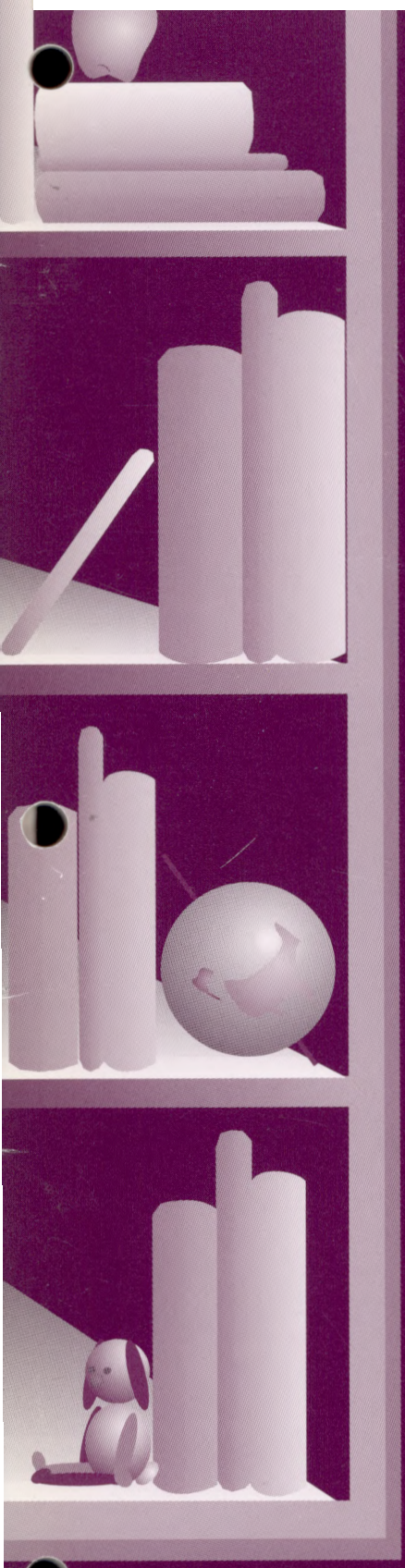
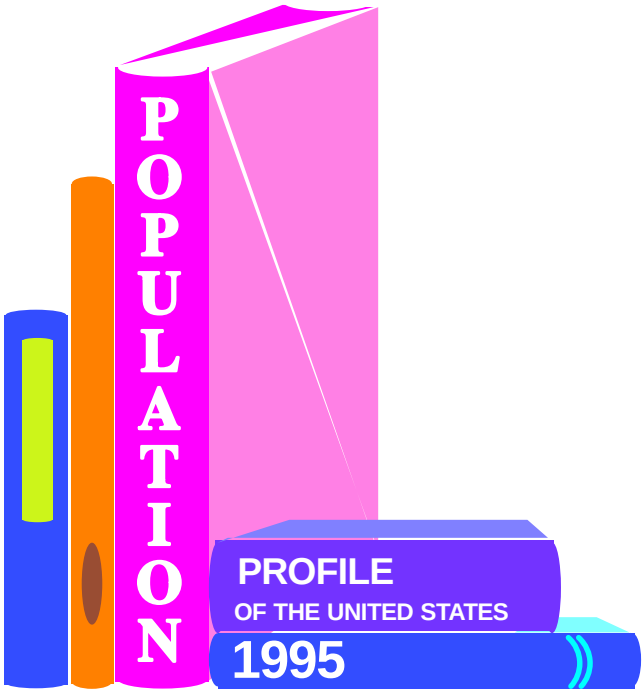


# POPULATION Profile OF THE UNITED STATES 1995

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

P23-189

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




Issued July 1995

**U.S. Department of Commerce**
**Ronald H. Brown**, Secretary
David J. Barram, Deputy Secretary

**Economics and Statistics Administration**
**Everett M. Ehrlich**, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**
**Martha Farnsworth Riche**, Director

# Acknowledgments

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. Linda Kehm reviewed the contents and assisted in the preparation of the report. The coauthors of the report are listed as contacts at the end of each section.

Sampling review was provided by Thomas Moore and 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. Publication coordination and editing were performed by Penny Heiston; design and graphics were performed by Shirley Clark.

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**SUGGESTED CITATION**

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P23–189,
*Population Profile of the United States: 1995.*
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1995.

For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402

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ISSUED SINCE JANUARY 1993

# About This Publication

***Population Profile of the United States: 1995*** 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 1990 to 1994 and reflects the most recent information available on each topic in early 1995. In many cases, the data are shown by race and Hispanic origin. (Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.)

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 1980 and 1985 through 1994 are summarized in the tables in appendix A. The different population universes included in this report are shown in appendix B. It should be noted that the national and State population estimates and projections and 1994 survey data in this report are consistent with the 1990 census of population. The survey data prior to 1994 are consistent with the 1980 census. See appendix B for further discussion.

General questions or comments about this report may be addressed to Janice Valdisera, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 (301-457-2381).

# Highlights

### NATIONAL POPULATION TRENDS

- On January 1, 1995, there were 261,638,000 people in the United States, an increase of 2,471,000 (1.0 percent) over the January 1, 1994, estimate and a gain of 12,919,000 (5.2 percent) since the 1990 census.
- Population growth was concentrated among adults in their thirties and forties as the Baby Boom cohort grew older.
- The number of births in 1994 fell below the 4 million mark for the first time since 1988.
- During 1994, growth rates were highest for the Hispanic and for the Asian and Pacific Islander populations.

### NATIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

- The U.S. population is projected to increase to 392 million by 2050 — about 50 percent larger than today's population.
- The average age of the population will be older than it is now.
- The race and Hispanic-origin distribution of the U.S. population is projected to become more diverse.

### STATE POPULATION TRENDS

- Texas is now our second most populous State with a 1994 population of 18.4 million.
- California had the highest amount of net domestic out-migration of any State between 1993 and 1994, with a net loss of 426,000 people to other States.
- The South is the most populous region of the Nation and gained the most population between 1993 and 1994.
- Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia lost population between 1993 and 1994.

### STATE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

- It is projected that between 1993 and 2020, States in the South and West combined should account for 56 million of the 68 million persons added to the Nation.
- Nevada is projected to have the most rapid rate of growth.
- California's Hispanic population is expected to double between 1993 and 2020.
- In 1993, only 5 States had at least 15 percent elderly, compared with 41 States expected by 2020.
- Over the projection period in Florida, the number of births should balance out the number of deaths.

### GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY

- Over 42 million Americans moved in the 1-year period between March 1992 and March 1993. This amounted to 16.8 percent of the population 1 year old and over.
- Most movers stay in the same county. In fact, about two-thirds of the movers between March 1992 and March 1993 (10.5 percent of the total population) made such a "local" move.
- The "average American" makes 11.7 moves in a lifetime (based upon current age structure and average rates of moving by age).
- About one-third of persons living in renter-occupied housing units in March 1993 had moved in the previous year. In contrast, only 1 in 10 persons in owner-occupied housing units had moved in the same period.

### SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

- In October 1993, 65.4 million persons were enrolled in school.
- Among 3 and 4 year olds, 34 percent were enrolled in nursery school.
- The number of elementary and high school students has declined since the early 1970's but has increased since the late 1980's.
- At the college level, there were 13.9 million students in 1993, 40 percent of whom were 25 years old and over.
- About 4.2 percent of all students in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grade dropped out of school in the 1-year period from October 1992 to October 1993.

### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

- Among persons 25 years old and over, 80.2 percent had completed high school, and 21.9 percent had completed 4 or more years of college in 1993.
- For young persons 25 to 29 years old, 86.7 percent had completed high school, and 23.7 percent had completed 4 or more years of college in 1993.
- In 1993, high school completion for persons 25 years old and over stood at 81.5 percent for Whites, 70.4 percent for Blacks, and 53.1 percent for Hispanics (of any race).
- Although there was no difference between men and women in high school completion rates in 1993 (80.5 percent compared with 80.0 percent), a significantly higher proportion of men than women had completed 4 or more years of college (24.8 percent compared with 19.2 percent).

### POSTSECONDARY SCHOOL FINANCING

- Postsecondary school students paid about $2,650 during the 1990-91 school year for their tuition and fees, books and educa-tional supplies, and room and board.
- About 50 percent of the 21 million postsecondary school students received some kind of financial aid, averaging $2,919.
- The average amount of aid received was larger for students with a "low" monthly family income, compared with students with a "high" monthly family income.
- Pell grants were the most common source of aid for students in low-income families. Employer assistance was the largest source of aid for students in high-income families.
- The largest average aid amount was provided by loans ($3,155).

### HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

- There were 97.1 million households in the United States in March 1994, a net increase of 716,000 over the total for the previous year.
- The share of households represented by families fell from 81 percent in 1970 to 71 percent in 1990 and remained at that level in 1994.
- Between 1970 and 1994, the number of single parents increased from 3.8 to 11.4 million, but their annual rate of increase has moderated since the 1970's.

### MARITAL STATUS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

- The estimated median age at first marriage in 1994 was 24.5 years for women and 26.7 years for men.
- In 1994, 23.6 million persons or 12 percent of all adults lived alone.
- There were 7 unmarried couples for every 100 married couples in 1994, up from 1 per 100 in 1970.
- Of children in one-parent situations, 12 percent lived with only their fathers in 1994, compared with 9 percent in 1970.

### FERTILITY

- Of the 60.0 million women 15 to 44 years old, 3.9 million had a child between July 1993 and June 1994.
- About 15 percent (580,000) of the births in 1994 were to foreign-born women.
- Women born in Mexico comprised 30 percent of all foreign-born women in the childbearing ages but had 48 percent of the births to these women.
- Women born in Mexico had high fertility rates (147 births per 1,000), compared with women born in Europe (53 per 1,000) or Asia (58 per 1,000).
- Twenty-six percent of children born in 1994 were out-of-wedlock births.
- Over one-half (53 percent) of women who had a birth in the last year were in the labor force.

### CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS

- Among preschool-age children of employed mothers in the fall of 1991, 23 percent were in organized child care facilities most of the time their mothers were at work, down from 26 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of preschoolers cared for by family day care providers declined from 24 percent in 1988 to 18 percent in 1991.
- Offsetting the declines in the use of family day care providers and organized child care facilities, the proportion of preschoolers cared for by their fathers while their mothers were at work increased from 15 to 20 percent.
- Children whose mothers worked day shifts were more likely to be cared for away from home while their mothers were at work than were children whose mothers worked nonday shifts.
- Families in poverty paid less for child care while the mother was at work than families who were not in poverty ($52 versus $70 per week).

### CHILD SUPPORT

- As of spring 1992, 11.5 million women and men were custodial parents of children under 21 years old whose other parents were absent. Approximately 9.9 million or 86 percent of custodial parents were women, and 1.6 million or 14 percent were men.
- By spring 1992, 54 percent (6.2 million) of custodial parents received awards for child support. Custodial mothers had a higher award rate (56 percent) than custodial fathers (41 percent).
- Approximately 76 percent of the 4.9 million custodial mothers due child support in 1991 received some payment, compared with 63 percent of the 0.4 million custodial fathers.
- The mean child support amount received by custodial mothers with payments in 1991, $3,011, was almost one-third more than that received by their male counterparts, $2,292.
- The aggregate amount of child support received was $11.9 billion in 1991,

67 percent of the total $17.7 billion due.

- In 1991, 35 percent of custodial mothers had family incomes below the poverty level, compared with 13 percent of custodial fathers.

### DISABILITY

- In 1991 and 1992, about 49 million Americans had a disability, of whom 24 million had a severe disability.
- The disability rate ranged from a low of 5.8 percent for children under 18 years old to a high of 53.9 percent for persons 65 years old and over.
- Among persons 15 years old and over with no disability, 12.2 percent had an income below the poverty level. Among persons 15 years old and over with a severe disability, 24.3 percent had an income below the poverty level. Among persons 15 years old and over with a nonsevere disability, 14.1 percent had an income below the poverty level.
- The employment rate was 80.5 percent for persons with no disability, compared with 76.0 percent for persons with a nonsevere disability, and 23.2 percent for persons with a severe disability.
- Among persons 15 to 64 years old with a severe disability, only 48.1 percent were covered by a private health insurance plan, 36.2 percent had coverage by the Federal Government (but no private insurance), and 15.7 percent were not covered.

### PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

- Among all persons, 14.8 percent participated in a major public assistance program for at least 1 month in 1990.
- About 9.2 percent of persons in married-couple families received assistance during 1990, compared with 42.4 percent of persons in female householder, no husband present families.
- The program participation rate among Whites was 11.3 percent in 1990, compared with 37.7 percent among Blacks and 33.3 percent among Hispanics.

### HEALTH INSURANCE

- Among all Americans, 84.7 percent had health insurance coverage for some or all of 1993.
- Most people (70.2 percent) were covered by private health care providers.
- Persons 18 to 29 years old represented only about 17 percent of the total U.S. population but accounted for about 29 percent of all the uninsured.
- Among poor persons, 47.9 percent were covered by Medicaid at some time during 1993, compared with 12.2 percent of all persons.

### LABOR FORCE AND OCCUPATION

- Total employment grew from 122.1 million persons in the first quarter of 1994 to 124.4 million in the fourth quarter, a gain of 2.3 million.
- The decline in unemployment that began in mid-1992 continued during 1994. By the fourth quarter, the number of unemployed persons stood at 7.3 million, and the unemployment rate was 5.6 percent.
- Unemployment declines were widespread, occur-ring among adults, youths, Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics.
- A little more than half of 1994's gain in total employment occurred among managerial and professional specialty workers, who, as a group, have relatively high earnings.

### MONEY INCOME

- Real median household income fell 7.0 percent from $33,685 in 1989 to $31,241 in 1993.
- In 1993, the median income of married-couple households was $43,129, compared with $18,545 for households maintained by women with no husband present.
- The median earnings of year-round, full-time workers was $30,407 for men and $21,747 for women in 1993.
- The distribution of household income has become somewhat more unequal over time.

### POVERTY

- In 1993, 39.3 million persons lived below the poverty level, representing 15.1 percent of the Nation's population.
- The poverty rate for children was 22.7 percent, higher than that of other age groups.
- Among female householder, no spouse present families, 35.6 percent were poor in 1993.

### THE BLACK POPULATION

- The Black population was estimated at 33 million persons in 1994 and constituted nearly 13 percent of the Nation's total population.
- There was a decline in the annual high school dropout rate of young Blacks in grades 10 through 12, from

11 percent in 1970 to 5 percent in 1993.

- Black married-couple families with children had a higher median income than those without children.
- In 1993, the median earnings of Black high school graduates 25 years old and over who worked year-round, full-time was $18,460, compared with $32,360 for those with at least a bachelor's degree.

### THE HISPANIC POPULATION

- The median age of the Hispanic population increased from 24.3 years in 1983 to 26.7 years in 1993.
- The proportion of Hispanics with high school diplomas increased from 45.7 percent in 1983 to 53.1 percent in 1993.
- The Hispanic female-to-male earnings ratio in 1992 (0.85) was higher than the female-to-male earnings ratio for non-Hispanic Whites (0.69).
- The poverty rate of Hispanics was 29.9 per-cent in 1982, declined to 26.2 percent in 1989, then rose to 29.3 percent in 1992.
- About 39.9 percent of Hispanic children under 18 years old were living in poverty in 1992, compared with 13.2 percent of non-Hispanic White children.

### THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION

- Six out of ten Asians and Pacific Islanders resided in the West, representing 8 percent of the total population in the West.
- Asians and Pacific Islanders residing in central cities were less likely to be homeowners (41 percent) than renters (57 percent).
- Two-fifths of Asians and Pacific Islanders 25 years old and over have earned at least a bachelor's degree.
- Four out of five Asian and Pacific Islander related children under 18 years old lived with two parents.
- Fourteen percent of Asian and Pacific Islander families lived in poverty.

### THE AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT POPULATION

- In 1990, one-half of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population lived in the West.
- The educational levels of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts improved significantly during the 1980's, but remained below the levels of the total population.
- A higher proportion of American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut families and persons were poor than of the total population.

### THE ELDERLY POPULATION

- The number of elderly in the United States grew dramatically in the 20th century, especially the oldest old.
- The elderly will become increasingly diverse, racially and ethnically.
- The elderly most often die from heart disease.
- The elderly need increasing help in everyday activities as they age.
- The elderly have experienced a decline in the proportion in poverty since 1970.

# National Population Trends

KEVIN E. DEARDORFF
PATRICIA MONTGOMERY

**The population has grown by 13 million persons since the 1990 census.**

On January 1, 1995, there were 261,638,000 people in the United States. This represents an increase of 2,471,000 (1.0 percent) over the January 1, 1994, estimate, and a gain of 12,919,000 (5.2 percent) since the 1990 census. The Nation's population growth during 1994 was mostly the result of "natural increase" (3,949,000 births minus 2,294,000 deaths). The United States also experienced a net gain from migration of 816,000 (736,000 international migrants and 80,000 returning federally affiliated U.S. citizens).

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

The Baby Boomers (those persons born from 1946 to 1964) continue to concentrate population growth within the age groups into which they age. The Baby Boom cohort, persons 29 to 47 years old on January 1, 1995, accounted for 79,352,000 people or 30.3 percent of the total population.

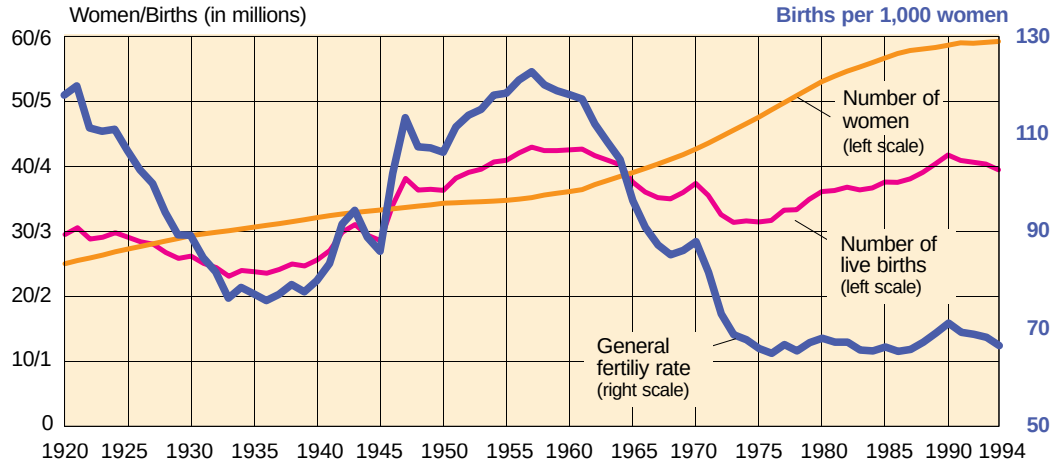
The number of people in elderly age categories also continues to increase. The number of Americans 65 years old and over on January 1, 1995, was 33,361,000, an increase of 359,000 (1.1 percent) from a year ago and an increase of 2,281,000 (7.3 percent) from the 1990 census. A more pronounced percentage increase occurs to the oldest segment of the elderly population or those 85 years old and over. The number of persons in this category was 3,580,000 on January 1, 1995, an increase of 103,000 (3.0 percent) from 1 year ago and an increase of 559,000 (18.5 percent) from the 1990 census. This differential increase in the population 85 years old and over is the result of improvements in the life expectancy at advanced ages, continued high levels of births during the first decade of the century, and very high immigration from Europe during the early part of the century.

**The number of births falls below the 4 million mark for the first time since 1988.**

According to recent estimates, there were 3,949,000 births in 1994, a 2.2 percent decline from the previous year's total. This marks the first time since 1989 that births have not reached the 4 million mark and represents a continuation of the decline in births observed since 1990. Declining births can be the result of a decline in the number of women in childbearing ages (15 to 44 years old), a shift in the age distribution of women in the childbearing ages, or a decrease in age-specific fertility rates. Recent projections indicate neither a substantial decline in age-specific fertility rates nor a reduction in the female population 15 to 44 years old. However, a changing age structure within the female population 15 to 44 years old has led to fewer births.

**Women, Live Births, and Births per 1,000 Women 15 to 44 Years Old: 1920 to 1994**

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



As a result of the aging of the Baby Boom, more women are entering the less fertile child-bearing ages. For example, the number of women 30 to 44 years old on January 1, 1995, was 32,312,493, an increase of 374,000 (1.2 percent) from 1 year ago, and an increase of 2,417,000 (8.1 percent) from the 1990 census. On the other hand, the number of women 15 to 29 years old on January 1, 1995, was 27,059,000, a decrease of 196,000 (-0.7 percent) from 1 year ago, and a decrease of 1,668,000 (-5.8 percent) from the 1990 census.

### The number of deaths continues to rise during the 1990's.

In 1994, there were 2,294,000 deaths — the highest annual number of deaths ever recorded. This represents an increase of 27,000 (1.2 percent) over the total for 1993. The number of deaths can be influenced by the size of the population, the age structure of the population, and the rates of mortality by age. In the case of the United States in the early 1990's, the major factor underlying the increase in deaths has been the age structure of the population. Relatively high growth among the oldest old (persons 85 years old and over) has created a relatively larger population in age categories with greater susceptibility to death. With the oldest old population growing rapidly, the number of deaths will continue to rise annually unless a dramatic reduction in age-specific death rates occurs to this population.

### Net international migration has remained high.

Net international migration was 736,000 in 1994, down 67,000 (-8.3 percent) from 1993. The annual average figure of 759,000 during the 1990's is well above the annual average of 634,000 for the previous decade. This higher average is partly a result of the provisions of the Immigration Act of 1990 which reduced the limiting effect of quotas on family reunifications. In 1994, net international immigration accounted for 736,000 of the 2,471,000 (30.0 percent) total increase to the population.

### Growth rates are highest for the Hispanic and for the Asian and Pacific Islander populations.

During 1994, the Hispanic population grew by 897,000 people (3.5 percent).[1] At the same time, the White, non-Hispanic population added 813,000 people, an increase of 0.4 percent. This marks the first time that the yearly growth in the Hispanic population was numerically larger than the growth in the White, non-Hispanic population. During 1994, the Asian and Pacific Islander population grew by 336,000 (3.8 percent); the Black population grew by 484,000 (1.5 percent); the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population grew by 33,000 (1.5 percent); and the White population grew by 1,618,000 (0.8 percent). The Asian and Pacific Islander population is the only population where net international migration (201,000) added more people than natural increase (134,000).

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

### For Further Information

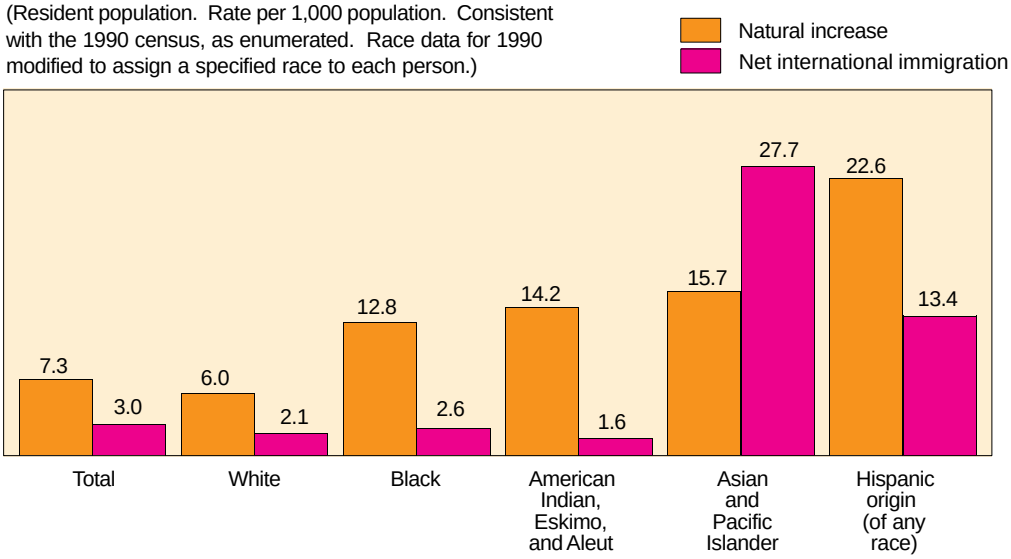
See: Bureau of the Census, PPL-21, *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1994.*

Contact: Data requests: Statistical Information Staff 301-457-2422

Methodology: Population Projections Branch 301-457-2397

**Average Annual Rates of Natural Increase and Net International Migration, by Race and Hispanic Origin: July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1994**

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



# 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 1.9 and 2.6 births per woman were used, respectively.

*Life expectancy* is projected in the middle series to increase from 76.0 years in 1993 to 82.6 years in 2050. In 2050, life expectancy in the low assumption would be 75.3 years and in the high assumption would be 87.5 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 larger.

Based on the middle-series projections, the Nation's population is projected to increase to 392 million by 2050 — more than a 50 percent increase from the 1990 population size. During the 1990's, the population is projected to grow by 27 million, a 10.8 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. Using the lowest assumptions, the population would grow slowly, peak at 293 million by 2030, then gradually decline. Conversely, the highest series projects the population to increase quite steadily over the next several decades, more than doubling its 1990 size by the middle of the next century.

### The U.S. population growth rate is slowing.

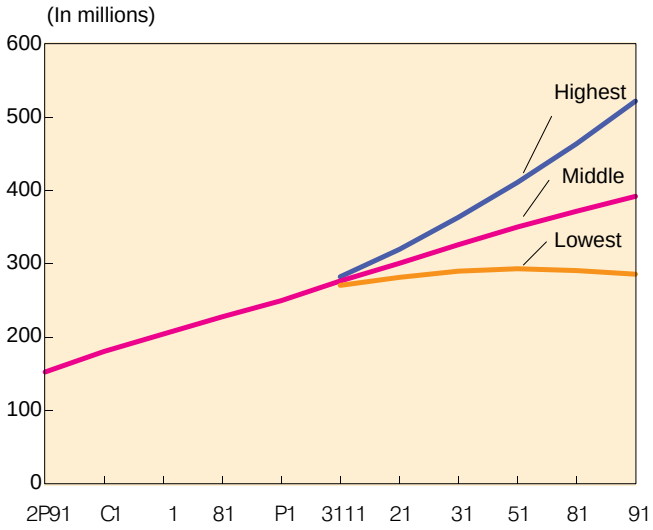
Despite these large increases in the number of persons in the population, the rate of population growth, referred to as the average annual percent change,[1] is projected to decrease during the next six decades by about 50 percent, from 1.10 between 1990 and 1995 to 0.54 between 2040 and 2050. The decrease in the rate of growth is predominantly due to the aging of the population and, consequently, a dramatic increase in the number of deaths. From 2030 to 2050, the United States would grow more slowly than ever before in its history.

[1]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 34.0 in 1994 to 35.5 in 2000, peak at 39.1 in 2035, then decrease slightly to 39.0 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 1994 were born during the Baby Boom. As this population ages, the median age will rise. People born during the Baby Boom will be between 36 and 54 years old 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 series). The last of the Baby-Boom population will reach age 65 in the year 2029. By

**Estimates and Projections of Resident Population: 1950 to 2050**



that time, the Baby-Boom population is projected to be only about 16 percent of the total population.

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

The race and Hispanic-origin[2] 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 populations 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; 4 percent Asian and Pacific Islander; and less than 1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut. By 2050, the proportional shares shift quite dramatically. Less than 53 percent would be non-Hispanic White; 16 percent would be Black; 23 percent would be Hispanic origin; 10 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 35 percent of the total population growth between 1990 and 2000. This percentage of growth would decrease to 23 percent between 2000 and 2010, and 14 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 increase almost 5 million by 2000, almost 10 million by 2010, and over 20 million by 2030. The Black population would double its present size to 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 and Pacific Islander population would expand to over 12 million, double its current size by 2010, triple by 2020, and increase to more than 5 times its current size, to 41 million 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 1990 size by 2015, and quadruple its 1990 size by the middle of the next century. In fact, the Hispanic-origin population would contribute 32 percent of the Nation's population growth from 1990 to 2000, 39 percent from 2000 to 2010, 45 percent from 2010 to 2030, and 60 percent from 2030 to 2050.

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

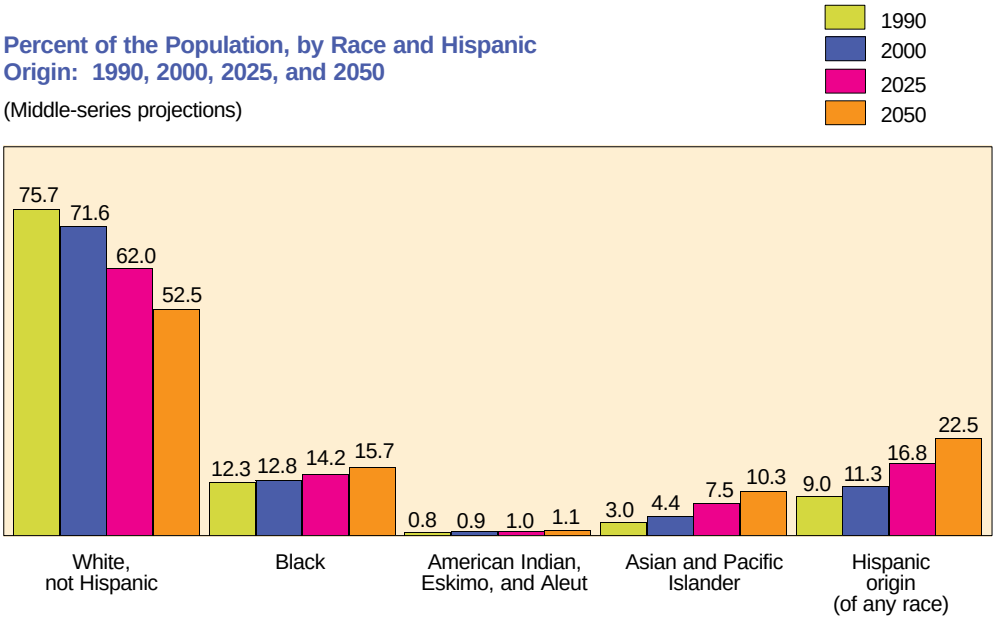
The two major components driving the population growth are fertility (births) and net immigration. In the middle series, the number of births is projected to decrease slightly as the century ends and then increase progressively throughout the projection period. After 2011, the number of births each year would exceed the highest annual number of births ever achieved in the United States.

Almost one-third of the current population growth is caused by net immigration. By 2000, the Nation's population is projected to be 8 million larger than it would have been if there were no net immigration after July 1, 1992. By 2050, this difference would increase to 82 million. In fact, about 86 percent of the population growth during the year 2050 may be due to the effects of post-1992 net immigration.

[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These projections do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

**Percent of the Population, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990, 2000, 2025, and 2050**

(Middle-series projections)




### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P25-1104, *Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2050.*

Contact: Data Requests: Statistical Information Staff 301-457-2422

Methodology: Population Projections Branch 301-457-2428

# State Population Trends

EDWIN BYERLY

### Texas is now the Nation's second largest State.

Texas is now our second most populous State behind California, passing New York in the year between July 1993 and July 1994. During the 1993 to 1994 period, Texas expanded by 356,000 persons to reach a July 1, 1994, population of 18.4 million. Just over half of its growth was from natural increase (births minus deaths), one quarter was from net domestic migration, and the rest was from net international movement. Texas was the eighth fastest growing State (2.0 percent) in the Nation during the July 1993 to July 1994 period.

### California was in a growth slump.

California held the rank of the Nation's fifth fastest growing State during the 1980 to 1990 period, but dropped to the nineteenth position during the 1990 to 1994 period. Its population is still growing, but the rate of growth has declined each year since 1990, and its 1993-94 growth rate of 0.7 percent was well below the national average of 1.0 percent.

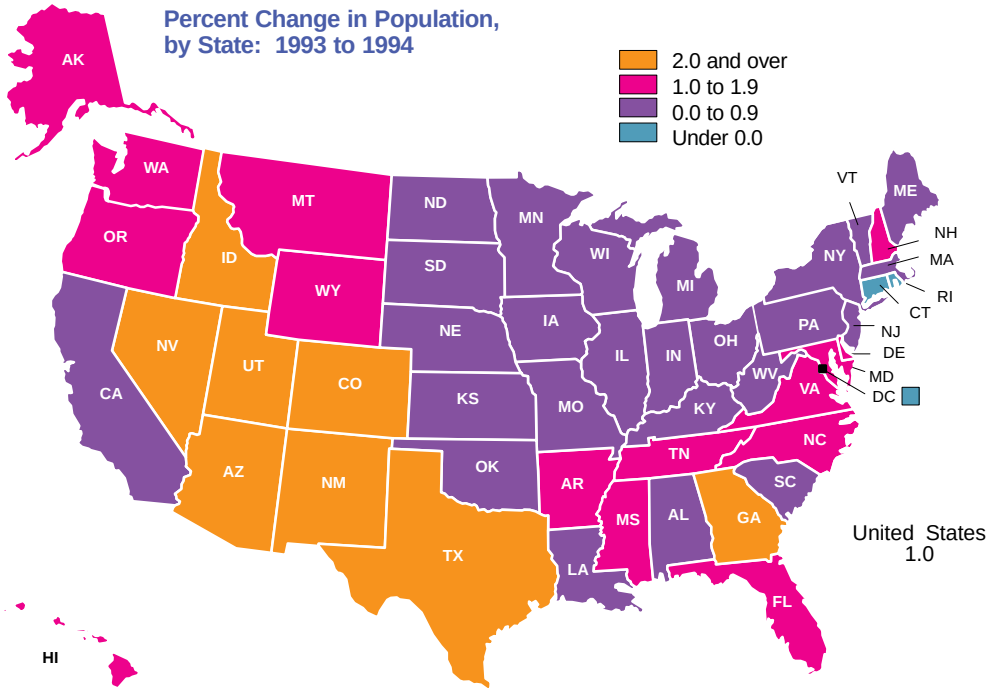
California has experienced increasing rates of net domestic outmigration since 1990. Its 1993 to 1994 net domestic outmigration rate reached 1.4 percent, the highest of any State, and represented a net loss of 426,000 migrants to other States. Only its high rates of net international migration and natural increase are allowing California a modest growth rate.

### The Rocky Mountain States were on a fast growth tract.

Seven of the Nation's ten fastest growing States during the 1993 to 1994 period were Rocky Mountain States. Nevada led all States with a 5.4 percent gain from 1993 to 1994, followed by Arizona with a 3.3 percent gain. The population of the Rocky Mountain States has increased at a high rate because of migration from other States. Nearly 80.0 percent of Nevada's 1993 to 1994 population change was from domestic migration.

### The South grew the most.

The South and the West regions each grew by 1.4 percent during the 1993 to 1994 period, but the South grew by the largest amount of any region, expanding by 1.3 million persons. The Southern States of Texas, Florida, and Georgia ranked first, second, and fourth, respectively, in the Nation in amount of population growth. Georgia was the South's fastest growing State,



growing by 2.2 percent during the 1993 to 1994 period. In the South, all but Louisiana, Maryland, and the District of Columbia experienced positive net domestic migration between 1993 and 1994. The District of Columbia actually experienced a population loss between 1993 and 1994.

### The Northeast and Midwest registered modest growth.

Both the Northeast and Midwest regions expanded their populations between 1993 and 1994. The Northeast grew by 0.2 percent, despite a net domestic outmigration rate of 0.6 percent. New Hampshire and Vermont were the two fastest growing States in the Northeast, and were the only two States in the region not to have net domestic outmigration. Connecticut and Rhode Island were the Nation's only States to have a smaller population in 1994 than in 1993.

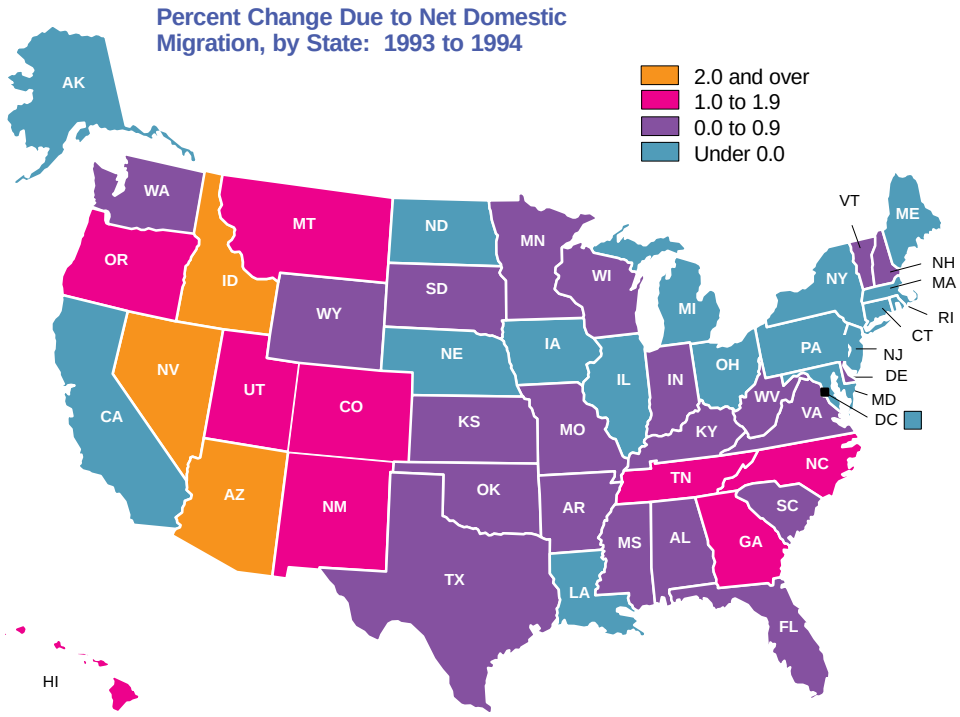
The Midwest region grew by 0.6 percent between 1993 and 1994, with Minnesota, Missouri, and Indiana being the three fastest growing States in the region. Only 4 of the 12 Midwestern States incurred a net loss of domestic migrants to other States.

### For Further Information

See: Department of Commerce Press Release CB 94-204 "Texas Now Second Largest State, Nevada Fastest Growing, District of Columbia Fastest Loser, Census Bureau Says."

Contact: Edwin Byerly
Population Distribution Branch
301-457-2419

**Percent Change Due to Net Domestic Migration, by State: 1993 to 1994**



# State Population Projections

PAUL R. CAMPBELL

### States in the South and West are expected to show big gains between 1993 and 2020.[1]

The South should remain the most populous region, with the West moving past the Midwest into second place shortly after the turn of the century. Out of the 16 States that should gain at least a million persons, only 1 is located in the Northeast (New Jersey), and 1 in the Midwest (Illinois).

California, the most populous State during the 1993-2020 period, alone should add over 16 million persons. This would boost its share of the Nation's population from 12 to 15 percent. Texas and Florida are expected to be the next biggest gainers. In 1994, Texas replaced New York as the second most populous State. Florida should succeed New York as the third largest State after 2015.

The most rapid rates of growth during the 1993 to 2020 period should occur in Nevada (2.1 percent per year), Hawaii (2.0 percent), California (2.0 percent), and Washington (1.9 percent). The slowest growth rate over this period should belong to West Virginia (with less than 0.1 percent annually).

[1]Results are from Series A, the preferred series, which is a time-series model and uses State-to-State migration observed from 1975-76 through 1991-92.

### Trends in births, deaths, and migration vary among States.

The components of population growth, namely, births, deaths, internal migration (State-to-State moves), and international migration (immigration) affect each State differently. For example, between 1990 and 2020:

California is projected to sustain a net loss of 4 million internal migrants to other States. (New York, Illinois, and Michigan should also each lose at least 1 million.) But this huge loss would be more than compensated for by projections that show California will add 10 million international migrants (39 percent of the Nation's total) and have more than twice as many births as deaths (20 million versus 8 million).

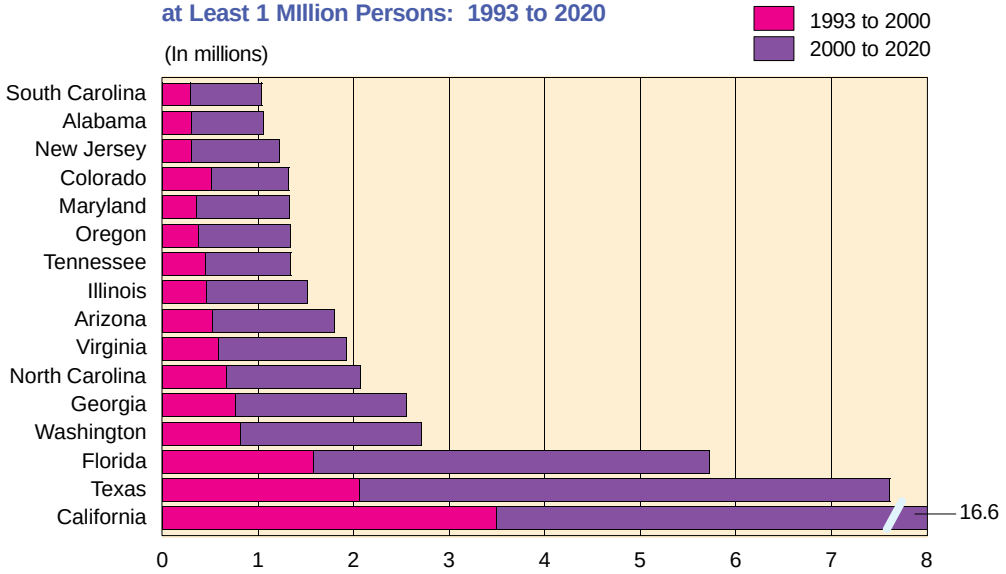
Florida is projected to add 2 million immigrants, joining California, New York, Texas, New Jersey, and Illinois in adding at least 1 million each. Counter to California trends, Florida should see a net gain of nearly 4 million from other States; only Washington, North Carolina, and Georgia are also expected to add over a million through net internal migration. During the projection period, about as many Floridians should die as would be born (6 million each).

### The fastest rate of growth should occur for Asians and Pacific Islanders and Hispanics.

Here is a look at how each race and ethnic group is expected to grow regionally and for five of their most populous States for the 1993 to 2020 period:

The *White* population (255 million in the Nation by the year 2020) in the South and West should account for 89 percent of the 40 million Whites added to the Nation between 1993

**Net Population Change for States Gaining at Least 1 MIllion Persons: 1993 to 2020**



and 2020. Among the five most populous States for Whites over the period, California, Texas, and Florida are projected to have large increases in their White population (30 percent or more), while Pennsylvania should have almost no gain (under 1 percent) and New York a small loss (-4 percent).

In all regions except the West, the *Black* population (45 million in the Nation in 2020) is projected to be the second fastest growing among the four race groups and have the second largest gain in absolute population. More than half the 13 million Blacks added to the Nation over the projection period should be in the South. New York and California would contain the largest shares of the Nation's Blacks over the period, with 9 percent each in 2020. Florida, however, should have the biggest net gain. Its Black population should rise 1.5 million to over 3 million, moving it from fourth to third. Texas and Georgia, with roughly 3 million Blacks each, would complete the top five States with the largest Black population in 2020.

The *Asian and Pacific Islander* population (23 million in the Nation in 2020) is projected to be the fastest growing race group in all regions. The greatest gain for this group should occur in the West, with an increase of 8 million persons from 1993 to 2020. California is projected to have by far the largest share of the Nation's Asians and Pacific Islanders (almost 10 million in 2020). By 2020, New York and Texas should also have more than 1 million persons in this group.

The *American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut* population (3 million in the Nation in 2020) is projected to be the second fastest growing population in the West from 1993 to 2020. Nearly three-quarters of the 1 million American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut persons added to the Nation are projected to reside in the West by 2020. Their population in Arizona should nearly double over the period, making it the most populous State for this group (415,000). Arizona, California, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Alaska combined should contain 52 percent of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population in 2020.

From 1993 to 2020, the *Hispanic* population[2] (51 million in the Nation in 2020) is projected to increase the most in the West (13 million) and South (9 million) and the least in the Northeast and Midwest (2 million each). This group should account for more than a third of the growth in the Nation. California would not only have the most Hispanics but also the largest gain (over 8 million in 1993, more than 17 million in 2020). Texas (10 million — up 5 million), Florida (4 million), New York (3 million), and Illinois (2 million) would round out the top five States in 2020.

[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on Hispanic projections shown in this report was compiled for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and therefore, does not include projections for Puerto Rico.

### The proportion of youth should decline as the elderly population increases in all States.

In 2020, the West should have the greatest proportion of population under 20 years old (28 percent), compared with the Northeast with the smallest (25 percent). Among the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Utah would have the highest percentage of persons under 20 years old in 2020 (35 percent) and the District of Columbia the lowest (21 percent).

Most of the projected growth of the elderly population (65 years old and over) is concentrated in the West and South. Eight States — Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, Washington, Georgia, Utah, Alaska, and California — would see a doubling in their number of elderly. Nonetheless, Florida, which should alone add over 2 million elderly (a near-doubling), would continue to have the highest proportion (19 percent in 1993, 26 percent in 2020). During the period from 2010 to 2020, the aging of the Baby Boom population (persons born between 1946 and 1964) should contribute to rapid increases of the elderly in all States.

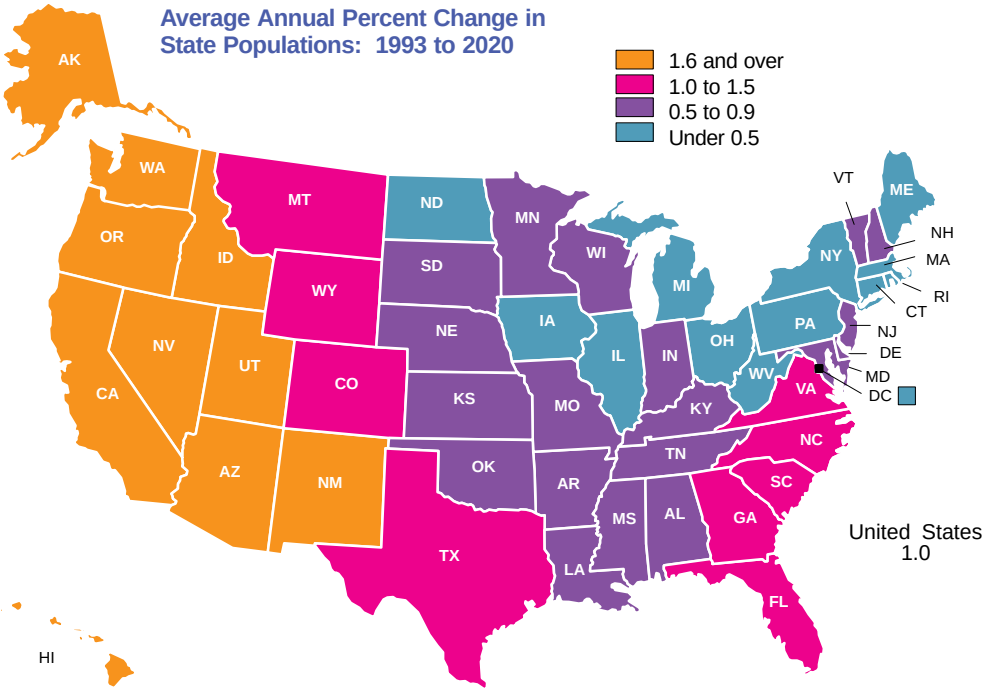
### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P25-1111, *Population Projections for States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2020.*

Contact: Data Requests: Statistical Information Staff 301-457-2422

Methodology: Population Projections Branch 301-457-2428

**Average Annual Percent Change in State Populations: 1993 to 2020**



# Geographical Mobility

KRISTIN A. HANSEN

### About 1 in 6 Americans move each year.

Over 42 million Americans moved in the 1-year period between March 1992 and March 1993. This amounted to 16.8 percent of the population 1 year old and over. Most of these persons made local moves — 26 million moved from one residence to another within the same county. Nearly 8 million persons moved between counties within the same State and another nearly 7 million changed States. During that 1-year period, 1.3 million persons moved into the United States from abroad.

The rate of moving declined slightly between 1992 and 1993 and the previous 1-year period (16.8 percent, compared with 17.3 percent, respectively). While the small declines in the moving rates from one year to the next do not seem large enough to be very important, over time they add up to an important decline in annual moving rates. The annual rate of moving has gradually declined from a high of 20.2 percent in the 1-year period between March 1984 and March 1985 and is now similar to the rates found most years during the early 1980's.

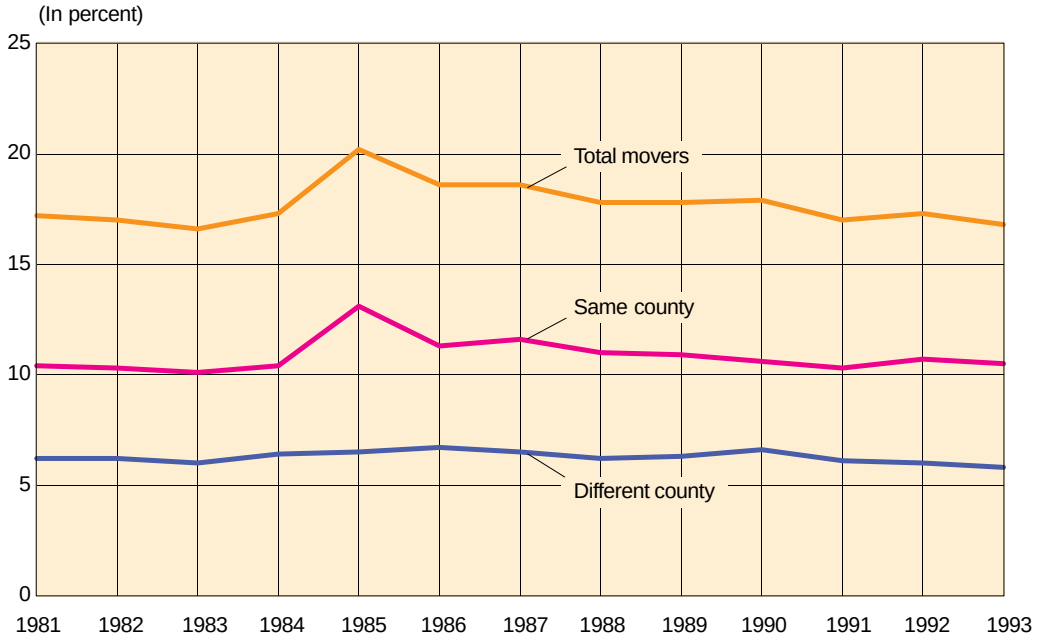
### Most movers stay in the same county.

About two-thirds of the movers between March 1992 and March 1993 (10.5 percent of the total population 1 year old and over) moved locally (within the same county). Longer distance movers were somewhat more likely to move between counties in the same State (3.1 percent) than to move between States (2.7 percent). Most of the fluctuation in the annual moving rate reflects changes in the rate of local moving, while there is little change in the rates of longer distance moving.

### The average American moves 11.7 times in a lifetime.

The "average American" makes 11.7 moves in a lifetime (based upon current age structure and average rates of moving by age between 1990 and 1993). By age 4, an American can expect to have 10.8 moves remaining. At age 19, 9.2 moves can still be expected. But by age 44, only 3.1 moves remain. The actual mobility experience of individual persons, of course, will vary from these average numbers. In addition, since these moves are not evenly distributed throughout that average American's life, we cannot

**Annual Rates of Moving, by Type of Move: 1981 to 1993**



calculate an average length of stay in a particular residence.

### The highest mobility rates are found for young adults in their twenties.

Over one-third of persons 20 to 24 years old (35.8 percent) moved between 1992 and 1993. This rate is twice the annual rate found for all persons 1 year old and over (16.8 percent). Persons 25 to 29 years old have nearly as high a rate of moving as persons in their early twenties; 30.9 percent moved in the previous year. Moving rates continue to decline as age increases to an apparent low of 5.3 percent for persons 75 to 84 years old. There appears to be a slight upturn in moving rates for persons at the oldest ages; persons 85 years old and over had a moving rate of 6.1 percent.

### Whites have lower rates of moving than either Blacks or persons of Hispanic origin.

Whites have lower overall rates of moving (16.2 percent) than either Blacks (19.0 percent) or persons of Hispanic origin (23.6 percent).[1] The same pattern is shown for local movers; Whites had the lowest rate of moving within the same county (9.8 percent), Hispanics had the highest (17.0 percent), and the rate for Blacks fell in between the other two groups (13.8 percent).

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico. In the Current Population Survey, most Hispanics report their race as White; therefore, the rates for all Whites includes the moving rates of most Hispanics.

### Renters have much higher rates of moving than homeowners.

Tenure (whether the person is living in a housing unit occupied by owners or renters) has a very strong correlation with mobility rates. Tenure is owner/renter status at the time of the survey in March 1993; tenure before the move is not known.

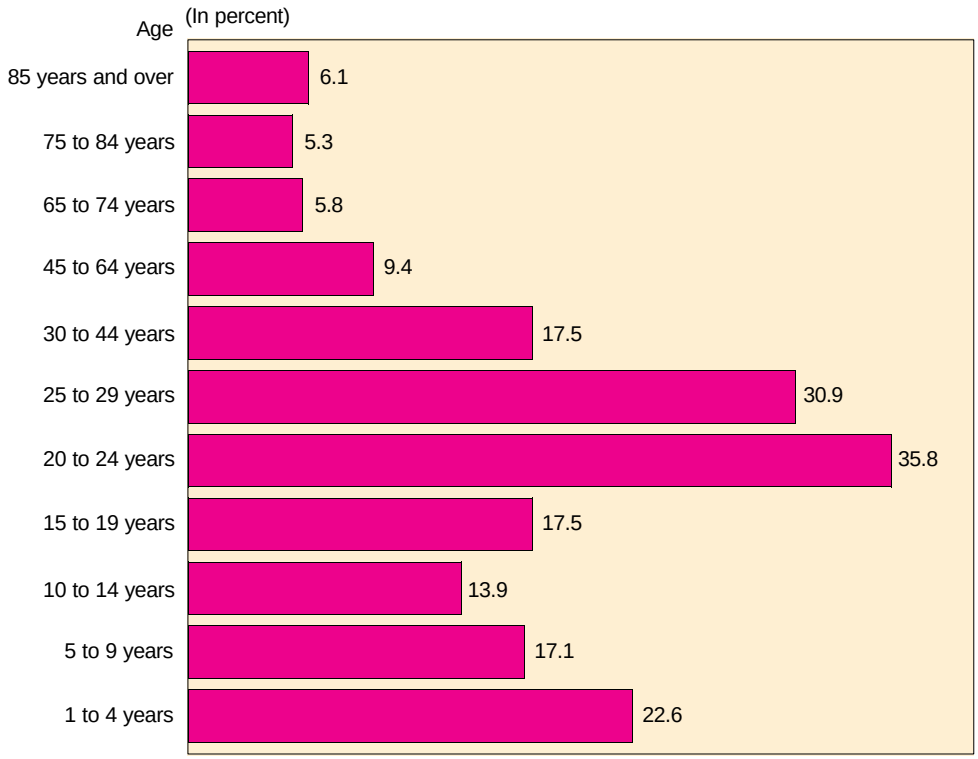
About one-third of persons living in renter-occupied housing units in March 1993 had moved in the previous year (32.9 percent). In contrast, fewer than 1 in 10 persons in owner-occupied housing units had moved in the same period (9.1 percent). Renters have vastly higher rates of moving than owners for all types of moves.

### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-481, *Geographical Mobility: March 1992 to March 1993.*

Contact: Kristin A. Hansen
Journey-to-Work and Migration Statistics Branch
301-457-2454

**Moving Rates, by Age: 1992 to 1993**



# School Enrollment

ROSALIND R. BRUNO

**Enrollment levels have fluctuated over the last two decades.**

In 1993, 65.4 million students were enrolled in school: 68 percent of these students were enrolled in either elementary school (47 percent) or in high school (21 percent). Children enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten made up 11 percent of enrollees. College students accounted for 21 percent of enrollees.

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.

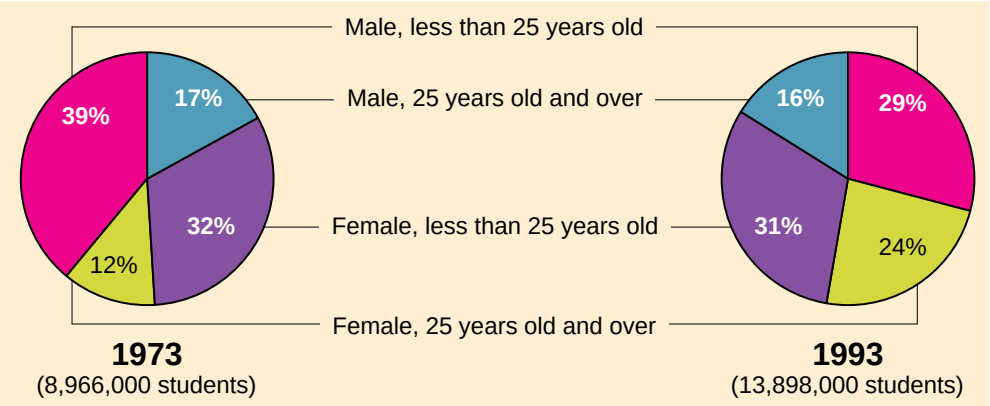
**In the 20-year period between 1973 and 1993, enrollment in kindergarten through high school declined by 3 percent, while nursery school enrollment more than doubled and college enrollment rose by 55 percent.**

In the period, the number of children 3 and 4 years old enrolled in nursery school increased from 1.2 to 2.7 million; the proportion enrolled increased from 18 percent in 1973 to 34 percent in 1993. At the same time, elementary school enrollment declined from 31.5 to 30.6 million students. This decline was 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 and early 1980's, the gradual increase in the annual number of births during the 1980's ensures increases in elementary school enrollment during the 1990's. Elementary school enrollment reached a low of around 27 million in the mid-1980's (1985-87) and has increased since.

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 15.7 million in the mid-1970's to about 12.8 million in 1990. As relatively larger birth cohorts began to move into the 14 to 17 age range in the early 1990's, high school enrollment grew to 13.7 million in 1993.

At the college level, 13.9 million students were enrolled in 1993, compared with 9.0 million in 1973. The percentage of full-time students declined from 70 percent in 1973 to 65 percent in 1993. Among students 25 years old and over, only 38 percent were enrolled full time in 1993, compared with 83 percent of younger students. The number of these "older" college students increased from 2.6 million in 1973 to 5.6 million in 1993 or from 29 to 40 percent of all college students. At the same time, the percentage of all college students who were women increased from 44 to 54 percent. Thus, during this 20-year period, there has been a shift in the age and sex distribution of the college population from majority male to majority female and a substantial gain for older students. The largest losses were among younger men and the largest gains among older women.

**College Enrollment, by Age and Sex: 1973 and 1993**



**With the exception of those in nursery schools, most students were enrolled in public schools in 1993.**

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 in 1993. Among children enrolled in nursery schools, 2 of every 5 were enrolled in public school. Only a modest change has occurred since 1973 in the percentages of students enrolled in public and private schools. Among students in kindergarten through 12th grade, the proportion in public school rose just 0.4 percentage points since 1973, while public nursery school enrollment has increased 10.4 percentage points.

**Nearly one-third (32 percent) of persons 15 to 17 years old were enrolled below the modal grade for their age in 1993.**

The cohort of persons 15 to 17 years old in 1993 was 6 to 8 years old in 1984; 16 percent were below the mode in 1984. Thus, 15 percent were retained in grade in the intervening 9 years. In 1993, about 18 percent of the youngest elementary age students (6 to 8 years old) was enrolled below the modal grade. The youngest may have started late (State laws vary) or may have been retained in early grades.

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

During the 1-year period from October 1992 to October 1993, about 382,000 or 4.2 percent of all students in the 10th, 11th, or 12th grade dropped out of high school. This overall national dropout rate is considerably lower than the level of 6.3 percent in 1973. In 1993, there was limited variation among different subpopulations. The high school dropout rates of the White, Black, and Hispanic populations were not statistically different from each other.[1] The rates for men and women, at 4.4 and 4.1 percent, respectively, were not statistically different from each other.

However, there were differences in the dropout rate across family income groups in 1993. Whereas, 7.5 percent of high school students from families with incomes below $20,000 dropped out of high school in the past year, just 1.5 percent of those from families with incomes of $40,000 or more left high school before graduation.

Declines in the dropout rate occurred for Whites and Blacks in the 1973-93 period: the rate for Whites fell from 5.7 to 4.1 percent; for Blacks, it dropped from 10.1 to 5.4 percent. For Hispanics, there was not a statistically significant change; in 1993, the dropout rate was 6.4 percent.

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

In 1993, 41 percent of all high school graduates 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. For young men and women, the proportions were not statistically different (42 and 41 percent, respectively). The rate for women, however, represents an increase of 16 percentage points since 1973, while the rate for men rose 7 percentage points in the same period.

By race, 42 percent of White graduates 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college in 1993, compared with 33 percent of Blacks. For Hispanics, 36 percent were enrolled in college. (There is no statistically significant difference between the percentages shown for Blacks and Hispanics.)

During the past 20 years, while the gap in high school graduation rates narrowed for Blacks and Whites, the gap in college attendance of those graduates has not narrowed. There has been an increase in high school graduation rates for Blacks in the past 20 years, but there has been no change for Whites. At the same time, there has been an increase in college enrollment of high school graduates for Blacks and Whites, but significant differences remained. For Hispanics, there was not a significant change.

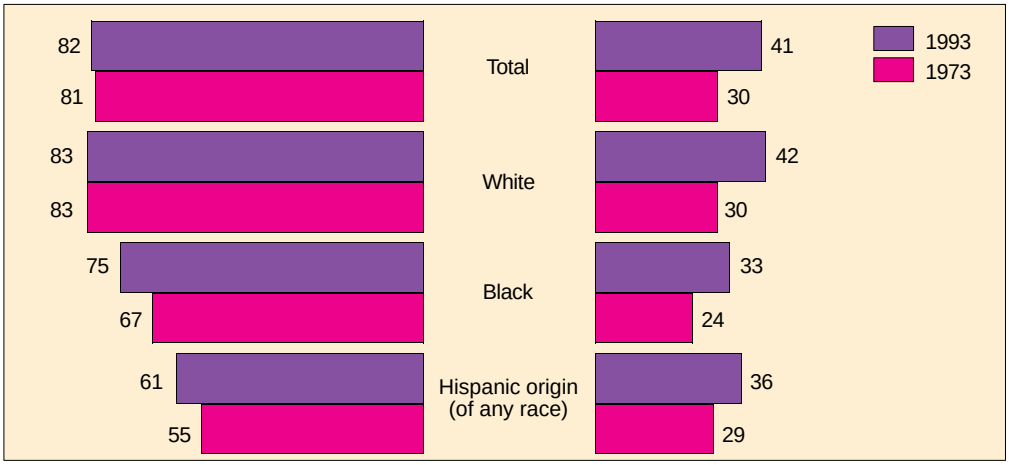
[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

**Percent High School Graduates: 1973 and 1993**

(Persons 18 to 24 years old)

**Percent Enrolled in College: 1973 and 1993**

(High school graduates 18 to 24 years old)




**For Further Information**

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-479, *School Enrollment — Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1993.*

Contact: Rosalind R. Bruno or Andrea Adams
Education and Social Stratification Branch
301-457-2464

# Educational Attainment

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 old 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 1993, over four-fifths (80.2 percent) had completed 4 years of high school or more, and over one-fifth (21.9 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 38.1 percent in 1940 to 86.7 percent in 1993, while for persons 65 years old and over, it increased from 13.1 to 60.3 percent.

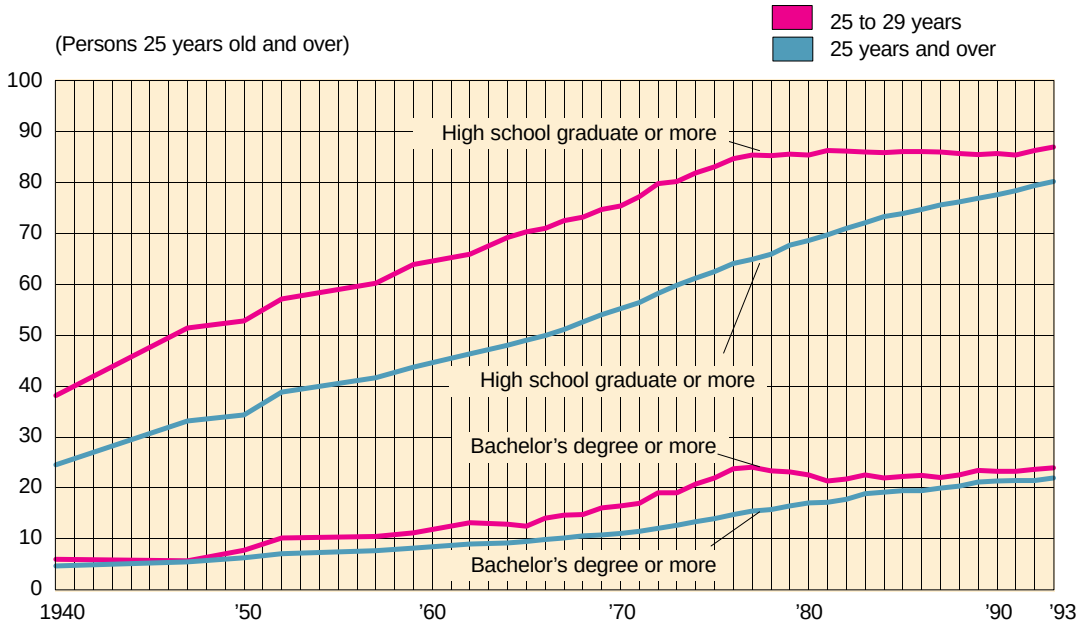
**There is no difference in the educational attainment of young men and women.**

Differences in educational attainment between men and women have historically been attributed to differences in attainment at the college level. In 1940, the percentages 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 college completion rates for men and women 25 to 29 years old in 1970 were 20.0 and 12.9 percent, respectively. Since 1970, however, the college gains of young adult women have outstripped those of young adult men, until by 1993, there was no statistical difference in the proportions of men and women 25 to 29 years old with 4 or more years of college (23.4 and 23.9 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 7.7 percent of Blacks 25 years old and over had completed high school, compared with 26.1 percent of Whites. In 1965, the corresponding figures were 27.2 and 51.3 percent, respectively. By 1993, 70.4 percent of Blacks 25 years old and over had completed high school, compared with 81.5 percent of Whites. Hence, the

**Percent of Persons Who Have Completed High School or College: Selected Years 1940 to 1993**



difference between the Black and White rates was smaller in 1993 than in the earlier years.

Among persons 25 to 29 years old in 1940, only 10.6 percent of Black and Other-races men had completed 4 years of high school, compared with 38.9 percent of White men. By 1993, there was no statistical difference in the proportions of Black men and White men who had completed high school: 85.0 and 86.0 percent, respectively. Similar gains were made by young Black women but they remained different from White women in 1993, when 80.9 percent of Black women 25 to 29 years old had completed 4 years of high school, compared with 88.5 percent of White women. In 1940, the proportions were 13.8 percent of Black and Other-races women and 43.4 percent of White women.

Although the proportion of Blacks 25 years old and over who have completed college has increased since 1940, it is about one-half the proportion of their White counterparts (12.2 percent compared with 22.6 percent in 1993). Among young adults 25 to 29 years old in 1993, Blacks were more than half as likely as Whites (13.2 percent compared with 24.7 percent) to have completed 4 or more years of college. Data for persons of Hispanic origin[1] have not been collected for as long a period as for race groups, but the patterns also indicate some improvement in educational attainment over time. Among Hispanics 25 years old and over in 1993, 53.1 percent had completed high school, up from 36.5 percent in 1974. Completion of college stood at 9.0 percent, a significant increase from the level of 5.5 percent in 1974.

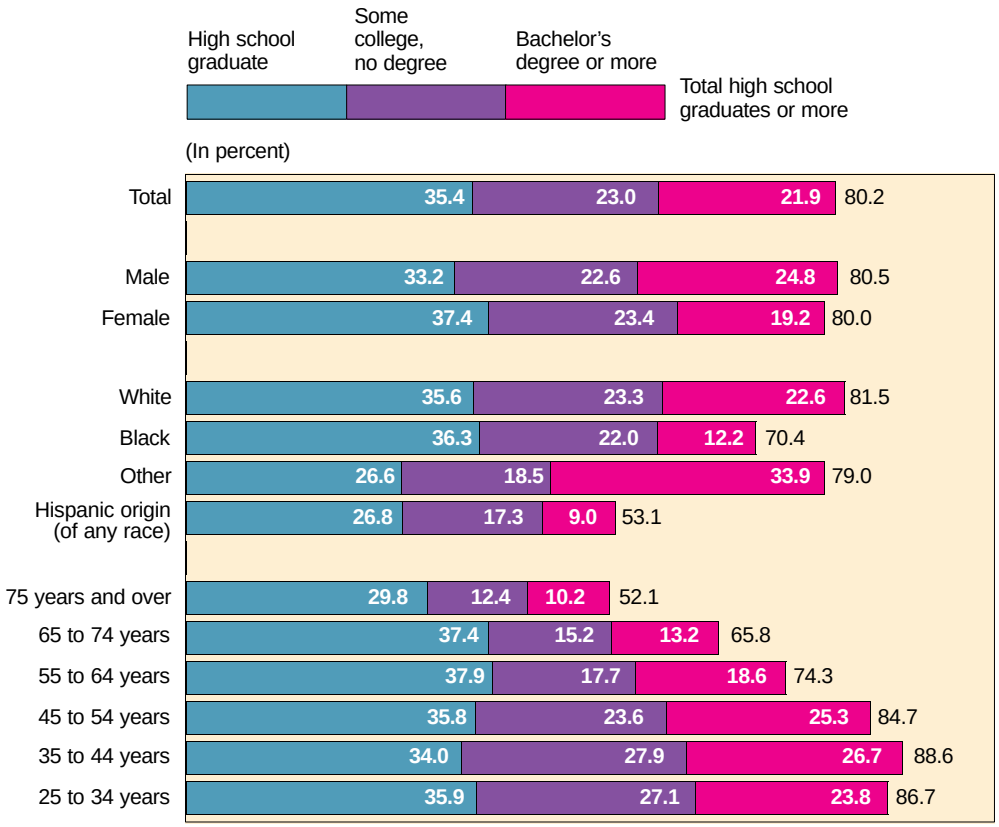
[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-476, *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1993 and 1992.*

Contact: Rosalind R. Bruno or Andrea Adams
Education and Social Stratification Branch
301-457-2464

**Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years Old and Over, by Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age: March 1993**



# Postsecondary School Financing

ROSALIND R. BRUNO

**Almost 21 million persons were enrolled in a postsecondary school during the 1990-91 school year.**

Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation show that about 14 percent of high school graduates 17 years old and over, or 20.6 million students, were enrolled in postsecondary school at some point during the 1990-91 school year.[1] Among these students, 35 percent were enrolled in the first or second year of college (includes 2- and 4-year colleges), 25 percent were enrolled in the third or fourth year of college, 19 percent were enrolled in the fifth year of college or higher, and 20 percent were enrolled in a noncollegiate postsecondary school.[2]

**Postsecondary students paid an average of $2,653 during the 1990-91 school year.**

During this period, postsecondary students paid an average of $2,653 for their schooling.[3] The cost varied from $1,066 for noncollegiate schools, such as vocational, technical, and business schools, to $3,825 for students in their third or fourth year of college. Among race and ethnic groups, Hispanics had the lowest total costs ($1,882) as well as the lowest average tuition and fees ($1,275).[4]

**Schooling costs varied by the "dependency status" of the student to their original family.**

"Dependent" students, those still considered to be part of the family in which they grew up, paid a total of about $4,387 during the 1990-91

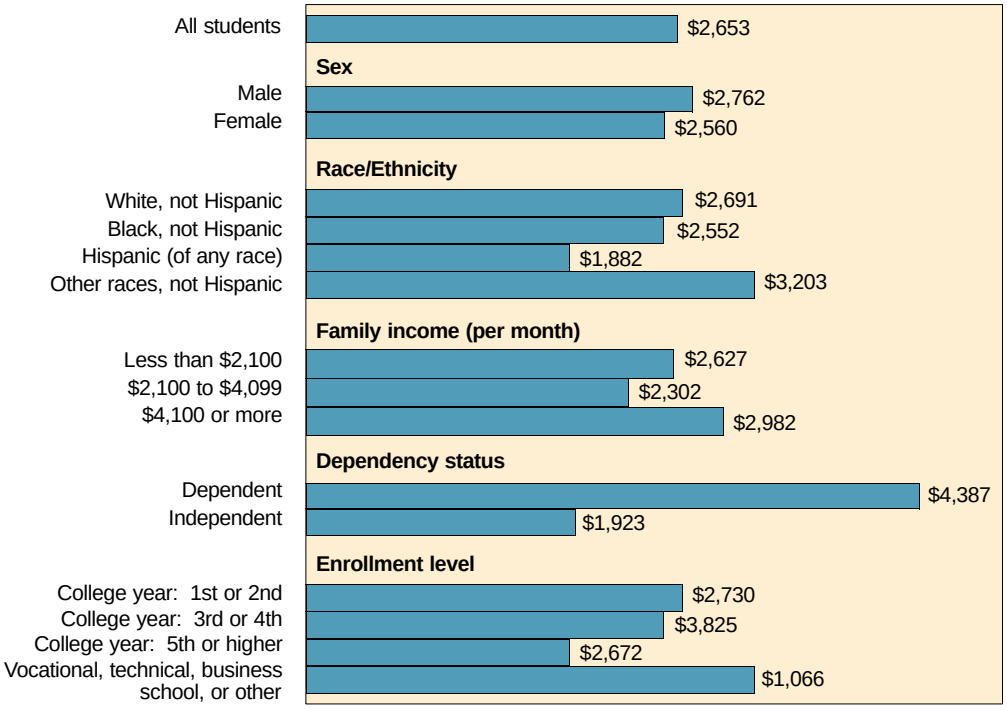
[1]This included full-time and part-time students; students who took one course or were enrolled during one semester; as well as those who dropped out before completing a semester.

[2]The proportion of students enrolled in the fifth year of college or higher and in a noncollegiate postsecondary institution are not significantly different.

[3]The cost of schooling included tuition and fees, textbooks and educational supplies, and room and board (if applicable).

[4]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico. The race and ethnic cate-gories in this section are White, non-Hispanic; Black, non-Hispanic; Other races, non-Hispanic; and Hispanic. References to White, Black, and Other races refer to the non-Hispanic portion of this population.

**Average Postsecondary Schooling Costs: 1990 to 1991**



school year. On the other hand, "independent" students,[5] those less economically tied to their original family, paid a total of about $1,923. Dependent students may be more likely to attend school full-time and to attend more expensive colleges than independent students. Independent students more often than dependent students may have families of their own to support, so they might be more likely to attend school part-time.

### About one-half of postsecondary school students received some kind of financial aid.

About one-half of the 20.6 million postsecondary students received some kind of financial assistance. On average, a student received $2,919 per year, covering about three-quarters of the students' total expenses. The average amount of aid, however, varied by level of enrollment. An average of $1,673 in aid was reported by persons enrolled in noncollegiate institutions, compared with $2,573 by first or second year students, $3,312 by third or fourth year students, and $4,223 by fifth year or higher students.

[5]Students were classified as "independent" if they were: married, 24 years old and over, a veteran, the reference person of the household, or if they had health insurance in their own name.

### The number of recipients as well as the average amount of aid received varied by source.

More students enrolled in postsecondary school received financial aid from employer assistance programs (3,617,000) than from any other source. In contrast, only 416,000 students received aid from either the GI Bill or other Veterans' Educational Assistance Programs. The largest average aid amount was provided by loans ($3,155); whereas the smallest average aid amount was from employer assistance ($979).

### About one-third of postsecondary students received aid from more than one source.

Although most postsecondary students received financial aid from only one source, about one-third received aid from multiple sources. The most common multiple source was a Pell Grant-loan combination, with 6 percent of aid recipients receiving this combination. Students were more likely to receive multiple sources of financial aid if their family income was low or if they were dependent students.

### The higher the family income, the lower the proportion of postsecondary students receiving aid.

Among postsecondary students with a "low" monthly family income (below $2,100), 60 percent received assistance, covering 80 percent of their schooling costs. The average amount of aid was $3,622 for these students. Pell Grants, which are need-based, were the most common source of aid for students in low-income families.

In comparison, 44 percent of postsecondary students with a "high" monthly family income ($4,100 or more) received aid, covering 69 percent of the students' costs. The average amount of aid was $2,427 for these students. Employer assistance was the main source of aid for students in high-income families.

### Although a higher proportion of Black students received aid than White students, they received a smaller amount than their White counterparts.

About 58 percent of Black students received aid, compared with 50 percent of White students. White students, however, received a larger dollar amount of aid, on average, than Black students, $2,927 and $2,527, respectively. Students of Other races received an average of $4,032 in aid. Pell Grants were the largest source of financial aid for Black students. For White students, the largest source of aid was employer assistance.

### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P70-39, *Dollars for Scholars: Postsecondary Costs and Financing, 1990-1991.*

Contact: Rosalind R. Bruno
Education and Social Stratification Branch
301-457-2464

**Recipients of Financial Aid and Mean Amount Received: 1990 to 1991**

| | Number of recipients (In thousands) | Percent of all students | Mean amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| All sources | 10,461 | 51 | $2,919 |
| Employer assistance | 3,617 | 18 | $979 |
| Loan | 3,022 | 15 | $3,155 |
| Pell Grant | 2,881 | 14 | $1,375 |
| Other | 2,788 | 14 | $1,829 |
| Fellowship/ scholarship | 2,436 | 12 | $2,467 |
| SEOG/ College work study | 890 | 4 | $1,510 |
| GI Bill/VEAP | 416 | 2 | $2,503 |

(NOTE: "SEOG" refers to Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant; "VEAP" refers to Veterans' Educational Assistance Programs)

# Households and Families

STEVE W. RAWLINGS

### The annual increase in the number of households is not as high as in the past.

According to estimates based on the Current Population Survey, there were 97.1 million households in the United States in March 1994. This is a net increase of about 716,000 over the total for the previous year.

The number of households rose by a total of 17.4 million or an average of 1.7 million per year during the 1970's. During the 1980's, the number of households increased by about 12.6 million or by an average of about 1.3 million households per year. Since 1990, the number of households has increased by an average of approximately 940,000 per year.

The term "household" as used in this section of the report refers to the people occupying a housing unit, rather than the physical structure in which they live. Households exhibit diversity in their composition. The Census Bureau, however, identifies two basic types of households: family or nonfamily. 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 home.

### The composition of households has changed significantly.

There were 68.5 million family households in 1994. Families have traditionally accounted for a large majority of all households, but their proportion of the total is significantly lower now than at various points in the past. The share of households represented by families fell from about 81 percent in 1970, to 74 percent in 1980, and 71 percent in 1990 and 1994. Thus, during the 1990's the family household's shrinking portion of the household pie has come to at least a temporary halt.

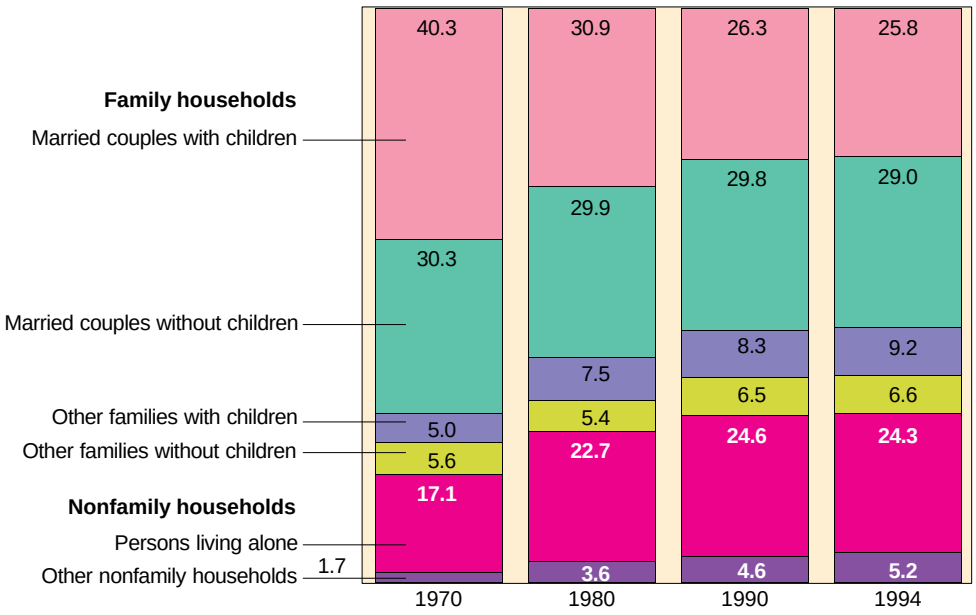
The Census Bureau differentiates between three broad categories of family households:

- married-couple families, numbering an estimated 53.2 million in 1994,
- families with female householders (no husband present), 12.4 million, and
- families with male householders (no wife present), 2.9 million.

Families do not necessarily include children. Barely half of American families had one or more children present in the home in 1994. The most recent year in which a majority of families included at least

**Household Composition: 1970 to 1994**

(In percent)



one child among their members was 1982. In these data, children are defined as the householder's own never-married children under 18 years old and living at home.

There were an estimated 28.6 million nonfamily households in 1994, compared with 11.9 million in 1970. During this 24-year period, the proportion of all households that were nonfamily households climbed from 19 to 30 percent. Although nonfamilies now account for 3 of every 10 households, the rate of increase in the number of this type of household has slowed significantly in recent years.

The vast majority of nonfamily households are one-person households. About 83 percent of nonfamily households in 1994 were comprised of people living alone. As with nonfamily households overall, the number of one-person households increased at a much higher rate in the 1970's than it has in the years since.

### The decline in the number of persons per household has stopped.

Changes in household composition have contributed to changes in the average number of persons per household. There were 3.14 persons per household in 1970 versus 2.76 persons in 1980 and 2.63 persons in 1990. Household size has not declined since 1990. Average household size for 1993 was originally estimated to be 2.63 persons but was revised upward to 2.66 persons as a result of the introduction of the adjusted 1990 census population controls. There were 2.67 persons per household in 1994, which was not significantly higher than the revised average for 1993.

Large households have become less common. The proportion of households (with five or more persons) was 21 percent in 1970, compared with 11 percent in 1994. Medium-sized households comprised of three or four persons accounted for about one-third of households in both 1970 and 1994. Finally, the smallest households with only one or two persons increased their share of the total from 46 percent in 1970 to 56 percent in 1994.

### The number of single parents continues to increase but at a more moderate rate.

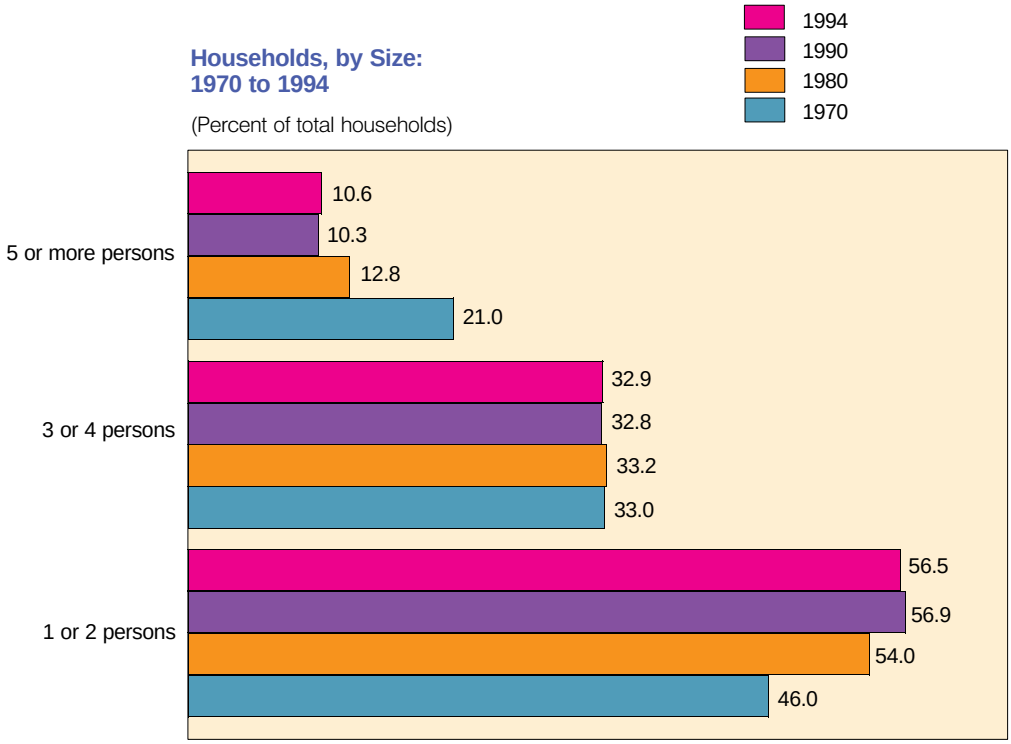
The number of single parents went from 3.8 million in 1970 to 6.9 million in 1980, increasing at an average rate of 6.0 percent per year. By 1990, there were 9.7 million single parents, but the average rate of increase during the 1980's was a more moderate 3.4 percent per year. There were an estimated 11.4 million single parents in 1994, and their number has been increasing by an average of 3.9 percent per year since 1990, a rate not significantly different from that for the 1980's. Thus, single parents continue to increase but at much more moderate rates compared with the 1970's. About 7.3 million or 64 percent of all single parents in 1994 were White, but the incidence of one-parent situations is much higher among Blacks than Whites. Single parents accounted for almost two-thirds (65 percent) of all Black family groups[1] with children present (one and two parent situations combined), compared with 25 percent among Whites.

Mothers account for the vast majority of single parents. In 1994, there were about 9.9 million single mothers versus 1.6 million single fathers. Thus, single mothers represented 86 percent of all single parents, which was about the same as their share in 1990 and only slightly lower than their proportion in 1970 and 1980.

Most single parents have either never been married or are currently divorced. In 1994, about 38 percent of single parents were never married, and about an equal share were divorced. These two categories combined accounted for 3 of every 4 single parents. The remainder were either married but not living with their spouse (20 percent) or widowed (5 percent).

**Households, by Size: 1970 to 1994**

(Percent of total households)




[1]Parent-child family groups have at least one never-married own child under 18 years old living in them and include family households, related subfamilies, and unrelated subfamilies.

### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-483, *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994*, forthcoming.

Contact: Marriage and Family Statistics Branch 301-457-2465

# Marital Status and Living Arrangements

ARLENE F. SALUTER

### Men and women are marrying later than ever before.

The estimated median age at first marriage is higher than ever before. In 1994, the median age at first marriage was 26.7 years for men and 24.5 years for women, approximately 3 1/2 years higher than the median age in 1970 (23.2 years for men and 20.8 years for women). Another indication of delayed marriage is the significant increase in the proportion of young adults who have not yet married.

Since 1970, the proportions of men and women who had never married have at least doubled and in some cases tripled for the age groups between 25 and 44 years. For example, the proportion of persons 30 to 34 years old who had never married tripled from 6 to 20 percent for women and from 9 to 30 percent for men between 1970 and 1994. Among persons 35 to 39 years old, the proportions never married doubled from 5 to 13 percent for women and tripled from 7 to 19 percent for men, during this period.

### One in every nine adults lives alone.

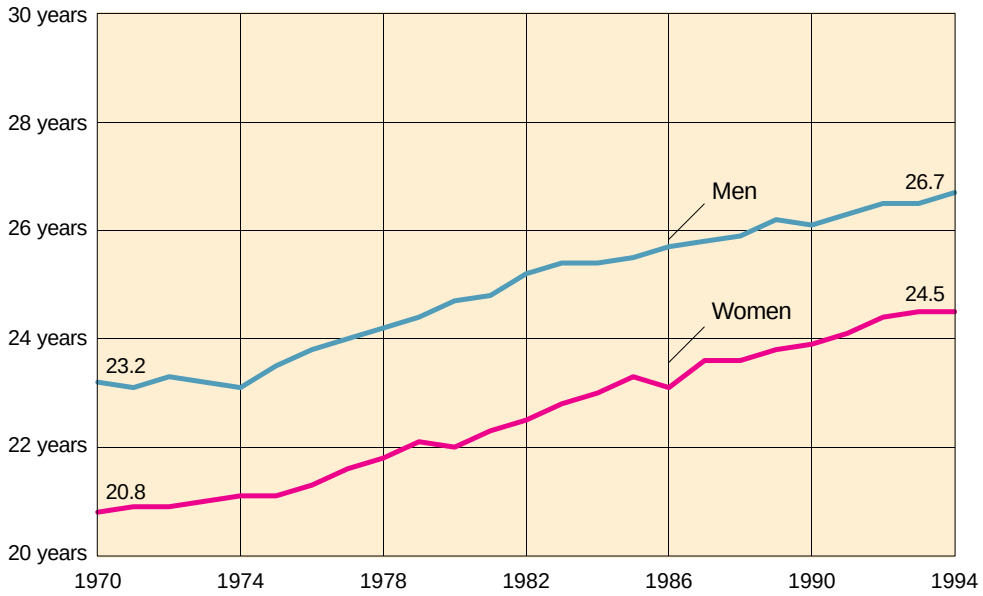
In 1994, 23.6 million persons lived alone or 12 percent of all adults. While women accounted for the larger share of persons living alone in 1994 (6 of 10), the number of men living alone increased at a faster pace. Between 1970 and 1994, the number of women living alone increased 94 percent (from 7.3 to 14.2 million). During the same period, there was a 167 percent increase in the number of men living alone (from 3.5 to 9.4 million).

Living alone is more common among the elderly, especially among women. Of adults under 35 years old, only 5 percent of women and 7 percent of men lived alone in 1994. For persons 75 years old and over, the proportion living alone was 52 percent for women and 21 percent for men. Since 1970, there has been virtually no change in the proportion of elderly men living alone, while the proportion of elderly women living alone has grown significantly (from 19 to 21 percent for men and from 37 to 52 percent for women between 1970 and 1994).

### There has been a sevenfold increase in unmarried-couple households since 1970.

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old. The count of unmarried-couple households is intended mainly to estimate the number of cohabiting couples, but it may also include households with a roommate, boarder, or paid employee of the opposite sex.

**Estimated Median Age at First Marriage, by Sex: 1970 to 1994**



Since 1970, the number of unmarried-couple households has grown from 523,000 to 3.7 million in 1994. There were 7 unmarried couples for every 100 married couples in 1994, compared with only 1 for every 100 in 1970. About one-third had children under 15 years old present in the home.

### The number of children living with never-married parents is on the rise.

Children living with one parent (18.6 million) represented 27 percent of all children under 18 years old in 1994, up from 12 percent in 1970. The majority lived with their mother, but an increasing proportion lived with their father. In 1994, 12 percent of the children in a one-parent situation lived with their father, up from 9 percent in 1970.

Of the children who lived with one parent, the proportion who lived with a parent who has never married has grown by one-half in the past decade (from 24 to 36 percent), while the proportion who lived with a divorced parent has declined (from 42 to 37 percent). In 1983, a child in a one-parent situation was almost twice as likely to be living with a divorced parent as with a never-married parent; whereas today, the child is just as likely to be living with a divorced parent as with a never-married parent (37 percent compared with 36 percent, respectively). The proportion of children living with a separated parent decreased from 23 to 18 percent between 1983 and 1994, and the proportion living with a widowed parent decreased from 8 to 4 percent.

### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-484, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994,* forthcoming.

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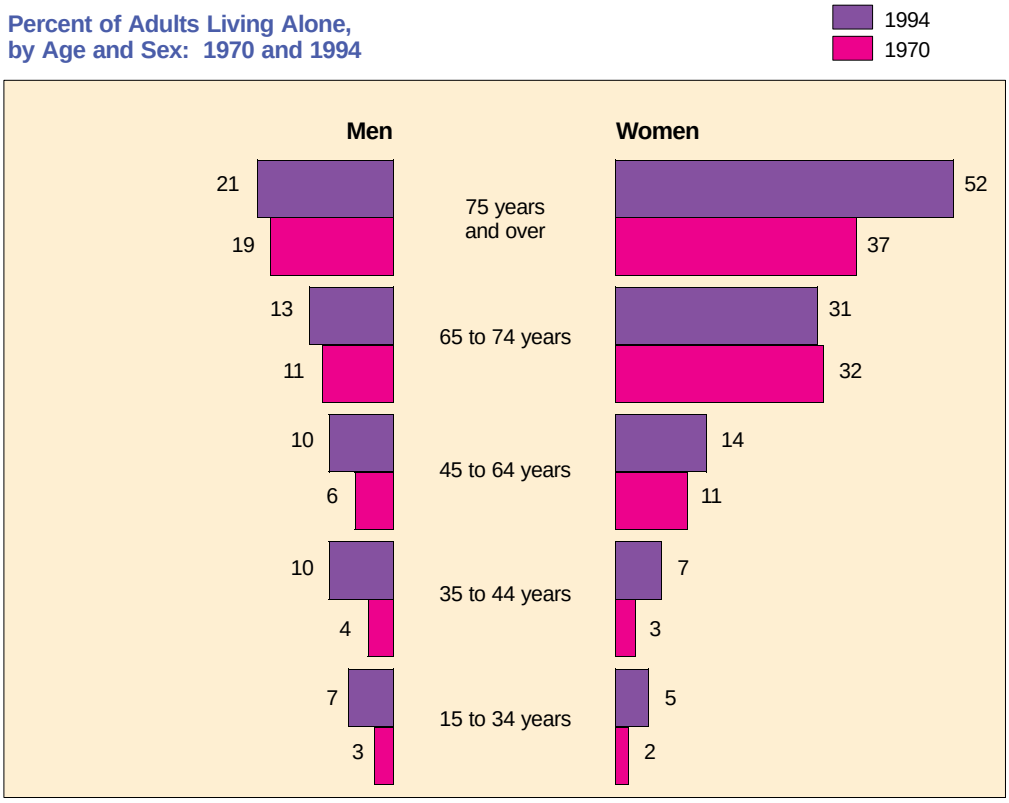
### Percent of Adults Living Alone, by Age and Sex: 1970 and 1994



# Fertility

AMARA BACHU

### Twenty-six percent of all births in 1994 were born out-of-wedlock.

In June 1994, there were 60.0 million women of childbearing age (15 to 44). About 3.9 million of them reported having had a birth in the preceding 12 months, resulting in a fertility rate of 65 births per 1,000 women, not different from the rate in 1990.

In both 1990 and 1994, 42 percent of women 15 to 44 years old were childless. About 42 percent of women who had a birth between July 1993 and June 1994 reported that birth as their first, up slightly from the 39 percent reported for the year ending in June 1990.

The proportion of children born out-of-wedlock was 26 percent of all births in 1994, not different from 1990. Of all births to Black women in 1994, 66 percent were to unmarried women (women either never married, widowed, or divorced at the survey date); this is about 3 times as high as that reported by White women (19 percent), and about twice as high as that reported by Hispanic women (28 percent).[1]

Of the 6.5 million Hispanic women 15 to 44 years old in 1994, 4.0 million said that they were of Mexican ancestry. The fertility rate for Mexican-American women was 111 births per 1,000, a rate almost twice as high as the non-Hispanic population (61 per 1,000). Women of Mexican ancestry averaged 1.6 children ever born, about 0.5 children higher than non-Hispanic women.

### Twenty percent of never-married women were mothers.

About 38 percent of women 15 to 44 years old in 1994 had never been married. Of these 22.7 million never-married women, 20 percent had given birth to at least one child by the time of the survey. About 7 percent of never-married teenagers had borne a child; while among women in their thirties, about 4 out of every 10 had borne a child out of wedlock. About 1 in 2 never-married Black women had a baby, compared with 1 in 4 never-married Hispanic women and 1 in 8 never-married White women.

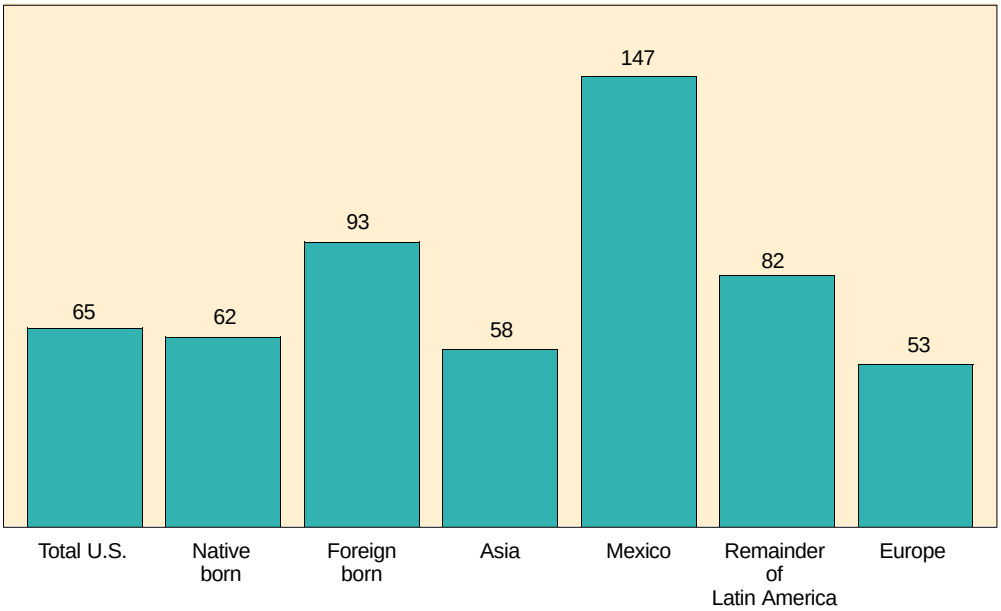
### Fertility of foreign-born women was higher than native-born women.

In 1994, there were 6.2 million foreign-born women 15 to 44 years old. The fertility rate for these women was 93 births per 1,000, compared with 62 births per 1,000 native-born women 15 to 44 years old.

Overall, 15 percent of the births (580,000) in 1994 were to foreign-born women, and the majority of these births (503,000) were to women

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

**Births per 1,000 Women 15 to 44 Years Old, by Place of Birth: June 1994**



who were not citizens of the United States. Women born in Mexico comprised 30 percent of all foreign-born women in the childbearing ages but had 48 percent of the births to these women. Among foreign-born women, those born in Mexico had the highest fertility rate (147 births per 1,000), compared with 53 births per 1,000 for women born in Europe and 58 births per 1,000 for women born in Asia.[2]

### Over one-half of women with a newborn were in the labor force.

In June of 1994, 53 percent of women 15 to 44 years old who had a child in the preceding 12 months were in the labor force, not different from the rate in 1990.

[2]Fertility rates for women from Europe and Asia were not different from each other.

Among mothers with newborn children, 70 percent of mothers who had at least a bachelor's degree were in the labor force, compared with 48 percent who had completed only high school and 34 percent with less than a high school diploma. It is likely that highly educated women with prior career commitments and higher earnings potential would suffer greater losses from work force interruptions, such as having a child, thereby encouraging a more rapid reentry into the labor force after a child's birth.

### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-482, *Fertility of American Women: June 1994,* forthcoming.

Contact: Amara Bachu
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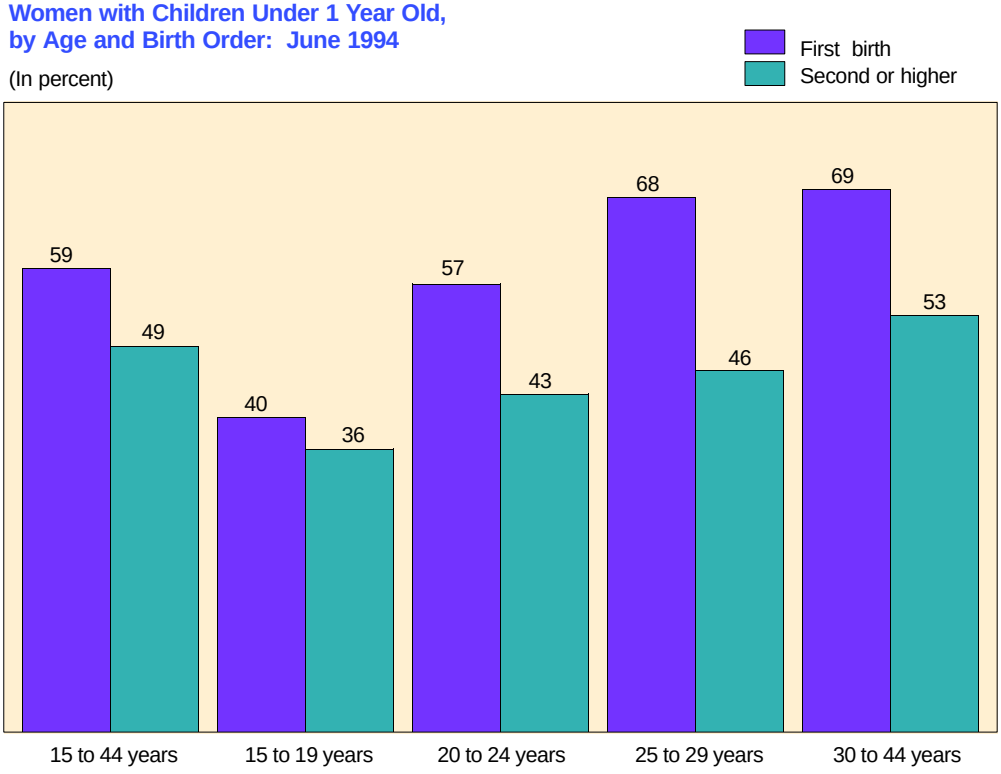
301-457-2449

**Labor Force Participation Rates for Women with Children Under 1 Year Old, by Age and Birth Order: June 1994**

(In percent)



# Child Care Arrangements

LYNNE M. CASPER

**Most preschoolers receive care in a home environment.**

The choice of child care arrangements for preschool-age children is one of the most important daily decisions parents make. It is an age when children are most dependent on a care provider's supervisory skills and often marks the time when children make their first prolonged social contacts with persons outside the immediate family. In 1991, there were 9.9 million children under the age of 5 who were in need of care while their mothers were at work.

About two-thirds of preschool-age children were cared for in either their own home (36 percent) or another home (31 percent) for the majority of time their mothers were away at work. Most of the children taken care of in their own homes were cared for by their fathers. In comparison, among those taken care of outside of the home, most were cared for by family day care providers — nonrelatives in the provider's home. Nearly one quarter (23 percent) received care in an organized facility, such as a nursery school or a day care center. Virtually all the remaining kids (9 percent) were cared for by their mothers while they worked; most of these moms worked at home.

Grandparents and fathers often play a significant role in preschooler care. Sixteen percent of preschool children were cared for by their grandparents during their mothers' working hours and about 20 percent were cared for by their fathers. Relatives other than grandparents and fathers played a smaller role in providing child care services,p amounting to about 8 percent of all arrangements for preschoolers.

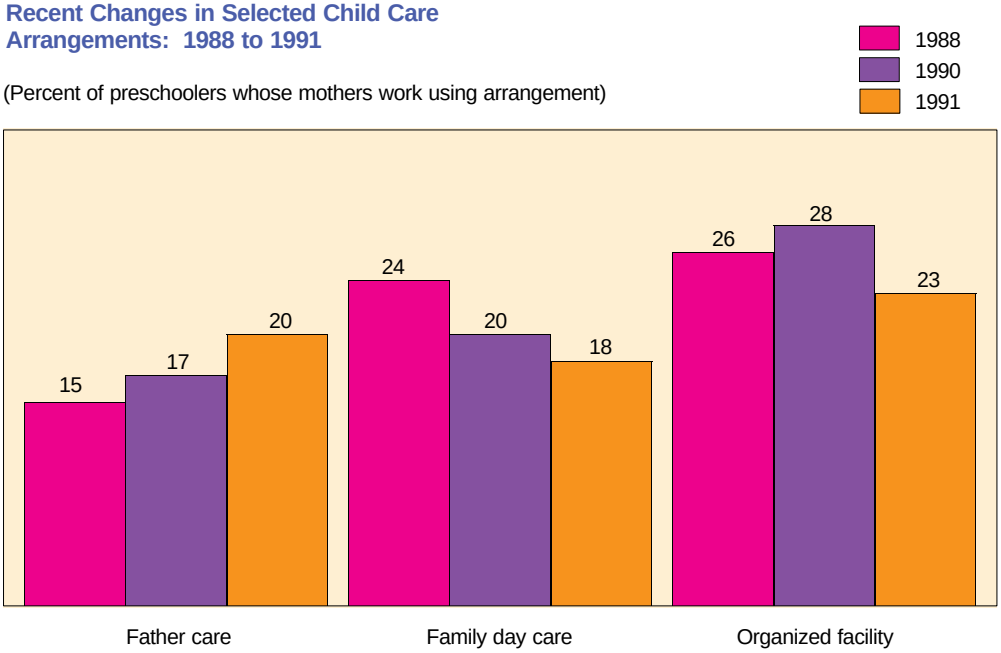
**Preschoolers' child care arrangements have changed dramatically over the past few years.**

A noteworthy change in the type of child care arrangements used by preschoolers between 1988 and 1991 was in the proportion of children cared for by family day care providers. The proportion of children cared for by these providers sharply fell from 24 percent in 1988 to 18 percent in 1991. This marked the first substantial decline in the use of family day care providers since the mid- 1980's. Between 1988 and 1991 the proportion of preschoolers who were cared for in organized child care facilities also declined from 26 to 23 percent. Recent declines in these services may reflect the desires of parents to cut down on child care costs and move to more parental supervision of their children whenever possible, or they may indicate more difficulties in securing licensed family day care providers.

In contrast to declines in the usage of family day care providers and organized child care facilities, father care, while remaining at about

**Recent Changes in Selected Child Care Arrangements: 1988 to 1991**

(Percent of preschoolers whose mothers work using arrangement)



the 15 percent level between 1977 and 1988, sharply increased to 20 percent by fall 1991. In the 1988-91 period, father-provided child care increased for children whose fathers worked at full-time jobs, even if their fathers worked day shifts. Father care, however, was greatest among children whose fathers experienced long-term joblessness: 56 percent of preschoolers whose fathers were out of work for 4 or more months in 1991 were cared for by dad while mom was at work.

### Mothers working evening or night shifts have an easier time arranging for in-home care.

The type of shift that a mother works makes a big difference in the kind of primary care arrangements she uses. Children whose mothers work day shifts are more likely to be cared for away from home than children whose mothers work nonday shifts. For example, among preschoolers whose mothers worked a day shift at their principal job, 34 percent were cared for in another home, compared with 27 percent of children whose mothers worked a nonday shift. Use of organized child care facilities was also more prevalent for children of women working day shifts, accounting for 30 percent of all child care arrangements. Children of women working nonday shifts used these facilities less frequently, amounting to 14 percent of all child care arrangements.

Working nonday rather than day shifts may offer more opportunities for women with preschoolers to secure care for their children at home, especially by the children's fathers. Overall, 47 percent of the preschool-age children of women working nonday shifts were cared for in their own home, compared with 27 percent of the children of women working day shifts. In-home child care of preschoolers by fathers accounted for 31 percent of all arrangements used by women working nonday shifts compared with only 12 percent used by women working day shifts.

### Mothers working part-time have an easier time arranging for in-home care.

Patterns by the number of hours worked are similar — preschool children of mothers employed full-time were less likely to be cared for in the child's home (30 percent) than were children of mothers employed part-time (44 percent). On the other hand, full-time working mothers relied more heavily on child care in either someone else's home or in organized child care facilities (64 percent) than did part-time working mothers (41 percent).

Preschool children of part-time working mothers were more likely to be cared for by their mothers while at work (15 percent), than were children of mothers who worked full-time (4 percent). In addition, child care provided by the father was also more frequent when the mother worked part-time (27 percent) than full-time (15 percent). More preschoolers with mothers who worked part-time had mothers who worked nonday schedules (66 percent) than did children with mothers who worked full-time (27 percent). This potentially enabled fathers who worked on a "9 to 5" schedule the opportunity to look after their children.

### For many families, child care is a costly expense.

In 1991, half as many poor families paid for child care as did nonpoor families (32 percent versus 64 percent). Poor families with only preschoolers paid less for child care than their nonpoor counterparts: $52 compared with $70 per week. However, poor families spent a larger percentage of their family income on child care (20 percent) than similar nonpoor families (8 percent).

### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P70-36, *Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Fall 1991.*

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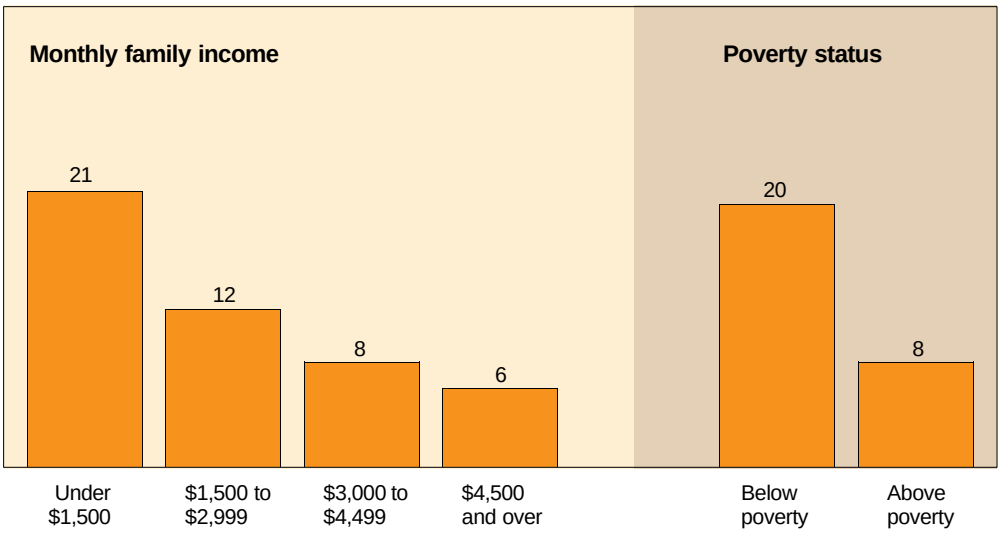
301-457-2416

**Percent of Monthly Family Income Families With Employed Mothers Spent on Child Care, by Income Level and Poverty Status: 1991**



# Child Support

LYDIA SCOON-ROGERS

**A large percentage of families with children were families where only one of the child(ren)'s parents were present in the home.**

As of spring 1992, 11.5 million women and men were custodial parents of children under 21 years old whose other parent was absent from the household. The families they maintained comprised almost one-third of all families with own, never-married children under 21 years old. The majority (9.9 million) of custodial parents were women, but a significant number of men provided homes for own children whose mothers were absent (1.6 million).

**Custodial mothers had higher child support award rates and payment rates than did custodial fathers.**

In the spring of 1992, 54 percent or 6.2 million women and men had awards for child support. Specifically, 56 percent of custodial mothers had awards, compared with 41 percent of custodial fathers. While 6.2 million custodial parents had awards for child support, only 5.3 million of them were supposed to receive payments in 1991 — about 4.9 million women and 0.4 million men.[1] Of those women due payments, 76 percent actually received some payment (all or part). The receipt rate for custodial fathers was somewhat lower, 63 percent.

**Custodial mothers and fathers had some similar reasons for not being awarded child support and some different reasons.**

Both custodial mothers and custodial fathers stated one of the two most important reasons they were not awarded child support was they did not pursue an award (approximately one-third of each stated this). The other most important reason for custodial mothers was that they were unable to locate the father (20 percent), and for custodial fathers, it was that they did not want an award (34 percent).[2]

[1]Reasons why support payments were not supposed to be received in 1991 included: payments were awarded after the 1991 income year, death of the absent parent occurred, or the child awarded payments was age-ineligible in 1991.

[2]There was no significant difference in the percentages of custodial mothers and fathers each stating "did not pursue an award" as a reason and the percentage of fathers stating "did not want an award."

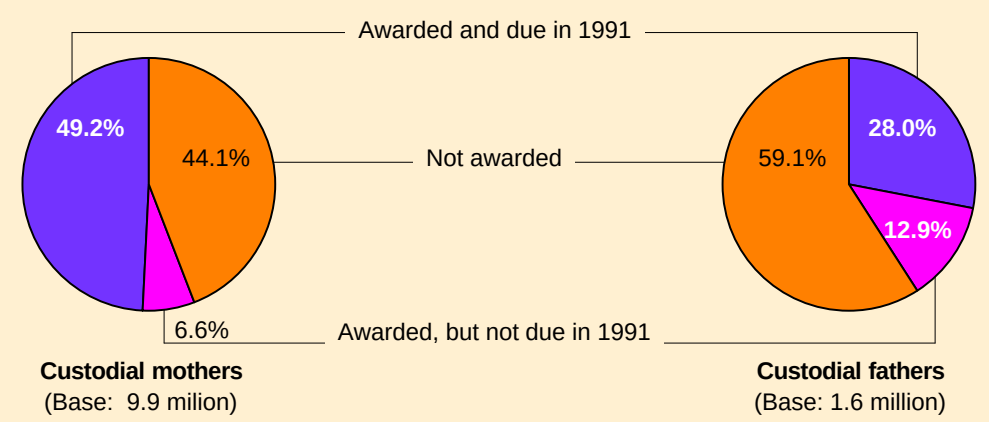
**Women received more child support income than men.**

The mean child support amount received by custodial mothers receiving some or all child support due in 1991, $3,011, was approximately one-third more than that received by their male counterparts, $2,292. On average, 17 percent of these custodial mothers' income came from child support payments, compared with 7 percent of custodial fathers' income.

**While both custodial mothers and fathers benefited from child support, these payments did not help custodial mothers' total money income catch up with that of custodial fathers.**

Custodial mothers who received at least some portion of child support payments had a higher income on average, ($18,144) than those that did not receive any payments due them ($14,602) and those not awarded payments ($10,226). Similarly, the mean income of custodial fathers who received child support payments was $33,579, compared with about $26,000 for both custodial fathers that did not receive any

**Award of Child Support Payments for Custodial Parents: Spring 1992**



payments due them and custodial fathers not awarded payments ($25,184 and $27,578, respectively).

### A sizeable amount of child support went unpaid in 1991.

The aggregate amount of child support received was $11.9 billion in 1991, 33 percent or $5.8 billion short of the $17.7 billion due. Custodial mothers received practically all of it — $11.2 billion — while custodial fathers received $0.6 billion.

### Even though women had higher award rates and received more child support than their male counterparts, they were still more likely to be in poverty.

Women living with children of noncustodial fathers were approximately 2 1/2 times more likely to be in poverty than their male counterparts. Approximately 35 percent of custodial mothers had family incomes below the official poverty definition, compared with 13 percent of custodial fathers. Even if the full amount of child support had been received, it would have had little impact on the poverty statuses of custodial mothers and fathers.

### Some child support awards included health benefits.

Of the 6.2 million parents awarded child support payments as of 1992, 41 percent had health insurance benefits included in their child support award. In 1991, only 69 percent of noncustodial parents who were required to provide health insurance benefits as part of the child support award actually did. These percentages did not vary significantly by sex of the custodial parent. Health insurance benefits were also provided to 18 percent of the 3.6 million custodial parents who were not required to receive it as part of a child support award.

### Paying child support was more common among noncustodial parents that had provisions to make contact with their children than noncustodial parents that had no provisions.

Approximately 4.4 million noncustodial parents with visitation privileges and/or joint custody owed child support in 1991. Seventy-nine percent of these noncustodial parents paid all or part of it. By comparison, 56 percent of the 0.9 million noncustodial parents having no visitation or joint custody provisions but owing child support paid all or part.

### Custodial mothers and fathers often had different socioeconomic characteristics.

A larger percentage of custodial fathers were White, compared with custodial mothers (85 and 70 percent, respectively). The percentage of custodial fathers that were Black was 12 percent, smaller than the percentage of custodial mothers that were Black, 27 percent. The percentages of Hispanic custodial mothers and Hispanic custodial fathers were not significantly different (about 10 percent).[3]

In 1992, about one-half of custodial fathers (46 percent) were currently married, compared with over one-fourth of custodial mothers (27 percent). Custodial mothers were approximately 3 1/2 times as likely to be never-married as custodial fathers — 26 and 8 percent, respectively. Custodial fathers and mothers were equally as likely to be divorced or separated, about 46 percent.[4]

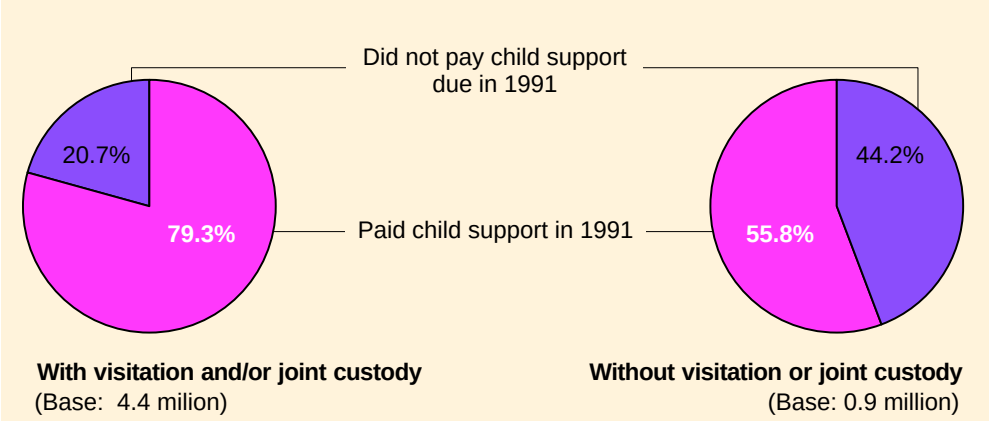
Fathers with children whose mothers were absent from the home were typically older than their female counterparts. Approximately half (46 percent) of custodial fathers were 40 years old and over, compared with 24 percent of custodial mothers. While custodial mothers were more likely to be under 30 years old (31 percent) than custodial fathers (11 percent), the percentages of custodial fathers and mothers under 18 years old were not statistically different — about 1 percent for each.

Custodial fathers were twice as likely to have received a bachelor's degree as their female counterparts. Approximately 19 percent of custodial fathers received at least a bachelor's degree, compared with 10 percent of custodial mothers. However, over half of both custodial fathers (56 percent) and mothers (64 percent) had not attended college.

[3]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico. There was no significant difference between the percentage of Black custodial fathers and Hispanic custodial fathers.

[4]There was no significant difference between the percentages of currently-married custodial mothers and never-married custodial mothers. In addition, there was no significant difference between the percentage of currently-married custodial fathers and the percentages of divorced or separated mothers or fathers.

**Child Support Payment Status for Noncustodial Parents With and Without Visitation or Joint Custody: 1991**




### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P60-187, *Child Support for Custodial Mothers and Fathers: 1991,* forthcoming.

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# Disability

JOHN McNEIL

### About 49 million Americans have a disability.

Based on information collected from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) during the last 3 months of 1991 and the first month of 1992, the number of persons with a limitation in a functional activity or a social role was 48.9 million. The number with a severe disability (unable to perform one or more activities or roles) was 24.1 million. These estimates exclude persons living in institutions.

### Disability rates vary by age, sex, race, and ethnicity.

The overall disability rate was 19.4 percent, but the rate ranged from 5.8 percent for children under 18 years old, to 13.6 percent for persons 18 to 44 years old, to 29.2 percent for persons 45 to 64 years old, and to 53.9 percent for persons 65 years old and over. Among persons of all ages, the rate was 18.7 percent for males and 20.2 percent for females. Differences by gender are affected by differing age patterns. The longer life expectancy of women means that women make up a relatively large share of older persons with a disability (64.2 percent of persons 65 years old and over with a severe disability are women).

Within the age category of 15 to 64 years, the prevalence of disability was low for Asians and Pacific Islanders (9.6 percent) and high for American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts (26.9 percent). The rate was 17.7 percent among Whites, 20.8 percent among Blacks, and 16.9 percent among persons of Hispanic origin.[1]

### Disability is associated with differences in income.

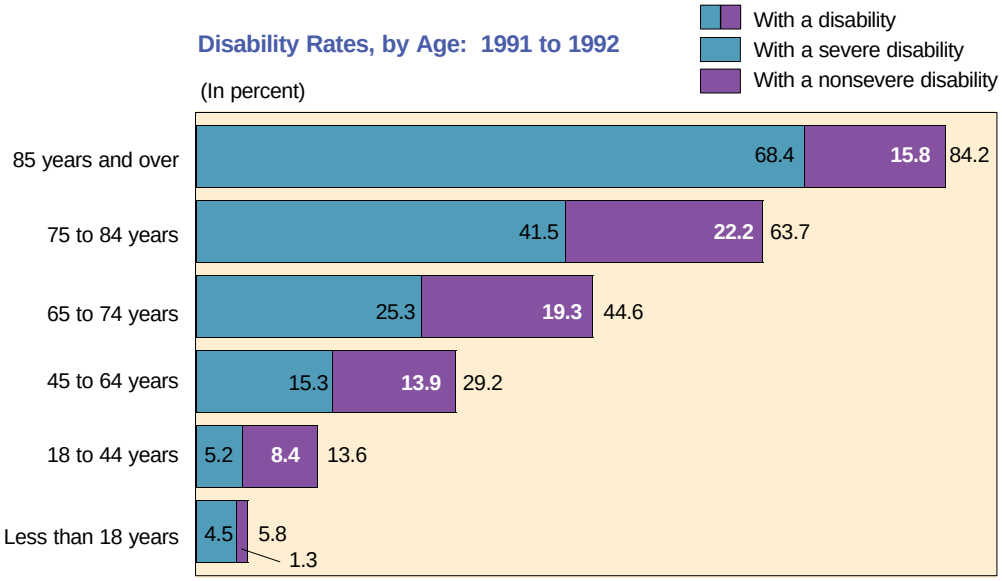
The presence of a disability is associated with lower levels of income and an increased likelihood of being in poverty. When persons 15 years old and over were classified by the ratio of their income (if the person was a family member, family income was the measure) to their poverty threshold, the proportion of persons falling into the below-poverty category was 12.2 percent among those with no disability, 14.1 percent among those with a disability that was not severe, and 24.3 percent among those with a severe disability. The proportion in the top category (a ratio of 4 or greater) was also correlated with disability status; the proportion was 34.1 percent for those with no disability, 26.0 percent for those with a nonsevere disability, and 14.1 percent for those with a severe disability.

A large proportion of persons receiving public assistance benefits have disabilities. Among the 8.8 million persons receiving cash assistance, the proportion with a disability was 62.4 percent. The disability rate was 48.2 percent among food stamp recipients and 30.7 percent among

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

**Disability Rates, by Age: 1991 to 1992**

(In percent)



those living in public or subsidized housing.

### Disabilities mean a reduced chance for employment.

The overall employment rate for persons 21 to 64 years old was 75.1 percent, but the rate varied by disability status. The employment rate was 80.5 percent among the 117.2 million persons with no disability, 76.0 percent among the 15.0 million persons with a nonsevere disability, and 23.2 percent among the 12.6 million persons with a severe disability. From a different perspective, the percent of all employed persons who had a disability was 13.4 percent (10.6 percent of employed persons had a nonsevere disability, and 2.8 percent had a severe disability).

Disability also had an impact on earnings. For workers 35 to 54 years old, the average amount earned in a month was $2,446 among those with no disability, $2,006 among those with a nonsevere disability, and $1,562 among those with a severe disability.

### The presence of a disability is associated with an increased likelihood of health insurance coverage from the Federal Government and a reduced likelihood of private coverage.

Among persons 15 to 64 years old with no disability, 80.0 percent were covered by a private health insurance plan, 5.2 percent were not covered by a private plan but did have government coverage, and 14.8 percent had no coverage. Among those in the same age group who had a nonsevere disability, the comparable rates were 74.1, 7.2, and 18.7 percent. The effect of disability on the likelihood of private coverage was particularly strong among those with a severe disability; only 48.1 percent were covered by a private plan, while 36.2 percent had government coverage, and 15.7 percent had no coverage.

### Types of disabilities and conditions causing disabilities.

The SIPP collected information on a range of activities and asked about underlying conditions. Among persons 15 years old and over, the proportion reporting difficulties with specific activities included the following: seeing words and letters in ordinary newsprint, 5.0 percent; hearing what is said in a conversation with another person, 5.6 percent; walking three city blocks, 8.9 percent; lifting and carrying a full bag of groceries, 8.3 percent; and going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office, 4.0 percent. The number of persons in this age group who used a wheelchair was 1.5 million, and another 4.0 million persons used a cane, crutches, or a walker to get around (and had used such an aid for 6 months or longer).

Among those 15 years old and over who had difficulty with a physical activity or an activity of daily living (ADL), the conditions most frequently cited as a cause of the difficulty were arthritis or rheumatism (mentioned by 7.2 million persons); back or spine problems (5.7 million); heart trouble (4.6 million); lung or respiratory trouble (2.8 million); high blood pressure (2.2 million); stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, arm, or hand (2.0 million); diabetes (1.6 million); and blindness or vision problems (1.5 million).[2]

[2]There was not a statistical difference between the conditions of diabetes and blindness or vision problems nor was there one between the conditions of high blood pressure and stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, arm, or hand.

### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P70-33, *Americans With Disabilities: 1991-92.*

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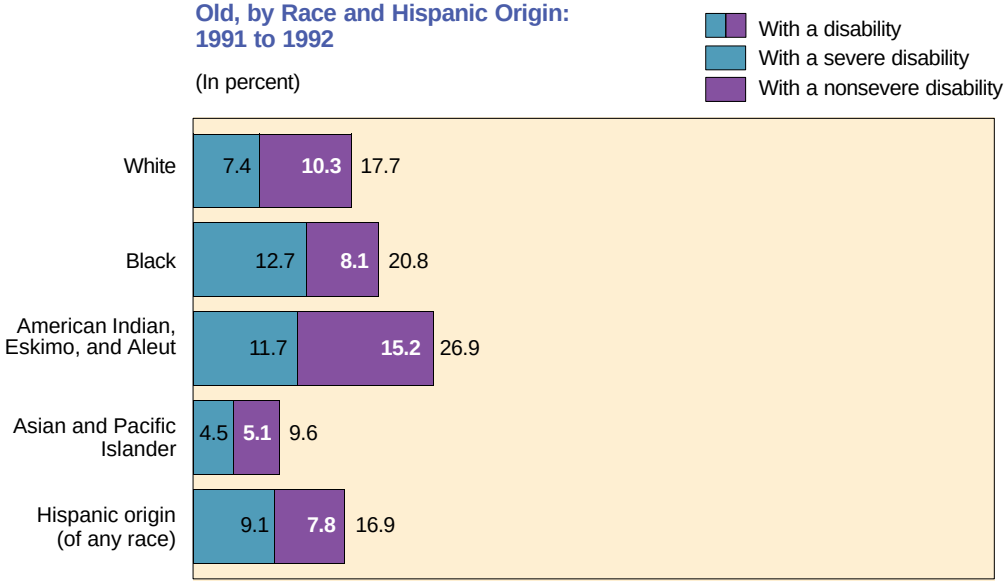
**Disability Rates of Persons 15 to 64 Years Old, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1991 to 1992**

(In percent)



# Program Participation

MARTINA SHEA

### In 1990, 36 million persons participated in a major assistance program.

Approximately 36 million persons participated in major assistance programs[1] for at least 1 month in 1990, representing roughly 15 percent of the population. The median length of participation was 7.9 months, and median monthly family benefits from such programs amounted to $418. Participation was highest for Medicaid and food stamps, which were comparable to one another. Twenty-two million persons received food stamps sometime in 1990, representing 9.1 percent of the population. In the same year, 23 million persons (9.7 percent of the population) 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 4 percentage points higher for women than for men, 17.0 versus 12.4 percent. The difference between the sexes in the receipt of assistance reflects eligibility rules as well as differences in income. In 1990, the male poverty rate was 11.7 percent, compared with 15.2 percent for females.[2] 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 (80 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. While 42 percent of persons in female-householder families received assistance during 1990, only 9 percent of persons in married-couple families received assistance.

The median sum of benefits from cash assistance and food stamps[3] 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 $529 in 1990, which is substantially higher than the $334 received by

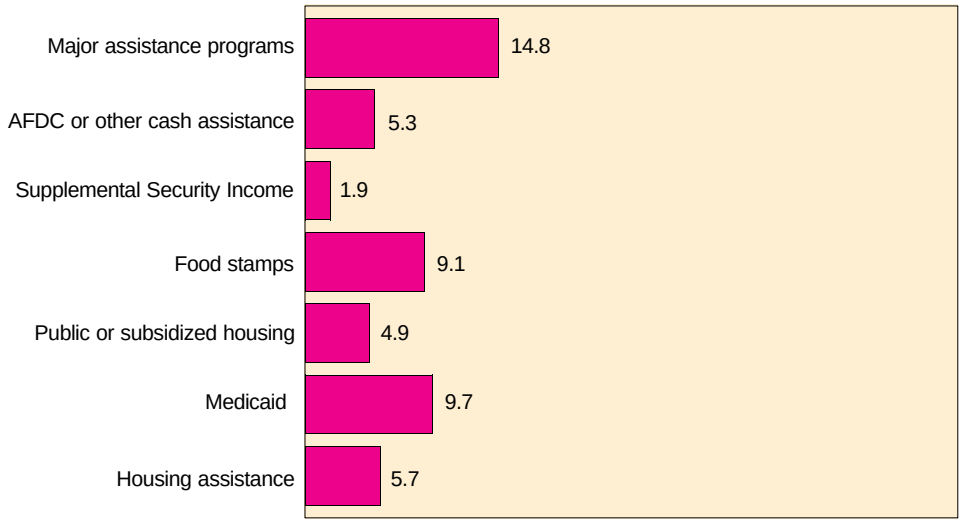
[1]Persons are counted as participants in a major assistance program if they live in public housing or are beneficiaries of one of the following programs: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income, Medicaid, food stamps, and Federal or State rent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

[2]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P60-175, *Poverty in the United States: 1990*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1991.

[3]Cash assistance consists of AFDC, General Assistance, and Supplemental Security Income.

**Program Participation Rates for Persons in Selected Programs: 1990**

(In percent)



persons in married-couple families. Furthermore, the latter experienced median spells of recipiency 4 months shorter than the spells experienced by persons in female-householder families, 7.3 months versus 11.4 months.

### There was a strong association between race and Hispanic origin and the likelihood of recipiency.

Whites had significantly lower participation rates than Blacks, and persons of Hispanic origin[4] had rates intermediate between Whites and Blacks. About 38 percent of Blacks participated in major assistance programs during 1990. The comparable figures for Whites and persons of Hispanic origin were 11 and 33 percent, respectively. Despite significantly higher participation rates for Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin, 65 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 1990, 31.9 percent of Blacks and 28.1 percent of persons of Hispanic origin lived in poverty, compared with 10.7 percent of Whites.[5] In the same year, 10 percent of Whites lived in families maintained by a female householder with no husband present, compared with 39 percent of Blacks and 19 percent of persons of Hispanic origin.[6]

In 1990, the median sum of means-tested family benefits was higher for Black and Hispanic origin participants than for their White counterparts. Whites received median benefits of $363, compared with $455 for Blacks and $432 for persons of Hispanic origin.

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

Children under 18 years old constituted 26 percent of the population but 42 percent of all program participants in 1990. They were substantially more likely to have participated in major means-tested programs than persons in other age groups, reflecting eligibility rules as well as their higher likelihood of living in poverty. About 24 percent of children under 18 years old participated 1 or more months during 1990, compared with 11 percent of persons 18 to 64 years old, and 14 percent of persons 65 years old and over. Median monthly family benefits received by children under 18 years old amounted to $528, substantially higher than the $385 received by persons 18 to 64 years old, and the $185 received by persons 65 years old and over.

### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P70-41, *Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Program Participation, 1990 to 1992.*

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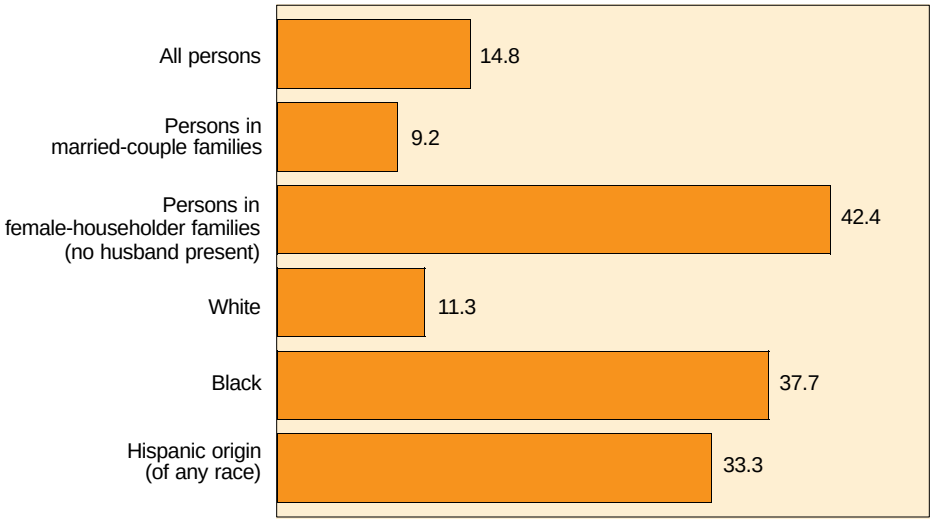
[4]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

[5]U.S. Bureau of the Census, op. cit.

[6]U.S. Bureau of the Census, op. cit.

**Program Participation Rates in Major Assistance Programs for Persons with Selected Characteristics: 1990**

(In percent)



# Health Insurance

KIRBY G. POSEY

### Most Americans had health insurance for some or all of 1993.

According to the March 1994 Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), an estimated 84.7 percent of Americans (220 million) had health care coverage for some or all of 1993. There were, however, 39.7 million persons, or 15.3 percent of the population, who were without health insurance coverage during the entire 1993 calendar year.

### Most Americans were covered by private health care providers.

Among all Americans, 70.2 percent were covered by a private health plan for some or all of 1993. A private plan is one that was offered through an employer or was privately purchased. Employer-provided group health plans covered 57.1 percent of persons in 1993. The remaining insured persons had Government coverage, such as Medicare (12.7 percent), Medicaid (12.2 percent), or military health care (3.7 percent).[1] Many persons carry coverage from more than one type of health insurance plan.

### Younger persons made up a disproportionate share of the uninsured in 1993.

Persons 18 to 29 years old made up only 17.4 percent of the total U.S. population, but accounted for 29.2 percent of all uninsured persons. About one-fourth (26.8 percent) of persons in this age group were without health insurance. Furthermore, 30.2 percent of all persons 22 to 24 years old were without coverage. In comparison, only 1.2 percent of persons 65 years old and over were without coverage.

### The higher the educational level, the greater were the chances of having health insurance coverage.

Among persons 25 years old and over, those with a bachelor's degree or higher were more likely to have had health insurance coverage than those with less education. For example, 92.7 percent of persons 25 years old and over with at least a bachelor's degree had coverage. In comparison, 84.7 percent of persons 25 years old and over who were high school graduates only, and 78.3 percent of persons 25 years old and over with an 11th grade education or less had health insurance coverage.

### Income and firm size affected health insurance coverage.

In general, as household income rose, noncoverage fell. For example, 23.6 percent of persons with a household income of less than $25,000 were without health insurance in 1993, compared with 7.1 percent of persons with a household income of $75,000 or more. Also, of the 137.1 million workers, 51.9 percent had employer-provided health insurance policies in their own name. This proportion, however, varied by the size of employer. For example, 29.3 percent of workers employed by firms with less than 25 persons had policies in their own name, compared with 66.9 percent of workers employed by firms with 1,000 or more workers.

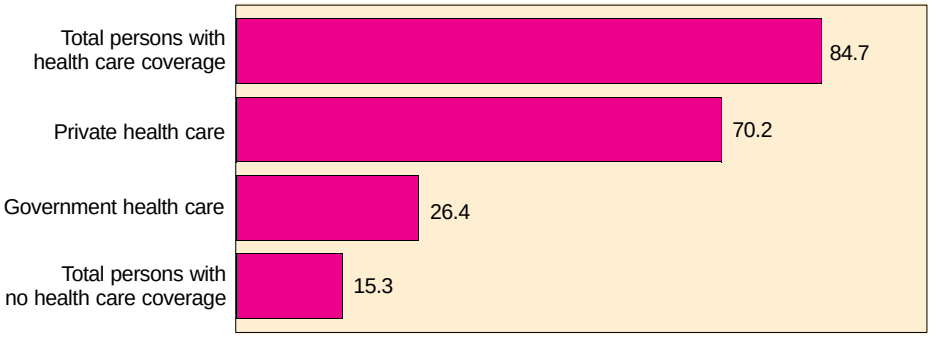
### The poor were more likely not to have coverage.

Among persons living below the poverty level, 70.7 percent had health insurance

[1]Military health care includes CHAMPUS, (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services), CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veteran's Affairs), Veteran's, and military health care.

**Status of Health Insurance Coverage: 1993**

(In percent)

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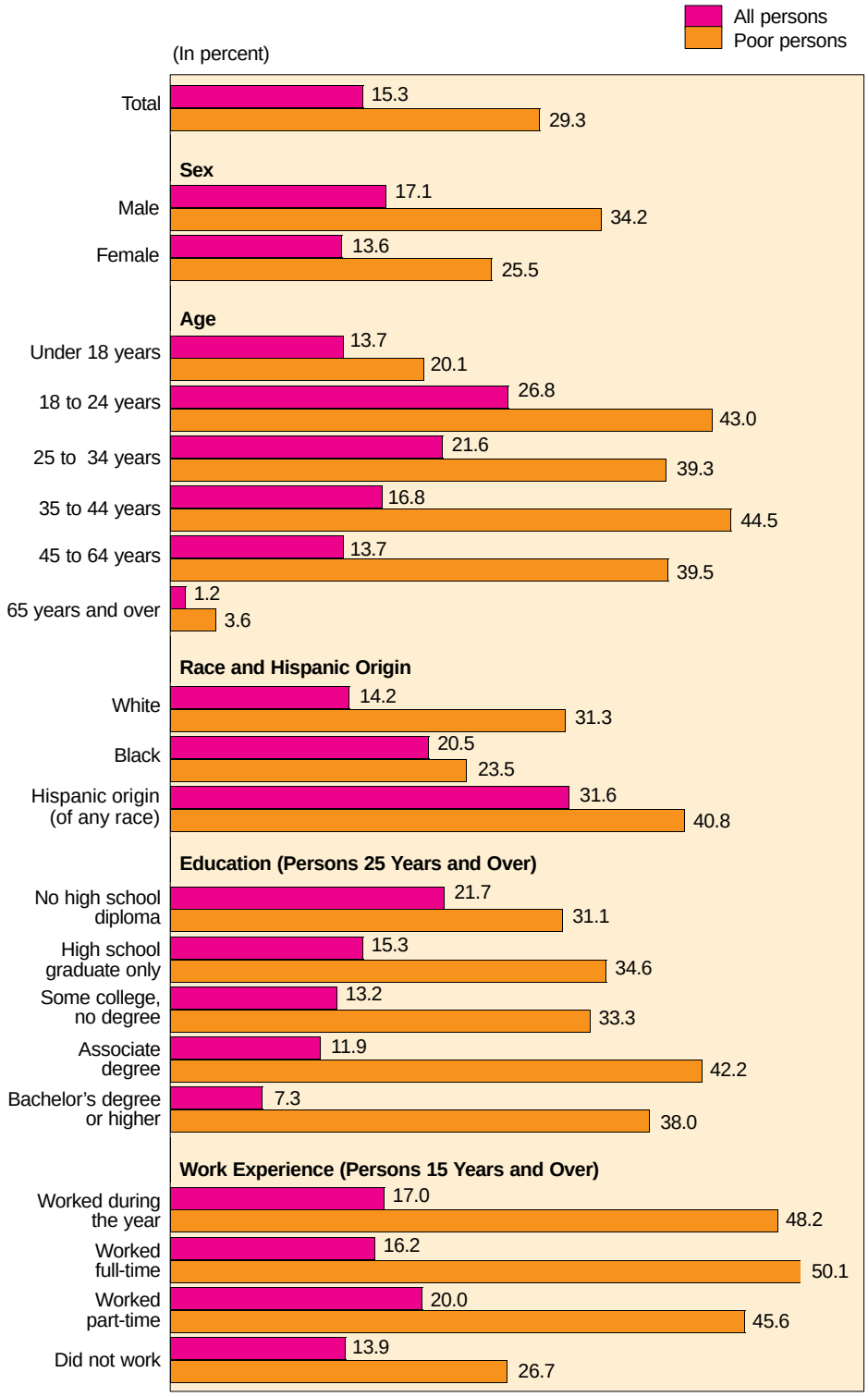
**Percent Without Health Insurance, by Selected Characteristics: 1993**




coverage at some point in 1993. Medicaid was the most widespread type of coverage among the poor, covering 47.9 percent, compared with 12.2 percent of the total population. Of all poor persons, only about 1 in 5 had private health care coverage. Medicare was the primary source of coverage for poor persons 65 years old and over (96.4 percent), as well as for all persons 65 years old and over (98.8 percent).

### Health insurance coverage varied across race and ethnic groups.

Among race and ethnic groups, persons of Hispanic origin had the highest proportion of noncoverage in 1993 (31.6 percent).[2] In comparison, 20.5 percent of Blacks and 14.2 percent of Whites were without health insurance coverage.

### Since 1991, health insurance coverage rates have changed for 16 States and the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia and three States — Idaho, Utah, and Virginia — recorded increases in the percentages of residents with health insurance coverage. Meanwhile, coverage rates fell in the following 13 States: Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

### For Further Information

See: *Health Insurance Coverage — 1993* Statistical Brief (SB/94-28).

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[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

# Labor Force and Occupation

PETER J. SEPIELLI
THOMAS J. PALUMBO

**The U.S. labor market experienced strong gains in 1994.**

Total U.S. employment[1] grew from an average of 122.1 million persons in the first quarter of 1994 to 124.4 million in the fourth quarter, a gain of 2.3 million. The employment-population ratio — the percent of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over who are employed — increased from 62.3 to 62.9 percent over the period.

Adult men (20 years old and over) accounted for a little over half of the increase in total employment or about 1.3 million; 64.1 million were employed in the fourth quarter. The number of employed adult women (54.1 million on average in the fourth quarter) rose by almost 900,000 over the period. Teenage (persons 16 to 19 years old) employment also grew during 1994, from 6.1 to 6.2 million, with much of the improvement occurring in the fourth quarter.

Employment increased among Whites throughout 1994, as their employment-population ratio rose by 0.7 percentage point to 64.0 percent. The number of employed Blacks and Hispanics[2] grew at an even faster pace, their employment-population ratios rising by 1.3 and 1.7 percentage points respectively, to 56.8 percent for Blacks and 60.7 percent for Hispanics.

**Increases in employment were accompanied by widespread unemployment declines in 1994.**

The decline in unemployment that began in mid-1992 continued during 1994. By the fourth quarter of 1994, the number of unemployed[3] persons stood at 7.3 million, and the unemployment rate[4] was 5.6 percent, down from 8.6 million and 6.6 percent respectively, in the first quarter of 1994. Unemployment rate declines occurred not only among adult workers but among teenagers as well.

Similarly, unemployment declined for both Blacks and Whites. The unemployment

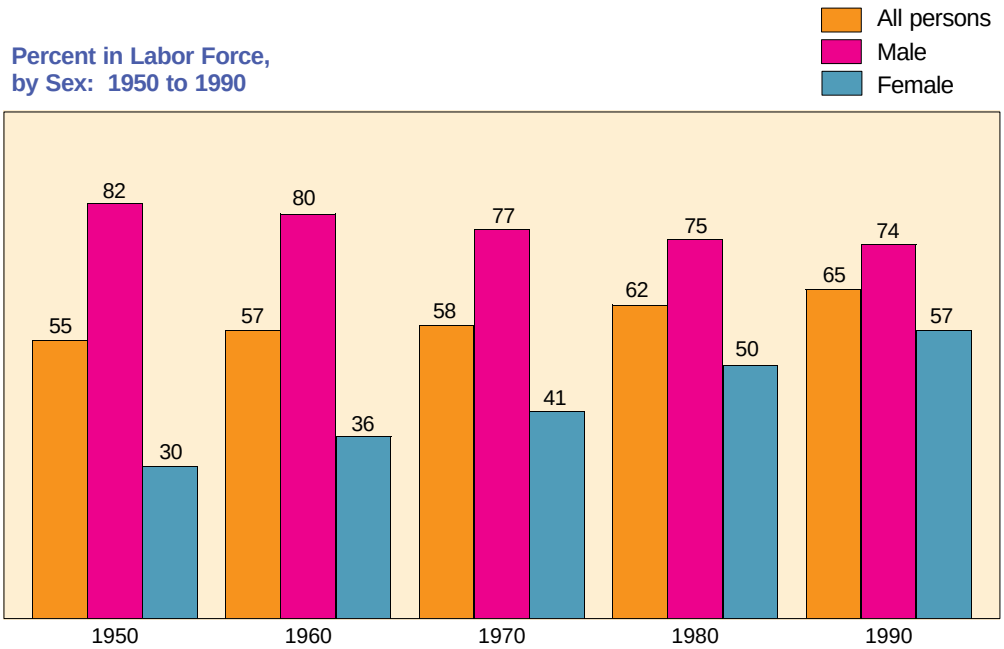
[1]Unless otherwise specified, estimates in this section are seasonally adjusted quarterly averages for 1994 from the Current Population Survey (CPS). CPS figures refer to civilian noninstitutional persons 16 years old and over. A major redesign of the survey was implemented in January 1994, the same month during which 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount, also were incorporated. Because of these changes, 1994 data are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. As a result, the analysis of 1994 labor force developments is based on changes from the first through the fourth quarters of 1994.

[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

[3]Persons without a job, available for work, and actively seeking work. Also includes persons on layoff who are not necessarily looking for work.

[4]The number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (which is the sum of employed plus unemployed persons).

**Percent in Labor Force, by Sex: 1950 to 1990**



rate for Blacks fell from 12.7 percent in the first quarter of 1994 to 10.4 percent in the fourth quarter. Over the same period, the rate for Whites declined 0.8 percentage point to 4.9 percent. The unemployment rate for Hispanics, which had changed little for most of the year, fell in the fourth quarter to 9.1 percent. It is noteworthy that since 1990, the jobless rate for Hispanics has been closer to the rate for Blacks than to the rate for Whites. During the 1980's, the rate for Hispanics had held roughly midway between those for Whites and Blacks.

### Labor force participation rates for men and women were stable in 1994; since 1950, their rates have moved in opposite directions.

The civilian labor force — the combination of employed and unemployed persons — grew by 985,000 from the first to the fourth quarter of 1994, from 130.7 to 131.7 million. This was considerably less than the increase during the same period in the prior year. The overall labor force participation rate[5] rose to almost 67 percent by the end of 1994.

For adult women, the early 1990's was a period characterized by sluggish labor force growth; 1994 was no exception, as their labor force participation rate (59 percent) was unchanged over the year. For adult men, the labor force participation rate (77 percent) also was unchanged, interrupting (at least temporarily) this measure's slow, downward trend that extends all the way back to the late 1940's.

Data from the 1990 census showed that the labor force participation rates for women have risen dramatically since 1950.[6] In 1950, about 30 out of every 100 working-age women participated in the labor force. This figure nearly doubled to 57 in 1990. This increased labor force participation among women more than offset the long-term decline in the labor force participation rates of men, as measured in the census, from 82 percent in 1950 to 74 percent in 1990.

### A large share of employment growth occurred among managerial and professional specialty occupations.

A little more than half of 1994's gain in total employment occurred among managerial and professional specialty workers, who, as a group, have relatively high earnings. The number of these workers rose by nearly 1.3 million between the first and fourth quarters of the year. Also showing substantial growth in 1994 were the technical, sales, and administrative support occupations, which gained about 627,000 workers over the course of the year. The occupational category of operators, fabricators, and laborers also grew, adding 445,000 workers. There had been little change in the number of such workers during the previous 3-year period. Employment among service and precision production workers and among those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations was little changed in 1994.

[5]The number in the civilian labor force as a percent of all civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years old and over.

[6]Census figures refer to all persons 16 years old and over, including members of the Armed Forces residing in the United States.

### For Further Information

See: *Employment and Earnings,* U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Vol. 42, No.1, January 1995, and *Monthly Labor Review*, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Vol. 118, No. 2, February 1995 (Note: Most of the statements in this section of the *Population Profile* are extracted from the article "Strong Employment Gains Continue in 1994" by Lois M. Plunkert and Howard V. Hayghe in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review.*)

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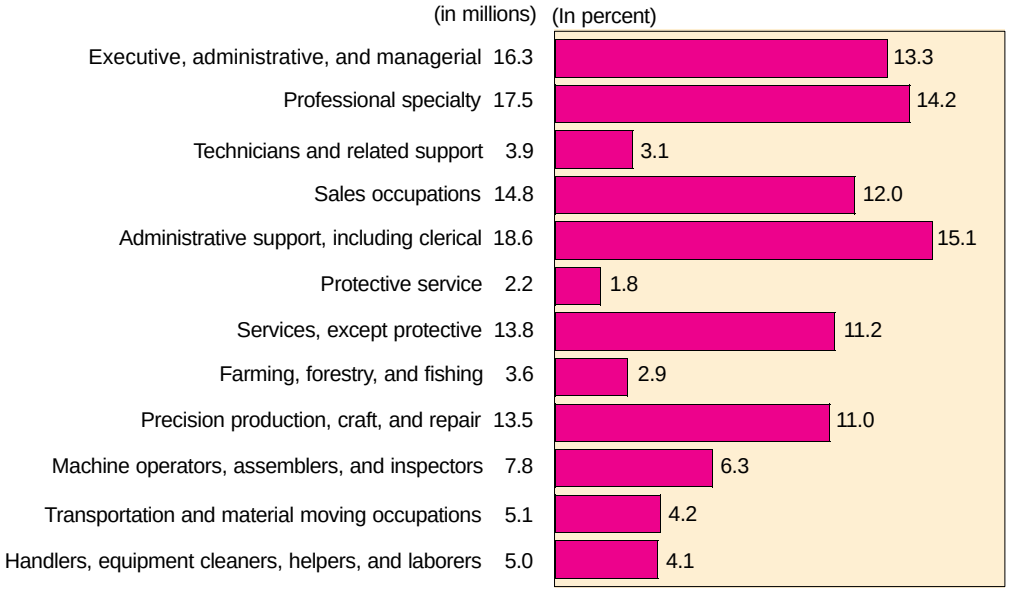
**Occupational Distribution of Employed Persons: 1994 Annual Averages**

(Total employment: 123.1 million)



# Money Income

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### Household income declined between 1989 and 1993.

Real median household income (in 1993 dollars) in the United States fell 7.0 percent from $33,585 in 1989 to $31,241 in 1993.[1] Most recently, real median household income fell 1.0 percent between 1992 and 1993. This continuing decline occurred during and after the 1990-91 recession.

### Household income varied by household composition.

In 1993, the median income of married-couple households was $43,129. The median income was much less for households with a female householder, no husband present ($18,545), and for nonfamily households, mainly one-person households ($18,880).[2]

Households with the oldest householders and the youngest householders had the lowest median incomes in 1993. Households with householders 65 years old and over had a median income of only $17,751. Somewhat higher was the median income of households with householders 15 to 24 years old, $19,340. In contrast, households with householders 45 to 54 years old had the highest median income, $46,207.

### Household income varied by race and ethnic origin.

In 1993, Asian and Pacific Islander households had the highest median income ($38,347); whereas, Black households had the lowest ($19,532). The 1993 median income was $32,960 for White households and $22,886 for Hispanic households.[3]

### Household income varied by the number of earners in a household.

Households with no earners had the lowest median income in 1993 ($11,807); whereas, households with two or more earners had the highest median income ($49,430). Households with one earner had a median income of $25,560.

### Household income varied by the householder's job status.

In 1993, the median household income of householders who were employed year-round, full-time was $44,834. Among householders who were part-time workers, the median household income was $21,608. Householders who did not work had a median household income of only $14,787.

### Median earnings of year-round, full-time workers varied by gender.

In 1993, the median earnings of year-round, full-time workers was $30,407 for men and

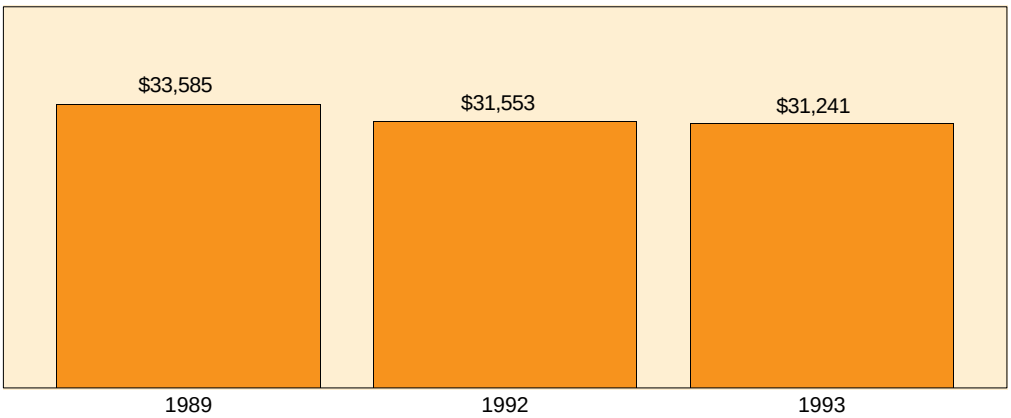
[1]Changes in "real" income refer to comparisons after adjusting for inflation based on changes in the Consumer Price Index.

[2]The difference between $18,880 and $18,545 is not statistically significant.

[3]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico. Due to the small number of American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut households, a median income figure for them would be statistically unreliable.

**Median Household Income, 1989, 1992, and 1993**

(In 1993 dollars)




Percent change: 1992–93 = 1.0 percent decline
1989-93 = 7.0 percent decline

$21,747 for women. The female-to-male earnings ratio for year-round, full-time workers was 0.72, comparable to the all-time high reached in 1990.[4]

### Median earnings of year-round, full-time workers varied by occupation.

In 1993, among male year-round, full-time workers, the median earnings was $42,722 for executives and managers; $32,327 for sales workers; and $27,653 for precision production, craft, and repair workers. For women, the figures were $28,876, $18,743, and $21,357, respectively.

### Median earnings of year-round, full-time workers varied by educational attainment.

In 1993, the median earnings of male year-round, full-time workers 25 years old and over with a college degree was $45,987. In comparison, the median earnings for those with only a high school diploma was $26,820, and the median earnings for those with some high school education but no diploma was $21,402. For female year-round, full-time workers, the comparable figures were $32,291, $19,168, and $14,700, respectively.

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

The household income distribution changed over the past 25 years. In 1993, those at the bottom 20 percent of the income distribution received less of the Nation's income than previously, while those at the top 20 percent received more.

In 1968, the poorest 20 percent of households received 4.2 percent of the aggregate household income. By 1993, their share declined to just 3.6 percent. In contrast, the highest 20 percent of households received 42.8 percent of the aggregate household income in 1968. By 1993, their share had increased to 48.2 percent.

Those in the middle of the income distribution also received proportionally less of the Nation's income in 1993 than previously. The middle 60 percent of households received 53.0 percent of the aggregate household income in 1968. By 1993, their share had declined to 48.2 percent.

### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P60-188, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993.*

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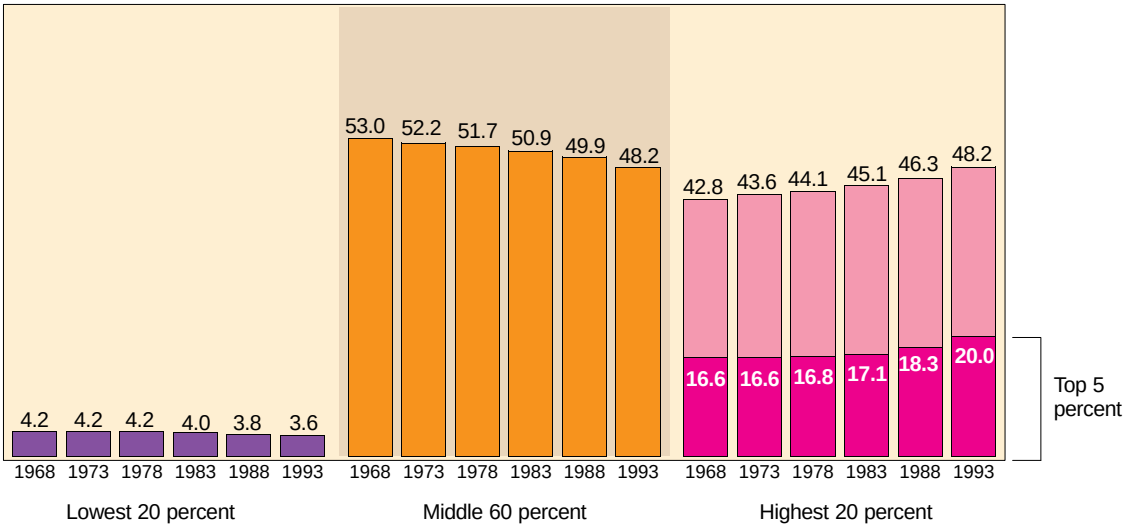
[4]The earnings data and female-to-male earnings ratio for 1989 and 1990 were modified based on the inclusion of data on members of the Armed Forces.

**Share of Aggregate Household Income, by Quintile: 1968 to 1993**



# Poverty

BERNADETTE D. PROCTOR

### The number of poor rose significantly between 1992 and 1993.

There were 39.3 million persons below the official poverty level[1] in 1993, significantly different from the 38.0 million poor in 1992. However, the proportion of the population with income below the poverty level, 15.1 percent in 1993, was not significantly different from the 1992 poverty rate of 14.8 percent.

Poverty estimates based on the current definition date back to the early 1960's. The number of persons in poverty as well as the poverty rate fell dramatically during the 1960's, from 40 million (22.2 percent) in 1960 to 24 million (12.1 percent) in 1969. The next decade experienced relatively small changes, with the number of poor fluctuating from 23 to 26 million, and poverty rates varying between 11.1 and 12.6 percent. This was followed by a rapid increase in poverty during the 1978-83 period as the number of persons in poverty increased by 11 million to a total of 35.3 million. The poverty rate reached 15.2 percent in 1983, unsurpassed since 1965. While the poverty rate in 1993 (15.1 percent) was not statistically different from this recent peak of 15.2 percent in 1983, it remains well above the 1978 level of 11.4 percent, a recent low point.

[1]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 $14,763 in 1993. A four-person family with cash income below their threshold would be counted as poor.

### The poverty rate varied across race and ethnic groups.

In 1993, the poverty rate was 12.2 percent for Whites, 33.1 percent for Blacks, and 30.6 percent for persons of Hispanic origin.[2] For Asians and Pacific Islanders, the largest component of the remaining race groups, the poverty rate was 15.3 percent in 1993, not significantly different from the 1992 rate of 12.7 percent. Blacks showed no significant increase in poverty between 1992 and 1993. Whites and persons of Hispanic origin showed an increase only in the number living in poverty, not in the rate.

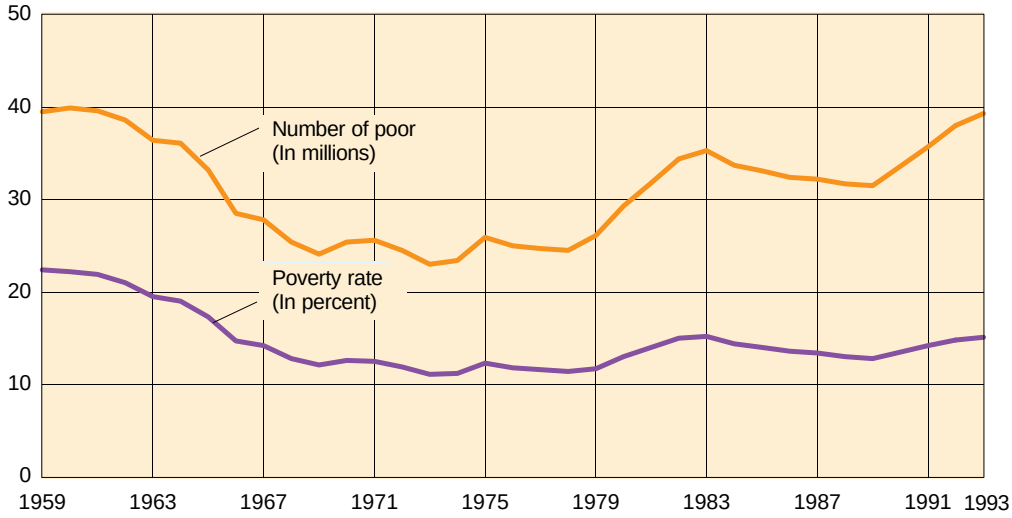
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

Even though the poverty rate for Whites was lower than that for the other racial and ethnic groups, the majority of poor persons in 1993 were White (66.8 percent). Blacks constituted 27.7 percent of all persons below the poverty level, whereas Asians and Pacific Islanders represented 2.9 percent of the Nation's poor. Persons of Hispanic origin comprised 20.7 percent of the poor in 1993.

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

While 12.3 percent of all families had incomes below the poverty level in 1993, 35.6 percent of families maintained by female householders with no spouse present were poor. In contrast, only 6.5 percent of married-couple families lived in

**Persons Below the Poverty Level: 1959 to 1993**



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 29.2 percent. The corresponding rates for Blacks and Hispanics (49.9 and 51.6 percent, respectively) were not significantly different.

In 1993, 41.5 percent of all poor families were maintained by a married couple; whereas, 52.7 percent were headed by a female householder, no spouse present.

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

Half of the Nation's poor in 1993 were either children under 18 years old (40.1 percent) or persons 65 years old and over (9.6 percent). The poverty rate for children was 22.7 percent, higher than that for any other age group. The proportion of the elderly living in poverty was 12.2 percent, 2.9 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, that is, between 100 and 125 percent of their threshold. Consequently, 18.5 percent of the Nation's 12.5 million "near poor" persons were elderly.

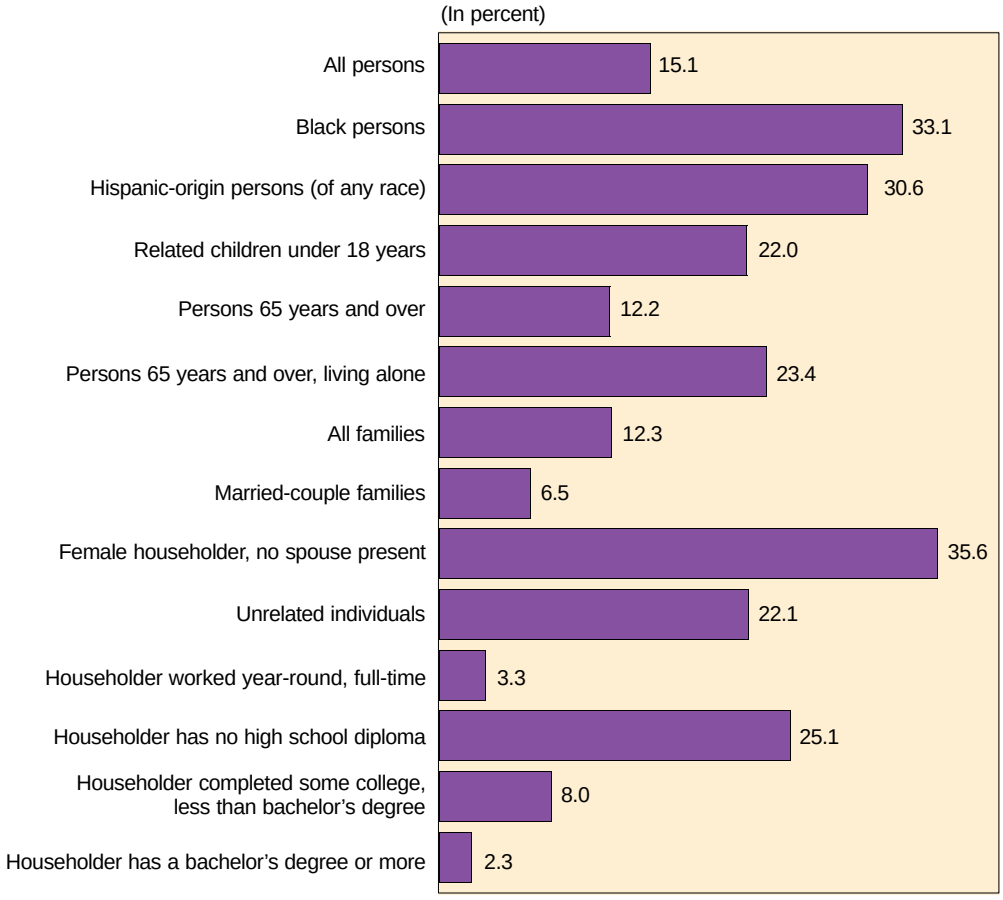
### Half of poor family householders worked in 1993.

Poor family householders were much less likely to work than nonpoor family householders, regardless of family composition. Among poor family householders, 49.4 percent worked in 1993, and 15.3 percent worked year-round, full-time. In contrast, 80.2 percent of nonpoor family householders worked, and 61.9 percent worked year-round, full-time. In 68.1 percent of poor married-couple families, at least one person worked in 1993, and in 25.5 percent of these families both spouses worked. In poor families maintained by women with no spouse present, 42.7 percent of the householders worked, with only 9.2 percent working year-round, full-time. For the nonpoor householders in this category, 76.7 percent worked in 1993, and 54.9 percent worked year-round, full-time.

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

Since much of 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. Subtracting all government cash transfers from the official definition of income resulted in a poverty population of 60.6 million persons and a corresponding poverty rate of 23.4 percent in 1993. When taxes are subtracted from income and government cash transfers as well as noncash benefits (such as food stamps, housing, and Medi-caid) are included in income, the number of persons be- low poverty was 31.5 million and the poverty rate was 12.1 percent.

**Poverty Rates for Persons and Families With Selected Characteristics: 1993**




### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P60-188, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993.*

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# The Black Population

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**The Black population is projected to reach 35 million by the year 2000.**

The Black population was estimated at 33.0 million persons in 1994 and constituted 12.7 percent of the total population, up from about 11.7 percent in 1980 and 12.3 percent in 1990. The Black population has grown faster than either the total or White population since the 1980 decennial census. By the year 2000, the Black population is expected to reach 35.5 million and represent 12.8 percent of the total population (similar to the 1994 proportion). Eighty-four percent of the growth in the Black population since 1980 was due to natural increase, while immigration accounted for the remaining 16 percent.

**An increasingly larger proportion of Black families are maintained by either males or females with no spouse present.**

Less than one-half (47 percent) of all Black families were married couples in 1994, compared with 68 percent in 1970 and 56 percent in 1980. The increase in the proportion of Black families maintained by either a male or female with no spouse present was greater between 1970 and 1980 than it was between 1980 and 1994 (32 to 44 percent and 44 to 54 percent, respectively). In 1970, 4 percent of all Black families were male-householder families with no spouse present, compared with 6 percent in 1994. This trend is occurring in both Black and White families.

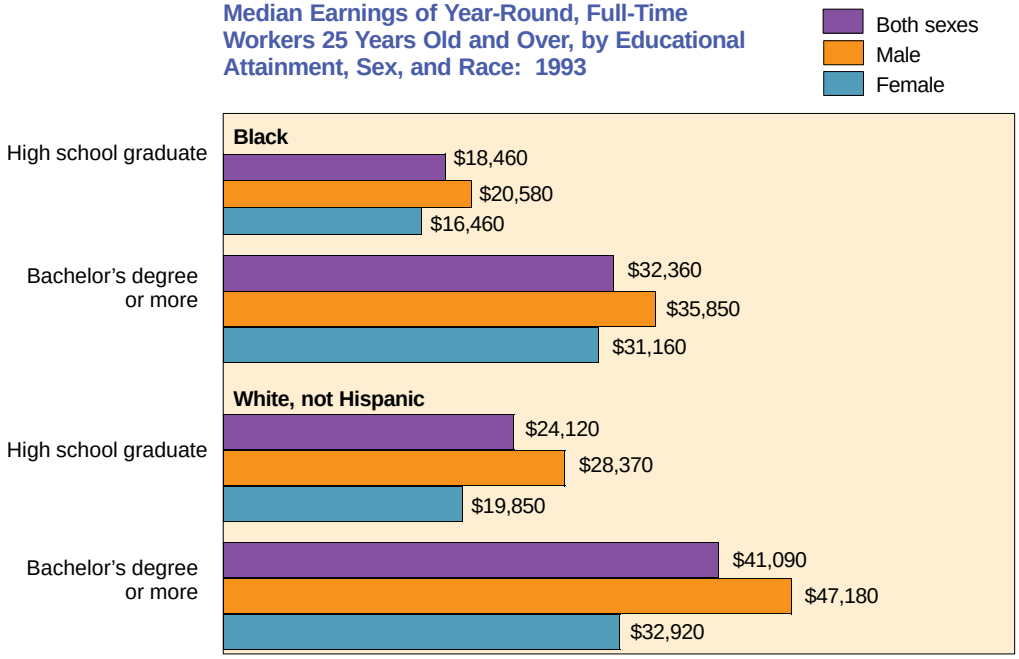
**The annual high school dropout rate for young Blacks declined.**

Fewer Blacks are dropping out of high school. The annual high school dropout rate for Blacks enrolled in grades 10 through 12 declined from 11 percent in 1970 to 5 percent in 1993. The corresponding dropout rates for Whites changed slightly from 5 percent in 1970 to 4 percent in 1993. In 1993, there was no statistical difference in the annual high school dropout rate of Blacks and Whites and of males and females. Blacks have thus closed the historical differential between their annual high school dropout rates and those of Whites. Consistent with a lower dropout rate is the growing proportion of Blacks with at least a high school education. In 1994, 73 percent of Blacks 25 years old and over were at least high school graduates, and 13 percent had attained at least a bachelor's degree. The corresponding educational attainment rates were 34 and 4 percent in 1970 and 51 and 8 percent in 1980.

**The unemployment rate for Blacks continues to be higher than for Whites.**

In 1994, a higher proportion of Whites (67 percent) than Blacks (63 percent) 16 years old and over were in the civilian labor force. However, Blacks were more likely than Whites to be unemployed. The civilian unemployment rate for Blacks was more than

**Median Earnings of Year-Round, Full-Time Workers 25 Years Old and Over, by Educational Attainment, Sex, and Race: 1993**



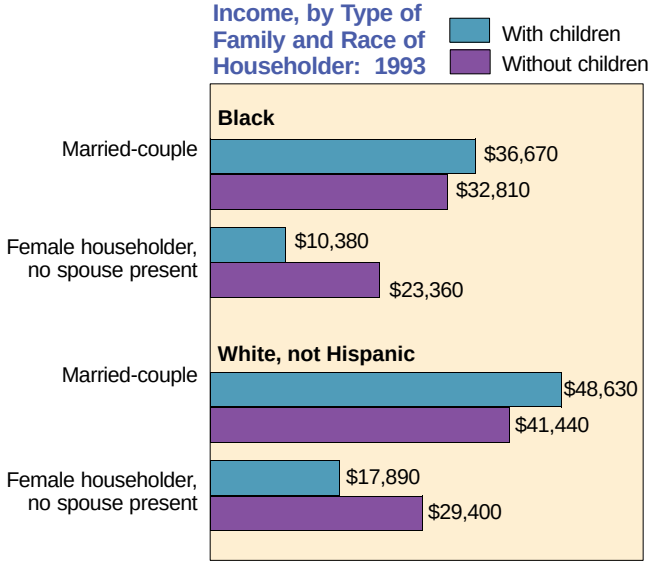
twice that of Whites in both 1994 and 1980 (11 versus 5 percent and 14 versus 6 percent, respectively). The unemployment rate for Blacks grew from 14 percent in 1980 to a high of 20 percent in 1983 (just after the end of the 1981-82 recession). It then dropped to 11 percent in 1989, increased to 13 percent in 1993, and then dropped to 11 percent in 1994. The unemployment rate for Whites also fluctuated from a high of 9 percent in 1982 to a low of 4 percent in 1989. In 1994, 5 percent of all White civilians in the labor force were unemployed.[1]

### Median earnings of Black year-round, full-time workers increase as educational attainment increases.

The value of more education is most evident in the substantial earnings differences between year-round, full-time workers with only a high school diploma and those with a bachelor's degree or more. In 1993, the median earnings of Blacks 25 years old and over, who worked year-round, full-time, and had only a high school diploma was $18,460, compared with $32,360 for those with at least a bachelor's degree. Only 15 percent of Black college graduates earned less than $20,000, compared with 55 percent of those with just a high school diploma. Black women with only a high school diploma who worked year-round, full-time had median earnings of $16,460, about 80 percent of comparable Black men and 83 percent of comparable non-Hispanic White women. Among college graduates, Black women earned 87 percent of comparable Black men and 95 percent of comparable non-Hispanic White women. Among those with just a high school diploma, Black men earned 73 percent of what non-Hispanic White men earned; the ratio was 0.76 among the college graduates. The median earnings ratios of Black men to non-Hispanic White men who worked year-round, full-time were similar at both the high school and bachelor's degree levels.

[1]Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in the February 1994 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

**Median Family Income, by Type of Family and Race of Householder: 1993**




### The median income of Black married-couple families was higher in families with children.

In 1993, Black married-couple families with children had a median income of $36,670, about 12 percent higher than that of Black married-couple families without children ($32,810). Non-Hispanic White married-couple families with children had a median income of $48,630 — 33 percent higher than that of comparable Black families and 17 percent higher than that of non-Hispanic White married-couple families without children ($41,440). Black families maintained by women with children had a median income of only $10,380 — a mere 28 percent of that for Black married-couple families with children ($36,670). Non-Hispanic White families had a median income almost twice that for all Black families in 1993 ($41,110 versus $21,550).[2]

Wages or salary (including self-employment) was the only source of income in 22 percent of all Black families in 1993. Six percent received public assistance only, and an additional 1 percent received a combination that included public assistance. In contrast, wages or salary was the only source of income in 10 percent of White non-Hispanic families in 1993. One percent received public assistance only, and an additional 0.2 percent received a combination including public assistance. Eighty-eight percent of non-Hispanic White and 65 percent of Black families had incomes from earnings combined with income from other sources (including, for example, Social Security, public assistance, retirement and survivor's benefits, interest, and dividends). Two percent of non-Hispanic White and 6 percent of Black families either had incomes not related to earnings or no income at all.

[2]The median income for non-Hispanic White families ($41,110) was not statistically different from that of non-Hispanic White married-couple families without children ($41,440).

### About one-third of poor Black persons 15 years old and over worked in 1989.

In 1993, one-third of all Black persons were poor, up from 31 percent in 1979. Nearly half (46 percent) of all poor Black persons were related children under 18 years old. Among poor persons 15 years old and over, 35 percent of all Blacks and 42 percent of all non-Hispanic Whites worked. A similar proportion of poor Black men and women worked (35 percent), while among non-Hispanic Whites a larger proportion of men than women were working poor (51 percent versus 36 percent). However, there were more Black women (1.5 million) than Black men (0.8 million) among the working poor.

### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-480, *The Black Population in the United States: March 1994 and 1993.*

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# The Hispanic Population

JORGE del PINAL

**The Hispanic population[1] numbered 22.8 million in 1993.**

The March 1993 Current Population Survey (CPS) estimate of the Hispanic-origin population in the United States was 22.8 million or 8.9 percent of the total population. Nearly 2 of every 3 Hispanics is of Mexican origin.

**The Hispanic population is "younger" than the non-Hispanic White population.**

The CPS data show that 29.6 percent of Hispanics were under 15 years old, compared with 20.4 percent of non-Hispanic Whites in 1993. Conversely, about twice as many non-Hispanic Whites were 55 years old and over, compared with Hispanics (22.9 and 10.8 percent, respectively).

The median age of the Hispanic population in 1993 (26.7 years) was about 9 years less than that of the non-Hispanic White population (35.5 years). Even so, the median age of Hispanics rose over the last decade — it increased from 24.3 years in 1983 to 26.7 years in 1993.

The median age among the Hispanic subgroups varied substantially in 1993. The Cuban population had the highest median age (43.6 years) while the Mexican population had the lowest (24.6 years). The median age was 26.9 years for Puerto Ricans, 28.6 years for Central and South Americans, and 32.5 years for the Other Hispanic population.

**The educational attainment of Hispanics is well below that of the rest of the population despite significant progress.**

One of the most notable improvements in educational attainment is the reduction in the proportion of Hispanics with very little formal education. The proportion of Hispanics 25 years old and over with less than a 5th grade education decreased from 15.6 percent in 1983 to 11.8 percent in 1993. Despite that dramatic improvement, the proportion of Hispanics with low educational attainment — less than a 5th grade education — in 1993 was more than 14 times greater than that of non-Hispanic Whites (0.8 percent).

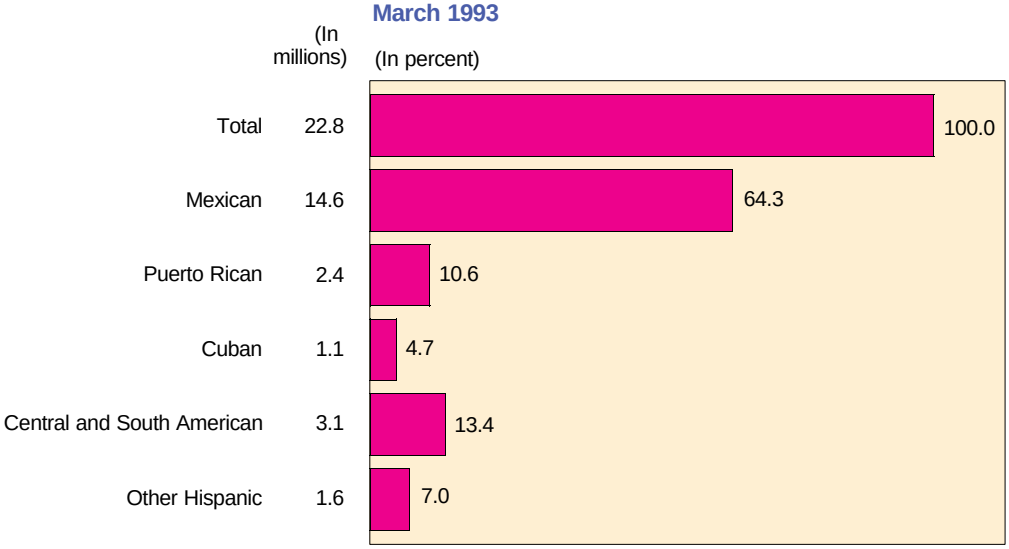
In a similar fashion, the proportion of Hispanics 25 years old and over with high school diplomas increased from 45.7 percent in 1983 to 53.1 percent in 1993. Despite that improvement, in 1993 Hispanics were still much less likely to be high school graduates than were non-Hispanic Whites (84.1 percent).

Similar differences exist among young adults 25 to 34 years old. In March 1993, 60.4 percent of Hispanic young adults reported they were high school graduates, compared with 91.2 percent of their non-Hispanic White counterparts. About 9.0 percent of Hispanic young adults reported that they had a bachelor's degree, compared with about 26.8 percent of non-Hispanic White adults.

Educational attainment levels also differ substantially among

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

**Persons of Hispanic Origin: March 1993**



Hispanic subgroups. For example, Mexican young adults 25 to 34 years old were the least likely to have a high school diploma or higher level of education (52.7 percent). On the other hand, Cuban young adults were more likely to have bachelor's degrees (25.1 percent) than Mexican or Puerto Rican young adults.

### Hispanics are more likely to be unemployed.

The March unemployment rate for Hispanics 16 years old and over dropped from 16.5 percent in 1983 to 7.8 percent in 1989, shortly after the end of the economic recession in 1983 and shortly before the latest economic downturn in 1989. However, the Hispanic unemployment rate increased to 11.9 percent in 1993. The unemployment rate among Hispanic females and males followed a similar pattern. Each dropped about 9 percentage points between 1983 and 1989 but increased between 1989 and 1993. About 12.4 percent of Hispanic males and 11.1 percent of Hispanic females were unemployed in 1993.

Hispanics were much more likely to be unemployed in March 1993 (11.9 percent) than were non-Hispanic Whites (6.1 percent). Among the Hispanic subgroups, Cubans had the lowest unemployment rate (7.3 percent).

### Hispanics are more likely to earn less than non-Hispanic Whites, even among year-round, full-time workers.

The median earnings for year-round, full-time Hispanic males was less than that for non-Hispanic White males. The median earnings of Hispanic males in 1992 ($20,054) was 63.1 percent that of non-Hispanic White males ($31,765), while the median earnings of Hispanic females ($17,124) was 78.1 percent that of non-Hispanic White females ($21,930). The ratio of female-to-male median earnings among year-round, full-time workers showed that females received lower wages than males. However, the ratio of earnings of Hispanic females-to-males (0.85) was higher than the ratio for non-Hispanic Whites (0.69).

The differences in earnings for year-round, full-time workers were also evident in the distribution of the earnings. At the low end of the distribution, in 1992, about 12.0 percent of Hispanic males earned less than $10,000 a year compared with 4.9 percent for non-Hispanic White males. At the high end of the distribution, about 6.7 percent of Hispanic males had earnings of $50,000 or more, compared with about 21.6 percent of non-Hispanic White males. Among females with earnings, 16.5 percent of Hispanics and about 8.3 percent of non-Hispanic White females had earnings of less than $10,000. About 26.9 percent of Hispanic females reported earnings of $25,000 or more in 1992, compared with 41.4 percent of non-Hispanic White females.

### Hispanics are more likely to live below the poverty level than non-Hispanics.

The poverty rate for Hispanics varied over the decade, but the rate in 1992 was not significantly different from the 1982 level. About 3 in 10 (29.9 percent) of Hispanic persons lived below the poverty level in 1982, just after the recessionary period of 1981-82. The poverty rate of Hispanic persons declined during the recovery period to 26.2 percent in 1989 but rose to 29.3 percent in 1992, following the most recent recessionary period.

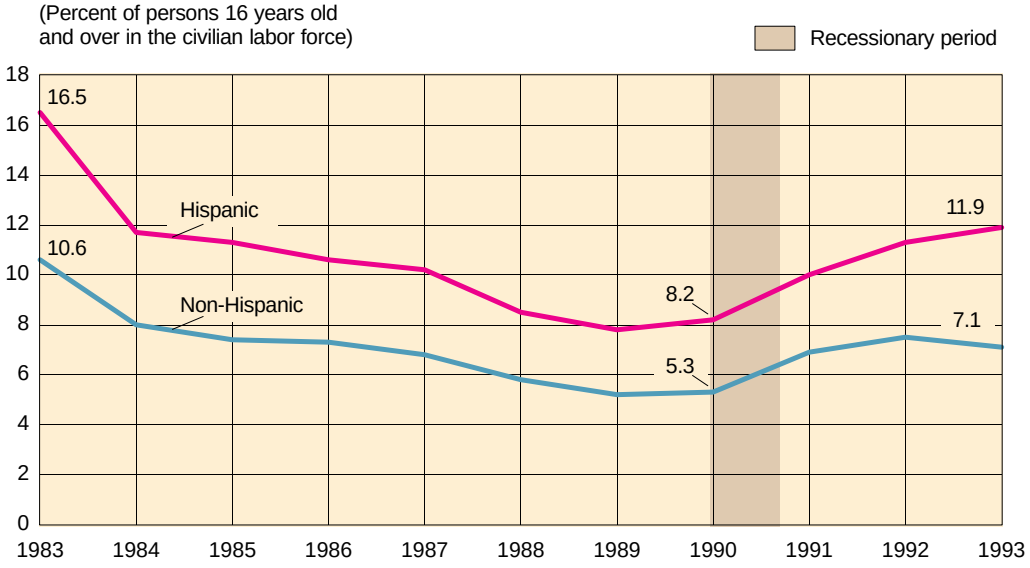
A somewhat similar pattern occurred among non-Hispanic persons. In 1982, 14.0 percent of non-Hispanics were living below the poverty level. That proportion declined to 11.6 percent in 1989 and rose to 13.1 percent in 1992, which is not statistically different from 1982. Among non-Hispanic Whites, the poverty rate was 9.6 percent in 1992. As a result, although the Hispanic population was only 8.9 percent of the total population, more than 1 in every 6 persons (18.0 percent) living in poverty in the United States was of Hispanic origin.

### Hispanic children are more likely to live below the poverty level.

Hispanic children were more likely than non-Hispanic White children to be living below the poverty level. In 1992, about 39.9 percent of Hispanic children under 18 years old were living in poverty, compared with only 13.2 percent of non-Hispanic White children. Hispanic children represented 11.7 percent of all children living in the United States but were 21.3 percent of all children in poverty in 1992.

**Unemployment Rates: March 1983 to 1993**

(Percent of persons 16 years old and over in the civilian labor force)




### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P20-475, *The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1993.*

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# The Asian and Pacific Islander Population

CLAUDETTE E. BENNETT
BARBARA MARTIN

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

In March 1994, the Asian and Pacific Islander population was estimated at 8.8 million, up from 7.3 million in the 1990 census.[1] In both 1994 and 1990, Asians and Pacific Islanders accounted for about 3 percent of America's population. Since 1990, the Asian and Pacific Islander population has grown about 4.5 percent per year. Immigration to the United States accounted for much of this growth (about 86 percent). The balance was due to natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths). By the year 2000, this population is projected to reach 12.1 million and represent about 4 percent of the total population.

The Asian and Pacific Islander population is a heterogeneous group. Groups differ in their language, culture, and recency of immigration. Several 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 country.

NOTE: The following data are based on the March 1994 Current Population Survey unless otherwise noted.

### The Asian and Pacific Islander population resides mainly in metropolitan areas.

In 1994, the majority of Asians and Pacific Islanders (6 out of 10) resided in the West, where they represented 8 percent of the total population. Asians and Pacific Islanders were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to reside in metropolitan areas (95 percent compared with 75 percent). Similar proportions of both populations (about 52 percent) resided in the suburbs of metropolitan areas, but Asians and Pacific Islanders were almost twice as likely to live in central cities (42 percent), compared with non-Hispanic Whites (23 percent). Asians and Pacific Islanders residing in central cities were less likely to be homeowners (41 percent) than renters (57 percent); in suburbs of metro politan areas they were more likely to be owners (61 percent) than renters (38 percent).

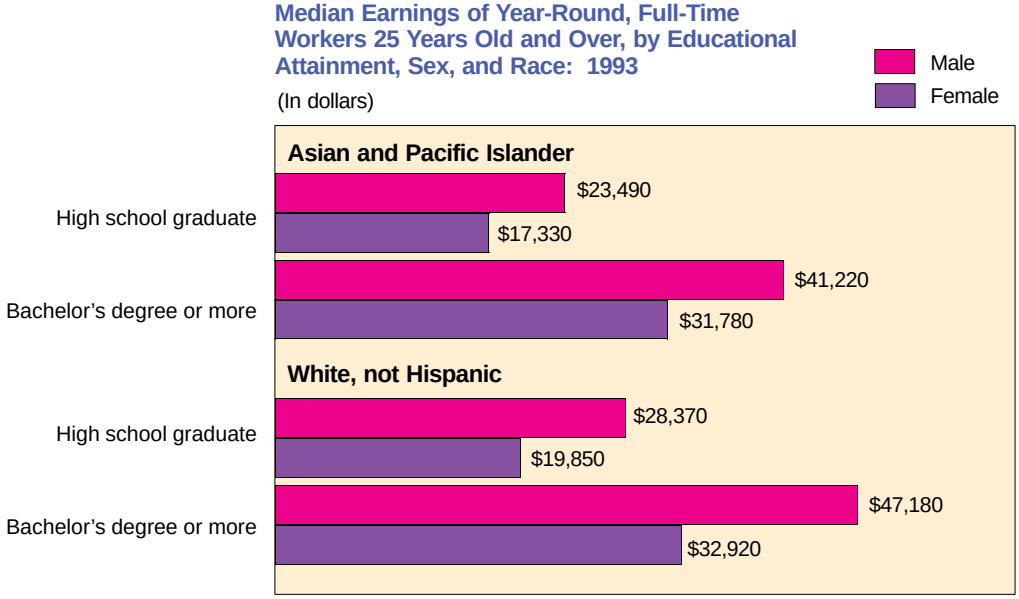
### Asians and Pacific Islanders continue to have high educational attainment.

Educational attainment continues to be high for the Asian and Pacific Islander population as a whole. In 1994, nearly 9 out of 10 Asian and Pacific Islander males 25 years old and over, and 8 out of 10 comparable females had at least a high school diploma. High school graduation rates

[1]The independent estimate of 8.8 million for the Asian and Pacific Islander population differs substantially from the March 1994 Current Population Survey (CPS) estimate of 7.4 million for this population. The CPS estimate, based on a sample, is subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. It is not controlled to independent estimates for this population. Estimates may differ because of different data collection and estimation procedures and sampling error. However, distributions of characteristics for the Asian and Pacific Islander population in the March 1994 CPS appear reasonable when compared to the 1990 census distribution. When comparing data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population for previous years, caution should be used.

**Median Earnings of Year-Round, Full-Time Workers 25 Years Old and Over, by Educational Attainment, Sex, and Race: 1993**

(In dollars)



vary widely among the Asian and Pacific Islander groups. The 1990 census, the latest date for which statistically reliable data for the subgroups are available, showed that among Asians the rates varied from 31 percent for Hmongs, who are among the most recent Asian immigrant groups, to 88 percent for Japanese, who have been in the country for several generations. Within the Pacific Islander group, the proportion with at least a high school diploma ranged from 64 percent for Tongans to 80 percent for Hawaiians.

In 1994, two-fifths of Asians and Pacific Islanders 25 years old and over held at least a bachelor's degree. Asian and Pacific Islander males and females (46 and 37 percent, respectively) were more than 1 1/2 times as likely to have a bachelor's degree than comparable non-Hispanic White males and females (28 and 21 percent, respectively). Among the specific Asian groups, Asian Indians had the highest proportion earning at least a bachelor's degree (58 percent) and Tongans, Cambodians, Laotians, and Hmongs the lowest (6 percent or less each) in the 1990 census.

### Asians and Pacific Islanders have larger families than non-Hispanic Whites.

In 1994, the average number of persons per family for Asians and Pacific Islanders and non-Hispanic Whites was 3.8 and 3.1, respectively. Seventy-three percent of Asian and Pacific Islander families had three or more persons in 1994, compared with 55 percent of non-Hispanic White families. Twenty-two percent of all Asian and Pacific Islander families had five or more persons, compared with 12 percent of non-Hispanic White families.

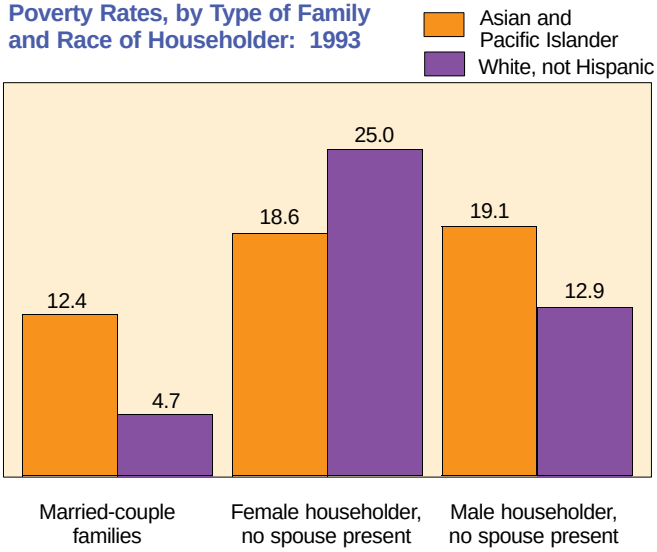
Six in ten Asian and Pacific Islander families had related children under 18 years old, compared with almost half (49 percent) of non-Hispanic White families. In each group, about 80 percent of related children under 18 years old lived with two parents.

### Asian and Pacific Islander and non-Hispanic White families have comparable median family incomes.

In 1993, the median income of Asian and Pacific Islander families ($44,460) was similar to that of non-Hispanic White families ($41,110). The median income for Asian and Pacific Islander families maintained by women with no spouse present ($28,920) was higher than that for comparable non-Hispanic White families ($21,650). Male householder families with no spouse present had median family incomes that were not statistically different — $23,130 for Asians and Pacific Islanders and $30,170 for non-Hispanic Whites.

Asian and Pacific Islander married-couple families had a higher median income than comparable non-Hispanic White families ($49,510 compared with $45,240). Both the husband and wife worked in about 60 percent of all Asian and Pacific Islander and non-Hispanic White married-couple families. However, the husband was the only earner in 18 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander and in 15 percent of non-Hispanic White married-couple families. The 1990 census showed that 20 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander families, compared with 13 percent of non-Hispanic White families, had three or more earners.

**Poverty Rates, by Type of Family and Race of Householder: 1993**




### Asian and Pacific Islander and non-Hispanic White women college graduates who worked year-round, full-time in 1993 had similar earnings.

In 1993, Asian and Pacific Islander males 25 years old and over who worked year-round, full-time had median earnings ($31,560) higher than comparable females ($25,430). Asian and Pacific Islander and non-Hispanic White females with at least a bachelor's degree had similar earnings ($31,780 versus $32,920), while comparably educated Asian and Pacific Islander males ($41,220) earned about $87 for every $100 of non-Hispanic White males' earnings ($47,180).

### The poverty rate for Asian and Pacific Islander families varied by family type.

Despite higher educational attainments and a similar median family income, the poverty rate for Asian and Pacific Islander families (14 percent) was higher than that for non-Hispanic White families (8 percent) in 1993. Only 16 percent of both poor Asian and Pacific Islander and non-Hispanic White families had a householder who worked year-round, full-time.

Twelve percent of Asian and Pacific Islander and 5 percent of non-Hispanic White married-couple families lived in poverty. There was no statistical difference in the poverty rates for Asian and Pacific Islander and non-Hispanic White female householder families with no spouse present, 19 and 25 percent, respectively.

In 1993, 15 percent of Asians and Pacific Islanders were poor, compared with 10 percent of non-Hispanic Whites. Twenty-eight percent of all poor Asians and Pacific Islanders 15 years old and over worked, compared with 42 percent of poor non-Hispanic Whites.

### For Further Information

See: 1990 CP-3-5, 1990 Census of Population, *Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States.*

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# The American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population

EDNA L. PAISANO

### The American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population has grown rapidly since 1970.

In the last two decades, the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population grew rapidly. In 1970, this population numbered 827,000; it reached 1.4 million in 1980 and nearly 2 million in 1990. The 1990 census counted 1,878,285 American Indians, 57,152 Eskimos, and 23,797 Aleuts. Census Bureau estimates and projections suggest that on July 1, 1994, the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population numbered 2.2 million, and that it will reach 4.3 million and just over 1 percent of the population by 2050.

The 72 percent increase between the 1970 and 1980 censuses and the 38 percent increase between the 1980 and 1990 censuses cannot be attributed only to natural increase. Other factors that may have contributed to the higher count of American Indians[1] include improvements in the question on race; improvements in the way the Census Bureau counted people on reservations, on trust lands, and in Alaska Native villages; continued use of self-identification to obtain information on race; a greater propensity in 1990 than in earlier censuses for individuals (especially those of mixed Indian and non-Indian parentage) to report themselves as American Indian; and improved outreach programs and promotion campaigns.

[1]In the text, American Indian represents American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

### Nearly one-half of the American Indian population lives west of the Mississippi River.

Nearly one-half of the American Indian population lived in the West in 1990, 29 percent in the South, 17 percent in the Midwest, and 6 percent in the Northeast. Between 1980 and 1990, the proportion of American Indians increased noticeably only in the South, from 26 to 29 percent. In 1990, four States had an American Indian population over 100,000 — Oklahoma, California, Arizona, and New Mexico. The population in these four States comprised 42 percent of the total U.S. American Indian population. Oklahoma was the State with the largest American Indian population in 1990, climbing from second in 1980. Between 1980 and 1990, California dropped from first to second place, and Arizona and New Mexico stayed at third and fourth place, respectively.

### The American Indian population is young.

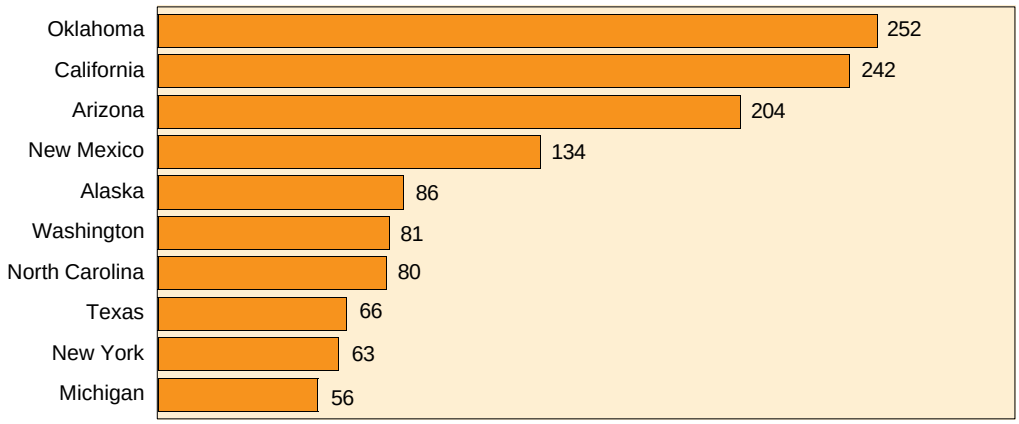
Thirty-nine percent of the American Indian population was under 20 years old in 1990, compared with 29 percent of the Nation's total population. The median age in 1990 of the American Indian population was 26 years, considerably younger than the U.S. median age of 33 years. The comparable median ages in 1980 were 23 years and 30 years, respectively. The American Indian population is younger in part because of higher fertility rates than the total population.

### Nearly two-thirds of American Indian families are married-coupled families.

About 6 in 10 of the Nation's 442,000 American Indian families were married-couple families in 1990, compared with about 8 in 10 of the Nation's 64.5 million families. The proportion of American Indian husband and wife

**Ten States With the Largest Number of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts: 1990**

(In thousands)



families was 71 percent in 1980, compared with 82 percent of all husband and wife families. Consistent with the national trend, the proportion of American Indian families maintained by a female householder with no husband present increased during the last decade and reached 27 percent in 1990. This proportion was considerably larger than the national figure of 17 percent.

### The educational attainment levels of American Indians has improved significantly.

In 1990, 66 percent of the 1,080,000 American Indians 25 years old and over were high school graduates or higher, compared with only 56 percent in 1980. Despite the advances, the 1990 proportion was still below that for the total population (75 percent). American Indians were also less likely than the entire U.S. population to have completed a bachelor's degree or higher. About 9 percent of American Indians completed a bachelor's degree or higher in 1990, compared with 8 percent in 1980 — still lower than the 20 percent for the total population in 1990.

### American Indian family incomes were low.

The median family income in 1989 of all American Indian families declined from its 1979 level (1989 dollars) by 5 percent. In 1990, the median family income of American Indians was $21,750, about 62 percent of the $35,225 median for all families. The median income of American Indian married-couple families was $28,287 or 71 percent of the $39,584 median for all married-couple families. The median income for American Indian families maintained by a female householder with no husband present was $10,742, about 62 percent of the $17,414 median for all families maintained by women with no husband present.

### More American Indian families and persons were in poverty, compared with all families and persons.

Between 1979 and 1989, the poverty rate increased for both American Indian families and persons.[2] Twenty-seven percent of American Indian families were poor in 1989, compared with 24 percent in 1979. This compared with a poverty rate of 10 percent for all families in both 1989 and 1979. In 1989, 50 percent of American Indian families maintained by females with no husband present were poor, compared with 31 percent of all families maintained by women with no husband present.

The 1980 and 1990 censuses show that the poverty rate for American Indians has remained considerably higher than that of the total population. In 1989, 31 percent of American Indian persons lived below the poverty level, up from 27 percent in 1979. The national poverty rate was about 13 percent in 1989 and 12 percent in 1979.

[2]In 1989, the poverty threshold for a family of four was $12,674; unchanged from 1979 (in 1989 dollars).

### The number of American Indians living on reservations and trust lands varied considerably.

Of the 314 reservations and trust lands identified for the 1990 census, only the Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands located in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah had more than 100,000 American Indians — 143,405 lived there.

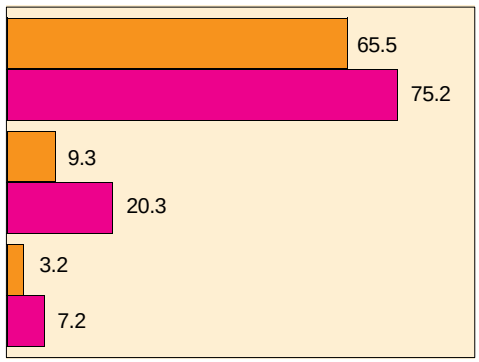
An additional nine reservations had more than 7,000 American Indians in 1990: Pine Ridge, NE-SD (11,182); Fort Apache, AZ (9,825); Gila River, AZ (9,116); Papago, AZ (8,480); Rosebud, SD (8,043); San Carlos, AZ (7,110); Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (7,073); Hopi, AZ (7,061); and Blackfeet, MT (7,025). The 218,320 American Indians living on these 10 reservations and trust lands accounted for about half of all American Indians living on reservations and trust lands.

### Educational levels of American Indians differ among the reservations and trust lands.

Fifty-four percent of American Indians 25 years old and over living on all reservations and trust lands were high school graduates or more. Among the 10 largest reservations and trust lands, this proportion ranged considerably. Blackfeet (66 percent) and Hopi (63 percent) had similar proportions of high school graduates. Gila River, at about 37 percent, had the lowest proportion who had at least graduated from high school, followed by Navajo with 41 percent.

**Educational Attainment: 1990**

(Percent of persons 25 years old and over)




### American Indians on reservations and trust lands had low per capita incomes.

The per capita income in 1989 was about $4,478 for American Indians residing on all reservations and trust lands, compared with $8,328 for all American Indians. The per capita income of American Indians on the 10 largest reservations ranged from about $3,100 on the Papago and Pine Ridge Reservations to over $4,500 on the Blackfeet ($4,718) and Hopi ($4,566) Reservations.

NOTE: The most recent data for the American Indian population are from the 1990 census. The Current Population Survey is not sufficiently large to provide reliable estimates for this population.

### For Further Information:

See: 1990 CP-2-1, 1990 Census of Population, *Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary.* 1990 CP-2-1A, 1990 Census of Population, *Social and Economic Characteristics, American Indian and Alaska Native Areas.*

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# The Elderly Population

FRANK B. HOBBS

### The elderly population increased elevenfold between 1900 and 1994; the nonelderly increased only threefold.

In this century, the rate of growth of the elderly population (persons 65 years old and over) has greatly exceeded the growth rate of the population of the country as a whole. The elderly increased by a factor of 11, from 3 million in 1900 to 33 million in 1994. In comparison, the total population, as well as the population under 65 years old, tripled. Under the Census Bureau's middle series projections, the number of persons 65 years old and over would more than double by the middle of the next century to 80 million. About 1 in 8 Americans were elderly in 1994, but about 1 in 5 would be elderly by the year 2030.[1]

### The oldest old is the fastest growing segment of the elderly population.

The oldest old (persons 85 years old and over) are a small but rapidly growing group, comprising just over 1 percent of the American population in 1994. This population comprised 3.5 million persons in 1994, 28 times larger than in 1900. From 1960 to 1994, this group increased 274 percent, compared with an increase of 100 percent for persons 65 years old and over, and an increase of 45 percent for the total population. Overall, the oldest old are projected to be the fastest growing part of the elderly population into the next century.

[1]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Jennifer Cheeseman Day, *Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2050*, Current Population Reports, P25-1104, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993.

### As age increases, the sex ratio decreases.

Perhaps no feature of the oldest old is as striking as their sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females), which was 39 in 1994 (982,000 males and 2.5 million females). The sex ratio in the United States was 44 for persons 85 to 89 years old, and only 26 for persons 95 to 99 years old. In comparison, the sex ratio was 82 for persons 65 to 69 years old.

### The racial and ethnic diversity among the elderly is expected to increase in the future.

Of the Nation's elderly in 1994, about 29.8 million were White; 2.7 million were Black; 137,000 were American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; 615,000 were Asian and Pacific Islander; and 1.5 million were of Hispanic origin.[2]

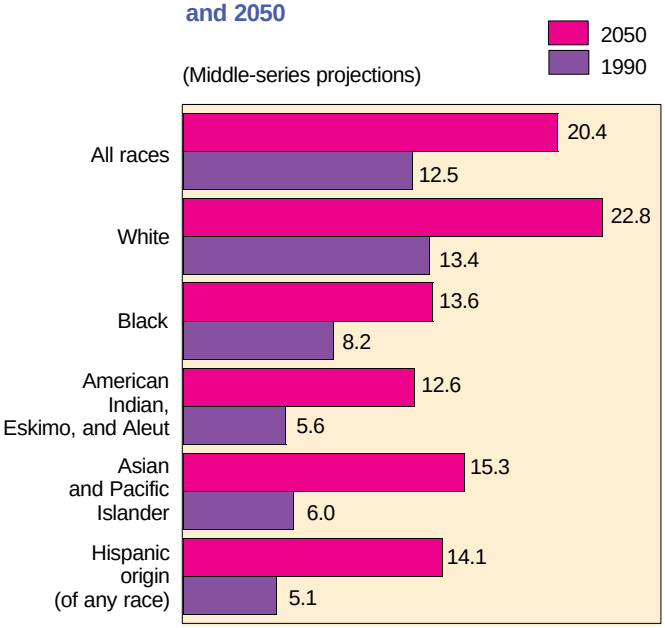
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

We expect the elderly population to become even more racially and ethnically diverse in the future. Hispanic elderly would increase from less than 4 percent of the total elderly population in 1990 to 16 percent by the middle of the next century. The percent Black of the total elderly population also would increase during the coming decades. Excluding the Hispanic population from the race categories, the Black non-Hispanic proportion of the elderly population by the middle of the next century would be 10 percent, the White non-Hispanic proportion 67 percent, and the Asian and Pacific Islander proportion 7 percent.

The proportion elderly within each of the four major race groups and the Hispanic origin population is expected to substantially increase during the first half of the 21st cen- tury. From 1990 to 2050, the proportion elderly would increase from 13 to 23 percent for Whites; from 8 to 14 percent for Blacks; from 6 to

**Percent Elderly, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 and 2050**

(Middle-series projections)



13 percent for American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts; from 6 to 15 percent for Asians and Pacific Islanders; and from 5 to 14 percent for Hispanics.

### The proportion elderly varies among the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

In 1993, the most populous States were also the ones with the largest number of elderly. Nine States had more than 1 million elderly: California, Florida, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and New Jersey. In general, the States with a large number of elderly differ from those States with a high proportion of their population in the elderly ages (Florida and Pennsylvania are exceptions). For example, while California easily has the largest number of elderly persons (3 million), its proportion elderly (11 percent) ranks 46th among the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Of all the States, Florida had by far the highest proportion elderly, almost 19 percent. Other States with high proportions elderly (14 to 16 percent), ranked in descending order, were Pennsylvania, Iowa, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Arkansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Connecticut, Kansas, and Massachusetts.

### Heart disease is the leading killer of the elderly.

In 1980, 3 of 4 elderly deaths were due to heart disease, cancer, or stroke. These three major causes of death still were responsible for 7 of every 10 elderly deaths in 1991. Among major disease groups, heart disease is the leading cause of death within the elderly population. The total number of deaths due to heart disease in 1991 was about the same as in 1980, at just under 600,000.

### The need for personal assistance with everyday activities increases with age.

The extent of the need for personal assistance with everyday activities is an indicator of the need for health and social services. Data for 1990 and 1991 from the Survey of Income and Program Participation reveal a strong relationship between age and the need for personal assistance. These data showed that 4.5 million elderly persons needed assistance with one or more activities of daily living.[3] At older ages, the proportion requiring personal assistance ranged from 9 percent for those 65 to 69 years old, to 50 percent for those 85 years old and over. Within each age category, women were more likely to need assistance than men. For example, among noninstitutionalized persons 75 years old and over, 33 percent of women needed help, compared with 23 percent of men. Elderly Blacks and Hispanics were more likely than Whites to need assistance (25, 25, and 17 percent respectively).

[3]U.S. Bureau of the Census, John M. McNeil, *Americans With Disabilities: 1991-92,* Data From the Survey of Income and Program Participation, Current Population Reports, Household Economic Studies, P70-33, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993.

### The elderly poverty rate has declined since 1970, but wide differences remain between subgroups.

The Current Population Survey shows that between 1972 and 1992, real median income (in constant 1992 dollars) increased by 23 percent for elderly males and 36 percent for elderly females. Nevertheless, wide disparities in income exist between men and women and among race and Hispanic-origin groups.

The poverty rate among the elderly declined from 25 percent in 1970 to 13 percent in 1992. However, poverty rates varied considerably among subgroups of the population. Elderly women were more likely to be poor (16 percent) than elderly men (9 percent) in 1992. Among elderly Blacks, 27 percent of men and 38 percent of women were poor. Among elderly Hispanics, 17 percent of men and 25 percent of women were poor (not a statistically significant difference).

### For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P23-190, *Sixty-Five Plus in the U.S.,* forthcoming.

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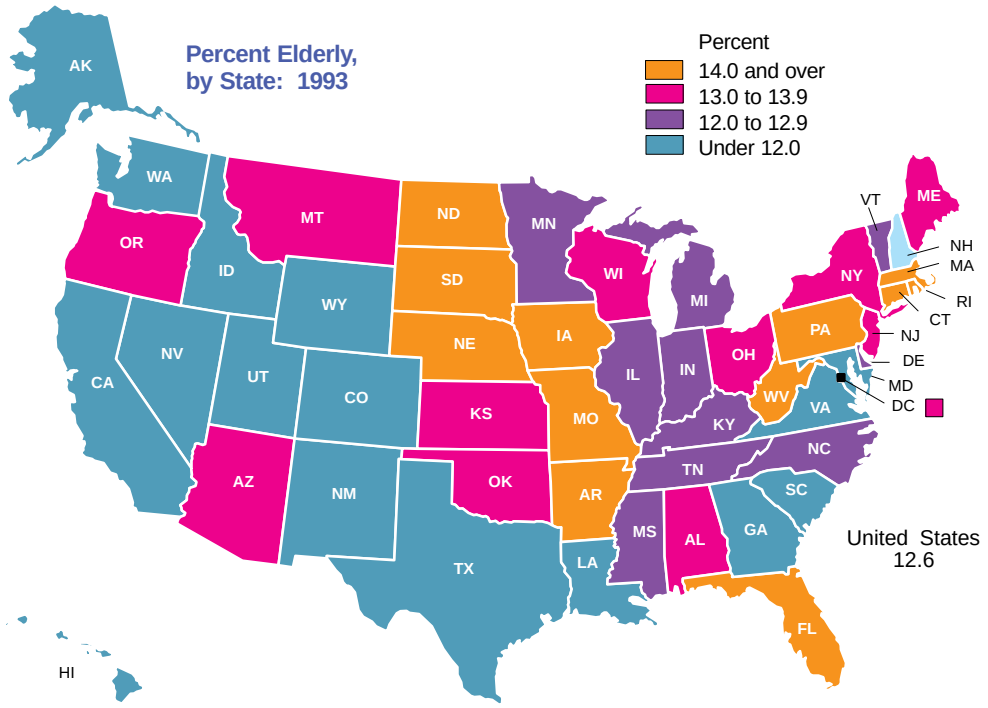

# Appendix A

Table A-1.
## Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1985-1994, and 1980

(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 Reliability of the Data)

| Line No. | Subject[1] | Population universe[2] | Unit | Date or period | 1994 | 1993 | 1992 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **POPULATION (beginning of year)** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Resident plus Armed Forces overseas | Res. plus AFO | Thousands | Jan. 1 | 259,487 | 256,866 | 254,046 |
| 2 | Percent increase during year[3] | ″ | Percent | Annual | 0.94 | 1.02 | 1.11 |
| 3 | Resident | Resident | Thousands | Jan. 1 | 259,167 | 256,516 | 253,615 |
| 4 | Civilian | Civilian | ″ | ″ | 257,736 | 255,014 | 252,023 |
| | **POPULATION (mid-year)** | | | | | | |
| 5 | Resident plus Armed Forces overseas | Res. plus AFO | Thousands | July 1 | 260,651 | 258,120 | 255,407 |
| 6 | Resident | Resident | ″ | ″ | 260,341 | 257,783 | 255,028 |
| 7 | Civilian | Civilian | ″ | ″ | 258,932 | 256,311 | 253,443 |
| | **COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE** | | | | | | |
| 8 | Total increase[3] | Resident | Thousands | Annual | 2,471 | 2,651 | 2,901 |
| 9 | Natural increase | ″ | ″ | ″ | 1,654 | 1,771 | 1,889 |
| 10 | Births | ″ | ″ | ″ | 3,949 | 4,039 | 4,065 |
| 11 | Deaths | ″ | ″ | ″ | 2,294 | 2,268 | 2,176 |
| 12 | Net international migration | ″ | ″ | ″ | 736 | 803 | 839 |
| 12a | Net Federal U.S. citizen migration | ″ | ″ | ″ | 80 | 77 | 173 |
| | Rate per 1,000 mid-year population: | | | | | | |
| 13 | Total increase[3] | ″ | Rate | ″ | 9.5 | 10.3 | 11.4 |
| 14 | Natural increase | ″ | ″ | ″ | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.4 |
| 15 | Births | ″ | ″ | ″ | 15.2 | 15.7 | 15.9 |
| 16 | Deaths | ″ | ″ | ″ | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| 17 | Net international migration | ″ | ″ | ″ | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| 17a | Net Federal U.S. citizen migration | ″ | ″ | ″ | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| | **SEX AND AGE** | | | | | | |
| 18 | Male | Resident | Thousands | July 1 | 127,076 | 125,800 | 124,430 |
| 19 | Female | ″ | ″ | ″ | 133,265 | 131,983 | 130,597 |
| 20 | Under 18 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 68,018 | 67,109 | 66,162 |
| 21 | Under 5 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 19,727 | 19,691 | 19,501 |
| 22 | 5 to 13 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 33,863 | 33,491 | 33,008 |
| 23 | 14 to 17 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 14,428 | 13,928 | 13,653 |
| 24 | 18 to 44 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 108,277 | 108,320 | 108,252 |
| 25 | 18 to 24 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 25,263 | 25,661 | 25,939 |
| 26 | 25 to 34 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 41,354 | 41,875 | 42,430 |
| 27 | 35 to 44 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 41,659 | 40,784 | 39,883 |
| 28 | 45 to 64 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 50,888 | 49,580 | 48,341 |
| 29 | 45 to 54 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 29,871 | 28,657 | 27,412 |
| 30 | 55 to 64 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 21,018 | 20,922 | 20,929 |
| 31 | 65 years and over | ″ | ″ | ″ | 33,158 | 32,773 | 32,272 |
| 32 | Male | ″ | ″ | ″ | 13,475 | 13,280 | 13,037 |
| 33 | Female | ″ | ″ | ″ | 19,683 | 19,494 | 19,235 |
| 34 | 65 to 74 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 18,712 | 18,640 | 18,451 |
| 35 | 75 to 84 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 10,925 | 10,720 | 10,527 |
| 36 | 85 years and over | ″ | ″ | ″ | 3,522 | 3,413 | 3,294 |

| 1991 | 1990 Census consistent | 1990 Not census consistent | 1989 | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 | 1980 | Change[1] Unit | 1990-94 Period | 1990-94 Amount | 1980-90 | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 251,360 | 248,659 | (X) | 246,224 | 243,981 | 241,784 | 239,638 | 237,468 | 226,451 | Percent | 90-94 | 4.4 | 9.8 | 1 |
| 1.07 | 1.09 | (X) | 0.99 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.90 | 0.91 | 1.10 | [4]Pct.pt. | ″ | −0.15 | −0.01 | 2 |
| 250,680 | 248,143 | (X) | 245,705 | 243,462 | 241,267 | 239,109 | 236,938 | 225,945 | Percent | ″ | 4.4 | 9.8 | 3 |
| 249,227 | 246,464 | (X) | 244,022 | 241,732 | 239,525 | 237,410 | 235,255 | 224,374 | ″ | ″ | 4.6 | 9.8 | 4 |
| 252,643 | 249,911 | (X) | 247,342 | 245,021 | 242,804 | 240,651 | 238,466 | 227,726 | Percent | 90-94 | 4.3 | 9.7 | 5 |
| 252,131 | 249,402 | (X) | 246,819 | 244,499 | 242,289 | 240,133 | 237,924 | 227,225 | ″ | ″ | 4.4 | 9.8 | 6 |
| 250,520 | 247,762 | (X) | 245,131 | 242,817 | 240,550 | 238,412 | 236,219 | 225,621 | ″ | ″ | 4.5 | 9.8 | 7 |
| 2,935 | 2,537 | (X) | 2,438 | 2,243 | 2,195 | 2,158 | 2,171 | 2,501 | Percent | 90-94 | −2.6 | 1.4 | 8 |
| 1,941 | 1,993 | (X) | 1,890 | 1,742 | 1,686 | 1,651 | 1,674 | 1,622 | ″ | ″ | −17.0 | 22.8 | 9 |
| 4,111 | 4,148 | (X) | 4,041 | 3,910 | 3,809 | 3,757 | 3,761 | 3,612 | ″ | ″ | −4.8 | 14.8 | 10 |
| 2,170 | 2,155 | (X) | 2,150 | 2,168 | 2,123 | 2,105 | 2,086 | 1,990 | ″ | ″ | 6.5 | 8.3 | 11 |
| 698 | 727 | (X) | 692 | 634 | 638 | 634 | 637 | (NA) | ″ | ″ | 1.2 | (NA) | 12 |
| 296 | −151 | (X) | 20 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 11 | (NA) | ″ | ″ | 152.8 | (NA) | 12a |
| 11.6 | 10.3 | (X) | 9.9 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 11.0 | In rate | ″ | −0.7 | −0.8 | 13 |
| 7.7 | 8.0 | (X) | 7.7 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | ″ | ″ | −1.6 | 0.9 | 14 |
| 16.3 | 16.6 | (X) | 16.4 | 16.0 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 15.9 | ″ | ″ | −1.5 | 0.7 | 15 |
| 8.6 | 8.6 | (X) | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | ″ | ″ | 0.2 | −0.1 | 16 |
| 2.8 | 2.9 | (X) | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | (NA) | ″ | ″ | −0.1 | (NA) | 17 |
| 1.2 | −0.6 | (X) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (NA) | ″ | ″ | 0.9 | (NA) | 17a |
| 122,947 | 121,593 | (X) | 120,278 | 119,086 | 117,961 | 116,865 | 115,730 | 110,399 | Percent | 90-94 | 4.5 | 10.1 | 18 |
| 129,184 | 127,810 | (X) | 126,542 | 125,413 | 124,328 | 123,268 | 122,194 | 116,826 | ″ | ″ | 4.3 | 9.4 | 19 |
| 65,110 | 64,156 | (X) | 63,456 | 63,247 | 63,056 | 62,865 | 62,624 | 63,683 | ″ | ″ | 6.0 | 0.7 | 20 |
| 19,195 | 18,849 | (X) | 18,508 | 18,195 | 18,052 | 17,963 | 17,842 | 16,451 | ″ | ″ | 4.7 | 14.6 | 21 |
| 32,496 | 31,996 | (X) | 31,413 | 31,028 | 30,502 | 30,078 | 29,893 | 31,089 | ″ | ″ | 5.8 | 2.9 | 22 |
| 13,419 | 13,311 | (X) | 13,536 | 14,023 | 14,502 | 14,825 | 14,889 | 16,143 | ″ | ″ | 8.4 | −17.5 | 23 |
| 108,505 | 107,731 | (X) | 106,807 | 105,665 | 104,760 | 103,607 | 102,290 | 93,337 | ″ | ″ | 0.5 | 15.4 | 24 |
| 26,341 | 26,826 | (X) | 27,156 | 27,355 | 27,693 | 28,226 | 28,902 | 30,103 | ″ | ″ | −5.8 | −10.9 | 25 |
| 42,890 | 43,139 | (X) | 43,236 | 43,130 | 42,841 | 42,372 | 41,696 | 37,429 | ″ | ″ | −4.1 | 15.3 | 26 |
| 39,275 | 37,766 | (X) | 36,414 | 35,180 | 34,226 | 33,009 | 31,691 | 25,805 | ″ | ″ | 10.3 | 46.4 | 27 |
| 46,751 | 46,280 | (X) | 45,874 | 45,463 | 44,847 | 44,653 | 44,594 | 44,497 | ″ | ″ | 10.0 | 4.0 | 28 |
| 25,744 | 25,188 | (X) | 24,633 | 23,949 | 23,096 | 22,659 | 22,459 | 22,743 | ″ | ″ | 18.6 | 10.8 | 29 |
| 21,007 | 21,092 | (X) | 21,241 | 21,514 | 21,751 | 21,994 | 22,135 | 21,754 | ″ | ″ | −0.4 | −3.0 | 30 |
| 31,765 | 31,235 | (X) | 30,682 | 30,124 | 29,626 | 29,008 | 28,416 | 25,707 | ″ | ″ | 6.2 | 21.5 | 31 |
| 12,801 | 12,562 | (X) | 12,333 | 12,098 | 11,895 | 11,637 | 11,392 | 10,364 | ″ | ″ | 7.3 | 21.2 | 32 |
| 18,964 | 18,673 | (X) | 18,349 | 18,026 | 17,731 | 17,371 | 17,024 | 15,343 | ″ | ″ | 5.4 | 21.7 | 33 |
| 18,275 | 18,098 | (X) | 17,864 | 17,626 | 17,427 | 17,137 | 16,859 | 15,651 | ″ | ″ | 3.4 | 15.6 | 34 |
| 10,311 | 10,079 | (X) | 9,850 | 9,612 | 9,376 | 9,128 | 8,890 | 7,785 | ″ | ″ | 8.4 | 29.5 | 35 |
| 3,179 | 3,057 | (X) | 2,968 | 2,885 | 2,823 | 2,742 | 2,667 | 2,272 | ″ | ″ | 15.2 | 34.6 | 36 |

Table A-1.
**Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1985-1994, and 1980**—Continued

(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 Reliability of the Data)

| Line No. | Subject[1] | Population universe[2] | Unit | Date or period | 1994 | 1993 | 1992 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **SEX AND AGE—Continued** | | | | | | |
| | Percent distribution: | | | | | | |
| 37 | Under 18 years | Resident | Percent | July 1 | 26.1 | 26.0 | 25.9 |
| 38 | 18 to 44 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 41.6 | 42.0 | 42.4 |
| 39 | 45 to 64 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 19.5 | 19.2 | 19.0 |
| 40 | 65 years and over | ″ | ″ | ″ | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 |
| | Median age: | | | | | | |
| 41 | Total | ″ | Years | ″ | 34.0 | 33.7 | 33.4 |
| 42 | Male | ″ | ″ | ″ | 32.9 | 32.5 | 32.2 |
| 43 | Female | ″ | ″ | ″ | 35.2 | 34.9 | 34.6 |
| | Age dependency ratio: | | | | | | |
| 44 | Total[5] | ″ | Ratio | ″ | 63.6 | 63.3 | 62.9 |
| 45 | Youth[5] | ″ | ″ | ″ | 42.7 | 42.5 | 42.3 |
| 46 | Elderly[5] | ″ | ″ | ″ | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.6 |
| | Sex ratio: | | | | | | |
| 47 | Total (males per 100 females) | ″ | ″ | ″ | 95.4 | 95.3 | 95.3 |
| 48 | 65 years and over (males per 100 females) | ″ | ″ | ″ | 68.5 | 68.1 | 67.8 |
| | **FERTILITY AND MORTALITY** | | | | | | |
| 49 | Total fertility rate[6] | Resident | Rate | Annual | [p]2,010 | [p]2,040 | 2,065 |
| 50 | General fertility rate[7] | ″ | ″ | ″ | [p]67.0 | [p]68.3 | 68.9 |
| 51 | Lifetime births expected per 1,000 wives 18 to 24 years | Civ.nonin. | ″ | June | (NA) | (NA) | 2,279 |
| 52 | Births to unmarried women | Resident | Thousands | Annual | (NA) | (NA) | 1,225 |
| 53 | Per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 44 years | ″ | Rate | ″ | (NA) | (NA) | 45.2 |
| 54 | Percent of total births | ″ | Percent | ″ | (NA) | (NA) | 30.1 |
| | Average life expectancy at birth: | | | | | | |
| 55 | Both sexes | ″ | Years | ″ | (NA) | [p]75.5 | 75.8 |
| 56 | Male | ″ | ″ | ″ | (NA) | [p]72.1 | 72.3 |
| 57 | Female | ″ | ″ | ″ | (NA) | [p]78.9 | 79.1 |
| 58 | Infant mortality rate (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births | ″ | Rate | ″ | (NA) | [p]8.3 | 8.5 |
| | **MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE** | | | | | | |
| 59 | Median age at first marriage - males | Civ.nonin+ | Years | March | 26.7 | 26.5 | 26.5 |
| 60 | Median age at first marriage - females | ″ | ″ | ″ | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.4 |
| 61 | Single (never married) males 20 to 24 years | ″ | Percent | ″ | 81.0 | 81.0 | 80.3 |
| 62 | Single (never married) females 20 to 24 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 66.0 | 66.8 | 65.7 |
| 63 | Divorced persons per 1,000 married persons, spouse present | ″ | Rate | ″ | 160 | 154 | 152 |
| 64 | Marriages | Resident | Thousands | Annual | (NA) | [p]2,334 | [p]2,362 |
| 65 | Marriage rate per 1,000 unmarried women[8] | ″ | Rate | ″ | (NA) | [p]52.3 | [p]53.3 |
| 66 | Per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 44 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | (NA) | [p]86.8 | [p]88.2 |
| 67 | First marriages per 1,000 never married women[8] | ″ | ″ | ″ | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| 68 | Remarriages per 1,000 divorced women[8] | ″ | ″ | ″ | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| 69 | Divorces | ″ | Thousands | ″ | (NA) | [p]1,187 | [p]1,215 |
| 70 | Divorce rate per 1,000 married women[8] | ″ | Rate | ″ | (NA) | [p]20.5 | [p]21.2 |

| 1991 | 1990 Census consistent | 1990 Not census consistent | 1989 | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 | 1980 | Change[1] Unit | Change[1] 1990-94 Period | Change[1] 1990-94 Amount | Change[1] 1980-90 | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25.8 | 25.7 | (X) | 25.7 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 26.2 | 26.3 | 28.0 | [4]Pct.pt. | 90-94 | 0.4 | −2.3 | 37 |
| 43.0 | 43.2 | (X) | 43.3 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 41.1 | ″ | ″ | −1.6 | 2.1 | 38 |
| 18.5 | 18.6 | (X) | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 19.6 | ″ | ″ | 1.0 | −1.0 | 39 |
| 12.6 | 12.5 | (X) | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.3 | ″ | ″ | 0.2 | 1.2 | 40 |
| 33.1 | 32.8 | (X) | 32.6 | 32.3 | 32.0 | 31.7 | 31.4 | 30.0 | Years | ″ | 1.2 | 2.8 | 41 |
| 31.9 | 31.6 | (X) | 31.4 | 31.1 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 30.2 | 28.8 | ″ | ″ | 1.2 | 2.8 | 42 |
| 34.3 | 34.0 | (X) | 33.8 | 33.5 | 33.2 | 32.9 | 32.6 | 31.3 | ″ | ″ | 1.1 | 2.7 | 43 |
| 62.4 | 61.9 | (X) | 61.7 | 61.8 | 62.0 | 62.0 | 62.0 | 64.9 | In ratio | ″ | 1.6 | −2.9 | 44 |
| 41.9 | 41.7 | (X) | 41.6 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 46.2 | ″ | ″ | 1.1 | −4.5 | 45 |
| 20.5 | 20.3 | (X) | 20.1 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 18.7 | ″ | ″ | 0.6 | 1.6 | 46 |
| 95.2 | 95.1 | (X) | 95.0 | 95.0 | 94.9 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 94.5 | ″ | ″ | 0.2 | 0.6 | 47 |
| 67.5 | 67.3 | (X) | 67.2 | 67.1 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 66.9 | 67.5 | ″ | ″ | 1.2 | −0.3 | 48 |
| 2,073 | 2,081 | (X) | 2,014 | 1,934 | 1,872 | 1,838 | 1,844 | 1,840 | Percent | 90-94 | −3.4 | 13.1 | 49 |
| 69.6 | 70.9 | (X) | 69.2 | 67.3 | 65.8 | 65.4 | 66.3 | 68.4 | ″ | ″ | −5.5 | 3.7 | 50 |
| (NA) | (X) | 2,244 | (NA) | 2,218 | 2,206 | 2,270 | 2,183 | 2,134 | ″ | ″ | (NA) | 5.2 | 51 |
| 1,214 | 1,165 | (X) | 1,094 | 1,005 | 933 | 878 | 828 | 666 | ″ | ″ | (NA) | 74.9 | 52 |
| 45.2 | 43.8 | (X) | 41.6 | 38.5 | 36.0 | 34.2 | 32.8 | 29.4 | ″ | ″ | (NA) | 49.0 | 53 |
| 29.5 | 28.0 | (X) | 27.1 | 25.7 | 24.5 | 23.4 | 22.0 | 18.4 | [4]Pct.pt. | ″ | (NA) | 9.6 | 54 |
| 75.5 | 75.4 | (X) | 75.1 | 74.9 | 74.9 | 74.7 | 74.7 | 73.7 | Years | 90-93 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 55 |
| 72.0 | 71.8 | (X) | 71.7 | 71.4 | 71.4 | 71.2 | 71.1 | 70.0 | ″ | ″ | 0.3 | 1.8 | 56 |
| 78.9 | 78.8 | (X) | 78.5 | 78.3 | 78.3 | 78.2 | 78.2 | 77.4 | ″ | ″ | 0.1 | 1.4 | 57 |
| 8.9 | 9.2 | (X) | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 12.6 | Percent | ″ | −9.8 | −27.0 | 58 |
| 26.3 | (X) | 26.1 | 26.2 | 25.9 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 25.5 | 24.7 | Years | 90-94 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 59 |
| 24.1 | (X) | 23.9 | 23.8 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 23.1 | 23.3 | 22.0 | ″ | ″ | 0.6 | 1.9 | 60 |
| 79.7 | (X) | 79.3 | 77.4 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 75.5 | 75.6 | 68.8 | [4]Pct.Pt. | ″ | 1.7 | 10.5 | 61 |
| 64.1 | (X) | 62.8 | 62.5 | 61.1 | 60.8 | 57.9 | 58.5 | 50.2 | ″ | ″ | 3.2 | 12.6 | 62 |
| 148 | (X) | 142 | 138 | 133 | 130 | 131 | 128 | 100 | Percent | ″ | 12.7 | 42.0 | 63 |
| [p]2,371 | (X) | [p]2,448 | [p]2,404 | 2,396 | 2,403 | 2,407 | 2,413 | 2,390 | ″ | 90-93 | −4.7 | 2.4 | 64 |
| [p]54.2 | (X) | (NA) | (NA) | 54.6 | 55.7 | 56.2 | 57.0 | 61.4 | ″ | ″ | (NA) | (NA) | 65 |
| [p]89.0 | (X) | (NA) | (NA) | 91.0 | 92.4 | 93.9 | 94.9 | 102.6 | ″ | ″ | (NA) | (NA) | 66 |
| (NA) | (X) | (NA) | (NA) | 58.4 | 58.9 | 59.7 | 61.5 | 66.0 | ″ | ″ | (NA) | (NA) | 67 |
| (NA) | (X) | (NA) | (NA) | 78.6 | 80.7 | 79.5 | 81.8 | 91.3 | ″ | ″ | (NA) | (NA) | 68 |
| [p]1,187 | (X) | [p]1,175 | [p]1,163 | 1,167 | 1,166 | 1,178 | 1,190 | 1,189 | ″ | ″ | 1.0 | −1.2 | 69 |
| [p]20.9 | (X) | (NA) | (NA) | 20.7 | 20.8 | 21.2 | 21.7 | 22.6 | ″ | ″ | (NA) | (NA) | 70 |

Table A-1.
**Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1985-1994, and 1980**—Continued

(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 Reliability of the Data)

| Line No. | Subject[1] | Population universe[2] | Unit | Date or period | 1994 | 1993 | 1992 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **HOUSEHOLDS** | | | | | | |
| 71 | Total households | Civ.nonin+ | Thousands | March | 97,107 | 96,391 | 95,669 |
| | Average population per household: | | | | | | |
| 72 | Total | ″ | Rate | ″ | 2.67 | 2.63 | 2.62 |
| 73 | Under 18 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 0.72 | 0.70 | 0.69 |
| 74 | 18 years and over | ″ | ″ | ″ | 1.95 | 1.94 | 1.93 |
| 75 | Family households | ″ | Thousands | ″ | 68,490 | 68,144 | 67,173 |
| 76 | Married-couple family | ″ | ″ | ″ | 53,171 | 53,171 | 52,457 |
| 77 | With own children under 18 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 25,058 | 24,707 | 24,420 |
| 78 | Other family, male householder | ″ | ″ | ″ | 2,913 | 3,026 | 3,025 |
| 79 | With own children under 18 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 1,314 | 1,324 | 1,283 |
| 80 | Other family, female householder | ″ | ″ | ″ | 12,406 | 11,947 | 11,692 |
| 81 | With own children under 18 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 7,647 | 7,226 | 7,043 |
| 82 | Nonfamily households | ″ | ″ | ″ | 28,617 | 28,247 | 28,496 |
| 83 | Male householder | ″ | ″ | ″ | 12,462 | 12,254 | 12,428 |
| 84 | Living alone | ″ | ″ | ″ | 9,440 | 9,436 | 9,613 |
| 85 | Female householder | ″ | ″ | ″ | 16,155 | 15,993 | 16,068 |
| 86 | Living alone | ″ | ″ | ″ | 14,171 | 14,206 | 14,361 |
| | Percent distribution of households by type: | | | | | | |
| 87 | Family households | ″ | Percent | ″ | 70.5 | 70.7 | 70.2 |
| 88 | Married-couple family | ″ | ″ | ″ | 54.8 | 55.2 | 54.8 |
| 89 | Other family, male householder | ″ | ″ | ″ | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| 90 | Other family, female householder | ″ | ″ | ″ | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.2 |
| 91 | Nonfamily households | ″ | ″ | ″ | 29.5 | 29.3 | 29.8 |
| 92 | Male householder | ″ | ″ | ″ | 12.8 | 12.7 | 13.0 |
| 93 | Female householder | ″ | ″ | ″ | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.8 |
| | Percent distribution of households by size: | | | | | | |
| 94 | One person | ″ | ″ | ″ | 24.3 | 24.5 | 25.1 |
| 95 | Two persons | ″ | ″ | ″ | 32.1 | 32.3 | 32.1 |
| 96 | Three persons | ″ | ″ | ″ | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.1 |
| 97 | Four persons | ″ | ″ | ″ | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.4 |
| 98 | Five or more persons | ″ | ″ | ″ | 10.6 | 10.1 | 10.3 |
| | **SCHOOL ENROLLMENT** | | | | | | |
| 99 | All levels, 3 to 34 years | Civ.nonin. | Thousands | October | (NA) | 62,730 | 62,082 |
| 100 | Nursery school | ″ | ″ | ″ | (NA) | 3,018 | 2,899 |
| 101 | Kindergarten and elementary school (1 to 8) | ″ | ″ | ″ | (NA) | 34,784 | 34,295 |
| 102 | Percent private | ″ | Percent | ″ | (NA) | 10.3 | 10.9 |
| 103 | High school (1 to 4) | ″ | Thousands | ″ | (NA) | 13,522 | 13,219 |
| 104 | Percent private | ″ | Percent | ″ | (NA) | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| 105 | College (under 35 years) | ″ | Thousands | ″ | (NA) | 11,409 | 11,671 |
| 106 | Male | ″ | ″ | ″ | (NA) | 5,451 | 5,404 |
| 107 | Percent part-time | ″ | Percent | ″ | (NA) | 24.7 | 28.6 |
| 108 | Female | ″ | Thousands | ″ | (NA) | 5,958 | 6,269 |
| 109 | Percent part-time | ″ | Percent | ″ | (NA) | 29.5 | 29.5 |

| 1991 | 1990 Census consistent | 1990 Not census consistent | 1989 | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 | 1980 | Change[1] Unit | 1990-94 Period | 1990-94 Amount | 1980-90 | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 94,312 | (X) | 93,347 | 92,830 | 91,066 | 89,479 | 88,458 | 86,789 | 80,776 | Percent | 90-94 | 4.0 | 15.6 | 71 |
| 2.63 | (X) | 2.63 | 2.62 | 2.64 | 2.66 | 2.67 | 2.69 | 2.76 | ″ | ″ | 1.5 | −4.7 | 72 |
| 0.69 | (X) | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.70 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.79 | ″ | ″ | 4.3 | −12.7 | 73 |
| 1.94 | (X) | 1.94 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.97 | ″ | ″ | 0.5 | −1.5 | 74 |
| 66,322 | (X) | 66,090 | 65,837 | 65,133 | 64,491 | 63,558 | 62,706 | 59,550 | ″ | ″ | 3.6 | 11.0 | 75 |
| 52,147 | (X) | 52,317 | 52,100 | 51,809 | 51,537 | 50,933 | 50,350 | 49,112 | ″ | ″ | 1.6 | 6.5 | 76 |
| 24,397 | (X) | 24,537 | 24,735 | 24,600 | 24,645 | 24,630 | 24,210 | 24,961 | ″ | ″ | 2.1 | −1.7 | 77 |
| 2,907 | (X) | 2,884 | 2,847 | 2,715 | 2,510 | 2,414 | 2,228 | 1,733 | ″ | ″ | 1.0 | 66.4 | 78 |
| 1,181 | (X) | 1,153 | 1,068 | 1,047 | 955 | 935 | 896 | 616 | ″ | ″ | 14.0 | 87.2 | 79 |
| 11,268 | (X) | 10,890 | 10,890 | 10,608 | 10,445 | 10,211 | 10,129 | 8,705 | ″ | ″ | 13.9 | 25.1 | 80 |
| 6,823 | (X) | 6,599 | 6,519 | 6,273 | 6,297 | 6,105 | 6,006 | 5,445 | ″ | ″ | 15.9 | 21.2 | 81 |
| 27,990 | (X) | 27,257 | 26,994 | 25,933 | 24,988 | 24,900 | 24,082 | 21,226 | ″ | ″ | 5.0 | 28.4 | 82 |
| 12,150 | (X) | 11,606 | 11,874 | 11,310 | 10,652 | 10,648 | 10,114 | 8,807 | ″ | ″ | 7.4 | 31.8 | 83 |
| 9,450 | (X) | 9,049 | 9,193 | 8,788 | 8,246 | 8,285 | 7,922 | 6,966 | ″ | ″ | 4.3 | 29.9 | 84 |
| 15,840 | (X) | 15,651 | 15,120 | 14,624 | 14,336 | 14,252 | 13,968 | 12,419 | ″ | ″ | 3.2 | 26.0 | 85 |
| 14,141 | (X) | 13,950 | 13,515 | 13,101 | 12,881 | 12,893 | 12,680 | 11,330 | ″ | ″ | 1.6 | 23.1 | 86 |
| 70.3 | (X) | 70.8 | 70.9 | 71.5 | 72.1 | 71.9 | 72.3 | 73.7 | [4]Pct.pt. | ″ | −0.3 | −2.9 | 87 |
| 55.3 | (X) | 56.0 | 56.1 | 56.9 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 58.0 | 60.8 | ″ | ″ | −1.2 | −4.8 | 88 |
| 3.1 | (X) | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.1 | ″ | ″ | −0.1 | 1.0 | 89 |
| 11.9 | (X) | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 10.8 | ″ | ″ | 1.1 | 0.9 | 90 |
| 29.7 | (X) | 29.2 | 29.1 | 28.5 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 26.3 | ″ | ″ | 0.3 | 2.9 | 91 |
| 12.9 | (X) | 12.4 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 10.9 | ″ | ″ | 0.4 | 1.5 | 92 |
| 16.8 | (X) | 16.8 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 15.4 | ″ | ″ | −0.2 | 1.4 | 93 |
| 25.0 | (X) | 24.6 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 23.9 | 23.7 | 22.7 | ″ | ″ | −0.3 | 1.9 | 94 |
| 32.0 | (X) | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.2 | 32.0 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 31.4 | ″ | ″ | −0.2 | 0.9 | 95 |
| 17.1 | (X) | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 17.8 | 17.5 | ″ | ″ | 0.1 | −0.2 | 96 |
| 15.4 | (X) | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.7 | ″ | ″ | - | −0.2 | 97 |
| 10.5 | (X) | 10.3 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 12.8 | ″ | ″ | 0.3 | −2.5 | 98 |
| 61,276 | (X) | 60,588 | 59,236 | 58,847 | 58,691 | 58,153 | 58,014 | 58,953 | Percent | 90-93 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 99 |
| 2,933 | (X) | 3,401 | 2,877 | 2,639 | 2,587 | 2,554 | 2,491 | 2,031 | ″ | ″ | −11.3 | 67.5 | 100 |
| 33,743 | (X) | 33,164 | 32,505 | 32,181 | 31,542 | 31,082 | 30,681 | 31,513 | ″ | ″ | 4.9 | 5.2 | 101 |
| 10.6 | (X) | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 11.5 | [4]Pct.pt. | ″ | 0.5 | −1.7 | 102 |
| 13,010 | (X) | 12,719 | 12,786 | 13,093 | 13,647 | 13,912 | 13,979 | 14,935 | Percent | ″ | 6.3 | −14.8 | 103 |
| 7.3 | (X) | 7.1 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 8.7 | [9]7.9 | [4]Pct.pt. | ″ | 0.1 | [9]−0.8 | 104 |
| 11,589 | (X) | 11,303 | 11,068 | 10,937 | 10,918 | 10,605 | 10,863 | 10,473 | Percent | ″ | 0.9 | 7.9 | 105 |
| 5,608 | (X) | 5,420 | 5,234 | 5,223 | 5,405 | 5,248 | 5,345 | 5,205 | ″ | ″ | 0.6 | 4.1 | 106 |
| 29.6 | (X) | 25.7 | 26.0 | 27.2 | 27.9 | 27.3 | 26.1 | 26.7 | [4]Pct.pt. | ″ | −1.0 | −1.0 | 107 |
| 5,981 | (X) | 5,883 | 5,835 | 5,714 | 5,513 | 5,357 | 5,518 | 5,268 | Percent | ″ | 1.3 | 11.7 | 108 |
| 28.6 | (X) | 29.9 | 30.8 | 30.6 | 33.6 | 31.1 | 31.8 | 33.4 | [4]Pct.pt. | ″ | −0.4 | −3.5 | 109 |

Table A-1.
**Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1985-1994, and 1980**—Continued

(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 Reliability of the Data)

| Line No. | Subject[1] | Population universe[2] | Unit | Date or period | 1994 | 1993 | 1992 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **SCHOOL ENROLLMENT—Continued** | | | | | | |
| 110 | College, 35 years and over | Civ.nonin. | Thousands | October | (NA) | 2,488 | 2,364 |
| 111 | Male | ″ | ″ | ″ | (NA) | 873 | 789 |
| 112 | Percent part-time | ″ | Percent | ″ | (NA) | 67.5 | 68.8 |
| 113 | Female | ″ | Thousands | ″ | (NA) | 1,616 | 1,575 |
| 114 | Percent part-time | ″ | Percent | ″ | (NA) | 73.6 | 72.0 |
| | **YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER** | | | | | | |
| 115 | High school graduates[10] | Civ.nonin.+ | Percent | March | (NA) | 80.2 | 79.4 |
| 116 | College graduates[11] | ″ | ″ | ″ | (NA) | 21.9 | 21.4 |
| 117 | Male | ″ | ″ | ″ | (NA) | 24.8 | 24.3 |
| 118 | Female | ″ | ″ | ″ | (NA) | 19.2 | 18.6 |
| | **LABOR FORCE[12]** | | | | | | |
| 119 | Civilian labor force, total | Civ.nonin. | Thousands | Ann.avg. | 131,056 | 128,040 | 126,982 |
| 120 | Male | ″ | ″ | ″ | 70,817 | 69,633 | 69,184 |
| 121 | Female | ″ | ″ | ″ | 60,239 | 58,407 | 57,798 |
| 122 | Employment, total | ″ | ″ | ″ | 123,060 | 119,306 | 117,598 |
| 123 | Male | ″ | ″ | ″ | 66,450 | 64,700 | 63,805 |
| 124 | Female | ″ | ″ | ″ | 56,610 | 54,606 | 53,793 |
| 125 | Unemployment, total | ″ | ″ | ″ | 7,996 | 8,734 | 9,384 |
| 126 | Male | ″ | ″ | ″ | 4,367 | 4,932 | 5,380 |
| 127 | Female | ″ | ″ | ″ | 3,629 | 3,801 | 4,005 |
| 128 | Unemployment rate, total | ″ | Percent | ″ | 6.1 | 6.8 | 7.4 |
| 129 | Males, 20 years and over | ″ | ″ | ″ | 5.4 | 6.4 | 7.0 |
| 130 | Females, 20 years and over | ″ | ″ | ″ | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| 131 | Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | ″ | ″ | ″ | 17.6 | 19.0 | 20.0 |
| 132 | Married men, wife present | ″ | ″ | ″ | 3.7 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| 133 | Married women, husband present | ″ | ″ | ″ | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| 134 | Female householder, no husband present | ″ | ″ | ″ | (NA) | (NA) | 9.9 |

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
X Not applicable.
NA Not available.
p Provisional.

[1]Data for the items on lines 51, 59-63, and 71-134 are from the Current Population Survey. The annual estimates and the 1980-90 and post-1990 changes shown for these items are subject to sampling variability (see appendix B) and should be interpreted with particular caution. The publications cited in this report provide information on sampling variability for data from the Current Population Survey.
[2]The population universes included in this table are resident including Armed Forces overseas, resident, civilian, civilian noninstitutional plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (civ.nonin.+), and civilian noninstitutional. See also appendix B.
[3]Figures for total increase for 1980 and 1990 reflect the error of closure between censuses. See appendix B.
[4]Percentage-point change.
[5]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.
[6]Lifetime births per 1,000 women implied by the age-specific childbearing rates of a single year.
[7]Births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years.

| 1991 | 1990 Census consistent | 1990 Not census consistent | 1989 | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 | 1980 | Change[1] Unit | 1990-94 Period | 1990-94 Amount | 1980-90 | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,468 | (X) | 2,319 | 2,112 | 2,179 | 1,802 | 1,797 | 1,661 | 1,215 | Percent | 90-93 | 7.3 | 90.9 | 110 |
| 832 | (X) | 772 | 716 | 727 | 625 | 600 | 561 | 412 | ″ | ″ | 13.1 | 87.4 | 111 |
| 73.4 | (X) | 77.8 | 73.6 | 78.1 | 75.2 | 77.8 | 80.6 | 78.9 | [4]Pct.pt. | ″ | −10.3 | −1.1 | 112 |
| 1,636 | (X) | 1,546 | 1,396 | 1,452 | 1,176 | 1,197 | 1,100 | 803 | Percent | ″ | 4.5 | 92.5 | 113 |
| 77.5 | (X) | 76.0 | 74.3 | 80.5 | 79.0 | 78.1 | 81.0 | 84.2 | [4]Pct.pt. | ″ | −2.4 | −8.2 | 114 |
| 78.4 | (X) | 77.6 | 76.9 | 76.2 | 75.6 | 74.7 | 73.9 | 68.6 | [4]Pct.pt. | 90-93 | 2.6 | 9.0 | 115 |
| 21.4 | (X) | 21.3 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 17.0 | ″ | ″ | 0.6 | 4.3 | 116 |
| 24.3 | (X) | 24.4 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 23.2 | 23.1 | 20.9 | ″ | ″ | 0.4 | 3.5 | 117 |
| 18.8 | (X) | 18.4 | 18.1 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 13.6 | ″ | ″ | 0.8 | 4.8 | 118 |
| 125,303 | (X) | 124,787 | 123,869 | 121,669 | 119,865 | 117,834 | 115,461 | 106,940 | Percent | 90-94 | 5.0 | 16.7 | 119 |
| 68,411 | (X) | 68,234 | 67,840 | 66,927 | 66,207 | 65,422 | 64,411 | 61,453 | ″ | ″ | 3.8 | 11.0 | 120 |
| 56,893 | (X) | 56,554 | 56,030 | 54,742 | 53,658 | 52,413 | 51,050 | 45,487 | ″ | ″ | 6.5 | 24.3 | 121 |
| 116,877 | (X) | 117,914 | 117,342 | 114,968 | 112,440 | 109,597 | 107,150 | 99,303 | ″ | ″ | 4.4 | 18.7 | 122 |
| 63,593 | (X) | 64,435 | 64,315 | 63,273 | 62,107 | 60,892 | 59,891 | 57,186 | ″ | ″ | 3.1 | 12.7 | 123 |
| 53,284 | (X) | 53,479 | 53,027 | 51,696 | 50,334 | 48,706 | 47,259 | 42,117 | ″ | ″ | 5.9 | 27.0 | 124 |
| 8,426 | (X) | 6,874 | 6,528 | 6,701 | 7,425 | 8,237 | 8,312 | 7,636 | ″ | ″ | 16.3 | −10.0 | 125 |
| 4,817 | (X) | 3,799 | 3,525 | 3,655 | 4,101 | 4,530 | 4,521 | 4,267 | ″ | ″ | 15.0 | −11.0 | 126 |
| 3,609 | (X) | 3,075 | 3,003 | 3,046 | 3,324 | 3,707 | 3,791 | 3,369 | ″ | ″ | 18.0 | −8.7 | 127 |
| 6.7 | (X) | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 | [4]Pct.pt. | ″ | 0.6 | −1.6 | 128 |
| 6.3 | (X) | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 | ″ | ″ | 0.5 | −1.0 | 129 |
| 5.7 | (X) | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.4 | ″ | ″ | 0.6 | −1.6 | 130 |
| 18.6 | (X) | 15.5 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 17.8 | ″ | ″ | 2.1 | −2.3 | 131 |
| 4.4 | (X) | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | ″ | ″ | 0.3 | −0.8 | 132 |
| 4.5 | (X) | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 | ″ | ″ | 0.3 | −2.0 | 133 |
| 9.1 | (X) | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 9.2 | ″ | ″ | (NA) | −1.0 | 134 |

[8]Rates for women 15 years and over.
[9]Percent for 1981 and percentage point change for 1981-90.
[10]Four years of high school, or more education.
[11]Four or more years of college.
[12]Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey (household survey) questionnaire and collection methodology and the introduction of 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. For additional information, see ″Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994″ in the February 1994 issue of *Employment and Earnings.*

Source: Compiled from reports published by the Bureau of the Census (lines 1-48, 49 for 1990-94, 51, 59-63, 71-118), the National Center for Health Statistics (lines 49 for 1980-1989, 50, 52-58, 64-70), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (lines 119-134).

# Appendix A—Continued

Table A-2.
## Summary of Annual Data on Income and Poverty: 1984-1993 and 1979

(Families or persons as of March of the following year. Estimates for 1992 and 1993 are consistent with the 1990 census, estimates for 1979 to 1991 are consistent with the 1980 census. Income is in 1993 CPI-U-X1 adjusted dollars. See Appendix B, Source and Reliability of the Data)

| Line No. | Subject[1] | Population universe[2] | Unit | Date or period | 1993 | 1992 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **INCOME[3]** | | | | | | |
| | Median family income: | | | | | | |
| 1 | All families | Civ.nonin.+ | 1993 dols. | Annual | 36,950 | 37,668 | 38,129 |
| 2 | Married-couple families | ″ | ″ | ″ | 42,992 | 43,144 | 43,493 |
| 3 | With one or more related children under 18 years[4] | ″ | ″ | ″ | 45,542 | 45,515 | 45,105 |
| 4 | Female householder, no husband present | ″ | ″ | ″ | 17,413 | 17,535 | 17,709 |
| 5 | 65 years and over | ″ | ″ | ″ | 22,352 | 22,844 | 20,881 |
| | Mean income per family member: | | | | | | |
| 6 | All families | ″ | ″ | ″ | 14,514 | 14,256 | 14,486 |
| 7 | Married-couple families | ″ | ″ | ″ | 16,125 | 15,732 | 15,912 |
| 8 | Female householder, no husband present | ″ | ″ | ″ | 7,664 | 7,648 | 7,824 |
| | Mean earnings of persons 15 years and over: | | | | | | |
| 9 | Males with earnings | ″ | ″ | ″ | 29,205 | 28,259 | 28,451 |
| 10 | Year-round, full-time workers | ″ | ″ | ″ | 37,242 | 36,536 | 36,448 |
| 11 | Females with earnings | ″ | ″ | ″ | 17,307 | 17,139 | 16,918 |
| 12 | Year-round, full-time workers | ″ | ″ | ″ | 25,029 | 24,646 | 24,348 |
| | **EARNERS** | | | | | | |
| | Number of earners:[5] | | | | | | |
| 13 | All families | Civ.nonin.+ | Thousands | Annual | 68,506 | 68,216 | 67,173 |
| 14 | No earners | ″ | ″ | ″ | 10,546 | 10,330 | 10,158 |
| 15 | One earner | ″ | ″ | ″ | 19,301 | 19,311 | 18,500 |
| 16 | Two earners | ″ | ″ | ″ | 30,137 | 30,007 | 29,681 |
| 17 | Three or more earners | ″ | ″ | ″ | 8,522 | 8,568 | 8,835 |
| | Percent distribution of families by number of earners: | | | | | | |
| 18 | No earners | ″ | Percent | ″ | 15.4 | 15.1 | 15.1 |
| 19 | One earner | ″ | ″ | ″ | 28.2 | 28.3 | 27.5 |
| 20 | Two earners | ″ | ″ | ″ | 44.0 | 44.0 | 44.2 |
| 21 | Three or more earners | ″ | ″ | ″ | 12.4 | 12.6 | 13.2 |
| | **POVERTY[3]** | | | | | | |
| 22 | Persons below the poverty level | Civ.nonin.+ | Thousands | Annual | 39,265 | 38,014 | 35,708 |
| | Poverty rate for persons: | | | | | | |
| 23 | All persons | ″ | Percent | ″ | 15.1 | 14.8 | 14.2 |
| 24 | Related children under 18 years[7] | ″ | ″ | ″ | 22.0 | 21.6 | 21.1 |
| 25 | Persons 65 years and over | ″ | ″ | ″ | 12.2 | 12.9 | 12.4 |
| 26 | Males 65 years and over | ″ | ″ | ″ | 7.9 | 8.8 | 7.9 |
| 27 | Females 65 years and over | ″ | ″ | ″ | 15.2 | 15.8 | 15.5 |
| 28 | Persons in female householder families, no husband present | ″ | ″ | ″ | 38.7 | 39.0 | 39.7 |
| 29 | Unrelated individuals (not living with any relatives) | ″ | ″ | ″ | 22.1 | 21.9 | 21.1 |
| 30 | Families below the poverty level | ″ | Thousands | ″ | 8,393 | 8,144 | 7,712 |
| | Poverty rate for families: | | | | | | |
| 31 | All families | ″ | Percent | ″ | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.5 |
| 32 | Female householder families, no husband present | ″ | ″ | ″ | 35.6 | 35.4 | 35.6 |
| 33 | All other families | ″ | ″ | ″ | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.4 |

NA Not available.
[1]Data are from the Current Population Survey. The annual estimates and the 1979-89 and 1989-93 changes shown are subject to sampling variability (see appendix B) and should be interpreted with particular caution. The source cited for this table provides information on sampling variability for data on income and poverty.
[2]Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post. See appendix B.
[3]Data on income and poverty are based on money income from regularly received sources (e.g., wages, self-employment income, Social Security, public assistance, interest, rent, royalties, unemployment compensation, pensions, alimony, 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 cited for this table.

| 1990 | 1989: 1990 census consistent | 1989: Not 1990 census consistent | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 | 1984 | 1979 | Change[1]: Unit | Change[1]: 1989-93 | Change[1]: 1979-89 | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39,086 | (NA) | 39,869 | 39,320 | 39,394 | 38,838 | 37,246 | 36,762 | 38,248 | Percent | −7.3 | 4.2 | 1 |
| 44,107 | (NA) | 44,920 | 44,448 | 44,366 | 43,251 | 41,765 | 41,183 | 41,844 | ″ | −4.3 | 7.4 | 2 |
| 45,616 | (NA) | 46,607 | 46,211 | 46,335 | 45,271 | 43,443 | 42,753 | 44,164 | ″ | −2.3 | 5.5 | 3 |
| 18,720 | (NA) | 19,160 | 18,745 | 18,677 | 17,993 | 18,345 | 17,806 | 19,293 | ″ | −9.1 | −0.7 | 4 |
| 24,164 | (NA) | 24,032 | 24,057 | 24,440 | 23,283 | 23,123 | 22,085 | 21,980 | ″ | −7.0 | 9.3 | 5 |
| 14,824 | (NA) | 15,258 | 14,923 | 14,787 | 14,453 | 13,787 | 13,387 | 13,249 | ″ | −4.9 | 15.2 | 6 |
| 16,205 | (NA) | 16,587 | 16,208 | 16,027 | 15,676 | 14,897 | 14,472 | 14,147 | ″ | −2.8 | 17.2 | 7 |
| 8,161 | (NA) | 8,478 | 8,330 | 8,314 | 7,843 | 7,837 | 7,537 | 7,584 | ″ | −9.6 | 11.8 | 8 |
| 29,211 | (NA) | 30,577 | 30,049 | 29,629 | 29,412 | 28,353 | 27,512 | 28,867 | ″ | −4.5 | 5.9 | 9 |
| 36,854 | (NA) | 38,467 | 37,979 | 38,056 | 37,940 | 36,815 | 35,966 | 37,254 | ″ | −3.2 | 3.3 | 10 |
| 16,667 | (NA) | 16,742 | 16,368 | 16,088 | 15,572 | 14,919 | 14,432 | 13,263 | ″ | 3.4 | 26.2 | 11 |
| 24,297 | (NA) | 24,517 | 24,251 | 23,985 | 23,600 | 22,868 | 22,294 | 21,212 | ″ | 2.1 | 15.6 | 12 |
| 66,322 | (NA) | 66,090 | 65,837 | 65,204 | 63,618 | 62,636 | 61,930 | 58,793 | Percent | 3.7 | 12.4 | 13 |
| 9,519 | (NA) | 9,439 | 9,438 | 9,421 | 9,391 | 9,162 | 9,221 | 7,601 | ″ | 11.7 | 24.2 | 14 |
| 18,215 | (NA) | 18,146 | 18,189 | 18,133 | 17,945 | 18,217 | 17,949 | 18,236 | ″ | 6.4 | −0.5 | 15 |
| 29,536 | (NA) | 29,235 | 28,984 | 28,481 | 27,228 | 26,350 | 26,160 | 24,423 | ″ | 3.1 | 19.7 | 16 |
| 9,051 | (NA) | 9,270 | 9,226 | 9,169 | 9,055 | 8,906 | 8,599 | 8,534 | ″ | −8.1 | 8.6 | 17 |
| 14.4 | (NA) | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 12.9 | [6]Pct.Pt. | 1.1 | 1.4 | 18 |
| 27.5 | (NA) | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 28.2 | 29.1 | 29.0 | 31.0 | ″ | 0.7 | −3.5 | 19 |
| 44.5 | (NA) | 44.2 | 44.0 | 43.7 | 42.8 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 41.5 | ″ | −0.2 | 2.7 | 20 |
| 13.6 | (NA) | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 14.5 | ″ | −1.6 | −0.5 | 21 |
| 33,585 | (NA) | 31,528 | 31,745 | 32,221 | 32,370 | 33,064 | 33,700 | 26,072 | Percent | 24.5 | 20.9 | 22 |
| 13.5 | (NA) | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 11.7 | [6]Pct.Pt. | 2.3 | 1.1 | 23 |
| 19.9 | (NA) | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 21.0 | 16.0 | ″ | 3.0 | 3.0 | 24 |
| 12.2 | (NA) | 11.4 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 15.2 | ″ | 0.8 | −3.8 | 25 |
| 7.6 | (NA) | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 11.0 | ″ | 0.1 | −3.2 | 26 |
| 15.4 | (NA) | 13.9 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 17.9 | ″ | 1.3 | −4.0 | 27 |
| 37.2 | (NA) | 35.9 | 37.2 | 38.1 | 38.3 | 37.6 | 38.4 | 34.9 | ″ | 2.8 | 1.0 | 28 |
| 20.7 | (NA) | 19.2 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 21.8 | 21.9 | ″ | 2.9 | −2.7 | 29 |
| 7,098 | (NA) | 6,784 | 6,874 | 7,005 | 7,023 | 7,223 | 7,277 | 5,461 | Percent | 23.7 | 24.2 | 30 |
| 10.7 | (NA) | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 9.2 | [6]Pct.Pt. | 2.0 | 1.1 | 31 |
| 33.4 | (NA) | 32.2 | 33.4 | 34.2 | 34.6 | 34.0 | 34.5 | 30.4 | ″ | 3.4 | 1.8 | 32 |
| 6.0 | (NA) | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 5.5 | ″ | 1.2 | 0.4 | 33 |

[4]Related children under 18 years old 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.
[5]Before 1982, excludes families with any members in the Armed Forces.
[6]Percentage-point change.
[7]Excludes children in unrelated subfamilies, which are groups of two or more persons related to each other who live in a household maintained by a person to whom they are not related.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P60, annual reports on income and poverty.

# Source and Accuracy of Data

APPENDIX B.

## Source of Data

This report includes data from the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). 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), the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and the decennial census. The BLS data are from the CPS. Data from the NCHS are from its vital statistics 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; statistics on the size of the Armed Forces; and, starting in 1994, an adjustment for undercoverage in the census. The estimation procedure for 1994 used independent estimates based on the 1990 decennial census; earlier data used independent estimates based on the 1980 decennial census. (Data in some sections are revised for earlier years. These revisions are indicated in the relevant section.) 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 1990 based population controls resulted in about a 1-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for 1994 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 publications cited at the end of the sections in this report.

## 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 do not measure any systematic biases in the data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples, between the estimate and the desired value. The accuracy of a survey result depends on the net effect of sampling and nonsampling errors. Particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

**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 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 in these publications 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 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, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or 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 due largely to differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey procedures. This is an additional component of error that is not reflected in the standard

errors. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results among these sources.

A number of changes were made in CPS data collection and estimation procedures beginning in January 1994. The major change was the use of a new questionnaire. The questionnaire was redesigned to measure the official labor force concepts more precisely, to expand the amount of data available, to implement several definitional changes, and to adapt to a computer-assisted interviewing environment. The March 1994 supplemental income questions were also modified for adaptation to computer-assisted interviewing, although there were no changes in definitions and concepts. Due to these and other changes, one should use caution when comparing estimates from data collected in 1994 with estimates from earlier years. See the publications noted at the end of each section for a description of these changes and the effect they had on the data.

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, legal international migration, and the net migration of U.S. citizens across national boundaries. 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: resident population plus Armed Forces overseas (resident population as cited in official publications, does not include 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 resident population including Armed Forces overseas on July 1, 1994, was 260,651,000. The estimated civilian noninstitutional population on July 1, 1994, was 255,465,000 (table B-1). These population estimates are not adjusted for estimated net underenumeration in the 1990 census. However, for the first time, they incorporate a small increase (8,418 persons) in the census-base population from count resolution corrections processed through March, 1994.

While the civilian noninstitutional population has been adopted as the universe for many sample surveys, the

Table B-1.
**Components of Selected Population Universes: July 1, 1994**
(Numbers in thousands. These estimates are consistent with the 1990 census, as enumerated)

| Population universe | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Resident plus Armed Forces overseas[1] | 260,651 | 100.0 |
| Armed Forces overseas | 310 | 0.1 |
| Resident population[2] | 260,341 | 99.9 |
| Resident Armed Forces | 1,409 | 0.5 |
| Civilian population[3] | 258,932 | 99.3 |
| Institutional population[4] | 3,466 | 1.3 |
| Noninstitutional population[4] | 255,465 | 98.0 |

[1]Estimates of the resident population plus Armed Forces overseas include U.S. residents and members of the Armed Forces on active duty stationed outside the United States, but do not include military dependents and other U.S. citizens living abroad.

[2]Estimates of the U.S. resident population include persons resident in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. These estimates exclude the U.S. Armed Forces overseas, as well as civilian U.S. citizens whose usual place of residence is outside the United States.

[3]Civilian population estimates include U.S. residents not in the active duty Armed Forces. The difference between resident population plus Armed Forces overseas and civilian population is the worldwide Armed Forces population.

[4]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 between the civilian population and the institutional population.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series PPL-21, *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1994.*

APPENDIX B. CONTINUED

data in tables B-1 and B-2 are not consistent with results of current surveys conducted by the Census Bureau through the end of 1993, including the CPS, which were calibrated to 1980 census-based projections. Current estimates for dates from January 1, 1994, onward, are not consistent with the results of those surveys, including the CPS, which are calibrated to projections that have been adjusted for estimated net underenumeration based on the 1990 Post Enumeration Survey.

The resident Armed Forces and the institutional population differ greatly from the resident population in age-sex structure (table B-2). On July 1, 1994, males 18 to 64 years old constituted 87.9 percent of the resident Armed Forces population, compared with 30.3 percent of the resident population, and females 65 years and over constituted 36.6 percent of the institutional population, compared with 7.6 percent of the resident population. However, these two groups together (resident Armed Forces and institutional population) accounted for only 2.0 percent of the resident population. As a result, the civilian noninstitutional population (which accounted for 98.1 percent of the resident population) has an age-sex structure very similar to that of the resident population. Similarly, the social and economic characteristics of the resident Armed Forces and of the institutional population could differ greatly from those of the resident population despite relatively small differences between the characteristics of the resident population and of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table B–2.
**Selected Population Universes, by Sex and Broad Age Groups: July 1, 1994**
(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 |
| **RESIDENT POPULATION[1]** | | | | | | |
| Total | 260,340,990 | 127,076,429 | 133,264,561 | 100.0 | 48.8 | 51.2 |
| Under 18 years | 68,018,112 | 34,845,454 | 33,172,658 | 26.1 | 13.4 | 12.7 |
| 18 to 64 years | 159,164,869 | 78,755,910 | 80,408,959 | 61.1 | 30.3 | 30.9 |
| 65 years and over | 33,158,009 | 13,475,065 | 19,682,944 | 12.7 | 5.2 | 7.6 |
| **RESIDENT ARMED FORCES** | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,409,443 | 1,240,899 | 168,544 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 12.0 |
| Under 18 years | 1,790 | 1,434 | 356 | 0.1 | 0.1 | – |
| 18 to 64 years | 1,407,653 | 1,239,465 | 168,188 | 99.9 | 87.9 | 11.9 |
| 65 years and over | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION[2]** | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,466,492 | 1,897,628 | 1,568,864 | 100.0 | 54.7 | 45.3 |
| Under 18 years | 150,607 | 111,214 | 39,393 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 1.1 |
| 18 to 64 years | 1,598,938 | 1,339,489 | 259,449 | 46.1 | 38.6 | 7.5 |
| 65 years and over | 1,716,947 | 446,925 | 1,270,022 | 49.5 | 12.9 | 36.6 |
| **CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION[2]** | | | | | | |
| Total | 255,465,055 | 123,937,902 | 131,527,153 | 100.0 | 48.5 | 51.5 |
| Under 18 years | 67,865,715 | 34,732,806 | 33,132,909 | 26.6 | 13.6 | 13.0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 156,158,278 | 76,176,956 | 79,981,322 | 61.1 | 29.8 | 31.3 |
| 65 years and over | 31,441,062 | 13,028,140 | 18,412,922 | 12.3 | 5.1 | 7.2 |

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1]Estimates of the U.S. resident population include persons resident in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. These estimates exclude the U.S. Armed Forces overseas, as well as civilian U.S. citizens whose usual place of residence is outside the United States.

[2]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 between the civilian population and the institutional population.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series PPL–21, *U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1994.*

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