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# Population Estimates 

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## PROJECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES 1967 TO 1985

(Advance figures. This report supersedes Series P-20, Nos. 90 and 123)

This report gives advance figures for two series of projections to. 1985 of the number of households and families in the United States. Principal results and a brief description of methods and assumptions are given here. The complete results, including additional series of projections and a detailed description of the methods and assumptions, will be published in a later report.

These projections are illustrative; that Is, they were designed to indicate the number of households which would result from the adoption of certain reasonable assumptions about flture rates of household formation and population changes. The projections were based on extrapolations of changes in marital status and household status since 1957 and on projected growth in population. The projections are the first to incorporate alternative assumptions about the outcome of the "marriage squeeze" which results from the fact that the girls born in the baby boom of the post-World War II period are coming of age (for purposes of marriage) sooner than the boys. (See section below on Wethods and assumptions.")

The tables include selected data based on current surveys of the Census Bureau, which are shown for comparison with the projections. Because the survey data are based on samples of
the population, they are subject to sampling error. For estimates of the sampling error of the survey data, see Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 159.

Table 1.-NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1930 TO 1965, AND PROJECTIONS, 1970 TO 1985
(In thousands)

| Year | Number of households |  | Average annual increase over preceding date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Series $1$ | Series $2$ | Series 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Series } \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| CENSUS: | $\underbrace{\square}$ |  | $\underbrace{\square}$ |  |
| $1930 \cdot(A p r i 1 ~ 1) . . . ~$ | 29,905 |  | 1542 |  |
| 1940 (April 1) | 34,949 |  | 504 |  |
| CPS: |  |  |  |  |
| 1947 (April 1)... | 39,107 |  | $594$ |  |
| 1950 (March 1)... | 43,554 |  | $1,525$ |  |
| 1955 (April 1)... | 47,874 |  | 850 |  |
| 1960 (March 1)... | 52,799 |  | 2959 |  |
| 1965 (March 1)... | 57,251 |  | 890 |  |
| PROJECTIONS: | $\xrightarrow{\sim}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{\text {-134 }}$ |  |
| 1970 (July 1). | 63,300 | 62,425 | 1,134 | 970 |
| 1975 (July I).... | 70,001 | 68,229 | 1,340 | 1,161 |
| 1980 (July 1).... | 77, 308 | 74,728 | 1,461 | 1, 300 |
| 1985 (July 1).... | 84,421 | 81,207 | 1,423 | 1,296 |

${ }_{2}^{1}$ Average annual increase between 1920 and 1930.
2 Excludes Inerease attributable to the inclusion of Alaska and Hawail in the number of households for 1960.

[^0]The projections were prepared on the assumption of no general war or other catastrophe during the projection period. It is believed that the projections are consistent with conQitions of high employment.

## INCREASE IN HOUSEHOIDS BY 1985

According to the higher series of projections (Series 1), the number of households in the United States will rise to 84.4 millition by July 1985, representing an increase of 27.2 million over the estimated. 57.3 millifon in March 1965. The lower series (Series 2) shows a level of 81.2 mintion householas in 1985, an increase of about 24.0 million over the 20 -year period. The two series of household projections show increases of 47.5 and 4.2 percent, respectively, for the a) years. During the same period, recently published projections of the population of the United States show an in.crease of about 36.9 percent for persons 20 years old and over. (For definition of "household" and related terms, see section below on "Definitions of terms.")

Table 2,-PROIECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1967 TO 1985
(In thousands. Referenoe date is July 1)

| Year | Number of households |  | Increase over preceding date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Series | Series | Series 1 | Series <br> 2 |
| 1967. | 59,735 | 59,438 | ${ }^{1} 2,146$ | ${ }^{1} 943$ |
| 1968. | 60,912 | 60,416 | 1,177 | 97.5 |
| 1969. | 62,095 | 61,406 | 1,183 | 990 |
| 1970. | 63,300 | 62,425 | 1,205 | 1,019 |
| 1971. | 64, 533 | 63,474 | 1,233 | 1,049 |
| 1972. | 65,878 | 64,636 | 1,345 | 1,162 |
| 1973. | 67,234 | 65,813 | 1,356 | 1,177 |
| 1974. | 68,607 | 67,010 | 1,373 | 2, 1.97 |
| 1975. | 70,001 | 68,229 | 1,394 | 1,219 |
| 1976. | 71., 417 | 69,474 | 1,416 | 1,245 |
| 1977. | 72,877 | 70,768 | 1,460 | 1,294 |
| 1978. | 774,352 | 72,082 | 1,475 | 1,314. |
| 1979. | 75,831 | 73,402 | 1,479 | 1,320 |
| 1980. | 777, 308 | 74,728 | 1,477 | 1,326 |
| 1981. | 78,788 | 76,062 | 1,480 | 1,334 |
| 2982. | 80,262 | 777,400 | 1,474 | 1, 338 |
| 1983. | 81,695 | 78,707 | 1,433 | 1,307 |
| 1984. | 83,086 | 79,981. | 1,391 | 1,274 |
| 1985 | 84,421 | 81, 209 | 1,335 | 1,226 |

${ }^{1}$ Increase based on the projections for July $1,1966$.

The increase in the number of households which may take place between now and 1985 may not be identical. with the volume of housing
construction during this period. The number of housing units constructed is likely to dif. fer from the net increase in ocoupied housing units because of change in the number of vacant housing units, demolition of existing units, conversjons or mergers of housing units in existing structures, and units needed to meet, the needs of migrants who move into areas of short housing supply.

## METHODS AND ASSUMPMTONS

Population projections....The projections of households and families shown in this report are based on the revised Series $B$ population projections that were published incurrent Popum 1ation Reports, Series P-25, No. 359, February 1967. Only one series of population projections was used because the other series dif. fer ondy for the population under age 20. Very few of these young people establish separate households.

Marital status of the population.--The first stage in the preparation of the projec. tions shown here was to project the distribution of the population by marital status. Annual probabilities of first marriage per 1,000 single persons by age and sex were developed from Current Population Survey data for the period 1959 to 1964. These, and estimated remarriage rates for 1960, were applied to the projected population to generate annual estimates of the number of brides and grooms, which were used, in turn, to calculate the anmal changes in the distribution of the popalation by marital status.

The application of constant marriage rates to changing future populations of males and females produces estimates of the number of brides that differ from estimates of the number of grooms. In all cases, the estimated future numbers of brides and grooms were made equal in the caloulations. The assumptions by which this equality was achieved determine the difference between the higher and lower marriage assumptions used in this report.

The application of the marriage rates for the 1959-1964 period to the population for most years in the period up to 1985 resulted initially in a higher estimate of brides than of grooms. The difference (termed the 'marriage squeeze") ocours because of the large cohorts of persons born in the postwhrld War II period. Atthough approximately equal numbers of boys and girls are born in each year, the lower average age of girls at marriage means that, among persons born in any given year, the girls
are ready for marriage sooner than the boys. As a cesult of the postwar baby boom, more fem males than males are coming of age (for purposes of marmiage), and the cumulative effect of this will be an excess of females relative to the number of males in the main ages of marriage in the next few years.

Under the lower marriage assumption used in this report, the estimated number of grooms calculated from the 1959-1964 rates was left anchanged, and the initial estimates of brides were adjusted downward to agree with the number of grooms. Under the higher marriage assump. tion, the initial estimates of the number of brides and the number of grooms were averaged. Projections of the population by maxital status under these assumptions, as well as other marrlage assumptions, will be shown in a forthm coming report.

## Humber of households and families.--The

 second stage in the preparation of the projections of households and families was to project the proportions of persons who are household heads and proportions in othem relevant categories of household relationship and family status. These proportions.were projected from base-period observations developed from Current fopulation Survey data by age, sex, and marital status for 3 -year averages centered on the years 1957 and 1964. However, a 3-year average centered on 1965 (rather than 1964) was used for projecting the proportion of primary individuals, in order to make use of data which became available after work on this phase of the prom Jections was completed. For other types of households, the 1964 -centered averages were used, since they were essentially the same as the 1965 -centered averages.Two sets of projected proportions by household and family status were developed, as follows: (1) The trends exhibited during the period 1957 to 1964 (1957 to 1965 for primary individuals) were used to establish projected proportions for age-sex-marital status groups in 1985; proportions for the intervening years were obtained by fitting a curve to the observations for 1957 and 1964 and the projected values for 1985. (For primary individuals, proportions for intervening years were obtained by fitting a curve to observations for 1957 , 1966, and the projected values for 1985.) The resulting prom portions constitute the higher household assumptions. (2) The second set was produced by dveraging the first series of projected proportions with current levels. These figures constitute the lower household assumptions.

The projections of the number of households and families were obtained by multiplying the projected proportions in the various household and family status categories by the projected population in each age, sex, and marital status group. This phase of the operation was done according to a scheme that is identical, in the main, to that described in Series P-20, No. 90, page 8. Projection Series 1 in the present rem port is the product of the higher marriage assumptions and the higher household and family status assumptions. Series 2 is the product of the lower marriage assumptions and the lower household and family status assumptions.

A detailed description of the methods and assumptions will be presented in a subsequent report.

## DEFTNTMIONS OE TERMS

A houschold includes all of the persons who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, which constitutes a housing unit under the 1960 Census rules. A person living alone or a group of unrelated persons sharing the same housing unit as partners are counted as a household. The number of households is, by definition, the same as the number of occupied housing units.

Persons who are not members of households are classified under the 1960 Census rules as living in group quarters. Such quarters include institutions, large rooming houses, convents, staff quarters in hospitals, etc.

One person in each household is designated as the "head." The head is usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the household; however, married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey.

Within households and group quarters, persons who are family members are distinguished from those who are not family members. A family is defined as a group of two or more persons residing together who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption; all such persons are considered as members of one family even though they may include a "subramily," that is, a married couple or a parent-child group sharing the living quaxters of the family head. A primary family includes among its members the head of a household, and all household members who are related to him. A "secondery family" includes no member related to the household head. Members of secondary families may incIude persons such as lodgers or resident employees and their relatives living in a household or group quarters.

Persons who are not family members (that is, are not living with any relatives) include "unrelated individuals" and inmates of institutions. An unrelated individual who is the head of the household is a "primary individual," that is, a household head with no relatives in the household. An unrelated individual who is not the head of a household is a "secondary individual," that is, a roomer, hotel guest, resi.. dent employee, etc., with no relatives in the household or group quarters.

Inmates of institutions are persons, other than resident employees, in such places a"s homes for delinquent or dependent children, homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped, places providing speojalized medical care, homes for the aged, prisons, and jails.

## COMPARABILITY WITE CURRENT ESTIMATES

The projections published in this report are designed as extensions of the Current Population Survey data shown in Current Population

Reports, Series P-20, No. 152, and other Series P-20 reports. The coverage of the projections is the same as that for the Current Population Survey. The data apply to the resident popula. tion of the United States, except that members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and similar quarters are excluded. This population was obtained by subtracting the number of members of the Armed Forces overseas and the number of resident members of the Armed Forces in barracks (based on data for recent years) from the projected total population shown in Series $B$ of P-25, No. 359. Data for years prior to 1960 exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

## ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES

Figures presented in this report have been rounded to the nearest thousand. without being adjusted to group totals which are independentiy rounded; hence, the sum of parts may differ slightiy from the totals shown.

Table 3.- HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY UNITS BY TYPE, FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1966, AND PROJECTIONS, 1967 TO. 1985
(In thousands. Reference date is July 1 , except as noted)


I Inciudes primary individuals; see fifth and sixth colums.
2 . 25 . The estimated total number of households eccording to the March 1966 CPS 58,092, March l. Based on curing error amounting to about 240,000 . This means that a complete count would be between about $37,852,000$ is 58332,000 in 68 times out of 100 , and between $57,612,000$ and $58,572,000$ in 95 times out of 100 . For sempling errors ascociated with other figures from the March 1966 OPS, see Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 159.
(In thousands. Reference dete is July 1 , except as noted)

| Series, type of household, and age of head | $1966^{1}$ | 2967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 3971 | 1972 | 2973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SERTISS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 58,092 | 59,735 | 60,912 | 62,095 | 63,300 | -44,533 | 65,978 | 67,234 | 68,607 | 70,001 | 77,308 | 84,421 |
| Thader 25 years. | 3,552 | 3,974 | 4,970 | 4,452 | 4,761 | 5,116 | 5, 147 | 5,282 | 5,444 | 5,640 | 6,377? | 6,450 |
| 25 to 34 yeara. | 10,023 | 10,4,35 | 10,926 | 71, 377 | 11, 608 | 12,293 | 13,099 | 13,8554 | 14,595 | 1.5,315 | 1.8,592 | 20,772 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 11,880 | 12,013 | 12,910 | 11,786 | 11,705 | 11,637 | 11, 1293 | 11, 600 | 11, 6243 | 11, 722 | 13,513 | 1.6,974 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 11.743 | 111,800 | 11,933 | 12,050 | 12,147 | 12,227 | 12,289 | 12,320 | 12,307 | 12,249 | 11,524 | 11,269 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 9,693 | 10,037 | 10,240 | 10,436 | 10.622 | 10,796 | 10,958 | 11, 112 | 21, 26.5 | 11, 418 | 12,072 | 12,164 |
| 65 to 74 yeara. | 7,1.85 | 7,359 | 7,481 | 7,620 | 7,774 | 7,943 | 8,125 | 8,316 | 8.513 | 8,7/5 | 9,730 | 10,578 |
| 75 yeaxs and over. | 4,016 | 4,21.6 | 4,252 | 4.374 | 4,483 | 4,250 | 4,667 | 4,751. | 4,839 | 4,934 | 5,500 | 6,175 |
| Primary ramilies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Huabend-wife, toteil. | 42,060 | 43,247 | 4,3,981 | 44.751 | 45,556 | 46, 389 | 47.257 | 48,154 | 49,076 | 50,020 | 54,957 | 59,790 |
| under 25 yeara. | 2,764 | 3,019 | 3,239 | 3,344 | 3,583 | 3,862 | 3,847 | 3,91,6 | 4,010 | 4,239 | 4,573 | 4,545 |
| 25 to 34 years. | 8,412 | 8,752 | 9.109 | 9,443 | 9.756 | 10,662 | 10,693 | 11,253 | 21. 81.3 | 12,361 | 14,752 | 16,221 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 9,817 | 9,969 | 9,882 | 9,778 | 9,712 | 9,558 | 9,627 | 9,622 | 9,648 | 9,700 | 11.,084 | 13,785 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 9,132 | 9,172 | 9,285 | 9,388 | 9,478 | 9,554 | 9,618 | 9,661 | 9,673 | 9,650 | 9,206 | 9.108 |
| 55 to 54 years. | 6,510 | 6,781 | 6,922 | 7,067 | 7,196 | 7,327 | 7, 4 , 52 | 7,572 | 7,690 | 7,808 | 8,326 | 8,490 |
| 65 to 74 years. | 3,855 | 3,9444 | 3,992 | 4,049 | 4,115 | 4.187 | 4,267 | 4,352 | 4,442 | 4, 534 | 5,020 | 5,437 |
| 75 years and ovex. | 1.57.1. | 1,61.2 | 1,653 | 1,687 | 1,716 | 1,7440 | 1,760 | 1,779 | 2,800 | 1,826 | 1,997 | 2,205 |
| Other male head, total. | 1,265 | 1. 2172 | 1,160 | 1,2,47 | 1,135 | 1,124 | 1,119 | 1,114 | 1,210 | 2,106 | 1,126 | 1,192 |
| Under 25 years. | 36 | 54. | 56 | 59 | 61 | 63 | - 64 | 66 | 68 | 70 | 76 | 77 |
| 25 to 34 years. | 100 | 11.3 | 217 | 121 | 124 | 128 | 139 | 146 | 155 | 1.62 | 202 | 240 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 221. | 194 | 187 | 179 | 172 | 166 | 160 | 156 | 153 | 1.51 | 167 | 211 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 272 | 258 | 257 | 255 | 253 | 251 | 248 | 245 | 240 | 235 | 202 | 182 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 195 | 197 | 192 | 184 | 179 | 173 | 168 | 1.64 | 161 | 159 | 160 | 166 |
| 65 to 74 years. | 165 | 182 | 179 | 176 | 174 | 172 | 1.71 | 169 | 166 | 166 | 159 | 154 |
| 75 years and over. | 173 | $17 \%$ | 1774 | 174 | 172 | 170 | 168 | 166 | 165 | 1.63 | 161 | 16 i |
| Ferale head, total. | 4,944 | 5,105 | 5,205 | 5,293 | 5,380 | 5,467 | 5,591 | 5,710 | 5,825 | 5,938 | 6,581 | 7,224 |
| Under 25 years.............. | 226 | 278 | 298 | 318 | 335 | 355 | 366 | 382 | 399 | 428 | 488 | 510 |
| 25 to 34 years.............. | 752 | 777 | 837 | 892 | 949 | 1,007 | 1,1,11 | 1,202 | 1,286 | 2,367 | 1, 7177 | 2,064 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 1,032 | 1,101 | 1,099 | 1,096 | 1,095 | 1,096 | 1,099 | 1.,109 | 1,125 | 2,145 | 1,387 | 1,1802 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 1,029 | 998 | 1,002 | 1,003 | 1,003 | 1,001 | 997 | 990 | 979 | 963 | 852 | 793 |
| 55 to 64 yeare. | 780 | 845 | 854 | 862 | 869 | 873 | 876 | 878 | 879 | 8880 | 875 | 823 |
| 65 to 74 yeare. ............ | 628 | 657 | 659 | 661 | 665 | 669 | 675 | 682 | 689 | 696 | 730 | 746 |
| 75 years and over.......... | 498 | 449 | 4.56 | 467 | 464 | 466 | 467 | 467 | 468 | 468 | 473 | 485 |
| Primary Individuais |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male, total. | 3,292 | 3,374 | 3,491 | 3,597 | 3,698 | 3,797 | 3,927 | 4,046 | 4,163 | 4,280 | 4,909 | 5,590 |
| Under 25 years. | 246 | 296 | 325 | 354 | 381 | 41.1 | 430 | 455 | 481 | 511. | 628 | 697 |
| 25 to 34 years............... | 440 | 476 | 521. | - 557 | 594 | 629 | 708 | 769 | 827 | 881 | 1,177 | 1,477 |
| 35 to 44 years.............. | 429 | 376 | 374 | 371 | 368 | 365 | 363 | 364 | 368 | 374 | 477. | 672 |
| 45 to 54 years.............. | 500 | 57. | 587 | 600 | 613 | 624 | 634 | 640 | 64.3 | 643 | 610 | 596 |
| 55 to 64 years.............. | 581. | 556 | 564 | 571 | 577 | 582 | 587 | 593 | 600 | 608 | 665 | 699 |
| 65 to 74 years.............. | 627 | 599 | 608 | 617 | 628 | 644 | 654 | 666 | 678 | 689 | 73.1 | 762 |
| 75 years and over........... | 468 | 500 | 514 | 526 | 537 | 545 | 552 | 559 | 566 | 574 | 628 | 687 |
| Female, total. | 6,631. | 6,836 | 7,075 | 7,307 | 7,532 | 7,755 | 7,984 | 8,209 | 8,433 | 8,657 | 9,734 | 10,626 |
| Uncer 25 years | 280 | 327 | 352 | 377 | 400 | 426 | 440 | 462 | 485 | 511 | 6.13 | 660 |
| 25 to 34 years. | 329 | 318 | 342 | 364 | 386 | 407 | 449 | 482 | 514 | 54.4 | 684 | 771 |
| 35 to 44 yeare.............. | 381. | 374 | 368 | 362 | 357 | 353 | 350 | 349 | 350 | 352 | 405 | 503 |
| 45 to 54 years............ | 810 | 802 | 803 | 803 | 901 | 797 | 792 | 784 | 772 | 757 | 654 | 590 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 1,, 627 | 1,658 | 1,710 | 1,758 | 1,802 | 7, 84, | 1,875 | 1,906 | 2,935 | 1,962 | 2,047 | 1,985 |
| 65 to 74 years.. | 1,909 | 1, 9776 | 2,045 | 2,126 | 2,193 | 2,273 | 2,358 | 2, 24.47 | 2,537 | 2,629 | 3,090 | 3,479 |
| 75 years and over........... | ],306 | 1,382 | 2,4,55 | 1,526 | 1,594 | 1,658 | 1,720 | 1,780 | 1.,840 | 1,902 | 2,241. | 2,697 |

${ }^{1}$ As of March 1. Based on Current Population Survey. See footnote 2 of table 3 for Information on samplang esiur asacolated with the survey estimates.

Table 4.--HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, BY AGE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1966, AND PROJECTIONS, 1967 TO 1985-Continued
(In thousands. Reference date is July 1, except as noted)


[^1] the survey estifmates.


[^0]:    For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, 15 cents.
    Annual subscription (Series P-20, P-29, P-25, P-27, P-28 summaries, P-60, and P-65, combined), \$4.00; foreign mailing, \$5.25.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ As of March 2. Besed on Current population Survey. See footnote 2 of table 3 for information on sampling error associated with

