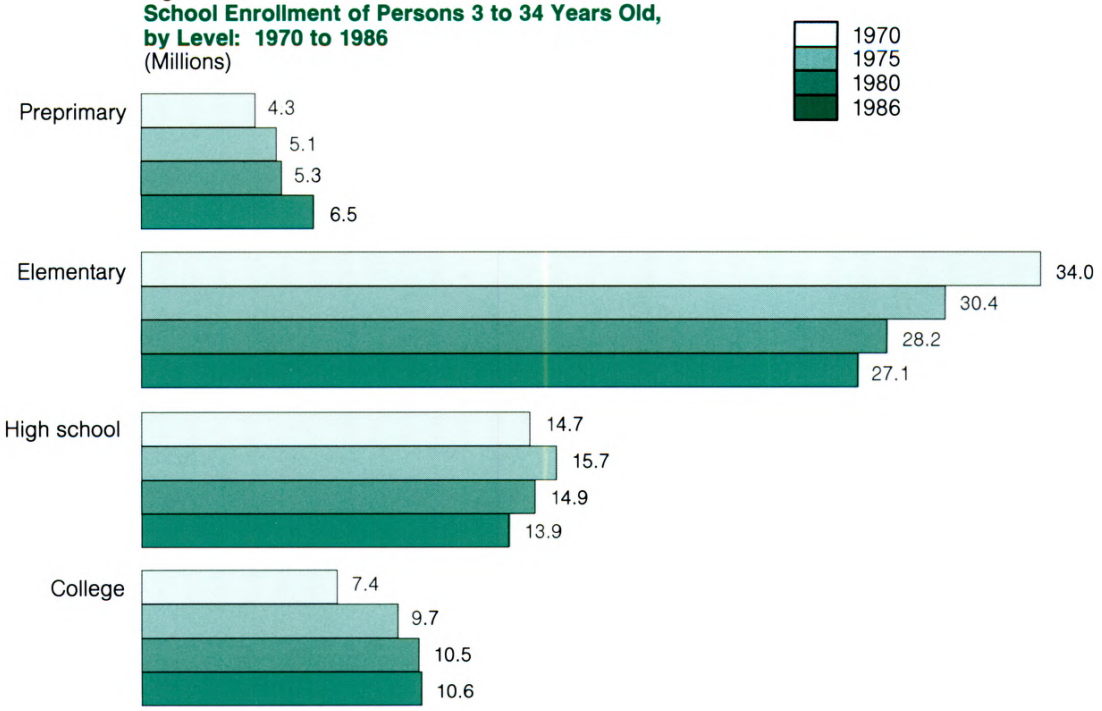
From 1970 to 1986, preprimary enrollment increased from 4.3 to 6.5 million.[1] Nursery school enrollment contributed two-thirds of this increase as the enrollment rate of 3- and 4-year-olds increased from 21 to 39 percent. Kindergarten enrollment in 1980 was not significantly different from the 1970 figure, but did increase during the 1980-86 period because of the increased annual number of births starting in the mid-1970's. As preprimary enrollment increased, elementary school enrollment declined from 34.0 million in 1970 to 28.2 million in 1980; and it continued to decline until 1984. The decline during the decade of the 1970's reflects the decrease in the number of 6- to 13-year-olds, which, in turn, is a result of the smaller birth cohorts that followed the Baby Boom.

After increasing from 14.7 to 15.7 million in the 1970-75 period, high school enrollment dropped to 13.9 million in 1986. These changes reflect trends in the population 14 to 17 years old from 1970 to 1986.

Annual births in the United States rose from 3.1 million in 1975 to 3.8 million in 1987. This increase underlies an increase in elementary enrollment that was observed in the first three grades by 1986.

High school enrollment will continue to decline until about 1990 before beginning to rise. The high-school age population is projected to drop from 14.8 million in 1986 to 13.2 million in 1990 and then grow to 14.5 million in 1995. This forthcoming growth will not cause elementary and high school enrollment to reach the levels of the earlier peaks and will not be equally distributed over all geographic areas. Because population trends vary among small areas, local trends in school enrollment do not necessarily parallel national trends.

Figure 17.
School Enrollment of Persons 3 to 34 Years Old, by Level: 1970 to 1986
(Millions)



College enrollment remains steady despite a decline in the college-age population.

As the Baby Boom cohorts reached college-age in the late 1960's, college enrollment increased. As the children of the Baby Boom matured out of the traditional college-age group and were replaced by the smaller cohorts that followed, conventional wisdom predicted a decline in the college population during the 1980's. So far, this decline has not occurred. The number of students enrolled in 1986 was not significantly different from any year since 1981. This stability is due, in part, to the increased enrollment of students 25 years old and over; between 1981 and 1986, their enrollment increased by 11 percent. Among 18- to 24-year-olds, the total number declined by about 2.5 million since 1981, while the proportion of the age group enrolled in college rose from 26 percent in 1981 to 28 percent in 1986.

Since 1972, when data on older college students first became available, the growth in the proportion of older students has exceeded that for younger students. From 1972 to 1986, the number of older college students has increased by 88 percent, compared with 16 percent for younger college students. In 1972, students 25 years old and over constituted 28 percent of all college students; by 1986, the figure was 39 percent.

The majority of college students are women.

In 1986, 53 percent of all college students were women. In 1979, women outnumbered men in college for the first time since World War II. In 1986, women constituted about half of all students under 35 years old, but two-thirds of all students 35 years old and over were women.

Four out of five (10.0 million) college students enrolled in 1986 were undergraduates. About 35 percent of all undergraduates attended 2-year, junior, and community colleges, while 62 percent were in 4-year colleges (the remainder were unclassified by the survey). Among undergraduates, 68 percent were full-time students and 54 percent were women.

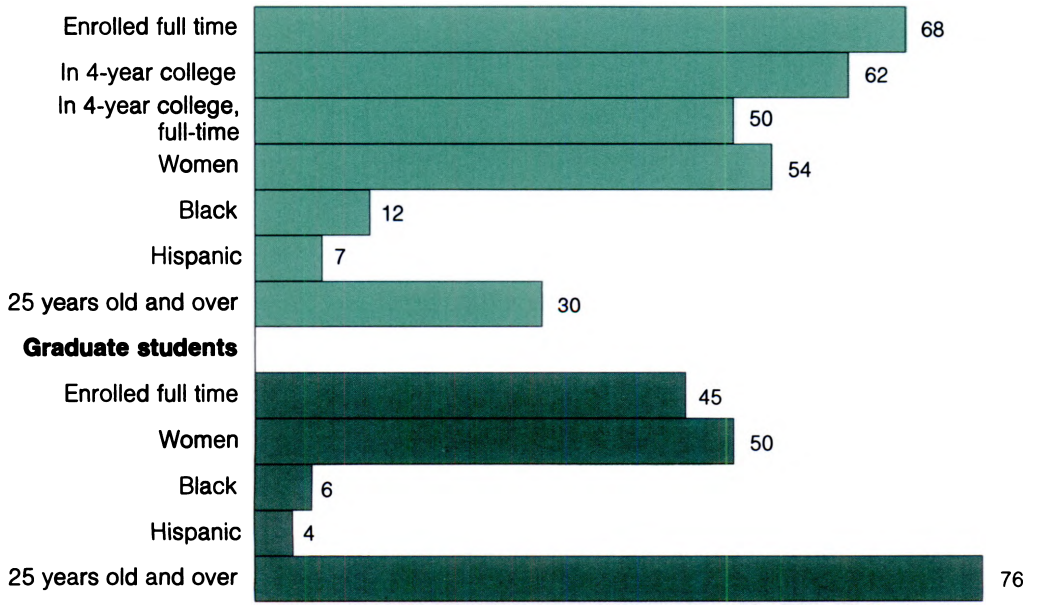
Younger college students are much more likely than older students to be attending 4-year colleges and to be attending full time. In 1986, 69 percent of undergraduates under 25 years old were enrolled in 4-year colleges, compared with 46 percent of older undergraduates. Additionally, 84 percent of young undergraduates were enrolled full time, compared with 31 percent of older undergraduates.

Of all graduate students in 1986, 50 percent were women, 45 percent were enrolled full time, and 76 percent were 25 years old and over.

There are notable differences in the race and ethnic composition of the undergraduate and graduate student populations. In 1986, Black students constituted 12 percent of all undergraduates but only 6 percent of graduate students. The corresponding figures for Hispanic students were 7 and 4 percent, respectively.

[1] The data for October 1986 are the latest available from the Current Population Survey. Data for October 1987 will be published in mid-1989.

Figure 18.
College Students with Selected Characteristics: October 1986
(In percent)



For Further Information See:
Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 429, ***School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1986.***

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Educational Attainment

The educational level of the population has continued to rise in the 1980's.

In 1988, slightly more than 3 out of every 4 people 25 years old and over were high school graduates; around 1 in 5 was a college graduate. Educational levels have steadily risen since data on attainment were first collected in the 1940 census. Before that time, education was measured in terms of basic literacy and enrollment in school.

Persons 25 years old and over completed:

Four years of high school or more:

1988	**76%**
1940	**24%**

Four or more years of college:

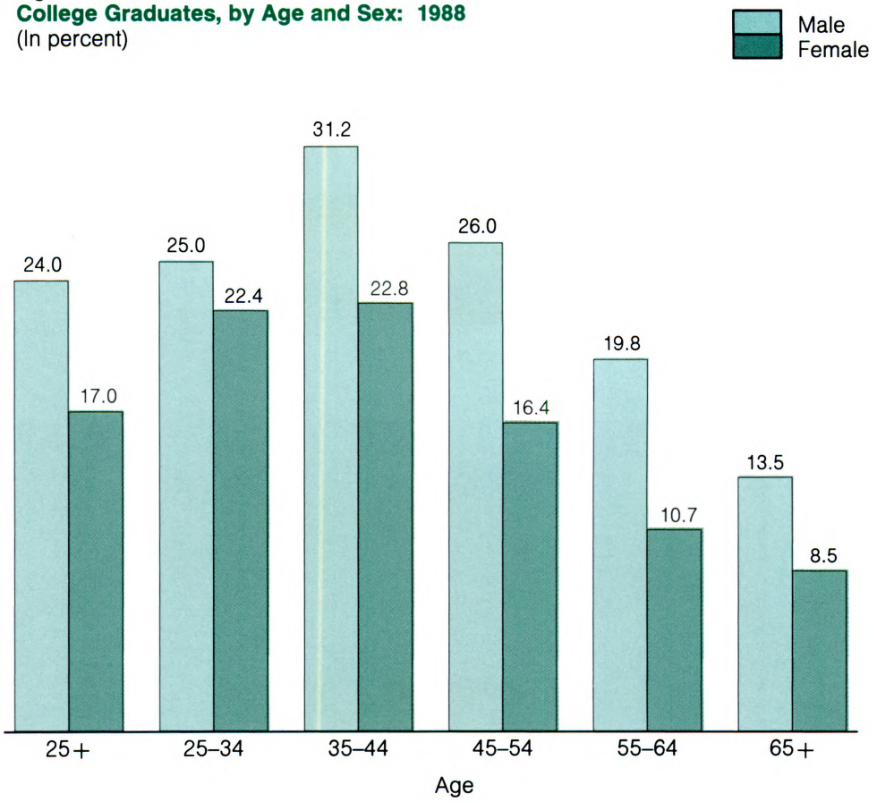
1988	**20%**
1940	**4%**

The proportion of persons 25 years old and over who are high school graduates reached an all-time high of 76 percent in 1988, compared with 24 percent in 1940. This increase is due to the higher educational level of young adults, combined with the attrition of older adults who typically had less formal education. For example, the proportions who were high school graduates rose from 38 to 86 percent for persons 25 to 29 years old and from 13 to 54 percent for persons 65 years and over during the 1940–88 period.

Women continue to lag behind men in the proportion who completed college.

While the proportions of men and women who completed high school are not significantly different—both around 76 percent in 1988—the proportions who are college graduates are quite different. In 1988, 24 percent of men and 17 percent of women had completed 4 or more years of college. The differences vary

Figure 19.
College Graduates, by Age and Sex: 1988
(In percent)



with age: 26 percent of men vs. 16 percent of women educated in the 1950's (45 to 54 years old in 1988), compared with 23 percent vs. 22 percent, respectively, for those educated in the 1980's (25 to 29 years old in 1988).

The difference in the proportions of Blacks and Whites who are high school graduates has decreased...

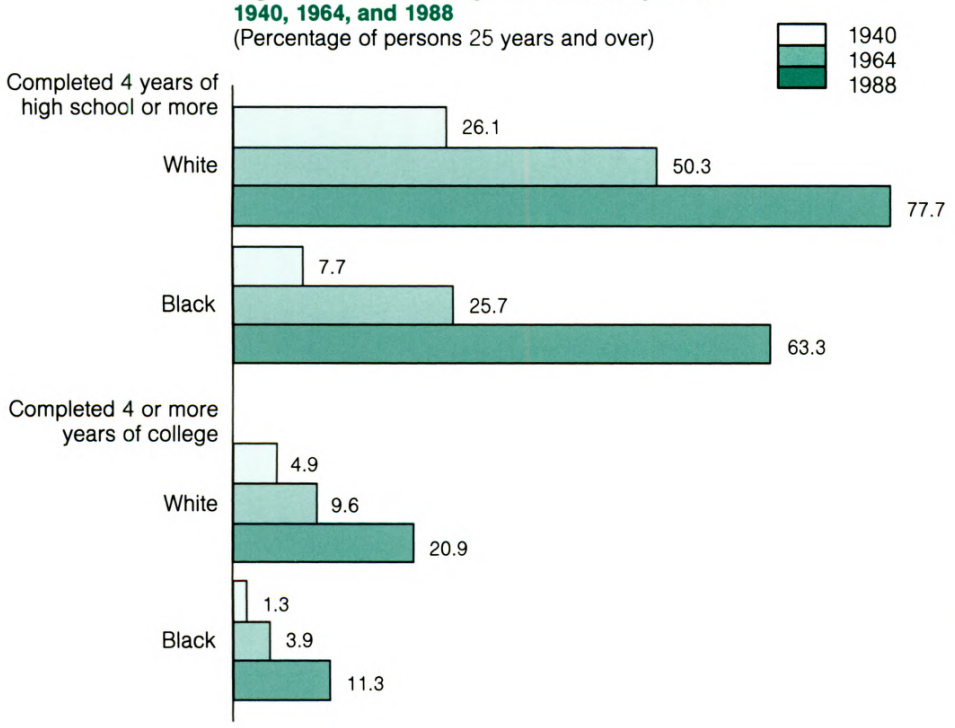
Differences in educational levels between the sexes are far smaller than those between Blacks and Whites. However, these differences have narrowed considerably, particularly in the proportion of persons 25 and over who are high school graduates. In 1940, only 8 percent of Blacks had completed high school, less than one-third the proportion of Whites with the same level of achievement (26 percent). In 1964, 26 percent of Blacks were high school graduates, half the proportion of Whites (50 percent). By 1988, 63 percent of all Blacks 25 and over had completed 4 years of high school or more, about four-fifths the proportion of Whites (78 percent). Among 25- to 29-year-olds in 1988, 87 percent of Whites were high school graduates, compared with 81 percent of Blacks.

...but the difference in college completion remains.

Large differences remain in the proportion of Whites and Blacks who have completed 4 or more years of college: 21 percent of Whites versus 11 percent of Blacks in the 25 and over age group in 1988. While high school completion rates for Blacks indicate progress (81 percent for 25-to 29-year-olds versus 63 for all Blacks 25 and over), improvement in college completion rates is not so clear. About 12 percent of Blacks 25 to 29 years old had completed 4 or more years of college in 1988, not significantly different from the figure for all Blacks 25 and over: 11 percent. For young Whites the figure was 24 percent.

There is some variation in educational attainment among regions and between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. In 1988, the proportion of the population 25 years old and over that had completed 4 or more years of college was higher in the Northeast and West (22 and 24 percent, respectively) than in the Midwest and South (18 and 19 percent, respectively), and higher in metropolitan areas (23 percent) than in nonmetropolitan areas (13 percent).

Figure 20.
High School and College Graduates, by Race: 1940, 1964, and 1988
(Percentage of persons 25 years and over)



For Further Information See:

Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 428, ***Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1987 and 1986,*** and unpublished tabulations from the March 1988 CPS.

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Households and Families

Households and families are often discussed in terms of their typical or average characteristics. Although this approach is useful for drawing broad conclusions, people organize themselves into households which vary widely in type, size, and socioeconomic circumstances.

The mix of households has changed considerably during the past 10 to 20 years. These changes are significant to those in the private sector who try to anticipate consumer demand for a particular product or service, and to those public officials who require current data to respond to the needs of their constituencies.

The number of households in the United States is increasing at a slower rate in the 1980's.

There were 91.1 million households in the United States in March 1988, a net increase of 1.6 million over the 1987 figure. Between 1980 and 1988, the number of households went up by 10.3 million, or 13 percent, compared with 12.6 million, or 20 percent, between 1970 and 1978. The slower rate of increase in the 1980's reflects the decline in the number of persons entering young adulthood.

Households in 1988: **91.1 million**
Increase, 1980–88: **13%**

Family households in 1988: **65.1 million**
Increase 1980–88: **9%**

Nonfamily households in 1988: **25.9 million**
Increase, 1980–88: **22%**
Persons living alone: **84%**

The Census Bureau identifies two major categories of households—family and nonfamily—and three major types of family households—married-couple families, families with female householder (no husband present), and families with male householder (no wife present). [1] About 72 percent of all households in 1988 consisted of families, compared with 81 percent in 1970. About 57 percent of all households in 1988 contained married couples, and 15 percent had other types of families. In 1970, these proportions were 71 and 11 percent, respectively. The decline since 1970 in the overall share of households made up of families is due to the drop in the proportion maintained by married couples.

Less than one-half of families include children under age 18.

In 1988, 31.9 million family households had a child under 18 living at home, and 33.2 million had no such child present. In 1980, the majority of family households had children under 18 living at home (31.0 million with children versus 28.5 million without children). Two-parent families have declined both in number and as a proportion of all households. Married-couple families with own children under 18 (i.e., two-parent families) accounted for 27 percent of households in 1988, down from 40 percent of households in 1970.

Of the 25.9 million nonfamily households in 1988, approximately 21.9 million, or 84 percent of them, contained persons living alone. There was a 20-percent increase in the number of these one-person households between 1980 and 1988, down significantly from the 54-percent increase for the 1970–78 period. About 6 of every 10 nonfamily householders living alone were women.

Households and families continue to decline in average size.

Changes in household composition and childbearing patterns have a direct impact on average household and family size. The trends toward fewer children per family, more one-parent families, and the increased number of persons living alone have contributed to smaller households and families.

The average number of persons per household in 1988 was 2.64, compared with 2.76 in 1980 and 3.14 in 1970. However, families exclude one-person households, so their average size is larger than that for households overall. Average family size was 3.17 persons in 1988, down from 3.29 persons in 1980 and 3.58 persons in 1970. This decline is related to a drop in the average number of children and other household members under age 18. The average number of these family members fell from 1.34 in 1970 to 1.05 in 1980 and to 0.96 in 1988. Past fertility trends are responsible for the more rapid decline in the 1970's. By 1980, nearly all persons born during the Baby Boom (1946–64) had reached age 18.

The decline in the average population per household reflects changes in the distribution of households by size. From 1970 to 1988, the share of one-person households increased from 17 percent to 24 percent of total households,

Figure 21.
Household Composition: 1970 to 1988
(Percent of total households)

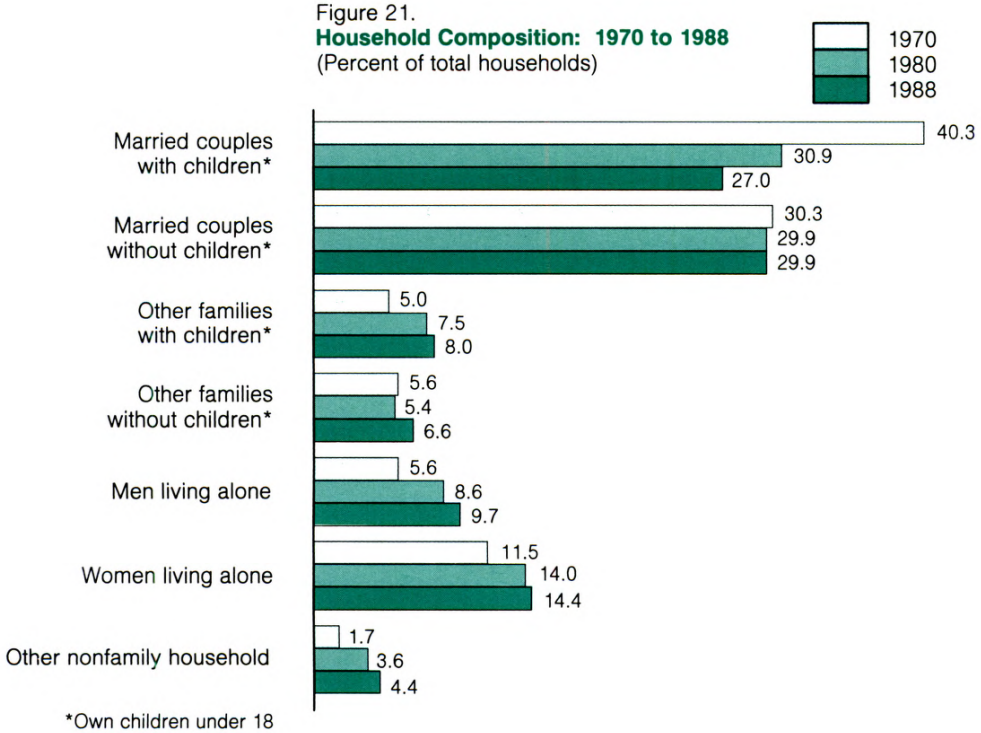
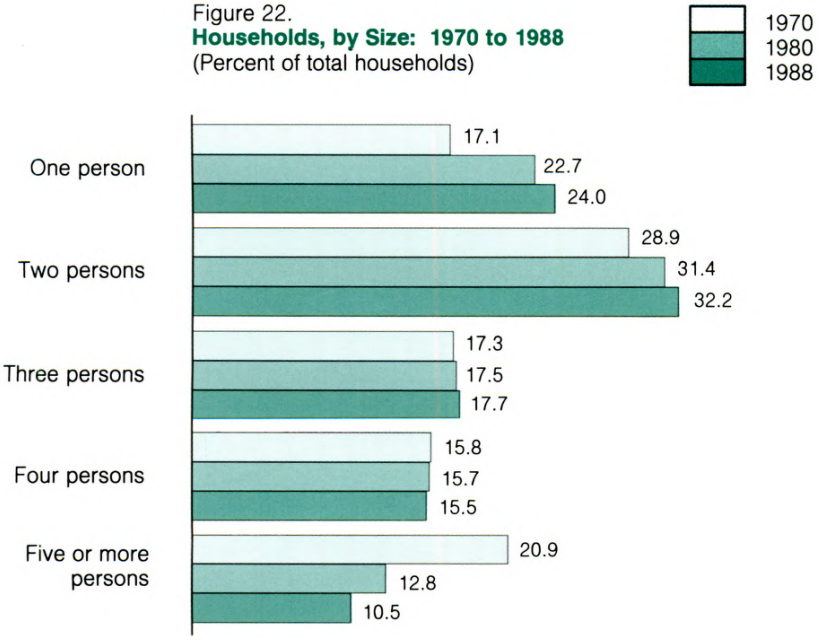


Figure 22.
Households, by Size: 1970 to 1988
(Percent of total households)



while households with five or more persons dropped from 21 percent to 11 percent of the total.

[1] A household refers to the person or persons who occupy a housing unit. A family or family household requires the presence of at least two persons: the householder and one or more additional family members related to the householder through birth, marriage, or adoption. A nonfamily household comprises a householder who either lives alone or exclusively with persons not related to the householder.

For Further Information See:
Current Population Reports Series P–20, No. 432 ***Households, Families, Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1988 (Advance Report),*** and Current Population Reports Series P–20, No. 437 ***Household and Family Characteristics: March 1988***

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Marital Status and Living Arrangements

Men and women are delaying first marriage.

There has been a dramatic increase in the proportion of people of prime marrying age who have not yet married for the first time. Among women in their early twenties, 61 percent had not yet married in 1988, compared with 36 percent in 1970. For men in this age group, the figures were 78 and 55 percent, respectively.

Even more striking are the sizable proportions of older young adults who remain unmarried. Of 25-to-29-year-olds in 1988, 30 percent of the women and 43 percent of the men had not yet married, compared with 11 percent and 19 percent, respectively, in 1970.

As more people delay marriage, the median age at first marriage rises. (At this age, one-half of those who will ever marry have done so.) In 1988, the median was 23.6 years for women and 25.9 years for men. The median age for women remained at the 1987 level, higher than ever previously recorded.

Some of these adults have postponed marriage so they can further their formal education, or establish themselves in a career. Others may be unable to make the commitment necessary for marriage.

Never married 25- to 29-year-olds:

Men in 1988:	43.3%	Women in 1988:	29.5%
Men in 1970:	19.1%	Women in 1970:	10.5%

Median age at first marriage, 1988;

Men:	25.9 years
Women:	23.6 years

Unmarried-couple households:

1988:	2,588,000
1970:	523,000

Persons living alone, 1988:

Men:	8,788,000
Women:	13,101,000

No matter what the reason, the longer an event such as marriage is delayed, the greater the likelihood that it may never occur. Consequently, the percentage of today's young adults who never marry may eventually turn out to be higher than that for their predecessors.

The majority of young adults live with their parents.

Young adults in 1988 were more likely than their counterparts of the 1970's to be living at home with their parents. The proportion who had returned to or had never left home showed little or no change between 1970 and 1980 (from 47 to 48 percent), but increased significantly by 1988 (54 percent). Young men are more likely than young women to live with their parents, (61 percent compared with 48 percent).

These same young adults are less likely to maintain homes of their own in 1988. The proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds who maintained their own homes as householders [1], or spouses of householders, dropped from 35 to 25 percent for men and from 49 to 38 percent for women between 1970 and 1988.

Nearly 22 million adults live alone.

This is twice the number that were living alone in 1970, representing 24 percent of all households in 1988. Most of the growth in one-person households occurred during the 1970's, increasing by 69 percent. During that decade, the growth was most rapid in the 15-to-24 age group, followed by persons 25 to 44. Between 1980 and 1988, one-person households continued to increase, but only by 20 percent. Since 1980, there has been a 28-percent decline in the number of persons living alone who were 15 to 24 years old, while the number of such households maintained by 25- to 44-year-olds continued to rise. The changes in the young adult age group reflect the aging of the Baby Boomers and the increasing proportion of young adults living with their parents. The continued increase for the older group reflects the continuing high rates of divorce among Baby Boomers.

The majority (60 percent) of people living alone were women; the largest proportion of these women were elderly (52 percent) and more likely to be widowed (52 percent) than to be divorced or never married (18 and 24 percent, respectively). [2] However, the number of men who live alone has been increasing at a faster pace (149 percent since 1970) than that for women (79 percent). The men were most likely to be 25 to 44 years old (47 percent) and to have never been married (45 percent).

Growth in unmarried-couple households has slowed during the 1980's.

In 1988, there were 2.6 million unmarried-couple households in the United States. An unmarried-couple household, as defined by the Census Bureau, is a household that contains two adults who are not related and are of opposite sex. [3] These households may contain children under 15 years, but no other adult members. The number of unmarried couples increased by about 1 million between 1970 and 1980 and again between 1980 and 1988. However, because of the small number of unmarried couples in 1970, the rate of increase

Figure 23.
Percent Never Married, by Age and Sex: 1970, 1980, and 1988

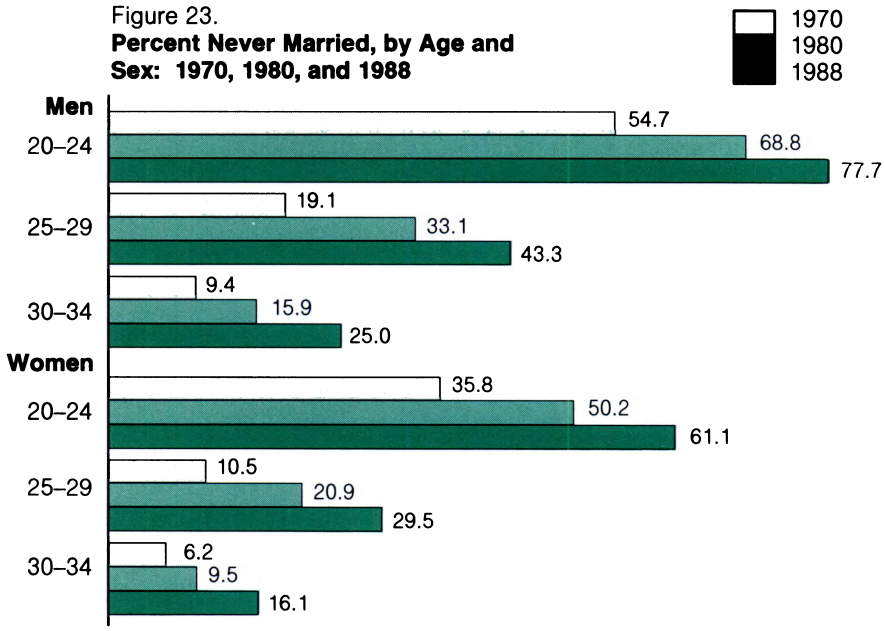
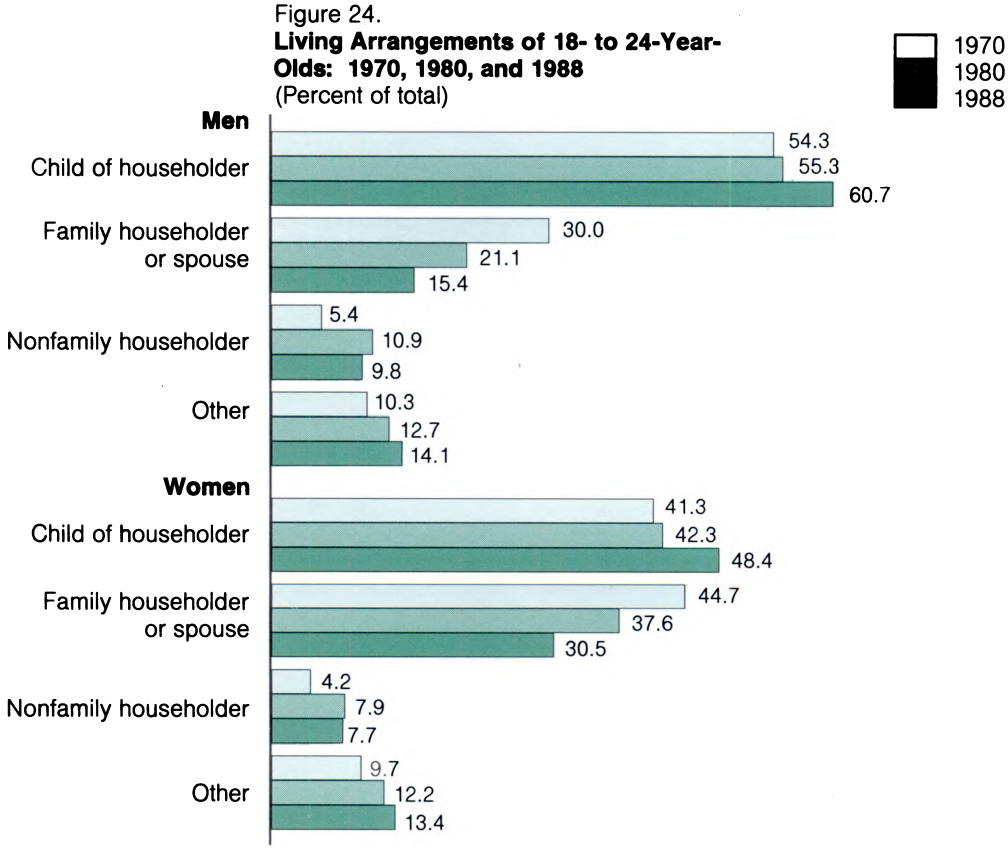


Figure 24.
Living Arrangements of 18- to 24-Year-Olds: 1970, 1980, and 1988
(Percent of total)



was higher in the earlier period (204 percent versus 63 percent). The proportion with children present in 1988 (31 percent) was slightly higher than that in 1980 (27 percent), but lower than that in 1970 (37 percent).

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[1] The term "householder" refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the home is owned or rented.

[2] Slightly more than half of all women living alone are widowed, but this segment has shown slower growth during the 1980's than any other marital status category.

[3] Although many of these persons may have an intimate relationship, this is not necessarily the case. For example, an elderly widowed woman and a male college student to whom she rents a room would be classified as an unmarried-couple household since they meet the criteria of two adults in the same household who are unrelated and of opposite sex. However, statistics show that in most unmarried-couple households, both partners were under age 35.

For Further Information See:
Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 432, ***Households, Families, Marital Status, and Living Arrangements: March 1988*** (Advance Report); and Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 433, ***Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1988***.

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Fertility

Fertility rates have remained stable, as out-of-wedlock births have increased in the 1980's.

In 1987, there were 52 million women of childbearing age (18 to 44 years old); 3.7 million of them reported having had a birth in the preceding 12 months. This translates to a fertility rate of 71 births per 1,000 women, about the same as that reported in 1980, but slightly higher than the 1976 rate of 67 births per 1,000 women. The average number of children born per woman was 1.4 in 1987, compared with an average of 1.5 children per woman in 1980.

In both 1980 and 1987, 37 percent of women 18 to 44 years old were childless. About 39 percent of women having a birth between July 1986 and June 1987 reported that birth as their first, not significantly different from the 40 percent reported for the year ending in June 1980.

An increase occurred in the proportion of out-of-wedlock births from 14 percent of all births in 1980 to 19 percent in 1987. Of all births to Black women in 1987, 55 percent were to unmarried women (women either single, widowed, or divorced at the survey date); this is about four times as high as that reported by White women (12 percent), and about twice as high as that reported by Hispanic women (26 percent). Among women 18 to 24 years old in 1987, 72 percent of all births to Black women were out of wedlock, compared with 23 percent for White women.

Of the 52 million women 18 to 44 years old, 3.7 million had a child between July 1986 and June 1987.

- 51% of women who had a child in this period were in the labor force in June 1987
- 39% were first births
- 30% of all births were to women 30 to 39 years old
- 19% of births were out of wedlock
- 11% of the births were to Hispanic women

Births have increased as the Baby Boom women have reached childbearing age.

The number of births has been rising during the 1980's because there are more women of childbearing age. The number of women 15 to 44 years old increased from 53.1 million in 1980 to 58 million in 1987, and will peak at slightly over 58 million in 1990.[1] Then, the number of women of childbearing age will decrease as the Baby Boom women are replaced by the smaller cohorts of women born during the late 1960's and the 1970's.

For women in their thirties, the fertility rate in 1987 was significantly higher than it was in 1980 and 1976. Of all births to women 18 to 44 years old, the births to women 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 years old increased from 14 and 5 percent, respectively, in 1976 to 21 and 9 percent, respectively, in 1987. These proportions increased as the number of 30- to 39-year-old women increased from 13.4 million in 1976 to 17.1 million in 1987. This age group will likely peak at around 20.1 million women in 1990.[2]

Women in their thirties expect to complete their childbearing with an average of 2.1 children.

The shift in the timing of childbearing should not be interpreted as an indicator of a baby boom for women currently in their early thirties; they expect only to have enough children to meet replacement fertility levels. June 1987 data show that women 30 to 34 years old expected to have, on the average, only 2.1 births by the end of their childbearing years. At the time of the survey, these women had an average of 1.7 births.

Because women delayed childbearing a decade ago, about 24 percent of women 30 to 34 years old were childless in 1987, compared with only 16 percent of their counterparts in 1976. However, when asked about their future childbearing plans, only 10 percent of women in their early thirties in 1987 expected to remain childless. But these women may not meet their expectations based on the experience of women 30 to 34 years old in 1977: they lowered their childless proportion by only 3 percentage points by the end of their childbearing years in 1987.

More highly educated women tend to have lower fertility rates during their early childbearing years than less educated women.

Despite their higher fertility rates when they are older, college-educated women never fully make up these early fertility differences. In 1987, college-educated women age 30 to 34 expected to complete their childbearing years with an average of only 1.8 children, compared with an expected average of 2.1 births for women who completed 4 years of high school only, and 2.5 births for women who were not high school graduates.

One-half of women with a newborn are in the labor force.

In June 1987, 51 percent of women 18 to 44 years old who

Figure 25.
Childless Women, by Age: 1976, 1980 and 1987
(In percent)

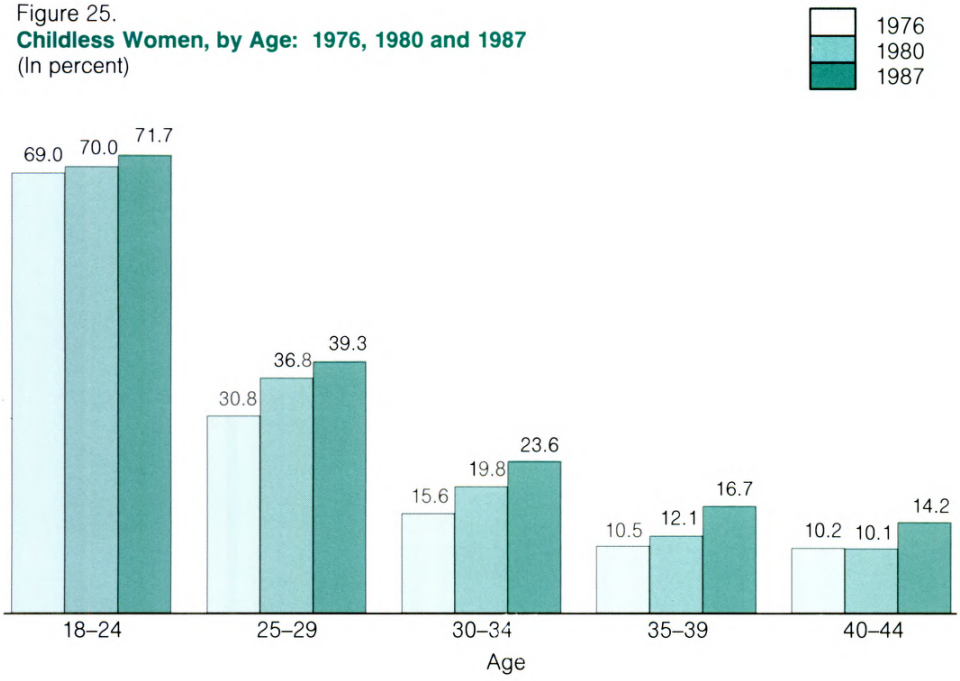
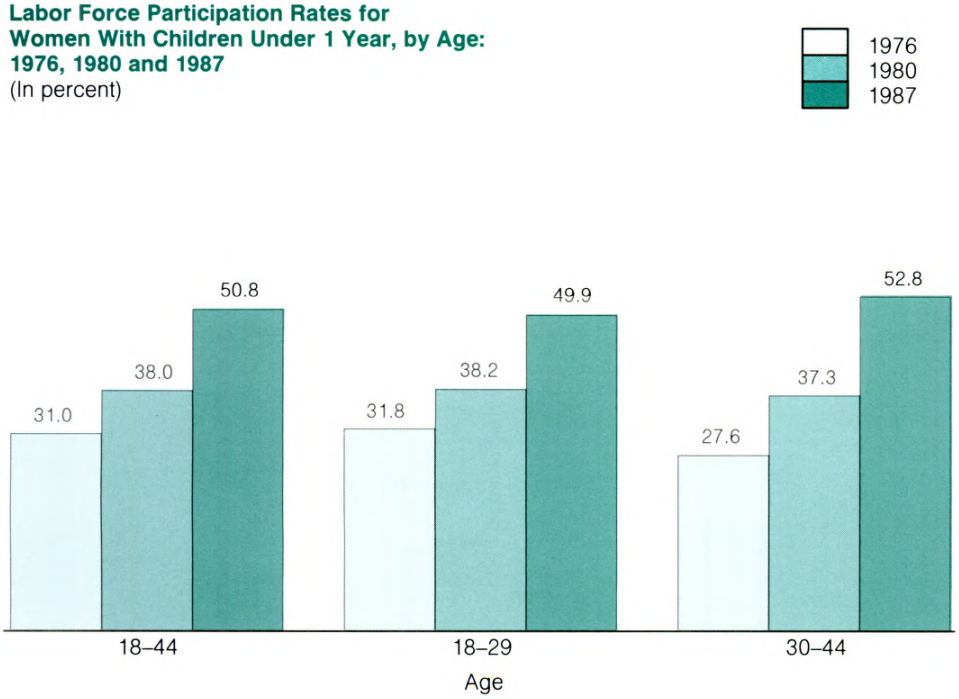


Figure 26.
Labor Force Participation Rates for Women With Children Under 1 Year, by Age: 1976, 1980 and 1987
(In percent)



had a child in the preceding 12 months were in labor force. In 1976, only 31 percent of women with newborns were in the labor force.

In June 1987, 63 percent of women who had completed 4 or more years of college and who had a child in the past 12 months were in the labor force, while only 38 percent of women with newborns who had not completed high school were in the labor force. It is likely that highly educated women with career commitments and higher earnings would suffer greater losses from work force interruptions, such as having a child, thereby encouraging a more rapid reentry into the labor force after a child's birth.

[1] Current Population Reports, ***United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1987***, Series P–25, No. 1022, 1988, table 2. Current Population Reports, ***Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race, 1983 to 2080,*** Series P–25, No. 952, table 6. The number of women 30 to 34 years of age increased even faster during this period and will peak at 11 million in 1990, up from 9 million in 1980.

[2] 1976 data are from Current Population Reports, ***Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981,*** P–25, No.917, table 1; 1987 data are from Current Population Reports, P–25, No. 1022, table 2; 1990 data are from Current Population Reports, P–25, No.952, table 6.

For Further Information See:
Current Population Reports, P–20, No. 427, ***Fertility of American Women: June 1987.***

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Labor Force and Occupation

Strong labor market performance marks 1987 as the economy completes its fifth year of expansion.

Total civilian employment averaged 112.4 million people in 1987, about 2.8 million higher than that in 1986. From 1982 to 1987, employment increased by 12.6 million people. (These estimates are annual averages based on monthly survey results.)

Adult men and women (20 and over) made strong employment advances between 1986 and 1987. Their gains are reflected in their increased employment-population ratios (the proportion of the group with jobs): the proportion for men rose 0.5 of a percentage point to 73.8 percent, and the proportion for women rose 1.1 points to 53.1 percent. The employment-population ratio for people 16 and older was 61.5 percent in 1987, the highest in history.

Civilian labor force, 1987: **119.9 million**
Numerical increase, 1986–87: **2.0 million**
Civilian unemployment rate, 1987: **6.2%**
Civilian labor force participation rate, 1987:
Total: **65.6%**
Male: **76.2%**
Female: **56.0%**

Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics benefited from job growth in 1987. White employment grew by 2.2 percent, Black by 4.6 percent, and Hispanic by 7.9 percent.[1] Hispanic workers made up 6.9 percent of employed persons in 1987, but they accounted for 20 percent of the job growth that year; the White share of the growth, 74.9 percent, was relatively small, compared with their 87.0 percent share of all employed persons. During 1987, the employment-population ratio of Hispanics averaged 60.5 percent, up from 58.5 percent in 1986.

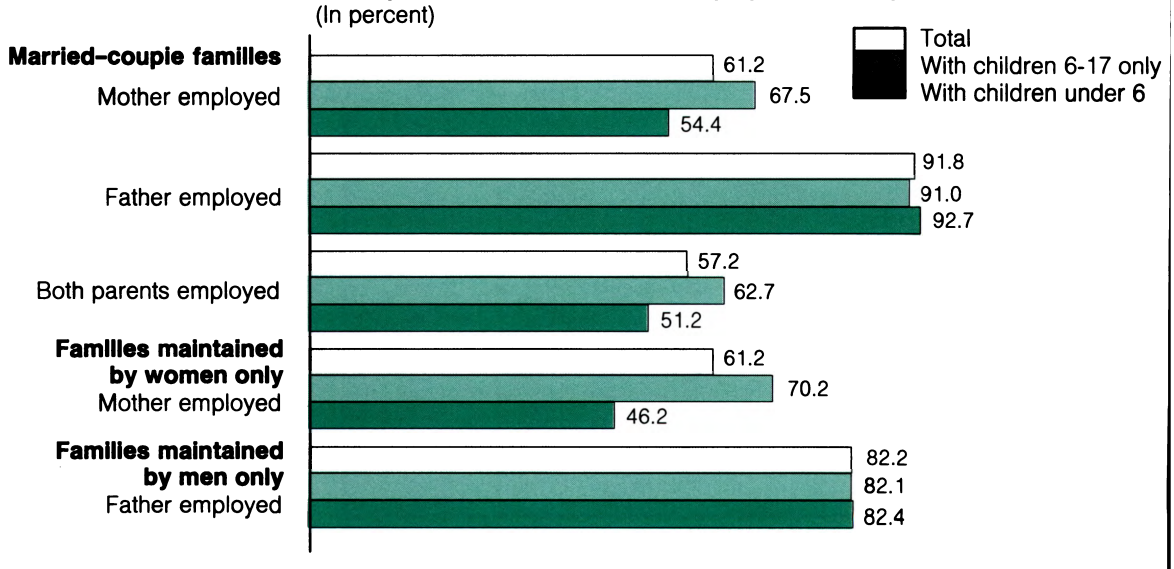
Unemployment rate drops.

Between 1986 and 1987, the annual-average civilian unemployment rate dropped by 0.8 of a percentage point to 6.2 percent, the lowest rate since 1979; the number of unemployed fell by 812,000 to 7.4 million. The unemployment rate for adult men fell to 5.4 percent, but still remained above the 1979 rate of 4.2 percent, recorded before the two recessions in the early 1980's. The rate for adult women fell to 5.4 percent, the lowest level since 1974. The rate for Blacks, at 13.0 percent, was more than double the 5.3 percent rate for Whites; the Hispanic rate was 8.8 percent. Blacks constituted about 11 percent of the labor force in 1987, but they made up almost 23 percent of the unemployed; in comparison, Hispanics were 7 percent of the labor force, and 10 percent of the unemployed.

Female labor force participation continues to rise.

In 1987, the civilian labor force grew by 2.0 million people to an annual average figure of 119.9 million. Adult women were responsible for about 60

Figure 27.
Families With Children Under 18 Years Old With Employed Mother and/or Father, by Type of Family : 1987
(In percent)



percent of this increase. The long-term opposing movements in the participation rates of men and women continued, as the proportion of women 16 and over who were in the labor force rose to 56.0 percent (from 51.5 percent in 1980), while the proportion of men edged down to 76.2 percent (from 77.4 percent in 1980). Hispanics garnered an unusually large share of the 1987 labor force growth—about 23 percent—even though they accounted for only about 7 percent of the civilian labor force.

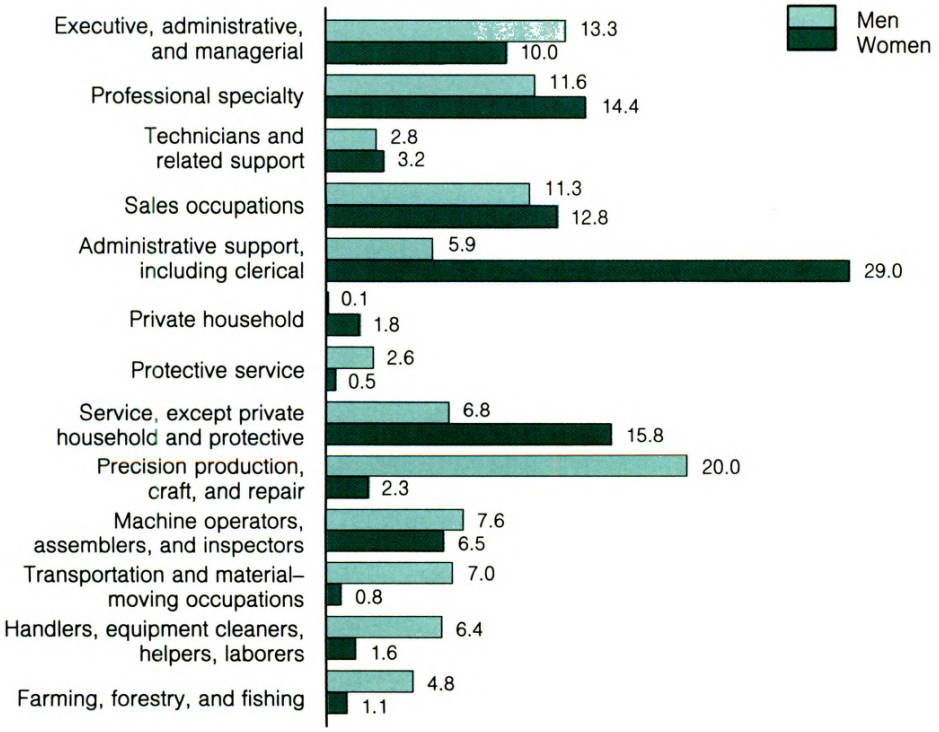
Families with employed members increase in number.

Reflecting the strong growth in employment in 1987, the number of families with employed members increased by 900,000 over the annual average figure for 1986, to 51.9 million, or 81.1 percent of all families. The number of families with one or more full time workers (persons who usually work 35 or more hours per week) increased to nearly 48 million, about three-fourths of all families.

About 96 percent of married-couple families with own children under age 18 had at least one parent employed; in 57 percent of these families, both the father and the mother were employed. In contrast, only about 61 percent of families maintained by women only with own children under 18 had an employed mother. On average, about 7 percent of all families with own children under 18 had an unemployed parent in 1987. At 2.2 million, the annual-average number of these families was 240,000 smaller than a year earlier. In about 70 percent of such married-couple families with one unemployed parent, the other parent was employed.

The number of employed mothers with own children under 18 increased by 3.5 percent in 1987. The increase meant that, on average, 59 percent of the families with children under 18 years old had an employed mother in 1987; in 1981, only 51.5 percent of these families had an employed mother. The proportion of families with employed mothers in 1987 ranged from 51.8 percent for families with preschoolers (children under 6 years old) to 65.4 percent for families whose youngest child was of school age (6 to 17 years old.)

Figure 28.
Distributions of Employed Men and Women, by Occupation: 1987
(In percent)



Employment grows in several major occupational groups.

Overall, the number of employed persons rose about 2.5 percent from 1986 to 1987. Several major occupation groups absorbed this increase: for example, protective service workers grew by almost 7 percent; executive, administrative, and managerial occupations by about 5 percent; and professional specialties by nearly 4 percent. [2]

[1] The apparent differences between the Hispanic rate and the White and Black rates are not statistically significant.

[2] The apparent differences among the growth rates of these occupations are not statistically significant.

For Further Information See:

Employment and Earnings, January 1988; "Job gains strong in 1987; unemployment rate declines", by Mark G. Ulmer and Wayne J. Howe, *Monthly Labor Review,* February 1988, Volume III, No. 2, pp 57–67; and "Employment and Earnings Characteristics of Families: Fourth Quarter 1987," U.S. Department of Labor Press Release 88–38, January 29, 1988.

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Money Income

In 1987, median income for:
All families: **$30,850**
Married-couple families: **$34,700**
Married-couple families, wives in paid labor force: **$40,420**
Families with a male householder, no wife present: **$24,800**
Families with a female householder, no husband present: **$14,620**
Women living alone: **$10,580**
Men living alone: **$16,700**

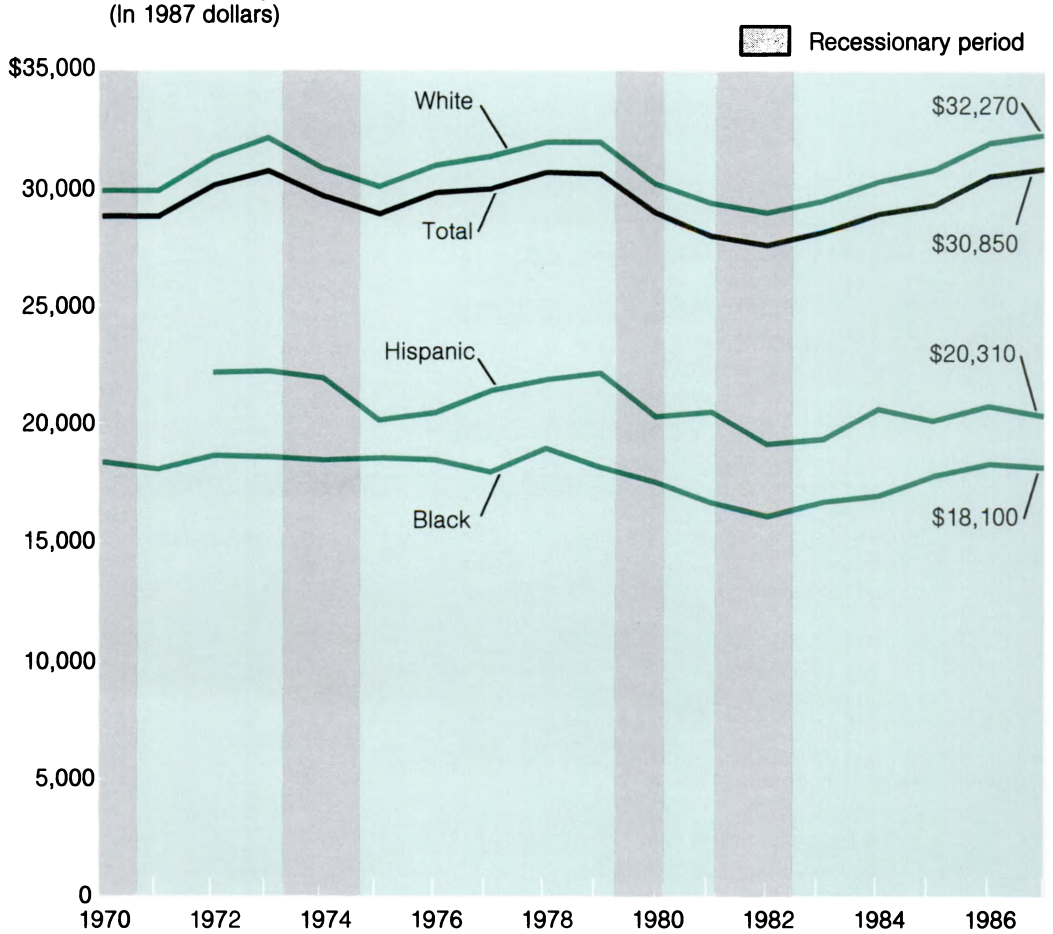
Median family income has increased for the fifth consecutive year.

Between 1982 and 1987, real median family income increased by 11.8 percent. The increases over the past 5 years have put this median at a level comparable to that of 1973 when it was at an all-time high before declining during a series of recessions. The 1987 real median family income was $30,850, 1.0 percent higher than the 1986 median after adjusting for the 3.7–percent increase in consumer prices. [1]

White family income increased in 1987, while Black and Hispanic incomes remained unchanged.

Between 1986 and 1987, the median income of White families increased by 1.1 percent to $32,270; the median family incomes of Black families ($18,100) and Hispanic families ($20,310) did not change significantly in real terms. The ratios of Black-to-White and Hispanic-to-White family incomes in 1987 were .56 and

Figure 29.
Median Family Income, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1970 to 1987
(In 1987 dollars)



.63, respectively, also not statistically different from their 1986 levels.

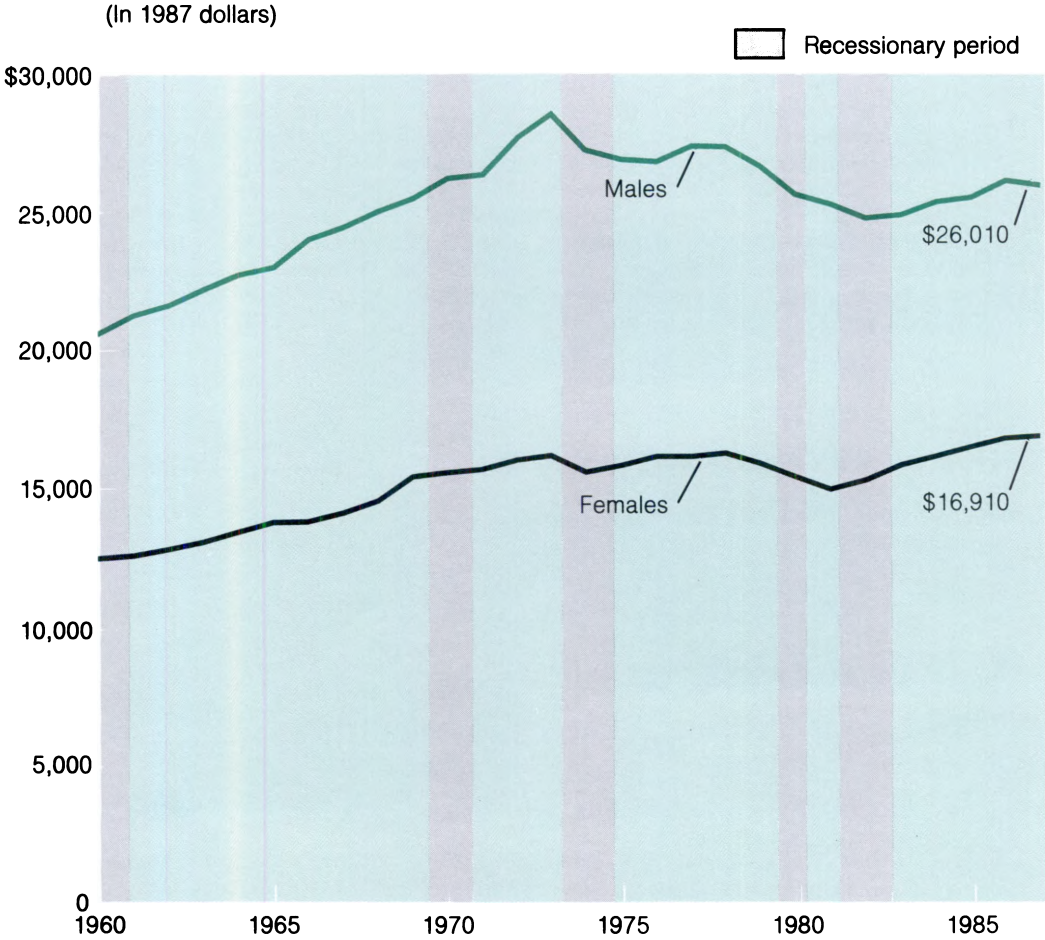
In March 1988, nearly 80 percent of all families were married couples: 83 percent of Whites, 70 percent of Hispanics, and 51 percent of Blacks. The 1987 median income for married-couple families was $34,700, up 2.0 percent from 1986 in real terms. White married couples had a median of $35,300; for Blacks, it was $27,180, and for Hispanic married couples, it was $24,680. The ratios of Black-to-White and Hispanic-to-White married-couple median family incomes were .77 and .70, respectively.

Families with a female householder, no husband present, had a 3.4– percent increase in their real median family income which brought it to $14,620 in 1987. This type of family accounted for 16 percent of all families: 13 percent of White families, 23 percent of Hispanic families, and 43 percent of Black families.

Mean earnings of year-round, full-time workers remained unchanged from 1986.

Both men and women working year-round, full-time had no statistically significant change in their real earnings in 1987. The percentage of civilians employed year-round, full-time did increase, however, from 66.8 to 67.8 percent for men and from 49.2 to 50.4 percent for women. The female/male earnings ratio in 1987 was .65, [2] unchanged for the past 3 years but higher than the 1982 ratio of .62 at the end of the last recession. Men earned a median of $26,010 in 1987; women earned a median of $16,910. Since 1982, real earnings of women have outpaced those of men.

Figure 30.
Median Earnings of Year-Round, Full-Time Workers: 1960 to 1987
(In 1987 dollars)



[1] Change in "real" income refers to comparisons after adjusting for inflation based on the Consumer Price Index. The data in this section refer to money income only. Noncash benefits are excluded, as are capital gains (or losses) and lump-sum and one-time payments, such as life insurance settlements.

[2] This ratio is based on annual median earnings of year-round, full-time workers and differs from ratios of weekly or hourly earnings derived from the CPS or other surveys.

For Further information See:
Current Population Reports, P–60, No. 161, ***Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1987*** (Advance Data from the March 1988 Current Population Survey)

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Poverty

People below the poverty level in 1987: **32.5 million**
Poverty rate in 1987: **13.5%**

Numerical change in poverty population,
1978–83: **+10.8 million**
1983–87: **- 2.8 million**
1978–87: **+ 8.0 million**

The number of poor and the poverty rate are down since 1983, but they still remain above 1978 levels.

The number of people below the official Government poverty level was 32.5 million in 1987, representing 13.5 percent of the Nation's population. [1] Neither the number of poor nor the poverty rate in 1987 were statistically different from the corresponding 1986 figures of 32.4 million poor and a 13.6 percent rate.

Poverty data based on the official Government definition were first tabulated for 1959. Using this definition, the poverty rate fell dramatically in the 1960's, decreasing from 22.4 percent in 1959 to 12.1 percent in 1969, while the number of poor declined from 39.9 million to 24.1 million. Between 1970 and 1977, the size of the poverty population fluctuated between 23.0 and 26.1 million, and the poverty rate ranged from 11.1 to 12.6 percent. Then from 1978 to 1983, the number of poor people increased by 44 percent, from 24.5 to 35.3 million, and the poverty rate rose from 11.4 to 15.2 percent. [2] Since 1983, however, both the number of poor and the poverty rate have declined, although the year-to-year changes in these figures have not necessarily been statistically significant. Both the number of poor and the poverty rate in 1987 were well above their 1978 levels.

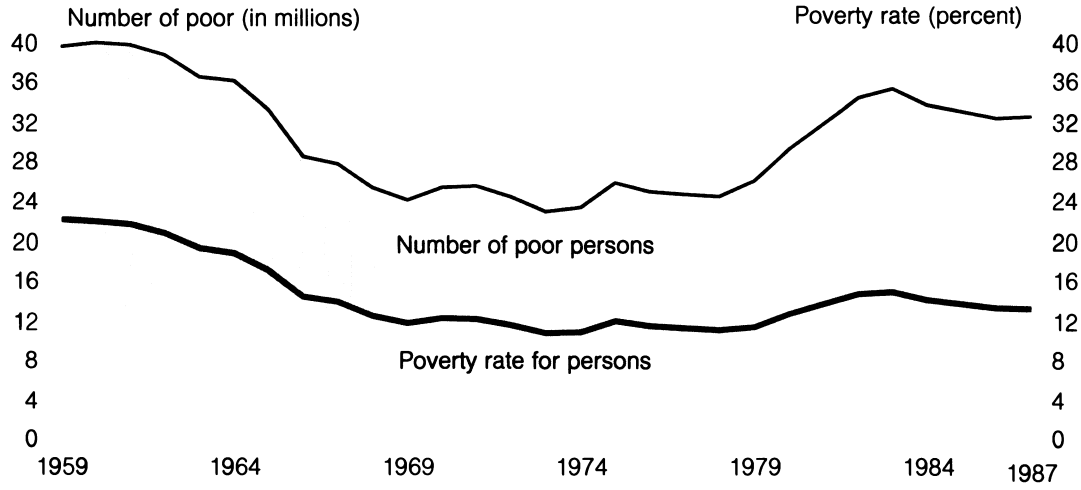
Half of the Nation's poor are children or elderly.

Half of the Nation's poor in 1987 were either under the age of 18 (40.0 percent) or age 65 or over (10.7 percent). The poverty rate for children continues, as it has since 1975, to be higher than that for other age groups: 20.6 percent in 1987 compared with 12.2 percent for the elderly and 10.8 percent for persons 18 to 64 years old. Historically, the poverty rate for persons 65 years and over has been higher than that for the total population, but this relationship reversed in 1983, and the poverty rate for the elderly remained at a record low level of around 12 percent between 1984 and 1987. [3]

Although minorities are overrepresented among the poor, 2 out of every 3 poor people in 1987 were White.

Even though Blacks and people of other races are disproportionately represented among the poor, Whites represented 65.8 percent of the poor in 1987. Blacks constituted 29.8 percent of the poor, and the remaining 4.5 percent were of other races, principally Asians and American Indians. About 16.8 percent of the poor in 1987 were Hispanic. While people of Hispanic origin may be of any race, the vast majority (over 90 percent) are included in the White racial category in the CPS. In 1987, poverty rates were 10.5 percent for Whites, 33.1 percent for Blacks, 18.3 percent for persons of other races, and 28.2 percent for Hispanics.

Figure 31.
Persons Below the Poverty Level: 1959 to 1987



About half of all poor families are maintained by women with no husband present.

In 1987, 43.7 percent of poor families were married-couple families, while 51.5 percent contained a female householder with no husband present. In the remaining 4.8 percent, the householder was a man with no wife present. The proportion of female householder families among all poor families leveled off in the early 1980's and was actually slightly lower in 1985 (48.1 percent) than in 1978 (50.3 percent). However, the proportions in 1986 and 1987 (51.4 percent and 51.5 percent, respectively) were higher than in 1985. In contrast, 12 percent of nonpoor families in 1987 were maintained by a woman with no husband present.

The poverty rates for these family types did not change significantly between 1986 and 1987; they remained at 6.0 percent for married-couple families, 34.3 percent for female householder families, and 12.5 percent for male householder families.

Unrelated individuals (persons living alone or with nonrelatives only) accounted for 21.0 percent of the total 1987 poverty population. [4]

Experimental estimates of poverty including the value of noncash benefits are available.

Since aid to the poor often comes in the form of noncash assistance such as food stamps or Medicaid, the Bureau of the Census has prepared experimental estimates of poverty based on income definitions that include the value of selected noncash benefits, using different methods of valuation. Since the same poverty thresholds were used as in the official definition, the resulting poverty estimates, which are exploratory in nature, are all lower than the official estimates. The experimental approaches produced estimates of the number of people in poverty in 1987 that ranged from about 20.4 million to about 29.8 million. As with the official definition, each experimental series showed a large increase in the number of poor between 1979 and 1983 and a decline in the poor between 1983 and 1987.

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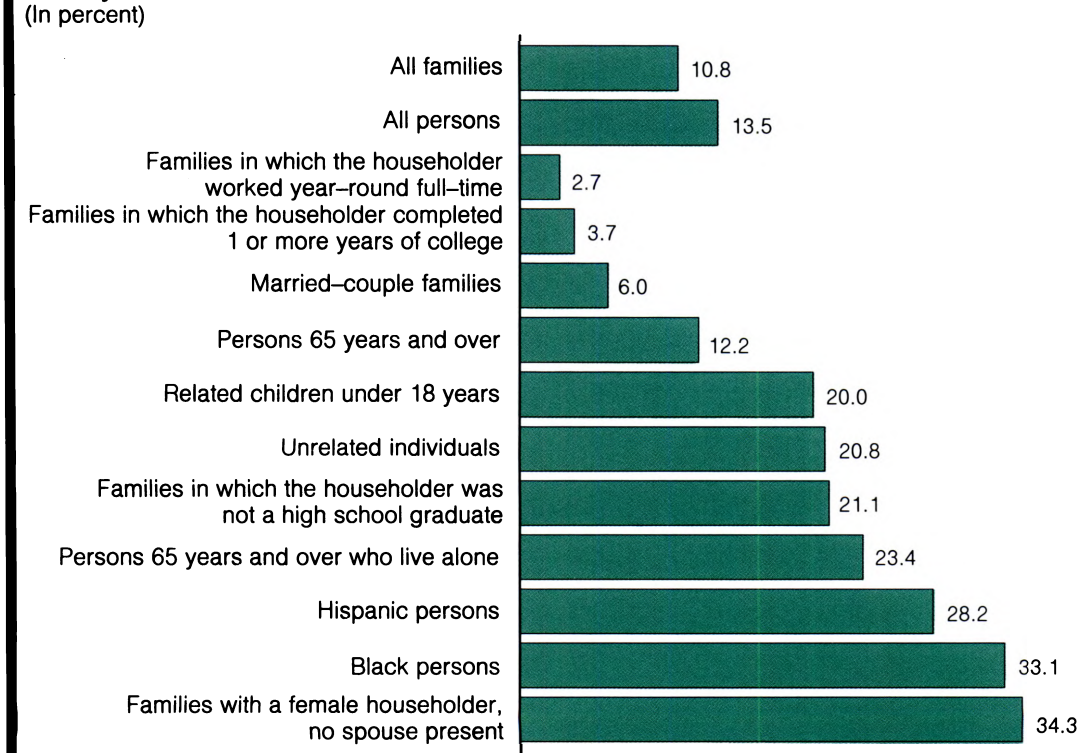
[1] The poverty definition used here is that adopted for official Government use by the Office of Management and Budget and consists of a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition. Families or individuals with income below their appropriate thresholds are classified as below the poverty level. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. For example, the average poverty threshold for a family of four was $11,611 in 1987, $11,203 in 1986, and $10,989 in 1985. These poverty estimates are based solely on money income before taxes and do not include the value of noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid or public housing.

[2] A recent low point in the number of poor and the poverty rate was reached in 1978, which was during the economic expansion period that lasted from March 1975 to January 1980. A recent high point in the number of poor and the poverty rate was reached in 1983, the year following the recessionary period that lasted from July 1981 to November 1982.

[3] The poverty rate for the elderly was not significantly different from that for all persons in 1982.

[4] It should be noted that the Current Population Survey, the source of these data, is primarily a household survey and thus persons who are homeless and not living in shelters are not included in these poverty statistics.

Figure 32.
Poverty Rate for Persons and Families With Selected Characteristics: 1987
(In percent)



For Further Information See:
Current Population Reports, Series P–60, No. 161 ***Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1987;*** Current Population Reports, Series P–60, No. 160 ***Poverty in the United States: 1986;*** and Technical Paper 58, ***Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1987***

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The Black Population

The Black population is growing faster than the total population.

Since 1980 the Black population has grown faster than either the total or White populations. The Black population increased by 12.7 percent from 1980 to 1988, compared with 6.2 percent for the White population and 8.1 percent for the total population. Blacks constituted 12.2 percent of the total population in 1988, up from 11.7 percent in 1980.

The Black population is young.

The median age for Blacks was 27.3 years in 1988; this is about 6 years below the 33.1 median for Whites.

Thirty-three percent of Blacks were under 18 years of age in 1988, compared with 25 percent of Whites. The proportion of persons 65 and over was 8 percent of the Black population in contrast to 13 percent of the White population.

Blacks are still concentrated in the South and in central cities.

Blacks constituted 20 percent of the total population in the South, 10 percent in the Northeast, 9 percent in the Midwest, and 5 percent in the West in 1988. While the South not only has the largest proportion of Blacks in its population, it also is the home of 56 percent of all Black Americans.

In 1988, 57 percent of the Black population lived in central cities of metropolitan areas. This is more than twice the proportion for Whites (27 percent). In the suburban portion of metropolitan areas the proportion was lower for Blacks (25 percent) than for Whites (50 percent).

Married-couple families continue to be the leading family type in the Black population despite a decline in their proportion.

Black married-couple families decreased between 1980 and 1988 from 56 to 51 percent of all Black families. At the same time, the proportion of families maintained by women with no husband present rose from 40 percent in 1980 to 43 percent in 1988. This increase reflects a high level of divorce and separation, as well as the rise in the proportion of never-married Black women who maintain their own families.

Young Black adults continue to narrow the gap in educational attainment.

Educational differentials between Blacks and Whites 25 to 34 years of age have narrowed, and have been doing so since the 1960's. In 1980, 75 percent of these young

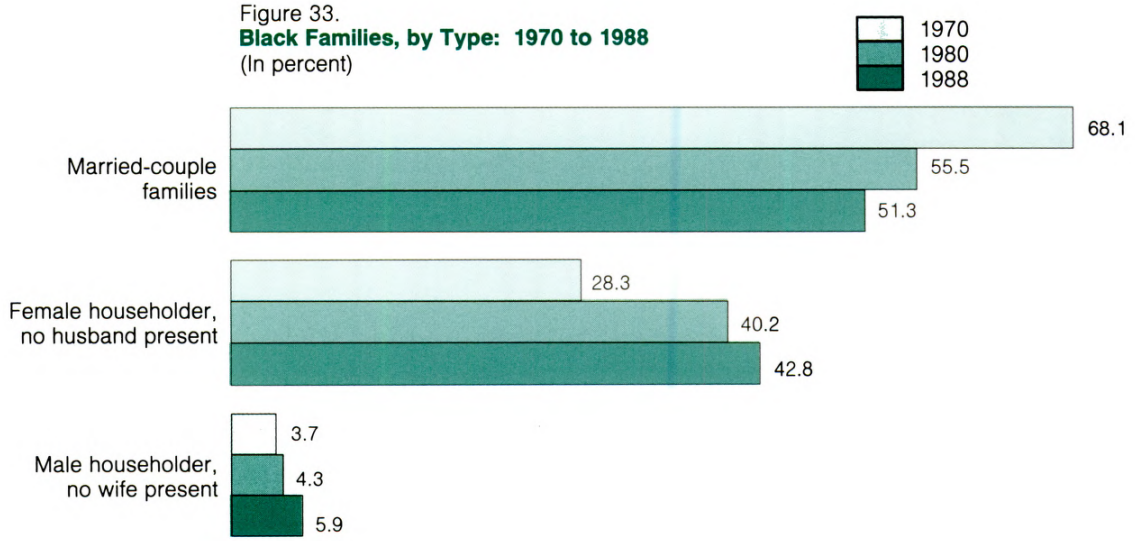
Total population in 1988: **29.3 million**
Growth since 1980: **12.7%**

Persons 25 to 34 years in 1988 completed—
4 years of high school or more **80.5%**
4 or more years of college **13.2%**

Median family income in 1987: **$18,100**

Unemployment rate in 1987 (annual average): **13.0%**

Figure 33.
Black Families, by Type: 1970 to 1988
(In percent)



Black adults had completed 4 years of high school or more; by 1988, the proportion had increased to 80 percent. At both dates, the corresponding figure for Whites 25 to 34 years old was 87 percent. Between 1980 and 1988, however, the proportions of young Black adults completing 4 or more years of college did not change significantly.

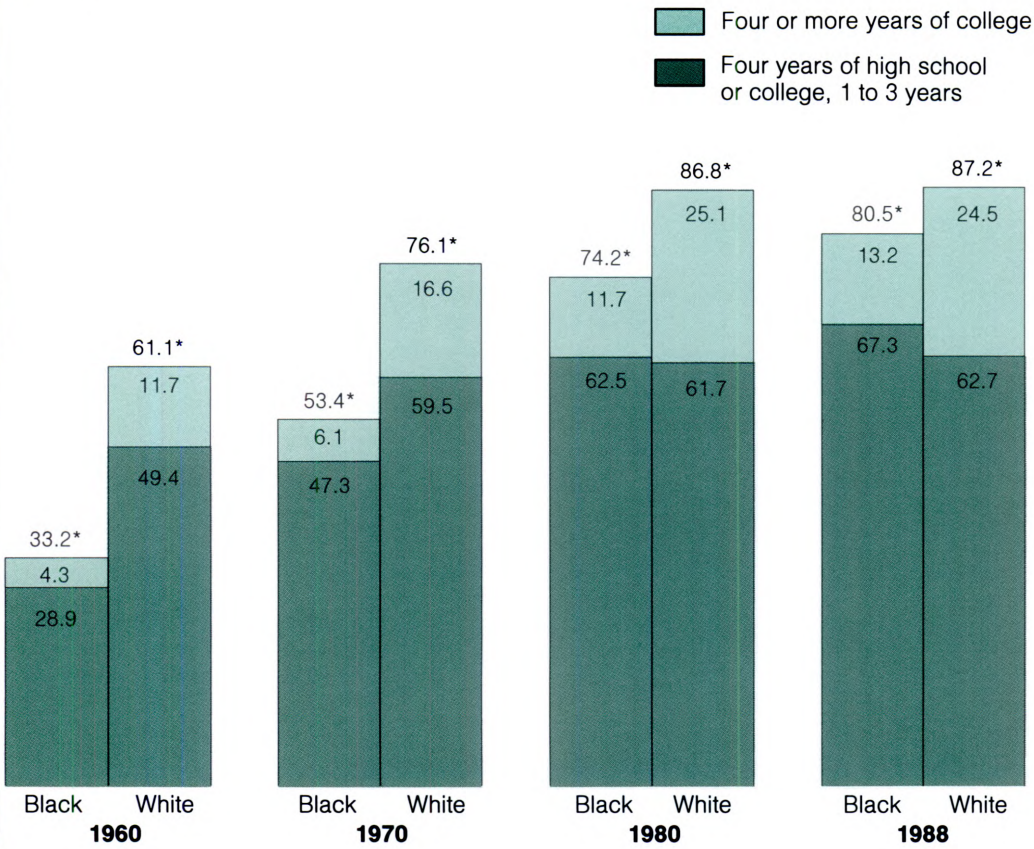
Black unemployment rates are still relatively high—twice those of Whites.

Of the 13 million Blacks 16 years old and over in the civilian labor force in 1987, 13.0 percent were unemployed, compared with 5.3 percent for their White counterparts. The 1987 unemployment rate for Black men (12.7 percent) did not differ significantly from that of Black women (13.2 percent).

In 1987, Black median family income ($18,100) was 56 percent of that of White families ($32,270). After adjusting for inflation, the median incomes of both Black and White families in 1987, were not statistically different from their 1979 levels. Differences in median family income reflect a number of factors, such as family composition (including the increase in the proportion of families maintained by women), the number of earners in the family, and educational attainment levels, as well as economic conditions of the Nation.

About 30 percent of Black families were below the poverty level in 1987, up from 28 percent in 1979. The 1987 poverty rate for Black families was over three times as high as that of White families (8 percent). About 33 percent, or 9.7 million, of Black persons were poor in 1987; about 46 percent of all Black children under the age of 18 in families were poor, and 34 percent of Black persons 65 and over were poor. The poverty rates for Whites in these two age groups were much lower: 15 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Figure 34.
Educational Attainment of Persons 25 to 34 Years Old, by Race: 1960 to 1988
(Percent)



*Percent high school graduates

For Further Information See:
Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P–20, ***The Black Population in the United States: March 1988*** (forthcoming).

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The Hispanic Population

The Hispanic population is growing rapidly.

In March 1988, Hispanics numbered 19.4 million or about 8 percent of the total population.[1] Since 1980, the Hispanic population has grown by 34 percent or about 5 million persons, while the non-Hispanic population increased by 7 percent. About half of the Hispanic population growth resulted from net migration, and half from natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths).

Total population in 1988	**19.4 million**
Growth since 1980	**34%**
Persons 25 and over in 1988 completed—	
Four years of high school or more	**51%**
Four or more years of college	**10%**
Median family income in 1987	**$20,310**
Unemployment rate March 1988	**8.5%**

The Hispanic population tends to be young.

In 1988, the median age of the Hispanic population was 25.5, over 7 years below that for the non-Hispanic population (32.9). About 39 percent of Hispanics are under age 20, compared with about 28 percent of non-Hispanics. Only 7 percent of Hispanics were 60 and over, compared to 17 percent of non-Hispanics.

The Hispanic population is highly concentrated in the Southwestern States.

In 1988, Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas were home to 63 percent of Hispanics; 55 percent of all Hispanics lived in California and Texas alone. Outside the Southwest, four States had 26 percent of the Hispanic population: New York (11 percent), Florida (8 percent), Illinois (4 percent), and New Jersey (3 percent). Only 11 percent of Hispanics lived outside these nine states.

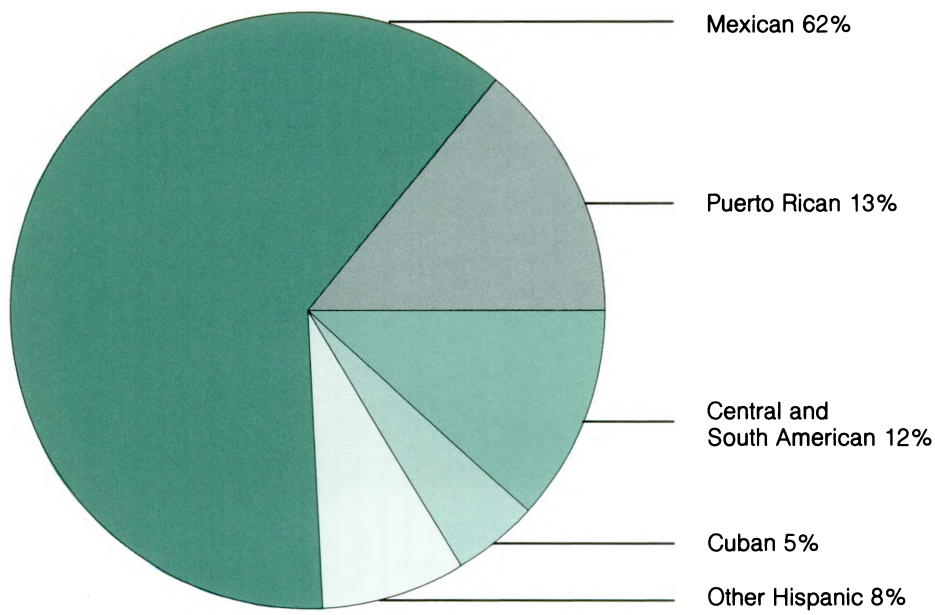
Despite improvements, the educational attainment of Hispanics remains below that of non-Hispanics.

In 1988, 10 percent of Hispanics 25 years old and over had completed 4 or more years of college, compared with 5 percent in 1970; the proportions for non-Hispanics were twice as high: 21 percent and 11 percent, respectively. Although in 1987 and 1988, a record 51 percent of Hispanics 25 years and over reported completing 4 years of high school or more, non-Hispanics reported a 78 percent completion rate.

There has been inter-generational progress in education among Hispanics, with young adults 25 to 34 years old achieving higher levels of attainment than Hispanics 35

Figure 35.

(In percent)



and over: 62 percent of the younger group completed 4 years of high school or more, compared with 44 percent of older adults. Similarly, 12 percent of younger Hispanics had completed 4 or more years of college, compared with 9 percent of older Hispanics. In addition, only 6 percent of the young adults had completed less than 5 years of school, compared with 16 percent of older Hispanics.

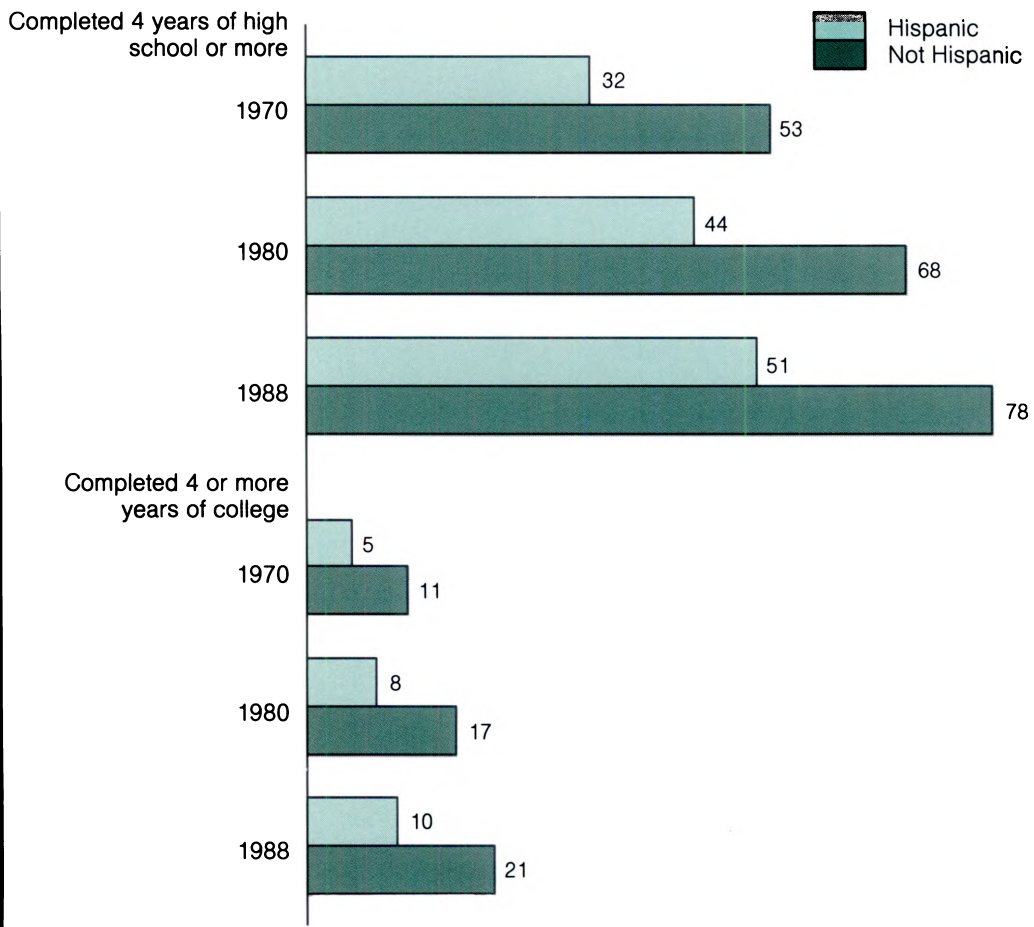
Hispanics have higher unemployment and lower income than non-Hispanics.

The unemployment rate of Hispanics 16 years old and over in March 1988 was 8.5 percent, the lowest since the high unemployment of March 1983 (16.5 percent). [2] Nevertheless, the unemployment rate of Hispanics in March 1988 was still higher than that for non-Hispanics (5.8 percent).

From 1982 (the end of the last economic recession) to 1987, the real median family income of Hispanic families rose by 6.9 percent, compared with a 12.3 percent increase for non-Hispanic families. Hispanic family income in 1987 was $20,310, or about $11,000 less than that of non-Hispanic families ($31,610).

About 26 percent (1.2 million) of Hispanic families were below the poverty level based on 1987 income; that rate was about 2 1/2 times as high as that of non-Hispanic families (10 percent). Hispanic unrelated individuals [3] also had higher poverty rates than their non-Hispanic counterparts: 30 and 20 percent, respectively.

Figure 36.
Educational Attainment: 1970 to 1988
(Percentage of persons 25 years old and over)



[1] Data are for the civilian noninstitutional population. See appendix B.

[2] Unemployment rates shown in this section are for March only and may be different from rates for other months or annual average rates.

[3] Persons 15 years old and over who are not living with any relatives.

For Further Information See:
Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 431, *The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1988 (Advance Report).*

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The Elderly Population

Elderly population in 1987—

65 and over:	**29.8 million**	100.0%
65 to 74:	**17.7 million**	59.2%
75 to 84:	**9.3 million**	31.2%
85 and over:	**2.9 million**	9.6%

Elderly persons below the poverty level in 1987—**12.2%**

- Men: **8.5%**
- Women: **14.9%**
- Blacks: **33.9%**
- Whites: **10.1%**
- Hispanics: **27.3%**
- Married men: **5.9%**
- Widows: **20.0%**
- Living with relatives: **6.5%**
- Living alone: **23.4%**

The United States is facing an aging society until the middle of the next century.

Between 1977 and 1987, the number of elderly increased from 23.9 million to 29.9 million, or from 10.8 to 12.2 percent of the population. From now until 2010, the population 65 years and over will grow at a sustained, but undramatic, rate: 1.2 percent a year. After 2010, however, the Baby Boom will enter the age group, causing it to increase at a more striking rate. Using the middle series projection, the elderly would number 39.4 million, or 13.9 percent of the population in 2010. By 2030, the elderly group will reach a projected 65.6 million, or 21.8 percent of the population.

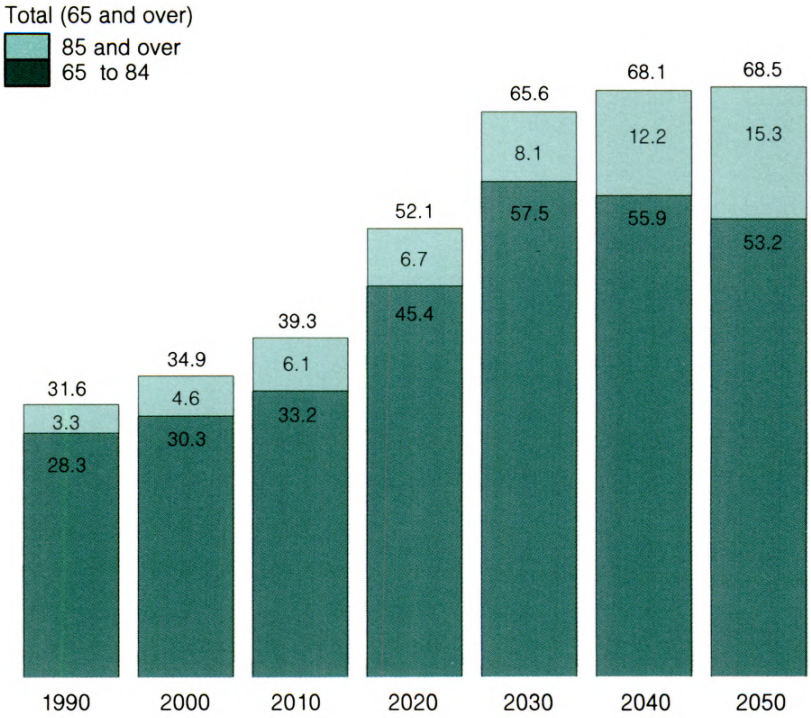
The elderly population is itself growing older. The oldest old (persons aged 85 and over) increased from 5.6 percent of the elderly in 1960 to 9.6 percent in 1987. By 2050, the oldest old would constitute 23.8 percent of the elderly population under the middle series projection.

Elderly women outnumber elderly men 3 to 2.

Women dominate older age groups. In 1987, for example, 72 percent of people 85 years and over were women. Women tend to outlive men, regardless of race. Average life expectancy at birth in 1987 was 78.3 years for women and 71.5 years for men. For Blacks, it was 73.8 years for women but only 65.4 years for men; for Whites, it was 78.8 years for women and 72.1 years for men. [1]

Elderly men are more likely than elderly women to be living in a family setting, especially at advanced ages. Of those living in households in 1987, about 85 percent of men but only 65

Figure 37.
Projections of the Elderly Population, by Age: 1990 to 2050
(Middle series projections, in millions)



percent of women aged 65 to 74 lived in families. Among the oldest old living in households in 1987, 68 percent of men and 43 percent of women lived in families. [2]

Because women live longer and men tend to marry younger women, there are more elderly widows than there are elderly widowers. Among people 65 to 74 years old, 9 percent of men and 37 percent of women were widowed, as were 42 percent of men and 81 percent of women 85 and over. Among widows aged 75 to 84, 72 percent lived alone, compared with only 57 percent of widows 85 and over.

Although elderly income has increased, poverty rates are high for certain subgroups of the population.

The median income of households with householders 65 and over was $14,330 in 1987, up 18 percent in constant dollars from 1980. [3] In 1987, families with elderly householders had a median income of $20,810, and average income per family member was $11,570. Median income for elderly people living alone was $8,390. Median income of families with elderly Black householders, $14,110, was lower than that for families with elderly White householders, $21,470.

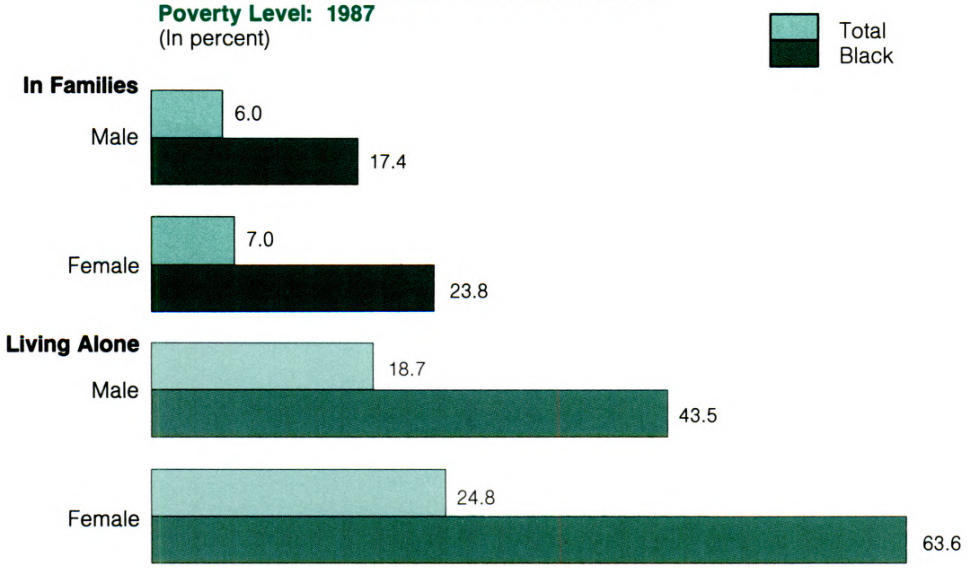
In 1987, 3.5 million elderly people, or 12.2 percent of the elderly population, had incomes below the poverty level. Poverty rates varied greatly by sex, race, marital status, and other characteristics. For example, 8.5 percent of elderly men were poor, compared with 14.9 percent of elderly women. For Whites, 10.1 percent of the elderly were poor, as compared with 33.9 percent of Blacks and 27.4 percent of Hispanics. Married men and women with spouse present experienced the lowest poverty rate of all the marital status groups, 5.9 and 5.7 percent, respectively, in 1987. Twenty percent of all elderly widows were poor, but 48.0 percent of widowed Black women were poor. The poverty rate for elderly persons living with relatives, 6.5 percent, was much lower than that for persons living alone, 23.4 percent. Among homeowner families with an elderly householder, 5.5 percent were poor, compared with 18.0 percent of elderly renter households. The poverty rates for nonfamily households with an elderly householder were higher: 19.3 percent for owners and 30.3 percent for renters.

Most elderly householders are homeowners, and most of them have no mortgage.

In 1984, about two-thirds of elderly householders owned their homes, and four-fifths of these owned them free and clear. Compared with householders 65 to 74 years old, those 75 and over were more likely to rent, to live in large multi-unit structures, and to have fewer rooms in their units (1 or 2); they were less apt to have convenience appliances such as clothes washers, dryers, and dishwashers.

Of all elderly homeowners in 1984, 86 percent had a home equity of $20,000 or more. Of elderly homeowners with incomes of less than $900 per month, 75.5 percent had accumulated at least $20,000 equity. In this incomce group 34.9 percent of elderly owners and renters had to devote at least one-third of their income to housing payments. [4]

Figure 38.
Persons 65 Years and Over With Income Below Poverty Level: 1987
(In percent)



[1] National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 36, No. 13, "Annual Summary of Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths: United States, 1987," table 7.

[2] This and following sections are based on previously unpublished data from the March 1987 and 1988 Current Population Surveys.

[3] In 1986, the median was about $16,000 for households with householders aged 65 to 74, $11,000 for those 75 to 84, and $9,000 for those 85 and over.

[4] Arnold A. Goldstein, "How Are the Elderly Housed: New Data from the 1984 Survey of Income and Program Participation," SIPP Working Paper No. 8817, Bureau of the Census.

For Further Information See:
Jacob S. Siegel and Cynthia M. Taeuber, "Demographic Perspectives on the Long-Lived Society," ***Daedalus***, Vol. 115 (Winter 1986), No. 1, pp. 77–117.

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Appendix A.
Summary Tables

Table A-1.
Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1980 to 1988 and 1970

(See table A-2 for data on income and poverty. Estimates for 1980 to 1988 are consistent with the 1980 census count of the population. See Appendix B, Source and Reliability of Data)

Line no.	Subject[1]	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period
	POPULATION (beginning of year)			
1	Total (including Armed Forces overseas)	Total	Thousands	Jan. 1
2	Percent increase during year[3]	"	Percent	Annual
3	Resident	Resident	Thousands	Jan. 1
4	Civilian	Civilian	"	"
	POPULATION (mid-year)			
5	Total (including Armed Forces overseas)	Total	Thousands	July 1
6	Resident	Resident	"	"
7	Civilian	Civilian	"	"
	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE			
8	Total increase[3]	Total	Thousands	Annual
9	Natural increase	"	"	"
10	Births	"	"	"
11	Deaths	"	"	"
12	Net civilian immigration	"	"	"
	Rate per 1,000 mid-year Population			
13	Total increase[3]	"	Rate	"
14	Natural increase	"	"	"
15	Births	"	"	"
16	Deaths	"	"	"
17	Net civilian immigration	"	"	"
	FARM POPULATION			
18	Current farm definition[5]	Civ. nonin.	Thousands	[6]Ann. avg.
19	Previous farm definition[5]	"	"	"
	SEX AND AGE			
20	Male	Total	Thousands	July 1
21	Female	"	"	"
22	Under 18 years	"	"	"
23	Under 5 years	"	"	"
24	5 to 13 years	"	"	"
25	14 to 17 years	"	"	"
26	18 to 44 years	"	"	"
27	18 to 24 years	"	"	"
28	25 to 34 years	"	"	"
29	35 to 44 years	"	"	"
30	45 to 64 years	"	"	"
31	45 to 54 years	"	"	"
32	55 to 64 years	"	"	"
33	65 years and over	"	"	"
34	Male	"	"	"
35	Female	"	"	"
36	65 to 74 years	"	"	"
37	75 to 84 years	"	"	"
38	85 years and over	"	"	"

1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1970	Unit	Change[1] 1980— Period	Change[1] 1980— Amount	Change[1] 1970-80	Line No.
245,110	242,825	240,532	238,207	235,961	233,736	231,405	229,033	226,451	203,849	Percent	80-88	+ 8.2	+11.1	1
(NA)	0.94	0.95	0.98	0.95	0.95	1.01	1.04	1.14	1.28	[4]Pct. pt.	80-87	-0.20	-0.14	2
244,596	242,308	240,004	237,677	235,444	233,217	230,893	228,542	225,945	202,717	Percent	80-88	+ 8.3	+ 11.5	3
242,860	240,565	238,304	235,994	233,763	231,552	229,247	226,918	224,374	200,466	"	"	+ 8.2	+ 11.9	4
246,113	243,915	241,613	239,279	237,001	234,799	232,520	230,138	227,757	205,052	Percent	80-88	+ 8.1	+ 11.1	5
245,602	243,400	241,096	238,736	236,477	234,284	231,996	229,637	227,255	203,984	"	"	+ 8.1	+ 11.4	6
243,910	241,661	239,374	237,031	234,762	232,589	230,327	227,989	225,651	201,895	"	"	+ 8.1	+ 11.8	7
(NA)	2,285	2,293	2,325	2,246	2,224	2,332	2,371	2,582	2,617	Percent	80-87	-11.5	-1.3	8
(NA)	1,685	1,631	1,673	1,629	1,619	1,705	1,651	1,622	1,812	"	"	+ 3.9	-10.5	9
(NA)	3,809	3,731	3,761	3,669	3,639	3,681	3,629	3,612	3,739	"	"	+ 5.5	-3.4	10
(NA)	2,124	2,100	2,087	2,040	2,020	1,975	1,979	1,990	1,927	"	"	+ 6.7	+ 3.3	11
(NA)	599	662	650	615	605	626	718	845	438	"	"	-29.1	+ 92.9	12
(NA)	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.3	11.3	12.8	In rate	80-87	-1.9	-1.5	13
(NA)	6.9	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.1	8.8	"	"	-0.2	-1.7	14
(NA)	15.6	15.4	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.9	18.2	"	"	-0.3	-2.3	15
(NA)	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.4	"	"	-	-0.7	16
(NA)	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.7	2.1	"	"	-1.2	+ 1.6	17
(NA)	4,986	5,226	5,355	5,754	5,787	5,628	5,850	6,051	(NA)	Percent	80-87	-17.6	(NA)	18
(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,029	6,880	7,014	7,241	9,712	"	80-83	-2.9	-25.4	19
(NA)	118,987	117,835	116,648	115,494	114,385	113,245	112,064	110,888	100,354	Percent	80-87	+ 7.3	+ 10.5	20
(NA)	124,928	123,788	122,631	121,507	120,414	119,275	118,074	116,869	104,698	"	"	+ 6.9	+ 11.6	21
(NA)	63,542	63,300	62,980	62,773	62,781	62,953	63,285	63,695	69,762	"	"	-0.2	-8.7	22
(NA)	18,252	18,152	18,004	17,830	17,651	17,298	16,931	16,458	17,166	"	"	+ 10.9	-4.1	23
(NA)	30,823	30,351	30,110	30,238	30,410	30,614	30,754	31,095	36,672	"	"	-0.9	-15.2	24
(NA)	14,467	14,797	14,865	14,704	14,720	15,041	15,599	16,142	15,924	"	"	-10.4	+ 1.4	25
(NA)	105,234	104,092	102,825	101,439	99,914	98,139	96,047	93,843	73,184	"	"	+ 12.1	+ 28.2	26
(NA)	24,336	27,967	28,749	29,391	29,943	30,283	30,428	30,350	24,712	"	"	-19.8	+ 22.8	27
(NA)	43,517	42,980	42,238	41,430	40,602	39,741	39,159	37,626	25,323	"	"	+ 15.7	+ 48.6	28
(NA)	34,380	33,144	31,839	30,619	29,369	28,115	26,460	25,868	23,150	"	"	+ 32.9	+ 11.7	29
(NA)	45,303	45,055	44,934	44,818	44,680	44,602	44,569	44,515	41,999	"	"	+ 1.8	+ 6.0	30
(NA)	23,284	22,823	22,597	22,502	22,446	22,488	22,614	22,754	23,317	"	"	+ 2.3	-2.4	31
(NA)	22,019	22,232	22,337	22,316	22,234	22,114	21,955	21,761	18,682	"	"	+ 1.2	+ 16.5	32
(NA)	29,835	29,167	28,540	27,971	27,426	26,825	26,235	25,704	20,107	"	"	+ 16.1	+ 27.8	33
(NA)	12,119	11,819	11,537	11,289	11,063	10,811	10,575	10,366	8,413	"	"	+ 16.9	+ 23.2	34
(NA)	17,716	17,349	17,003	16,682	16,363	16,014	15,661	15,338	11,693	"	"	+ 15.5	+ 31.2	35
(NA)	17,668	17,332	17,010	16,740	16,495	16,198	15,915	15,653	12,493	"	"	+ 12.9	+ 25.3	36
(NA)	9,301	9,060	8,836	8,616	8,399	8,183	7,971	7,782	6,183	"	"	+ 19.5	+ 25.9	37
(NA)	2,867	2,776	2,695	2,615	2,531	2,444	2,350	2,269	1,430	"	"	+ 26.4	+ 58.7	38

Table A-1.
Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1980 to 1988 and 1970—Con.

(See table A-2 for data on income and poverty. Estimates for 1980 to 1988 are consistent with the 1980 census count of the population. See Appendix B, Source and Reliability of Data)

Line no.	Subject[1]	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period
	SEX AND AGE—Continued			
	Percent distribution			
39	Under 18 years	"	Percent	"
40	18 to 44 years	"	"	"
41	45 to 64 years	"	"	"
42	65 years and over	"	"	"
	Median age			
43	Total	"	Years	"
44	Male	"	"	"
45	Female	"	"	"
	Age dependency ratio			
46	Total[7]	"	Ratio	"
47	Youth[7]	"	"	"
48	Elderly[7]	"	"	"
	Sex ratio			
49	Total (males per 100 females)	"	Ratio	"
50	65 years and over (males per 100 females)	"	"	"
	FERTILITY AND MORTALITY			
51	Total fertility rate[8]	Resident	Rate	Annual
52	General fertility rate[9]	"	"	"
53	Lifetime births expected per 1,000 wives 18 to 24 years old	Civ. nonin.	"	June
54	Births to unmarried women[11]	Resident	Thousands	Annual
55	Per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 44 years old[11]	"	Rate	"
56	Percent of total births[11]	"	Percent	"
57	Average life expectancy at birth - both sexes	"	Years	"
58	Males	"	"	"
59	Females	"	"	"
60	Infant mortality rate (under age 1) per 1,000 live births	"	Rate	"
	MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE			
61	Median age at first marriage - males	Civ. nonin+	Years	March
62	Median age at first marriage - females	"	"	"
63	Single (never married) males 20 to 24 years old	"	Percent	"
64	Single (never married) females 20 to 24 years old	"	"	"
65	Divorced persons per 1,000 married persons, spouse present	"	Rate	"
66	Marriages	Resident	Thousands	Annual
67	Marriage rate per 1,000 unmarried women[12]	"	Rate	"
68	Per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 44 years old	"	"	"
69	First marriages per 1,000 never married women[12]	"	"	"
70	Remarriages per 1,000 divorced women[12]	"	"	"
71	Divorces	"	Thousands	"
72	Divorce rate per 1,000 married women[12]	"	Rate	"

1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1970	Unit	Change[1] 1980— Period	Amount	1970-80	Line No.
(NA)	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.5	26.7	27.1	27.5	28.0	34.0	[4]Pct. pt.	80-87	-1.9	-6.0	39
(NA)	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.8	42.6	42.2	41.7	41.2	35.7	"	"	+ 1.9	+ 5.5	40
(NA)	18.6	18.6	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.5	20.5	"	"	-0.9	-1.0	41
(NA)	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.3	9.8	"	"	+ 0.9	+ 1.5	42
(NA)	32.1	31.8	31.5	31.2	30.9	30.6	30.3	30.0	27.9	Years	80-87	+ 2.1	+ 2.1	43
(NA)	30.9	30.6	30.3	29.9	29.6	29.4	29.1	28.8	26.6	"	"	+ 2.1	+ 2.2	44
(NA)	33.3	33.0	32.7	32.4	32.1	31.8	31.5	31.3	29.2	"	"	+ 2.0	+ 2.1	45
(NA)	62.0	62.0	61.9	62.0	62.4	62.9	63.7	64.6	78.0	In ratio	80-87	-2.6	-13.4	46
(NA)	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.9	43.4	44.1	45.0	46.0	60.6	"	"	-3.8	-14.6	47
(NA)	19.8	19.6	19.3	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.7	18.6	17.5	"	"	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	48
(NA)	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.0	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.9	In ratio	80-87	+ 0.3	-1.0	49
(NA)	68.4	68.1	67.9	67.7	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.6	71.9	"	"	+ 0.8	-4.3	50
(NA)	[P]1,880	1,836	1,843	1,806	1,803	1,829	1,815	1,840	2,480	Percent	80-87	+ 2.2	-25.8	51
(NA)	[P]66.1	65.4	66.2	65.4	65.8	67.3	67.4	68.4	87.9	"	"	-3.4	-22.2	52
(NA)	2,206	2,270	2,183	(NA)	2,225	2,096	2,162	2,134	[10]2,375	"	"	+ 3.4	[10]-10.1	53
(NA)	(NA)	878	828	770	738	715	687	666	399	"	80-86	+ 31.8	+ 66.9	54
(NA)	(NA)	34.3	32.8	31.0	30.4	30.0	29.6	29.4	26.4	"	"	+ 16.7	+ 11.4	55
(NA)	(NA)	23.4	22.0	21.0	20.3	19.4	18.9	18.4	10.7	[4]Pct. pt.	"	+ 5.0	+ 7.7	56
(NA)	[P]74.9	74.8	74.7	74.7	74.6	74.5	74.2	73.7	70.8	Years	80-87	+ 1.2	+ 2.9	57
(NA)	[P]71.5	71.3	71.2	71.2	71.0	70.9	70.4	70.0	67.1	"	"	+ 1.5	+ 2.9	58
(NA)	[P]78.3	78.3	78.2	78.2	78.1	78.1	77.8	77.4	74.7	"	"	+ 0.9	+ 2.7	59
(NA)	[P]10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.5	11.9	12.6	20.0	Percent	"	-20.6	-37.0	60
25.9	25.8	25.7	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.2	24.8	24.7	23.2	Years	80-88	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	61
23.6	23.6	23.1	23.3	23.0	22.8	22.5	22.3	22.0	20.8	"	"	+ 1.6	+ 1.2	62
77.7	77.7	75.5	75.6	74.8	73.2	72.0	69.5	68.8	54.7	[4]Pct. Pt.	"	+ 8.9	+ 14.1	63
61.1	60.8	57.9	58.5	56.9	55.5	53.4	51.9	50.2	35.8	"	"	+ 10.9	+ 14.4	64
133	130	131	128	121	114	114	109	100	47	Percent	"	+ 33.0	+ 112.8	65
(NA)	[P]2,421	[P]2,400	2,413	2,477	2,446	2,456	2,422	2,390	2,159	Percent	80-87	+ 1.3	+ 10.7	66
(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	57.0	59.5	59.9	61.4	61.7	61.4	76.5	"	80-85	-7.2	-19.7	67
(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	94.9	99.0	99.3	101.9	103.1	102.6	140.2	"	"	-7.5	-26.8	68
(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	61.5	63.5	63.8	66.0	64.9	66.0	93.4	"	"	-6.8	-29.3	69
(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	81.8	87.3	91.6	94.4	96.3	91.3	123.3	"	"	-10.4	-26.0	70
(NA)	[P]1,157	[P]1,159	1,190	1,169	1,158	1,170	1,213	1,189	708	"	80-87	-2.7	+ 67.9	71
(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	21.7	21.5	21.3	21.7	22.6	22.6	14.9	"	80-85	-4.0	+ 51.7	72

Table A-1.
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(See table A-2 for data on income and poverty. Estimates for 1980 to 1988 are consistent with the 1980 census count of the population. See Appendix B, Source and Reliability of Data)

Line no.	Subject[1]	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period
	HOUSEHOLDS			
73	Total households	Civ. nonin+	Thousands	March
74	Average population per household, total	"	"	"
75	Under 18 years	"	"	"
76	18 years and over	"	"	"
77	Family households	"	"	"
78	Married-couple family	"	"	"
79	With own children under 18 years	"	"	"
80	Other family, male householder	"	"	"
81	With own children under 18 years	"	"	"
82	Other family, female householder	"	"	"
83	With own children under 18 years	"	"	"
84	Nonfamily households	"	"	"
85	Male householder	"	"	"
86	Living alone	"	"	"
87	Female householder	"	"	"
88	Living alone	"	"	"
	Percent distribution of households by type			
89	Family households	"	Percent	"
90	Married-couple family	"	"	"
91	Other family, male householder	"	"	"
92	Other family, female householder	"	"	"
93	Nonfamily households	"	"	"
94	Male householder	"	"	"
95	Female householder	"	"	"
	Percent distribution of households by size			
96	One person	"	"	"
97	Two persons	"	"	"
98	Three persons	"	"	"
99	Four persons	"	"	"
100	Five or more persons	"	"	"
	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
101	All levels, 3 to 34 years old	Civ. nonin.	Thousands	October
102	Nursery school	"	"	"
103	Kindergarten and elementary school (1 to 8)	"	"	"
104	Percent private	"	Percent	"
105	High school (1 to 4)	"	Thousands	"
106	Percent private	"	Percent	"
107	College, under age 35	"	Thousands	"
108	Male	"	"	"
109	Percent part-time	"	Percent	"
110	Female	"	Thousands	"
111	Percent part-time	"	Percent	"
112	College, 35 years old and over	"	Thousands	"
113	Male	"	"	"
114	Percent part-time	"	Percent	"
115	Female	"	Thousands	"
116	Percent part-time	"	Percent	"

1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1970	Unit	Change[1] 1980— Period	Amount	1970-80	Line No.
91,066	89,479	88,458	86,789	85,407	83,918	82,527	82,368	80,776	63,401	Percent	80-88	+ 12.7	+ 27.4	73
2.64	2.66	2.67	2.69	2.71	2.73	2.72	2.73	2.76	3.14	"	"	-4.3	-12.1	74
0.70	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.79	1.09	"	"	-11.4	-27.5	75
1.94	1.96	1.96	1.97	1.98	1.99	1.97	1.96	1.97	2.05	"	"	-1.5	-3.9	76
65,133	64,491	63,558	62,706	61,997	61,393	61,019	60,309	59,550	51,456	"	"	+ 9.4	+ 15.7	77
51,809	51,537	50,933	50,350	50,090	49,908	49,630	49,294	49,112	44,728	"	"	+ 5.5	+ 9.8	78
24,600	24,645	24,630	24,210	24,339	24,363	24,465	24,927	24,961	25,532	"	"	-1.4	-2.2	79
2,715	2,510	2,414	2,228	2,030	2,016	1,986	1,933	1,733	1,228	"	"	+ 56.7	+ 41.1	80
1,047	955	935	896	799	737	679	666	616	341	"	"	+ 70.0	+ 80.6	81
10,608	10,445	10,211	10,129	9,878	9,469	9,403	9,082	8,705	5,500	"	"	+ 21.9	+ 58.3	82
6,273	6,297	6,105	6,006	5,907	5,718	5,868	5,634	5,445	2,858	"	"	+ 15.2	+ 90.5	83
25,933	24,988	24,900	24,082	23,410	22,525	22,508	22,059	21,226	11,945	"	"	+ 22.2	+ 77.7	84
11,310	10,652	10,648	10,114	9,752	9,514	9,457	9,279	8,807	4,063	"	"	+ 28.4	+ 116.8	85
8,788	8,246	8,285	7,922	7,529	7,451	7,482	7,253	6,966	3,532	"	"	+ 26.2	+ 97.2	86
14,624	14,336	14,252	13,968	13,658	13,011	13,051	12,780	12,419	7,882	"	"	+ 17.8	+ 57.6	87
13,101	12,881	12,893	12,680	12,425	11,799	11,872	11,683	11,330	7,319	"	"	+ 15.6	+ 54.8	88
71.5	72.1	71.9	72.3	72.6	73.2	73.1	73.2	73.7	81.2	[4]Pct. pt.	"	-2.2	-7.5	89
56.9	57.6	57.6	58.0	58.6	59.5	59.4	59.8	60.8	70.5	"	"	-3.9	-9.7	90
3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	"	"	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	91
11.6	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.8	8.7	"	"	+ 0.8	+ 2.1	92
28.5	27.9	28.1	27.7	27.4	26.8	26.9	26.8	26.3	18.8	"	"	+ 2.2	+ 7.5	93
12.4	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	10.9	6.4	"	"	+ 1.5	+ 4.5	94
16.1	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.4	12.4	"	"	+ 0.7	+ 3.0	95
24.0	23.6	23.9	23.7	23.4	22.9	23.2	23.0	22.7	17.1	"	"	+ 1.3	+ 5.6	96
32.2	32.0	31.4	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.7	31.3	31.4	28.9	"	"	+ 0.8	+ 2.5	97
17.7	18.1	18.2	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.5	17.3	"	"	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	98
15.5	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.8	"	"	-0.2	-0.1	99
10.5	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.8	20.9	"	"	-2.3	-8.1	100
(NA)	(NA)	58,153	58,014	57,313	57,745	57,905	58,390	58,953	60,357	Percent	80-86	-1.4	-2.3	101
(NA)	(NA)	2,554	2,491	2,354	2,350	2,153	2,058	2,031	1,096	"	"	+ 25.8	+ 85.3	102
(NA)	(NA)	31,082	30,681	30,322	30,559	30,711	30,956	31,513	37,133	"	"	-1.4	-15.1	103
(NA)	(NA)	11.6	11.9	10.7	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.1	[4]Pct. Pt.	"	+ 0.1	-0.6	104
(NA)	(NA)	13,912	13,979	13,777	14,010	14,123	14,642	14,935	14,715	Percent	"	-6.8	+ 1.5	105
(NA)	(NA)	8.4	8.7	7.7	8.7	7.9	7.9	(NA)	8.0	[4]Pct. pt.	81-86	+ 0.5	[13]-0.1	106
(NA)	(NA)	10,605	10,863	10,859	10,824	10,919	10,734	10,473	7,413	Percent	80-86	+ 1.3	+ 41.3	107
(NA)	(NA)	5,248	5,345	5,513	5,504	5,409	5,372	5,205	4,401	"	"	+ 0.8	+ 18.3	108
(NA)	(NA)	27.3	26.1	25.1	26.6	25.7	27.2	26.7	21.0	[4]Pct. pt.	"	+ 0.6	+ 5.7	109
(NA)	(NA)	5,357	5,518	5,345	5,321	5,510	5,363	5,268	3,013	Percent	"	+ 1.7	+ 74.8	110
(NA)	(NA)	31.1	31.8	31.0	31.0	32.5	31.8	33.4	24.1	[4]Pct. pt.	"	-2.3	+ 9.3	111
(NA)	(NA)	1,797	1,661	1,445	1,495	1,390	1,393	1,215	(NA)	Percent	"	+ 47.9	(NA)	112
(NA)	(NA)	600	561	476	506	490	453	412	(NA)	"	"	+ 45.6	(NA)	113
(NA)	(NA)	77.8	80.6	80.0	80.8	81.1	81.5	78.9	(NA)	[4]Pct. pt.	"	-1.1	(NA)	114
(NA)	(NA)	1,197	1,100	970	989	900	940	803	(NA)	Percent	"	+ 49.1	(NA)	115
(NA)	(NA)	78.1	81.0	82.5	80.0	79.1	80.5	84.2	(NA)	[4]Pct. pt.	"	-6.1	(NA)	116

Table A-1.
Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1980 to 1988 and 1970—Con.

(See table A-2 for data on income and poverty. Estimates for 1980 to 1988 are consistent with the 1980 census count of the population. See Appendix B, Source and Reliability of Data)

Line no.	Subject[1]	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period
	YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD			
117	High school graduates[14]	Civ. nonin.+	Percent	March
118	College graduates[15]	"	"	"
119	Male	"	"	"
120	Female	"	"	"
	LABOR FORCE			
121	Civilian labor force, total	Civ. nonin.	Thousands	Ann. avg.
122	Males	"	"	"
123	Females	"	"	"
124	Employment	"	"	"
125	Male	"	"	"
126	Female	"	"	"
127	Unemployment	"	"	"
128	Male	"	"	"
129	Female	"	"	"
130	Unemployment rate, total	"	Percent	"
131	Males, 20 years and over	"	"	"
132	Females, 20 years and over	"	"	"
133	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	"	"	"
134	Married men, wife present	"	"	"
135	Married women, husband present	"	"	"
136	Female householder, no husband present	"	"	"

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.
P Provisional.
[1]Data for the items on lines 18-19, 53, 61-65, and 73-136 are from the Current Population Survey. The annual estimates and the 1970-80 and post-1980 changes shown for these items are subject to sampling variability (see appendix B) and should be interpreted with particular caution. The publications cited in this report provide information on sampling variability for data from the Current Population Survey.
[2]The population universes included in this table are total including Armed Forces overseas, resident, civilian, civilian noninstitutional plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (civ. nonin.+), and civilian noninstitutional. See also appendix B.
[3]Figures for 1970 and 1980 reflect the error of closure between censuses. See appendix B.
[4]Percentage-point change.
[5]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 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.

1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1970	Unit	Change[1] 1980— Period	Amount	1970-80	Line No.
86.4	86.5	86.8	86.8	86.5	86.4	86.3	85.6	85.4	73.8	[4]Pct. pt.	80-88	+ 1.0	+ 11.6	117
23.7	23.9	24.0	23.8	24.3	24.4	23.8	23.2	24.1	15.8	"	"	-0.4	+ 8.3	118
25.0	24.9	25.2	25.2	25.9	26.8	26.5	26.1	27.5	19.7	"	"	-2.5	+ 7.8	119
22.4	22.9	22.8	22.5	22.8	22.1	21.1	20.4	20.9	12.0	"	"	+ 1.5	+ 8.9	120
(NA)	119,865	117,834	115,461	113,544	111,550	110,204	108,670	106,940	82,715	Percent	80-87	+ 12.1	+ 29.3	121
(NA)	66,207	65,422	64,411	63,835	63,047	62,450	61,974	61,453	51,195	"	"	+ 7.7	+ 20.0	122
(NA)	53,658	52,413	51,050	49,709	48,503	47,755	46,696	45,487	31,520	"	"	+ 18.0	+ 44.3	123
(NA)	112,440	109,597	107,150	105,005	100,834	99,526	100,397	99,303	78,627	"	"	+ 13.2	+ 26.3	124
(NA)	62,107	60,892	59,891	59,091	56,787	56,271	57,397	57,186	48,960	"	"	+ 8.6	+ 16.8	125
(NA)	50,334	48,706	47,259	45,915	44,047	43,256	43,000	42,117	29,667	"	"	+ 19.5	+ 42.0	126
(NA)	7,425	8,237	8,312	8,539	10,717	10,678	8,273	7,636	4,088	"	"	-2.8	+ 86.8	127
(NA)	4,101	4,530	4,521	4,744	6,260	6,179	4,577	4,267	2,235	"	"	-3.9	+ 90.9	128
(NA)	3,324	3,707	3,791	3,794	4,457	4,499	3,696	3,369	1,853	"	"	-1.3	+ 81.8	129
(NA)	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.5	9.6	9.7	7.6	7.1	4.9	[4]Pct. pt.	"	-0.9	+ 2.2	130
(NA)	5.4	6.1	6.2	6.6	8.9	8.8	6.3	5.9	3.5	"	"	-0.5	+ 2.4	131
(NA)	5.4	6.2	6.6	6.8	8.1	8.3	6.8	6.4	4.8	"	"	-1.0	+ 1.6	132
(NA)	16.9	18.3	18.6	18.9	22.4	23.2	19.6	17.8	15.2	"	"	-0.9	+ 2.6	133
(NA)	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.6	6.5	6.5	4.3	4.2	2.6	"	"	-0.3	+ 1.6	134
(NA)	4.3	5.2	5.6	5.7	7.0	7.4	5.9	5.8	4.9	"	"	-1.5	+ 0.9	135
(NA)	9.2	9.8	10.5	10.4	12.2	11.7	10.4	9.2	5.4	"	"	-	+ 3.8	136

[6]Before 1984, five-quarter average centered on April.

[7]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.

[8] Lifetime births per 1,000 women implied by the age-specific childbearing rates of a single year.

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

[10]Rate for 1971 and percent change for 1971-80.

[11] 1980 data on births to unmarried women are not totally comparable with data for 1970 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).

[12]Rates for women 15 years and over.

[13]Percentage-point change for 1970-81.

[14]Four years of high school, or more education.

[15]Four or more years of college.

Source: Compiled from reports published by the Bureau of the Census (lines 1-50, 51 for 1987, 53, 61-65, 73-120), the National Center for Health Statistics (lines 51 for 1970-1986, 52, 54-60, 66-72), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (lines 121-136).

Table A-2.
Summary of Annual Data on Income and Poverty: 1979 to 1987 and 1969

(Families or persons as of March of the following year. Estimates for 1979 to 1987 are consistent with the 1980 census count of the population. See Appendix B, Source and Reliability of Data)

Line No.	Subject[1]	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period
	INCOME[3]			
	Median family income			
1	All families	Civ. nonin.+	1987 dols.	Annual
2	Married-couple families	"	"	"
3	With one or more own children under 18 years	"	"	"
4	Female householder, no husband present	"	"	"
5	65 years and over	"	"	"
	Mean income per family member			
6	All families	"	"	"
7	Married-couple families	"	"	"
8	Female householder, no husband present	"	"	"
	Mean income of persons 15 years and over[4]			
9	Males with income	"	"	"
10	Year-round, full-time workers	"	"	"
11	Females with income	"	"	"
12	Year-round, full-time workers	"	"	"
	EARNERS			
	Number of earners[5]			
13	All families	Civ. nonin.+	Thousands	Annual
14	No earners	"	"	"
15	One earner	"	"	"
16	Two earners	"	"	"
17	Three or more earners	"	"	"
	Percent distribution of families by number of earners			
18	No earners	"	Percent	"
19	One earner	"	"	"
20	Two earners	"	"	"
21	Three or more earners	"	"	"
	POVERTY[3]			
22	Persons below the poverty level	Civ. nonin.+	Thousands	Annual
	Poverty rate for persons			
23	All persons	"	Percent	"
24	Related children under 18 years[7]	"	"	"
25	Persons 65 years and over	"	"	"
26	Males 65 years and over	"	"	"
27	Females 65 years and over	"		
28	Persons in female householder families, no husband present	"	"	"
29	Persons not living in families	"	"	"
30	Families below the poverty level	"	Thousands	"
	Poverty rate for families			
31	All families	"	Percent	"
32	Female householder families, no husband present	"	"	"
33	All other families	"	"	"

[1]Data are from the Current Population Survey. The annual estimates and the 1969-1979 and 1979-87 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 sampling variability for data on income and poverty.

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

[3]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,

1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1969	Unit	Change[1] 1979-87	Change[1] 1969-79	Line No.
30,853	30,534	29,302	28,923	28,147	27,591	27,977	28,996	30,669	29,244	Percent	+ 0.6	+ 4.9	1
34,700	34,004	32,857	32,401	31,231	30,636	31,322	31,917	33,553	31,005	"	+ 3.4	+ 8.2	2
36,366	35,592	34,176	33,636	32,129	31,961	32,765	33,524	35,413	21,859	"	+ 2.7	+ 62.0	3
14,620	14,146	14,432	14,009	13,501	13,522	13,696	14,355	15,470	14,946	"	-5.5	+ 3.5	4
18,761	18,305	18,191	17,376	16,190	16,487	15,532	16,944	17,624	15,454	"	+ 6.5	+ 14.0	5
11,525	11,363	10,846	10,533	10,069	9,881	9,923	10,125	10,624	9,049	Percent	+ 8.5	+ 17.4	6
12,497	12,324	11,720	11,386	10,853	10,604	10,642	10,816	11,344	9,428	"	+ 10.2	+ 20.3	7
6,474	6,166	6,166	5,929	5,667	5,659	5,661	5,887	6,081	5,580	"	+ 6.5	+ 9.0	8
22,684	22,619	21,819	21,269	20,741	20,465	20,638	21,158	22,408	22,328	Percent	+ 1.2	+ 0.4	9
31,304	31,229	30,371	29,803	29,439	29,211	29,015	29,566	31,214	30,186	"	+ 0.3	+ 3.4	10
11,435	11,133	10,748	10,487	10,152	9,649	9,297	93,475	9,435	9,130	"	+ 21.2	+ 3.3	11
19,940	19,609	19,110	18,675	18,316	17,829	17,332	17,559	17,925	16,756	"	+ 11.2	+ 7.0	12
64,228	63,618	62,636	61,930	61,243	60,653	60,312	59,640	58,793	51,586	"	+ 9.2	+ 14.0	13
9,440	9,391	9,162	9,221	9,266	8,943	8,526	8,050	7,601	4,367	"	+ 24.2	+ 74.1	14
18,009	17,945	18,217	17,949	18,459	18,761	18,555	18,586	18,236	19,382	"	-1.2	-5.9	15
27,748	27,228	26,350	26,160	25,437	24,776	24,856	24,650	24,423	20,262	"	+ 13.6	+ 20.5	16
9,032	9,055	8,906	8,599	8,081	8,174	8,375	8,354	8,534	7,575	"	+ 5.8	+ 12.7	17
14.7	14.8	14.6	14.9	15.1	14.7	14.1	13.5	12.9	8.5	[6]Pct. Pt.	+ 1.8	+ 4.4	18
28.0	28.2	29.1	29.0	30.1	30.9	30.8	31.2	31.0	37.6	"	-3.0	-6.6	19
43.2	42.8	42.1	42.2	41.5	40.8	41.2	41.3	41.5	39.3	"	+ 1.7	+ 2.2	20
14.1	14.2	14.2	13.9	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.0	14.5	14.7	"	-0.4	-0.2	21
32,546	32,370	33,064	33,700	35,303	34,398	31,822	29,272	26,072	24,147	Percent	+ 24.8	+ 8.0	22
13.5	13.6	14.0	14.4	15.2	15.0	14.0	13.0	11.7	12.1	[6]Pct. Pt.	+ 1.8	-0.4	23
20.0	19.8	20.1	21.0	21.8	21.3	19.5	17.9	16.0	13.8	"	+ 4.0	+ 2.2	24
12.2	12.4	12.6	12.4	13.8	14.6	15.3	15.7	15.2	25.3	"	-3.0	-10.1	25
8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.9	11.1	20.2	"	-2.6	-9.1	26
14.9	15.2	15.6	15.0	17.0	17.5	18.6	19.0	17.9	29.2	"	-3.0	-11.3	27
33.6	34.2	33.5	34.0	35.6	36.2	35.2	33.8	32.0	38.4	"	+ 1.6	-6.4	28
20.8	21.6	21.5	21.8	23.1	23.1	23.4	22.9	21.9	34.0	"	-1.1	-12.1	29
7,059	7,023	7,223	7,277	7,647	7,512	6,851	6,217	5,461	5,008	Percent	+ 29.3	+ 9.0	30
10.8	10.9	11.4	11.6	12.3	12.2	11.2	10.3	9.2	9.7	[6]Pct. Pt.	+ 1.6	-0.5	31
34.3	34.6	34.0	34.5	36.0	36.3	34.6	32.7	30.4	32.7	"	+ 3.9	-2.3	32
6.3	6.3	7.0	7.2	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.5	6.9	"	+ 0.8	-1.4	33

child support) before taxes and other types of deductions. Capital gains (or losses), lump sum or one-time payments such as life insurance settlements, and noncash benefits are excluded. For a detailed discussion, see Source.

[4]For 1969, persons 14 years old and over. [5]Before 1982, excludes families with any members in the Armed Forces. [6]Percentage-point change.

[7]Excludes children in unrelated subfamilies, which are groups of two or more persons related to each other who live in a household maintained by a person to whom they are not related.

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

Appendix B.
Source and Reliability of Data

Source of Data

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

Current Population Survey (CPS). The estimation procedure used for the monthly CPS data inflates the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic/non–Hispanic categories. These independent estimates are based on statistics from decennial censuses; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the size of the Armed Forces. The estimation procedure for the data from the March supplement to the CPS includes a further adjustment so that the husband and wife in a married-couple household receive the same weight. The estimation procedure for 1980 through 1988 data used independent estimates based on the 1980 decennial census; 1970 through 1979 data used independent estimates based on the 1970 decennial census. This change in independent estimates had relatively little impact on summary measures, such as medians and percent distributions, but did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of the 1980 based population controls resulted in about a 2 percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for 1980 and later will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain population subgroups than for the total population.

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

Nonsampling variability. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting in addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or

Table B-1.
Components of Selected Population Universes: March 1, 1988
(Numbers in thousands)

Population universe	Number	Percent
Total population including Armed Forces overseas	245,386	100.0
Armed Forces overseas	515	0.2
Resident population	244,871	99.8
Armed Forces in the United States	1,735	0.7
Living off post or with their families on post	952	0.4
Living on post without families	783	0.3
Civilian population	243,136	99.1
Institutional population	2,933	1.2
Noninstitutional population	240,203	97.9
Summary of population universes:		
Total population including Armed Forces overseas	245,386	100.0
Resident population	244,871	99.8
Civilian population	243,136	99.1
Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post	241,155	98.3
Civilian noninstitutional population	240,203	97.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Monthly National Population Estimates Program and March 1988 Current Population Survey.

coding data, errors made in processing data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Sampling variability. Standard errors are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Standard errors are not given in this report because of the wide range of topics included and the wide variety of data sources. Standard errors may be found in the publications that are noted at the end of each section or by contacting the subject matter specialist.

Some statements may contain estimates followed immediately by another number. For those statements one has only to add to and subtract from the estimate that number to calculate upper and lower bounds of the 90–percent confidence interval. For example, if a statement contains the phrase "grew by 1.7 percent (+/–1.0)," the 90–percent confidence interval for the estimate, 1.7 percent, would be from 0.7 percent to 2.7 percent.

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

The April 1, 1980, census population was about 5.2 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. There are several possible explanations for the difference, or "error of closure," including undocumented immigrants enumerated in the 1980 census, better coverage in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census, and duplications and erroneous enumerations in the 1980 census. For a detailed discussion, see Robert E. Fay, Jeffrey S. Passel, and J. Gregory Robinson, ***The Coverage of Population in the 1980 Census,*** 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Evaluation and Research Reports (PHC80–E–4), especially Chapter 3.

This report includes data for five different population universes; total population including Armed Forces overseas, resident population (census universe), civilian population, civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (March CPS universe), and civilian noninstitutional population (CPS universe in months other than March). The estimated size of the total population including Armed Forces overseas in March 1988 was 245,386,000. The universe for household data in the March 1988 CPS (241,155,000) was lower because of the exclusion of group quarters, and the universe for poverty data (240,890,000) was lower because of the exclusion of unrelated individuals (persons who are not living with any relatives) under 15 years old.

The Armed Forces and the institutional population differ greatly from the total population in age–sex structure (table B–2). On March 1, 1988, males 18 to 64 years old constituted 90.0 percent of the Armed Forces population as compared with 30.5 percent of the total population, and females 65 years and over constituted 41.8 percent of the institutional population as compared with 7.3 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-2.
Selected Population Universes, by Sex and Broad Age Group: March 1, 1988
(Numbers in thousands)

Population universe and age	Population			Percent of population universe		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population Including Armed Forces Overseas						
Total	245,386	119,722	125,664	100.0	48.8	51.2
Under 18 years	63,641	32,593	31,048	25.9	13.3	12.7
18 to 64 years	151,521	74,844	76,678	61.7	30.5	31.2
65 years and over	30,224	12,286	17,938	12.3	5.0	7.3
Armed Forces (Worldwide)						
Total	2,250	2,027	223	100.0	90.1	9.9
Under 18 years	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
18 to 64 years	2,248	2,025	223	99.9	90.0	9.9
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutional Population						
Total	2,933	1,394	1,540	100.0	47.5	52.5
Under 18 years	159	111	48	5.4	3.8	1.6
18 to 64 years	1,098	833	265	37.4	28.4	9.0
65 years and older	1,677	450	1,227	57.2	15.3	41.8
Civilian Noninstitutional Population						
Total	240,203	116,302	123,901	100.0	48.4	51.6
Under 18 years	63,480	32,480	31,000	26.4	13.5	12.9
18 to 64 years	148,175	71,986	76,190	61.7	30.0	31.7
65 years and over	28,547	11,836	16,712	11.9	4.9	7.0

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Monthly National Population Estimates Program.

Appendix C.
Sources for Figures

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 1022, ***United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1987*** (March 1988), and earlier reports in Series P–25. U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I, ***Natality, 1977***, and subsequent annual summaries in Monthly Vital Statistics Reports.
2. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 1023, ***United States Population Estimates and Components of Change: 1970 to 1987*** (August 1988), and unpublished data.
3. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 1018, ***Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2080*** (January 1989), and Series P–25, Nos. 311, 519, 917, and 1022.
4. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 1018, ***Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2080*** (January 1989), and Series P–25, Nos. 519, 917, and 1022.
5. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 1024, ***State Population and Household Estimates, With Age, Sex, and Components of Change: 1981- 87*** (May 1988).
6. ***Ibid.***
7. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 1017, ***Projections of the Population of States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010*** (October 1988).
8. ***Ibid.***
9. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 1039, ***Patterns of Metropolitan and County Population Growth: 1980 to 1987*** (April 1989).
10. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Press Release CB88–157, "About Half of the U.S. Population Lives in Metro Areas of a Million or More" (September 1988).
11. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–26, No. 86–SC (in 5 parts), ***1986 Population and 1985 Per Capita Income Estimates for Counties and Incorporated Places*** (March 1988).
12. ***Ibid.***
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–27, No. 61, ***Rural and Rural Farm Population: 1987*** (June 1988).
14. ***Ibid.***
15. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 430, ***Geographical Mobility: March 1986 to March 1987*** (March 1989).
16. ***Ibid.***
17. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 429, ***School Enrollment – Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1986*** (August 1988).
18. ***Ibid.***
19. U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data from the March 1988 Current Population Survey.
20. ***Ibid.***, and Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 428, ***Educational Attainment in the United States, March 1987 and 1986*** (August 1988).
21. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 432, ***Households, Families, Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1988*** (Advance Report) (September 1988).

22. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 437, ***Household and Family Characteristics: March 1988*** (April 1989) and Current Population Reports, Series P–20, Nos. 218 and 366.
23. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 432, ***Households, Families, Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1988*** (Advance Report) (September 1988).
24. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 433, ***Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1988*** (January 1989) and Series P–20, No. 418.
25. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 427, ***Fertility of American Women: June 1987*** (May 1988).
26. ***Ibid.,*** and Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 406.
27. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Press Release 88–38, ***Employment and Earnings Characteristics of Families: Fourth Quarter 1987*** (January 1988).
28. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings: January 1988 (Vol. 35, No. 1), "Annual Averages–Household Data."
29. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, No. 161, ***Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1987*** (Advance Report) (August 1988).
30. ***Ibid.***
31. ***Ibid.***
32. ***Ibid.***
33. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, ***The Black Population of the United States: March 1988*** (forthcoming), Series P–23, No. 80, and Series P–20, No. 363.
34. ***Ibid.,*** and Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 207.
35. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 431, ***The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1988*** (Advance Report) (August 1988).
36. ***Ibid.***
37. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 1018, ***Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2080*** (January 1989).
38. U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data from the March 1988 Current Population Survey.