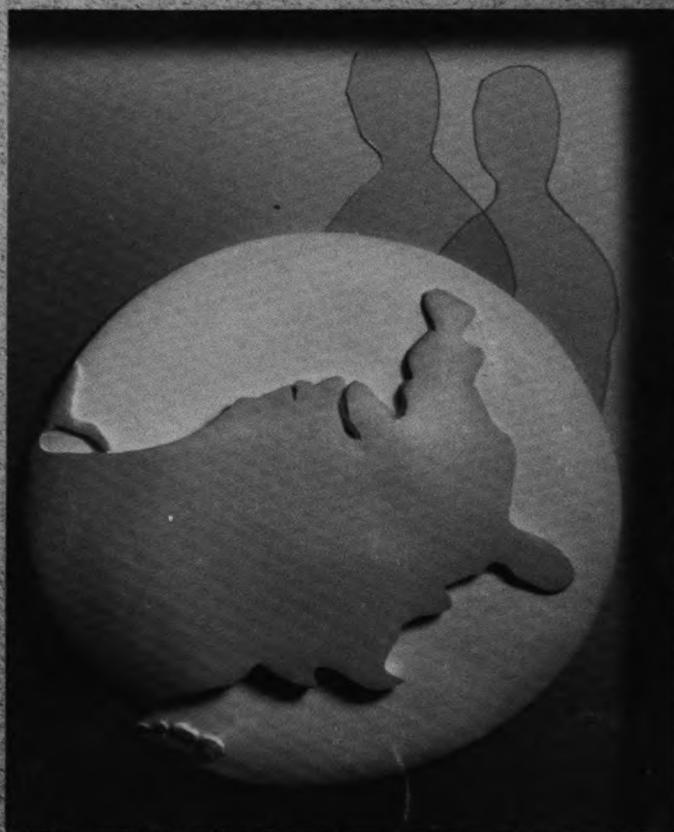


Current Population Reports

# POPULATION PROFILE

OF THE UNITED STATES

# 1993



SPECIAL STUDIES P23-185

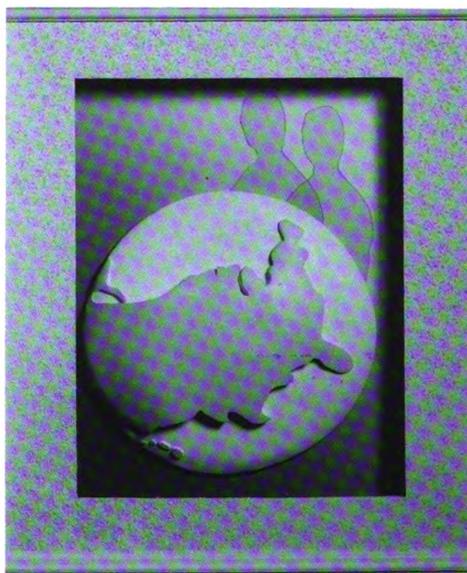
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by staff members in Population Division and Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, under the general direction of **Janice Valdisera**, Population Division. The coauthors of the report are listed as contacts at the end of each section. The contents of the report were reviewed by **Campbell Gibson**, Senior Demographer. **Kay Jung** assisted in the preparation of the report.

Sampling review was provided by **Janet Yax** of Demographic Statistical Methods Division. The staff of Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided publication planning, editorial review, design, composition, and printing planning and procurement. **Linda Ambill** edited and coordinated the report; the staff of the Electronic Composition Unit prepared the summary tables: **Shirley Clark** designed the publication and provided graphics services.

**POPULATION PROFILE**  
OF THE UNITED STATES  
**1993**



Issued May 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
**Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**  
**Economics and Statistics Administration**  
**Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary**  
for Economic Affairs  
**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



**Economics and Statistics Administration**  
**Jeffrey Mayer**, Acting Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs



**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**Harry A. Scarr**, Acting Director

**William P. Butz**, Associate Director  
for Demographic Programs

**Arthur J. Norton**, Acting Chief  
Population Division

**Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief  
Housing and Household  
Economic Statistics Division

---

**SUGGESTED CITATION**

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P23-185,  
*Population Profile of the United States: 1993*.  
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1993.

---

# Contents

<b>About This Publication</b> <u>1</u>	<b>School Enrollment</b> ROBERT KOMINSKI ANDREA ADAMS <u>12</u>	<b>Labor Force and Occupation</b> JEANNE BENETTI SELWYN JONES <u>24</u>	<b>The Hispanic Population</b> SUSAN J. LAPHAM <u>36</u>
<b>National Population Trends</b> FREDERICK W. HOLLMANN <u>2</u>	<b>Educational Attainment</b> ROBERT KOMINSKI ANDREA ADAMS <u>14</u>	<b>Money Income</b> ROBERT W. CLEVELAND <u>26</u>	<b>The Asian and Pacific Islander Population</b> CLAUDETTE E. BENNETT <u>38</u>
<b>National Population Projections</b> JENNIFER CHEESEMAN DAY <u>4</u>	<b>Households and Families</b> STEVE W. RAWLINGS <u>16</u>	<b>Poverty</b> ELEANOR BAUGHER <u>28</u>	<b>The Foreign-Born Population</b> SUSAN J. LAPHAM <u>40</u>
<b>State Population Trends</b> EDWIN BYERLY <u>6</u>	<b>When Families Break Up</b> DONALD J. HERNANDEZ <u>18</u>	<b>Program Participation</b> MARTINA SHEA <u>30</u>	<b>The Elderly Population</b> ARNOLD A. GOLDSTEIN <u>42</u>
<b>Urban and Rural Populations</b> DONALD E. STARSINIC <u>8</u>	<b>Marital Status and Living Arrangements</b> ARLENE SALUTER <u>20</u>	<b>Health Insurance</b> KATHLEEN SHORT <u>32</u>	<b>Summary Tables</b> APPENDIX A <u>46</u>
<b>Geographical Mobility</b> DIANA DeARE <u>10</u>	<b>Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage</b> LOUISA MILLER <u>22</u>	<b>The Black Population</b> CLAUDETTE E. BENNETT <u>34</u>	<b>Source and Accuracy of Data</b> APPENDIX B <u>56</u>

Selected  
Current Population Reports  
*Issued Since January 1991*

## About This Publication

***Population Profile of the United States: 1993*** brings together under one cover a wide range of sample survey and census data on demographic, social, and economic trends for the Nation as a whole. The report includes data collected from 1987 to 1992 and reflects the most recent information available on each topic in early 1993. In many cases, the data are shown by race and Hispanic origin. (Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.)

The national population estimates and projections and the State population estimates in this report are consistent with the 1990 census of population. The survey data are consistent with the 1980 census, as discussed in appendix B, and do not reflect the results of the 1990 census.

At the end of each section, a "For Further Information" box lists sources of data and a subject specialist who can answer technical questions. All Current Population Reports that are listed in this report are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Selected national demographic, social, and economic characteristics for 1970, 1980, and 1985 through 1992 are summarized in the tables in appendix A. The different population universes included in this report are shown in appendix B.

Some results of the 1990 census were presented in 1990 Census Profiles. The first issue in this series was a four-page report titled ***Population Trends and Congressional Apportionment***, the second issue was an eight-page report titled ***Race and Hispanic Origin***, and the third issue was a four-page report titled ***Metropolitan Areas and Cities***. All three reports are available free from Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 (301-763-4100).

General questions or comments about this report may be addressed to Janice Valdisera, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 (301-763-7962).

# National Population Trends

FREDERICK W. HOLLMANN

The population has grown by 5 million persons since the 1990 census.

On January 1, 1992, there were 253,668,000 people in the United States. This represents an increase of about 2,803,000 (1.1 percent) over the January 1, 1991, estimate and a gain of 4,958,000 (2.0 percent) since the 1990 cen-

sus. The Nation's population growth during 1991, the most in any year since 1961, was mostly the result of "natural increase" (4,094,000 births minus 2,157,000 deaths). However, the United States also experi-

enced a net gain of 742,000 from international migration and 124,000 from returning Federal U.S. citizens.

Male population growth surpasses female growth for the first time in decades.

The 1980's were the first decade since 1900-1910 when the male population outgrew the female population. The 1981 to 1991 gain for males was 11,476,000 (10.3 percent) while it was 11,235,000 (9.5 percent) for females. Differential advances in mortality favoring males, as well as an increase in births late in the decade (because male births are slightly more numerous than female births) were the major contributors to this excess male growth.

Population growth is concentrated among children, adults in their thirties and early forties, and the elderly.

The population under 5 years of age rose 13.8 percent between 1981 and 1991, from 16.9 million to 19.2 million, the largest number for that group since 1966. Persons aged 35 to 44 were in the fastest growing age group between 1981 and 1991 (increasing

48.8 percent), as this group became the recipient of most of the baby boomers. The increase in the 35 to 44 age group accounted for more than half the Nation's growth during those 10 years. Also increasing rapidly were persons 85 years and over (up 34.5 percent). Born during a period of rapidly increasing births around the turn of the century, they have been the beneficiary of substantial migration flows from Europe early in the century, as well as recent improvements in survival chances. The younger elderly, persons 75 to 84, were the third most rapidly increasing age group. Their numbers grew 29.2 percent.

The number of births remains high.

The 4,094,000 births in 1991, although well below the 4,179,000 recorded in 1990, represents a continuation of the most notable trend of the decade (as measured by its numerical impact on the population). The annual number of births during 1989-1991 was the highest experienced

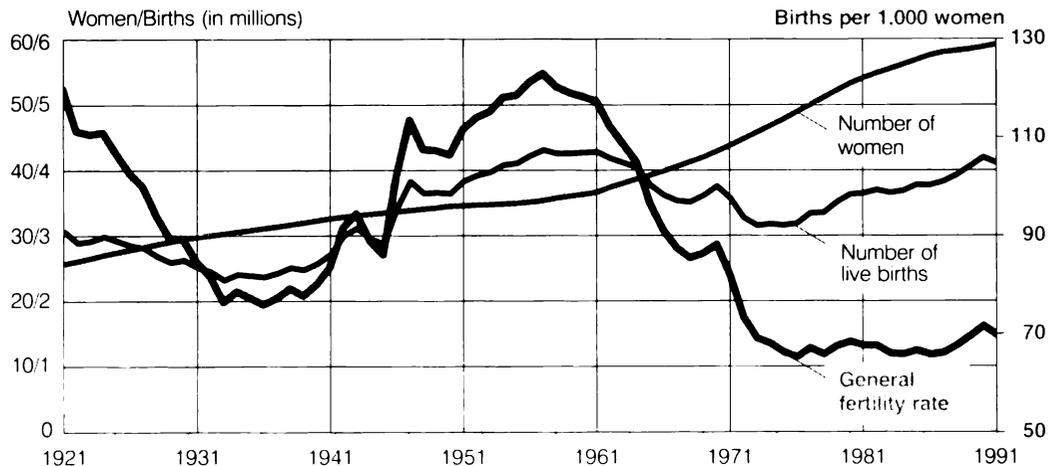
Total population on January 1, 1992: 253,668,000  
(Resident population. Consistent with the 1990 census, as enumerated. Race data for 1990 modified to assign a specified race to each person)

April 1, 1990 to January 1, 1992 population increase:

	4,958,000	2.0%
<b>Total</b>		
White, not Hispanic	1,870,000	1.0%
Black	990,000	3.2%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	76,000	3.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander	748,000	10.0%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1,368,000	6.1%

Figure 1.  
Women, Live Births, and Births per 1,000 Women Aged 15 to 44: 1921 to 1991

(Resident population. Consistent with the 1990 census, as enumerated)



in the United States since the peak Baby Boom years of 1954 to 1964. Data on the total fertility rate shows that births rose because of increased rates of childbearing—not because of increases in the number of women of childbearing age. (The total fertility rate is the number of births 1,000 women would have if they were to experience the fertility rates at each age prevailing in a particular year.) The total fertility rate increased steadily from 1,871 births per 1,000 women in 1987 to 2,083 in 1990, before retreating to 2,041 in 1991. The 1990-91 total fertility rates were higher than any seen in the United States since the early 1970's.

**Life expectancy at birth continues to rise.**

The number of deaths has been trending upwards since World War II. Since the late

1970's, this increase has kept pace with the growth of the population, so that the crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 population) has remained in the range of 8.6 to 8.8. Underlying this near constancy of the crude death rate are two countervailing trends. The proportion of the population in the older ages, and therefore at higher risk of mortality, has increased. Other things being equal, the aging of the population would cause the death rate to rise, but its effect has been offset by reductions in age-specific mortality. These improvements in age-specific mortality are summarized by the trend in the life expectancy at birth. (This is the average number of years that a group of infants would live if they were to experience the death rates at each age prevailing in a particular year.) In 1991, the life expectancy at birth was esti-

mated at 75.7 years. Average life expectancy at birth for males in 1991 was 72.2 years, about 7 years less than the 79.1 years of expected life for females. Average life expectancy for the total population in 1981 was 74.2 years, 70.4 years for males, and 77.8 years for females. This was the first time since early this century that male life expectancy rose more rapidly than that of females.

**International immigration has increased since the 1980's.**

Net international immigration dropped from 754,000 in 1990 to 742,000 in 1991. Even so, both figures are well above the annual average of 634,000 for the 1981 to 1989 period. Each year since 1980 about 27 to 29 percent of the Nation's population growth has been because of net international migration. Immigration is likely to be higher in the future because the provisions of the Immigration Act of 1990 did not go into effect until October 1991.

**The American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and Hispanic populations were the fastest-growing race/ethnic groups.**

During the 10 years ending in mid-1991, the United States saw an increase of its racial and ethnic diversity.<sup>1</sup> Among the cross-categories of race with Hispanic origin<sup>2</sup>, the non-Hispanic White population, used here as a comparison group, grew the least—4.2 percent. The Black population increased by 14.9 per-

cent and represented 12.4 percent of the national population in mid-1991 (up from 11.8 percent in 1981). The American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population increased 42.8 percent from 1981 to 1991 and comprised 0.8 percent of the 1991 population (compared with 0.6 percent in 1981).<sup>3</sup> Fuelled by international migration, the growth of the Asian and Pacific Islander population was 89.7 percent higher than any other group. The Asian and Pacific Islander population was 1.8 percent of the population in 1981 and 3.2 percent of the 1991 population. The Hispanic-origin population increased 50.1 percent from 1981 to 1991 and represented 9.3 percent of the 1991 population, up from 6.8 percent in 1981.

<sup>3</sup>A substantial portion of the growth of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population appears to have been the result of an increased propensity to report one of the native American categories between the 1980 and 1990 censuses

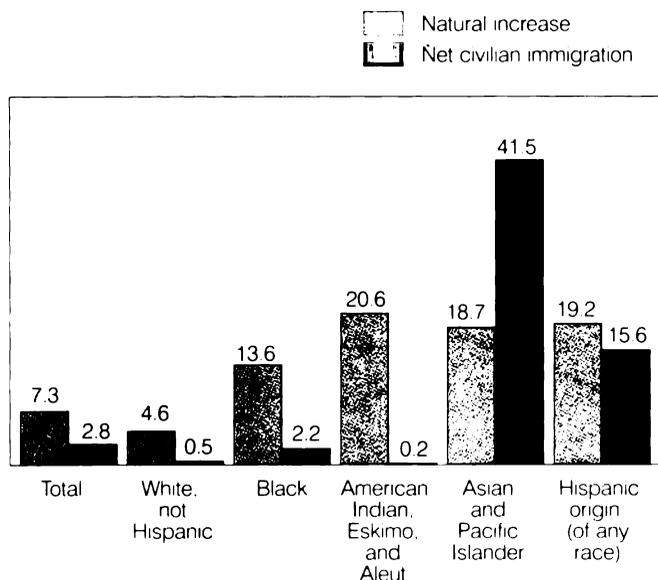
**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P25-1095, *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 1991*. National Center for Health Statistics, Advance report of final natality statistics, 1989. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vol. 40, no. 8 suppl., 1991; —, Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1989. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vol. 40, no. 8, suppl. 2, 1992; —, Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths: United States, 1990. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vol. 39, no. 13, 1991.

Contact: Frederick W. Hollmann, Population Projections Branch 301-763-7950

**Figure 2. Average Annual Rates of Natural Increase and Net Civilian Immigration, by Race and Hispanic Origin: July 1, 1981 to July 1, 1991**

(Resident population. Rate per 1,000 population. Consistent with 1990 census, as enumerated. Race data for 1990 modified to assign a specified race to each person)



<sup>1</sup>These estimates cannot be directly compared with 1990 census counts because modifications were made to the data in order to assign a specified race to those who did not report one in the 1990 census

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

# National Population Projections

JENNIFER CHEESEMAN DAY

Projections illustrate possible courses of population growth.

The Census Bureau's latest population projections illustrate the future size and composition of the United States, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, under three assumptions about fertility, life expectancy, and net

immigration:

*Fertility* in the middle series was assumed to remain almost constant, near the current fertility level of about 2.1 births per woman. For the low and

high assumptions, levels of 1.8 and 2.5 births per woman were used, respectively.

*Life expectancy* is projected in the middle series to increase from 75.8 years in 1990 to 82.1 years in 2050. In 2050, life expectancy in the low assumption would be 75.3 years and in the high assumption would be 87.6 years.

*Net immigration* for the middle series remains constant at 880,000 per year. A wide range between the high (1,370,000) and low (350,000) net immigration figures reflects uncertainty concerning the future flow of immigrants.

**The U.S. population is growing at slower rates.**

Based on the middle-series projections, the Nation's population would increase during the next 60 years by 50 percent, to 383 million in 2050. By the year 2000, the population is projected to grow by 20 million, a 7.8 percent increase. This assumes that fertility, mortality, and net immigration

would continue to reflect recent trends. Only during the 1950's were more people added to the Nation's population than are projected to be added during the 1990's. Even so, the average annual rate of increase<sup>1</sup> would decrease by over 50 percent, from 1.04 per 1,000 population between 1990 and 1995 to 0.49 between 2040 and 2050.

Using the lowest assumptions, the population would grow slowly, peak at 287 million by 2027, then gradually decline. Conversely, the highest series projects the population to increase quite steadily over the next 60 years, doubling its 1990 size by the middle of the next century.

<sup>1</sup>The average annual rate of change, or increase, is defined as the natural logarithm of the ratio of the population at the end of a period to the population at the beginning of the period, divided by the duration of the period in years.

**The U.S. population will be older than it is now.**

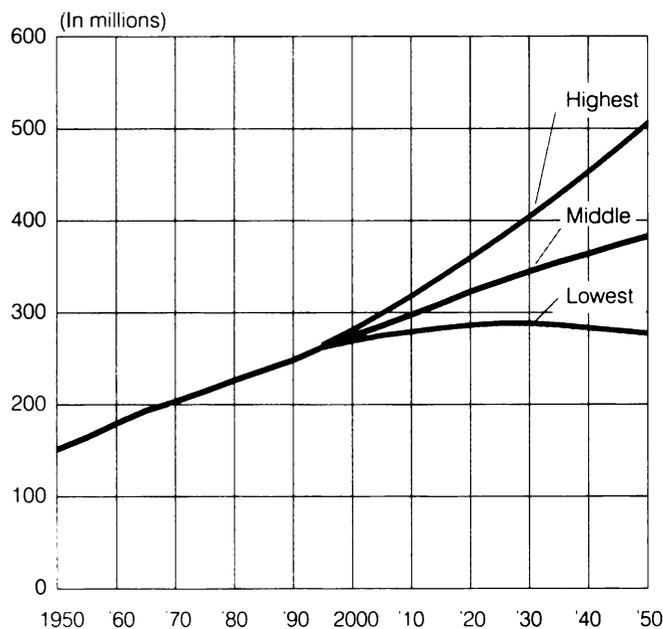
In all of the projection series, the future age structure of the population will be older than it is now. In the middle series, the median age of the population will steadily increase from 32.8 in 1991 to 35.7 in 2000, peak at 39.4 in 2035, then decrease slightly to 39.3 by 2050. This increasing median age is driven by the aging of the population born during the Baby Boom after World War II (1946 to 1964). About 30 percent of the population in 1992 were born during the Baby Boom. As this population ages, the median age will rise. People born during the Baby Boom will be between the ages of 36 and 54 at the turn of the century. In 2011, the first members of the Baby Boom will reach age 65, and the Baby Boom will have decreased to 25 percent of the total population (in the middle

## Population Projections, by Race and Hispanic origin

(Middle-series projections. Resident population. Consistent with the 1990 census, as enumerated. Numbers in thousands)

	2000	2025	2050
<b>Total</b>	<b>274,815</b>	<b>334,216</b>	<b>382,674</b>
White, not Hispanic	196,701	207,439	201,841
Black	35,525	48,388	62,181
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	2,409	3,386	4,641
Asian and Pacific Islander	12,287	26,017	41,091
Hispanic origin (of any race)	30,602	54,018	80,675

Figure 3.  
**Estimates and Projections of Resident Population: 1950 to 2050**



series). The last of the Baby-Boom population will reach age 65 in the year 2029. By that time, the Baby-Boom population is projected to be only about 17 percent of the total population.

**The U.S. population is becoming more diverse by race and Hispanic origin.**

The race and Hispanic-origin<sup>2</sup> distribution of the U.S. population is projected to become more diverse. As the Black, Asian and Pacific Islander, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Hispanic-origin population increase their proportions of the total population, the non-Hispanic White population proportion would decrease. By the turn of the century, the non-Hispanic White proportion of the population is projected to decrease to less than 72 percent with about 13 percent Black, 11 percent Hispanic origin, 5 percent Asian and Pacific Island-

er; and less than 1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut. By 2050, the proportional shares shift quite dramatically. The non-Hispanic White population would be less than 53 percent; 16 percent would be Black; 21 percent would be Hispanic origin; 11 percent would be Asian and Pacific Islander; and about 1 percent would be American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut.

Non-Hispanic Whites, the slowest growing group, are likely to contribute less and less to the total population growth in this country. Although non-Hispanic Whites make up almost 75 percent of the total population, they would contribute only 30 percent of the total population growth between 1992 and 2000. This percentage of growth would decrease to 21 percent between 2000 and 2010, and 13 percent from 2010 to 2030. The non-Hispanic White population would contribute nothing to population growth after 2030

because it would be declining in size.

According to the middle-series projection, the Black population would grow by almost 100 percent during the 60 years. The Black population is expected to reach 35 million by the year 2000, and top 62 million by 2050.

The fastest growing race groups will continue to be the Asian and Pacific Islander population with annual growth rates that may exceed 4 percent during the 1990's. By the turn of the century, the Asian population would expand its population to over 12 million, double its current size by 2010, and increase to more than five times its current size by 2050.

**Growth of the Hispanic-origin population will probably be a major element of the total population growth.**

According to the middle series, the Hispanic-origin population would be the largest

growing group. By 2000, the Hispanic-origin population may increase to 31 million, double its current size by 2020, and triple its current size by the middle of the next century. After 1995, the Hispanic-origin population is projected to add more people to the United States every year than would the non-Hispanic White population or any other group. In fact, the Hispanic-origin population would contribute 33 percent of the Nation's population growth from 1992 to 2000, 37 percent from 2000 to 2010, 43 percent from 2010 to 2030, and 57 percent from 2030 to 2050.

**Future fertility and immigration may play major roles in the Nation's growth.**

The two major components driving the population growth are fertility (births) and net immigration. In the middle series, the number of births is projected to slowly decline from 4.1 million in 1991 to less than 3.9 in 2000. Births would then begin to increase steadily, and after 2015, there would be more births every year than ever before in American history. If there were no net immigration after July 1, 1991, the U.S. population in the year 2000 would be 9 million fewer than projected in the middle series. By 2050, this difference would increase to 82 million. In fact, about 93 percent of the population growth during the year 2050 may be due to the effects of post-1991 net immigration.

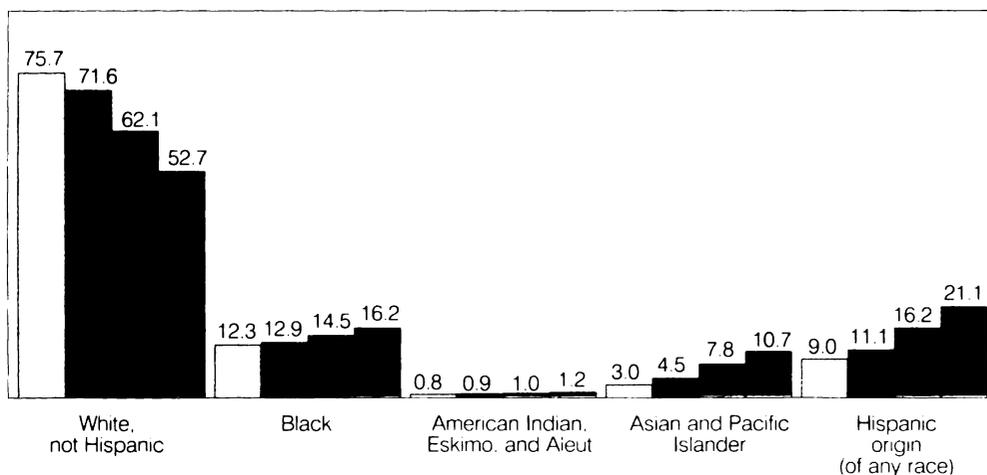
**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P25-1092, *Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1992 to 2050.*

Contact: Jennifer Cheeseman Day, Population Projections Branch 301-763-1902

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

Figure 4. **Percent of the Population, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990, 2000, 2025, and 2050** (Middle-series projections)



# State Population Trends

EDWIN BYERLY

## The West and South continue as the two fastest growing regions.

The West has 9 of the 10 fastest growing States in the Nation, enabling it to continue its status as the fastest growing region in the country into the 1990's. Between April 1, 1990, and July 1, 1991, the West expanded by 2.4 per-

cent, adding nearly 1.3 million to its population. Among States, Nevada was the fastest growing in the Nation, with a 6.8 percent growth rate for the 1990-91 period. Alaska had the next highest growth rate at 3.7 percent.

The most recent development in population trends in the West is the decline in California's growth rate. California was the Nation's 5th fastest growing State during the 1980-90 period, but it

dropped to the 15th position during the 1990-91 period. Occurring with the California experience were high growth rates in States in close proximity to California. Even with its population lull, California still accounted for nearly half of the West's 1990-91 population growth.

The South is the second fastest growing of the four regions, increasing by 1.7 percent between 1990 and 1991. It is the region with the largest amount of growth, with nearly a 1.5 million gain since 1990. Florida grew faster than any State in this region, marking a 2.6 percent increase for 1990-91 period. West Virginia, which experienced population losses nearly every year in the 1980's, recorded a modest 0.4 percent population increase. In the South, only the District of Columbia had a lower population in 1991 than in 1990.

The downturn in the West South Central division experienced during the second half of the 1980's seems to have

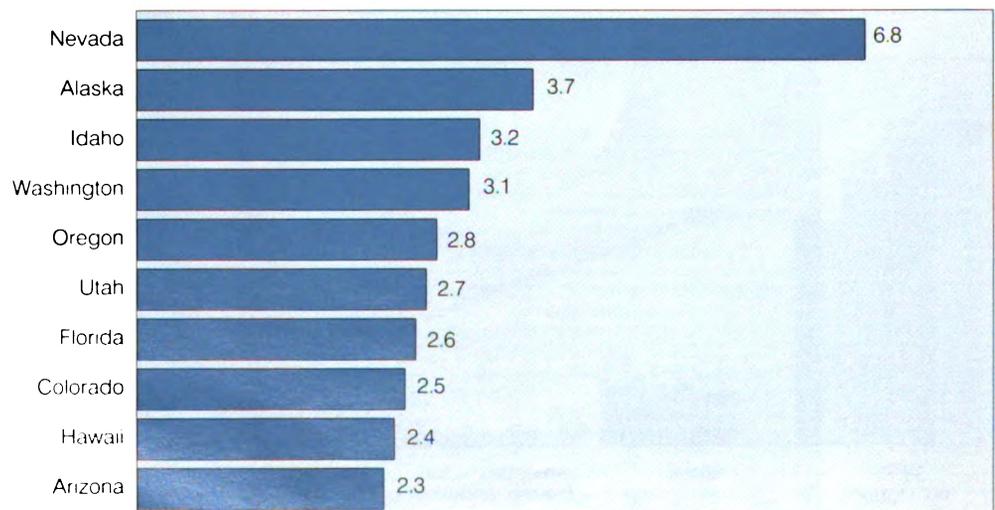
lessened. Louisiana and Oklahoma suffered population losses for several years during that period and, along with Texas, experienced domestic net out-migration. Between 1990 and 1991, all four West South Central States gained population.

Natural increase and international net migration allowed the Midwest to experience a moderate population increase since 1990 of just over a half million. Minnesota and Wisconsin tied as the fastest growing States in the region, each increasing their populations by 1.3 percent. North Dakota was the only Midwestern State with a population decline (0.7 percent) during the 1990-91 interval.

The Northeast region's sluggish growth rate of 0.3 percent is precipitated by the population crunch in New England. The New England division declined by nearly 10,000 persons (0.1 percent) during the 1990-91 period. New Hampshire ranked as the 1980's sixth fastest growth-

- Nevada had the fastest population growth rate (6.8 percent) between April 1, 1990, and July 1, 1991.
- California accounted for nearly half (48.7 percent) of the West's 1990-91 population growth.
- Two New England States lost population in the 1990-91 interval, New Hampshire by 0.4 percent and Massachusetts by 0.3 percent.
- The under 5 age group comprises 7.6 percent of the Nation's population. The proportions among States range from 9.9 percent in Alaska to 5.9 percent in West Virginia.
- Every State increased their 65-and-over population between 1990 and 1991. Only the District of Columbia declined in elderly population.

Figure 5  
States Ranked by Largest Percent Increase in Population: April 1, 1990, to July 1, 1991



ing State, but incurred a 0.4 percent population loss between 1990 and 1991. Massachusetts too, registered a decline (0.3 percent) in the 1990 to 1991 period. It is likely all six New England States experienced domestic net out-migration in the 1990-91 time span.

**Rates of population change differ by age group.**

Between 1990 and 1991, the Nation's under-5 population grew by 2.5 percent, with nearly two-thirds of the States sharing in the half million increase. The District of Columbia, Nevada, and California each had rates of increase for persons under 5 of over 5 percent since 1990. Nationally, preschoolers comprise 7.6 percent of the population. In Alaska and Utah, they comprise nearly 10 percent of the State's population, and in West Virginia, the State with the smallest proportion of preschoolers, they constitute just under 6 percent.

As large numbers of preschoolers become of school age, the 5-to-17-year-old age group grew by just over three-quarters of a million people (1.7 percent) between 1990 and 1991. Nevada grew the fastest (7.9 percent), followed by Alaska (5.1 percent). Only three States and the District of Columbia incurred losses in their school-age population since 1990. The National proportion of school-age population was 18.2 percent. Utah, with over 26.0 percent, and the District of Columbia, with 13.1 percent, were at opposite ends of the spectrum.

The post Baby Boom drop-off in births has resulted in an annual decline in the Nation's 18-to-24-year-old population since 1981. The 1990 to 1991 decline in this age group reached over half a million (2.1 percent). Only 15 States showed increases in their young adult population during the 1990-91 period. This age group constituted 10.5 percent of the Nation's

population. The proportions below the National level ranged from 12.6 percent for the District of Columbia to 9.0 percent for Montana.

The 25-to-44 age group is largely composed of the Baby Boom generation (born from 1946 to 1964). Since 1990, it expanded by 1.9 percent, adding over 1.5 million to its 1990 population. Nevada outpaced all other States in rate of growth, with an 8.1 percent increase, followed by Washington with a 3.5 percent increase while the Nation grew by 1.9 percent. Only New Hampshire, North Dakota, and the District of Columbia experienced declines in their 25-to-44 population.

The Nation's 45-to-64-year-old population grew by 1.2 percent during the 1990-91 period. Alaska and Nevada were the two fastest growing States in this age category. This age group is 18.5 percent of our Nation's population. The extremes in States runs from

20.4 percent in West Virginia to 14.1 percent in Utah.

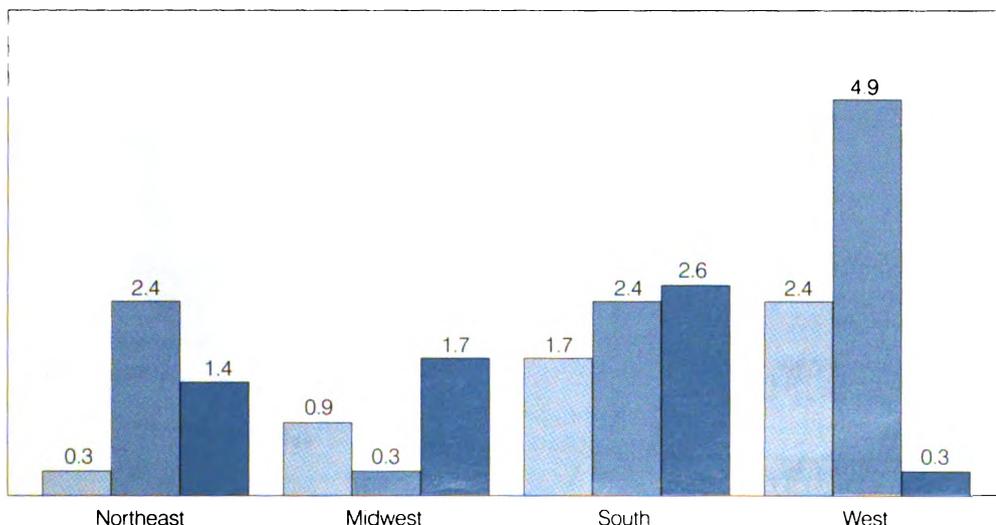
Every State shared in the Nation's 2.2 percent growth in elderly (age 65 years and over) population, with Nevada (9.4 percent) and Alaska (7.2 percent) leading the Nation. Only the District of Columbia showed a decline in its elderly population. Nationally, about 12.6 percent of the population was 65 years and over in 1991, Florida's elderly proportion was 18.3 percent, and in Alaska the figure was 4.2 percent. Florida also had the highest median age, 36.5 years of any State. The Nation's median age was 33.1 years. Utah had the lowest median age 26.3 years, and the second lowest proportion of elderly, 8.8 percent.

**For Further Information**

See: Department of Commerce Press Releases CB91-346 "Nevada Shows the Most Growth Since 1990, Census Bureau Says," and CB92-93 "Census Bureau Releases July 1, 1991 Population Estimates by Age for States."

Contact: Edwin Byerly,  
Population  
Estimates Branch  
301-763-5072

Figure 6  
**Percent Change in Population of Selected Age Groups, by Region: April 1, 1990 to July 1, 1991**



# Urban and Rural Populations

DONALD E. STARSINIC

## The United States is a predominantly urban nation.

At the time of the 1990 census, there were 187 million persons living in urban areas in the United States and nearly 62 million in rural territory. The urban population is 75 percent of the United States total, but it occupies only 2.5 percent of the Nation's land area. The 25 percent of the population that is rural is scattered over 97.5 percent of the land.

The Census Bureau defines as urban any persons living inside large population clusters of 50,000 or more (urbanized areas) and in any other places of 2,500 or more population. All other population is classified as rural. Rural areas may include small places or open countryside.

## Recent urban population growth continues to outpace rural growth.

During the 1980's, the urban population increased by 20

million (12.0 percent) while the rural population increased by only 2 million (3.6 percent), a percentage well below the 11.0 percent national increase. The urban population increase is about the same as what was experienced during the 1970's (11.6 percent), but rural growth was well below the 11.1 percent growth experienced in the 1970's. As a result of this differential growth, the urban population's proportion of the United States total increased by 1.5 percent from the 1980's 73.7; the rural population's share decreased correspondingly from 26.3 in 1980.

## Western and Northeastern States are the most urban.

Seven States were at least 85 percent urban in 1990, led by California (92.6 percent). New Jersey ranks second (89.4 percent), followed by Hawaii (89.0), Nevada (88.3), Arizona (87.5), Utah (87.0), and Rhode Island (86.0). In all, 16 States and the District of Co-

lumbia have urban percentages above the national average. The Western States as a group had the highest urban percentage (86.3), and the Northeast was 78.9 percent urban.

At the other end of the spectrum, in five States, at least half the population was rural—Vermont (67.8 percent), West Virginia (63.9), Maine (55.4), Mississippi (52.9), and South Dakota (50.0).

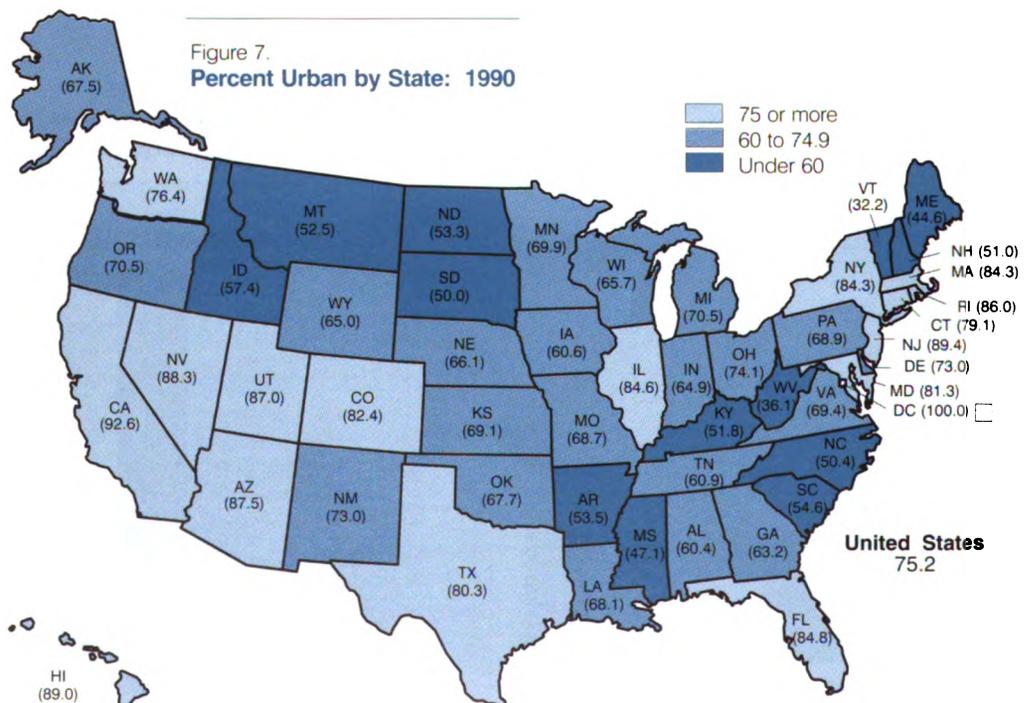
## Most of the rural population resides in the South and Midwest.

Although the urban population is distributed among the four regions more or less proportional to their total population, the rural population is heavily concentrated in the South and Midwest. Nearly 44 million rural persons (about 71 percent) reside in the South (43.4 percent) and Midwest (27.4 percent).

Over half of the States (26) had at least 1 million rural

### Percent urban in the United States—

1790	5.1%
1860	19.8%
1920	51.2%
1960	69.9%
1990	75.2%



population in 1990. Fourteen of them are in the South, 8 in the Midwest, 2 in the Northeast, and 2 in the West. Pennsylvania has the largest rural population (3.7 million), followed by Texas (3.4 million), North Carolina (3.3 million), New York and Ohio (2.8 million), Michigan (2.7 million), Georgia (2.4 million), and California (2.2 million).

**Most of our urban population lives in urbanized areas.**

About 84 percent of the urban population lives in urbanized areas. The 396 urbanized areas in the United States in 1990 contained 158.3 million persons. These densely settled population clusters of 50,000 or more were first delimited in the 1950 census to better identify the urban population. Following World War II, settlement rapidly spread beyond the large cities into surrounding territory that often was not incorporated as cities. To account for this, the

Census Bureau demarcated an outer limit of urban development around large cities and counted the population in each of these urbanized areas. The 69.2 million persons living in the newly defined areas were only 71.5 percent of the Nation's urban population in 1950.

In 1990, New York (16 million population) and Los Angeles (11.4 million) were the largest urbanized areas, followed by Chicago (6.8 million). Eleven more urbanized areas were over 2 million population, and 19 areas had 1 to 2 million population.

In 1990, there were 28.8 million persons living in urban places outside urbanized areas. About half lived in places of 10,000 to 50,000, and the remainder lived in places of 2,500 to 10,000.

**Relatively few rural residents now live on farms.**

Of the 61.6 million persons residing in rural territory in 1990,

11 million resided in places of 1,000 to 2,500 and in incorporated places under 1,000. (No data are published in the census for population clusters under 1,000 population that were not incorporated under State law.) The remaining 51 million rural population resides in small settlements and open territory.

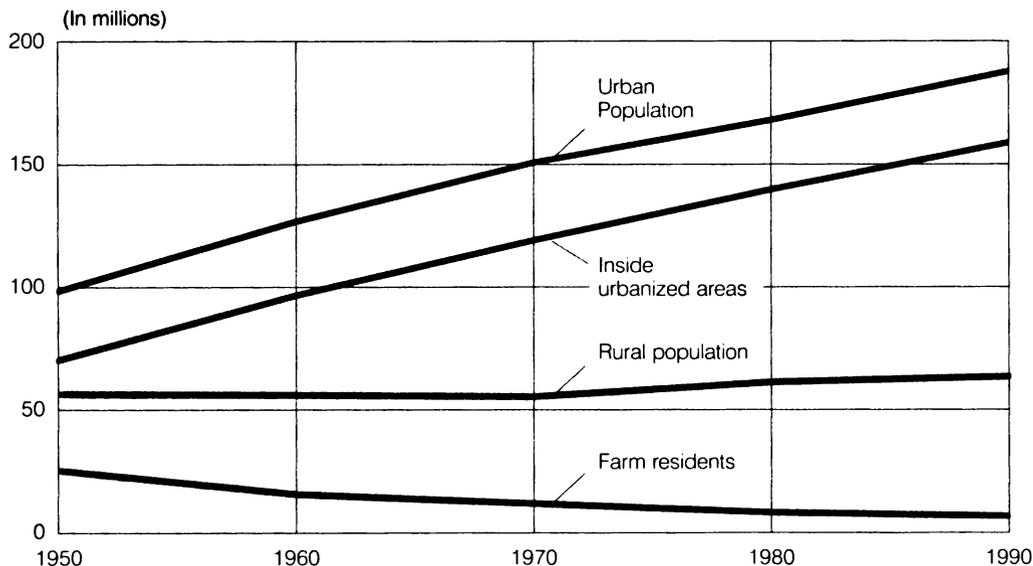
The population living on farms in 1990 is estimated at fewer than 5 million. In the peak period of farm residence from 1910 to 1920, the Department of Agriculture estimates that about 32 million persons resided on farms, and as late as 1950, there were 23 million farm residents. The Current Population Survey estimates that the farm population dropped below 10 million by 1970.

**For Further Information**

See: Press Release CB91-334, "Urban Population Tops 75% Mark for First Time," and CB91-259 Revised, "33 New Urbanized Areas Reflect Rise of Population Clusters in the South, West"; Current Population Reports, Series P20-457, *Residents of Farms and Rural Areas: 1990; 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-A1, Number of Inhabitants, U.S. Summary.*

Contact: Donald E. Starsinic, Population Distribution Branch 301-763-5158

Figure 8. Population by Residence Type: 1950 to 1990



# Geographical Mobility

DIANA DeARE

## The mobility rate of Americans has been declining over the last 40 years.<sup>1</sup>

Between March 1990 and March 1991, 41.5 million persons, or 17.0 percent of persons 1 year old and over, moved from one residence to another. This represents a decline from the preceding

12-month period both in the number of movers (from 43.4 million) and the rate of moving (from 17.9 percent). This is the lowest mobility rate since the early 1980's. The overall trend in mobility rates has been downward over the last 40 years, with annual moving rates averaging

20 percent and higher during the 1950's and 1960's and

<sup>1</sup>The geographical mobility status of persons is identified in the Current Population Survey each March by asking respondents if they were living in the same residence (house or apartment) one year earlier. Movers are asked additional questions to determine whether they moved within the same county, between counties in the same State, or between States.

about 18 percent during the 1970's and 1980's.

## Most movers stay in the same county.

The greatest proportion of persons who moved between March 1990 and March 1991 (61 percent) stayed within the same county. About 19 percent moved to another county in the same State; 17 percent moved to another State, and 3 percent moved from abroad.

Short-distance moves are generally housing adjustments, such as the purchase of a new or larger home or a change of apartments, or they are made in response to changes in family status, which are commonly termed life-cycle changes. These life-cycle changes include marriage, divorce, birth of a child, and death of a spouse. Long-distance moves are more frequently undertaken for economic reasons, including corporate transfers, military transfers, new jobs, or looking for work. Other reasons cited for long-distance moves are to

attend school or for noneconomic reasons such as a desire for a change of climate, proximity to recreational areas, or family reasons.<sup>2</sup>

The decline in the rate of moving since March 1990 was caused by a decline in the proportion of persons making interstate (long-distance) moves. The proportion of persons moving between States dropped from 3.3 percent of the total population 1 year and older for 1989-90 to 2.9 percent for 1990-91. The proportions making shorter-distance moves within the same county and between counties in the same State did not change significantly.

## Mobility peaks in the early twenties and then declines with age.

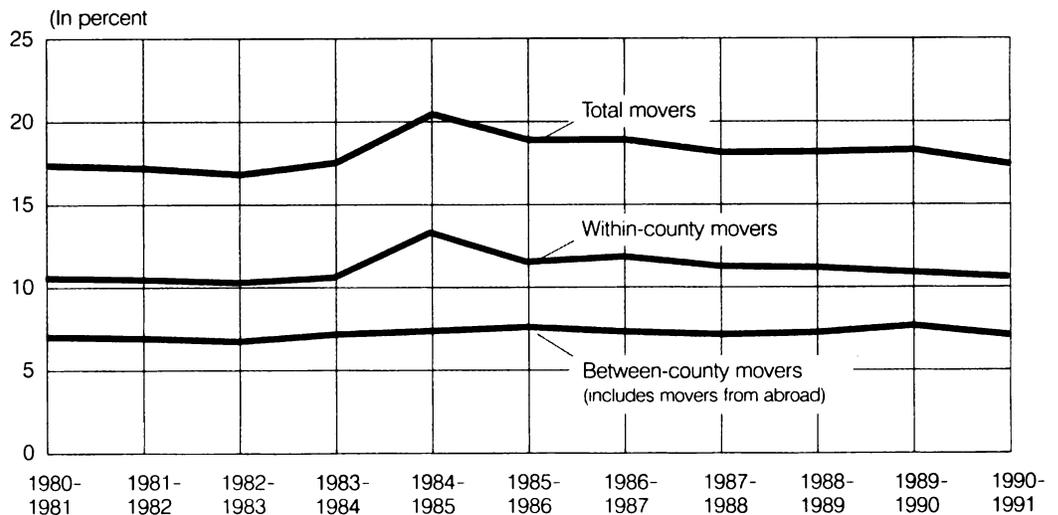
Among adults, those in their twenties have the highest rates of moving: 35.3 percent

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, Jeanne Woodward, Current Housing Reports, Series H121, No. 91-2, *Housing Characteristics of Recent Movers, 1991*, and Larry H. Long and Diana DeAre, Special Demographic Analyses, CDS 80 2, *Migration to Nonmetropolitan Areas: Appraising the Trend and Reasons for Moving*, 1980.

## Of the 45.1 million persons who moved between March 1990 and March 1991—

- 25.2 million (61 percent) moved from another house in the same county
- 7.9 million (19 percent) moved from a house in another county but in the same State
- 7.1 million (17 percent) moved from another State
- 1.4 million (3 percent) moved from abroad

Figure 9.  
Mobility Rates, by Type of Move:  
March 1980 to March 1991



of persons 20-to-24 years and 32.6 percent of persons 25-to-29 years moved between March 1990 and March 1991. The rate gradually decreased to 21.6 percent for 30-to-34-year-olds, 13.3 percent for 40-to-44-year-olds, 9.5 percent for 50-to-54-year-olds, and 5.0 percent for persons 85 years and over. The age variation exists regardless of type of move; young adults in their twenties were more likely than others to have made both within-county and between-county moves.

At most ages, movers are more likely to make a short-distance than a long-distance move. The proportion making a within-county move is higher up to about age 55. For most

age groups above 55, however, there are no statistically significant differences between the proportions making within-county and between-county moves. Movers in age groups 55-to-59, 60-to-64, 70-to-74, and 80 years and over were just as likely to have moved to a different county as to have relocated within the same county.

**Blacks have higher overall rates of moving than Whites.**

Between March 1990 and March 1991, 18.4 percent of Blacks moved compared with 16.6 percent of Whites. The difference was caused by a higher rate of short-distance moving among Blacks: 12.6

percent of Blacks moved within the same county while 9.9 percent of Whites made such moves. There were no statistically significant differences in the rates at which Blacks and Whites moved between States and from abroad, and Blacks had slightly lower rates of moving between counties within the same State.

The difference in mobility by race is associated with housing tenure, and the relationship changes when tenure is taken into account. Persons in renter-occupied housing units have much higher moving rates than those in owner-occupied units; the moving rates were 33.6 percent for renters compared with 8.8 percent for owners between March 1990

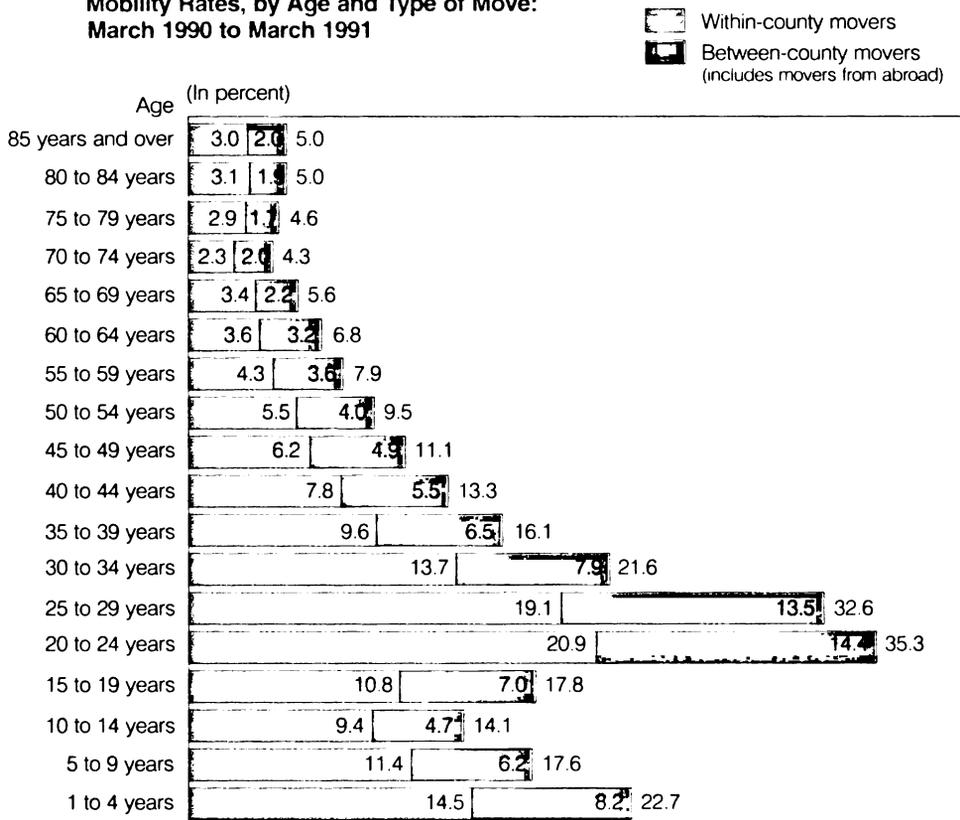
and March 1991. The higher overall rates for Blacks reflect the higher proportion of renters among the Black population (57.6 percent of Black householders compared with 32.7 percent of White householders in March 1991). Black and White homeowners had moving rates that were not statistically different. Black renters had slightly lower rates than White renters.

**Persons of Hispanic origin moved at higher rates than non-Hispanics.<sup>3</sup>**

An estimated 23.4 percent of persons of Hispanic origin moved between March 1990 and March 1991, compared with 16.4 percent of non-Hispanics. The difference reflects higher rates of local moving for Hispanics (16.7 percent compared with 9.7 percent for non-Hispanics) and more movers from abroad. The rate of moving between counties in the same State was similar for Hispanics and non-Hispanics, but Hispanics had a slightly lower rate of moving between States. The overall difference reflects a slightly higher moving rate among Hispanic homeowners as well as a higher proportion of renters (who are more mobile) among the Hispanic-origin population (61.0 percent of Hispanic householders compared with 34.2 percent of non-Hispanic householders in March 1991.)

<sup>3</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

Figure 10.  
**Mobility Rates, by Age and Type of Move:  
March 1990 to March 1991**



**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-463, *Geographical Mobility: March 1990 to March 1991.*

Contact: Diana DeAre, Journey-to-Work and Migration Statistics Branch 301-763-3850

# School Enrollment

ROBERT KOMINSKI  
ANDREA ADAMS

## Enrollment levels have fluctuated over the last decade.

In 1991, 63.9 million students were enrolled in school: 66.9 percent of these students were enrolled in either elementary school or in high school, or 46.3 and 20.6 percent, respectively. Children enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten made up 11.1 percent of enrollees. College students accounted for 22.0 percent.

In general, the number of students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12 mirrors the population 5 to 17 years old because nearly all persons in that age group are enrolled in school. Nursery school and college enrollment trends reflect changes in the size of the age-eligible population and the rates of enrollment.

Between 1970 and 1991, the number of children 3 or 4 years old enrolled in nursery

school increased from 1.0 to 2.6 million; the proportion increased from 14.1 percent in 1970 to 34.1 percent in 1991.

At the same time, elementary school enrollment declined from 34.0 million to 29.6 million students. This decline is in direct response to changes in the number of births that occurred 6 to 13 years before the enrollment estimates. So, just as the smaller birth cohorts that followed the end of the baby boom (1964) eventually resulted in a decline in elementary school enrollment in the 1970's, the gradual increase in the annual number of births during the 1980's will ensure increases in elementary school enrollment during the 1990's.

Changes in high school enrollment reflect shifts in the 14 to 17 age group. The number of persons in this age group declined during the 1980's, causing the number of students enrolled in high school

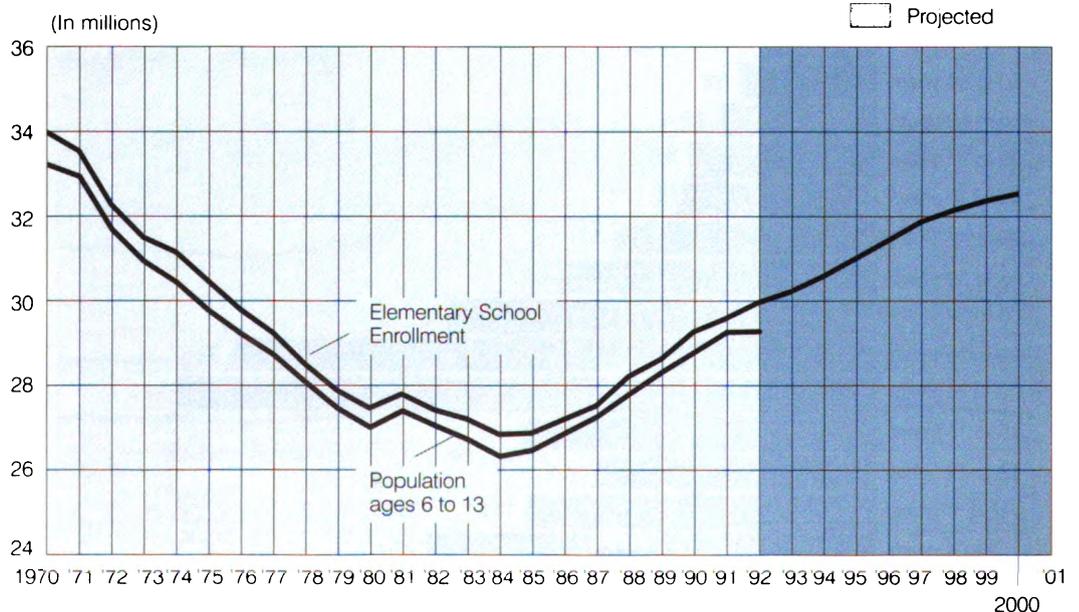
to drop from 14.6 million in 1980 to 13.1 million in 1991. As relatively larger birth cohorts begin to move into the 14 to 17 age range in the early 1990's, the decline in high school enrollment will stop and an increase will begin.

At the college level, 14.1 million students were enrolled in 1991. The percentage of full-time students under 35 years old declined from 78 percent in 1970 to 73 percent in 1991. Among students 35 years and over, only 24 percent were enrolled full time in 1991. The number of these "older" college students increased from 783,000 in 1972 (the first year for which survey data on enrollment for this age group are available) to 2.5 million in 1991, or from 8.9 percent to 17.6 percent of all college students. At the same time, the percentage of all college students who were women increased from 43 percent to 54 percent.

### Total Enrollment in 1991 (In millions)

All ages	63.9
Nursery school	2.9
Kindergarten	4.2
Elementary (1-8)	29.6
High School (9-12)	13.1
College	14.1

Figure 11.  
Elementary School Enrollment, 1970 to 1991;  
and Population Ages 6 to 13: 1970 to 2001



**With the exception of those in nursery schools, most students were enrolled in public schools in 1991.**

About 9 of every 10 students in kindergarten through grade 12 and nearly 4 out of every 5 college students were enrolled in public schools. Among children enrolled in nursery schools, more than 1 of every 3 was in public school. Only a modest change has occurred since 1970 in the percentages of students enrolled in public and private schools. Among students in kindergarten and above, the proportion in public school rose just 1.2 percent since 1970 while the increase in public nursery school has been 6.9 percent.

**The annual high school dropout rate has declined.**

During the 1-year period from October 1990 to October

1991, about 347,000, or 4.0 percent, of all students in the 10th, 11th, or 12th grade dropped out of high school. Although this overall national dropout rate is considerably lower than the level of 5.9 percent just 10 years earlier, variation among different sub-populations is apparent. For 1991, the high school dropout rate of 3.7 percent for Whites is statistically different from the Black rate of 6.2 percent, and the Hispanic<sup>1</sup> rate of 7.0 percent. (The Black and Hispanic rates are not statistically different from each other.) The rates for men and women, at 3.8 and 4.3 percent, respectively, are not statistically different from each other. Across family income groups there are differences in the dropout rate. Although 6.8 percent of high school students from

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

- In October 1991 63.9 million persons were enrolled in school.
- Among 3 and 4 year olds, 34.1 percent were enrolled in nursery school.
- Both the number of elementary and high school students have declined since the early 1970's.
- At the college level there were 14.1 million students, 17.6 percent of whom were 35 years and over.
- About 4 percent of all students in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grade dropped out of school in the one year period from October 1990 to October 1991.

families with income below \$20,000 dropped out of high school in the past year, just 0.9 percent of those from families with incomes of \$40,000 or more left school before graduation.

Declines in the dropout rate occurred for both Whites and Blacks between the 1970-91 period: the rate for Whites fell from 5.0 to 3.7 percent; for Blacks, it dropped from 11.2

to 6.2 percent. For Hispanics, the apparent decline from 11.0 to 7.3 percent was not statistically significant.

**College enrollment rates of high school graduates vary by sex, race, and Hispanic origin.**

In 1991, 41 percent of all high school graduates aged 18 to 24 were enrolled in college. For young men and women, the proportions were not statistically different (41.7 percent and 40.6 percent). The rate for women, however, represents an increase of 15 percentage points since 1970, but the rate for men is not different from the 1970 rate.

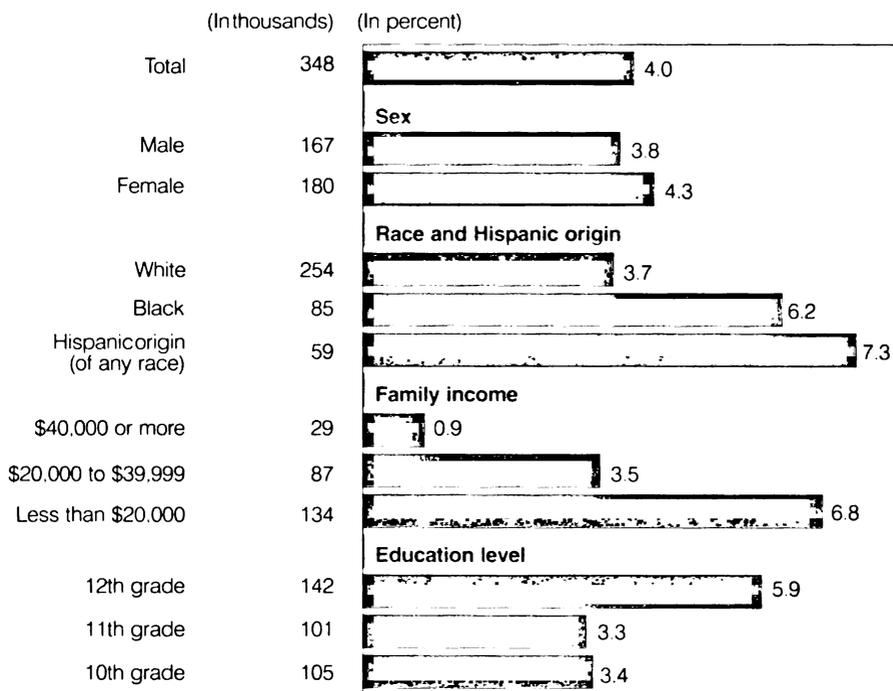
By race, 42 percent of White graduates 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college in 1991, compared with 32 percent for Blacks. For Hispanics, 34 percent were enrolled in college. (There is no statistically significant difference between the percentages shown for Blacks and Hispanics.)

**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-469, *School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1991.*

Contact: Robert Kominski or Rosalind R. Bruno, Education and Social Stratification Branch 301-763-1154

Figure 12.  
**Annual High School Dropout Rate: October 1991**



# Educational Attainment

ROBERT KOMINSKI  
ANDREA ADAMS

## The Nation's educational level has risen dramatically in the past 50 years.

Since the Bureau of the Census first collected data on educational attainment in the 1940 census, educational attainment among the American people has risen substantially. In 1940, one-fourth (24.5 percent) of all persons 25 years and over had completed high school (or more education), and 1 in 20 (4.6 percent) had completed 4 or more years of college. By 1991, over three-fourths (78.4 percent) had completed 4 years of high school or more and over one-fifth (21.4 percent) had completed 4 or more years of college. The increase in educational attainment over the past half century is primarily

due to the higher educational attainment of young adults, combined with the attrition of older adults who typically had less formal education. For example, the proportion of persons 25 to 29 years old who were high school graduates rose from 38 percent in 1940 to 85 percent in 1991, while for persons 65 years and over, it increased from 13 percent to 58 percent.

## There is no difference in the educational attainment of young men and women.

Differences in educational attainment between men and women have historically been attributed to differences in attainment at the college level. In 1940, the percentage of men and women 25 to 29 years old completing 4 or more years of college were close to equal, but at a very low level (6.9 percent compared with 4.9 percent). Between 1940 and 1970 both

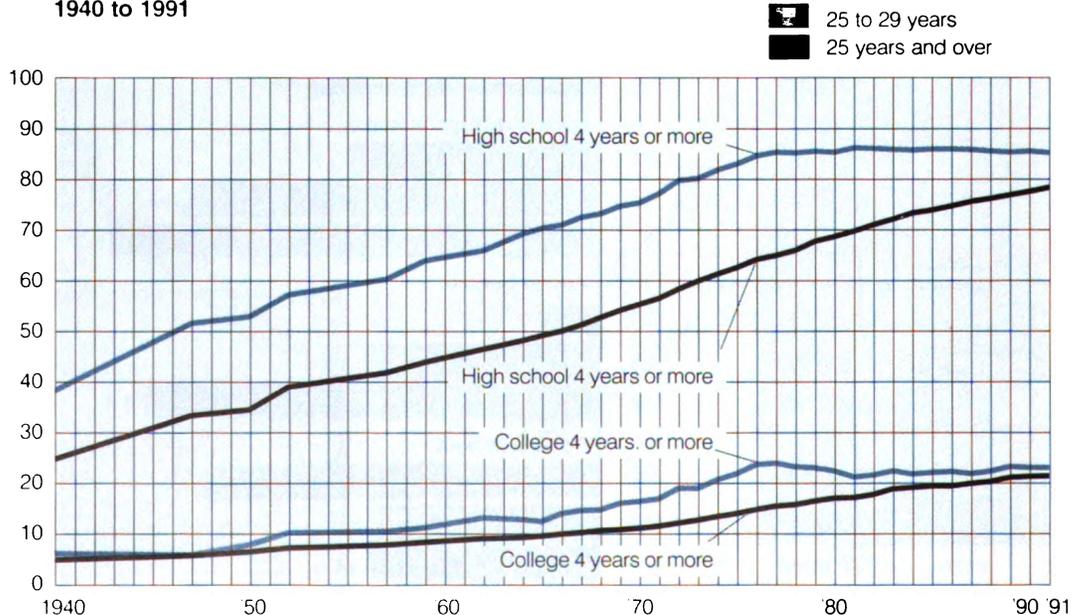
sexes increased their college attainment, but men's gains were significantly greater. The figures for men and women 25 to 29 years old in 1970 were 20.0 percent and 12.9 percent, respectively. Since 1970, however, the college gains of young adult women have outstripped those of young adult men, until by 1991, there was no statistical difference in the proportions of men and women 25 to 29 years old with 4 or more years of college (23.0 percent and 23.4 percent, respectively.)

## Educational attainment levels continue to rise for race and Hispanic groups.

Blacks have made substantial progress in narrowing the educational attainment gap relative to Whites. In 1940, only 7 percent of Blacks 25 years and over had completed high school, compared with 26 percent of Whites; in 1965, the corresponding figures were 27 percent and 51

Persons 25 years old and over completed—		
	1940	1991
<b>Four years of high school or more</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>78.4%</b>
White	26.1%	79.9%
Black	7.3%	66.7%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	N/A	51.3%
<b>Four or more years of college</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>
White	4.9%	22.2%
Black	1.3%	11.5%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	N/A	9.7%

Figure 13.  
Percent of Persons 25 Years and Over Who Have Completed High School or College: Selected Years 1940 to 1991



percent, respectively. By 1991, 67 percent of Blacks 25 years and over had completed high school, compared with 80 percent of Whites. Hence, the difference between the Black and White rates was smaller in 1991 than in the earlier years.

Among persons 25 to 29 in 1940, only 11 percent of Black and other-races men had completed 4 years of high school, compared with 39 percent of White men. By 1991, there was no statistical difference in the proportions of Black men and White men who had completed high school: 84 percent and 85 percent, respectively. Similar

gains were made by young Black women. In 1991, 80 percent of Black women 25 to 29 years old had completed 4 years of high school, compared with 87 percent of White women. In 1940, the proportions were 14 percent of Black and other-races women and 43 percent of White women.

Although the proportion of Blacks 25 years and over who have completed college has increased since 1940, it is about one-half the proportion of their White counterparts (22.2 percent compared with 11.5 percent in 1991). Among young adults (ages 25 to 29) in 1991, Blacks were

**In 1991:**

- Among persons 25 years and over, 78.4 percent had completed high school; 21.4 percent had completed 4 or more years of college.
- For young persons (ages 25 to 29) 85.4 percent had completed high school, and 23.2 percent had completed 4 or more years of college.
- High school completion for persons 25 years and over stood at 79.9 percent for Whites, 66.7 percent for Blacks, and 51.3 percent for Hispanics (of any race).
- Although there is no difference between men and women in terms of high school completion (78.5 compared with 78.3 percent), a significantly higher proportion of men than women had completed 4 or more years of college (24.3 compared with 18.8 percent).

half as likely as Whites (11.0 compared with 24.6 percent) to have completed 4 or more

years of college. This pattern held true for both men and women.

Data for persons of Hispanic origin<sup>1</sup> have not been collected for as long a period as for race groups, but the patterns also indicate some improvement over time. Among Hispanics 25 years and over in 1991, 51.3 percent had completed high school, up from 36.5 percent in 1974. Completion of college stood at 9.7 percent, a significant increase from the level of 5.5 percent in 1974.

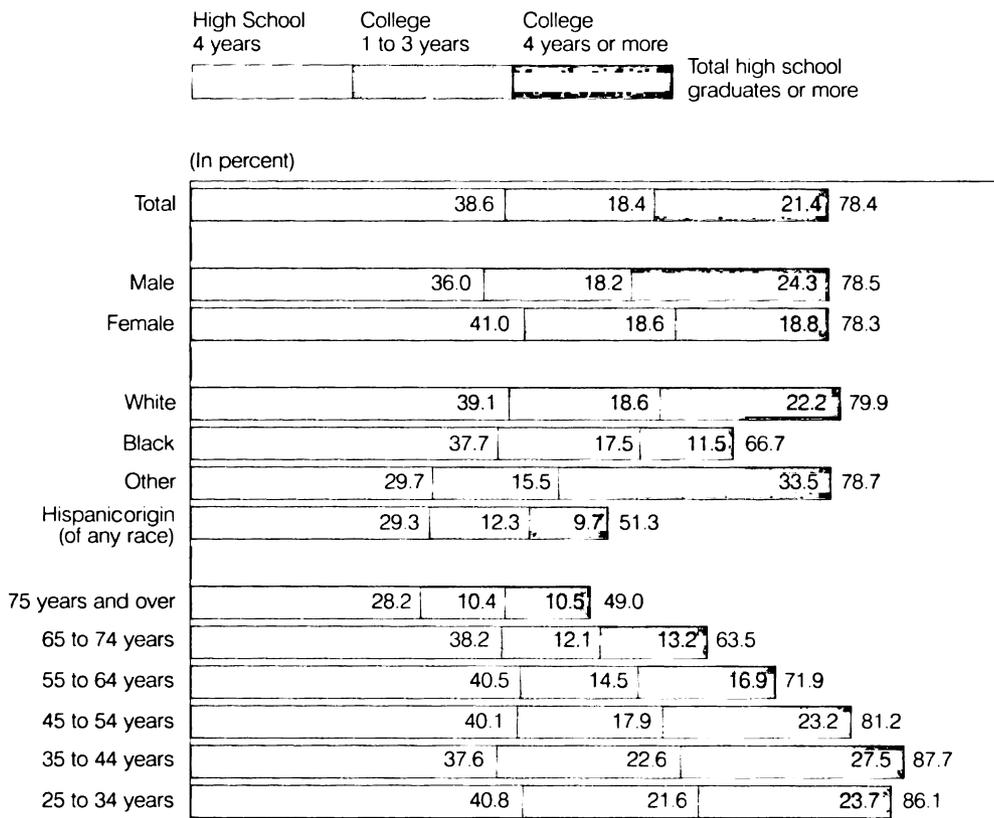
<sup>1</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 462, *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1991 and 1990.*

Contact: Robert Kominski or Rosalind R. Bruno, Education and Social Stratification Branch 301-763-1154

Figure 14.  
**Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Over, by Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age: March 1991**



# Households and Families

STEVE W. RAWLINGS

## The annual increase in the number of households has declined.

There were 95.7 million households in the United States in March of 1992, according to estimates based on the Current Population Survey. Between 1970 and 1980, the annual net increase in the number of households averaged about 1.7 million per year. From 1980 to 1990, the average increase was significantly lower, about 1.3 million households per year. Thus far during the 1990's, the average annual increase in households has not been significantly different from the relatively low rate of increase that characterized the 1980's.

The term "household" as used in this section of this report refers to the people occupying a housing unit, rather than the

physical structure in which they live. The Census Bureau identifies households as being either families or nonfamilies. A family household is composed of at least two persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A nonfamily household is either a person living alone, or a householder who is not related to any of the other persons sharing their household.

## Household composition has changed significantly since 1970.

Most households are family households, but they do not account for as large a share of the total as they once did. The proportion of households represented by families has fallen from 81 percent in 1970 to 70 percent in 1992, an 11 percentage-point drop.

The Census Bureau distinguishes three major types of family households—married-couple, female householder (no husband present), and male householder (no wife present). The 52.5 million married-couple families accounted for more than half (55 percent) of all households in 1992. A majority of these married couples, however did not have any children present in the home. These couples were planning to have children in the future, were "empty nesters" whose children had left home, were couples who chose to remain child-free, or were unable to have children. The last year in which married-couple families with children in the home outnumbered those without children under 18 present was 1981.

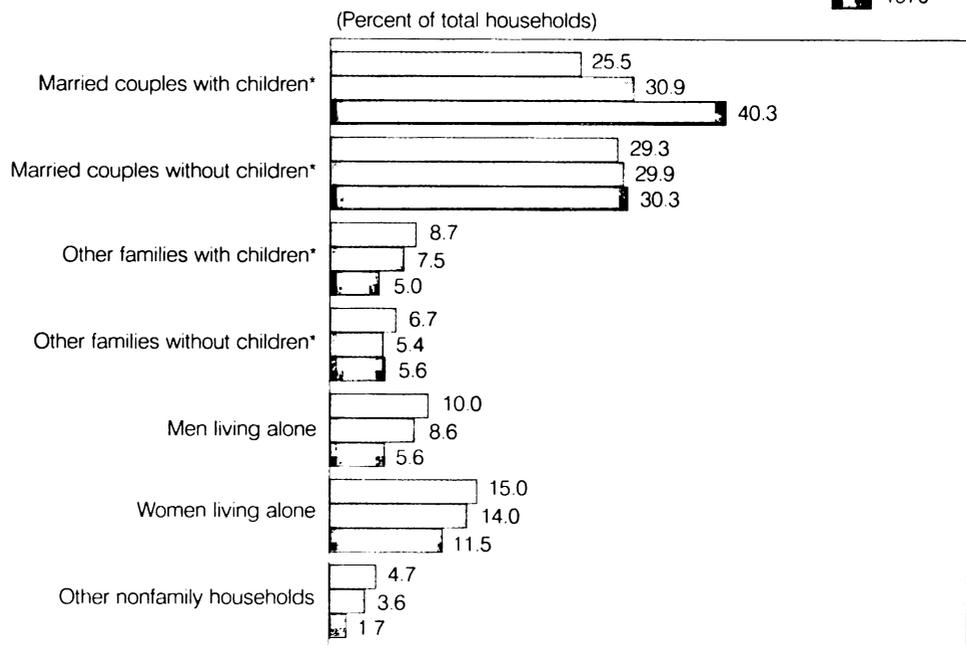
### Households in—

1970	63.4 million
1980	80.8 million
1990	93.3 million
1992	95.7 million

### Persons per household in—

1970	3.14
1980	2.76
1990	2.63
1992	2.62

Figure 15.  
**Household Composition:  
1970 to 1992**



\*Own children under 18

There were about 28.5 million nonfamily households in 1992. The vast majority of nonfamily households were composed of persons living alone. These one-person households accounted for one-quarter of all households in the Nation in 1992. Although the number of one-person households continues to increase, the annual rate of increase was much higher in the 1970's than it has been since. Men represent a minority of one-person households, but their share of the total has increased since 1970. About 40 percent of all persons living alone in 1992 were men, up from 33 percent in 1970.

**Large households have become less common.**

Households come in a variety of sizes, but there has been a general pattern of shrinkage. Since 1970, the proportion represented by the largest households (i.e., five persons or more) has fallen from 21 percent to 10 percent of the total. Medium-sized households with three or four persons accounted for about one-third (33 percent) of all households in both 1970 and 1992. Finally, the smallest households, composed of only one or two persons, have increased their share from 46 percent to 57 percent of the total.

One-person households had a higher rate of increase than any other household size during the 1970's and 1980's. That rate of increase has, however, slowed dramatically because of changes in the population's age structure associated with the aging of the Baby Boom, the stabilization of the divorce rate, and changes in other socioeconomic factors.

The overall average household size in 1992 was 2.62 persons per household, down from 3.14 persons in 1970. Although households were, on average, significantly smaller than they were a decade or more ago, there has not been

a significant change in average household size since 1989. There is some indication that the decline in household size may have "bottomed out." However, unless there is a 1990's Baby Boom, an economic disaster (forcing more people to double-up with friends and relatives), or a radical change in preferred living arrangements, household size is not likely to increase substantially in the foreseeable future.

**There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of single parents.**

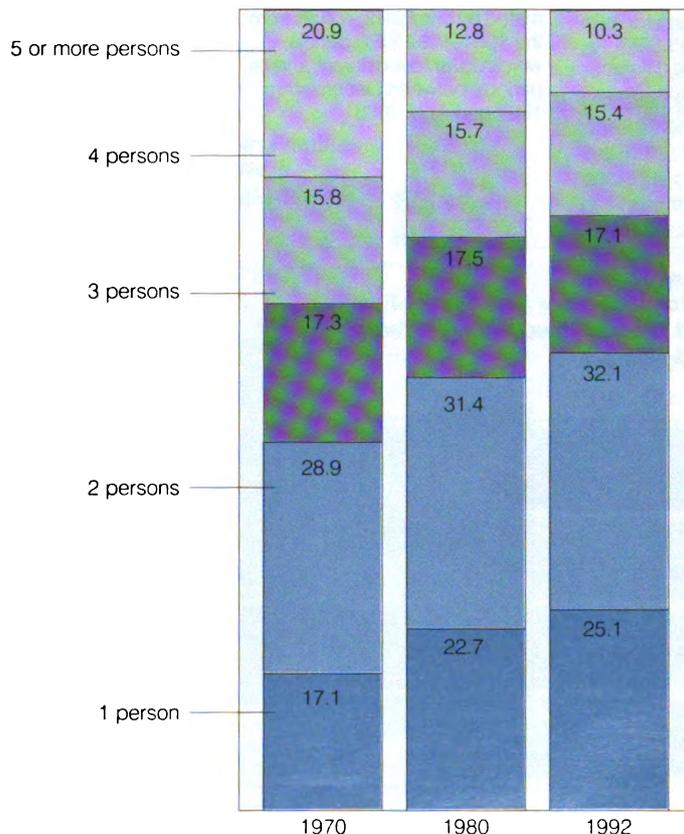
The number of single-parent situations has increased from 3.8 million in 1970 to 10.5 million in 1992. These numbers include not only single parents maintaining their own home, but also those living with someone else. The proportion of all family groups with children accounted for by single parents has risen from 13 percent to 30 percent since 1970.

The number of White single parents is more than twice as large as the number of Black single parents, but the prevalence of single-parent situations is much higher among Blacks. There were 3.2 million Black single-parent situations compared with 6.9 million White single parents in 1992, but they represented 62 percent of all Black family groups with children under 18 present, compared with about 24 percent of all White family groups with children under 18.

**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-467 *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1992*  
 Contact: Steve W. Rawlings, Marriage and Family Statistics Branch  
 301-763-7987

Figure 16  
**Percent Distribution of Households, by Size: 1970 to 1992**



# When Families Break Up

DONALD J. HERNANDEZ

## Economic factors are related to family breakup.

Economic stress can be a factor in the breakup of families. When two-parent families discontinue, low income and unemployment are often part of the picture. This section examines the following questions. How many families discontinue over a two-year period?<sup>1</sup> How much do

assorted economic and demographic factors affect the chances of a two-parent family breaking up? Do many poor single mothers who recently formed their own households come from households where they were already

poor? Of all the families (with children) that became poor during a year, how many were

formed recently?<sup>2</sup> This section focuses on two types of families: two-parent families (married-couple households with children), and mother-child families (households maintained by a single mother living with her children).

## Families are constantly discontinuing and being replaced by new ones.

About 1 in every 12 two-parent families that existed at the beginning of a typical 2-year period in the mid-1980's no longer existed 2 years later: the family joined a different household that already existed, or the spouses separated or one died. Usually the result was that a new single-parent family came into being. Discontinuation was more likely for Black than for White families (12 percent compared with 7 percent).

<sup>2</sup>One-year changes are estimated by combining results from the 1984-1987 SIPP panels, which cover four different annual periods between December 1983 and April 1988.

The discontinuation rate for White families, incidentally, was not statistically different from the rate for all families.

On the other hand, mother-child families are even more transitory. Of every four of these families, one did not exist 2 years later. They usually discontinued in one of two ways: marriage (as a new two-parent family formed), or when the mother and her children joined a household that already existed, such as one maintained by the mother's parents. White single mothers were more likely than their Black counterparts to see their family discontinue (27 percent compared with 13 percent). Not significantly different from Blacks, 16 percent of Hispanic mother-child families discontinued.

## Two-parent families are more likely to breakup if the father is not employed.

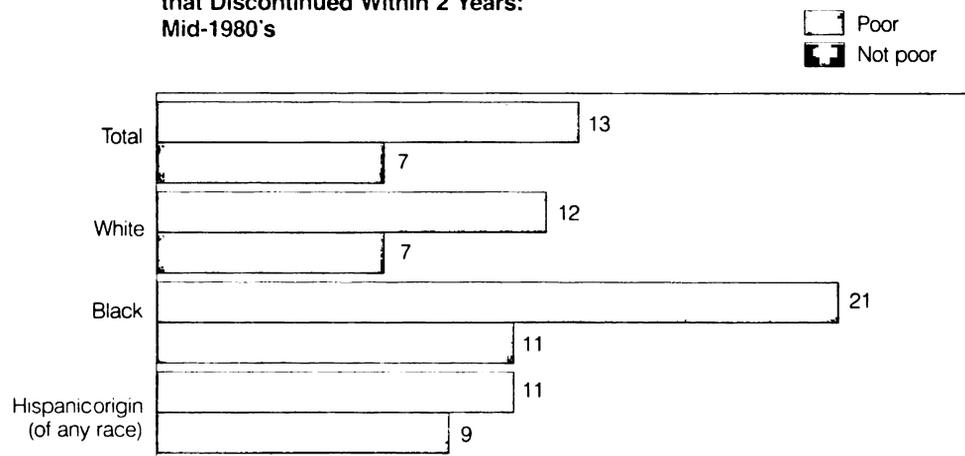
If the husband is not employed, the likelihood of a two-parent family's breakup in-

### Two-parent family discontinuation rates for 2-year periods:

- 8 percent for two-parent families as a whole.
- 13 percent versus 7 percent for poor versus nonpoor families.
- 14 percent versus 7 percent for families with husbands not employed versus families with employed husbands.

<sup>1</sup>Two-year family changes are estimated by combining results from the 1984 and 1985 SIPP panels, which cover two different biennial periods between December 1983 and April 1987.

Figure 17.  
Percent of Poor Two-Parent Families that Discontinued Within 2 Years: Mid-1980's



Note: Poverty status refers to the beginning of 2-year periods.

creases. Among two-parent families where neither spouse worked at the start of the period, 16 percent discontinued within 2 years. Not statistically different, among those where only the wife worked, 13 percent discontinued. Among those where the husband worked (regardless of whether or not the wife did), 7 percent discontinued.

**Two-parent families are more likely to breakup if both parents work full time.**

If both spouses have to balance large amounts of time at work with the care of their children, additional stresses may be placed on their marriage. Among two-parent families where both parents worked full time, 2-year discontinuation rates were higher than among those where the father worked full time and the mother part time (8 percent compared with 5 percent).

It is also possible, of course, that spouses who both work full time may find separating and living on their own easier than those who do not each work full time, since each has more available income.

**Poor two-parent families are more likely to breakup than nonpoor ones.**

Two-parent families who were below the poverty line were nearly twice as likely as those above the poverty line to discontinue within 2 years (13 percent compared with 7 percent). Poor and nonpoor mother-child families, however, were equally likely to discontinue within 2 years (23 percent).

**Two-parent families with younger husbands are more likely to breakup.**

The younger the husband in a two-parent family, the likelier it

was for the family to discontinue. Fourteen percent of two-parent families with a husband under age 30 discontinued within 2 years, compared with 7 percent of families in which the husband was age 30 to 39; the figure was 5 percent for families with a husband between 40 and 64 years old.

**Most families who become poor during a year are continuing families.**

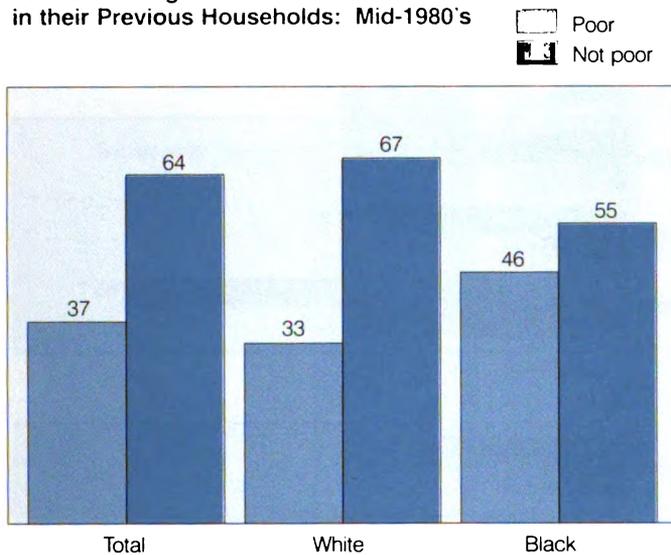
Of all the families with children who became poor during an average year in the mid-1980's, most were continuing families—in other words, the type of family was unchanged from a year earlier. These continuing families comprised 73 percent of families with children who fell into poverty during a year. The remaining families who became poor were those that had not existed a year earlier. Why did continuing families account for such a large share of families who became poor? Usually because one of the parents or someone else living in the household experienced a drop in the number of hours they worked. Or, in some cases, the amount of money they made per hour failed to keep pace with inflation.

**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P23-179, "When Households Continue, Discontinue, and Form," *Studies in Household and Family Formation*.

Contact: Donald J. Hernandez, Marriage and Family Statistics Branch 301-763-7987

Figure 18. Percent of Poor Single Mothers in Families Formed During Past Year Who Were Poor in their Previous Households: Mid-1980's



Note: Figures do not add to 100 because of rounding. Also, newly formed, poor Hispanic mother-child families are not broken out separately because there are fewer than 200,000 of them in the reported data.

# Marital Status and Living Arrangements

ARLENE SALUTER

## Men and women are waiting longer to marry.

The estimated median age at first marriage rose 3 full years between 1975 and 1992, after rising only 1 year during the 20 years spanning 1955 and 1975. In 1992, the median age was 26.5 years for men and 24.4 years for women. Delays in marriage are also

reflected by increases in the proportion of men and women who have not yet married for the first time. Among women in their late twenties and early thirties, the proportions never married tripled between 1970 and 1992 (from 11 percent to 33 percent for women 25 to 29 and from 6 percent to 19 percent for women 30 to 34). Among men, the proportion never married rose from 19 percent to 49 percent for 25-to-29-year-olds and from 9 percent to 29 percent for 30-to-34-year-olds.

The currently married population has increased from 95 million in 1970 to 113 million in 1992, but the proportion they represented of all adults declined from 72 percent to 61 percent. The unmarried population nearly doubled, from 38 million in 1970 to 72 million in 1992, and the proportion they represented of all adults rose from 28 percent to 39 percent. The unmarried population includes persons who

have never married as well as those who are currently widowed or divorced.

## Below age 40, there are more unmarried men than unmarried women. After age 40, the reverse is true.

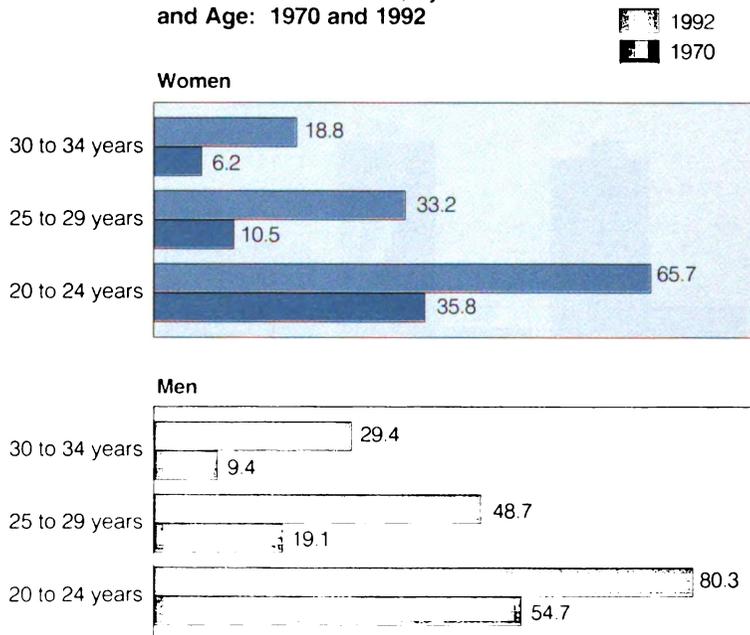
The ratio of unmarried men to unmarried women varies by age group. There are more unmarried men than women at the younger ages, reflecting the fact that men have a later age at first marriage than women, and suggesting that the marriage prospects for younger women are better than for older women. For instance, at age 25 to 29, there were 128 unmarried men for every 100 unmarried women; and at age 30 to 34, there were 121 men for every 100 women. After age 40, there are fewer unmarried men to unmarried women because women tend to live longer and are less likely to remarry after divorce or widowhood. In the

	1970	1992
<b>Median age at first marriage</b>		
Women	20.8	24.4
Men	23.3	26.5
<b>Marital status of adults</b>		
Married	72%	61%
Unmarried	28%	39%

## Children by characteristics and number of parents present

	One parent	Two parents
College, 4 or more years	8%	26%
Employed	55%	85%
Income, \$40,000 or more	11%	53%
Homeowner	34%	72%

Figure 19.  
Percent Never Married, by Sex and Age: 1970 and 1992



40-to-44-year age group, the ratio was 83 unmarried men per 100 unmarried women and continues to decline with age. By age 65 years and over, the ratio drops to 30 unmarried men for every 100 unmarried women.

**Delay in marriage and high levels of divorce influence the living arrangements of children.**

Between 1970 and 1992, the proportion of children under 18 living with only one parent more than doubled, from 12 percent to 27 percent. Chil-

dren of divorce make up the largest share of children living with one parent (37 percent), followed by children born to a parent who had never married (34 percent). Children in one-parent situations most often lived with their mother (88 percent in 1992), although the proportion who lived with their father has grown from 9 percent in 1970 to 12 percent in 1992.

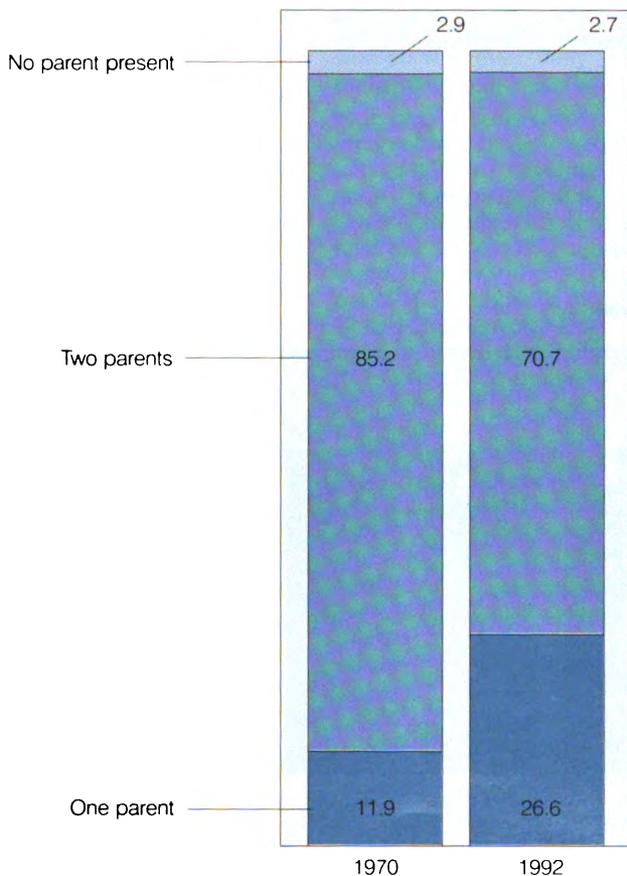
The living conditions of children vary by the number of parents present. Children in one-parent situations are less likely than those in two-parent

situations to be living with a parent who has 4 or more years of college, who is employed, who has higher income, and who is a homeowner.

**The majority of elderly are women, and these women are more likely to live alone than their male counterparts.**

In 1992, there were 31 million persons age 65 years and over, of whom 58 percent were women. (This population excludes the institutional population, such as persons living in nursing homes or other places providing care or custody.) One-third of women age 65 to 74 and about half of women age 75 years and over lived alone in 1992. The proportions of men living alone age 65 to 74 and 75 years and over were 13 percent and 22 percent, respectively. Women on average live longer than men, and longevity is a major factor affecting the difference in living arrangements by sex. Thus, elderly men are more likely than elderly women to live with their spouse. In 1992, 74 percent of men age 65 years and over lived with their wives; only 40 percent of women in the age group lived with their husbands.

Figure 20.  
**Percent Distribution of Children, by Presence of Parents: 1970 and 1992**



**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-468, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1992*.

Contact: Arlene Saluter,  
Marriage and Family Statistics Branch  
301-763-7987

# Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage

LOUISA MILLER

## The percentage of young women expected to ever marry declines.

Between 1975 and 1990, the most notable declines in the percent ever married were for women in their twenties and early thirties. During this 15-year period, the percent of women ever married dropped from 63 percent to 38 percent

for women 20 to 24, from 87 percent to 69 percent for women 25 to 29, from 93 percent to 82 percent for women 30 to 34, and from 96 percent to 89 percent for women 35 to 39. Among women 40 years and over, the percent change has been slight, with more than 90 percent recorded as having ever

been married in both 1975 and 1990.

Whether or not the trend implies a significantly higher pro-

portion of people among the total population never marrying at all remains to be seen. It appears that the overall proportion of women ever marrying will, for the foreseeable future, be closer to 90 percent than to 95 percent, which has historically been the percentage reached by most cohorts of women.

## Black women appear less likely to ever marry than White women.

The most striking aspect of shifts (between 1975 and 1990) in the percentage of women ever marrying is the growing difference between White and Black women. In the past, Black women have married later than White women but have eventually had similar proportions ever married by the time both groups reached their forties and fifties. In 1975, about 94 percent of White women and

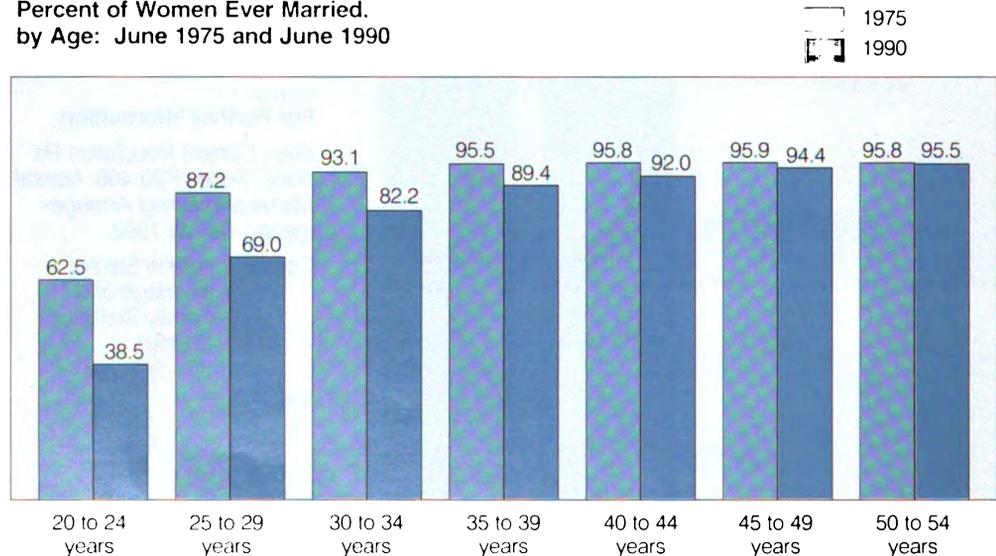
87 percent of Black women in their early thirties had ever married. In 1990, the percent for White women aged 30 to 34 had fallen to 86 percent while the percent for Black women had plummeted to 61 percent. Further, only 75 percent of Black women in their late thirties had ever married by June 1990, compared with 91 percent of White women in their late thirties.

These comparisons suggest an altered relationship between Blacks and Whites regarding marriage. Assuming that the small amount of first marriages that have taken place after age 40, among both Black and White women, will remain the pattern for the near future, fewer than 3 out of 4 Black women will eventually marry, compared with at least 9 out of 10 White women. Thus, Black women who marry will marry later than White women, and a far greater proportion of Black women

## Projections based on 1990 data suggest that—

- Ninety percent of women will marry at some time in their life. This is down from the historical level of 95 percent.
- Only about 3 out of 4 Black women will ever marry compared with 9 out of 10 White women
- Four out of ten first marriages will end in divorce, down from recent projections of 5 out of 10 first marriages ending in divorce

Figure 21.  
Percent of Women Ever Married.  
by Age: June 1975 and June 1990



than White women will never marry.<sup>1</sup>

The 1990 data show evidence of a trend toward fewer divorces after first marriage among the younger cohorts (when they eventually finish their divorce experience) than among similar cohorts in earlier surveys.

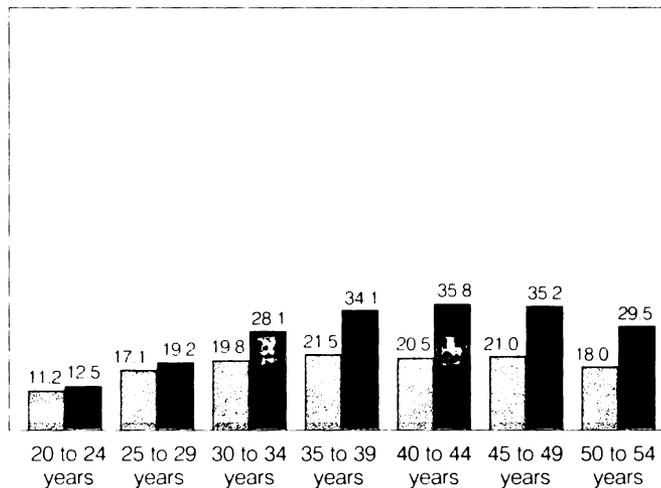
If one assumes a continuation of recent divorce trends, the 1990 data suggest that about 4 out of 10 first marriages may eventually end in divorce. This is somewhat less than the 5 out of 10 suggested by earlier surveys.<sup>2</sup> Divorce prospects for women in their twenties in 1990 will probably be lower than for their predecessors born during the Baby-Boom years, and may be even lower than the 4 out of 10 projection mentioned previously. Even with the anticipated decline in divorce, the percentage of marriages in the United States that end in divorce will probably continue to be among the highest recorded in the world.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Others have found a similar divergence in the propensity of Black and White women to marry. See, for example, Reynolds Farley and Suzanne Bianchi (1987) *The Growing Racial Difference in Marriage and Family Patterns*, Research Report No. 87-107, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Population Studies Center. Also Kathryn A. London (1991) "Cohabitation, Marriage, Marital Dissolution, and Remarriage: United States, 1988," *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 194, U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Public Health Service, Hyattsville, MD.

<sup>2</sup>Arthur J. Norton and Jeanne E. Moorman (1987) "Current Trends in Marriage and Divorce Among American Women," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 49, pp. 3-14.

<sup>3</sup>United Nations (1988) *1985-86 Statistical Yearbook*, New York, NY.

Figure 22.  
Percent of Ever-Married Women  
Divorced After First Marriage, by  
Age: June 1975 and June 1990



The data on remarriage after divorce from first marriage indicate a probable overall decline in the proportion of women who eventually remarry.

High divorce rates create, among other things, a large pool of eligibles for remarriage. Remarriage in the United States has become a relatively common life course event. Currently, more than 4 out of 10 marriages in the United States involve a second or higher order marriage for the bride, the groom, or both.<sup>4</sup> Even though the proportion of marriages today that are remarriages remains high, there does appear to be a diminution (between 1975 and 1990) in the proportion of women eventually remarriage after divorce. Between 1975 and 1990, the proportion of women aged 50 to 54 divorced from their first hus-

<sup>4</sup>U.S. National Center for Health Statistics (1991) "Advance Report of Final Marriage Statistics, 1988," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 40, No. 4, Supplement, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 91-1120, Public Health Service, Hyattsville, MD.

bands who had remarried dropped from 74 percent to 63 percent. In general the younger cohorts also showed declines in the proportions who had remarried.<sup>5</sup> These data suggest it is likely that the near-term levels of remarriage after divorce may be closer to two-thirds than the three-fourths usually cited in marriage analyses.<sup>6</sup>

Five percent of ever-married women 15 to 65 years old in 1990 had ended their first two marriages in divorce.

In 1990, about 3.1 million women 15 to 65 years old had ended their first two marriages in divorce. These women represented 5 percent of all ever-married women and 29 percent of all women who had remarried after their first divorce. By contrast, in 1990,

<sup>5</sup>Obviously the younger the cohort in 1990, the more likely its members will eventually remarry at some point in the future.

<sup>6</sup>Larry L. Bumpass, James Sweet, and Teresa Castro Martin (1990) "Changing Patterns of Remarriage," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 52, pp. 747-756.

17.2 million women 15 to 65 years old had ended a first marriage in divorce, representing about 28 percent of all ever-married women. Previous studies have indicated that redi-  
vorce is somewhat more likely than first divorce.<sup>7</sup> However, the 1990 data suggest that no clear-cut assertion can be made that redi-  
vorce is more probable than divorce after first marriage.

<sup>7</sup>Teresa Castro Martin, and Larry L. Bumpass (1989) "Recent Trends and Differentials in Marital Disruption," *Demography*, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 37-51.

#### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P23-180, *Marriage, Divorce and Remarriage in the 1990's*.

Contact: Louisa Miller,  
Population Division  
301-763-4546

# Labor Force and Occupation

JEANNE BENETTI  
SELWYN JONES

## In spite of growth, civilian employment levels in 1992 were still below the 1990 average.

The labor market was sluggish in 1992, as the economy struggled to regain ground lost during the 1990-91 recession. Among persons 16 years and over, total civilian employment averaged<sup>1</sup> 117.6 million in 1992, 721,000 higher than in 1991, but not statistically different from the 117.9 million figure for civilian employment in 1990.

Adults 20 years and over registered a slight increase (under 1 percent) in employment between

1991 and 1992, as the number of adult men with jobs stayed about the same, and the number of employed adult women rose by 646,000 to

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are annual averages based on monthly results from the Current Population Survey, unless otherwise specified, figures refer to civilian persons 16 years old and over.

51.2 million. Adult women accounted for 45.6 of every 100 adult workers in 1992.

From 1991 to 1992, the number of employed Whites grew by 0.4 percent to 101.5 million; there was no statistically significant change in the number of employed Blacks nor in the number of employed Hispanics.<sup>2</sup> Hispanics made up 7.6 percent of employed persons in 1992.

## The annual-average unemployment figures rose slightly from 1991 to 1992.

In 1992, on average, 9.4 million persons 16 years and over were unemployed,<sup>3</sup> 958,000 more than in 1991. From 1991 to 1992, the annual-average civilian unem-

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

<sup>3</sup>Persons without a job, available for work, and actively seeking employment. Persons on layoff and awaiting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

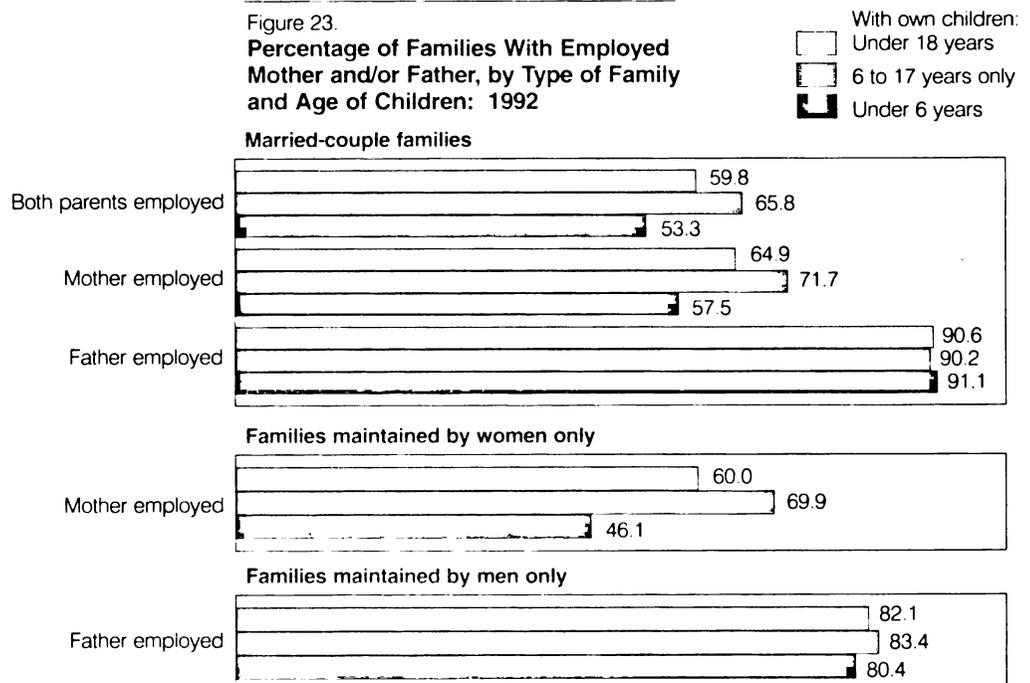
ployment rate<sup>4</sup> rose by 0.7 percentage point to 7.4 percent. The 1992 unemployment rate for Blacks, 14.1 percent, was more than double the 6.5 percent unemployment rate for Whites; the Hispanic unemployment rate was 11.4 percent. There was a similar pattern among the unemployment rates by race and Hispanic origin for persons 20 years and over: the adult White unemployment rate in 1992 was 5.9 percent; the adult Black unemployment rate was 12.5 percent; and the adult Hispanic unemployment rate was 10.3 percent.

Blacks constituted 10.9 percent of the civilian labor force (employed persons plus persons looking for work or on layoff) for 1992, but they accounted for 20.9 percent of all unemployed persons. Hispanics had an 8 percent share of the civilian labor force, but they composed

<sup>4</sup>The number of unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Civilian labor force, 1992:	127.0 million
Numerical increase, 1991 to 92:	1.7 million
Civilian unemployment rate, 1992:	7.4%
Civilian labor force participation rate, 1992:	
Total:	66.3%
Male:	75.6%
Female:	57.8%

Figure 23.  
**Percentage of Families With Employed Mother and/or Father, by Type of Family and Age of Children: 1992**



12.4 percent of the unemployed.

**The number of families with employed members in 1992 was slightly above the level of 1989.**

The number of families with one or more employed members reached 53.5 million (annual average) in 1992. This number was about 500,000 above the previous year's figure. Since 1989, the last full year prior to the recession, there has been little change in the number of families with at

least one employed member. Such families comprised about 4 out of 5 families.

In 1992, the number of families with one or more full-time workers (persons who usually work 35 or more hours per week) was 49.7 million, or about 74 percent of all families. The proportion of such families was slightly lower in 1992 than in 1989.

There were 19.8 million families with own children under 18 years who had an employed mother in 1992—61 percent of all families with chil-

dren under 18. About 68 percent of families whose youngest child was school-aged (6 to 17 years old) had an employed mother; the proportion was 53.1 percent for families with pre-schoolers.

About 96 percent of married-couple families with own children under 18 years had at least one parent employed in 1992; in 59.8 percent of such married-couple families, both the father and mother were employed. Of those families maintained by women (no husband present) with own

children under 18 years, 60 percent of the mothers were employed.

On average, 8.2 percent of all families with own children under 18 had at least one unemployed parent in 1992. At 2.6 million, the annual-average number of these families was 284,000 greater than a year earlier. Another parent was employed in about half (52.8 percent) of these families.

**Employment decreased in several major occupation groups between 1990 and 1992.**

Overall, as stated above, the number of persons employed did not differ significantly between 1990 and 1992. The major occupation groups that declined in employment were as follows: Precision production, craft, and repair occupations; Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors; and Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.

Two major occupational groups that grew were Professional specialty occupations and Technicians and related support occupations.

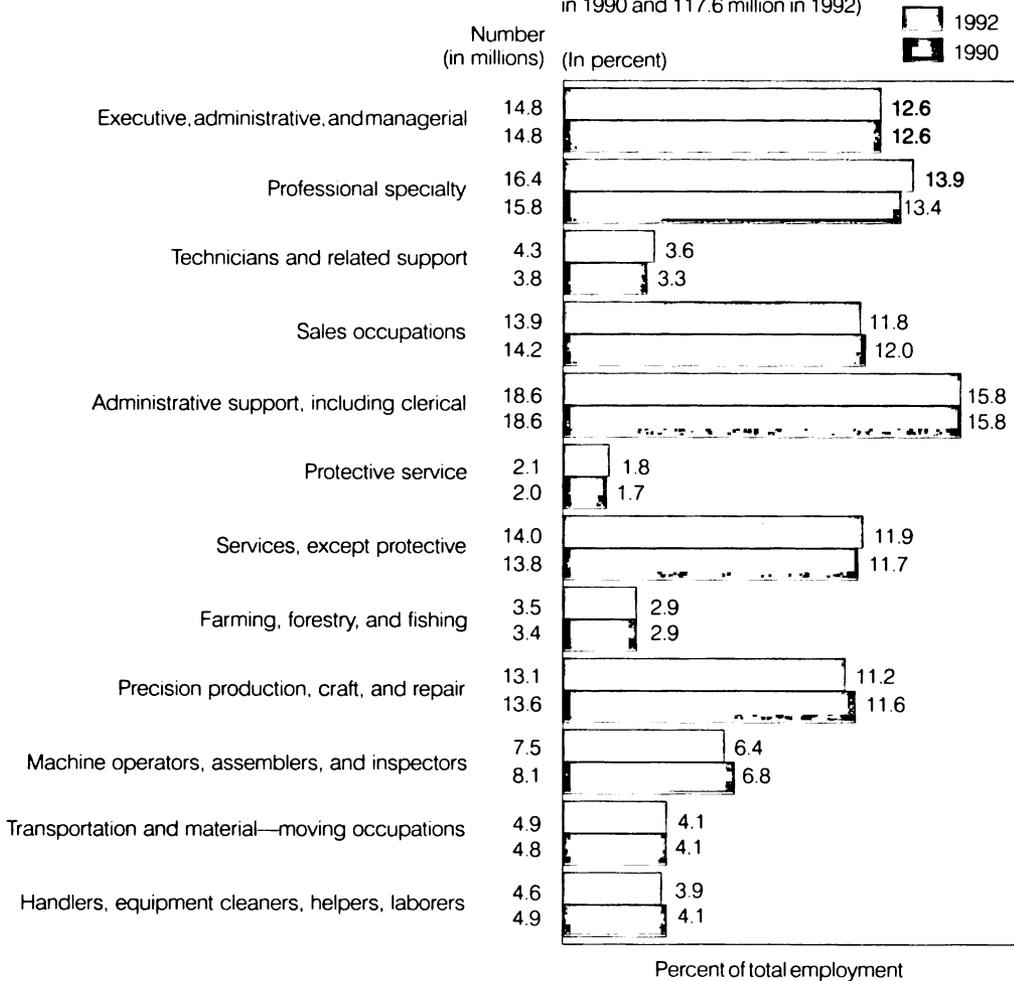
**For Further Information**

See: *Employment and Earnings*, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Vol. 40, No.1, January 1993. *Monthly Labor Review*, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Vol. 116, No. 2, February 1993. "Employment and Earnings Characteristics of Families: Fourth Quarter 1992", U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Press Release USDL 93-33, February 2, 1993.

Contact: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
202-606-6378 or  
Selwyn Jones or  
Jeanne Benetti,  
Labor Force  
Statistics Branch  
301-763-8574

Figure 24.  
**Occupational Distributions:  
1990 to 1992**

(Total employment: 117.9 million in 1990 and 117.6 million in 1992)



# Money Income

ROBERT W. CLEVELAND

## Median household income declined for the second consecutive year.

Households in the United States experienced a significant decline in real income for the second consecutive year.<sup>1</sup> Median household income declined by 3.5 percent between 1990 and 1991, from \$31,203 to \$30,126. Over the past 2 years, real median household income has declined by a total of 5.1 percent. This decline in income is the effect of the most recent recessionary period, which began in July of 1990.

## The change in real median household income was not consistent across race and ethnic groups.

Between 1990 and 1991, the median income of White households decreased by 3.0 percent in real terms to

<sup>1</sup>Change in "real" income refers to comparisons after adjusting for inflation based on changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

\$31,569. The median income of Asian and Pacific Islander households decreased by 9.0 percent in real terms to \$36,449.<sup>2</sup> The median household income of Black households (\$18,807) and Hispanic households (\$22,691) did not change significantly in real terms. The ratios of Black-to-White and Hispanic-to-White household incomes in 1991 were .60 and .72, respectively, also not statistically different from their 1990 levels.

<sup>2</sup>The Asian and Pacific Islander population, like the Hispanic population, is composed of many distinct groups who differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Since there are differences among the individual groups, caution should be exercised when interpreting aggregate data for these population groups. In addition, income data from the CPS for the Asian and Pacific Islander population is currently limited. Income data in this report for this population group is limited to a discussion of the change in median household income. Generalized references regarding differences among race groups in the remainder of the report should not be interpreted as referring to the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

In March 1992, 54.8 percent of all households were married-couple family households. This percentage varied by racial or ethnic subgroup: for Whites, the percentage was 57.7 percent; for Blacks, 32.8 percent; and for Hispanics, 55.4 percent. Median incomes in 1991 for White, Black, and Hispanic married-couple family households were \$41,584, \$33,369, and \$28,833, respectively. Both White and Black households experienced statistically significant declines in real income between 1990 and 1991 (of 1.3 and 5.5 percent, respectively).

Households maintained by a female householder with no husband present represented 12.2 percent of all households, 9.5 percent of White households, 32.3 percent of Black households, and 19.8 percent of Hispanic households. The median income of households maintained by a female householder with no husband present was \$17,961 for all households,

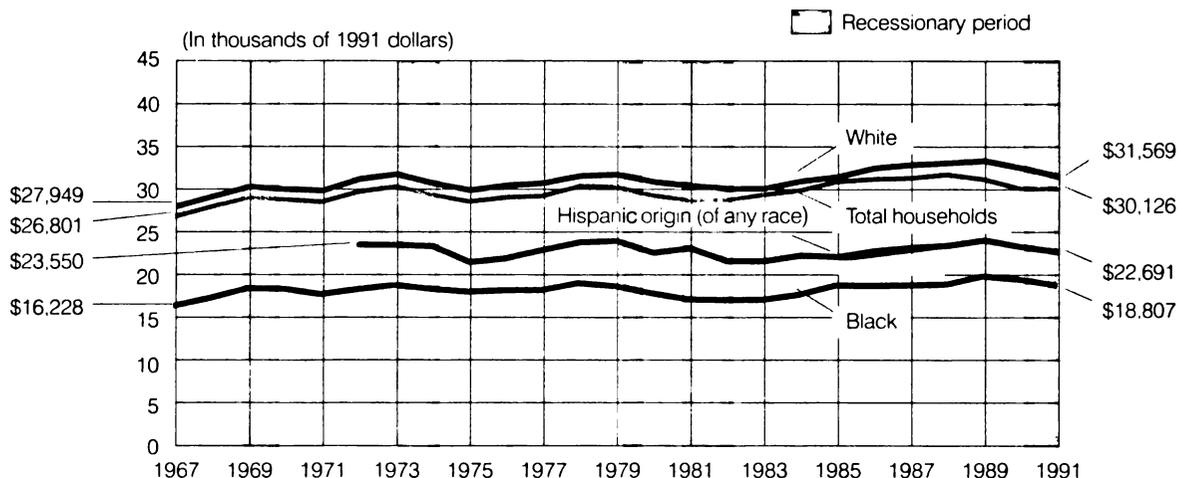
### 1991 Median Income:

\$30,126	All households
\$41,075	Married-couple family households
\$17,961	Family households with a female householder, no husband present:
\$17,774	Nonfamily households

### 1991 Median Earnings:

\$29,421	Male, year-round, full-time workers
\$20,553	Female, year-round, full-time workers

Figure 25.  
Median Household Income, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 1991



\$21,213 for White households, \$12,196 for Black households, and \$13,323 for Hispanic households. Only Black households with a female householder, no husband present, whose incomes decreased by 6.7 percent, experienced a statistically significant change in real income.

**The distribution of income has become somewhat more unequal over time.**

Income inequality has been a topic of increasing interest over the last few years. A commonly used statistic to measure income inequality is the share of aggregate income that is received by each quintile of the population. In 1991, the share of aggregate income received by the highest quintile of households was 46.5 percent, no different than in 1990, but significantly higher than the comparable figures for 1981 and 1971 (44.4 and 43.5 percent respectively). This change was accom-

panied by somewhat lower shares of aggregate income going to the lowest and the middle three quintiles.

These income data are based on money income from regularly received sources before taxes. A broader definition of income that includes the effect of taxes, noncash benefits, and capital gains results in a more equal distribution of income. The ratio of Black-to-White median household income in 1991 rises from 60 percent to 66 percent using this broader income definition. The corresponding rise in the Hispanic-to-White ratio is from 72 percent to 77 percent.

Using a more comprehensive definition of income also appears to soften the impact of declining real incomes during recessionary periods. For example, between 1979 and 1983, real household income declined by 5.1 percent based solely on money income, and 3.5 percent based on a more comprehensive in-

come definition. Similarly, between 1989 and 1991, the decline in real household income was small when based on a more comprehensive definition of income (3.8 percent) than when based on money income alone (5.1 percent).

**Median earnings of year-round, full-time male workers increased in 1991.**

The real median earnings of year-round, full-time male workers increased between 1990 and 1991 by 2.0 percent to a level of \$29,421. This increase was accompanied by composition changes in the male work force and a decline of 1.3 million year-round, full-time workers. Real median earnings of women working year-round, full-time, on the other hand, remained unchanged at \$20,553. The increase in the real median earnings of males and the unchanged earnings of females lowered the female-to-male

earnings ratio to .70, down from the all-time high of .72 reached in 1990.<sup>3</sup> This ratio has increased from .62 in 1982 and .60 in 1980, as women's median earnings generally increased faster than men's median earnings throughout the 1980's.

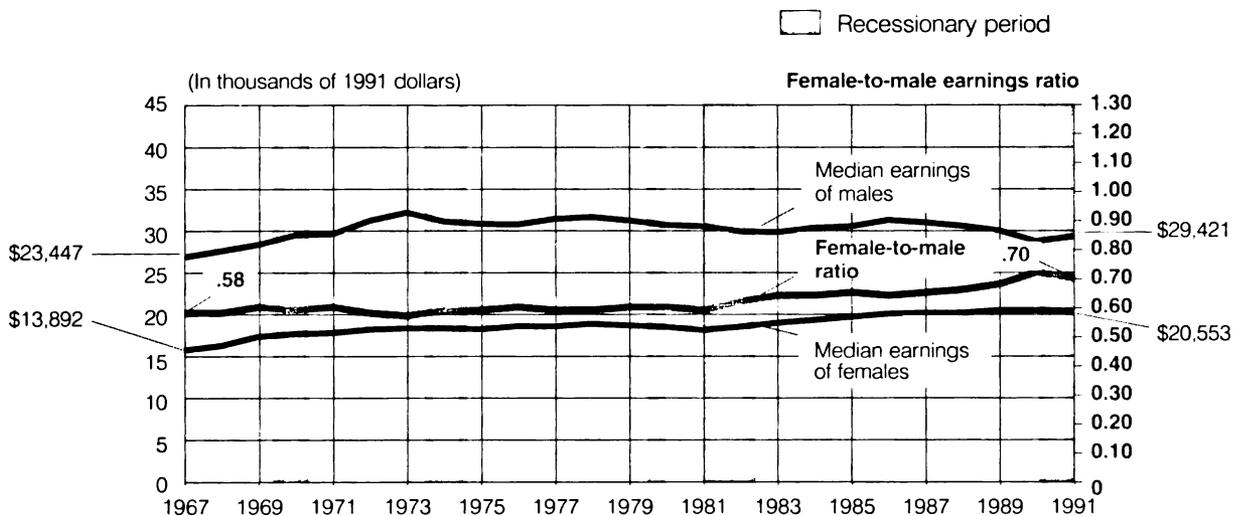
<sup>3</sup>The earnings data and female-to-male earnings ratio for 1989 and 1990 were modified based on the inclusion of data on members of the Armed Forces

**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 180, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1991*; and Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 182-RD, *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1979 to 1991*.

Contact: Robert W. Cleveland, Income Statistics Branch 301-763-8576

Figure 26. Median Earnings of Year-Round, Full-Time Workers, by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1961 to 1991



# Poverty

ELEANOR BAUGHER

## The number of poor increased significantly between 1990 and 1991.

There were 35.7 million persons below the official poverty level<sup>1</sup> in 1991, significantly different from the 33.6 million poor in 1990. The proportion of the population with income below the poverty level in 1991 was 14.2 percent, also significantly higher than the 1990 poverty rate of 13.5 percent.

The poverty rate for Whites increased between 1990 and 1991, from 10.7 percent to 11.3 percent. The 1991 poverty rates for Blacks (32.7 percent), Hispanics (28.7 percent) and Asians and

Pacific Islanders (13.8 percent) did not show a significant increase from 1990.

Even though the poverty rate for Whites was lower than that for the other groups mentioned above, the majority of poor persons in 1991 were White (66.5 percent). Blacks constituted 28.7 percent of all persons below the poverty level, and the remaining 4.8 percent were persons of "other" races. Most of this latter group were Asians and Pacific Islanders, who represented 2.8 percent of the Nation's poor. About 17.8 percent of the poor in 1991 were persons of Hispanic origin.<sup>2</sup>

Poverty estimates based on the current definition date back to the early 1960s. The poverty rate fell dramatically during the 1960s, from 22.2 percent in 1960 to 12.1 per-

<sup>1</sup>The poverty definition used by the Federal Government for statistical purposes is based on a set of money income thresholds which vary by family size and composition and do not take into account noncash benefits. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$13,924 in 1991. A four-person family with cash income below that amount would be counted as poor.

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

cent in 1969. From 1970 to 1979, changes in poverty were relatively small, with the poverty rates ranging between 12.6 percent in 1970 and 11.7 percent in 1979. This was followed by a rapid increase in poverty during the 1978-83 period, as the number of persons in poverty increased to a total of 35.3 million. The poverty rate reached 15.2 in 1983, unsurpassed since 1965. Although the poverty rate in 1991 (14.2 percent) was lower than this recent peak, it remained well above the 1978 level of 11.4 percent, a recent low point.

## About one-third of families maintained by women with no spouse present had incomes below the poverty level.

Although 11.5 percent of all families had income below the poverty level in 1991, 35.6 percent of families maintained by female householders with no spouse present were poor. In contrast, only 6.0 percent of married-couple families lived

in poverty. The proportion of female-householder families in poverty was substantially higher for Blacks and Hispanics than for Whites. White families with a female householder, no spouse present, had a poverty rate of 28.4 percent. The corresponding rates for Blacks and Hispanics were 51.2 and 49.7 percent, respectively.

The lower overall poverty rate for Hispanic families, compared with Black families, was because of different distributions by family type between the two groups. Female-householder families constituted 78.3 percent of all poor Black families, compared with 45.7 percent of poor Hispanic-origin families. Consequently, there was a lower overall poverty rate for Hispanic families. However, poverty rates for Hispanic families by type of family exceeded or were not different from those for Black married-couple families and families with a female householder.

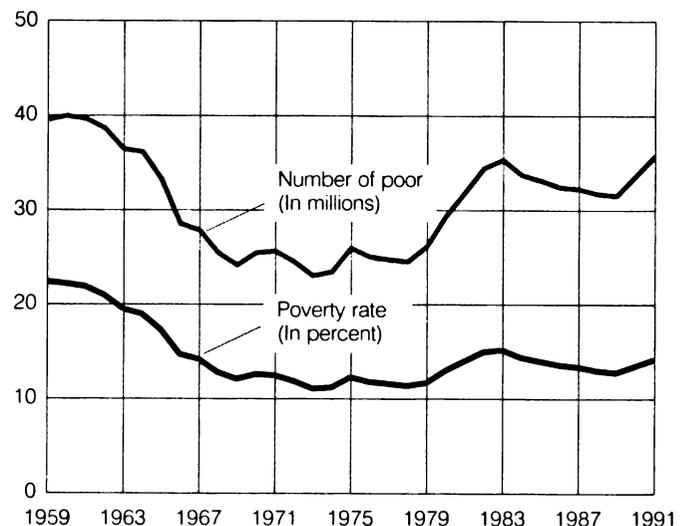
**Persons below the poverty level in 1991:** 35.7 million

**Poverty rate in 1991:** 14.2 percent

### Numerical change in poverty population

1983 to 91	+0.4 million
1989 to 91	+4.2 million

Figure 27.  
**Persons Below the Poverty Level: 1959 to 1991**



In 1991, 40.9 percent of all poor families were maintained by a married couple whereas 54.0 percent were headed by a female householder, no spouse present. In contrast, only 12.7 percent of nonpoor families were maintained by women. After leveling off in the early 1980's, the proportion of female-householder families among all poor families has grown from 48.1 percent in 1985 to 54.0 percent in 1991.

**One-half of the poverty population consisted of the elderly and children.**

Half of the Nation's poor in 1991 were either children un-

der 18 years (40.2 percent) or persons 65 years and over (10.6 percent). The poverty rate for children under 18 was 21.8 percent, higher than that for any other age group. The proportion of the elderly living in poverty was 12.4 percent, 1.8 percentage points below the poverty rate for all persons. However, a higher proportion of elderly than nonelderly were concentrated just over their respective poverty threshold, i.e., between 100 and 125 percent of their threshold. Consequently, 19.1 percent of the Nation's 11.8 million "near poor" persons were elderly, compared with 10.6 percent of persons below the official poverty level.

**Half of poor family householders worked in 1991.**

Poor family householders were much less likely to work than nonpoor family householders, regardless of family composition. Among poor family householders, 50.4 percent worked in 1991 and 15.8 percent worked year-round, full-time. In contrast, 80.5 percent of nonpoor family householders worked and 61.1 percent worked year-round, full-time. At least one person worked in 69.2 percent of poor married-couple families in 1991; both spouses worked in 24 percent of these families. In poor families maintained by women with no spouse pres-

ent, 42.4 percent of the householders worked, with only 9.5 percent working year-round, full-time. For the nonpoor householders in this category, 76.1 percent worked in 1991 and 54.5 percent worked year-round, full-time.

**The number of poor persons varied considerably under alternative definitions of income.**

Since much of the means-tested assistance is in the form of noncash benefits such as Medicaid and food stamps, experimental estimates were prepared by the Census Bureau to demonstrate the effects of including such benefits, using different methods of valuation. Subtracting all government cash transfers from the official definition of income resulted in a poverty population of 54.8 million persons and a corresponding poverty rate of 21.8 percent in 1991. When taxes are subtracted from income, and government cash transfers as well as noncash benefits (food stamps, public and subsidized housing, and Medicaid) are included in income, the number of persons below poverty was 28.5 million, and the poverty rate was 11.4 percent.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 182-RD, *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1979 to 1991*.

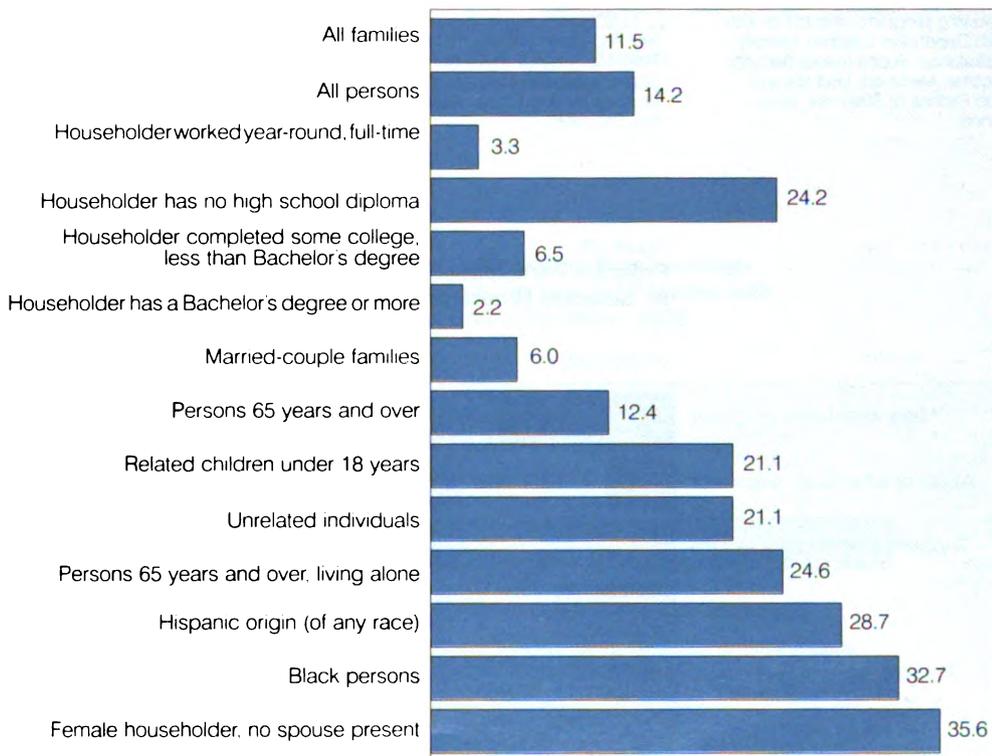
**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 181, *Poverty in the United States: 1991*.

Contact: Eleanor Baugher, Poverty and Wealth Statistics Branch 301-763-8578

Figure 28  
**Poverty Rates for Persons and Families With Selected Characteristics: 1991**

(In percent)



# Program Participation

MARTINA SHEA

**In 1988, 34 million persons participated in a major assistance program.**

Approximately 34 million persons participated in major assistance programs<sup>1</sup> for at least 1 month in 1988, representing roughly 14 percent of the population. The median length of participation was 5.3 months, and median monthly

family benefits from such programs amounted to \$361.

Participation was highest for food stamps and Medicaid, followed by Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and other

cash assistance. Twenty-two million persons received food stamps sometime in 1988, representing 9.2 percent of the population. In the same year, a similar number of persons (9.1 percent of the popu-

<sup>1</sup>Persons are counted as participants in a major assistance program if they live in public housing or are beneficiaries of one of the following programs: Aid to Families with Dependent Children, General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income, Medicaid, food stamps, and Federal or State rent assistance.

lation) were covered by Medicaid.

**Females were more likely than males to participate in a major assistance program.**

The proportion of persons who participated for at least 1 month was over 3 percentage points higher for women than for men, 15.9 compared with 12.4 percent. The difference between the sexes in the receipt of assistance reflects eligibility rules as well as differences in income. In 1988, the male poverty rate was 11.5 percent, compared with 14.5 percent for females.<sup>2</sup> The relationship between poverty status and program participation is correlated with family type. Most single-parent families are maintained by a female householder with no husband present (79.3 percent), and participation in major assistance programs is higher for persons in female-householder families than for

persons in married-couple families and unrelated individuals. Although close to 42 percent of persons in female-householder families received assistance during 1988, only 9 percent of persons in married-couple families received assistance.

The median sum of benefits from cash assistance and food stamps<sup>3</sup> was higher for persons in families with a female householder with no husband present than for persons in married-couple families. The median combined family benefits for persons in female-householder families amounted to \$466 in 1988, which is substantially higher than the \$284 received by persons in married-couple families. Furthermore, the latter experienced median spells of reciprocity almost 2 months shorter than the spells experienced by persons in female-householder families, 4.3 months compared with 6.2 months.

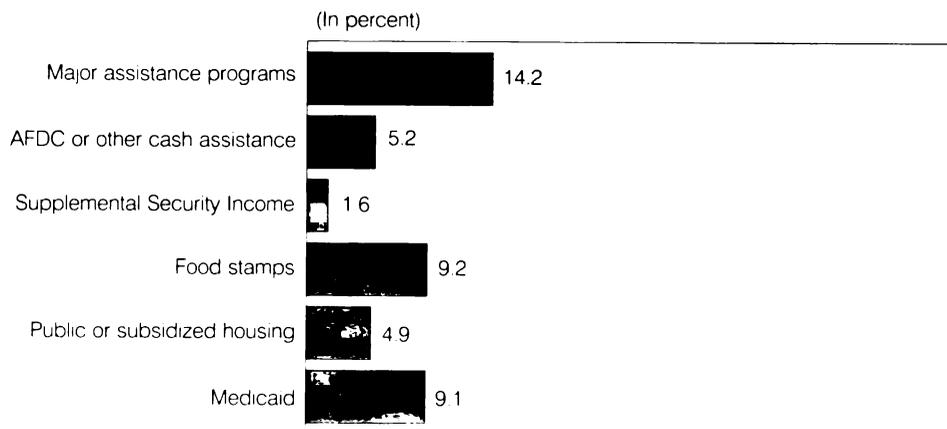
<sup>2</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States, 1988 and 1989*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1991.

<sup>3</sup>Cash assistance consists of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, General Assistance, and Supplemental Security Income.

## Program Participation Rates in 1988

All persons	14.2%
Persons in married-couple families	8.7%
Persons in female-householder families	41.5%
White	10.5%
Black	38.5%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	27.3%

Figure 29.  
**Program Participation Rates for Persons in Selected Programs: 1988**



**There was a strong association between race and Hispanic origin and the likelihood of reciprocity.**

Whites had significantly lower participation rates than Blacks, and persons of Hispanic origin<sup>4</sup> had rates intermediate between Whites and Blacks. Almost 40 percent of Blacks participated in major assistance programs during 1988. The comparable figures for Whites and persons of Hispanic origin were 10.5 and 27.3 percent, respectively. Despite significantly higher participation rates for Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin, 62.4 percent of all participants were White.

The differences by race and Hispanic origin result from differences in poverty status and its correlates, such as family type. In 1988, 31.3 percent of Blacks and 26.7 percent of persons of Hispanic origin lived in poverty compared with 10.1 percent of Whites.<sup>5</sup> In the same year, less than

<sup>4</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

<sup>6</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, op. cit.

10 percent of Whites lived in households maintained by a female without a husband present, compared to 36 percent of Blacks and 19 percent of persons of Hispanic origin.<sup>6</sup>

In 1988, the median sum of means-tested family benefits was higher for Blacks and Hispanic origin participants than for their White counterparts. Whites received median benefits of \$347, compared with \$366 for Blacks and \$409 for persons of Hispanic origin.

**Data show that children are disproportionately represented among recipients.**

Children under 18 constituted 26 percent of the population but 42 percent of all program participants in 1988. They were substantially more likely to have participated in major programs than persons in other age groups, reflecting eligibility rules as well as their higher likelihood of living in poverty. Almost 23 percent of children under 18 participated

<sup>5</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, op. cit.

1 or more months during 1988, compared with 10 percent of persons 18 to 64, and 14 percent of persons 65 years and over.

Median monthly family benefits received by children under 18 amounted to \$455, substantially higher than the \$339 received by persons 18 to 64, and the \$162 received by persons 65 years and over. However, the elderly had median program spell durations<sup>7</sup> significantly exceeding those of children under 18 and persons 18 to 64. While children under 18 and persons 18 to 64 experienced median spell durations of 4.2 and 5.6 months respectively, spells of the elderly exceeded 26 months.

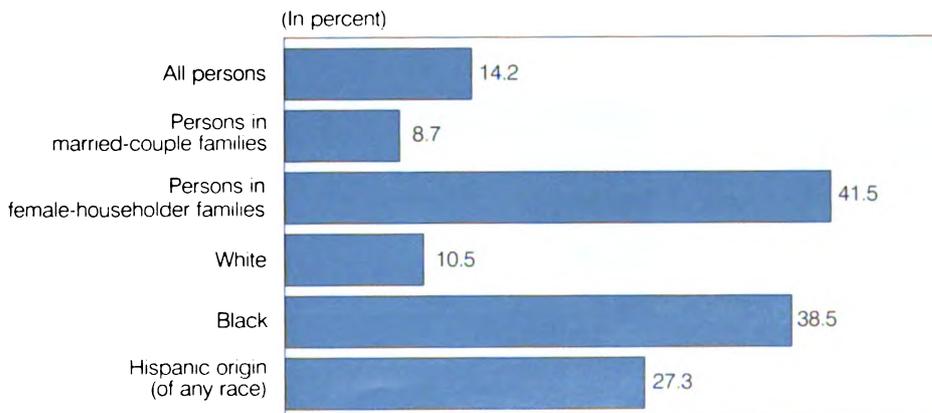
<sup>7</sup>A program spell is a period of participation that is preceded by 1 or more months of nonparticipation

**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P70-31, *Characteristics of Recipients and the Dynamics of Program Participation: 1987-1988.*

Contact: Martina Shea, Poverty and Wealth Statistics Branch 301-763-8578

Figure 30.  
**Program Participation Rates in Major Assistance Programs for Persons with Selected Characteristics: 1988**



# Health Insurance

KATHLEEN SHORT

## About 87 percent of Americans have health insurance.

At the close of 1990, 87 percent of Americans were covered by health insurance of some type, on average. Although most persons were covered at a given time, many experienced lapses in their coverage over the span of a few years. Following the same individuals for a period of 28 months reveals the proportion and characteristics of persons who spent some time without health insurance coverage.

## Most persons were covered by private health insurance.

At the end of 1990, about 6 in 8 of all persons were covered by private insurance—either employer- or union-provided or some other form. Roughly 1 in 4 had government insurance—Medicare; Medicaid; or CHAMPUS, VA, or military health care.

Younger persons made up a disproportionate share of the remaining approximately 1 in 8—the uninsured. Although persons under age 25 constituted 36 percent of the popu-

lation, they comprised nearly 50 percent of the uninsured.

## Examining health insurance coverage over time shows that many people are not continuously covered.

Longitudinal estimates from the period beginning January 1987 show that 16 million persons were uninsured for the entire year and 9 million for the full 28-month period. Based on estimates for calendar year 1987, 79 percent of all persons had continuous health insurance coverage over the year; 21 percent, or 50 million persons, lacked insurance for at least 1 month. Based on estimates over a 28-month period beginning in January 1987, 74 percent of all persons had continuous health insurance coverage; 26 percent, or 61 million person, lacked insurance for at least a month.

## Continuous health insurance coverage varies by characteristics of persons.

About 1 in 4 of all persons were without health insurance for at least 1 month during the

28-month period between February 1987 and May 1989. Certain characteristics were associated with the probability of being continuously covered.

Young adults age 18 to 21 were the age group most vulnerable to lapses in coverage. About one-half of them spent at least 1 month without coverage. The percentage of adults lacking continuous coverage fell gradually with age. Medicare provides coverage for most elderly; just 1 percent had lapses in coverage for that group.

Stable, full-time employment improves one's chances of having continuous coverage. Only 14 percent of those who worked full time—35 hours or more per week—for all 28 months, experienced lapses in coverage. In contrast, 43 percent of those who spent a month or more without a job experienced a lapse in health insurance coverage. Twenty-seven percent of those who worked the entire period—but not full time—did not have continuous coverage.

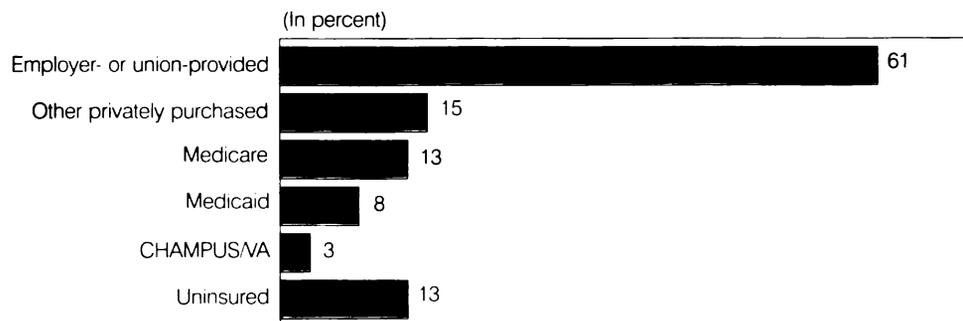
Falling below the poverty line increases the odds of losing

### Percent Not Covered by Health Insurance: 1990

All persons	12.9%
Under 16 years	13.8%
16 to 34 years	19.1%
35 to 64 years	11.5%
65 years and over	0.3%
White	12.0%
Black	18.0%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	28.2%

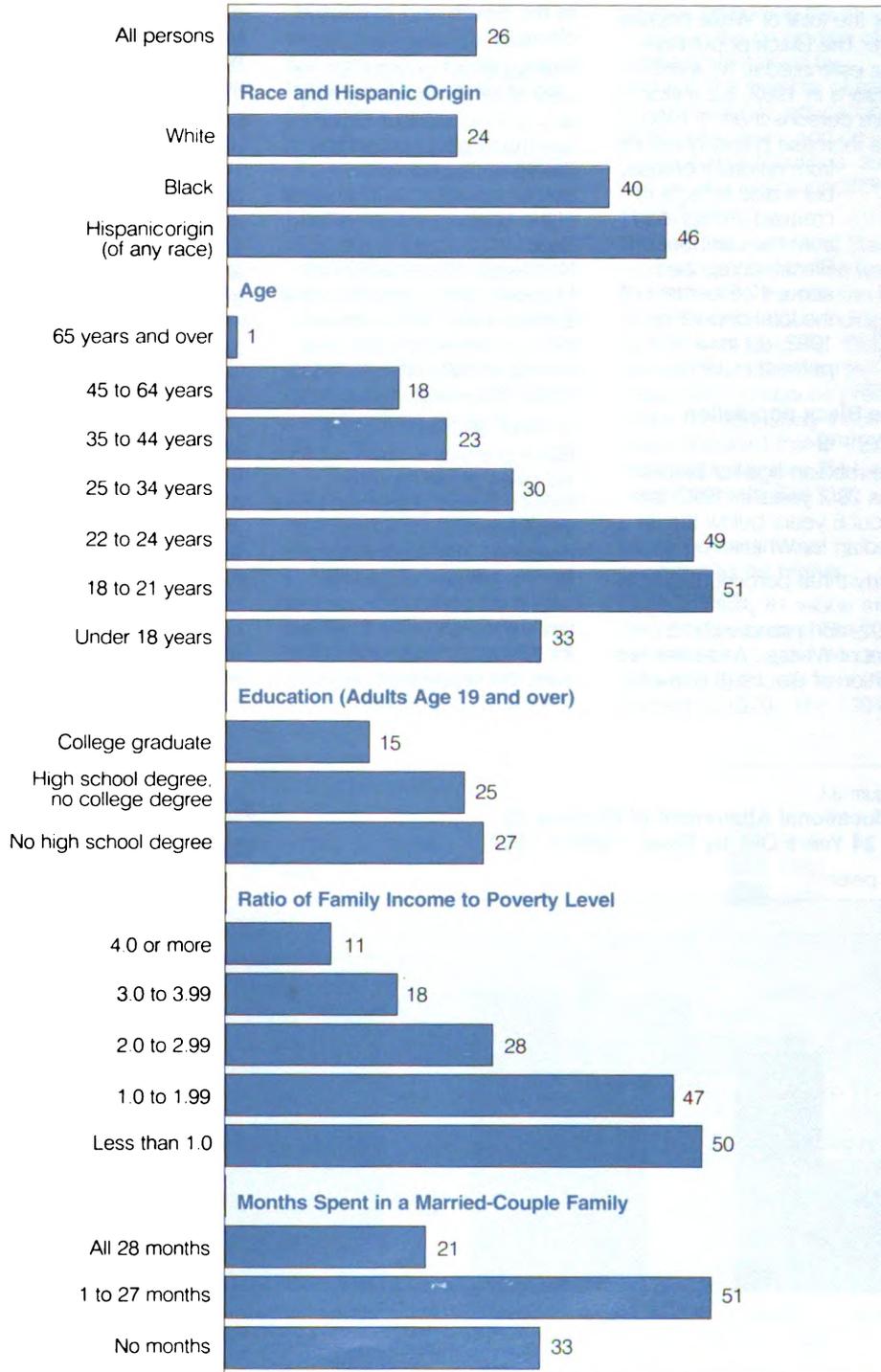
Note: Monthly Average Fourth Quarter 1990

Figure 31.  
Health Insurance Coverage Status:  
Monthly Average, October to December 1990



Note: Some persons have more than one type of coverage, so figures for the insured add up to more than 87 percent.

Figure 32.  
**Percent Without Health Insurance for at  
 Least 1 Month: February 1987 to May 1989**



continuous coverage. Fifteen percent of those who spent no months in poverty experienced lapses in coverage. In contrast, 54 percent of those who spent at least 1 month in poverty experienced lapses in coverage. However, because of higher levels of Medicaid coverage, just 33 percent of those who spent all 28 months in poverty had a coverage gap.

Of those who participated at some point in a major assistance program—AFDC, General Assistance, SSI, Food Stamps, and housing assistance—49 percent lacked continuous coverage, compared with 22 percent who did not participate at all. Those who participated in all 28 months, however, were nearly as likely to be continuously covered as those who never participated. Six in ten of these persons were covered by Medicaid for the entire period.

Women were slightly less likely than men to have had gaps in health insurance coverage: 25 percent compared with 28 percent. There are two reasons for this. One, it was more common for women to live in families below the poverty line and thus take part in Medicaid. And two, a higher proportion of women than men were age 65 years and over and therefore almost certainly covered by Medicare.

**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 29, *Health Insurance Coverage: 1987-1990*.

Contact: Kathleen Short, Poverty and Wealth Statistics Branch 301-763-8578

# The Black Population

CLAUDETTE E. BENNETT

The Black population is growing faster than the total population.

Since 1980, the Black population has grown faster than either the total or White population. The Black population was estimated at 31.4 million persons in 1992, 5.2 million more persons than in 1980.

This increase primarily results from natural increase, but it also reflects increased immigration from the Caribbean. Blacks comprised about 12.5 percent of the total population in 1992, up from 11.7 percent in 1980.

## The Black population is young.

The median age for Blacks was 28.2 years in 1992; this is about 6 years below the 34.3 median for Whites.

Thirty-three percent of Blacks were under 18 years of age in 1992, compared with 25 percent of Whites. A smaller proportion of Blacks (8 percent)

than of Whites (13 percent) were 65 years and over in 1992.

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

The South is home for 54 percent of all Black Americans, and among the four regions it has the largest percentage of Blacks in its population. Blacks constituted 20 percent of the total population in the South, 11 percent in the Northeast, 10 percent in the Midwest, and 5 percent in the West in 1992. (The percent Black in the Northeast does not statistically differ from that in the Midwest.)

In 1992, 56 percent of the Black population lived in central cities of metropolitan areas. This is more than twice the proportion for Whites (26 percent). The proportion of Blacks (29 percent) in the suburban portion of metropolitan areas was lower than that for Whites (51 percent). However, this represents an in-

crease over the proportion of Blacks (20 percent) living in the suburbs in 1980.

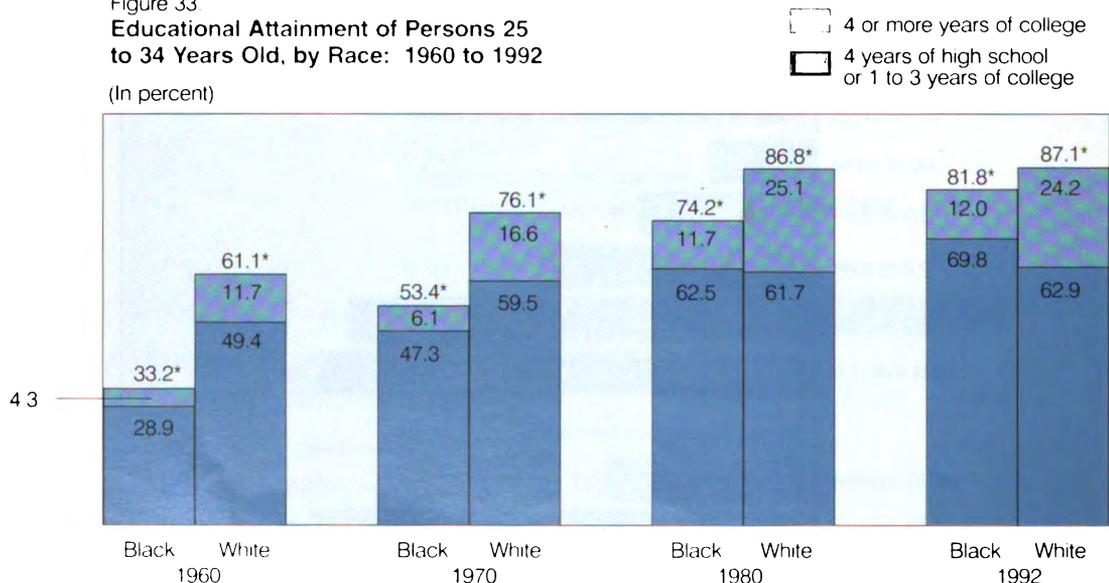
## In 1992, the proportion of Black married-couple families and female-householder families was about equal.

Black married-couple families decreased between 1980 and 1992 from 56 percent to 47 percent of all Black families. At the same time, the proportion of families maintained by women with no spouse present rose from 40 percent in 1980 to 46 percent in 1992; families maintained by men with no spouse present rose from 4 percent to 7 percent. (There is no statistical difference in the proportion of Black married-couple and female-maintained families in 1992.) The increase in Black female-householder families reflects more divorces and separations, as well as the rise in the proportion of never-married Black women who maintain their own families.

### Black population—

Total in 1992: 31.4 million  
 Median family income in 1991: \$21,550  
 Unemployment rate in 1992 (annual average): 14.1 percent  
 Poverty rate for persons in 1991: 32.7 percent  
 Poverty rate for families in 1991: 30.4 percent

Figure 33  
**Educational Attainment of Persons 25 to 34 Years Old, by Race: 1960 to 1992**  
 (In percent)



\*Percent high school graduates

**Young Black adults continue to narrow the gap in high school completion.**

Educational differentials between Blacks and Whites 25 to 34 years old have been narrowing since the 1960's. In 1980, 75 percent of these young Black adults had completed 4 years of high school or more; by 1992, the proportion had increased to 82 percent. In both 1980 and 1992, the corresponding figures for White persons 25 to 34 years old were 87 percent. The proportion of young Black adults 25 to 34 years old completing 4 or more years of college was 12 percent in both 1980 and 1992.

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

Of the 13.9 million Blacks 16 years and over in the civilian labor force in 1992<sup>1</sup>, 14.1 percent were unemployed.

<sup>1</sup>Annual averages for labor force status from Employment and Earnings. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Vol. 40, No. 1, January 1993.

compared with 6.5 percent of Whites. In 1992, a higher proportion of Black men (15.2 percent) than women (13.0 percent) were unemployed.

**Black male year-round, full-time workers earn about three-fourths the earnings of Whites.**

In 1991, the median earnings of year-round, full-time Black male workers represented 73 percent of the median earnings of comparable White males (\$22,080 compared with \$30,270). The median earnings of Black female year-round, full-time workers (\$18,720) were 90 percent of the median earnings of comparable White females (\$20,790).

**Black median family income was nearly 60 percent that of White families.**

In 1991, Black median family income (\$21,550) was 57 percent of that for White families (\$37,780). After adjusting for inflation, the median incomes of both Black and White fami-

lies in 1991 did not statistically differ 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, educational attainment levels, and occupational distributions, as well as economic conditions in the Nation.

The median income of Black married-couple families was \$33,310 while the median income for male householder families was \$24,510. Black families maintained by females with no spouse present had a median family income about one-third that of married-couple families (\$11,410 compared with \$33,310).

**Black poverty rates continue to be higher than Whites.**

About 30 percent of Black families were below the poverty level in 1991, up from 28 percent in 1979. The 1991

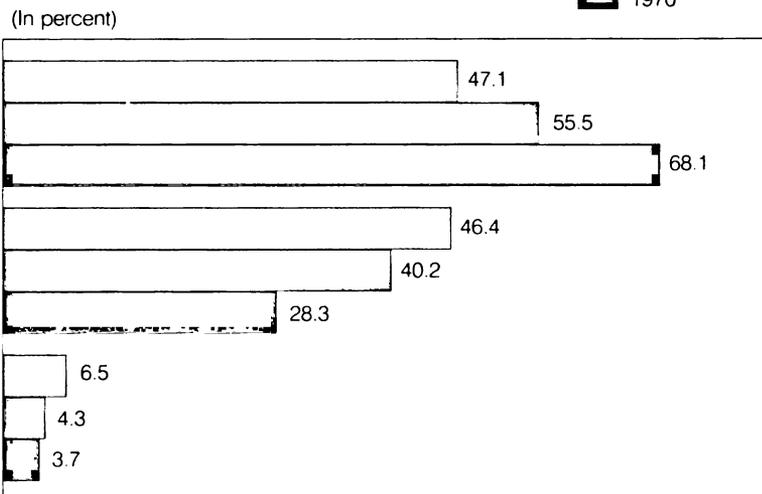
poverty rate for Black families was more than three times that of White families (9 percent). About 33 percent, or 10.2 million, of Black persons were poor in 1991. About 46 percent of all Black children under the age of 18 in families were poor compared with 16 percent of White children. Among the elderly, 34 percent of Black persons 65 years and over were poor compared with 10 percent of White persons 65 years and over.

**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-471, *The Black Population in the United States: March 1992* (Forthcoming).

Contact: Claudette E. Bennett or Barbara M. Martin, Racial Statistics Branch, 301-763-2607

Figure 34.  
**Black Families, by Type:  
1970 to 1992**



# The Hispanic Population

SUSAN J. LAPHAM

## One-fourth of Hispanic persons have some college education.

In 1992, about one-quarter of Hispanic persons 25 years and over had at least some college education. About 12 percent had some college but no degree, 4 percent had academic or vocational degrees, and 9 percent had

### Of the 22.1 million persons of Hispanic origin in the United States in March 1992—

Persons of Hispanic origin	Number (in millions)	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mexican	14.1	63.6
Puerto Rican	2.4	10.6
Cuban	1.0	4.7
Central and South American	3.1	14.0
Other Hispanic	1.6	7.1

bachelor's degrees or higher. About 45 percent of non-Hispanic persons 25 years and over had at least some college education. About 17 percent had some college but no degree, 6 percent had academic or vocational degrees, and 22 percent had bachelor's degrees or higher.

Among Hispanic subgroups, the proportion with education beyond high school was 20 percent for Mexicans, 25 percent for Puerto Ricans, 38 percent for Cubans, 33 percent for Central and South Americans, and 37 percent for

persons of Other Hispanic origin. Educational attainment beyond high school between Cubans, Central and South Americans, and Other Hispanics was not statistically different.

## Hispanics were more likely to be in family households than non-Hispanics.

There were about 6.4 million households with a householder of Hispanic origin in the United States in 1992, representing about 6.7 percent of all households. Among Hispanic householders, 58 percent were Mexican, 14 percent were Central and South American, 13 percent were Puerto Rican, 6 percent were Cuban, and 8 percent were Other Hispanic. The difference in the proportion of Hispanic households of Puerto Rican and Central and South American origin is not statistically significant.

The majority (70 percent) of households in the United States were family households in 1992. Hispanic households were more likely to be family

households (81 percent) than were non-Hispanic households (69 percent). Conversely, 19 percent of Hispanic households were nonfamily households (households maintained by a householder living alone or living with non-relatives only) compared with 31 percent of non-Hispanic households.

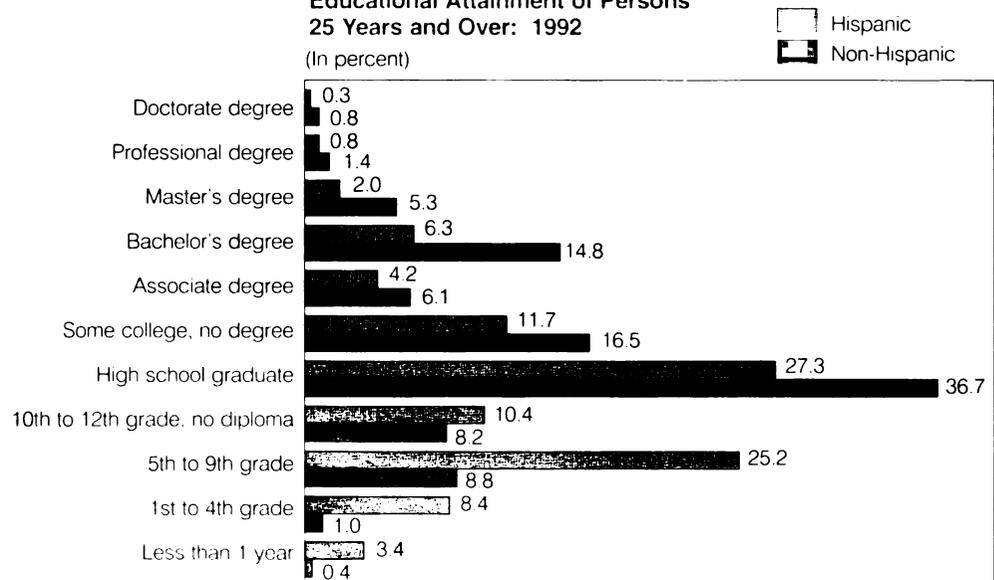
The average size of Hispanic households in 1992 (3.45 persons) was larger than that of non-Hispanic households (2.54 persons). About 12 percent of Hispanic households had six or more members compared with 3 percent of non-Hispanic households. Among Hispanic subgroups, Mexican households had the highest proportion of these large households (16 percent).

## In 1992, 5.2 million families were headed by a Hispanic householder.

Among the 67 million families in the United States in 1992, 5.2 million (8 percent) had a Hispanic householder. The composition of Hispanic

Figure 35  
Educational Attainment of Persons  
25 Years and Over: 1992

(In percent)



families differed from non-Hispanic families. About 68 percent of Hispanic families were married-couple families, compared with about 79 percent of non-Hispanic families. Families maintained by a female householder with no husband present represented 24 percent of all Hispanic families, compared with 17 percent of non-Hispanic families. Families maintained by a male householder with no wife present represented about 7 percent of Hispanic families, compared with 4 percent of non-Hispanic families.

Hispanic families, on average, were larger than non-Hispanic families, 3.82 persons compared with 3.09 persons. About 28 percent of Hispanic families had five or more members compared with about 13 percent of non-Hispanic families.

**The Hispanic unemployment rate was higher than the non-Hispanic unemployment rate in 1992.**

The 1992 unemployment rate for Hispanic males and females 16 years and over was higher than that for non-Hispanic males and females. The unemployment rate for Hispanic males was 12.2 percent compared with 8.5 percent for non-Hispanic males. Hispanic females had an unemployment rate of 9.8 percent compared with 6.2 percent for non-Hispanic females.

In 1992, the majority of both Hispanic (71 percent) and non-Hispanic (74 percent) persons in the civilian labor force had full-time employment. Among males, 74 percent of Hispanics, compared with 79 percent of non-Hispanics had full-time employment. Among females, the difference in the proportion of Hispanics and non-Hispanics with full-time employment was not statistically significant (67

percent and 68 percent, respectively). Both Hispanic and non-Hispanic females, however, had lower rates of full-time employment than did Hispanic and non-Hispanic males.

**More Hispanic males were employed as operators, fabricators, or laborers than non-Hispanic males.**

The largest share of Hispanic males were employed as operators, fabricators, and laborers (28 percent), whereas non-Hispanic males were most likely to have managerial and professional specialty occupations (27 percent, not a statistically significant difference). Differences did exist between the occupational distribution of Hispanic and non-Hispanic females. About 16 percent of Hispanic females were employed in managerial and professional specialty occupations compared with 28 percent of non-Hispanic females. About 25 percent of Hispanic females were employed in service occupations compared with 17 percent of non-Hispanic females. Among employed females, the single largest occupational grouping for both Hispanic and non-Hispanic females was technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (40 percent and 45 percent, respectively). Finally, the

proportion of employed Hispanic females that held positions as operators, fabricators, and laborers (15 percent) was about twice that of non-Hispanic females (7 percent).

**Median earnings of Hispanics was lower than non-Hispanic median earnings.**

The median earnings in 1991 of Hispanic males and females 15 years and over was lower than that of non-Hispanic males and females. The median earnings of Hispanic males (\$14,503) was 64 percent that of non-Hispanic males (\$22,628), whereas the median earnings of Hispanic females (\$10,399) was 79 percent that of non-Hispanic females (\$13,216). Among Hispanic subgroups, Mexicans had the lowest median earnings for both males (\$12,954) and females (\$9,260).

The median income of Hispanic households in 1991 was \$22,688, not significantly different from the \$23,270 median household income reported in 1990, after adjusting the 1990 median household income for inflation. In 1991, however, Hispanic household income was about 74 percent of the median non-Hispanic-

households (\$30,706), a significant difference.

**More than one-fourth of Hispanic persons were living in poverty in 1991.**

In 1991, Hispanics were more than two times as likely as non-Hispanics to be living in poverty (28.7 percent compared with 12.8 percent, respectively). Hispanics represented about 9 percent of the total population, but represented 17.8 percent of all persons living in poverty. Among Hispanics in poverty, about half (48.8 percent) were children under 18 years, a similar percentage (47.5 percent) were between the ages of 18 to 64, and about 3.7 percent were 65 years and over. In 1991, about 40.4 percent of Hispanic children under 18 were living in poverty, compared with 19.3 percent of non-Hispanic children under 18.

**Hispanic families were more likely to be in poverty than non-Hispanic families.**

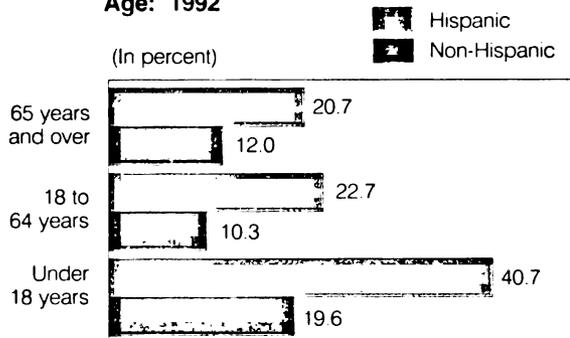
In 1991, 26.5 percent of Hispanic families fell below the poverty level, compared with 10.2 percent of non-Hispanic families. Among Hispanic families, 14.9 percent with a householder 65 years and over were living in poverty, 37.9 percent with a householder who was not a high school graduate were living in poverty, and about half (49.7 percent) of all families maintained by females with no husband present were living in poverty.

**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, P20-465, *The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1992*.

Contact: Jorge del Pinal or Susan J. Lapham, Ethnic and Hispanic Statistics Branch 301-763-7955

Figure 36. **Poverty Rates, by Age: 1992**



# The Asian and Pacific Islander Population

CLAUDETTE E. BENNETT

**The Asian and Pacific Islander population is growing rapidly.**

In March 1992, the Asian and Pacific Islander population in the United States was just over 7 million—about 2.9 percent of America's total population. Since 1980, the Asian and Pacific Islander population has more than doubled, from 3.5 million, and it has grown at a rate of about 6.4 percent per year. Immigration to the United States accounted for much of the growth in the Asian and Pacific Islander population

(about 86 percent). The balance was the result of natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths).

The Asian and Pacific Islander population is a heterogeneous group—this population includes groups who differ in their language, culture, and recency of immigration. Several of the Asian groups, such as Chinese and Japanese have been in this country for

generations. Relatively few Pacific Islanders are foreign born. Hawaiians, of course, are native to this land.

**The Asian and Pacific Islander population is relatively young.**

With a median age of 32 years, the Asian and Pacific Islander population was younger than the White population (median age of 34 years) in 1992. This reflects the age structure of the two groups: 29 percent of the Asian and Pacific Islander population was under 18 years of age and 8 percent was 65 years and over; in contrast, 25 percent of the White population was under 18 years and 13 percent was over 65 years and over.

**The Asian and Pacific Islander population is highly concentrated in the West region.**

In 1992, about 6 out of 10 Asians and Pacific Islanders lived in the West, where they represented 8 percent of the total population. A majority of the Asian and Pacific Islander

population (59 percent) lived in just three States—California, New York, and Hawaii. Most Asians and Pacific Islanders resided either in the suburbs (51 percent) or central cities (43 percent) of metropolitan areas; few (6 percent) lived outside metropolitan areas.

**The majority of Asian and Pacific Islander families are married couples.**

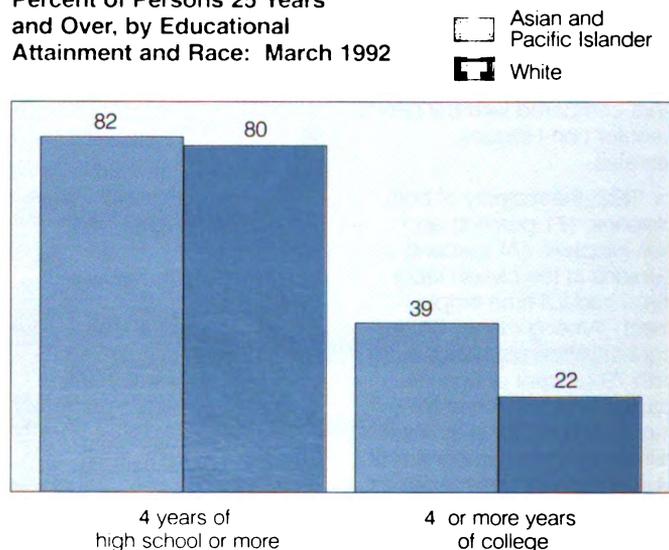
Married-couple families accounted for 79 percent of all Asian and Pacific Islander families in 1992, slightly less than the 82 percent of White families. A slightly larger proportion of Asian and Pacific Islander families (6 percent) were maintained by males with no spouse present. A similar proportion of Asian and Pacific Islander families (15 percent) and White families (14 percent) were maintained by females with no spouse present.

Seventy-two percent of Asian and Pacific Islander families consisted of three or more persons in 1992. Asian and

## Asian and Pacific Islander population—

Total in 1992: 7.2 million  
 Median age: 31.6 years  
 Median family income in 1991: \$40,970  
 Unemployment rate in March 1992: 6.3 percent  
 Poverty rate for persons in 1991: 13.8 percent  
 Poverty rate for families in 1991: 13.0 percent

Figure 37.  
**Percent of Persons 25 Years and Over, by Educational Attainment and Race: March 1992**



Pacific Islander related children under 18 years were more likely to be living with two parents than White related children under 18 years (83 percent compared with 78 percent).

**Asian and Pacific Islanders have high educational attainment.**

The 1992 Current Population Survey indicates that educational attainment continues to be high in the Asian and Pacific Islander community. In 1992, 84 percent of all Asians and Pacific Islanders 25 years and over had completed 4 years of high school or more and 39 percent had completed 4 or more years of college.

Higher proportions of Asians and Pacific Islanders than Whites completed high school and college. The difference in the percentage with 4 years of high school or more was relatively small (84 percent of Asians and Pacific Islanders, compared with 81 percent of Whites). However, the proportion of Asians and Pacific Is-

landers (39 percent) who completed 4 or more years of college was almost twice that of Whites (22 percent). Researchers have suggested that past selective migration patterns of the better educated people from Asian countries and the Pacific Islands may help explain the high level of educational attainment for the group. However, it is important to note that the proportion of persons completing high school and college varies greatly among the Asian and Pacific Islander groups.

**The median income of Asian and Pacific Islander families varies by family type.**

In 1991, the median income of Asian and Pacific Islander families was \$40,970. Median income differs by family type. Asian and Pacific Islander married-couple families had a median income of \$46,360; the median income for male householder families was \$37,630. Asian and Pacific Islander families maintained

by females with no spouse present had a median income about one-half that of married-couple families (\$20,640 compared with \$46,360). Census studies also show that the income levels vary greatly among the Asian and Pacific Islander groups.

The median income in 1991 of Asian and Pacific Islander families (\$40,970) was higher on average than that of White families (\$37,780). However, Asian and Pacific Islander families contained more earners—18 percent had three or more earners, compared with 13 percent of White families. The 1991 per capita income of Asians and Pacific Islanders was not statistically different from that of Whites (\$14,090 compared with \$15,510).

**The poverty rate for Asian and Pacific Islander families varies by family type.**

In 1991, 13 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander families lived in poverty. Among Asian and Pacific Islander families, the poverty rate was 10 per-

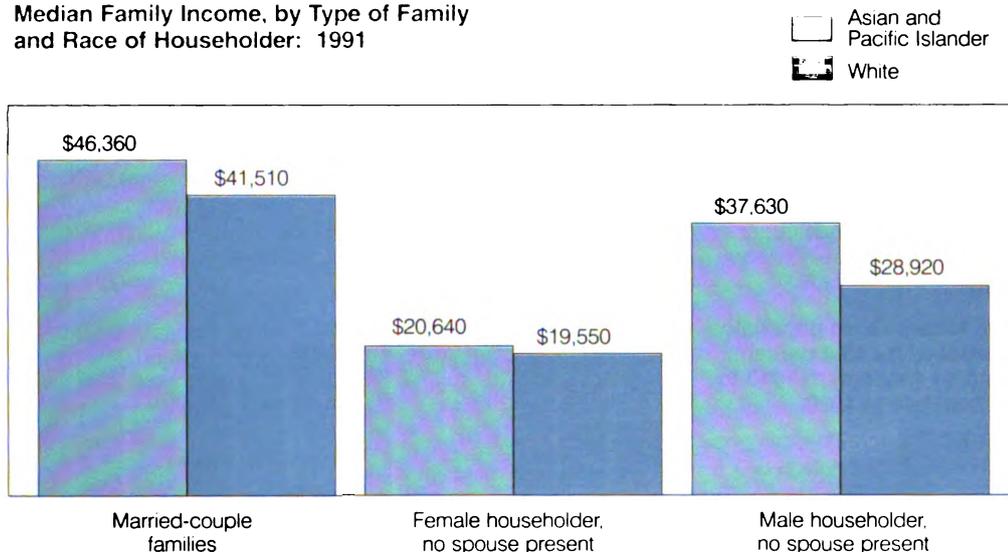
cent for married-couple families and 28 percent for families maintained by a female with no spouse present. The poverty rate for Asian and Pacific Islander families (13 percent) was higher than that for White families (9 percent). About 14 percent of Asians and Pacific Islanders lived in poverty, compared with 11 percent of the White population.

**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-459, *The Asian and Pacific Islander Population in the United States: March 1991 and 1990.*

Contact: Claudette E. Bennett or Barbara M. Martin, Racial Statistics Branch 301-763-2607

Figure 38  
**Median Family Income, by Type of Family and Race of Householder: 1991**



# The Foreign-Born Population

SUSAN J. LAPHAM

## European immigration declined, Latin American and Asian immigration increased between 1980 and 1990.

The United States has had a long history of accepting international migrants for permanent settlement. In the past, immigrants to the United States came predominantly from Europe, whereas in more

recent years they have arrived increasingly from Latin America<sup>1</sup> and Asia. The Immigration Act of 1924 established an annual quota of immigrants based on the national origins of the population of the United States in 1920. As a result, large quotas

were assigned to countries of Northern and Western Europe who had contributed most of the immigrants during the settlement of the United States.

The Immigration Act of 1965 abolished the Act of 1924 and established a limit of 20,000 immigrants per country per year, with an overall limit of 170,000 immigrants each year for countries in the Eastern Hemisphere. The Immigration Act of 1965 introduced a new preference system when issuing visas: preferential selection was given based on kinship and on employment skills. With this change, Latin Americans and Asians resumed immigrating to the United States and in larger numbers than previously recorded.

**The foreign-born population increased by 40.4 percent from 14.1 million in 1980 to 19.8 million in 1990.**

In 1990, the foreign-born population was 19.8 million or 7.9

<sup>1</sup>Latin America refers to the countries of Central and South America, the Caribbean, and Mexico.

percent of the total population. This was the highest proportion of foreign-born persons in the past four decennial censuses and the largest number of foreign-born persons in the history of the United States. In 1980, the foreign-born population was 14.1 million or 6.2 percent of the total population. Three decades ago, in 1960, the foreign-born population was 9.7 million or just 5.4 percent of the population.

Around the turn of the century, however, the proportions of foreign-born were higher than in 1990. For example, in 1880, the foreign-born population was 13.3 million or the population (6.7 million), and in 1910, the proportion foreign-born was 14.5 percent or about 13.6 million.

Over 60 percent of the foreign-born population in 1990 was born in two regions: 42.4 percent from Latin America, and 25.2 percent from Asia. This is a reflection of the decline in immigration from Europe and the increase in Asian and Latin American immigrants, particularly in the past two decades. Those born in Europe and the former Soviet Union made up another 22.0 percent, and the re-

mainder were born in Africa and other foreign countries. About half (49.0 percent) of the foreign-born population in 1980 was born in two regions: 31.0 percent from Latin America, and 18.0 percent from Asia. Immigrants from Europe and the former Soviet Union made up another 36.6 percent, and the remainder were born in Africa and other foreign countries. In 1910, over 90 percent of the immigrants to the United States were from European countries.

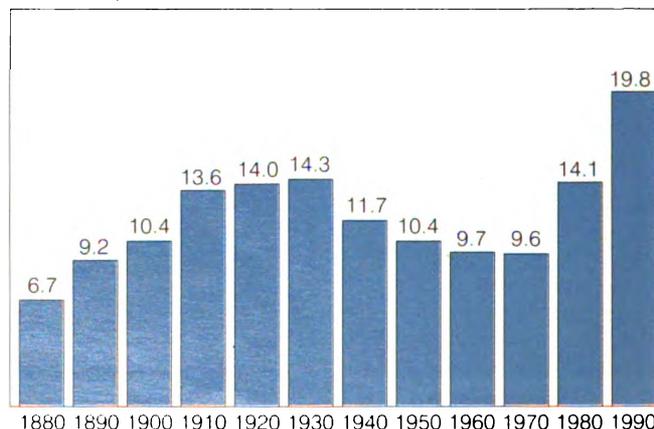
Nine countries—Mexico, Philippines, Canada, Cuba, Germany, Italy, Korea, Vietnam, and China—contributed at least 500,000 people each to the foreign-born population living in the United States in 1990. Among the 25 largest groups in 1990, 9 were Asian, 8 were Latin American, 7 were European, and 1 North American. Among the 25 largest groups in 1980, 7 were Asian, 5 were Latin American, 12 were European, and 1 North American. Of the 25 largest groups, five countries—El Salvador, Taiwan, Guatemala, Haiti, and Laos—appeared on the list for the first time in 1990. Several foreign-born groups lost population be-

## Of the 14.1 million foreign-born in the United States in 1980 and the 19.8 million foreign-born in 1990—

Foreign-born	1980	1990
European	36.6%	22.0%
Asian	18.0%	25.2%
Mexican	15.6%	21.7%
Caribbean	8.9%	9.8%
Central American	2.5%	5.7%
South American	4.0%	5.2%
African	1.4%	1.8%
Other countries	13.0%	8.6%

Figure 39  
**The Foreign-Born Population: 1880 to 1990**

(In millions)



tween 1980 and 1990. Of the 40 groups with more than 100,000 foreign-born in 1990, 14 declined in population. With the exception of Canada, all of these groups were European. The largest decline in population (of groups with more than 100,000 foreign-born persons) were Italians (-30.2 percent), followed by Scotland (-26.6 percent), Hungary (-23.6 percent), Germany (-16.2 percent), and Greece (-15.9 percent).

**The Mexican-born population nearly doubled between 1980 and 1990.**

The Mexican-born population nearly doubled, from 2.2 million in 1980 to 4.3 million in 1990. More than 1 in 5, 4.3 million, of the country's foreign-born population were born in Mexico, which was the largest foreign-born group in 1990. The Mexican-born population represented about 21.7 percent, the Cuban-born population about 3.7 percent, and the El Salvador-born population about 2.4 percent of the total foreign-born population. These were the three largest contributing countries to the foreign-born population from Latin America. The total foreign-born population from Latin America increased 92 percent between 1980 and 1990, from 4.4 million to 8.4 million. However, the increase of those born in the seven countries of Central America more than tripled, an increase from 354,000 to 1.1 million. The fastest growing Central American countries were El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Honduras. Foreign-born Salvadorans increased five times in the 10-year period from 1980 to 1990, from 94,000 to 465,000. Foreign-born Nicaraguans and Guatemalans nearly quadrupled, and foreign-born Hondurans more than tripled.

**The Philippine-born population went from seventh in rank in 1980 to second in rank in 1990.**

About 1 in 20 (912,674) of the country's foreign-born population were born in the Philippines. The Philippines went from seventh in rank in 1980 to second in rank in 1990. The Philippine-born population formed about 4.6 percent, Korean-born population about 2.9, Chinese and Vietnam-born about 2.7 percent each, and Asian Indian-born about 2.3 percent of the total foreign-born. The Asian-born population nearly doubled in the 10-year period from 1980 to 1990, from 2.5 million to 5.0 million. The fastest growing Asian countries were Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Bangladesh. Although the 1980 foreign-born population for Afghanistan was 3,760, its population increased seven times to 28,000 in 1990. Cambodia and Bangladesh also were among the 10 fastest growing foreign-born population groups in the United States, increasing more than five times.

**Several African-born groups were among the fastest growing foreign-born groups.**

In 1990, several African countries were among the fastest growing foreign-born groups. Although the populations were relatively small (less than 40,000 in 1990) compared with either Asian or Latin American foreign-born, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Liberia, Senegal, Ghana, Cameroon, Zaire, Kenya, Zambia, South Africa, and Angola more than doubled in size between 1980 and 1990. For example, the Ethiopian foreign-born population increased from 7,500 in 1980 to 35,000 in 1990. These African countries represented 12 of the 50 fastest growing foreign-born groups in the United States.

**Sixty percent of foreign-born population were not citizens in 1990.**

Six in ten (59.5 percent) of the Nation's foreign-born population were not citizens in 1990. In 1980, 49.5 percent of the Nation's foreign-born were not citizens. Of the countries with

more than 100,000 foreign-born persons in 1990, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Laos had the highest proportions of noncitizens at 83 percent or more each. Other countries in 1990 with more than 100,000 foreign-born persons and proportions greater than 75 percent noncitizens were Cambodia and Mexico. In 1980, only five countries (with foreign-born populations more than 100,000) had proportions greater than 75 percent noncitizens: Vietnam, Iran, Mexico, India, and Colombia.

**The proportion of foreign-born noncitizens grew faster than foreign-born naturalized citizens during the 1980's.**

The total foreign-born population increased 40.4 percent between 1980 and 1990. However, the proportion of naturalized citizens increased by just 12.5 percent while the proportion of noncitizens increased by 68.9 percent. Several countries more than doubled the number of noncitizens: El Salvador, Guatemala, Brazil, Romania, Peru, Haiti, Guyana, China, and the Dominican Republic. All of these countries (except China, Brazil, and Romania) also more than doubled their proportion of naturalized citizens. The country with the largest increase of naturalized citizens was Vietnam. The number of Vietnamese-born naturalized citizens increased nearly eight times, from just 26,000 in 1980 to 232,000 in 1990. The Vietnamese-born population increased from 231,000 in 1980 to 543,000 in 1990, an increase of 135 percent.

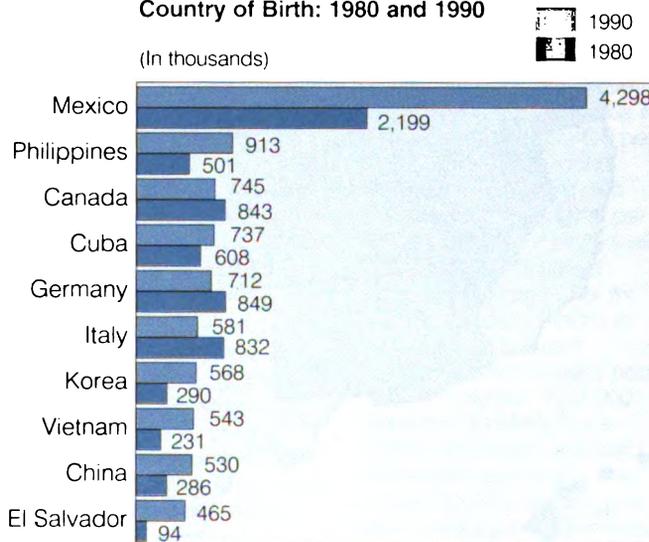
**For Further Information**

See: CPH-L-98, *The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 1990.*

Contact: Susan J. Lapham, Ethnic and Hispanic Statistics Branch 301-763-7955

Figure 40  
**Largest Foreign-Born Groups by Country of Birth: 1980 and 1990**

(In thousands)





more than double from 1990 to 2010, from 1.2 million to 2.8 million. Under this projection, they would number 12 million in 2050.

The proportion elderly is expected to increase during the first half of the 21st century for the five major race groups and the Hispanic population. Thirteen percent of the White population was 65 years and over in 1990; this percentage would increase to 23 percent in 2050. In 1990, 8 percent of the Black population was elderly, this proportion would increase to 15 percent in 2050 (9.4 million). For American Indians, the percent elderly would rise from 6 percent in 1990 to 12 percent in 2050. For Asians, the percent elderly would increase from 6 percent in 1990 to 16 percent in 2050. The proportion of the Hispanic population that is elderly would increase from 5 percent in 1990 to 15 percent in 2050 (12.0 million elderly Hispanics).

**The overall economic position of the elderly has improved in the past two decades, but wide differences remain between subgroups.**

The Current Population Survey shows that between 1971 and 1991, real median income (in constant 1991 dollars) increased by 32 percent for elderly males and 52 percent for elderly females. Nevertheless, wide disparities in income exist between men and women, and among race and Hispanic groups. In 1991, one-third of elderly men (32 percent) had incomes of \$20,000 or more, compared with 12 percent of elderly women. One-third (34 percent) of elderly White men had incomes of \$20,000 or more, compared with 13 percent of elderly Black men and 16 percent of elderly Hispanic men. (There was no signifi-

cant difference between elderly Black and Hispanic men.) About 13 percent of elderly White women had incomes of \$20,000 or more, compared with only 5 percent of elderly Black women and 4 percent of elderly Hispanic women. (There was no significant difference between Black and Hispanic women.)

Marital status and living arrangements also made a large difference in income resources. In married-couple families with an elderly householder, average income per family member in 1991 was \$15,236. For elderly unrelated individuals, average income was \$13,957.

The poverty rate among the elderly declined from 35.2 percent in 1959 to 12.4 percent in 1991. Poverty rates vary considerably among subgroups, however. Elderly women were more likely to be poor (15.5 percent) than elderly men (7.9 percent) in

1991. One-fourth (25.6 percent) of elderly Black men were poor. Among elderly women, Black women had the highest poverty rate, 39.3 percent. Among Hispanic elderly, 15.4 percent of men and 24.5 percent of women were poor.

Elderly persons in families tend to experience lower poverty rates than unrelated individuals (most of whom live alone). Of elderly persons in families in 1991, only 6.0 percent (1,228,000 persons) were poor compared with 24.9 percent (2,553,000 persons) of unrelated individuals. This poverty rate varied among subgroups. For example, of elderly Blacks in families, 21.9 percent (348,000 persons) were poor, and 57.7 percent (532,000 persons) of elderly Black women who were unrelated individuals were poor. The overall poverty rate for all elderly persons in married-cou-

ple families was 5.1 percent (884,000 persons), compared with 17.0 percent for elderly Blacks in married-couple families (171,000 persons).

**The ratio of elderly persons to those of traditional working age will increase moderately from 1990 to 2010, then rise more sharply.**

As the proportion of the population that is elderly increases, we may see increased demand for physical support and economic help, as well as changes in housing, social services, and consumer products. Of course, many elderly persons are self-supporting and in good health. In 1990, there were about 21 persons 65 years and over for every 100 persons aged 20 to 64 years, the traditional working ages. This "elderly support ratio" was highest for Whites at 23. For Blacks, it was 15; for both American Indians and Asians, the elderly support ratio was 10. For Hispanics, the elderly support ratio was 9.

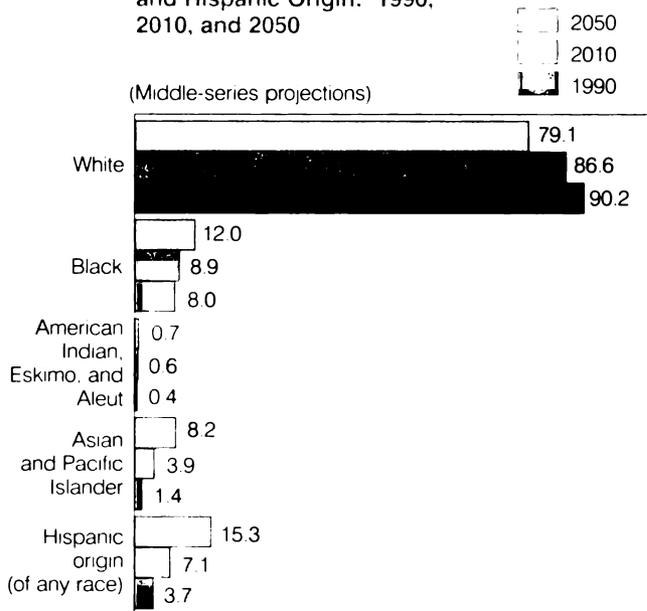
As the population ages through the middle of the next century, elderly support ratios are expected to increase. In 2010, the elderly support ratio is projected to be 22. In 2050, when the Baby Boom is 85 years and over the elderly support ratio would be 39. By that time, more than half the elderly would be 75 years and over, an age group that now uses more care and financial support than those aged 65 to 74.

**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P23-178, *Sixty-Five Plus in America*.

Contact: Arnold A. Goldstein, Age and Sex Statistics Branch 301-763-7883

Figure 42  
**Percent of the Population 65 Years and Over, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990, 2010, and 2050**



---

# **Summary Tables**

APPENDIX A.

# **Source and Accuracy of Data**

APPENDIX B.

# **Selected Current Population Reports**

ISSUED SINCE JANUARY 1991

---

# Summary Tables

## APPENDIX A.

Table A-1.  
Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1985-1992, 1980,  
and 1970

(See table A-2 for data on income and poverty. The 1990 census population was about 1.5 million less than the estimate obtained by carrying forward the 1980 count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See Appendix B, Source and Accuracy of Data)

Line No.	Subject <sup>1</sup>	Population universe <sup>2</sup>	Unit	Date or period	1992	1991
<b>POPULATION (beginning of year)</b>						
1	Total (including Armed Forces overseas) . . . . .	Total	Thousands	Jan. 1	254,105	251,400
2	Percent increase during year <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	"	Percent	Annual	(NA)	1.08
3	Resident . . . . .	Resident	Thousands	Jan. 1	253,668	250,865
4	Civilian . . . . .	Civilian	"	"	252,083	249,266
<b>POPULATION (mid-year)</b>						
5	Total (including Armed Forces overseas) . . . . .	Total	Thousands	July 1	255,414	252,688
6	Resident . . . . .	Resident	"	"	255,020	252,177
7	Civilian . . . . .	Civilian	"	"	253,455	250,566
<b>COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE</b>						
8	Total increase <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	Resident	Thousands	Annual	(NA)	2,803
9	Natural increase . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	1,938
10	Births . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	4,094
11	Deaths . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	2,157
12	Net civilian immigration . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	866
Rate per 1,000 mid-year population:						
13	Total increase <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	"	Rate	"	(NA)	11.1
14	Natural increase . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	7.7
15	Births . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	16.2
16	Deaths . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	8.6
17	Net civilian immigration . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	3.4
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>						
18	Male . . . . .	Resident	Thousands	July 1	(NA)	122,979
19	Female . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	129,198
20	Under 18 years . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	65,145
21	Under 5 years . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	19,222
22	5 to 13 years . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	32,499
23	14 to 17 years . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	13,424
24	18 to 44 years . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	108,534
25	18 to 24 years . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	26,385
26	25 to 34 years . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	42,877
27	35 to 44 years . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	39,272
28	45 to 64 years . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	46,744
29	45 to 54 years . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	25,739
30	55 to 64 years . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	21,005
31	65 years and over . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	31,754
32	Male . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	12,791
33	Female . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	18,962
34	65 to 74 years . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	18,279
35	75 to 84 years . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	10,314
36	85 years and over . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	3,160

1990		Change <sup>1</sup>											Line No.	
Census consistent	Not census consistent	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1980	1970	Unit	Period	Amount	1980-90		1970-80
248,659	(X)	246,224	243,981	241,784	239,638	237,468	226,451	203,849	Percent	90-92	2.2	9.8	11.1	1
1.10	(X)	0.99	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.91	1.10	1.28	<sup>4</sup> Pct.pt.	90-91	-0.02	-	-0.18	2
248,143	(X)	245,705	243,462	241,267	239,109	236,938	225,945	202,717	Percent	90-92	2.2	9.8	11.5	3
246,464	(X)	244,022	241,732	239,525	237,410	235,255	224,374	200,466	"	"	2.3	9.8	11.9	4
249,924	(X)	247,342	245,021	242,804	240,651	238,466	227,726	205,052	Percent	90-92	2.2	9.7	11.1	5
249,415	(X)	246,819	244,499	242,289	240,133	237,924	227,225	203,984	"	"	2.2	9.8	11.4	6
247,775	(X)	245,131	242,817	240,550	238,412	236,219	225,621	201,895	"	"	2.3	9.8	11.8	7
2,722	(X)	2,438	2,243	2,195	2,158	2,171	2,501	2,829	Percent	90-91	3.0	8.8	-11.6	8
2,017	(X)	1,890	1,742	1,686	1,651	1,674	1,624	1,818	"	"	-3.9	24.2	-10.7	9
4,179	(X)	4,041	3,910	3,809	3,757	3,761	3,612	3,739	"	"	-2.0	15.7	-3.4	10
2,162	(X)	2,150	2,168	2,123	2,105	2,086	1,990	1,921	"	"	-0.2	8.6	3.6	11
746	(X)	712	662	666	662	648	815	438	"	"	16.1	-8.5	86.1	12
10.9	(X)	9.9	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.1	11.0	13.9	In rate	"	0.2	-0.1	-2.9	13
8.1	(X)	7.7	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	8.9	"	"	-0.4	1.0	-1.8	14
16.8	(X)	16.4	16.0	15.7	15.6	15.8	15.9	18.3	"	"	-0.6	0.9	-2.4	15
8.7	(X)	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.4	"	"	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	16
3.0	(X)	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.6	2.1	"	"	0.4	-0.6	1.5	17
121,600	(X)	120,278	119,086	117,961	116,865	115,730	110,399	99,291	Percent	90-91	1.1	10.1	11.2	18
127,815	(X)	126,542	125,413	124,328	123,268	122,194	116,826	104,692	"	"	1.1	9.4	11.6	19
64,185	(X)	63,456	63,247	63,056	62,866	62,624	63,682	69,759	"	"	1.5	0.8	-8.7	20
18,874	(X)	18,508	18,195	18,052	17,963	17,842	16,451	17,166	"	"	1.8	14.7	-4.2	21
32,000	(X)	31,413	31,028	30,502	30,078	29,893	31,089	36,672	"	"	1.6	2.9	-15.2	22
13,311	(X)	13,536	14,023	14,502	14,824	14,889	16,142	15,921	"	"	0.8	-17.5	1.4	23
107,729	(X)	106,807	105,667	104,762	103,608	102,289	93,338	72,138	"	"	0.7	15.4	29.4	24
26,828	(X)	27,156	27,356	27,694	28,227	28,902	30,104	23,989	"	"	-1.7	-10.9	25.5	25
43,136	(X)	43,236	43,130	42,841	42,372	41,696	37,429	25,109	"	"	-0.6	15.2	49.1	26
37,765	(X)	36,415	35,181	34,227	33,009	31,691	25,805	23,040	"	"	4.0	46.3	12.0	27
46,277	(X)	45,874	45,462	44,847	44,653	44,595	44,497	41,981	"	"	1.0	4.0	6.0	28
25,186	(X)	24,633	23,949	23,096	22,659	22,460	22,743	23,299	"	"	2.2	10.7	-2.4	29
21,091	(X)	21,241	21,513	21,751	21,994	22,135	21,754	18,682	"	"	-0.4	-3.0	16.4	30
31,224	(X)	30,682	30,124	29,626	29,008	28,416	25,707	20,107	"	"	1.7	21.5	27.9	31
12,557	(X)	12,333	12,098	11,895	11,637	11,392	10,364	8,413	"	"	1.9	21.2	23.2	32
18,668	(X)	18,349	18,026	17,731	17,371	17,024	15,343	11,693	"	"	1.6	21.7	31.2	33
18,098	(X)	17,864	17,626	17,426	17,137	16,858	15,650	12,493	"	"	1.0	15.6	25.3	34
10,077	(X)	9,850	9,612	9,376	9,129	8,890	7,785	6,183	"	"	2.4	29.4	25.9	35
3,050	(X)	2,968	2,885	2,823	2,742	2,667	2,272	1,430	"	"	3.6	34.2	58.9	36

# Summary Tables

## APPENDIX A. CONTINUED

Table A-1.  
Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1985-1992, 1980,  
and 1970—Con.

(See table A-2 for data on income and poverty. The 1990 census population was about 1.5 million less than the estimate obtained by carrying forward the 1980 count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See Appendix B, Source and Accuracy of Data)

Line No.	Subject <sup>1</sup>	Population universe <sup>2</sup>	Unit	Date or period	1992	1991
<b>SEX AND AGE—Continued</b>						
Percent distribution:						
37	Under 18 years .....	Resident	Percent	July 1	(NA)	25.8
38	18 to 44 years .....	"	"	"	(NA)	43.0
39	45 to 64 years .....	"	"	"	(NA)	18.5
40	65 years and over .....	"	"	"	(NA)	12.6
Median age:						
41	Total .....	"	Years	"	(NA)	33.1
42	Male .....	"	"	"	(NA)	31.9
43	Female .....	"	"	"	(NA)	34.3
Age dependency ratio:						
44	Total <sup>5</sup> .....	"	Ratio	"	(NA)	62.4
45	Youth <sup>5</sup> .....	"	"	"	(NA)	42.0
46	Elderly <sup>5</sup> .....	"	"	"	(NA)	20.4
Sex ratio:						
47	Total (males per 100 females) .....	"	Ratio	"	(NA)	95.2
48	65 years and over (males per 100 females) .....	"	"	"	(NA)	67.5
<b>FERTILITY AND MORTALITY</b>						
49	Total fertility rate <sup>6</sup> .....	Resident	Rate	Annual	P2,080	P2,071
50	General fertility rate <sup>7</sup> .....	"	"	"	P69.5	P69.6
Lifetime births expected per 1,000 wives 18 to 24						
51	years old .....	Civ.nonin.	"	June	2,279	(NA)
52	Births to unmarried women <sup>8</sup> .....	Resident	Thousands	Annual	(NA)	(NA)
53	Per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 44 years old <sup>8</sup> .....	"	Rate	"	(NA)	(NA)
54	Percent of total births <sup>9</sup> .....	"	Percent	"	(NA)	(NA)
Average life expectancy at birth:						
55	Both sexes .....	"	Years	"	(NA)	P75.7
56	Male .....	"	"	"	(NA)	P72.2
57	Female .....	"	"	"	(NA)	P79.1
58	Infant mortality rate (under age 1) per 1,000 live births .....	"	Rate	"	(NA)	P8.9
<b>MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE</b>						
59	Median age at first marriage - males .....	Civ.nonin+	Years	March	26.5	26.3
60	Median age at first marriage - females .....	"	"	"	24.4	24.1
61	Single (never married) males 20 to 24 years old .....	"	Percent	"	80.3	79.7
62	Single (never married) females 20 to 24 years old .....	"	"	"	65.7	64.1
Divorced persons per 1,000 married persons,						
63	spouse present .....	"	Rate	"	152	148
64	Marriages .....	Resident	Thousands	Annual	(NA)	P2,371
65	Marriage rate per 1,000 unmarried women <sup>10</sup> .....	"	Rate	"	(NA)	P54.2
66	Per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 44 years old .....	"	"	"	(NA)	P89.0
67	First marriages per 1,000 never married women <sup>10</sup> .....	"	"	"	(NA)	(NA)
68	Remarriages per 1,000 divorced women <sup>10</sup> .....	"	"	"	(NA)	(NA)
69	Divorces .....	"	Thousands	"	(NA)	P1,187
70	Divorce rate per 1,000 married women <sup>10</sup> .....	"	Rate	"	(NA)	P20.9

1990		Change <sup>1</sup>												Line No.
Census consistent	Not census consistent	1990-92										1980-90	1970-80	
		1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1980	1970	Unit	Period	Amount	1980-90	1970-80	
25.7	(X)	25.7	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.3	28.0	34.2	<sup>4</sup> Pct.pt.	90-91	0.1	-2.3	-6.2	37
43.2	(X)	43.3	43.2	43.2	43.1	43.0	41.1	35.4	"	"	-0.2	2.1	5.7	38
18.6	(X)	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.6	18.7	19.6	20.6	"	"	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0	39
12.5	(X)	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.3	9.9	"	"	0.1	1.2	1.4	40
32.8	(X)	32.6	32.3	32.0	31.7	31.4	30.0	28.0	Years	"	0.3	2.8	2.0	41
31.6	(X)	31.4	31.1	30.8	30.5	30.2	28.8	26.8	"	"	0.3	2.8	2.0	42
34.0	(X)	33.8	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.6	31.3	29.2	"	"	0.3	2.7	2.1	43
62.0	(X)	61.7	61.8	61.9	62.0	62.0	64.9	78.7	In ratio	"	0.4	-2.9	-13.8	44
41.7	(X)	41.6	41.8	42.1	42.4	42.6	46.2	61.1	"	"	0.3	-4.5	-14.9	45
20.3	(X)	20.1	19.9	19.8	19.6	19.3	18.7	17.6	"	"	0.1	1.6	1.1	46
95.1	(X)	95.0	95.0	94.9	94.8	94.7	94.5	94.8	"	"	0.1	0.6	-0.3	47
67.3	(X)	67.2	67.1	67.1	67.0	66.9	67.5	71.9	"	"	0.2	-0.2	-4.4	48
2,081	(X)	2,014	1,934	1,872	1,838	1,844	1,840	2,480	Percent	90-92	-	13.1	-25.8	49
70.9	(X)	69.2	67.3	65.8	65.4	66.3	68.4	87.9	"	"	-2.0	3.7	-22.2	50
(X)	2,244	(NA)	2,218	2,206	2,270	2,183	2,134	<sup>8</sup> 2,375	"	"	1.6	5.2	<sup>8</sup> -10.1	51
1,165	(X)	1,094	1,005	933	878	828	666	399	"	(NA)	(NA)	74.9	66.9	52
43.8	(X)	41.6	38.5	36.0	34.2	32.8	29.4	26.4	"	"	(NA)	49.0	11.4	53
28.0	(X)	27.1	25.7	24.5	23.4	22.0	18.4	10.7	<sup>4</sup> Pct.pt.	"	(NA)	9.6	7.7	54
75.4	(X)	75.1	74.9	74.9	74.7	74.7	73.7	70.8	Years	90-91	0.3	1.7	2.9	55
71.8	(X)	71.7	71.4	71.4	71.2	71.1	70.0	67.1	"	"	0.4	1.8	2.9	56
78.8	(X)	78.5	78.3	78.3	78.2	78.2	77.4	74.7	"	"	0.3	1.4	2.7	57
9.2	(X)	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.6	12.6	20.0	Percent	"	-0.3	-27.0	-37.0	58
(X)	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.8	25.7	25.5	24.7	23.2	Years	90-92	0.4	1.4	1.5	59
(X)	23.9	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.1	23.3	22.0	20.8	"	"	0.5	1.9	1.2	60
(X)	79.3	77.4	77.7	77.7	75.5	75.6	68.8	54.7	<sup>4</sup> Pct.Pt.	"	1.0	10.5	14.1	61
(X)	62.8	62.5	61.1	60.8	57.9	58.5	50.2	35.8	"	"	2.9	12.6	14.4	62
(X)	142	138	133	130	131	128	100	47	Percent	"	7.0	42.0	112.8	63
(X)	<sup>P</sup> 2,448	<sup>P</sup> 2,404	2,396	2,403	2,407	2,413	2,390	2,159	"	90-91	-3.1	2.4	10.7	64
(X)	(NA)	(NA)	54.6	55.7	56.2	57.0	61.4	76.5	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	-19.7	65
(X)	(NA)	(NA)	91.0	92.4	93.9	94.9	102.6	140.2	"	"	(NA)	(NA)	-26.8	66
(X)	(NA)	(NA)	58.4	58.9	59.7	61.5	66.0	93.4	"	"	(NA)	(NA)	-29.3	67
(X)	(NA)	(NA)	78.6	80.7	79.5	81.8	91.3	123.3	"	"	(NA)	(NA)	-26.0	68
(X)	<sup>P</sup> 1,175	<sup>P</sup> 1,163	1,167	1,166	1,178	1,190	1,189	708	"	90-91	1.0	-1.2	67.9	69
(X)	(NA)	(NA)	20.7	20.8	21.2	21.7	22.6	14.9	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	51.7	70

# Summary Tables

## APPENDIX A. CONTINUED

Table A-1.  
Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1985-1992, 1980,  
and 1970—Con.

(See table A-2 for data on income and poverty. The 1990 census population was about 1.5 million less than the estimate obtained by carrying forward the 1980 count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See Appendix B, Source and Accuracy of Data)

Line No.	Subject <sup>1</sup>	Population universe <sup>2</sup>	Unit	Date or period	1992	1991
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
71	Total households . . . . .	Civ.nonin+	Thousands	March	95,669	94,312
Average population per household:						
72	Total . . . . .	"	Rate	"	2.62	2.63
73	Under 18 years . . . . .	"	"	"	0.69	0.69
74	18 years and over . . . . .	"	"	"	1.93	1.94
75	Family households . . . . .	"	Thousands	"	67,173	66,322
76	Married-couple family . . . . .	"	"	"	52,457	52,147
77	With own children under 18 years . . . . .	"	"	"	24,420	24,397
78	Other family, male householder . . . . .	"	"	"	3,025	2,907
79	With own children under 18 years . . . . .	"	"	"	1,283	1,181
80	Other family, female householder . . . . .	"	"	"	11,692	11,268
81	With own children under 18 years . . . . .	"	"	"	7,043	6,823
82	Nonfamily households . . . . .	"	"	"	28,496	27,990
83	Male householder . . . . .	"	"	"	12,428	12,150
84	Living alone . . . . .	"	"	"	9,613	9,450
85	Female householder . . . . .	"	"	"	16,068	15,840
86	Living alone . . . . .	"	"	"	14,361	14,141
Percent distribution of households by type:						
87	Family households . . . . .	"	Percent	"	70.2	70.3
88	Married-couple family . . . . .	"	"	"	54.8	55.3
89	Other family, male householder . . . . .	"	"	"	3.2	3.1
90	Other family, female householder . . . . .	"	"	"	12.2	11.9
91	Nonfamily households . . . . .	"	"	"	29.8	29.7
92	Male householder . . . . .	"	"	"	13.0	12.9
93	Female householder . . . . .	"	"	"	16.8	16.8
Percent distribution of households by size:						
94	One person . . . . .	"	"	"	25.1	25.0
95	Two persons . . . . .	"	"	"	32.1	32.0
96	Three persons . . . . .	"	"	"	17.1	17.1
97	Four persons . . . . .	"	"	"	15.4	15.4
98	Five or more persons . . . . .	"	"	"	10.3	10.5
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>						
99	All levels, 3 to 34 years old . . . . .	Civ.nonin.	Thousands	October	(NA)	61,276
100	Nursery school . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	2,933
101	Kindergarten and elementary school (1 to 8) . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	33,743
102	Percent private . . . . .	"	Percent	"	(NA)	10.6
103	High school (1 to 4) . . . . .	"	Thousands	"	(NA)	13,010
104	Percent private . . . . .	"	Percent	"	(NA)	7.3
105	College (under age 35) . . . . .	"	Thousands	"	(NA)	11,589
106	Male . . . . .	"	"	"	(NA)	5,608
107	Percent part-time . . . . .	"	Percent	"	(NA)	29.6
108	Female . . . . .	"	Thousands	"	(NA)	5,981
109	Percent part-time . . . . .	"	Percent	"	(NA)	28.6

1990		Change <sup>1</sup>													Line No.
Census consistent	Not census consistent	1990-92													
		1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1980	1970	Unit	Period	Amount	1980-90	1970-80		
(X)	93,347	92,830	91,066	89,479	88,458	86,789	80,776	63,401	Percent	90-92	2.5	15.6	27.4	71	
(X)	2.63	2.62	2.64	2.66	2.67	2.69	2.76	3.14	"	"	-0.4	-4.7	-12.1	72	
(X)	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.79	1.09	"	"	-	-12.7	-27.5	73	
	1.94	1.93	1.94	1.96	1.96	1.97	1.97	2.05	"	"	-0.5	-1.5	-3.9	74	
(X)	66,090	65,837	65,133	64,491	63,558	62,706	59,550	51,456	"	"	1.6	11.0	15.7	75	
(X)	52,317	52,100	51,809	51,537	50,933	50,350	49,112	44,728	"	"	0.3	6.5	9.8	76	
(X)	24,537	24,735	24,600	24,645	24,630	24,210	24,961	25,532	"	"	-0.5	-1.7	-2.2	77	
(X)	2,884	2,847	2,715	2,510	2,414	2,228	1,733	1,228	"	"	4.9	66.4	41.1	78	
(X)	1,153	1,068	1,047	955	935	896	616	341	"	"	11.3	87.2	80.6	79	
(X)	10,890	10,890	10,608	10,445	10,211	10,129	8,705	5,500	"	"	7.4	25.1	58.3	80	
(X)	6,599	6,519	6,273	6,297	6,105	6,006	5,445	2,858	"	"	6.7	21.2	90.5	81	
(X)	27,257	26,994	25,933	24,988	24,900	24,082	21,226	11,945	"	"	4.5	28.4	77.7	82	
(X)	11,606	11,874	11,310	10,652	10,648	10,114	8,807	4,063	"	"	7.1	31.8	116.8	83	
(X)	9,049	9,193	8,788	8,246	8,285	7,922	6,966	3,532	"	"	6.2	29.9	97.2	84	
(X)	15,651	15,120	14,624	14,336	14,252	13,968	12,419	7,882	"	"	2.7	26.0	57.6	85	
(X)	13,950	13,515	13,101	12,881	12,893	12,680	11,330	7,319	"	"	2.9	23.1	54.8	86	
(X)	70.8	70.9	71.5	72.1	71.9	72.3	73.7	81.2	<sup>4</sup> Pct.pt.	"	-0.6	-2.9	-7.5	87	
(X)	56.0	56.1	56.9	57.6	57.6	58.0	60.8	70.5	"	"	-1.2	-4.8	-9.7	88	
(X)	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	"	"	0.1	1.0	0.2	89	
(X)	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.7	10.8	8.7	"	"	0.5	0.9	2.1	90	
(X)	29.2	29.1	28.5	27.9	28.1	27.7	26.3	18.8	"	"	0.6	2.9	7.5	91	
(X)	12.4	12.8	12.4	11.9	12.0	11.7	10.9	6.4	"	"	0.6	1.5	4.5	92	
(X)	16.8	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.1	15.4	12.4	"	"	-	1.4	3.0	93	
(X)	24.6	24.5	24.0	23.6	23.9	23.7	22.7	17.1	"	"	0.5	1.9	5.6	94	
(X)	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.0	31.4	31.6	31.4	28.9	"	"	-0.2	0.9	2.5	95	
(X)	17.3	17.5	17.7	18.1	18.2	17.8	17.5	17.3	"	"	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	96	
(X)	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.8	"	"	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	97	
(X)	10.3	10.0	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.2	12.8	20.9	"	"	-	-2.5	-8.1	98	
(X)	60,588	59,236	58,847	58,691	58,153	58,014	58,953	60,357	Percent	90-91	1.1	2.8	-2.3	99	
(X)	3,401	2,877	2,639	2,587	2,554	2,491	2,031	1,096	"	"	-13.8	67.5	85.3	100	
(X)	33,164	32,505	32,181	31,542	31,082	30,681	31,513	37,133	"	"	1.7	5.2	-15.1	101	
(X)	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.7	11.6	11.9	11.5	12.1	<sup>4</sup> Pct.pt.	"	0.8	-1.7	-0.6	102	
(X)	12,719	12,786	13,093	13,647	13,912	13,979	14,935	14,715	Percent	"	2.3	-14.8	1.5	103	
(X)	7.1	6.3	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.7	<sup>11</sup> 7.9	8.0	<sup>4</sup> Pct.pt.	"	0.2	<sup>11</sup> -0.8	<sup>12</sup> -0.1	104	
(X)	11,303	11,068	10,937	10,918	10,605	10,863	10,473	7,413	Percent	"	2.5	7.9	41.3	105	
(X)	5,420	5,234	5,223	5,405	5,248	5,345	5,205	4,401	"	"	3.5	4.1	18.3	106	
(X)	25.7	26.0	27.2	27.9	27.3	26.1	26.7	21.0	<sup>4</sup> Pct.pt.	"	3.9	-1.0	5.7	107	
(X)	5,883	5,835	5,714	5,513	5,357	5,518	5,268	3,013	Percent	"	1.7	11.7	74.8	108	
(X)	29.9	30.8	30.6	33.6	31.1	31.8	33.4	24.1	<sup>4</sup> Pct.pt.	"	-1.3	-3.5	9.3	109	

# Summary Tables

APPENDIX A. CONTINUED

**Table A-1.**  
**Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1985-1992, 1980,**  
**and 1970—Con.**

(See table A-2 for data on income and poverty. The 1990 census population was about 1.5 million less than the estimate obtained by carrying forward the 1980 count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See Appendix B, Source and Accuracy of Data)

Line No.	Subject <sup>1</sup>	Population universe <sup>2</sup>	Unit	Date or period	1992	1991
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT—Continued</b>						
110	College, 35 years old and over .....	Civ.nonin.	Thousands	October	(NA)	2,468
111	Male .....	"	"	"	(NA)	832
112	Percent part-time .....	"	Percent	"	(NA)	73.4
113	Female .....	"	Thousands	"	(NA)	1,636
114	Percent part-time .....	"	Percent	"	(NA)	77.5
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER</b>						
115	High school graduates <sup>13</sup> .....	Civ.nonin.+	Percent	March	(NA)	78.4
116	College graduates <sup>14</sup> .....	"	"	"	(NA)	21.4
117	Male .....	"	"	"	(NA)	24.3
118	Female .....	"	"	"	(NA)	18.8
<b>LABOR FORCE</b>						
119	Civilian labor force, total .....	Civ.nonin.	Thousands	Ann.avg.	126,982	125,303
120	Male .....	"	"	"	69,184	68,411
121	Female .....	"	"	"	57,798	56,893
122	Employment, total .....	"	"	"	117,598	116,877
123	Male .....	"	"	"	63,805	63,593
124	Female .....	"	"	"	53,793	53,284
125	Unemployment, total .....	"	"	"	9,384	8,426
126	Male .....	"	"	"	5,380	4,817
127	Female .....	"	"	"	4,005	3,609
128	Unemployment rate, total .....	"	Percent	"	7.4	6.7
129	Males, 20 years and over .....	"	"	"	7.0	6.3
130	Females, 20 years and over .....	"	"	"	6.3	5.7
131	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years .....	"	"	"	20.0	18.6
132	Married men, wife present .....	"	"	"	5.0	4.4
133	Married women, husband present .....	"	"	"	5.0	4.5
134	Female householder, no husband present .....	"	"	"	9.9	9.1

— Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

NA Not available.

P Provisional.

<sup>1</sup>Data for the items on lines 51, 59-63, and 71-134 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.

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

<sup>3</sup>Figures for total increase for 1970, 1980, and 1985-90 reflect the error of closure between censuses. See appendix B.

<sup>4</sup>Percentage-point change.

<sup>5</sup>Youth: persons under 18 years per 100 persons 18 to 64 years. Old-age: persons 65 years and over per 100 persons 18 to 64 years. Total: sum of youth and old-age.

<sup>6</sup>Lifetime births per 1,000 women implied by the age-specific childbearing rates of a single year.

<sup>7</sup>Births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years.

1990		Change <sup>1</sup>													
Census consistent	Not census consistent	1990-92								Unit	Period	Amount	1980-90	1970-80	Line No.
		1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1980	1970							
(X)	2,319	2,112	2,179	1,802	1,797	1,661	1,215	(NA)	Percent	90-91	6.4	90.9	(NA)	110	
(X)	772	716	727	625	600	561	412	(NA)	"	"	7.8	87.4	(NA)	111	
(X)	77.8	73.6	78.1	75.2	77.8	80.6	78.9	(NA)	<sup>4</sup> Pct.pt.	"	-4.4	-1.1	(NA)	112	
(X)	1,546	1,396	1,452	1,176	1,197	1,100	803	(NA)	Percent	"	5.8	92.5	(NA)	113	
(X)	76.0	74.3	80.5	79.0	78.1	81.0	84.2	(NA)	<sup>4</sup> Pct.pt.	"	1.5	-8.2	(NA)	114	
(X)	77.6	76.9	76.2	75.6	74.7	73.9	68.6	55.2	<sup>4</sup> Pct.pt.	90-91	0.8	9.0	13.4	115	
(X)	21.3	21.1	20.3	19.9	19.4	19.4	17.0	11.0	"	"	0.1	4.3	6.0	116	
(X)	24.4	24.5	24.0	23.6	23.2	23.1	20.9	14.1	"	"	-0.1	3.5	6.8	117	
(X)	18.4	18.1	17.0	16.5	16.1	16.0	13.6	8.2	"	"	0.4	4.8	5.4	118	
(X)	124,787	123,869	121,669	119,865	117,834	115,461	106,940	82,715	Percent	90-92	1.8	16.7	29.3	119	
(X)	68,234	67,840	66,927	66,207	65,422	64,411	61,453	51,195	"	"	1.4	11.0	20.0	120	
(X)	56,554	56,030	54,742	53,658	52,413	51,050	45,487	31,520	"	"	2.2	24.3	44.3	121	
(X)	117,914	117,342	114,968	112,440	109,597	107,150	99,303	78,627	"	"	-0.3	18.7	26.3	122	
(X)	64,435	64,315	63,273	62,107	60,892	59,891	57,186	48,960	"	"	-1.0	12.7	16.8	123	
(X)	53,479	53,027	51,696	50,334	48,706	47,259	42,117	29,667	"	"	0.6	27.0	42.0	124	
(X)	6,874	6,528	6,701	7,425	8,237	8,312	7,636	4,088	"	"	36.5	-10.0	86.8	125	
(X)	3,799	3,525	3,655	4,101	4,530	4,521	4,267	2,235	"	"	41.6	-11.0	90.9	126	
(X)	3,075	3,003	3,046	3,324	3,707	3,791	3,369	1,853	"	"	30.2	-8.7	81.8	127	
(X)	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.1	4.9	<sup>4</sup> Pct.pt.	"	1.9	-1.6	2.2	128	
(X)	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.2	5.9	3.5	"	"	2.1	-1.0	2.4	129	
(X)	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.4	6.2	6.6	6.4	4.8	"	"	1.5	-1.6	1.6	130	
(X)	15.5	15.0	15.3	16.9	18.3	18.6	17.8	15.2	"	"	4.5	-2.3	2.6	131	
(X)	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.2	2.6	"	"	1.6	-0.8	1.6	132	
(X)	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	5.2	5.6	5.8	4.9	"	"	1.2	-2.0	0.9	133	
(X)	8.2	8.1	8.2	9.2	9.8	10.5	9.2	5.4	"	"	1.7	-1.0	3.8	134	

<sup>8</sup>Rate for 1971 and percent change for 1971-80.

<sup>9</sup>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).

<sup>10</sup>Rates for women 15 years and over.

<sup>11</sup>Percent for 1981 and percentage-point change for 1981-90.

<sup>12</sup>Percentage-point change for 1970-81.

<sup>13</sup>Four years of high school, or more education.

<sup>14</sup>Four or more years of college.

Source: Compiled from reports published by the Bureau of the Census (lines 1-48, 49 for 1990-92, 51, 59-63, 71-118), the National Center for Health Statistics (lines 49 for 1970-1989, 50, 52-58, 64-70), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (lines 119-134).

# Summary Tables

APPENDIX A. CONTINUED

**Table A-2.**  
**Summary of Annual Data on Income and Poverty: 1985-1991, 1979, and 1969**

(Families or persons as of March of the following year. Estimates for 1979 to 1991 are consistent with the 1980 census and do not reflect the results of the 1990 census. See Appendix B, Source and Accuracy of Data)

Line No.	Subject <sup>1</sup>	Population universe <sup>2</sup>	Unit	Date or period	1991
<b>INCOME<sup>3</sup></b>					
<b>Median family income:</b>					
1	All families .....	Civ.nonin.+	1991 dols.	Annual	35,939
2	Married-couple families .....	"	"	"	40,995
3	With one or more related children under 18 years <sup>4</sup> .....	"	"	"	42,514
4	Female householder, no husband present .....	"	"	"	16,692
5	65 years and over .....	"	"	"	19,682
<b>Mean income per family member:</b>					
6	All families .....	"	"	"	13,654
7	Married-couple families .....	"	"	"	14,998
8	Female householder, no husband present .....	"	"	"	7,375
<b>Mean income of persons 15 years and over:<sup>5</sup></b>					
9	Males with income .....	"	"	"	26,369
10	Year-round, full-time workers .....	"	"	"	36,060
11	Females with income .....	"	"	"	14,449
12	Year-round, full-time workers .....	"	"	"	24,309
<b>EARNERS</b>					
<b>Number of earners:<sup>6</sup></b>					
13	All families .....	Civ.nonin.+	Thousands	Annual	67,173
14	No earners .....	"	"	"	10,158
15	One earner .....	"	"	"	18,500
16	Two earners .....	"	"	"	29,681
17	Three or more earners .....	"	"	"	8,835
<b>Percent distribution of families by number of earners:</b>					
18	No earners .....	"	Percent	"	15.1
19	One earner .....	"	"	"	27.5
20	Two earners .....	"	"	"	44.2
21	Three or more earners .....	"	"	"	13.2
<b>POVERTY<sup>3</sup></b>					
22	Persons below the poverty level .....	Civ.nonin.+	Thousands	Annual	35,708
<b>Poverty rate for persons:</b>					
23	All persons .....	"	Percent	"	14.2
24	Related children under 18 years <sup>8</sup> .....	"	"	"	21.1
25	Persons 65 years and over .....	"	"	"	12.4
26	Males 65 years and over .....	"	"	"	7.9
27	Females 65 years and over .....	"	"	"	15.5
28	Persons in female householder families, no husband present .....	"	"	"	39.7
29	Unrelated individuals (not living with any relatives) .....	"	"	"	21.1
30	Families below the poverty level .....	"	Thousands	"	7,712
<b>Poverty rate for families:</b>					
31	All families .....	"	Percent	"	11.5
32	Female householder families, no husband present .....	"	"	"	35.6
33	All other families .....	"	"	"	6.4

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.  
X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Data are from the Current Population Survey. The annual estimates and the 1969-79, 1979-89, and 1989-91 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.

<sup>2</sup>Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post. See appendix B.

<sup>3</sup>Data on income and poverty are based on money income from regularly received sources (e.g., wages, self-employment income, Social Security, public assistance, interest, rent, royalties, unemployment compensation, pensions, alimony, child support) before taxes and other types of deductions. Capital gains (or losses), lump sum or one-time payments such as life insurance settlements, and noncash benefits are excluded. For a detailed discussion, see source.

1990		Change <sup>1</sup>										Line No.		
Census consistent	Not census consistent	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1979	1969	Unit	1989-91		1979-89	1969-79
(X)	36,841	37,579	37,062	37,131	36,607	35,107	34,650	36,051	32,608	Percent	-4.4	4.2	10.6	1
(X)	41,574	42,340	41,895	41,818	40,767	39,366	38,818	39,441	34,572	"	-3.2	7.3	14.1	2
(X)	42,996	43,930	43,556	43,994	42,508	40,940	40,267	41,501	36,563	"	-3.2	5.9	13.5	3
(X)	17,645	18,060	17,668	17,604	16,959	17,291	16,783	18,185	16,669	"	-7.6	-0.7	9.1	4
(X)	22,776	22,652	22,675	22,493	21,946	21,795	20,817	20,664	17,236	"	-13.1	9.6	19.9	5
(X)	13,972	14,381	14,066	13,818	13,622	12,995	12,618	12,571	10,104	"	-5.1	14.4	24.4	6
(X)	15,274	15,634	15,277	14,983	14,776	14,042	13,641	13,419	10,512	"	-4.1	16.5	27.7	7
(X)	7,693	7,991	7,852	7,762	7,393	7,387	7,104	7,217	6,222	"	-7.7	10.7	16.0	8
(X)	27,137	28,279	27,694	27,334	27,118	26,141	25,481	26,340	24,896	"	-6.8	7.4	5.8	9
(X)	36,555	38,170	37,579	37,713	37,440	36,388	35,706	36,691	33,659	"	-5.5	4.0	9.0	10
(X)	14,498	14,527	14,174	13,833	13,348	12,877	12,563	11,091	10,180	"	-0.5	31.0	8.9	11
(X)	24,383	24,528	24,268	24,009	23,509	22,896	22,374	21,071	18,684	"	-0.9	16.4	12.8	12
(X)	66,322	66,090	65,837	65,204	63,618	62,636	61,930	58,793	51,586	Percent	1.6	12.4	14.0	13
(X)	9,519	9,439	9,438	9,421	9,391	9,162	9,221	7,601	4,367	"	7.6	24.2	74.1	14
(X)	18,215	18,146	18,189	18,133	17,945	18,217	17,949	18,236	19,382	"	2.0	-0.5	-5.9	15
(X)	29,536	29,235	28,984	28,481	27,228	26,350	26,160	24,423	20,262	"	1.5	19.7	20.5	16
(X)	9,051	9,270	9,226	9,169	9,055	8,906	8,599	8,534	7,575	"	-4.7	8.6	12.7	17
(X)	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.8	14.6	14.9	12.9	8.5	<sup>7</sup> Pct.Pt.	0.8	1.4	4.4	18
(X)	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.8	28.2	29.1	29.0	31.0	37.6	"	-	-3.5	-6.6	19
(X)	44.5	44.2	44.0	43.7	42.8	42.1	42.2	41.5	39.3	"	-	2.7	2.2	20
(X)	13.6	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.2	13.9	14.5	14.7	"	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	21
(X)	33,585	31,528	31,745	32,221	32,370	33,064	33,700	26,072	24,147	Percent	13.3	20.9	8.0	22
(X)	13.5	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.6	14.0	14.4	11.7	12.1	<sup>7</sup> Pct.Pt.	1.4	1.1	-0.4	23
(X)	19.9	19.0	19.0	19.7	19.8	20.1	21.0	16.0	13.8	"	2.1	3.0	2.2	24
(X)	12.2	11.4	12.0	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.4	15.2	25.3	"	1.0	-3.8	-10.1	25
(X)	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	11.0	20.2	"	0.1	-3.2	-9.2	26
(X)	15.4	13.9	14.9	14.9	15.2	15.6	15.0	17.9	29.2	"	1.6	-4.0	-11.3	27
(X)	37.2	35.9	37.2	38.1	38.3	37.6	38.4	34.9	38.2	"	3.8	1.0	-3.3	28
(X)	20.7	19.2	20.6	20.8	21.6	21.5	21.8	21.9	34.0	"	1.9	-2.7	-12.1	29
(X)	7,098	6,784	6,874	7,005	7,023	7,223	7,277	5,461	5,008	Percent	13.7	24.2	9.0	30
(X)	10.7	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.4	11.6	9.2	9.7	<sup>7</sup> Pct.Pt.	1.2	1.1	-0.5	31
(X)	33.4	32.2	33.4	34.2	34.6	34.0	34.5	30.4	32.7	"	3.4	1.8	-2.3	32
(X)	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.2	5.5	6.9	"	0.5	0.4	-1.4	33

<sup>4</sup>Related children under 18 years of age includes sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder and all other children in the household who are related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption.

<sup>5</sup>For 1969, persons 14 years old and over.

<sup>6</sup>Before 1982, excludes families with any members in the Armed Forces.

<sup>7</sup>Percentage-point change.

<sup>8</sup>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.

# Source and Accuracy of Data

## APPENDIX B.

### Source of Data

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

**Survey estimates.** The estimation procedures used for CPS and SIPP data inflate 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 1980 through 1992 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. The estimation procedures used for CPS and SIPP data are discussed in more detail in the reports cited at the end of the sections in this report.

**Census of Population.** The chart below lists the report series currently available from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. These report series are available for all States and for the United States. The CP-1 and CH-1 report series are also available at the United States level for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas, Metropolitan Areas, and Urbanized Areas. Sample data for all States and for the United States are forthcoming in the Social and Economic Characteristics (CP-2) and Detailed Housing Characteristics (CH-2) report series. The 1990 Census of Population and Housing Printed Reports Order Form is available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Customer Services (301-763-4100).

Table B-1.

### Components of Selected Population Universes: July 1, 1991

(Numbers in thousands. These estimates are consistent with the 1990 census, as enumerated)

Population universe	Number	Percent
Total population including Armed Forces overseas	252,688	100.0
Armed Forces overseas	511	0.2
Resident population	252,177	99.8
Armed Forces in the United States	1,611	0.6
Civilian population	250,566	99.2
Institutional population <sup>1</sup>	3,388	1.3
Noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	247,178	97.8
<b>Summary of population universes</b>		
Total population including Armed Forces overseas	252,688	100.0
Resident population	252,177	99.8
Civilian population	250,566	99.2
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	247,178	97.8

<sup>1</sup> The institutional population is estimated from proportions of the total population residing in institutions at the time of the 1990 census, applied to current estimates of the total population. The civilian noninstitutional population is computed as the difference of the civilian population and the institutional population.

SOURCE: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1095, *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1980 to 1991*, and special calculations

**Reports Currently Available from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing**

*Full-Count Data*

Summary Population and Housing Characteristics  
CPH-1

General Population Characteristics  
CP-1

General Housing Characteristics  
CH-1

*Sample Data*

Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics  
CPH-5

**Reliability of Estimates**

Since the CPS and SIPP estimates are based on samples, 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 they 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 non-sampling 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.

**Sampling variability.** Standard errors are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because of collecting a sample rather

Table B-2

**Selected Population Universes, by Sex and Broad Age Groups: July 1, 1991**

(Numbers in thousands. These estimates are consistent with the 1990 census, as enumerated)

Population universe and age	Population			Percent of population universe		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL POPULATION INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS</b>						
Total	252,688	123,431	129,257	100.0	48.8	51.2
Under 18 years	65,145	33,378	31,767	25.8	13.2	12.6
18 to 64 years	155,789	77,262	78,528	61.7	30.6	31.1
65 years and older	31,754	12,791	18,962	12.6	5.1	7.5
<b>ARMED FORCES (worldwide)</b>						
Total	2,122	1,892	230	100.0	89.2	10.8
Under 18 years	1	1	-	0.1	0.1	-
18 to 64 years	2,121	1,891	230	99.9	89.1	10.8
65 years and older	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION<sup>1</sup></b>						
Total	3,388	1,827	1,561	100.0	53.9	46.1
Under 18 years	147	108	39	4.4	3.2	1.2
18 to 64 years	1,533	1,272	261	45.3	37.5	7.7
65 years and older	1,707	447	1,260	50.4	13.2	37.2
<b>CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION<sup>1</sup></b>						
Total	247,178	119,712	127,466	100.0	48.4	51.6
Under 18 years	64,997	33,269	31,728	26.3	13.5	12.8
18 to 64 years	152,135	74,099	78,037	61.5	30.0	31.6
65 years and older	30,047	12,344	17,702	12.2	5.0	7.2

-Represents zero or rounds to zero

<sup>1</sup> The institutional population is estimated from proportions of the total population residing in institutions at the time of the 1990 census, applied to current estimates of the total population by age and sex. The civilian noninstitutional population is computed as the difference of the civilian population and the institutional population.

SOURCE: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1095, *U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 1991*, and special calculations.

# Source and Accuracy of Data

## APPENDIX B. CONTINUED

than surveying the entire population. 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 specialist.

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

**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: inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding data, errors made in processing data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

**Comparability with other data.** Data obtained from sample surveys and other sources are not entirely comparable. This is largely because of 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, 1990, census population was about 1.5 million less than the estimate for the same date obtained by carrying forward the 1980 census population with data on births, deaths, and legal international migration. There are several possible explanations for the difference, or "error of closure," including a larger net underenumeration in the 1990 census, and duplications and erroneous enumerations in the 1980 census. For a detailed discussion, see J. Gregory Robinson, Bashir Ahmed, Prithwis Das Gupta, and Karen A. Woodrow, "Estimating Coverage of the 1990 U.S. Census: Demographic Analysis," *1991 Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association*, pages 11-20.

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 (SIPP and March CPS universes); and civilian noninstitutional population (CPS universe in months other than March). The estimated size of the total population including Armed Forces overseas on July 1, 1991, was 252,688,000. The estimated civilian noninstitutional population on July 1, 1991, was 247,178,000 (table B-1).

The Armed Forces and the institutional population differ greatly from the total population in age-sex structure (table B-2). On July 1, 1991, males 18 to 64 years old constituted

89.1 percent of the Armed Forces population as compared with 30.6 percent of the total population, and females 65 years and over constituted 37.2 percent of the institutional population as compared with 7.5 percent of the total population. However, these two groups together (total Armed Forces and institutional populations) accounted for only 2.2 percent of the total population, and as a result, the civilian noninstitutional population (which accounted for 97.8 percent of the total) has 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.