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## SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS

Figure 1.--PERCENT GROWTH OF POPULATION, SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, HOUSEHOLDS, AND LABOR FORCE: 1960101985
(1965 - 100 )

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMAEREE, C, R Sming Secerery



# BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 

A. Boss Eckier, Drector

ROBERT F. DRURY, Deputy Director CONRAD TAEUBER, Assistant Directot

Population Division<br>HERMAN P. MLLER. Chief

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## SUMMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROUECTIONS

This report presents projections of the population of the United States classified by age, sex, color, school enrollment, educational attainment, marital status, participation in the labor force, and State of residence. It also presents projections of the number of households and families. Most of these projections are presented, or soon will be, in other reports of the Bureau of the Census and of the Bureau of Labor Statistics where they are shown in greater detail than here. This report is designed to draw these related projections together for common reference.

The Federal government has developed an extensive program of demographic projections in response to the many-faceted need for them by government itself and by private business and public service organizations. States and localities use the national trends as guidelines in assessing their own potential for growth.

With the advent of the electronic computer, it is now feasible to produce many related projections in a short span of time. Most of the projections shown in the present report are based on a consistent set of assumptions, the benchmark dates are essentially the same, and identical figures for the same statistics are given in the various tables. Until now these projections were prepared at different times and were not fully coordinated. Persons using demographic projections for either program planning or analysis find it a great convenience to have projections of different aggregates prepared on a consistent basis.

It must be recognized that although the need for these projections is impelling, they are, nevertheless, subject to uncertainty. The future really cannot be predicted with any great precision. Some series are more subject to uncertainty than others. The projections of births and of series dependent upon them are subject to wide margins of error, whereas other
series may be relatively dependable. To emphasize the uncertainty, to give some indication of the possible range of error, and to give the user some latitude of choice, more than one series is presented for most types of projection. Each series is considered reasonably possible. The highest and lowest series have not been chosen with the intention of demarcating the outside limits of the possible, however. The projections presented here are based on the general assumption that there will be no large-scale losses due to war and no widespread epidemic, major economic depression, or similar catastrophe.

A major determinant of each category such as school enroliment, number of households, and size of the labor force is the size of the population and its age and sex composition. Hence, the population projections are basic to the other types of projections. There are four sets of population projections representing different assumptions about the future level of births. All the other projections (except for the official projections of the labor force) are based on one or another of these four series of population projections. There are some differences in coverage, however. The population and labor force projections include Armed Forces overseas. Others relate to the resident population, excluding Armed Forces overseas. Still others exclude all members of the Armed Forces or at least those living in group quarters such as barracks. Still others exclude the inmates of institutions. Most of the projections relate to July 1 of the year in question, but some relate to other months of the year.

The text describes briefly the assumptions underiying the various series of projections in such terms that the users may be guided in making a choice among them. Finally, it lists sources which may be consulted for data in greater detail and a more complete explanation of the methodology.

## INDICATED CHANGES

The population of the United States is bound to grow substantially in the coming years, but how much is uncertain. The estimated popuIation on September 1, 1967 was 199,531,000. The projected population falls between 240 and 275 million in 1985 and between 280 and 360 million by the year 2000 (table A). This is to say that in the next 33 years or so, the country might grow by anywhere from 80 to 160 million. This margin of uncertainty in the estimates of future population amounts to 14 percent by 1985 and 28 percent by 2000.

Table A. PRROJECTED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1960 TO 2015
(In thousands. As of July 1. Includes Armed Forces overseas)


The increase of population of 80 million in 33 years, according to the lowest fertility assumption, is more than the total population of the country in 1900 (table B). It would be the equivalent of adding the present population of England and France to the United States. The higher figure of a 160 million increase would be equivalent to the annexation of West Germany, too. That increase is also equal to the population of the United States in 1954.

The last two centuries have seen the United States change from a small Nation to one of great size. This growth may be seen in figure 2 and table B. In 1800, the population was 5.3 million, about the size of present-day Switzerland. Today, it is 38 times that, and by the year 2000,
it will be between 50 and 70 times the population in 1800.

The amount of growth each decade has usually increased. From 1880 to 1890 the country grew by 13 million (figure 3). From 1940 to 1950, it grew by 19 million, the largest growth until then. From 1950 to 1960, it grew by 28 million. In this decade, growth will be only slightly less. From 1990 to 2000, growth should be be tween 27 and 61 million. The rate of growth has declined, however. It was more than 30 percent

Table B.--GROWTH OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 2000
(Population includes Alaska and Hawaii in 1880 and thereafter and Armed Forces overseas in 1.940 and thereafter)

| Year and series | Population | Change since preceding date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Percent |
| CENSUS |  |  |  |
| 1790 (Aug. 2)... | 3,929,214 |  |  |
| 1800 (Aug. 4). | 5,308,483 | 1,379,269 | 35.1 |
| 1810 (Aug. 6). | 7,239,881 | 1,931,398 | 36.4 |
| 1820 (Aug. 7). | 9,638,453 | 2,398,572 | 33.1 |
| 1830 (June 1). | 12,866,020 | 3,227,567 | 33.5 |
| 1840 (June 1). | 17,069,453 | 4,203,433 | 32.7 |
| 1850 (June 1).. | 23,191,876 | 6,122,423 | 35.9 |
| 1860 (June 1).. | 31,443,321 | 8,251,445 | 35.6 |
| 1870 (June 1)... | 39,818,449 | 8,375,128 | 26.6 |
| 1880 (June 1)... | 50,189,209 | 10,370,760 | 26.0 |
| 1890 (June 1)... | 62,979,766 | 12,790,557 | 25.5 |
| 1900 (June 1)... | 76,212,168 | 13,232,402 | 27.0 |
| 1910 (Apr. 1)... | 92,228,496 | 16,016,328 | 21.0 |
| 1920 (Jan. 1)... | 106,021,537 | 13,793,041 | 15.0 |
| 1930 (Apr. 1) $\ldots$ | 123,202,624 | 17,181,087 | 16.2 |
| 1940 (Apr. 1) ... | 132,288,000 | 9,085,376 | 7.4 |
| 1950 (Apr. 1) $\ldots$ | 151,718,000 | 19,430,000 | 14.7 |
| 1960 (Apr. 1)... | 180,007,000 | 28,289,000 | 18.6 |
| PROJECTIONS |  |  |  |
| 1970 (July 1): |  |  |  |
| Series A. | 208,615,000 | 28,608,000 | 15.9 |
| Series D. | 204,923,000 | 24,916,000 | 13.8 |
| 1980 (July 1): |  |  |  |
| Series A...... | 250,489,000 | 41,874,000 | 20.1 |
| Series D. | 227,665,000 | 22,742,000 | 12.1 |
| 1990 (July 1): |  |  |  |
| Series A..... | 300,131,000 | 49,642,000 | 19.8 |
| Series D..... | 255,967,000 | 28,302,000 | 12.4 |
| 2000 (JuLy 1): |  |  |  |
| Series A..... | 361,424,000 | 61,293,000 | 20.4 |
| Series D. | 282,642,000 | 26,675,000 | 10.4 |

each decade until 1860, but since 1900 it has ranged from just below 15 percent to just above 29 percent, and in the depression decade from 1930 to 1940 , it was only 7 percent. In the next three decades, growth is expected to be between 10 and 20 percent.

The prospective growth of population, and the uncertainty as to how much it will be, comes from the potential numbers of births.

Figure 2.--POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 2015



Population growth is the net result of births, deaths, and migration. Immigration was a major contributor to population growth until 1925. The immigration law of 1924 reduced immigration so that it is now of less, though not negligible, importance. The annual average net immigration was about 285,000 in the late 1950's and about 371,000 in the years 1960 to 1965 and is expected to increase to about 400,000 . The contribution of immigration to population growth is shown in figure 3.

Ever since the influenza epidemic of 1918, the death rate has been low. Until about the mid-forties it was declining slowly, and since then it has remained relatively steady (figure 4). There was some improvement until 1954, but very little since then. The rate is 9.5 per 1,000 population and is likely to drop somewhat, to 9.0 per 1,000 by 1990 . To be sure, the number of deaths increases as population increases.

Births are the great unknown. They have fluctuated widely over the last fifty years and could well do so again. Past and prospective birth rates are shown in Figure 4. The rate was low during the depression years of the 1930's, was high just after World War II, and is now falling again. It was between 24 and 26 births per 1,000 of the population from 1946 until 1960.

Figure 3.-NET CHANGE OF THE POPULATION BY DECADE: 1880 TO 2000


Figure 4.-BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1915 TO 1990


NOTE: RATES BY YEAR FOR JANUARY TO DECEMBER UNTIL 1950 AND JULY TO JUNE THEREAFTER.

It began to decline in the late 1950's, and by 1966, it had fallen to 18.6 per 1,000 , a drop of 22 percent since 1960. It is not likely to drop below 17.0 and might return to 25.0. Even the lower rate is nearly twice the death rate and will assure a rapid rate of growth.

There are two reasons for believing that there will be a new spurt in births during the next few years. First, the number of women of the age of childbearing is increasing rapidly as the children of the postwar baby boom reach maturity. It is 21 years since the first spurt in births began after World War II. As the number of young women increases, births should increase. Second, there is some evidence that the recent fall in the birth rate is partly the result of delays in family formation. The average age at marriage for women has risen about onehalf year. A number of national surveys show that although married women have delayed bearing children, they expect to have as large a family as their recent predecessors had. As these delayed births occur, the birth rate would go up.

The Growth of American Families project and other surveys over the last decade have found that women expect to have 3.0 children on the average with no trend in the average up or down. If it were certain that these expectations would be met, the possible range in the population projections could be greatly narrowed. Yet, the many social, economic, and
technological factors that can cause reality to differ from expectations have required that wide limits be set on future fertility.

The assumptions regarding the average number of children per woman in the four series of projections are as follows:

| Series | 3.350 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Series | B............. 3.100 |
| Series | C............. 2.775 |
| Series | 2.450 |

Series A places the level of fertility 37 percent higher than does Series D.

The first two series imply that the level of births will be above the expectations indicated by the surveys; the other two imply that the level will be below them. The lower two series are in line with the recent decline in fertility, but the expectations data suggest that the higher two series are no less likely.

The factors that determine the number of children that people have are not well understood. The availability of the technical means for limiting births is significant but probably not the most important factor. The economic opportunities of young adults also bear upon the matter. If there are many opportunities, births will come earlier and there will be more of them than if opportunities are few. The economic opportunities and achieved income for young adults depend in part on special circum-
stances and so may not follow the general trend. The level of income for young people has advanced but little in recent years although income of the population as a whole has advanced rapidly. Finally, the size of family depends on changes in attitudes toward family composition, but the cause and possible direction of these changes are not known.

Age and sex composition.-Next to its size, the most significant fact about population is its age and sex composition. A society whose population consists preponderantly of young children will be very different from one where there is a concentration of young adults, mature adults, and older peopie.

The prospective changes are best visualized by the age pyramids shown in figure 5. Each is really a pile of bars, the length of the bars show-
ing the number of people at each age, with the older ages at the top of the pile. The figure shows three pyramids, one for 1965 and two for 1985 representing the highest and lowest projections for that year. The two pyramids for 1985 are the same for ages 20 and over. All the people at these ages in 1985 were already alive in 1956, and we know how many there were then. Their number will change by 1985 through death and immigration, but we can forecast these components of change rather well. Thus, although it is not known precisely how many people there will be 20 years old and over in 1985, the number can be predicted sufficiently well to permit making only one forecast as to how many. The population under age 20 is another matter. These children and adolescents are yet to be born, and the number of births can be projected only within a wide range.

Figure 5.-POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1965 AND 1985


A glance at the pyramids will show some of of the changes in store. If there are indeed many births as assumed in Series A, the population will be heavily weighted with children and adolescents, shown by the long bars under age 20. If there are fewer births as assumed in Series D, this will not be true. The pyramid for Series D shows hardly more children under age 5 than adults 25 to 29 years old.

There will be very large increases in the population 20 to 39 years of age. These increases will not arise from future events but rather from those of the past. The population aged 20 to 39 in 1966 was born between 1926 and 1946 when births were relatively few, but the population aged 20 to 39 in 1985 was born between 1945 and 1965 when births were more numerous (see figure 4). There will be almost no increase at all in the population 40 to 54 years of age, but moderately large increases once more at the older ages. These changes again are caused by fluctuations of births in the past rather than by anything yet to happen.

Because of these fluctuations, age groups of the population will not grow by even increments but will at times show sudden spurts. The uneven growth is illustrated by the numbers reaching selected ages shown in figure 6. The chart shows that the spurt in births in 1946 has led to spurts in the population reaching age 6 in 1953, reaching age 18 in 1965, and reaching age 21 in 1968.

The statistical data pertaining to these changes are shown in tables 2 to 4 and are summarized in text tables C and D . The age groupings in the summary tables are functional in nature. Thus, ages 5 to 13 are those at which children go to elementary school, 14 to 17 those at which they go to high school, and 18 to 24 those at which they go to college, enter the labor market, and get married. Table D shows that between 1965 and 1985 the population 18 to 24 years of age will increase by 40 to 44 percent, and that 25 to 34 years of age, by 82 percent, but that 45 to 54 years of age will decrease by 1.5 percent.

These changes in age composition have important policy implications. If the young adults of tomorrow are to have the opportunities that were open to the previous generation, there must be a rapid expansion of college facilities and of jobs requiring little experience,

Figure 6.-ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NUMBER OF PERSONS REACHING SELECTED AGES ANNUALLY: 1950-1951 TO 1984-1985




NOTE: POINTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ARE PLOTTED MIDWAY BETWEEN JULY I DATES.
just to meet the growth of population at these ages. Just how much expansion is needed will be discussed below.

The absence of any growth in the number of mature adults raises another set of problems. The Nation may find itself pressed to find the experienced workers and the leadership required in industry and government by an expanding population and an expanding economy, During this period, older workers may be urged to delay retirement and younger workers may have chances of rapid advancement. Consumption patterns may also change. There may be less demand for houses and luxury furnishings and increasing demand for apartments and basic housekeeping items by those who are setting up their own households and starting families.

The numbers of older people and children should grow much more rapidly than the mature

## Table C.apROJECTED DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE: 1965 TO 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces overseas. Figures inside heavy line depend, in whole or part, on projections of births; all percentages are affected by the projections of births)

| Age | 1965 | Series A |  |  |  | Series D |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 |
| All ages......... | 194,583 | 208,615 | 227,929 | 250,489 | 274, 748 | 204,923 | 215,367 | 227,665 | 241,731 |
| Under 5 years. | $\begin{aligned} & 20,434 \\ & 35,888 \end{aligned}$ | 21,317 | $\begin{aligned} & 27,210 \\ & 37,884 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,040 \\ & 45,215 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,288 \\ & 53,497 \end{aligned}$ | 17,625 | 18,32334,209 | 20,736 | 23,03035,933 |
| 5 to 13 years. |  | 37,224 |  |  |  |  |  | 32,695 |  |
| 14 to 177 years. | 14,118 | 15,808 | 16,896 | 16,005 | 19,006 | 15,808 | 16,896 | 16,005 | 14,344 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 20,186 | 24,589 | 27,535 | 29,612 | 28,956 | 24,589 | 27,535 | 29,612 | 28,423 |
| 25 to 34 years. | $\begin{aligned} & 22,358 \\ & 24,431 \end{aligned}$ | 25,315 | 31,423 | 36,998 | 40,699 | 25,315 | 31,423 | 36,998 | 40,699 |
| 35 to 44 years. |  | 22,961 | 22,458 | 25,376 | 31,384 | 22,961 | 22,458 | 25,376 | 31,38421,705 |
| 45 to 54 years. | $\begin{aligned} & 24,431 \\ & 22,045 \end{aligned}$ | 23,326 | 23,532 | 22,1477 | 21,705 | 23,326 | 23,532 | 22,147 |  |
| 55 to 64 years. |  | 18,490 | 19,831 | 21,032 | 21,236 | 18,490 | 19,831 | 21,032 | 21,236 |
| 65 to 74 years. | $\begin{aligned} & 16,966 \\ & 11,487 \end{aligned}$ | 12,097 | 1.3,191 | 14,457 | 15,570 | 12,097 | 13,191 | 14,457 | 1-9,407 |
| 75 years and over. | 6,669 | 7,488 | 7,968 | 8,606 | 9,407 | 7,488 | 7,968 | 8,606 |  |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under 5 years. | 10.5 | 10.2 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.5 |
| 5 to 13 years. | 18.4 | 17.8 | 16.6 | 18.1 | 19.5 | 18.2 | 15.9 | 14.4 | 14.9 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 5.9 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 10.4 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 11.8 |
| 25 to 34 years. | 11.5 | 12.1 | 13.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 12.4 | 14.6 | 16.3 | 1.6 .8 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 12.6 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 13.0 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 11.3 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 9.7 | 9.0 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.8 |
| 65 to 74 years.. | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| 75 years and over. | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 |

Table D...PROJECTED PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION, BY AGE: 1965 TO 1985
(Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces overseas. Figures inside the heavy lines depend, in whole or part, on projections of births)

| Series and age | $\begin{gathered} 1965 \text { to } \\ 1970 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1970 \text { to } \\ 1975 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1975 \text { to } \\ 1980 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1980 \text { to } \\ 1985 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1965 \text { to } \\ 1975 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1965 \text { to } \\ 1980 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1965 \text { to } \\ 1985 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Series A: All ages. | $+7.2$ | +9.3 | +9.9 | $+9.7$ | +17.1 | $+28.7$ | +41.2 |
| Under 5 years | $+4.3$ | $+27.6$ | $+14.1$ | $+7.2$ | $+33.2$ | +51.9 | +62.9 |
| 5 to 13 years | +3.7 | +1.8 | +19.4 | $+18.3$ | +5.6 | +26.0 | +49.1 |
| 14 to 17 years | +12.0 | $+6.9$ | -5.3 | +18.8 | +19.7 | +13.4 | +34.6 |
| 18 to 24 years. | $+21.8$ | $+12.0$ | +7.5 | -2.2 | +36.4 | +46.7 | +43.4 |
| Series D: A11 ages | $+5.3$ | +5.1 | +5.7 | $+6.2$ | +10.7 | +17.0 | $+24.2$ |
| Under 5 years. | -13.7 | +4.0 | +13.2 | +11.1 | -10.3 | $+1.5$ | $+1.2 .7$ |
| 5 to 13 years | +3.7 | -8. $]$ | -4.4 | +9.9 | -4.7 | -8.9 | +0.1 |
| 14 to 17 years. | +12.0 | $+6.9$ | $-5.3$ | -10.4 | +19.7 | +13.4 | $+1.6$ |
| 18 to 24 years. | +21.8 | +12.0 | +7.5 | -4.0 | +36.4 | +46.7 | +40.8 |
| A11 Series, 25 Years and Over. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 to 34 years. | $+13.2$ | +24.1 | $+17.7$ | +10.0 | +40.5 | $+65.5$ | +82.0 |
| 35 to 44 years. | -6.0 | -2.2 | $+13.0$ | +23.7 | -8.1 | +3.9 | $+28.5$ |
| 45 to 54 years. | +5.8 | +0.9 | - 5.9 | -2.0 | $+6.7$ | +0.5 | -1.5 |
| 55 to 64 years. | +9.0 | +7.2 | $+6.1$ | $+1.0$ | +16.9 | +24.0 | +25.2 |
| 65 to 74 years. | +5.3 | $+9.0$ | +9.6 | +7.7 | $+14.8$ | $+25.9$ | +35.5 |
| 75 years and over................. | +12.3 | $+6.4$ | $+8.0$ | +9.3 | -19.5 | +29.0 | +4.1.1 |

adults but not so rapidly as the young adults; hence, there should be a brisk demand for schools, medical facilities, and consumer goods suitable for children, adolescents, and retired people.

Despite all these changes in age composition, the average age will not change very much. Whether it increases or decreases will depend on the future number of births. A relatively larger number of births would lower the average age, whereas a small number would permit it to rise. Estimates and projections of the median age are shown in figure 7. This shows that in 1966 one-half the population was less than 27.8 years old. In Series A, which assumes a high level of births, the median would drop to 25.6 years by 1985, continuing its downward trend; but in Series D, which assumes a low level of births, it would reverse the trend and rise to 29.5 by 1985. At no point does the average fall to as low as 25.0.

Figure 7.-ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED MEDIAN AGE OF THE POPULATION: 1940 TO 1985


The sex composition of the population will also change but little. In 1966, there were 97.0 males for every 100 females. In 1985, the ratio will still be 97.0 if births are high, as in Series A, but will drop a bit to 96.1 if births are low, as in Series D. There will be changes in the sex ratio by age, however, as may be seen in figure 8. This chart shows that in 1965 there was a small excess of males in the population until age 25 but an increasing excess of females at older ages, so that for the population 75 and over there are only 70 males for every 100 females. Low ratios at the older ages are explained by the greater life expectancy of females.

Figure 8.-ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED SEX RATIOS, BY AGE: 1965, 1975, AND 1985


NOTE: ONLY ONE CURYE IS SHOWN FOR EACH YEAR 1975 AND 1985 because the sex ratios by age do not vary from one SERIES TO ANOTHER.

Two factors will tend to accentuate this pattern of declining sex ratios with age. First; mortality is assumed to decrease more for males at younger ages but more for females at older ages. Secondly, an increase in the number of young male immigrants should increase the excess of males at the younger ages. There is not likely to be appreciable immigration at the older ages, but among the population age 60 and over in 1966 there were many men who came to the United States as immigrants before 1914. They increase the proportion of males for ages 60 and over above the low proportion to be expected on the basis of mortality alone. As these immigrants pass from the scene, the sex ratio at the oider ages should fall. These two factors should increase the proportion of males below age 50 somewhat but decrease it significantly at older ages.

One consequence of these changes may be an increase in the proportion of older women who are widowed. Already in 1960, 19 percent of the men but 52 percent of the women who were 65 years old and over were widowed.

Nonwhite population.-There is concern about the socio-economic status of the various minorities in the United States, especially the Negro. Projections have not been made of the Negro population, but they have been made of the nonwhite population. It includes American

Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and others; but, nationally, Negroes make up about 92 percent of the nonwhite population. Projections of the nonwhite population are shown in tables 5 and 6.

The nonwhite population is growing more rapidly than the population as a whole, and should continue to do so. The nonwhite population grew by 27 percent from 1955 to 1965 as compared with 17 percent for the total population (table E), or half again as fast. This differential in rates of growth is expected to continue, so that by 1985 the nonwhite population should be between 13.4 and 14.2 percent of the total population as compared with 11.9 percent in 1965.

The rapid growth of the nonwhite population is the consequence of its high birth rate. In 1966, it was 27.0 births per 1,000 of the population as compared with 18.1 for the white popu-
lation. Although the nonwhite rate is high, it is much lower than for many countries in Asia,

Table E...TOTAL AND NONWHITE POPULATION: 1945 T0 1985

| Year and series | Number <br> (in thousands) |  | Percent nofr white | Percent increase over preceding date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { classes } \end{gathered}$ | Nonwhite |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { classes } \end{gathered}$ | Nonwhite |
| 1945. | 139,928 | 14,662 | 10.5 | - |  |
| 1955. | 165,93.1 | 18,279 | 11.0 | 18.6 | 24.7 |
| 1965. | 194,572 | 23,149 | 11.9 | 17.3 | 25.6 |
| 1975: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series A | 227,929 | 29,476 | 12.9 | 17.1 | 27.3 |
| Series D | 215,367 | 27,156 | 12.6 | 10.7 | 17.3 |
| 1985: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series A | 274,748 | 38,907 | 14.2 | 20.5 | 32.0 |
| Series D | 241,731 | 32,304 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 19.0 |

Figure 9.-NONWHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1965 AND 1985


Africa, and Latin America. The differentials in fertility between white and nonwhite are expected to decrease but not the differentials in growth. Nonwhite mortality is expected to decline more than white, which will increase growth, and the number of young women will grow faster for nonwhites than for whites. Between 1966 and 1985, white women of childbearing age should increase by 40 percent, but nonwhite women of the same age should increase by 65 percent.

A striking feature of the nonwhite population now and in the future is that it is very young. Half were under 21.4 years of age in 1966. The median age of the white population was 28.7 years, or 7.3 years more than that of the nonwhites. This difference reflects a greater concentration of children and young adults in the nonwhite than the white population as a consequence of the nonwhite birth rate having been higher than the white rate in recent decades. Inasmuch as higher birth rates are expected to persist over the projection period for the nonwhite population, the difference in the median ages of whites and nonwhites is also expected to persist. By 1985, the median age for the nonwhite population should be between 19 and 25 years as compared with a range of 27 to 30 years for the whites.

The character of the nonwhite age composition may be seen by comparing the age pyramids for the nonwhite population in figure 9 with the age pyramids for the total population in figure 5. The nonwhite pyramids in both 1965 and 1985 are much thinner above age 45 and much thicker below age 25 than the pyramids for the total population in corresponding years. Furthermore, the expected growth for the younger ages between 1965 and 1985 is proportionately greater for the nonwhite than for the total population. Nonwhites should make up between 16.3 and 17.4 percent of the population under 20 years old in 1985 as compared with 14.5 percent in 1966. The growth of the nonwhite population is expected to exceed that of the white population at every age, but especially under age 35 (figure 10).

Educational status.-Another attribute of the population of particular concern to both the Federal government and State and local governments is educational status. Projections of school enrollment are shown in tables 7 and 8 and figures 11 and 12; projections of educa-


Figure 10.-PERCENT INCREASE IN POPULATION, BY AGE AND COLOR: 1965 TO 1985
tional attainment are shown in table 9 and figure 13.

Enrollment in elementary school and kindergarten is expected to range between 35 and 48 million by 1985 (figure 11). The lower figure would be no change from 1966, but the higher figure would be a 34 percent increase. The range is almost entirely a reflection of the uncertainty about the size of the future population. This conclusion may be drawn by comparing the four series of projections in figure 11 and table 7. The differences between B 1 and B 2 and between D 1 and D2 reflect differences in assumptions about enrollment rates with population held constant, whereas the differences between B1 and D1 and between B2 and D2 reflect differences in assumptions about future population with enrollment rates held constant. There are almost no differences between series in the first of the two comparisons, because there is little room to vary assumptions about enrollment rates. Enrollment at ages 7 to 13 stood at 99.3 percent in 1966 (figure 12). Hence, enrollment rates at these ages are as high now as they can go, and they are not expected to decrease. Some further

Figure 11.-FALL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY LEVEL: 1950 TO 1985

increase in elementary school and kindergarten enrollment is possible at ages 5 and 6 , however. Elementary school enrollment should rise until 1969; then either decline for ten years or level off for six, depending on births; and then should rise again. High school enrollment will rise until 1976, fall again to 1982, then either level off at the 1966 rate or rise by 30 percent, depending on births. Again, the range is more a reflection of the uncertainty of population projections than of enrollment rates. College enrollment in 1985 is expected to be from 60 to 100 percent greater than in 1966. There is no doubt that growth of the population of college age will bring a substantial increase in college enrollment, but continued increase in the rate of college attendance could also contribute substantially to a rise in college enrollment.

Rising rates of enrollment in the past have been accompanied by a lengthening of the number of years spent in school. Increased schooling will lead in turn to a rising level of educa-

Figure 12--FALL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE:
1960 TO 1985

tional attainment for the American people as older generations are replaced by younger ones with more education. One measure of rising attainment is the proportion of the population completing high school. In 1985, 69 percent of the population 25 years old and over should have completed high school as compared with

49 percent in 1965. The rise in the proportion completing high school, age by age, is shown in figure 13.

Figure 13.-PERCENT COMPLETING HIGH SCHOOL FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE: 1964-1966, 1975, AND 1985


Marriages.-Marriage, like birth and death, is one of the most significant events in the course of life. Projections of marriages are important to the projection of other changes in the size and character of population. Following marriage, young people set up their own households and have children; hence, projections of births, of the number of families and households, and of women in the labor force are often based on prior projections of marriages. Projections of the number of total marriages and of first marriages are shown in table 10; projections of the single population are shown in table 11. Projections of the number of widowed and divorced have not been prepared.

The number of marriages should increase rapidly until about 1977, but then the increase should taper off. Projections of marriages to 1985 by four assumptions are shown in figure 14. The highest of the four (Series M1) assumes that marriage rates of the recent past will persist in the future. This series shows the number of marriages increasing from 1.9 million in 1966 to 2.4 million in 1977, or by 30 percent, but then leveling off at 2.5 million per year, with only a 6 percent further increase by 1983.

Figure 14.-ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL MARRIAGES: 1960 TO 1985


NOTE: POINTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ARE PLOTTED MIDWAY BETWEEN JULY 1 DATES.

The increase in the numbers of marriages reflects the increasing number of people reaching marriageable age. A comparison of the number of first marriages in Series M1 with the population reaching age 21 in figure 15 shows the close correspondence between the two series.

There are a number of factors in the marriage market which may act to depress the number of marriages below the trend of the recent past. First, there has been a small rise in the age at marriage since the mid 1950's. A further rise would mean fewer marriages than otherwise would be expected for the next few years because marriages would be delayed. Series M3 assumes a further rise in age at marriage of a half year for men and women, with a consequent loss of one million marriages by 1985.

Secondly, there is an excess of the number of women over the number of men at the ages at which marriage is most likely. Consequently, some women of marriageable age may not be able to find husbands. This disproportion of the sexes at the prime age of marriage has been called the "marriage squeeze." It is the consequence of the propensity of men to marry somewhat later than women, coupled with the fact
that births were increasing twenty years previously (during the late 1940's). As a consequence of rising births twenty years ago, there are more women at the ages at which women are most likely to marry (ages 18 to 22) than there are men at the ages at which men are most likely to marry (ages 20 to 24). So far, the squeeze has been met both by a larger proportion of the single men and a smaller proportion of the single women marrying than before. It may be, however, that the proportion of single males marrying will cease to increase. In that case, the proportion of single women who marry will have to decrease even more, and there will be fewer marriages. That is the assumption of Series M2, which shows 800,000 fewer marriages by 1985 than does Series M1. The squeeze should soon disappear, however, and by 1980
there should actually be a marked excess of men in the marriageable ages.

Finally, the proportion of the population that remains unmarried is now very low, and it may increase somewhat in the future. If recent trends continue, only three percent of the men and two percent of the women at ages 45 to 54 in 1985 will remain unmarried (table 11, Series M1). At present, seven percent of the males and six percent of the females at these ages have never married. Series M4 assumes a rise in the proportion remaining single which will reduce the expected number of marriages by 3.5 million between now and 1985.

If recent marriage rates do persist, the proportion of the population which is single will

Figure 15.-TRENDS IN POPULATION, MARRI AGES, AND HOUSEHOLDS: 1960 TO 1985
(Indexes for population and marriages based on July 1,1964, to June 30. 1965; indexes for net increase in households based onimarch 1, 1964, to February 28, 1965)

decline, according to series M1. The percent single among males 14 years old and over would decrease from 27.4 percent in 1965 to 25.3 percent in 1985 (table 11). Among females, it would decrease from 20.7 to 19.0 percent. If marriage rates drop, however, the percent single might increase again. Series M4 shows the percent single for the population 14 years old and over increasing to 28.9 percent for males and to 22.4 percent for females. However, there are cross currents for different age groups. If marriage rates decrease, the proportion under 35 who are single should increase, otherwise it should remain much the same as it is today (figure 16). Above age 35, there will be a decrease in the percent single whatever the assumption. The declines reflect the maturing of a population which married early and in large numbers during the 1950's, leaving few unmarried.

Figure 16.-PERCENT SINGLE BY AGE AND SEX: 1965 AND 1985


Although the age at marriage is rising somewhat, and it is possible that there will be some increase in the proportion who never marry, Americans are expected to continue marrying at a very young age and few are expected to remain single. Fluctuations in births are creating temporary excesses of women at the prime ages of marriage at one time and men at another, so that some may have difficulty in finding suitable spouses.

Households and families.- The primary unit of consumption for many goods and services is not the individual but the family or the household. Hence, many economists and business forecasters, especially those concerned with housing, consumer durables such as automobiles, and income support programs, are much interested in projections of families and households. Projections of households and families are shown in tables 12 and 13 and figures 17 and 18.

Figure 17.-HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF HEAD: 1965 TO 1985


Figure 18. - HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND SEX: 1965 AND 1985


The number of households may increase from 57 million in 1965 to between 81 and 84 million by 1985 (table F and figure 17). This is an increase of between 42 and 47 percent in 20 years. The net addition to the number of households should increase from about 900 thousand a year in 1965 to 1.3 or 1.4 million a year in 1985. (The Census Bureau has no estimates or projections of the gross number of households formed each year.)

Table F...NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930 TO 1985
(In thousands)

|  | Year | Number of households |  | Average annual increase over preceding date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Series 1 | Series 2 | Series 1 | Series 2 |
| \% |  |  |  |  |  |
| census: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2930 | (April 1).. | 29,905 |  | ${ }^{2} 542$ |  |
| 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 |  |
| PROIECTIONS: |  |  |  | $\overbrace{}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970 | (July 1)... | 63,300 | 62,425 | 1,134 | 970 |
| 1975 | (July 1)... | 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 |

${ }^{1}$ Average annual increase between 1920 and 1930.
${ }^{2}$ Excludes increase attributable to the incIusion of Alaske and Hawaii in the number of households for 1960.

The difference between the high and low projections of the number of households by 1985 is 3.2 million, or 4 percent. The range in population projections for the same year is 14 percent. There is an implication that the number of households can be predicted more precisely than can the total population. Since the housing shortages of World War II were made up, the national housing supply has been ${ }^{50}$ plentiful as not to restrict the rate of household formation. The number of new households, then, depends primarily upon the number of dults who want to, and are able to, maintain a Separate establishment.

There is a close correspondence between the number of adults in the population and the number of households. However, the annual net increase in the number of households does not follow closely the number of persons reaching any particular adult age. This is because household formation is not confined to a narrowly defined range of young adults but takes place over a fairly broad age-span. A comparison is made in figure 15 between the net increase in households and the population reaching age 21. Although the trends are close until 1980, there is little if any correspondence in the annual fluctuations of the two series. For example, there is no spurt in household formation corresponding to the spurt in population reaching age 21 from 2.8 million in 1967 to 3.8 million in 1968. After 1980, there should be a drop in household formation with no corresponding drop in population reaching age 21.

There is also a close correspondence between the increase in households and the number of first marriages (figure 15). However, the level of marriages does not now determine the level of increase of the number of households. There is, on the average, about one household for every two adults who are not married and almost one household for each married couple. Thus, when two people marry, one household headed by a single person is terminated and one household headed by a married couple is created, resulting in no change in the total number of households. The percent of households in which the head lives alone or with nonrelatives is expected to increase from 17 percent in 1965 to 18 or 19 percent in 1985, depending on whether the level of marriages is high or low (table G).

The anticipated increase in the number of households by 1985 will come primarily from households headed by young adults. The number of households with heads 25 to 34 years old should increase by 10 or 11 million, to a level about twice the present number. By contrast, the number of households with heads 45 to 54 years old will remain virtually unchanged. The median age of household heads will fall from 47.9 years in 1965 to about 47.0 years in 1975 and about 44.0 years in 1985. There should be a small increase in the proportion of heads who are females, from 19.6 percent of all heads in 1965 to between 20.4 and 21.1 percent in 1985.

Table G.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES, BY TYPE OF HEAD: 1965 AND 1985

| Type of head | 1965 | 1985 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Series 1 | Series 2 |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |
| All types. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Head with relatives present (primary family).......... | 83.4 | 80.8 | 82.0 |
| Head with wife present... | 72.6 | 70.8 | 72.0 |
| Other male head........ | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Female head. | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.4 |
| Head with no relatives present (primary anai- |  |  |  |
| vidual)........ | 16.6 | 19.2 | 18.0 |
| Male head. | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.1 |
| Female heed.............. | 10.9 | 12.6 | 11.9 |
| FAMILIES |  |  |  |
| All types............ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Head also household head (primary family) | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.8 |
| Head not household head (secondary family)........ | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| UnREIATED Individjais |  |  |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Household head (primary |  |  |  |
| individual)............... | 77.7 |  |  |
| Male. | 26.8 | 60.2 | 57.3 |
| Female | 51.0 |  |  |
| Not household head (secondary individual)............ | 22.3 | 8.1 | 13.5 |
| Male...................... | 11.7 | 4.3 | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| Female | 10.6 | 3.8 | 6.5 |

Households headed by middle-aged and elderly adults will continue to be more common than households headed by young adults. However, the higher rate of increase of the latter should tend to support the market for apartments more than it supports the market for single-family homes. The dramatic increase to be expected in the number of young people with their own households and, hence, in the total number of households, reflects the anticipated increase of the young adult popula-
tion because of the baby boom of the late 1940's and early fifties. The changes in the age composition of household heads shown in figure 18 are manifestations of the changes in the age composition of the population shown in figure 5.

The average number of persons in a household should decline. The expected average size of household under various assumptions about the future size of population and number of households is shown in table H . For example, under assumptions of moderately high fertility (Series B) and high rates of household formation (Series H1), the average size should drop from 3.31 persons per household in 1965 to 3.08 in 1985.

Table H.--AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD AS ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940 TO 1985


Labor force.-Another way in which populat tion growth influences the economy is through the labor force. Labor force projections prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are shown in tables 14 and 15. They were prepared somewhat earlier than were the other types of projections in this report and, consequently, are not fully consistent with them. A second series labelled "lllustrative revisions" is shown
in appendix table A . The derivation of this second series is described in the section on methods and assumptions. It is consistent with the projections of population but not with the other types of projections in this report. Inasmuch as the revision required to make the labor force projections comparable with the population projections were not great, it is believed that the revisions to make them comparable
with the other types of projections would not have been great either. The illustrative revisions are the basis for the labor force statistics shown in tables I and J and figure 19.

The labor force is expected to grow by 23 million, or 29 percent, from 1965 to 1980 (table J). The nation should expect to be called upon to find three additional jobs for every ten

Table $\mathrm{I}_{8}$ DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROJECTED LABOR FORCE, BY AGE: 1965 TO 1980

Source: Based on Appendix Table A, Illustrative revisions.

Table J. T PERCENT CHANGE IN THE PROJECTED LABOR FORCE, BY AGE: 1965 TO 1930

| Age | $\begin{gathered} 1965 \text { to } \\ 1970 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1970 \text { to } \\ 1975 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 197510 \\ 1980 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1965 \text { to } \\ 1975 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1965 \text { to } \\ 1980 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 10.0 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 20.1 | 30.2 |
| 14 and 15 years. | 18.2 | 6.1 | -9.8 | 25.4 | 13.1 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 14.2 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 25.6 | 29.4 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 27.3 | 12.9 | 10.0 | 43.7 | 58.2 |
| 25 to 34 years. | 13.6 | 25.0 | 18.7 | 42.1 | 68.7 |
| 35 to 4.4 years. | -4.5 | -1.0 | 13.9 | 5.4 | $-7.7$ |
| 45 to 54 years. | 9.6 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 12.3 | 7.2 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 12.5 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 21.7 | 30,4 |
| 65 years and over. | 2.7 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 10.1 |

Source: Based on Appendix Table A, Illustrative revisions.

Figure 19.--TOTAL LABOR FORCE, BY AGE AND SEX: 1965 AND 1980


EXCESS OF 1980 OVER 1965
4ITI EXCESS OF 1965 OVER 1980
now in existence in the next fifteen years. The growth will be concentrated in ages 20 to 34 . This age group is expected to grow by 15 million, or 62 percent (figure 19). The increase in young people means a younger labor force. The median age of the labor force was 39.3 years in 1965 but is expected to be 35.9 years in 1980. The nonwhite population in the labor force should rise from 11.1 percent of the total in 1965 to 12.1 percent in 1980.

The rapid growth of the labor force may mean that each member of the labor force will be supporting fewer dependents than today. If fertility rates decline substantially as in the Series D population projections, the ratio of the population not in the labor force to that in the labor force will drop from 148 per 100 in 1965 to 125 in 1980. If fertility rates rise substantially as in the Series A population projections, the ratio will remain virtually unchanged at 147 per 100 in 1980.

The growth and changing age composition of the population is the principal determinant of the size and composition of the labor force. It is the only significant determinant of the number of adult males in the labor force, for nearly all of them are in it. Various factors are expected to affect the participation of other groups in the labor force. Increases in high school and college enrollment, discussed in a previous section, should reduce the participation of young people between age 16 and 24 . If there are
declines in marriage and fertility rates, there might be increases in the participation of young women. The participation of older women in the labor force is expected to increase, provided employment remains high. Females are expected to increase from 34.0 percent of the labor force in 1965 to 35.9 percent in 1980. Finally, the participation of older men is expected to decline with increases in social security and other pension benefits and decreases in farm employment.

The distortion in the labor force caused by an uneven growth of population has already been cited but bears repeating. There will be only a small increase in the number of mature men in the labor force but very large increases in the number of younger men and women and of mature women. Thus, there will be only a small increase in the labor force from which managers and experienced workers are drawn and a large increase in those groups which are comparatively inexperienced. Increases in high school and college enrollment will alleviate the situation by reducing labor force participation and increasing skills. Nevertheless, the American economy must continue generating a large number of jobs in the next 15 years to continue absorbing the expected increase in the labor force.

Regional distribution.-All the projections discussed so far have been for the nation as a whole. For many users the national totals are too inclusive. They need projections for their particular State or local area. Many State and local agencies have made their own projections. The Federal Government has published population and labor force projections for States only by broad age groups, sex, and color. State population projections are shown in tables 16 to 18 and figures 20 and 21. The Bureau of the Census is now preparing projections of the population of standard metropolitan statistical areas.

The redistribution of population between regions which began with the crossing of the Appalachian frontier in 1800 should continue in the coming decades, although perhaps the shifts of population may be somewhat abated. Projected changes in State population from 1965 to 1985 are shown in figure 20. Two series are shown. The series designated as I-B assumes a moderately high level of fertility and a continuation of migration patterns within the

Figure 20.-PERCENTAGE NET CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF STATES: 1965 TO 1985


range observed from 1955 to 1965 . The series designated as II-D assumes a very low level of fertility and a gradual disappearance of differentials in net migration. Neither series takes explicit account of economic factors which underlie shifts in migration patterns. No allowance is made for the future impact of the vigorous programs for economic development in a number of States. Nor do they take account of future activation or deactivation of military camps. The redeployment of the Armed Forces can bring important shifts in population in the short run.

The most rapid growth is expected along the southern rim of the United States from Florida on the Atlantic to California on the Pacific. Four segments of this broad arc may be identified: Florida, Texas and Louisiana, the southern Mountain States, and California, Florida and Arizona should be the fastest growing States with between 55 and 80 percent growth in two decades. California should have the largest absolute growth. It should add between 9 and 13 million people as residents.

A number of States on the Atlantic seaboard from New Hampshire to Virginia are also expected to grow rapidly. These States are adjacent to those containing the large metropolitan centers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, and their growth reflects the growth that is taking place at the perimeter of metropolitan areas. However, the larger States that contain these centers would grow relatively slowly; and, consequently, the Atlantic seaboard as a whole would have only average growth.

Low rates of growth are expected in the States between the Mississippi and the Rockies (except for Minnesota) and in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky. These last three States include the northern Appalachians and the associated uplands that extend to the Ozarks in Missouri. This hilly country is particularly slow growing. The only State expected to lose population, however, is West Virginia. It might lose up to 8 percent of its population by 1985 .

Two areas which once had distinctive patterns of population growth are now expected to grow at rates close to the national average. Before 1955, the group of States bordering on the Great Lakes from Ohio to Wisconsin had above average rates of growth. Those of the South
from North Carolina to Arkansas had below average rates. Arkansas and Mississippi were losing population. Since then the Great Lakes region has lost ground and the South has gained, so that their rates of growth are now expected to be similar. The growth of the Pacific Northwest and the northern Rockies has been erratic but their prospects now seem fairly good.

Regional population growth, like nationa! population growth, is the net result of births, deaths, and migration. However, the principal source of differences in growth rates between the States is migration. Death rates are virtually the same for all States, and differences in birth rates are fast disappearing. There may be sharp changes in the birth rate, but they should be diffused throughout the country rather than limited to particular regions.

One set of projections of net migration is shown in figure 21. It shows the net gain or loss from migration, but not the gross amount of migration. States with large gains by migration are California, Florida, Arizona, and New Jersey. Those with large net out-migration are Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Michigan. The projections assume that the most recent migration patterns will prevail immediately after 1965 but that the 1955-60 patterns will reassert themselves gradually. As a result, there are shifts towards net in-migration after 1975 in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the other Midwestern States, and there are shifts towards net outmigration in New York, Nevada, Texas, and the other Southern States.

Projections of State population by broad age groups for 1975 are shown in table 18. Differences in age composition among the States also come from differential migration. States with net in-migration usually attract young adults in search of economic opportunity. Those with net out-migration have corresponding losses of young adults. Young adults are prone to migrate whether or not economic opportunities at home are good, but in choosing their destination they pass over places with few opportunities.

The projections show a continuation of the shift of population to those States with attractive climates at the southern and western extremities of the nation. California, Florida, and

Arizona will be faced with broblems of providing services for rapidly growing populations. The projections also suggest an abatement of the shift from Southern States to the Great Lakes States observed prior to 1955. The South would maintain its share of national population growth whereas the Great Lakes States would lose ground relative to the Nation.

As a consequence of this projected internal migration, the center of population of the United States would continue to move westward, and the trend southward would became somewhat more marked. (figure 22). The future center of population, calculated on the basis of Series IB projections, would be located in 1970 in Bottom Lake, St. Clair County, Illinois ( $21 / 2$ miles northeast of Fayetteville) and in 1980 in Madonnaville, Monroe County, Illinois ( $71 / 2$ miles southwest of Waterloo). These calculations are based on an assumption that there will be no change after 1960 in the center of population of each State, but it can be shown that recent changes in State population centers have had a very slight effect on the location of the national center.

Conclusion.-America may expect a large population growth in the coming years although how much is uncertain. There should also be a rapid growth in school enrollment, households, and labor force. The chart on the front of this report shows that all three should outstrip the growth of population. Households, labor force, and population should have a steady growth,
but school enrollment will have marked fluctuations in growth.

There will be a particularly large increase in the young adult population as the children of the postwar baby boom reach their majority. This increase will mean a sharp demand for jobs, apartments, and college admissions. It will be a challenge to the country to meet these demands. The increase in young adults will mean an increase in overall births and marriage rates although the rates for the young adults may decline. Migration patterns may continue to place special demands on the sunshine States (California, Florida, and Arizona) to provide for increasing population and on the Southern States which may no longer be a major source of out-migration.

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Consistency of figures.-The various types of projections, except for labor force, are generally consistent with each other but differ in some cases as to the date of reference or the exclusion of various categories of the Armed Forces or inmates of institutions. In the process of estimating the Armed Forces or institutional population in order to exclude them, some inconsistencies were introduced, thus causing some small loss of comparability between types of projections. The projections of labor force made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were prepared earlier than other types of projections

Figure 22.-CENTER OF POPULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 1980 (Projections based on series 1B. Alaska and Hawaii included 1950 to 1980)

in this report and, consequently, are consistent with previous projections rather than with these. The Bureau of Labor Statistics plans to undertake a revision of the labor force projections shortly.

Dates.-Figures relate to July 1 of the year in question unless otherwise noted.

Total population.-The total population is the population resident in the United States plus Armed Forces overseas (but not their dependents). It excludes population resident in Puerto Rico and outlying areas.

Armed Forces.-The Armed Forces include persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. They are classified in this report as to whether they are (1) stationed overseas (including Puerto Rico and outlying areas), (2) in the United States quartered in barracks, or (3) in the United States living off post or on post with their families.

Institutional population.-Inmates of institutions are persons, other than resident employees, in such places as homes for delinquent or dependent children, homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped, places providing specialized medical care, homes for the aged, prisons and jails.

Color.-The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The nonwhite group includes Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite racés.

School enrollment.-The enrollment figures presented here refer to the civilian, noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years old and over enrolled in "regular" schools or colleges. They exclude all Armed Forces. Attendance may be either full-time or part-time and during the day or night. Regular schools include graded public, parochial, and other private schools in the regular school system; covering kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools. "Regular" schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional degree. Education in other schools is counted as regular schooling only if the credits obtained are regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

The figures relate to October 1 of the designated year. The choice of coverage and referent date is meant to maintain comparability with estimates for earlier years obtained from the Current Population Survey. A question on enrollment is asked in October just after the school year has begun. October is a more appropriate month for estimating enrollment than is July, when most students are on summer vacation.

Educational attainment.--The figures relate to the population 25 years old and over. They exclude Armed Forces overseas and in barracks in the United States, but they differ from the projections of school enrollment by including Armed Forces living off post and inmates of institutions. The level of school completed refers to the highest grade or year of school ever completed in "regular" schools as defined above.

The projections relate to March 1 of the designated year. The choice of population coverage and referent date is meant to maintain comparability with estimates for earlier years obtained from the Current Population Survey. A question on the years of school completed is asked in the March supplement to the Survey.

Marital status.-The marital status figures relate to the resident population of the United States 14 years old and over. They exclude Armed Forces overseas (but include Armed Forces in the United States and inmates of institutions, excluded in some other types of projections). They relate to July 1 of the designated year. The single population comprises those who have never been married. The ever-married population includes married, widowed, and divorced persons. The projections are consistent with the total number of registered marriages and generally with statistics on marital status in the Current Population Survey, except that they include an estimate of Armed Forces in barracks, who are excluded in the Survey.

Household.-A household 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 household includes the related family members and all unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees, who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated
persons sharing the same housing unit as partners is also counted as a household. The number of households is, by definition, the same as the number of occupied housing units.

Accommodations such as institutions, large rooming houses, convents, staff quarters in hospitals, etc., are defined as group quarters rather than households.

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, a married woman is not classified as the head if her husband is living with her.

Family.-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 "subfamily", that is, a married couple or a parentchild group related to and sharing the living quarters 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 "secondary family" includes no member related to the household head. Members of secondary families may include persons such as lodgers or resident employees and their relatives living in a household or group quarters. A "husband-wife" family is one in which the head is a married man whose wife lives with him.

Unrelated individual.-Persons who are not family members (that is, are not living with any relatives) include "unrelated individuals" and inmates of institutions. (See definition of "institutional population" above.) 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, resident employee, etc., with no relatives in the household or group quarters.

Labor force.-The labor force figures presented here include all persons 14 years old and over who are classified as employed or unemployed as described below and members of the Armed Forces. Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who were either (1) "at work" in the reference week -those who did any work for pay or profit, or
worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"-those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, illness, or other personal reasons.

Persons are classified as unemployed if they were 14 years old and over and not "at work" in the reference week but looking for work. A person is considered as looking for work not only if he is currently trying to find work but also if he has made such efforts recently (i.e., within the past 60 days) and is awaiting the results of these efforts. Persons waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or furloughed are also counted as unemployed.

The Department of Labor now limits the labor force to the population 16 years old and over. Therefore, totals for the labor force 16 years old and over are also shown in this report.

Population by State.-Population by State is a distribution of the resident population (excluding Armed Forces overseas) among the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

## METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

This section describes the methods by which the various types of projections were prepared and the assumptions which underlie the alternative series. Projections may vary greatly depending on the method employed and assumptions selected. Some background information on these may aid the user of the data in interpreting the results and in selecting among the alternative series. More information on methods and assumptions may be obtained by consulting the sources listed in the next section.

All the projections were made by age and sex, and sometimes by color (white and nonwhite). The projected totals for any year are the sum of the individual age-sex-color groups for that year.

Two methods were used in the production of the projections. The population projections were made by the cohort-component method and the projections of characteristics were
made by this method or by the participationrate method: In the cohort-component method, projections are made, first, of each component of change, and then the components of change are added to the population at some base date to measure the change in the population over time. The components of change for population are births, deaths, and migration. Inductions into and discharges from the Armed Forces are components of change of the civilian population. First marriages are a component of change for both the single population and the evermarried population.

The cohort-component method must allow for the aging of population over time. For example, the population age 20 to 24 in 1965 will be age 25 to 29 in 1970. To keep the computations straight, the population and the components of change are classified by the year of birth of the population. The population which was age 20 to 24 in 1965 and will be 25 to 29 in 1970 was born in 1940 to 1944. This population is called the cohort of 1940-1944. The term (birth) cohort refers to the population born in the same period of years.

In the participation rate method, first, the rates at which the population participates in some activity or possesses some characteristic such as school attendance, employment, or household status are projected, and then the rates for a given year are applied to the projections of the population for that year. Households and families are projected by first projecting the proportion of the population who will be household and family heads and applying these rates to the projected population. The number of households and families is equal to the number of people who head them.

Total population by age and sex.-The projections were made by the cohort-component method, described above. The base year for these projections is 1966. The projections of components of change from 1966 to 2000 invoive the use of projections of age-specific life table survival rates for mortality; cumulative age-specific fertility rates for cohorts of women; and assumptions as to the total age-sex distribution of net immigration.

The four series of projections differ from one another wholly with respect to the assumptions relating to fertility. The possible range in future mortality and immigration is small, so that it seems reasonable to make only one
set of assumptions for each. The wide range possible in births is reflected by the wide range in the population projections in table 1. The small differences in deaths shown there reflect differences in the size of the population exposed to death rather than in differences in the rate of mortality. The projections of the cohorts born before 1966 are the same for all four series.

The mortality assumptions are that life expectancy at birth would gradually increase from the levels observed in 1963 to levels for the year 2000 which correspond to the "high" mortality series as projected by the Social Security Administration in 1957. ${ }^{1}$ This series implies only slight increases in survival rates between 1963 and 2000. This assumption is consistent with recorded changes in survival rates and life expectancy by age over the last dozen years, which have also been slight. For purposes of extending the projections of total population from 2000 to 2015, the age-specific survival rates of 2000 were assumed to remain unchanged in this period.

The four fertility assumptions are that the future average number of children per 1,000 women at the end of childbearing ("average size of completed family") for all races will gradually move towards one of the four following "terminal" levels: Series A, 3,350, approximately the level of the calendar year total fertility rate in 1963 (i.e., the synthetic rate representing the average size of completed family based entirely on the experience of 1963); Series B, 3,100 , about the level of the average of the calendar-year rates in 1964 and 1965; Series C, 2,775 , corresponding to the calendar-year rates of 1966; and Series D, 2,450, last observed as a calendar-year rate in the early torties. It was further assumed that the average age at which women bear children would move towards 25.3 years for Series A, towards 27.2 years for Series D, and towards intermediate values for the other two series. (The median age of childbearing in 1965 was 25.7 years.) These levels of completed fertility and these median ages of childbearing would be experienced approximately by women born after July 1952, who have not yet reached

[^0]childbearing ages and will not complete their childbearing until the last years of the century. Women born before 1952 but still of childbearing age would tend towards these patterns of fertility but would not achieve them exactly.

Recent surveys have found that women expect to have about 3.0 children on the average. This expected size of family lies between the terminal levels for Series B and C. Thus, Series $A$ and $B$ may be said to be above these expectations and Series $C$ and $D$ below them.

The immigration assumption is that net civilian immigration for all classes will amount to 400,000 a year. This total approximates the number estimated for the year 1965. In general, a small increase in future net immigration over the average level of recent years is expected as a result of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended in 1965 and the United StatesCuban agreement of the same year. It was also assumed that the percentage distribution of immigrants by age and sex would be the same as the estimated average annual distribution of net immigration in the period from July 1 , 1961, to June 30, 1964. Reasonable alternative assumptions relating to net immigration would not have a great impact on the population projections.

The projections of fertility are based on registered births as tabulated by the National Center for Health Statistics and expectations data from the Growth of American Families Studies. ${ }^{\text {. The mortality projections are based }}$ on life tables for 1963 and 2000 calculated by the National Center for Health Statistics and by the Social Security Administration, respectively. The projections of immigration are based on various tabulations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Government of Puerto Rico, the Department of Defense, and the Civil Service Commission.

Nonwhite population.-The projections of the nonwhite population were also made by the cohort-component method. It was assumed that both birth and death rates for the nonwhite population would partly converge with those for the white population. These assumptions are in line with past trends for mortality and seem reasonable for fertility when the underlying causes of changes in fertility are examined, even

[^1]though there has been little or no convergence of the respective fertility rates in recent years.

The mortality of whites and nonwhites was assumed to follow the general trend postulated for all races during the projections period but with partial convergence between white and nonwhite levels. The specific assumption employed in projecting mortality for nonwhites was that the difference in the year 1963 between age-specific survival rates for the nonwhite population and those for all races would be reduced by 50 percent by the year 2000. The assumption implies a moderate rise in life expectancy for the nonwhite population but only a slight rise for the white population.

As with mortality, the fertility of whites and nonwhites was assumed to follow the general trend postulated for all races during the projection period but with partial convergence between white and nonwhite levels. The projections of nonwhite fertility were derived on the basis of an assumed relation between the agespecific birth rates for nonwhites and the agespecific birth rates for all races implied by the cohort fertility data. Specifically, the relative difference between the age-specific birth rates for the nonwhite population and those for all races observed in the year 1965 would be reduced by the year 2000 as follows: 25 percent for Series A, 40 percent for Series B, 60 percent for Series C, and 75 percent for Series D. No attempt was made to analyze nonwhite fertility by cohort.

The net immigration of nonwhites was assumed to amount to 3,300 per year.

Projections of the white population were obtained by subtracting the nonwhite population from all classes. The projections of the white population are not shown separately in this report but were used in deriving other types of projections.

School enroliment.-The projections of school enrollment were made by the participation rate method. Projections were made of enrollment rates by age and sex, and these rates were applied to the projections of total population to obtain the number enrolled. Four series are shown, designated as B-1, B-2, D-1, and D-2. The two series designated as " $B$ " are consistent with the series of population projections desig. nated as "B" series. Hence these projections imply a moderate rise in fertility. The two series
designated as "D" are consistent with the projections designated as " D " series. They imply a sharp drop in fertility.

The two series designated as "1" imply marked increases in the percent of the population enrolled in school at the older ages. The two series designated as " 2 " imply that the increase at these ages will be less rapid. There is little difference between the two assumptions at the younger ages, for enrollment is already near 100 percent. There are important differences at the older ages, however.

Actually, it was the age-specific rates for those not enrolled in school which were projected. Series 1 assumes that the decline in the "nonenrollment rates" will continue at the annual rate observed for the period of 1950-1952 to 1963-1965. The complements of these rates are the enrollment rates. The Series 2 enrollment rates are the average of the Series 1 rates and the rates achieved in 1965. They imply that the increase in enrollment will be half that assumed for Series 1. The projections distribute enrollment among three levels of school: elementary (including kindergarten), high school, and college and professional school. This step was also made by the participation rate method. Projections were made of the percentage distribution among the three levels of school for each age-sex group, and these percentages were applied to the projections of the enrolled population by age and sex. Series 1 implies that the proportion of enrollment at a given level of school would shift between 1964 and 1990 by the same overall percent as between 1951 and 1964. In effect, since the projection period was twice as long as the base period, the proportions were assumed to change about one-half as rapidly in the future as in the recent past. The Series 2 proportions are the average of the Series 1 proportions and the proportions in 1965.

Educational attainment.-.The projections of educational attainment are a revision of a set published by the Bureau of the Census in 1965. However, the projections here are consistent with the levels of attainment found in the Current Population Survey, whereas the earlier ones were consistent with the levels found in the 1960 census. The census results showed a lower level of attainment than does the survey-about four percentage points less
for completion of four years of high school or more. The survey data were chosen as the basis for the present series of projections because it seems best to have projections that are consistent with the annual time series from the Current Population Survey and are based on more current information. Furthermore, all the other projections in this report on the social characteristics use the Current Population Survey as benchmarks.

The projections were made by the participation rate method. Projections of the percentage distribution by level of school completed were prepared for each age-sex group for each of the years for which projections were to be made. These percentage distributions were then applied to the population projections shown in table 2 of this report, adjusted to exclude Armed Forces overseas and in barracks. All four sets of population projections are the same at the ages covered by the attainment projections; hence, the two series of projections of educational attainment differ only as to the attainment rates.

The projections of attainment are based mainly on the average of the attainment recorded in 1964, 1965, and 1966. These averages were assumed to apply to 1965 . The projected attainment rates for ages 25 to 29 by sex are based on the 1964-1966 rates and extrapolation of past changes in the rates. These changes were derived by comparing the averages for the 19641966 period with averages of the survey results for 1957 and 1959. The rates for other ages were obtained by carrying forward the rates for every age in 1964-1966 and the rates for ages 25 to 29 in later years, on a cohort basis. It was assumed that there would be some improvement in attainment for each cohort between ages 25 to 29 at the beginning of a 5 -year period and ages 30 to 34 at the end of the period. After that, no changes were made in the rates. This procedure implies that there is no significant schooling after age 30 and that mortality in a given age group is the same regardless of attainment. The assumptions about the improvement in attainment between ages 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 are based on improvements by cohort noted in successive surveys and between the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

The projections of attainment rates for ages 25 to 29 were actually made by projecting indices of "educational termination." These indices are the proportion of all those who have
completed a given level of school but not the next higher level. The Series 1 projections assume that the annual rate of decline in each index will be greater than that observed from 1958 to 1965; the Series 2 projections assume that the decline will be less. Indices of termination may be converted to attainment rates by cumulative multiplication. The procedures generate higher rates of attainment in Series 1 than in Series 2.

Marital status.-Four series of marital status projections are presented here, reflecting different assumptions about future marriages. All four series are consistent with the Series B projections of the total population. The introduction of another population series would have little effect on the projections, for they would differ only for age 14 in 1980 and ages 14 to 19 in 1985.

Series M1 assumes that the propensity to marry and the age at marriage will remain at the levels observed for the 1959 to 1964 period. The first marriage rates for this period imply that 97.5 percent of all females and 96.8 percent of all males will eventually marry. They also imply that the median age at first marriage will be 21.5 years for brides and 23.7 years for grooms.

Series M1 also assumes that the "marriage squeeze" will have the short term effect of reducing marriages for females below the average for the 1959 to 1964 period and raising marriages for males above that average. The marriage squeeze is a temporary imbalance in the numbers of males and females at the prime ages of marriage, the result of the sharp rise in births in the postwar baby boom coupled with the propensity of women to marry men who average about 2 years older than themselves. ${ }^{3}$

The other three series all differ from Series M1 by varying one or another of the basic assumptions. Series M2 assumes that there will be compensation for the marriage squeeze by a sharp reduction in marriages for females and no adjustment in marriages for males. Series M3 assumes that the age at marriage will rise by one-half year for both brides and grooms.

[^2]but that the marriage squeeze will have the same effect as that assumed for Series M1.

Series M4 assumes that the propensity to marry will decline to the level experienced by the cohort of 1909 to 1918. By 1964, this cohort was 45 to 54 years of age and had experienced about as many first marriages as they were likely to. By then, 94.9 percent of all females and 93.0 percent of all males in the cohort had married. The other assumptions for Series M4 are the same as for series M1.

The continuation of the trend in marriages is approximated by Series M1. Each of the other three series generates fewer marriages than does that series. The implication is that any variation in the three factors affecting marriages would more likely be in the direction of lowering the level of marriages. The deviation from trend will be only for the short run in Series M2 and M3 but for the long run in Series M4.

The projections were made by the cohortcomponent method. Estimates of first marriages by age and sex were subtracted from the single population and added to the ever-married population to allow for changes in marital status. These estimates were then adjusted to the projections of the total population (excluding Armed Forces overseas) by age and sex, pro rata.

The projections are based on estimates of the single and the ever-married population 14 years old and over, by age and sex, as of 1964. These estimates were obtained by averaging the results of the Current Population Survey for 1963 to 1965, and adding independent estimates of the Armed Forces quartered in barracks inasmuch as they were omitted from the survey.

Marriages were estimated for each year by multiplying the single population at the beginning of the year by a set of first marriage rates, classified by age and sex, and the ever-married population by remarriage rates. The total number of brides and the total of grooms so estimated will not necessarily be equal although logically they must be. To obtain equality, the distributions of brides and of grooms were forced to an estimate of the total number of marriages for the year. For 1965 and 1966, the
number of registered marriages was used for the total; but, for later years, the total was estimated by averaging the initial estimates of the number of brides and the number of grooms. Series M2 was generated by setting marriages equal to the initial estimates of grooms.

The first marriage rates used in the projections were estimated by noting the change in the percent single by cohort from 1959 to 1964 shown by the Current Population Survey. If these rates are applied to a hypothetical cohort, they generate the proportion ultimately marrying and the median age at first marriage cited above for series M1. For series M3 and M4, these rates were altered so as to generate the proportion ultimately marrying or age at marriage stipulated in the underlying assumptions. The remarriage rates are based on registration data for 1960.

The estimates of marital status from 1959 to 1964 shown in the tables are not as reported in the Current Population Survey but were estimated by the same procedure as above, with 1959 as the base year and the total number of marriages taken from registration statistics.

Households and families.-The projections for households and families were made by the participation rate method. The number of household heads and family heads was derived by applying projections of the proportion of males and of females who were heads of households or of families to the projected population classified by age, sex, and marital status: inasmuch as each household and each family can have only one head, the projected number of househoid and family heads is the same as the number of households and families. The projections are designed as extensions of the number of households from the Current Population Survey. They are based on the projections of the population by age, sex, and marital status shown in table 13, but modified to conform to the definitions of population used in the survey.

There are two series of household and family projections. Series HI assumes that the pattern of marriages will be the same as in the M1 projections of marital status, and that the annual change in the proportions of the evermarried and single population who are heads of households or families will be the same as from 1957 to 1964, in general. Series H2 assumes that the pattern of marriages will be the same as the M2 projections of marital status and that the
rates of change in the proportion who are heads will be one-half those from 1957 to 1964 for Series H1. Series HI is the higher series because the proportion of the population who are heads of households is increasing. Both series of household projections are consistent with the $B$ series of the population projections. The use of another series would have little effect on the number of households.

First, population series on which to base the calculations were obtained by subtracting estimates of Armed Forces in barracks and inmates of institutions from the series of projections by marital status. Second, projections were made of the proportion of the ever-married population who are married and living with their spouses. The application of these proportions to the projections of the ever-married population gives a "married, spouse present" population. Third, projections were made of the following ratios:

1. The proportion of the male "married, spouse present" population who are heads of primary families;
2. The proportion of the base population, excluding "married, spouse present", who are heads of primary families with no spouse present;
3. The proportion of the base population, excluding "married, spouse present" who are primary individuals.

These proportions were applied to the appropriate populations and the products were then summed to obtain an estimate of the total number of heads of households. The number of households is identical to the number of household heads.

Projections were also made of (1) the proportion of "married, spouse present" males (excluding those who were heads of households as determined in category 1 above) who are heads of secondary families and (2) the ratio of all secondary families to those secondary families headed by a "married, spouse present" male. The application of these ratios to the appropriate population gives estimates of the number of heads of secondary families. These heads plus the heads of primary families as estimated by categories 1 and 2 above are estimates of the total number of family heads. The
number of families is identical to the number of family heads.

The foregoing proportions were projected from base-period observations developed from Current Population Survey data by age, sex, and marital status for three-year averages centered on the years 1957 and 1964. However, a three-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 projections was started. For other types of households, the 1964-centered averages were used, since they were essentially the same as the 1965-centered averages.

The specific assumptions for the 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-sexmarital 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 proportions constitute the higher household assumptions. (2) The second set was produced by averaging the first series of projected proportions with current levels. These figures constitute the lower household assumptions.

Labor force.-The projections of labor force were made by the participation rate method. Projections were prepared of labor force participation rates. Then, population projections prepared by the Bureau of the Census were multiplied by the rates to generate estimates of the labor force. The Census Bureau projections were distributed by age and sex. They were further disaggregated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics by classifying women by marital status, married women by whether or not they have children under five years old, young people by whether or not they are enrolled in school, and older men by whether they were employed in agriculture or not. Different assumptions were made about the trend in labor force participation for each type of population on the basis of current statistics from the Current Population Survey. The population group was
then multiplied by the corresponding rate to generate estimates of labor force. The labor force projections for the nonwhite population were made by age and sex but were not further disaggregated.

A comparison of the published projections of the labor force with the ones that would reflect the latest projections of the working age population is shown in appendix table $A$. The columns headed "Published series" give the published projections of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Those headed "Illustrative Revision" were obtained by multiplying the population projections in table 2 of this report by the published participation rates. These figures are not exactly those that would be obtained from a replication of the projections procedure, for they do not take account of the distribution of the population by marital and child status, school enrollment, and farm employment. Nevertheless, they do give some evidence of the effect that the revision of the population projections would have on the size and composition of the labor force.

This difference in the base has little effect on these labor force projections. The differences in the birth component affect only the number under age 17 in 1980, the furthest year to which the labor force projections are carried. The differences in the death component affect primarily ages 65 and over, where comparatively few are in the labor force. Hence, the only important source of difference is in the comparatively small immigration component. The latest population projections assume that there will be more immigrants than did the previous ones, and that most of this increase will be among young adults and children.

In general, the effect of the revision of the working age population on the total labor force would be small. It would increase the total by 600,000 , or only 0.6 percent, by 1980. The effect at the older ages would also be small. Because actual births were many fewer from 1964 to 1956 than the $B$ series projections of births, the labor force for ages 14 and 15 in 1980 would be decreased by ten percent, but the absolute decrease would be small. There would be a moderate increase in the labor force for ages 16 to 34 . By 1980, the increase would amount to 700,000 , or 1.5 percent of the labor force of those ages. This increase is largely the result of revisions in the estimates of immigra-
tion. The new population projections incorporated substantial increases in the current estimates of immigration at the younger ages from 1960 to 1965 and in the projections of immigration for later years.

Population by State.-Four series of State projections are shown in the report, designated as I-B, II-B, I-D, and II-D. The two series designated as " $B$ " are distributions of the national $B$ series. Hence, these projections imply a moderate rise in fertility. The two series designated as " $D$ " are distributions of the national $D$ series. They imply a sharp drop in fertility. The two series designated as " 1 " assume that the pattern of interstate migration observed in 1955 to 1960, conditioned by net interstate migration of the 1960-1965 period, will continue into the future. The two series designated as "II" assume that State differentials in net migration will disappear in 50 years.

The State projections, like those for the entire country, were made by the cohort-component method. The fertility component is a much simpler version of the methodology used for the national projections, whereas the migration component is more complex. The population in 1960, distributed by age, sex, color, and State, was carried forward by the addition of births and in-migrants and the subtraction of deaths and out-migrants from 1960 to the reference date. The total population for each State was then obtained by summing the estimates of each separate age, sex, and color group in the State.

Each of the components of change for the nation was distributed among the States in such a way as to allow for observed differentials in the rate of growth among the States. The ratio of the fertility rate for each State to the national rate was calculated for 1960 . The rate used was the general fertility rate, the ratio of births to women aged 15 to 44. The ratios were all assumed to converge to unity in about 50 years. This assumption permitted the computation of general fertility rates and of births by State for the estimate period. The births were adjusted to the national totals, pro rata.

The national survival rates by age, sex, and color were assumed to apply to each State. This assumption permitted the calculation of deaths for each State; which were also adjusted to national totals by age, sex, and color, pro rata.

The estimates of migration were broken into three parts:

1. Out-migration of civilian interstate migrants;
2. In-migration of civilian interstate migrants; and
3. Net civilian immigration from abroad.

It was assumed that the future size and composition of the Armed Forces in each State and also overseas would remain the same as in 1966. The independent estimate of civilian immigration from abroad ( 400,000 each year) was distributed by State in proportion to the foreignborn population in 1960 who were living abroad in 1955.

The out-migration of civilian interstate migrants was estimated by multiplying the population in each State by out-migration rates for that State classified by age, sex, and color. All of the out-migrants were summed to obtain a pool of interstate migrants for the nation as a whole. The pool was then distributed among the States in proportion to a percentage distribution of in-migrants by State. This procedure provides for the number of in-migrants and out-migrants being equal. Thus every out-migrant becomes an in-migrant with no one left over.

The initial estimates of both the out-migration rates and the percent distribution of the in-migrants were based on interstate migration from 1955 to 1960 for civilians as reported in the 1960 Census. The rates and percentages were so modified that the estimates of population by State for 1965 came to certain independent estimates by State, by broad age groups, for that year shown elsewhere, (Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 354). In Series I, the rates and percentages were assumed to continue between the levels observed in the 19551960 period and in the 1960-1965 period. In Series II, they were made to change in such a way as to result in no net migration between States in 50 years.

Accuracy of the projections.-Projections vary greatly as to the certainty which may be assigned to them. The degree of certainty is important in interpreting the results. References have been made in the previous sections to the reliability of some types of projections. This section is a more general treatment of the topic.

No way has been found to assign a measure of probability to projections. The procedure for suggesting the uncertainty of projections in this report has been to show a high and low series for each set. The use of a range in the projections for each type is a principal way by which the reliability of the projections is roughly indicated. The assumptions underlying these alternative series have been chosen with the intention that even the highest and lowest series should represent levels that have a good chance of realization.

A wide range has been assigned to the projections of population because of the uncertainty as to the future number of births. The projected number of births from 1966 to 1985 in Series A is 36 million, or 44 percent more than in Series $D$ (table 1). Reasons for uncertainty as to the future number of births have already been given. The future for mortality and immigration is so much more certain than for fertility that it did not seem necessary to make more than one set of assumptions respecting them.

Only one set of projections has been made for that segment of the population that was already alive in 1966 inasmuch as we know the base population and have but one set of estimates for future deaths and immigration. There is, in fact, a moderate amount of uncertainty as to the future age composition of this segment because of errors in the census counts on which the population estimates are based, and of uncertainty as to the distribution of deaths and of immigrants by age. These errors may affect all of the age groups more or less, but relatively large differences have been noted in the past for the elderly population, and for young adult men, especially nonwhites. Estimates for the population 65 years old and over made before 1960 proved to be below the 1960 census count by 6 percent, but it is still not certain which figure was closer to the truth.

A wide range between series is to be expected in all the projections where the segment of the population yet to be born is a major component. These include the projections of elementary and high school enrollment (table 7). Reasonable variations in rates of enrollment add very little to the range, for enrollment rates for most ages that attend elementary and high school are already near 100 percent. The range
in enrollment for college, however, is entirely the product of differing assumptions about rates of enrollment. These facts may be ascertained by noting in figure 9 the similarity of series B-1 and B-2 and series D-1 and D-2 for elementary and high school, but of series B-1 and D-1 and of B-2 and D-2 for college. Inasmuch as most people have completed their education by age 25, projections of attainment for people above this age are not subject to uncertainties regarding their attainment of additional education.

Projections of marriages, heads of households, and the labor force relate to the popula. tion 14 years old and over. By 1985, all the population except those under age 20 had been born before 1966. Hence, variations in the population projections will add very little to the range of these related projections. Furthermore, marriage rates, headship rates, and labor force participation rates are quite stable for most ages. Thus, the projections of marriage, households, and labor force have a high degree of certainty as compared with projections of total population and school enrollment.

The range for households does not include the effect of possible changes in the sizes of the Armed Forces and the proportion of members who are overseas upon the number of households. Recent experience has shown that substantial increases in the Armed Forces and in the proportion overseas may decrease the number of households significantly.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has chosen to show only one series of labor force projections because the possible range is narrow and because the needs of the manpower policy planners and other users of labor force projections may be best met by a single "most likely" series.

The range is not a good measure of the reliability of the projections of the population of individual States. A reasonable range may be assigned to the number of births and deaths for each State but not for net migration. The migration estimates for each State must depend in part on the migration estimates for all the other States. The number of possible combinations is too large to calculate. Hence, the alternative series for State projections is only suggestive of the possible combinations.

## RELATED REPORTS

This section lists the reports from which the projections in this report were taken. The sources show the data in more detail and describe the methods and assumptions underlying them more completely than this report does. They often offer additional series of projections to those shown here. Alternative sets of projections are also mentioned here.

1. Total population by age, sex, and color. The projections appear in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 381, "Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Color to 1990, with Extensions of Population by age and sex to 2015," by Jacob S. Siegel, December 18, 1967. Another set of projections by age and sex to the year 2050 has been prepared by the Social Security Administration. It appears in SSA, Office of the Actuary, Actuarial Study, No. 62, "United States Population Projections for OASDHI Cost Estimates," by Francisco Bayo, Dec. 1966. Still another set was prepared by Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in connection with their Growth of American Families Project. It appears in Pascal K. Whelpton, Arthur A. Campbell, and John E. Patterson, Fertility and Family Planning in the United States, Princeton University Press, 1966, Ch. 10. Projections by the so-called parity progression method are shown in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 286, July 1964, Appendix E.
2. School enrollment. These projections appear in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 365, "Revised Projections of School and College Enrollment in the United States to 1985," Jacob S. Siegel, May 5, 1967. Projections of enrollment have also been made by the Office of Education. See Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, "Projections of Educational Statistics to 1975-76," (1966 edition) by Kenneth A. Simon and Marie G. Fullam, 1966. For additional series of projections, see Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 232, "Illustrative Projections to 1980 of School and College Enrollment in the United States," June 22, 1961; and Education of the American People by John K. Folger and Charies B. Nam, 1960 Census Monograph, 1967.
3. Educational attainment. These projections will eventually be published in one of the Current Population Reports. The previous set of projections was published in Current Population

Reports, Series P-25, No. 305, "Projections of Educational Attainment in the United States: 1965 to 1985," by Mary G. Powers and Charles B. Nam, April 14, 1965.
4. Marriages and marital status. These projections will be published in one of the Current Population Reports, Series P-25 now in preparation.
5. Households and Families. These projections appear in an advance report, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 360, "Projections of the Number of Households and Families: 1967 to 1985," Feb. 20, 1967. A more detailed report is in preparation.
6. Labor force. The projections of labor force have been published in Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report, No. 49, "Labor Force Projections for 1970-80," by Sophia Cooper and Denis F. Johnston, 1965 (Reprint No. 2455 from Monthly Labor Review, Feb. 1965); and No. 73, "Labor Force Projections by Color, 1970-80," by Sophia Cooper and Denis F. Johnston, 1966, (Reprint No. 2501 from Monthly Labor Review, Sept. 1966). Additional data consistent with the official series shown here are shown in Special Labor Force Report, No. 74, "Labor Force Projections by State, 1970 and 1980," by Denis F. Johnston and George R. Methee, 1966 (Reprint No. 2509, from Monthly Labor Review, Oct. 1966). For the other types of projections on which the labor force projections are based, see Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 286, "Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1964 to 1985," July 1964; P-25, No. 232, "Illustrative Projections to 1980 of School and College Enrollment in the United States," June 1961; P20, No. 90, "Illustrative Projections of the Number of Households and Families: 1960 to 1980," Dec. 1958.
7. State population. These projections appear in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 375, "Revised Projections of the Population of States: 1970 to 1985, October 3, 1967. Other sets of State population projections have been prepared by the National Planning Association, Center for Economic Projections, Regional Economic Projections Series, Report No. 65-11, "State Projections to 1975, A Quantitative Analysis of Economic and Demographic Changes," Oct. 1965; and Stanford Research Institute, Basic Economic Projections, United States Population, 1965-1980, by Pietro Balestra and N. Koteswara Rac, 1964.

Table 1.-. Annual Estimates and Projections of the Total Population and of the Components of Population Change, for the United States: 1950 to 1990

| Series and year (fuly 1 to June 30) | Population at beginning of year | Net change during year ${ }^{2}$ |  | Births |  | Desths |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Arount | Percent ${ }^{2}$ | Arount | Rate ${ }^{3}$ | Anount | Rate ${ }^{3}$ |
| ESTTMATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1950-1951. | 152,271 | 2,606 | 1.71 | 3,771 | 24.6 | 1,485 | 9.7 |
| 195].-1952. | 154,878 | 2,675 | 2.73 | 3,859 | 24.7 | 1,510 | 9.7 |
| 1952m1953.. | 157,553 | 2,631 | 1.677 | 3,951 | 24.9 | 1,530 | 9.6 |
| 1053-1954. | 160,184 | 2,842 | 1.77 | 4,045 | 25.0 | 2,487 | 9.2 |
| 1954-m1955. | 163,026 | 2,905 | 1.78 | 4,119 | 25.0 | 1,505 | 9.2 |
| 1955-1956. | 165,931 | 2,972 | 1.79 | 4,167 | 24.9 | 1,570 | 9.4 |
| 1956-1957. | 168,903 | 3,081 | 1.82 | 4,312 | 25.3 | 1,581 | 9.3 |
| 1957-1958. | 171,984 | 2,898 | 1.68 | 4,313 | 24.9 | 1,683 | 9.7 |
| 1958-1959. | 177,882 | 2,948 | 1.69 | 4,298 | 24.4 | 1,647 | 9.3 |
| 1959-1960. | 177,830 | 2,854 | 2.61 | 4,279 | 23.9 | 1,697 | 9.5 |
| 1960.1961. | 180,684 | 3,072 | 1.70 | 4,350 | 23.9 | 1,683 | 9.2 |
| 1961-1962. | 183,756 | 2,900 | 1.58 | 4,259 | 23.0 | 1,744 | 9.4 |
| 1962-1963. | 186,656 | 2,760 | 1.48 | 4,285 | 22.3 | 1,804 | 9.6 |
| 1963-1964. | 189,417. | 2,704 | 1.43 | 4,119 | 21.6 | 1,782 | 9.3 |
| 1964-1965. | 192,120 | 2,452 | 1.28 | 3,944 | 20.4 | 1,823 | 9.4 |
| 1965-1966................. | 194,572 | 2,269 | 1.17 | 3,742 | 19.1 | 1,860 | 9.5 |
| PROTECTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series A. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966-1967... | 4196,842 | 2,587 | 1.31 | 4,098 | 20.7 | 1,911 | 9.7 |
| 1967-1968. | 199,428 | 2,821 | 1.42 | 4,363 | 21.7 | 1,941 | 9.7 |
| 1968-1969. | 202,250 | 3,062 | 1.51 | 4,634 | 22.7 | 1,972 | 9.7 |
| 1969-1970. | 205,311 | 3,304 | 1.61 | 4,907 | 23.7 | 2,002 | 9.7 |
| 1970-1971. | 208,625 | 3,546 | 1.70 | 5,179 | 24.6 | 2,033 | 9.7 |
| 1971-1972. | 212,162 | 3,713 | 1.75 | 5,375 | 25.1 | 2,061 | 9.6 |
| 2972-1973. | 215,875 | 3,872 | 1.79 | 5,561 | 25.5 | 2,089 | 9.6 |
| 1973-1974. | 219,747 | 4,021 | 1.83 | 5,736 | 25.9 | 2,316 | 9.5 |
| 1974-1975. | 223,767 | 4,161 | 1.86 | 5,903 | 26.1 | 2,142 | 9.5 |
| 1975-1976. | 227,929 | 4,293 | 1.88 | 6,060 | 26.3 | 2,167 | 9.4 |
| 1976-1977. | 232,221 | 4,415 | 1.90 | 6,207 | 26.5 | 2,192 | 9.4 |
| 1977-1978. | 236,636 | 4,525 | 1.91 | 6,341 | 26.5 | 2,217 | 9.3 |
| 1978-1979. | 241,161 | 4,622 | 1.92 | 6,462 | 26.5 | 2,240 | 9.2 |
| 1979-1980. | 245,783 | 4,706 | 1.92 | 6,568 | 26.5 | 2,262 | 9.1 |
| 2980-1981. | 250,489 | 4,773 | 2.91 | 6,657 | 26.3 | 2,284 | 9.0 |
| 1981-1982. | 255,262 | 4,824 | 1.89 | 6,730 | 26.1 | 2,305 | 9.0 |
| 1982-1983. | 260,087 | 4,861 | 1.87 | 6,788 | 25.9 | 2,327 | 8.9 |
| 1983-1984. | 264,947 | 4,888 | 1.85 | 6,837 | 25.6 | 2,349 | 8.8 |
| 1984-1985. | 269,835 | 4,913 | 1.82 | 6,886 | 25.3 | 2,373 2,396 | 8.7 8.6 |
| 1985-1986. | 274,748 | 4,946 | 1.80 | 6,942 | 25.0 | 2,396 | 8.6 |
| 1986-1987. | 279,694 | 4,993 | 1.79 | 7,013 | 24.9 | 2,421 | 8.6 |
| 1987-1988. | 284,687 | 5,057 | 1.78 | 7,103 | 24.7 | 2,446 | 8.5 |
| 1988-1989. | 289.744 | 5,141 | 1.77 | 7,213 | 24.7 | 2,472 2,498 | 8.5 8.4 |
| 1989-1990. | 294,885 300,131 | 5,246 | 1.78) | 7,344 ${ }^{5}$ | 24.7 | 2,498 | ${ }^{8.5}{ }^{5}$ |
| Series B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966-1967.. | 4196,842 | 2,387 | 1.21 | 3,894 | 19.7 | 1,907 | 9.6 |
| 1967-1968. | 199,229 | 2,540 | 1.27 | 4,074 | 20.3 | 1,935 | 9.7 |
| 1968-1969. | 201,768 | 2,698 | 2.34 | 4,261 | 21.0 | 1,963 | 9.7 |
| 1969-1970. | 204,4,66 | 2,860 | 1.40 | 4;451 | 21.6 | 1,991 | 9.7 |
| 1970-1971. | 207,326 | 3,024 | 3.46 | 4,643 | 22.2 | 2,019 | 9.7 |
| 1971-1.972. | 210,349 | 3,160 | 1.50 | 4,807 | 22.7 | 2,046 | 9.7 |
| 1972-1973. | 213,510 | 3,295 | 1. 54 | 4,968 | 23.1 | 2,073 | 9.6 |
| 1973-1974. | 216,804 | 3,426 3,555 | 1.58 | 5,126 5,280 | 23.5 23.8 | 2,100 | 9.6 9.6 |
| 1974-1975. | 220,230 | 3,555 3,680 | 1.61 1.64 | 5,280 5,431 | 23.8 24.1 | 2,125 | 9.6 9.5 |
| 1975-1976. | 223,785 | 3,680 | 1.64 | 5,431 | 24.1 |  |  |
| 1976-1977. | 227,466 | 3,800 | 1.67 1.69 | 5,575 5,711 | 24.3 24.5 | 2,175 | 9.5 9.4 |
| 1977-1978. | 231,265 235,177 | 3,911 4,012 | 1.69 1.71 | 5,771 5,835 | 24.5 24.6 | 2,199 | 9.4 9.4 |
| 1978-1979. | 235,177 239,189 | 4,012 4,102 | 1.71 | 5,947 | 24.7 | 2,245 | 9.3 |
| 1980-1981. | 243,291 | 4,177 | 1.72 | 6,044 | 24.6 | 2,267 | 9.2 |
| 1981-1982. | 247,469 | 4,236 | 1.71 | 6,124 | 24.5 | 2,288 | 9.2 |
| 1982-1983. | 251,704 | 4,278 | 1.70 | 6,288 | 24.4 | 2,310 | 9.1 |
| 1983-1984. | 255,982 | 4,304 | 1.68 | 6,237 | 24.2 | 2,332 | 9.0 |
| 1984-1985. | 260,287 | 4,321 | 1.66 | 6,276 | 23.9 | 2,355 | 9.0 |
| 1985-1986. | 264,607 | 4,334 | 1.64 | 6,312 | 23.7 | 2,378 | 8.9 |

[^3]Table 1.- Annual Estimates and Projections of the Total Population and of the Components of Population Change, for the United States: 1950 to 1990 --Continued

| Series and year. (July l to June 30) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Population } \\ \text { at } \\ \text { beginning } \\ \text { of year } \end{gathered}$ | Net change during year ${ }^{1}$ |  | Birthe |  | Deaths |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount | Percent ${ }^{2}$ | Amownt | Rate ${ }^{3}$ | Anount | Rate ${ }^{3}$ |
| PROJECTIONSmocontinued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series B--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1986-1987. | 268,941 | 4,348 | 1.62 | 6,350 | 23.4 | 2,402 | 8.9 |
| 1987-1988. | 273,289 | 4,369 | 1.60 | 6,394 | 23.2 | 2,425 | 8.8 |
| 1988-1989. | 277,658 | 4,400 | 1.58 | 6,449 | 23.0 | 2,450 | 8.8 |
| 1989-1990. | 282,058 | 4,443 | 1.58 | 6,517 | 22.9 | 2,474 | 8.7 |
| 1990-1991. | 286,501 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | $(5)$ |
| Series C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966-1967. | 4196,842 | 2,200 | 1.12 | 3,703 | 1.8 .7 | 1,903 | 9.6 |
| 1967-1968. | 4199,042 | 2,263 | 1.14 | 3,791 | 2.8 .9 | 1,928 | 9.6 |
| 1968-1969. | 201,305 | 2,330 | 1.16 | 3,884 | 19.2 | 1,954 | 9.7 |
| 1969-1970. | 203,635 | 2,403 | 1.18 | 3,983 | 19.4 | 1,980 | 9.7 |
| 1970-1971. | 206,039 | 2,481 | 1.20 | 4,086 | 19.7 | 2,005 | 9.7 |
| 1971-1972. | 208,519 | 2,567 | 1.23 | 4,198 | 20.0 | 2,031 | 9.7 |
| 1972-1973. | 211,087 | 2,660 | 1.26 | 4,316 | 20.3 | 2,056 | 0.7 |
| 1973-1974. | 213,747 | 2,758 | 1.29 | 4,440 | 20.6 | 2,082 | 9.7 |
| 1974-1975. | 216,505 | 2,861 | 1.32 | 4,567 | 21.0 | 2,207 | 9.7 |
| 1975-1976. | 219,366 | 2,966 | 1.35 | 4,697 | 21.3 | 2,131 | 9.7 |
| 1976-1977. | 222,332 | 3,072 | 1.38 | 4,828 | 21.6 | 2,156 | 9.6 |
| 1977-1978. | 225,404 | 3,175 | 1.41 | 4,954 | 21.8 | 2,179 | 9.6 |
| 1978-1979. | 228,579 | 3,272 | 1.43 | 5,074 | 22.0 | 2,202 | 9.6 |
| 1979-1980. | 231,850 | 3,361 | 1.45 | 5,186 | 22.2 | 2,224 | 9.5 |
| 1980-1981. | 235,212 | 3,439 | 1.46 | 5,285 | 22.3 | 2,246 | 9.5 |
| 1981-1982. | 238,651 | 3,503 | 1.47 | 5,370 | 22.3 | 2,268 | 9.4 |
| 1982-1983. | 242,154 | 3,549 | 1.47 | 5,4,38 | 22.3 | 2,289 | 9.4 |
| 1983-1984. | 245,703 | 3,578 | 1.46 | 5,489 | 22.2 | 2,311 | 9.3 |
| 1984-1985. | 249,280 | 3,591 | 1.44 | 5,525 | 22.0 | 2,334 | 9.3 |
| 1985-1986. | 252,871 | 3,593 | 1.42 | 5,549 | 21.8 | 2,356 | 9.3 |
| 1986-1987. | 256,464 | 3,588 | 1.40 | 5,567 | 21.6 | 2,379 | 9.2 |
| 1987-1988. | 260,052 | 3,580 | 1.38 | 5,581 | 21.3 | 2,402 | 9.2 |
| 1988-1989. | 263,631 | 3,572 | 1.35 | 5,596 | 21.1 | 2,425 | 9.2 |
| 1989-1990. | 267,203 | 3,567 | 2.33 | 5,615 | 20.9 | 2,448 | 9.5 |
| 1990-1991. | 270,770 | (5) | (5) | ${ }^{5}$ ) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Series D |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |
| 1966-1967.. | 4196,842 | 2,047 | 1.04 | 3,546 | 27.9 | 1,900 | 9.6 |
| 1967-1968.. | 198,889 | 2,026 | 1.02 | 3,548 | 77.8 | 1,922 | 9.6 |
| 1968-1969. | 200,914 | 2,009 | 1.00 | 3,555 | 17.6 | 1,946 | 9.6 |
| 1969-1970. | 202,923 | 2,000 | 0.99 | 3,569 | 17.5 | 1,969 | 9.7 |
| 1970-197. | 204,923 | 1,990 | 0.98 | 3,592 | 17.4 | 1,993 | 9.7 |
| 1971-1972. | 206,923 | 2,031 | 0.98 | 3,648 | 17.6 | 2,017 | 9.7 |
| 197/2-1973. | 208,954 | 2,076 | 0.99 | 3,717 | 27.7 | 2,041 | 9.7 |
| 1973-1974. | 211,030 | 2,134 | 1.01 | 3,799 | 17.9 | 2,065 | 9.7 |
| 1974-1975. | 213,163 | 2,204 | 1.03 | 3,893 | 18.2 | 2,089 | 9.8 |
| 1975-2976. | 215,367 | 2,284 | 1.06 | 3,997 | 16.5 | 2,113 | 9.8 |
| 1976-1977. | 2177,651 | 2,370 | 2.09 | 4,107 | 28.8 | 2,137 | 9.8 |
| 1977-1978. | 220,021 | 2,460 | 2.12 | 4,220 | 19.1 | 2,160 | 9.8 |
| 1978-1979. | 222,481 | 2,549 | 1.15 | 4,332 | 19.4 | 2,182 | 9.8 |
| 1979-1980. | 225,031 | 2,635 | 1.17 | 4,439 | 19.6 | 2,204 | 9.7 |
| 1980-1981. | 227,665 | 2,712 | 1.19 | 4,539 | 19.8 | 2,226 | 9.7 |
| 1981-1982. | 230,378 | 2,779 | 1.21 | 4,627 | 20.0 | 2,248 | 9.7 |
| 1982-1983. | 233,157 | 2,830 | 1.21 | 4,699 | 20.0 | 2,269 | 9.7 |
| 1983-1984. | 235,987 | 2,864 | 1.21 | 4,755 | 20.0 | 2,291 | 9.7 |
| 1984-1985. | 238,850 | 2,880 | 1.21 | 4,793 | 20.0 | 2,313 | 9.6 |
| 1985-1986. | 241,731 | 2,883 | 1.19 | 4,81.8 | 19.8 | 2,335 | 9.6 |
| 1986-1987.. | 244,613 | 2,873 | 1.17 | 4,831 | 19.6 | 2,358 | 9.6 |
| 1987-1988. | 247,487 | 2,854 | 2.15 | 4,834, | 19.4 | 2,380 | 9.6 |
| 1988-1989. | 250,341 | 2,828 | 1.13 | 4,830 | 19.2 | 2,402 | 9.5 |
| 1989-1990. | 253,169 | 2,798 | 1.71 | 4,822 | 18.9 | 2,424 | 9.5 |
| 1990-1991. | 255,967 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |

[^4]Table 2.-Estimates and Projections of the Total Pophation of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1960 to 1990
[in thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces overseas. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivars of births projected for years after 1966]

| Series, age, and sex | $2960^{1}$ | $2966^{2}$ | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 2985 | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BOTH SEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sexies A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages. | 180,684 | 196,842 | 208,615 | 227,929 | 250,489 | 274,748 | 300,131 |
| Jnder 5 years. | 20,364 | 29,852 | 21,317 | 27,210 | 31.040 | 33,288 | 35,015 |
| 5 to 9 years. | 18,825 | 20,806 | 20,597 | 21,468 | 27,341 | 31,160 | 33,403 |
| 10 to 24.4 years. | 16,910 | 19,402 | 20,668 | 20,741 | 21,616 | 27,478 | 31,290 |
| 15 to 19 years. | 13,467 | 17,895 | 19,100 | 20,807 | 20,879 | 21.753 | 27,596 |
| 20 to 244 years. | 11,, 116 | 14, 047 | 17,261 | 19,299 | 20,997 | 21,068 | 21,939 |
| 14 years and over. | 1227,335 | 140,466 | 150,075 | 162,836 | 174,234 | 187,963 | 206,427 |
| 18 years and over. | 116,123 | 126,167 | 134,267 | 14,5,940 | 158,229 | 168,956 | 183,346 |
| 22 years and over. | 108,836 | 216,100 | 123,413 | 133,657 | 145,388 | 157,096 | 167,91.6 |
| Series B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages. | 180,684 | 196,842 | 207,326 | 223,785 | 243,291 | 264,607 | 286,501 |
| Under 5 yeers. | 20,364 | 19,851 | 20,027 | 24, 350 | 27,972 | 30,325 | 31,493 |
| 5 to 9 years. | 12,825 | 20,806 | 20,592 | 20,134 | 24;492 | 28,103 | 30,451 |
| 10 to 14 years. | 16,910 | 19,402 | 20,668 | 20,741 | 20,334 | 24,635 | 28,239 |
| 15 to 19 years. | 13,467 | 17,895 | 19,100 | 20,807 | 20,879 | 20.475 | 24,762 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 11,116 | 14,047 | 17,261 | 19,299 | 20,997 | 21,068 | 20,668 |
| 14 years and over. | 127,335 | 140,466 | 150,075 | 162,836 | 174,234 | 186,166 | 201,710 |
| 18 years and over. | 116,123 | 126,167 | 134,267 | 145,340 | 158,22\% | 168,759 | 181,010 |
| 21 years and over. | 108,836 | 116,100 | 123,413 | 133,657 | 145,388 | 157,096 | 167,084 |
| Series C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A11 ages. | 180,684 | 196,842 | 206,039 | 219,366 | 235,212 | 252,872 | 270,770 |
| Under 5 years. | 20,364 | 19,851 | 18,740 | 21,211 | 24,298 | 26,645 | 27,462 |
| 5 to 9 years. | 18,825 | 20,806 | 20,591 | 18,903 | 21,366 | 24,443 | 26,784 |
| 10 to 14 years. | 16,910 | 19,402 | 20,668 | 20:741 | 19,056 | 21,514 | 24,586 |
| 15 to 19 years. | 13,467 | 17,895 | 29,100 | 20,807 | 20,879 | 19,200 | 21,651 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 11,116 | 14, 047 | 17,261 | 19,299. | 20,997 | 21,068 | 19,400 |
| 14 years and over. | 127,335 | 140,466 | 150,075 | 162,836 | 174,234 | 184,351 | 196,619 |
| 1 If yeams and over. $^{\text {y }}$ | 116,123 | 126,167 | 134,267 | 145,940 | 158,229 | 168,576 | 178,616 |
| 21 years and over. | 108,836 | 116,100 | 123,413 | 133,657 | 14.5, 388 | 157,096 | 166,267 |
| Serieq D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages. | 180,684 | 196, 34,2 | 204,923 | 215,367 | 227,665 | 24, , ,731 | 255,967 |
| Hnder 5 years | 20,364 | 19,851 | 17,625 | 18,323 |  | 23,030 | 23,765 |
| 5 to 9 years. | 10,825 | 20,806 | 20,591 | 17,793 | 18,489 | 20,8944 | 23,182 |
| 10 to 14 years. | 16,910 | 19,402 | 20,668 | 20,74 | 17,948 | 18,64,3 | 21,044 |
| 15 to 19 years. | 23,467 | 17,095 | 19,100 | 20,807 | 20.39 | 18,095 | 18,788 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 11,116 | 1]4,047 | 17,261. | 19,299 | 20,997 | 27,068 | 18,300 |
| 14 years and over. | 127,335 | 140,4,66 | 150,075 | 162.836 | 174,234 | 182,768 | 191,977 |
| 18 years and over. | 116,123 | 126,16? | 134,267 | 145,940 | 156,229 | 168,424 | 176,509 |
| 21 years and over. | 100,036 | 216,100 | 123,413 | -33,657 | 145,386 | 157,096 | 165,566 |
| All Beriesmas Yeste OLd and Oyem |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 to 29 years. | 10,933 | 11,611 | 13, 278 | 17,449 | 19,475 | 21,163 | 21,234 |
| 30 to 34. yeam. | 11,978 | 10,956 | 11,4.37 | 13,974 | 17,522 | 19,536 | 22,215 |
| 3 to 39 years. | 12,542 | 11,789 | 111,061 | 11,4644 | 13,980 | 17,507 | 19,502 |
| 5 to 44 years. | 11,6811 | 12,436 | 11,900 | 10,995 | 11,396 | 13,983 | 127,362 |
| 5 to 49 years. | 10,926 | 11,636 | 12,223 | 11,692 | 10,812 | 11,212 | 13,653 |
| 0 to 54. years. | 9,655 | 10,695 | 11,103 | 11,840 | 11,335 | 10,493 | 20,889 |
| 0 to 59 years. | 8,465 | 9,330 | 20,040 | 20,552 | 11,262 | 10,794 | 10,006 |
| 5 to 64 years. | 7,162 | 7,931 | 6, 9,57 | 9,279 | 9,770 | 10,442 | 10,022 |
| 0 to 69 years. | 6,264 | 6,378 | 6,0883 | 7,470 | 8,223 | 8,681 | 9,299 |
| to 774 years... | 4,769 | 5,190 | 5,214 | 5,721 | 6,234 | 6,889 | 7,302 |
| years and over. | 5,625 | 6,889 | 7,488 | 7,968 | 8,606 | 9,407 | 10,404 |

See footrotes at end or table.

Table 2.--Estimates and Projections of the Total Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1960 to 1990-Continued
(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces overseas. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1966)


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.-Estimates and Projections of the Total Population of the United States, by Age and Sex:

$$
1960 \text { to } 1990 \text {-Continued }
$$

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed forces overseas. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or parf, survivors of births projected for years after 1966


[^5]Table 3.-Estimates and Projections of the Total Population of the United States in Selected Age Groups, by Sex: 1960 to 1990
(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces overseas. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1966)


Table 3.-Estimates and Projections of the Total Population of the United States in Selected Age Groups, by Sex: 1960 to 1990--Continued
fin thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces overseas. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years affer 1966|

| Series, age, and sex | 1960 | 1966 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MALE <br> Serjes A. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under I year, | 2,091 | 1.,872 | 2,457 | 2,959 | 3,295 | 3,459 | 3,694 |
| 1 to 4 years. | 8,260 | 8,263 | 8,430 | 10,939 | 12,561 | 13,549 | 14,200 |
| 5 to 13 years. | 16,773 | 18,567 | 18,955 | 19,333 | 23,079 | 27,311 | 29,968 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 5,679 | 7,268 | 8,027 | 8,585 | 8,160 | 9,692 | 11,772 |
| 18 to 21 years. | 4,807 | 6,518 | 7,303 | 8,221 | 8,658 | 8,252 | 10,216 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 8,090 | 10,758 | 12,429 | 13,916 | 14,979 | 14,689 | 16,478 |
| 14 years and over. | 62,200 | 68,198 | 72,699 | 778,764 | 84,249 | 90,986 | 100,195 |
| 18 years and over. | 56,529 | 60,930 | 64,672 | 70, 179 | 76,089 | 81.294 | 88,423 |
| 21 years and over. | 52,853 | 55,829 | 59,167 | 63,953 | 69,567 | 75,260 | 80,570 |
| 62 years and over. | 9,510 | 10,172 | 10,606 | 11,319 | 12,080 | 12,948 | 13,621 |
| 65 years and over. | 7,537 | 8,004 | 8,336 | 8,836 | 9,507 | 10,175 | 10,904 |
| Series B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 1 year. | 2,091 | 1,872 | 2,229 | 2,647 | 2,984 | 3,153 | 3,278 |
| 1 to 4 years. | 8,260 | 8,263 | 8,000 | 9,791 | 11,306 | 12,341 | 12,816 |
| 5 to 13 years. | 16,773 | 18,567 | 18,955 | 18,678 | 20,972 | 24,565 | 27,214 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 5,679 | 7,268 | 8,027 | 8,585 | 8,160 | 8,877 | 10,558 |
| 18 to 21 years. | 4,807 | 6,518 | 7,303 | 8,221 | 8,658 | 8,052 | 9,267 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 8,090 | 10,758 | 12,429 | 13,916 | 14,979 | 14,589 | 15,289 |
| 14 years and over. | 62,208 | 68,198 | 72,699 | 78,764 | 84,249 | 90,070 | 97,792 |
| 18 years and over. | 56,529 | 60,930 | 64,672 | 70,179 | 76,089 | 81,193 | 87,234 |
| 21 years and over. | 52,853 | 55,829 | 59,167 | 63,953 | 69,567 | 75,260 | 80, 147 |
| 62 years and over. | 9,510 | 10,172 | 10,606 | 11,319 | 12,080 | 12,94.8 | 13,621 |
| 65 years and over. | 7,537 | 8,004 | 8,336 | 8,836 | 9,507 | 10,175 | 10,904 |
| Series C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jnder 1. year. | 2,091 | 1, 872 | 1,995 | 2,290 | 2,602 | 2,776 | 2,824 |
| 1 to 4 years. | 8,260 | 8,263 | 7,576 | 8,545 | 9,811 | 10,839 | 11,210 |
| 5 to 13 years. | 16,773 | 18,567 | 18,955 | 18,024 | 18,723 | 21,379 | 23,840 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 5,679 | 7,268 | 8,027 | 8,585 | 8,160 | 8,045 | 9,183 |
| 18 to 21 years. | 4,807 | 6,518 | 7,303 | 8,221 | 8,658 | 7,958 | 8,280 |
| 18 to 24 years. | \$,090 | 10,758 | 12,429 | 13,916 | 14,979 | 1,4,495 | 14,070 |
| 14 years and over | 62,208 | 68,198 | 72,699 | 78,764 | 84, 249 | 89,144 | 95,198 |
| 18 years and over. | 56,529 | 60,930 | 64,672 | 70,179 | 75,039 | 81,100 | 86,015 |
| 21 years and over. | 52,853 | 55,829 | 59,167 | 63,953 | 69,567 | 75,260 | 79,731 |
| 62 years and over. | 9,510 | 10,172 | 10,606 | 12,319 | 12,080 | 12,948 | 13,621 |
| 65 years and over. | 7,537 | 8,004 | 8,336 | 8,836 | 9,507 | 10,175 | 10,904 |
| Series D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 1 year. | 2,091 | 1,872 |  | 1,952 | 2,228 | 2,409 | 2,426 |
| 1 to 4 years. | 8,260 | 8,263 | 7.214 | 7,408 | 8,366 | 9,359 | 9,720 |
| 5 to 13 years. | 16,773 | 18,567 | 18,955 | - 17.457 | 16,689 | 18,346 | 20,540 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 5,679 | 7,268 | 8,027 | 8,585 | 8,160 | 7,315 | 7,890 |
| 18 to 21 years. | 4,807 | 6,518 | 7,303 | 8,221 | 8,658 | 7,881 | 7,403 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 8,090 | 10,758 | 12,429 | 13,916 | 14,979 | 14,418 | 12,998 |
| 1.4 years and over. | 62,208 | 68,198 | 72,699 | 78,764 | 84,249 | 88,337 | 92,833 |
| 18 years and over. | 56,529 | 60,930 | 64,672 | 70,179 | 76,089 | 81,022 | 84,943 |
| 21 yeaus and over. | 52,853 | 55,829 | 59,167 | 63,953 | 69,567 | 75,260 | 79,375 |
| 62 years and over. | 9,510 | 10,172 | 10,606 | 11,319 | 12,080 | 12,948 | 13,621 |
| 65 years and over..... | 7,537 | 8,004 | 8,336 | 8,836 | 9,507 | 10,175 | 10,904 |

Table 3.-Estimates and Projections of the Total Population of the United States in Selected Age Groups, by Sex: 1960 to 1990-Continued
(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces overseas. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whele or part, survivars of births projected for years after 1966)

| Series, age, and sex | 1960 | 1966 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FEMALE <br> Series A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 1 year. | 2,021 | 1,793 | 2,353 | 2,832 | 3,154 | 3,310 | 3,533 |
| 1 to 4 years. | 7,992 | 7,922 | 8,077 | 10,479 | 12,029 | 12,971 | 13,589 |
| 5 to 13 years. | 16,212 | 17,958 | 18,269 | 18,551 | 22,136 | 26,186 | 28,722 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 5,533 | 7,032 | 7,782 | 8,311 | 7,846 | 9,314 | 11,308 |
| 18 to 21 years. | 4,742 | 6,360 | 7,108 | 8,015 | 8,413 | 7,883 | 9,868 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 8,031 | 10,568 | 12,160 | 13,619 | 14,633 | 14,267 | 15,980 |
| 14 years and over. | 65,127 | 72, 268 | 77,376 | 84,072 | 89,985 | 96,977 | 106,231 |
| 18 years and over. | 59,594 | 65,237 | 69,595 | 75,761 | 82,139 | 87,663 | 94,923 |
| 21 years and over. | 55,983 | 60,271 | 64,246 | 69,703 | 75,821 | 81,836 | 87,346 |
| 62 years and over. | 11,307 | 12,880 | 13,851 | 15,232 | 16,642 | 18,176 | 19,383 |
| 65 years and over. | 9,121 | 10,453 | 11,249 | 12,323 | 13,556 | 14,802 | 16,102 |
| Series B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 1 year. 1 to 4 years. | 2,021 | 1,793 7,922 | 2,134 | 2,534 9,378 | 2,856 10,826 | 3,017 11,814 | 3, 136 |
| 1 5 to 0 13 | 16,912 | 17,925 | $\begin{array}{r}7,664 \\ \hline 18,269\end{array}$ | 9,378 27,922 | 10,826 20,113 | 11,814 23,552 | 12,264 26,083 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 5,533 | 7,032 | 7,782 | 8,311 | 7,846- | 8,530 | 26,083 |
| 18 to 21 years. | 4,742 | 6,360 | 7,108 | 8,015 | 8,413 | 7,786 | 8,953 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 8,031 | 10,568 | 12,160 | 13,619 | 14,633 | 14,170 | 14,833 |
| 14 years and over. | 65,127 | 72,268 | 777,376 | 84,072 | 89,985 | 96,096 | 103,918 |
| 18 years and over. | 59,594 | 65,237 | 69,595 | 75,761 | 82,139 | 87,566 | 93,776 |
| 21 years and over. | 55,983 | 60,271 | 64,246 | 69,703 | 75,821 | 81,836 | 86,937 |
| 62 years and over. | 11, 307 | 12,880 | 13,851 | 15,232 | 16,642 | 18,176 | 19,383 |
| 65 years and over. | 9,121 | 10,453 | 11,249 | 12,323 | 13,556 | 14,802 | 16,102 |
| Series 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 1 year. | 2,021 | 1,793 | 17,910 | 2,192 | 2,491 | 2,656 | 2,701 |
| 1 to 4 years. | 7,992 | 7,922 | 7,259 | 8,184 | 9,394 | 10,375 | 10,727 |
| 5 to 13 years. | 16,212 | 17,958 | 18,269 | 17,295 | 17,957 | 20,496 | 22,848 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 5,533 | 7,032 | 7,782 | 8,311 | 7,846 | 7,731 | 8,821 |
| 18 to 21 years. | 4,742 | 6,360 | 7,108 | 8,015 | 8,413 | 7,696 | 8,002 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 8,031 | 10,568 | 12,160 | 13,619 | 14,633 | 14,080 | 13,658 |
| 14 years and over. | 65,127 | 72,268 | 77,376 | 84,072 | 89,985 | 95,207 | 101,421 |
| 16 years and over. | 59,594 | 65,237. | 69,595 | 175,761 | 82,139 | 87,476 | 92,601 |
| 21 years and over. | 55,983 | 60,271 | 64,246 | 69,703 | 75,821 | 81,836 | 86,535 |
| 62 years and over. | 11,307 | 12,880 | 13,851 | 15,232 | 16,642 | 18,176 | 19,383 |
| 65 years and over.. | 9,121 | 10,453 | 11,249 | 12,323 | 13,556 | 14,802 | 16,102 |
| Series D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 1 year. | 2,021 | 1,793 | 1,712 | 1,869 | 2,132 | 2,305 | 2,320 |
| 1 to 4 years. | 7,992 | 7,922 | 6,911 | 7,094 | 8,010 | 8,958 | 9,300 |
| 5 to 13 years. | 16,212 | 17,958 | 18,269 | 16,752 | 16,005 | 17,587 | 19,684 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 5,533 | 7,032 | 7,782 | 8,311 | 7,846 | 7,029 | 7,579 |
| 18 to 21 years. | 4,742 | 6,360 | 7,108 | 8,015 | 8,413 | 7,622 | 7,156 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 8,031 | 10,568 | 12,160 | 13,619 | 14,633 | 14,005 | 12,623 |
| 14 years and over. | 65,127 | 72,268 | 77,376 | 84,072 | 89,985 | 94,431 | 99,145 |
| 18 years and over. | 59,594 | 65,237 | 69,595 | 75,761 | 82,139 | 87,402 | 91,566 |
| 21 years and over. | 55,983 | 60,271 | 64,246 | 69,703 | 75,821 | 81,836 | 86,191 |
| 62 years and over. | 11,307 | 12,880 | 13,851 | 15,232 | 16,642 | 18,176 | 19,383 |
| 65 years and over... | 9,121 | 10,453 | 11,249 | 12,323 | 13,556 | 14,802 | 16,102 |

[^6]Table 4.-Estimated and Projected Number of Persons Reaching Selected Ages Annually, for the United States: 1950 to 1985


[^7]Table 5.Annual Estimates and Projections of the Nonwhite Population and of its Components of Cnange, for the United States: 1950 to 1990

| Sexies and year <br> (July 1 to June 30) | ```Population at beginmine of year``` | Net change during year ${ }^{1}$ |  | Births |  | Deaths |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount | Percent ${ }^{2}$ | Amount | Rate ${ }^{3}$ | Anount | Rate ${ }^{3}$ |
| RSTMATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1950-1951. | 16,288 | 369 | 2.27 | 555 | 33.7 | 182 | 11.0 |
| 1951-1952.. | 16,657 | 369 | 2.22 | 556 | 33.0 | 1.85 | 11.0 |
| 1952-1953.. | 17,026 | 385 | 2.26 | 576 | 33.5 | 186 | 10.8 |
| 1953-1954. | 17,411 | 422 | 2.42. | 603 | 34.2 | 179 | 10.2 |
| 1954-1955. | 17,833 | 446 | 2.50 | 626 | 34.7 | 179 | 9.9 |
| 1955-1956. | 18,279 | 461 | 2.52 | 64,4 669 | 34.8 | 187 | 10.1 |
| 1956-1957. | 18,740 | 476 | 2.54 | 669 668 | 35.3 | 191 | 70.1 |
| 1957-1958. | 19,215 | 467 | 2.43 | 668 | 34.4 | 204 | 10.5 |
| 1958-1959. | 19,682 | 492 | 2.50 2.36 | 68.3 | 34.3 | 199 | 10.0 |
| 1959-1960. | 20,175 | 476 | 2.36 | 680 | 33.3 | 205 | 10.0 |
| 1960-1961. | 20,651 | 520 | 2.52 | 690 | 33.0 | 200 | 9.6 |
| 1961-1962. | 21,170 | 504 | 2.38 | 686 | 32.0 | 209 | 9.8 |
| 1962-1963. | 21,675 | 494 | 2.28 | 683 | 31.1 | 221 | 10.1 |
| 1963 m -1964. | 22,169 | 504 | 2.27 | 680 | 30.3 | 216 | 9.7 |
| 1964-1965. | 22,673 | 476 44 | 2.210 1.90 | 666 632 | 27.0 | 228 |  |
| 1965-1966................ | 23,149 | 440 | 1.90 | 632 | 27.0 | 228 | 9.8 |
| prosmertons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966m1967.................. | 423,589 | 476 | 2.02 | 682 | 28.6 | 239 | 20.0 |
| 1967-1968.. | 24,065 | 534 | 2.22 2.35 | 7741 790 | 30.5 31.7 | 240 | 9.9 9.8 |
| 1968-1969... | 24, 599 | 578 | 2.35 2.47 | 839 | 31.7 | 249 | 9.8 |
| 1969-1970. . . . . . . . . . . . | 25,177 | 668 | 2.59 | 888 | 34.0 | 253 | 9.7 |
| 1970-1977... | 25,800 | 703 | 2.66 | 927 | 34.6 | 257 | 9.6 |
| 1972-1973. | 27,172 | 737 | 2.71 | 965 | 35.0 | 261 | 9.5 |
| 1973-1974. | 27,908 | 769 | 2.76 | 1,001 | 35.4 | 265 | 9.4 |
| 1974-1975. | 28,677 | 800 | 2.79 | 1,035 | 35.6 35.8 | 268 272 | 9.2 |
| 1975-1976. | 29,476 | 830 | 2.82 | 1,069 |  |  | 9.1 |
| 1976-1977. | 30,306 | 859 | 2.83 | 1,102 | 35.9 35 | 276 | 9.0 8.8 |
| 1977-1978. | 31,164 | 887 | 2.85 | 1,134 | 35.9 <br> 35.8 | 280 | 8.8 8.7 |
| 19775-1979.. | 32,051 | 913 | 2.85 | 1,163 | 35.8 35.6 | 283 | 8.6 |
| 1979-1980.. | 32,964 | 937 | 2.84 2.83 | 1,216 | 35.4 | 289 | 8.4 |
| 1980-1981. | 33,901 | 981 | 2.81 | 1,240 | 35.1 | 292 | 8.3 |
| 1981-1982.. | 34,860 35,841 | 1,001 | 2.79 | 1,264 | 34.8 | 295 | 8.1 |
| 1982-1983.. | 35,841 36,842 | 1,022 | 2.77 | 1,287 | 34.5 | 298 | 8.0 |
| 1983-1984... | 36,842 37,864 | 1,043 | 2.75 | 1,312 | 34.2 | 302 | 7.9 |
| 1984-1985.. | 37,84 38,907 | 1,065 | 2.74 |  | 33.9 | 306 | 7.7 |
| 1985-1986.. | 38,907 | 1,065 | 2.74 | -, ${ }^{1}$, |  |  |  |
| 1986-1987... | 39,972 | 1,091 | 2.73 | 1,367 | 33.7 33.6 | 309 313 | 7.6 |
| 1987-1988.. | 41,063 | 1,119 | 2.73 | 1,400 1,436 | 33.6 33.6 | 318 | 7.4 |
| 1988-1989............. | 42,182 43,333 | 1,151 | 2.73 2.74 | 1,4,477 | 33.6 | 322 | 7.3 |
| 1989-1990.. | 44,521 | 1, (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | ${ }^{(5)}$ | $\left({ }^{5}\right)$ |
| Series B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966-1967... | 423,589 | 44.3 | 1.87 | 647 | 27.2 | 238 | 10.0 |
| 1967-1968. | 24,031 | 485 | 2.02 | 690 | 28.4 | 238 | 9.7 |
| 1968-1969. | 24,515 | 514 | 2.10 2.17 | 756 | 29.9 | 245 | 9.7 |
| 1969-1970. | 25,029 | 544 574 59 | 2.17 2.24 | 796 | 30.6 | 249 | 9.6 |
| 1970-1971. | 25,573 26,147 | 574 602 | 2.24 2.30 | 822 | 31.1 | 252 | 9.5 |
| 1971-1972.. | 26,147 26,749 | 602 630 | 2.30 2.36 | 853 | 31.5 | 256 | 9.5 |
| 1972-1973. | 26,749 | 657 | 2.40 | 884 | 31.9 | 260 | 9.4 |
| 1973-1974. | 28,035 | 683 | 2.44 | 914 | 32.2 | 263 | 9.3 |
| 1975-1976. | 28,719 | 710 | 2.47 | 944 | 32.5 | 267 | 9.2 |
| 1976-1977... | 29,429 | 736 | 2.50 | 974 | 32.7 | 271 | 9.1 |
| 1977-1978.. | 30,165 | 751 | 2.52 | 1,003 | 32.8 | 274 | 9.0 |
| 1978-1979.. | 30,926 | 786 | 2.54 | 1,030 | 32.9 | 277 | 8.7 |
| 1979-1980. | 31,712 | 808 | 2.55 | 1,056 | 32.9 | 288 | 6.6 |
| 1980-1981. | 32,520 | 829 | 2.55 | 1,080 | 32.8 32.6 | 288 | 8.5 |
| 1981-1982. | 33,349 | 847 | 2.54 2.53 | 1,101 1,120 | 32.6 32.4 | 289 | 8.4 |
| 1982-1983. | 34,196 35,060 | 864 | 2.53 2.51 | 1,138 | 32.1 | 292 | 8.2 |
| 1983-1984. | 35,060 35,939 | 893 | 2.51 2.48 | 1,156 | 31.8 | 295 | 8.1 |
| 1984-1985.. | 36,832 | 906 | 2.46 | 1,172 | 31.4 | 299 | 8.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.-Anmual Estimates and Projections of the Nonwhite Population and of its Components of Change, for the United States: 1950 to 1990 -Continued


[^8]Table 6.-Estimates and Projections of the Nonwhite Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1960 to 1990
(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces overseas. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1966)


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.-Estimates and Projections of the Nonwhite Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1960 to 1990--Continued
(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces overseas. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1966)


See footrotes at end of table.

Table 6.-Estimates and Projections of the Nonwhite Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1960 to 1990 --Continued
In thousands. Figures relate so July 1 and include Armed forces overseas. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projectad for years after 19661


[^9]Table 7.--Annual Estimates and Projections of Fall School Enrollment, for the United States, by Level of School and Sex: 1960 to 1985
iln thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years old, as of October. Projections take account of survey data on enrollment through 1965)


Table 7.--Annual Estimates and Projections of Fall School Enrollment, for the United States, by Level of School and Sex: 1960 to 1985 -Continued
fln thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years old, as of October. Projections take account of survey data on enrollment. through 1965


Source: Current population Reports, Series P-25, NO. 365.

Table 8.-Estimates and Projections of Fall School Enrollment, for the United States, by Level of School, Age, and Sex: 1960 to 1985
(In thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years old, as of October)

| Series, age, and year | Both sexes |  |  |  | Male |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total enrolled. | Elementary school or kindergarten | $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { school } \end{aligned}$ | College | Total enrolled | Elenentary sehool. or kindergarten | $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { school } \end{aligned}$ | College | Totel enrolled | 越ementery school or kindergarten | High school | Collee |
| ESTMATES 1960 Total, 5 to 34 years.. | 46,259 | 32,441 | 10,249 | 3,570 | 24,234 | 16,711 | 5,184 | 2,339 | 22,025 | 15,730 | 5,065 | $1,232$ |
| 5 and 6 years. . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 6,438 25,621 | 6,438 24,996 | 625 | , | 3,292 13,074 | 3,292 12,780 | 294 | - | 3,146 12,547 | 3,146 12,216 | 331 |  |
| 14 to 17 years. | 10,242 | 999 | 9,021 | 222 | 5,248 | 635 | 4,514 | 99 | 4,994 | 364 | 4,507 | 133 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 3,167 | 6 | 563 | 2,598 | 1,999 | 4 | 347 | 1,648 | 1, 1,68 | 2 | 216 | 956 |
| 18 to 21 years. | 2,634 | 6 | 539 | 2,089 | 1,580 | 4 | 339 | 1,237 | 1,054 | 2 | 200 |  |
| 25 to 34 years. | 792 | 2 | 40 | 750 | 621 | - | 29 | 592 | 171 | 2 | 11 | $158$ |
| Total, 5 to 34 years.. | 55,070 | 35,624 | 13,364 | 6,085 | 28,733 | 18,197 | 6,791 | 3,749 | 26,337 | 17,425 | 6,574 | 2,337 5 |
| 5 and 6 years............. | 7,256 | 7,156 | - | - | 3,619 | 3,619 | - | - | 3,537 | 3,537 | - |  |
| 7 to 13 years. ............. | 27,894 | 27,405 | 489 | - | 1.4,139 | 13,941 | 198 | - | 13,755 | 13,464 | 291 |  |
| 14 to 17 years............ | 13,295 | 1,033 | 12,008 | 254 | 6,772 | 629 | 6,038 | 105 | 6,523 | 404 | 5,970 | 149 |
| 18 to 24 years............ | 5,724 | 20 | 805 | 4,899 | 3,509 | 4 | 529 | 2,976 | 2,215 | 16 | 276 | 1,923:3 |
| 18 to 21 years.......... | 4,710 | 14 | 784 | 3,912 | 2,773 | 4 | 515 | 2,254 | 1,937 | 10 | 269 | 1, 655 |
| 25 to 34 years............ | 1,004 | 8 | 63 | 933 | 698 | 4 | 26 | 668 | 306 | 4 | 37 | 265. 4 |

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 8.-Estimates and Projections of Fall School Enrollment, for the United States, by Level of School, Age, and Sex: 1960 to 1985 -Continued
(In thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years old, as of October)


Table 8.--Estimates and Projections of Fall School Enrollment, for the United States, by Level of School, Age, and Sex: 1960 to 1985 -Continued


- Represents zero or rounds to zero.


## Table 8.-Estimates and Projections of Fall School Enrollment, for the United States, by Level of School, Age, and Sex: 1960 to 1985 -Continued

(in thousands. Givilian noninstifutional population 5 to 34 years old, as of October)

| Series, age, and year | Both sexes |  |  |  | Maile |  |  |  | Fenale |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total enrolled | thementary school or kinder. Eaxter | $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { school } \end{aligned}$ | College | $\begin{gathered} \text { Totad } \\ \text { anrolied } \end{gathered}$ | ELementary school or ktnderm garten | High school | College | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { enrolied } \end{gathered}$ | El.enten. bary sohool or kinderm garten | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sigh } \\ & \text { school } \end{aligned}$ | College |
| ERGTECTIONS - - Continued |  | 36,419 | 14,762 | 7,047 | 30,542 | 18,739 | 7,477 | 4,386 | 27,686 | 27,679 | 7,344 |  |
| Series D-2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 5 to 34 years. <br> 5 and 6 years............... | 28,228 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,737 | 6,737 | - |  | 3,439 | 3,439 | 223 | 4,38 | 3,298 |  |  | 2,662 |
| 7 to 1.3 years,.. | 28,967 | 20,1,218 | $\begin{array}{r} 525 \\ 23,270 \end{array}$ | - | 14,726 | 14, 17882 |  | - | 1.4,24.1 | 3,998 13,939 | 302 | -- |
| 14 to 17 years........... | 14,771 |  |  | 283 | 7,492 |  | 6,577\% | 133 | 7,280 | -4,35 | 6,693 | 1,512,1851.367 |
| 18 to 24 years........... | 6,302 | 14 | 882 | 5,605 | 4,005 | 9 | 576 | 3,420 | 2,496 | 4 | 306 |  |
| 25 to 34 years............ | 5,1.77 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 837 \\ 84 \end{array}$ | 1,158 | 3,880 | 4 | 554 | 2,467 | 2,152 | 3 |  |  |
|  | 1,251 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 41 | 83.3 | 37. | 3 | 43 | 325 |
| 2975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 5 to 34 years.. | 58,041 | 33,573 | 15,903 | 8,565 | 30,702 | 17,333 | 8,022 | 5,346 | 27,339 | 16,239 | 7,882 | 3,219 |
| 5 and 6 years............. | 6,082 | 6,081 | - | - | 3,106 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,106 \\ 13,405 \end{array}$ | - | - | 2,975 |  |  |  |
| 7 to 13 years.. | 26,740 | 26,2191,245 | 523. |  | 13,528 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 223 \\ 7,008 \end{array}$ | 20.5 | 13,112 | 12,815 | 7, 7.188 | -- |
| 1.4 to 17 years. | 15,823 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14,273 \\ 1,001 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 305 \\ 6,679 \end{array}$ | 8,036 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,405 \\ 804 \end{array}$ |  |  | 7,787 | 440 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 161 \\ 2,613 \\ 2,236 \end{array}$ |
| 18 to 24 yrars.. | 7,696 | 1.6 |  |  | 4,735 | 11. | 657 | 4,066 | 2,961 | 5 | 344 |  |
| 18 to 21 years.......... | 6,251 | 812 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,194 \\ & 1,580 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,595 \\ & 1,197 \end{aligned}$ | 58 | $\begin{array}{r} 632 \\ 55 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,958 \\ & 1,135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,555 \\ 504 \end{array}$ | $4$ | 54 |  |
| 25 to 34 years............ | 1,701 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,236 |
| 1980 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 5 to 34 years.. | 57,050 | 32,233 | 15,099 | 9,718 | 30,402 | 26,628 | 7,677 | 6,097 | 26,648 | 15,605 | 7,422 | 3,622 |
| 5 and 6 years............. | 6,650 | 52,235 | 428 | - - | 3,39812,707 | 3,39832,524 | 284 | - | 3,25212,217 | 3,25212,972 | 245 | " |
| $?$ to 13 yeaxs. | 24,924 | 6,650 24,496 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44 to 177 years.. | 14,863 | 1,055 | 13,507 | 301 | 7,574 | 686 | 6,744 | 145 | 7,289 | 369 | 6,763 | 156 |
| 13 to 24 years.. | 8,502 | 27 | 1,036 | 7,448 | 5,24, | 12 | 685 | 4,546 | 3,259 | 5 | 352 | 2,902 |
| 18 to 21 years, | 6,700 | 8 | 977 | 5,71.5 | 3,916 | 5 | 656 | 3,254 | 2,784 | 3 | 323 | 2,460 |
| 25 to 34 years.. | 2,112 | 15 | 128 | 1,969 | 1,480 | 9 | 65 | 1,406 | 632 | 6 | 6.3 | 56:3 |
| 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$ Total, 5 to 34 years.. | 58,880 | 35,404 | 13,781 | 9,695 | 31,344 | 18,243 | 6.985 | 6,115 | 27,536 | 17,160 | 6,796 | 3,580 |
|  | 7,633 |  | 4.32 | - | 3,90113,869 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,901 \\ 13,683 \end{array}$ | 185 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 3,731 \\ 13,326 \end{array}$ | 3,73113,080 | - | -- |
| 7 to 13 years. | 27,195 | 26,764 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 246 |  |
| 14 to 17 years. | 13,550 | 974 | 12,323 | 254 | 6,905 | 635 | 6,147 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,366 \\ & 2,987 \\ & 1,626 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,645 \\ 3,092 \\ 2,584 \\ 742 \end{array}$ | 38526 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,176 \\ 304 \\ 873 \\ 770 \end{array}$ | 130 |
| 13 to 24 years. | 8,051 | 17717 | $\begin{aligned} & 885 \\ & 825 \\ & 1 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,149 \\ & 5,296 \\ & 2,292 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,959 \\ & 3,544 \\ & 3,708 \end{aligned}$ | 12517 | $\begin{gathered} 582 \\ 552 \\ 71 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}2,783 \\ 2,309 \\ 667 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 18 to 21 year | 6,228 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 to 34 years. | 2;45. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: Current population Heports, Series P-25, No. 365 .

Table 9.-Estimates and Projections of Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over, For the United States, by Age and Sex: 1957-1959 to 1985
(ll thousands. Figures exclude Armed Forces overseas and in berracks; they relate to March I. Projections are consistent with survey rather than Census data)

${ }^{2}$ Average of 1957 and 1959.
${ }^{2}$ Average of 1964, 1965, and 1966

Table 9.-Estimates and Projections of Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over, For the United States, by Age and Sex: 1957.1959 to 1985--Continued
$\begin{array}{r}\text { (In thousands. Figures exclude Armed Forces overseas and in barracks; they relate to March p. Projections are consistent with survey } \\ \text { rather than Census data) } \\ \hline\end{array}$


Table 9.-Estimates and Projections of Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over, For the United States, by Age and Sex: 1957-1959 to 1985-Continued
IIn thousands. Figures exclude Armed Forces overseas and in barracks; they relate to March 1. Projections are consistent with survey rather than Census datal

| Year, age, and sex | Total | years or school completed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | None | Elementary school |  |  | High schoor. |  | College |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1 to 4 years | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { to } 7 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | 8 years | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to } 3 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | 4 years | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to } 3 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | 4 years | 5 yeers or more |
| 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male, 25 years and over: <br> Series 1.................. <br> Series 2. | $\begin{array}{r} 65,722 \\ 65,722 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 382 \\ & 384 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,458 \\ & 1,480 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,116 \\ 3,160 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,534 \\ & 4,503 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,287 \\ & 10,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,871 \\ 26,692 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,816 \\ & 7,607 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,446 \\ 6,113 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,812 \\ & 5,082 \end{aligned}$ |
| 25 to 29 years: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series 2.... | 10,360 | 26 | 59 | 82 94 | 150 172 | 1,269 | 5,009 5,405 | 1,582 1,493 | 1,177 | 1,346 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series 1................. | 9,579 | 24 | 65 | 11.7 | 196 | 1,202 | 4,460 | 1,273 | 1,102 | 1,140 |
| Series 2.................... <br> 35 to 39 years: | 9,579 | 24 | 72 | 130 | 21.8 | 1,299 | 4,710 | 1,209 | 999 | 928 |
| Series 1.... | 8,553 | 24 | 80 | 161 | 250 | 1,213 | 3,838 | 2,108 | 956 | 925 |
| Series 2.... | 8,553 | 25 | 85 | 172 | 266 | 1,276 | 3,969 | 1,068 | 895 | 797 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series $1 . .$. | 6,747 | 25 | 85 | 194 | 277 | 1.072 | 2,870 | 839 | 724 | 653 |
| Series 2.... | 6,747 | 26 | 88 | 202 | 286 | 1,098 | 2,921 | 822 | 698 | 606 |
| 4.5 to 49 years... | 5,444 | 27 | 93 | 24.1 | 31.2 | 956 | 2,166 | 635 | 550 | 464 |
| 50 to 54 years. 55 to 59 years. | 5,071 5,103 | 30 32 | 1132 | 300 <br> 383 | 368 526 | $\begin{array}{r}877 \\ 1.035 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,866 | 579 | 534 | 384 |
| 60 to 64 yeerrs................. | 2,739 | 34 | 174 | 383 377 | 526 | 1,035 900 | 1,598 | 526 | 281 380 | 365 315 |
| 65 to 69 years.. | 3,780 | 34 | 163 | 347 | 543 | 756 | 1,175 | 353 | 238 | 171 |
| 70 to 74 years. | 2,856 | 33 | 157 | 345 | 533 | 564 | 714 | 240 | 153 | 47 |
| 75 years and over.......... | 3,491. | 95 | 301 | 568 | 853 | 569 | 596 | 220 | 159 | 131 |
| Female, 25 years and over: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series 1... | 73,004 | 419 | 1,239 | 3,601 | 5,250 | 12,536 | 32,095 | 8,762 | 6,608 | 2,44 |
| Series 2... | 73,004 | 423 | 1,245 | 3,642 | 5,320 | 12,893 | 32,990 | 8,449 | 6,095 | 1,949 |
| 25 to 29 years: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series 2.... | 10,506 | 26 | 53 | 107 | 192 | 1,502 | 5,5,108 | 1,493 | 1,453 1,234 | $\frac{635}{374}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series 1... | 9,659 | 24 | 48 | 124 | 210 | 1,332 | 4,706 | 1,444 | 1,272 | 499 |
| Seriee 2.... | 9,659 | 26 | 48 | 136 | 231 | 1,442 | 4,979 | 1,347 | 1,114 | 335 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 252 | 1,328 | 4,243 | 1,214 | 1,011 | 355 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series $1 .$. | 6,919 | 28 | 55 | 179 | 270 | 1,277 | 3,389 | 897 | 705 | 219 |
| Series 2... | 6,919 | 29 | 57 | 185 | 279 | 1,207 | 3,443 | 866 | 665 | 188 |
| 45 to 49 years........... | 5,696 | 30 | 63 | 208 | 296 | 1,063 | 2,746 | 664 | 491 | 135 |
| 50 to 54 years..... | 5,447 | 20 | 86 | 267 | 375 | +,136 | 2,489 | 584 | 382 | 107 |
| 55 to 59 years.. | 5,722 | 33 | 107 | 357 | 455 | -,232 | 2,523 | 568 | 347 | no |
| 60 to 64 years............. | 5,684 | 35 | 132 | 404 | 542 | 1,135 | 2,495 | 550 | 283 | 108 |
| 65 to 69 years, ........... | 4,863 | 29 | 128 | 443 | 642 | 976 | 1,880 | 424 | 231 | 108 |
| 70 to 74 years.. | 3,996 | 32 | 135 | 478 | 681 | 802 | 1,241 | 348 | 183 | 98 |
| 75 years and over........... | 5,856 | 135 | 384 | 889 | 2,349 | 1,000 | 1,275 | 456 | 250 | 118 |

Table 10.-Annual Estimates and Projections of Total Marriages and of First Marriages, for the United States, by Sex: 1960 to 1985


[^10]${ }^{2}$ First marriages per 1, 000 single males (or females) age 14 or over at the beginning of the year.
${ }^{3}$ Calaulated from first marriage rates.
${ }^{4}$ Total marriages from registration data; first marriages and median age from the Census marriage simulation model.

Table 10.-Annual Estimates and Projections of Total Marriages and of First Marriages, for the United States, by Sex: 1960 to 1985-Continued

| Series and year (July 1 to June 30) | All marriages |  | First marriages |  |  |  | Median age ${ }^{3}$ at first marriage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Male |  | Female |  |  |  |
|  | Nunber | Rate ${ }^{2}$ | Number | Rate ${ }^{2}$ | Number | Rate ${ }^{2}$ | Male | Female |
| PROJECTIONS--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series Ma3m-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| 1971-1972.......ex................... | 2,051 | 13.28 | 1,607 | 76.63 | 1,635 | 94.15 | 24.08 | 22.05 |
| 1972-1973. | 2,115 | 13.48 | 1,663 | 77.74 | 1,694 | 95.42 | 24.07 | 22.05 |
| 1973-1974. | 2,179 | 13.67 | 1,718 | 78.92 | 1,751 | 96.74 | 24.07 | 22.06 |
| 1974-1975.............................. | 2,238 | 13.81 | ],768 | 80.03 | 1,802 | 98.02 | 24.07 | 22:07 |
| 1975-1976.0............................. | 2,291 | 13.92 | 1,811 | 80.73 | 1,847 | 98.39 | 24.06 | 22.07 |
| 1976-1977. | 2,340 | 14.01 | 1,851 | 81.55 | 1,887 | 99.94 | 24.07 | 22.07 |
| 1977-1978............................ | 2,385 | 14.08 | 1,887 | 82.45 | 1,924 | 101.17 | 24.07 | 22.06 |
| 1978-1979........................... | 2,425 | 14.14 | 1,919 | 83.35 | 1,955 | 102.444 | 24.07 | 22.06 |
| 1979-1980............................... | 2,459 | 14.18 | 1,945 | 84.47 | 1,980 | 104.05 | 24.08 | 22.05 |
| 1980-1981...0......................... | 2,487 | 14.17 | 1,964 | 85.75 | 1,998 | 105.91 | 24.09 | 22.05 |
| 1981.-1982............................. | 2,507 | 14.10 | 1,976 | 86.51 | 2,006 | 107.03 | 24.10 | 22,04 |
| 1982-1983............................. | 2,516 | 13.97 | 1,979 | \$6.60 | 2,005 | 107.20 | 24.11 | 22,02 |
| 1983--1984.............................. | 2,517 | 13.78 | 1,974 | 85.97 | 1,995 | 106.34 | 24.13 | 22,01 |
| 1984-1985............................... | 2,512 | 13.55 | 1,963 | 84.71 | 1.980 | 104.68 | 24.14 | 22.00 |
| Series M-4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966-1967. | 1,818 | 12.80 | 1,410 | 75.62 | 1,433 | 94.57 | 23.71 | 21.65 |
| 1967-1968............................. | 1,843 | 12.76 | 1,429 | 74.86 | 1,452 | 93.25 | 23.80 | 21.75 |
| 1968-1969...... ........................ | 1,867 | 12.71 | 1,446 | 73.96 | 1,470 | 91.76 | 23.89 | 21.85 |
| 1969-1970. | 1,892 | 12.67 | 1,465 | 73.03 | 1,469 | 90.28 | 23.99 | 21.94 |
| 1970-1971. | 1,914 | 12.60 | 1,480 | 72.00 | 1,505 | 88.75 | 24.09 | 22.05 |
| 1971-1972. | 1,937 | 12.55 | 1,494 | 70.87 | 1,523 | 87.16 | 24.18 | 22.15 |
| 1972-1973.............................. | 1,962 | 12.50 | 1,512 | 69.91 | 1,543 | 85.86 | 24.28 | 22.25 |
| 1973-1974......e=...................... | 1,987 | 12.46 | 1,530 | 69.09 | 1,563 | 84.68 | 24.38 | 22.35 |
| 1974-1975............................. | 2,012 | 12.41 | 1,548 | 68.34 | 1,582 | 83.60 | 24.49 | 22.45 |
| 1975-1976............................. | 2,033 | 12.35 | 1,562 | 67.30 | 1,598 | 82.22 | 24.60 | 22.55 |
| 1976-1977.............................. | 2,107 | 12.62 | 1,629 | 68.68 | 1,667 | 83.79 | 24.60 | 22.55 |
| 1977-1978.............................. | 2,175 | 12.84 | 1,690 | 70.05 | 1,729 | 85.39 | 24.60 | 22.55 |
| 1978-1979. | 2,235 | 13.03 | 1,744 | 71.32 | 1,783 | 86.89 | 24.60 | 22.54 |
| 1979-1980. | 2,287 | 13.18 | 1,789 | 72.64 | 1,828 | 88.56 | 24.60 | 22.54 |
| 1980-1981.............................. | 2.330 | 13.27 | 1,825 | 77.01 | 2,062 | 90.31 | 24.61 | 22.54 |
| 1981-1982.............................. | 2,363 | 13.29 | 1,851 | 74.84 | 1,885 | 91.33 | 24.62 | 22.53 |
| 1982-1983. | 2,384 | 13.23 | 1,867 | 75.09 | 1,898 | 91,56 | 24.63 | 22.52 |
| 1983-1984. | 2,394 | 13.10 | 1,873 | 77.66 | 1,898 | 90.85 | 24.65 | 22.50 |
| 1984-1985.............................. | 2,395 | 12.92 | 1,869 | 73.62 | 1,889 | 89.33 | 24.66 | 22.49 |

[^11]Table 11.--Estimates and Projections of the Total and Single Resident Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1960 to 1985
(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1. See text for description of assumptions and methodalogy)

| Marital status, age, and ser | Estinates ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  | Series M-1 |  |  |  | Series M-2 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2960 | 2965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1.985 |
| TCLAL POPULAMtion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 to 17 yeers. | 5,672 | 7,168 | 8,018 | 8,576 | 8,151 | 8,868 | 8,018 | 8,576 | 8,2,51 | 8,868 |
| 18 and 19 years | 2,423 | 3,214 | 3,630 | 4,087 | 4,295 | 3.827 | 3,630 | 4,087 | 4,295 | 3,827 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 5,295 | 6,539 | 8,377 | 9,408 | 10,262 | 10,341 | 8,377 | 9,408 | 10,262 | 10,341. |
| 25 to 29 years. | 5,312 | 5,508 | 6,816 | 8,638 | 9,660 | 10,507 | 6,816 | 8,638 | 9,660 | 10,507 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 5,823 | 5,378 | 5,588 | 6,885 | 8,692 | 9,706 | 5,588 | 6,885 | 8,692 | 9,706 |
| 35 to 44 years, | 11,772 | 11,861 | 17, 189 | 10,082 | 12,475 | 15,530 | 11,189 | 10,982 | 12,475 | 15,530 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 10, 125 | 10,717 | 11,238 | 11, 323 | 10,701 | 10,529 | 10,238 | 11,323 | 10,701 | 10,529 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 7,560 | 8,130 | 8,745 | 9,267 | 9,744 | 9,827 | 8,745 | 9,267 | 9,744 | 9,827 |
| 65 to 74 years. | 5,125 | 5,153 | 5,353 | 5,781 | 6,259 | 6,664 | 5,353 | 5,781 | 6,259 | 6,654 |
| 75 years and over. | 2,423 | 2,778 | 2,983 | 3,056 | 3,248 | 3,512 | 2,983 | 3,056 | 3,248 | 3,512 |
| Female, 1f years and over..... | 65,122 | 71,052 | 77,372 | 84,068 | 89,981 | 96,092 | 77, 372 | 84,068 | 89,981 | 96,092 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 5,533 | 6,942 | 7,782 | 8,311 | 7,846 | 8,530 | 7,782 | 8,311 | 7,846 | 8,530 |
| 18 and 19 years | 2,474 | 3,217 | 3,609 | 4,060 | 4,231 | 3,7775 | 3,609 | 4,060 | 4,231 | 3,7795 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 5,555 | 6,79\% | 8,549 | 9,557 | 10,400 | 10,393 | 8,549 | 9,557 | 10,400 | 10,393 |
| 25 to 29 years. | 5,510 | 5,697 | 6,942 | 6,691 | 9,695 | 10,536 | 6,942 | 8,691 | 9,695 | 20,536 |
| 30 to 34. years.................... | 6,077 | 5,570 | 5,763 | 7,002 | 8,744 | 9,744 | 5,763 | 7,002 | 8,744 | 9,744 |
| 35 to 44 yeara..................... | 12,349 | 12,469 | 11,671 | 11,376 | 12,807 | 15,753 | 11,677 | 21,376 | 12,801. | 15,753 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 10,438 | 11, 303 | 12,063 | 12,184 | 11,421 | 71,151 | 12,063 | 12,184 | 11,421 | 11, 1.51 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 8,066 | 8,835 | 9,744 | 20,563 | 11,287 | 11,408 | 9,744 | 20,563 | 11,287 | 11,408 |
| 65 to 74 years. | 5,909 | 6,333 | 6,744 | 7,4,10 | 8,198 | 8,907 | 6,744 | 7,410 | 8,198 | 8,907 |
| 75 years and over | 3,212 | 3,891 | 4,505 | 4,913 | 5,358 | 5,896 | 4,505 | 4,913 | 5,358 | 5,896 |
| single pofulation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nale, 14 years mad over. | 15,844 | 18,203 | 20,185 | 21,754 | 22,066 | 22,617 | 20,380 | 22,134 | 22,554 | 23,047 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 5,643 | 7,133 | 7,979 | 8,534 | 8,109 | 8,827 | 7,981 | 8,536 | 8,111. | 8,828 |
| 18 and 19 years. | 2,242 | 2,997 | 3,361 | 3,783 | 3,973 | 3,550 | 3,372 | 3,797 | 3,986 | 3,555 |
| 20 to 24 years.. | 2,925 | 3,606 | 4,560 | 5,086 | 5,513 | 5,553 | 4,663 | 5,236 | 5,666 | 5,641 |
| 25 to 29 years. | 1,226 | 1,088 | 1,302 | 1,600 | 1,784 | 1,971 | 1,353 | 1,729 | 1,936 | 2,091 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 745 | 566 | 482 | 570 | 697 | 788 | 495 | 617 | 785 | 878 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 2,086 | 931 | 720 | 567 | 583 | 707 | 729 | 590 | 636 | 800 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 002 | 737 | 675 | 586 | 446 | 350 | 679 | 596 | 461 | 370 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 645 | 620 | 585 | 512 | 476 | 414 | 587 | 51.5 | 483 | 423 |
| 65 to 74 years. | 354 | 334. | 321 | 329 | 299 | 264 | 322 | 333 | 304 | 269 |
| 75 gears and over | 176 | 193 | 199 | 187 | 186 | 286 | 199 | 187 | 188 | 192 |
| Fenale, 14 years and over. | 22,326 | 14, 7737 | 16,547 | 17,940 | 17,975 | 23,260 | 16,745 | 3.8,324 | 18,470 | 18,693 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 5,317 | 6,758 | 7,583 | 8,098 | 7,635 | 8,313 | 7,591 | 8,109 | 7,644 | 8,318 |
| 18 and 29 years. | 1,703 | 2,370 | 2,640 | 2,977 | 3,090 | 2,746 | 2,677 | 3,026 | 3,137 | 2,767 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 1,603 | 2,14.4 | 2,837 | 3,213 | 3,457 | 3,335 | 2,951 | 3,395 | 3,651 | 3,454 |
| 25 to 29 years. | 524 | 525 | 725 | 964 | 1,090 | 1,152 | 753 | 1,064 | 1,223 | 1,267 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 398 | 276 | 283 | 386 | 514 | 573 | 269 | 415 | 585 | 658 |
| 35 to 4.4 years. | 712 | 553 | 400 | 339 | 405 | 540 | 4.84 | 351 | 438 | 61.3 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 767 | 660 | 551 | 435 | 332 | 259 | 553 | 439 | 317 | 27 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 592 | 696 | 683 | 600 | 500 | 396 | 683 | 601 | 502 | 400 |
| 65 to 74 years | $4{ }^{3}$ | 440 | 489 | 553 | 572 | 503 | 489 | 553 | 572 | 503 |
| 75 years and over. | 265 | 3314 | 355 | 37.3 | 400 | 443 | 355 | 373 | 400 | 443 |
| Pracmar stnale |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nale, 14 years and over. | 25.76 | 27.40 | 28.06 | 27.89 | 26.43 | 25,32 | 28.33 | 28.38 | 27.01 | 25.81 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 99.51 | 99.51 | 99.52 | 99.51 | 99.48 | 99.54 | 99.54 | 99.53 | 99.50 | 99.55 |
| 13 and 19 years | 92.54 | 93.24 | 92,60 | 92.55 | 92.49 | 92.76 | 92.89 | 92.89 | 92.80 | 92.93. |
| 20 to 24 years. | 55.24 | 55.15 | 54.43 | 54.08 | 53.73 | 53.74 | 55.66 | 55.65 | 55.21 | 54.55 |
| 25 to 29 years. | 23.07 | 19.76 | 19.11 | 18.53 | 18.46 | 18.76 | 19.85 | 20.01 | 20.04 | 19.90 |
| 30 to 34 yrears. | 12.80 | 10.52 | 8.62 | 8.28 | 8.02 | 8.12 | 8.86 | 8.96 | 9.03 | 9.05 |
| 35. to 44 years. | 9.22 | 7.85 | 6.4 .4 | 5.17 | 4.67 | 4.55 | 6.51 | 5.37 | 5.09 | 5.15 |
| ${ }^{5} 5$ to 54 years. | 7.92 8.54 | 6.87 | 6.01 | 5.27 | 4.17 | 3.32 | 6.04 | 5.26 | 4.30 | 3.51 |
| 65 to 74 years. | 8.54 6.90 | 7.62 6.47 | 6.69 5.99 | 5.51 5.68 | 4.89 | 4.21 3 | 6.72 | ${ }_{5}^{5.56}$ | 4.95 | 4.31 |
| 75 years and over. | 6.90 7.31 | 6.47 6.89 | 5.99 6.67 | 5.68 6.12 | 4.73 | 3.97 5.36 | 6.02 6.67 | 5.76 6.13 | 4.86 5.78 | 4.044 |
| Female, 14 years and over. | 18.93 | 20.74 | 21.39 | 21.34 | 19.98 | 19.00 | 21.64 | 21.80 | 20.53 | 19.45 |
| 18.4 to 17 years. |  | 97.36 | 97.44 | 97.43 | 97.32 | 97.45 | 97.55 | 97.56 | 97.43 | 97.51 |
| 88 and 19 years. | 68.84 | 73.67 | 73.17 | 73.33 | 79.03 | 72.74 | 74.17 | 74.53 | 74.13 | 73.30 |
| 25 to 24 years..................... | 28.86 | 31.56 | 33.19 | 33.62 | 33.24 | 32.09 | 34.51 | 35.52 | 35.10 | 33.23 |
| 30 to 29 y years.................... | 9.52 6.55 | 9.22 4.95 | 10.44 4.97 | $\underline{31.09}$ | $\frac{11.25}{5.87}$ | $\underline{10.94}$ | 10.85 5.02 3.02 | 12.24 <br> 5.92 | 12.62 6.69 | 12.03 6.75 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 5.77 | 4.44 | 3.43 | 2.98 | 3.17 | 3.43 | 3.46 | 3.28 | 6.69 3.42 | 6.79 |
| 55 to 54 years. | 7.35 | 5.84 | 4.57 | 3.57 | 2.72 | 2.33 | 4.58 | 3.60 | 2.78 | 2.43 |
| 55 to 64 years....................... | 7.33. | 7.88 | 7.01 | 5.68 | 4.43 | 3.47 | 7.01 | 5.69 | 4.45 | 3.50 |
| 55 years and y. | 7.50 | 6.95 | 7.26 | 7.47 | 6.98 | 5.64 | 7.26 | 7.47 | 6.98 | 5.65 |
| years and ove | 8.26 | 8.07 | 7.88 | 7.60 | 7,47 | 7.52 | 7.88 | 7.60 | 7.47 | 7.52 |

[^12]Table 11.-Estimates and Projections of the Total and Single Resident Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1960 to 1985-Continued
(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1. See text for description of assumptions and methodology)


Table 12.-Annual Projections of Household and Family Units, by Type, for the United States: 1965 to 1985
(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1, except as noted)

| Year and semies | Househol.ds |  |  |  |  |  | families | Unrelated individuais |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Primary families |  |  | Frimary individuale |  |  | rotai ${ }^{1}$ |  | Secondary <br> individuals |  |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Fusband } \\ \text { wife } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Other <br> male <br> head | Femaie | Male | Female |  | Maje | Femaile | Maile | Femaie |
|  | 57,251 58,092 | 42,588 42,060 | 1,168 1,165 | 4,964 <br> 4,944 | 3,271 | 6,260 6,631 | $\begin{aligned} & 47,836 \\ & 48,278 \end{aligned}$ | 4,709 4,645 | 7,559 7,826 | 1,438 1,353 | 1,299 |
| 1967: <br> Series $\frac{1}{2}$ | 59,735 59,438 | 43,247 43,034 | 1,172 1,196 | 5,105 5,048 | 3,374 3,357 | 6,836 6,804 | 49,660 49,403 | 4,628 <br> 4,654 | 7,946 7,969 | 1,254 1,297 | 1,109 |
| 1968: <br> Seriea 1 <br> Series 2 | 60,912 60,416 | 4,3,981 | 1,160 2,192 | 5,205 5,132 | 3,491 3,436 | 7,075 6,988 | $\begin{aligned} & 50,256 \\ & 50,121 \end{aligned}$ | 4,719 4,733 | 8,167 8,162 | 1,228 1,296 | 1, 1,172 |
| 1969: <br> Series Series | 62,095 61,406 | 4,4,751. | 1,147 1,187 | 5,293 5,208 | 3,597 3,506 | 7,307 7,165 | 51,295 50,862 | 4,795 4,798 | 8,379 8,347 | 2,199 3,291 | 1,073 |
| 1970: Seríes 1. Series 2. | 63,300 62,425 | 45,556 45,053 | 1,135 1,182 | 5,380 5,281 | 3,698 3,573 | 7,532 7,335 | 52,168 57,642 | 4,865 | 8,583 8,522 | $1,1,67$ 1,283 | 1, 2,187 |
| 1971: <br> Series 1 <br> Series 2 | 64,533 63,474 | 46,389 | 1,124 1,178 | 5,467 5,357 | 3,797 3,639 | 7,755 7,505 | 53,073 <br> 52,454 | 4,934 | 8,788 8,698 | $1,1.37$ 1,276 | 2,032 |
| 1972 : Sertes 1. Series 2 | 65,878 64,636 | 47,257 | 1,119 1,180 | 5,591 5,466 | 3,927 3,735 | 7,984 | 54,054 53,345 | 5,039 5,010 | 8,994 8,876 | $\xrightarrow{1,11275}$ | 1,010 |
| 1973: <br> Series $\qquad$ <br> Series $\qquad$ | 67,234 65,813 | 48,154 47,386 | 1,114 | 5,710 5,572 | 4,046 3,822 | 8,209 7,852 | 55,062 54,263 | 5,133 5,094 | 9,199 9,052 | 1,086 1,273 | 9,90 1,200 |
|  | 68,607 67,010 | 49,076 | 1,110 1,183 | 5,825 5,673 | 4,163 3,906 | 8,433 8,023 | 56,090 55,204 | 5,223 5,175 | 9,402 9,225 | 1,060 1,269 | 968 1,202 |
|  | 70,001 68,229 | 50,020 49,087 | 1,106 1,186 | 5,938 5,772 | 4,280 3,991 | 8,657 8,193 | 57,140 56,169 | 5,314 | 9,605 9,398 | 1,034 1,266 | 948 1,205 |
| 1976: Series 1. Series 2 | 71,417 69,474 | 50,979 49,969 | 1,105 1,190 | 6,054 | 4,400 | 8,880 8,363 | 58,211 57,157 | 5,408 5,341 | 9,805 | 1,008 | 926 1,205 |
| 1977: <br> Series 1. Series 2. | 72,877 70,768 | - 51,958 | 1,109 1,199 | 6,185 5,989 | 4,523 4,169 | 9,102 8,534 | 59,322 58,190 | 5,507 5,429 | 10,004 9,036 | 984 1,260 | 902 $\mathrm{I}, 202$ |
| 1978: <br> Series 1. <br> Series 2. | 74,352 72,082 | 52,948 51,802 | $\xrightarrow{1,1124}$ | 6,318 6,106 | 4,652 <br> 4,252 | 9,320 8,701 | 60,449 59,242 | 5,611 5,520 | 10,196 9,897 | 9,99 1,256 | 876 ,+ 197 |
| 1979: <br> Series 1............... <br> Series 2 $\qquad$ | 75,831 73,402 | 53,950 52,746 | 1,120 1,219 | 6,451 6,219 | 4,779 4,357 | 8,531 | 61,588 60,311 | 5,712 | 10,381 10,052 | 1,933 1,250 | 850 1,191 |
| 1980: <br> Series 2. Series 2. | 77,308 74,728 | 54,957 53,702 | 1,126 1,229 | 6,581 6,331 | 4,909 4,451 | 9,734 9,014 | 62,731 61,390 | 5,815 5,695 | 10,557 | \% 1,906 1,244 | 823 1,181 |
| 1981: $\qquad$ <br> Series 2 $\qquad$ | 78,788 76,062 | 55,966 54,669 | 2,134 | 6,713 6,442 | 5,042 4,547 | 9,933 9,164 | 63,880 $62 ; 481$ | 5,923 5,784 | 10,729 10,335 | 1, ${ }_{\text {, }}^{881}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 796 } \\ \hline, 171\end{array}$ |
| 1982: $\qquad$ <br> Series | 30,262 77,400 | 56,958 55,632 | $\underset{1}{1,147}$ | 6,853 6,559 | 5,282 4,647 | 10,122 9,305 | 65,027 63,579 | 6,036 5,877 | 10,888 10,461 | 854 1,230 | 766 2,156 |
| 1983: <br> Series 1. Series 2 | 81,695 78,707 | 57,932 56,589 | 1,161 1,272 | 6,984 6,666 | 5,319 4,744 | 10,300 9,435 | 66,117 64,662 | 6,145 5,963 | $\frac{11,034}{10,573}$ | 826 1,219 | 735 $\mathbf{2} 137$ |
| 1984: Series 1 Seriee 2. | 83,086 79,981 | 58,877 57,530 | 1,176 1,288 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,108 \\ & 6,766 \end{aligned}$ | 5,456 4,838 | 10,469 9,588 | 67,234 65,722 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,253 \\ & 6,045 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{11,172}{10,674}$ | 798 1,206 | 703 1,116 |
| 1985: Series 1. Series 2 | 84,421 81,207 | 59,790 58,443 | 1,192 1,305 | 7,224 6,858 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,590 \\ & 4,930 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,626 \\ 9,677 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68,282 \\ & 66,746 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,357 \\ & 6,121 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,296 \\ & 10,766 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 757 \\ 1,192 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 671 \\ 1,095 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

[^13]Table 13.--Projections of Households by Type and Age of Head, for the United States: 1965 to 1985

${ }^{1}$ As of March 1. Based on Current Population Survey, see footnote 2 of table 12 for information on sampling error associated wtat the survey estimates.

Table 13.--Projections of Households by Type and Age of Head, for the United States: 1965 to 1985 -Continued

In thousands. Figures relate to July 1, except as noted)

the surver March 1. Based on Ourreat Population Survey, see footnote 2 of tallie 12 for information on sampling error associated with the survey estimates.
Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 360, and P-20, No. 153.

Table 14.-Estimates and Projections of the Total Labor Force and of Labor Force Participation Rates, for the United States, by Age and Sex: 1960 to 1980

Numbers in thousands. Figures are annual averages and include Armed Forces overseas. Figures are not fully consistent with other types of projections in this report. See text for explanation)


Source: 1960 and 1965-Department of Labor, Manpower Report of The President: 1967, teble A-2. Rates are based on population estimates prepared for the Monthly Report on the Labor Force by the Bureau of the Ceasus. 1970 to 1980 - Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report, No, 49, table 1 . Based on Series B population projections in Current Population Beports, Series P-25, No. 286 ,

Table 15.--Estimates and Projections of the Nonwhite Labor Force and of Labor Force Participation Rates, for the United States, by Age and Sex: 1960 to 1980
Numbers in thousands. Figures are annual averages and include Armed forees overseas. Figures are not fulty consistent with other types of projections in this report. See rext for explanction]


NA, Not available.
Source: 1960 and 1965-Department of Labor, Nanpower Report of The President: 1967, table A-2. Rates are based on population estimates prepared for the Monthly Report on the Labor Force by the Bureau of the Census.

1970 to 1980 --Bureau of Labor Statisties, Special Labor Force Report, No. 49, table 1. Based on Series B population
projections in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 286.

Table 16.-Estimates and Projections of the Population of States: 1960 to 1985
(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1, except as noted. Roman numerals I and Il indicate interstate migration assumptions; lefters $B$ and $D$ represent national projections series)


[^14] lation of $193,811,000$.

Since the eeneral method of State projections may not be applicable to an area such as the district of Columbia, slitemative series were prepared These projections, based on somewhat different assumptions of in and outmigration for the area, place the population in 1985 at 865,000 or 960,000 . See Current Population Reporte, Series P-25, No. 375, table A-7 and text, for detalled explanation of these alternative projections,

Table 16.--Estimates and Projections of the Population of States: 1960 to 1985--Continued
IIn thousands. Figures relate to July 1 , except as noted. Roman numerals I and 11 indicate interstate migration assumptions; letters B and D represent national projections series)


Stinge the general method of State profections may not be applicable to an area such as the Distriot of columbia, alternative series were pre pared. Ther generar mon 960,00. See Current Population Reporta, Series P-25, No. 375 , table A-7 and text, for detalled explanation of these alternative projections.

Source: Gursent Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 375.

Table 17.--Projections of the Components of Population Change for States: 1965 to 1985


Table 17.-Projections of the Components of Population Change for States: 1965 to 1985--Continued


[^15]Table 18.--Projections of the Population of States, by Broad Age Groups: 1965 and 1975

| Region, divistion, and State | 1965 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. all ages | $\begin{gathered} \text { under } 18 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \text { to } 44 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | 45 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 5 to 17 years | $\begin{gathered} 18 \text { to } 24 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ |
| United States......... | 193,811 | 70,434 | 66,233 | 38,999 | 10,156 | 49,999 | $19+788$ |
| Pitutons: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast. | 47,624 | 16,134 | 12,058 | 10,554 | 4,868 | 11,463 | 4,462 |
| North Central. | 54,097. | 19,927 | 27,747 | 11,004 | 5,429 | 14,204 | 5,1.48 |
| South. | 60,104 | 22,600 | 21,041 | 11,312 | 5,151 | 16,001 | 6,737 |
| West.. | 31,987 | 11,774 | 11,377 | 6,119 | 2,717 | 8,332 | 3,415 |
| NORTHEAST: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England. . | 71,150 | 3,872 | 3,775 | 2,370 | 1,193 | 2,733 | 1,102 |
| Middle Atiantic. | 36,474 | 12,262 | 12,353 | 8, 184 | 3,675 | 8,730 | 3,36\% |
| NORTH CENTRAL: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East North Central. | 38,239 | 1.4, 136 | 12,710 | 7,793 | 3,600 | 10,081 | 3,610 |
| West North Central. | 15,858 | 5,791. | 5,037 | 3,211 | 1,81.9 | 4,123 | 1.,538 |
| Scuph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South AtLantic.... | 28,749 | 10,649 | 10,285 | 5,385 | 2,431 | 7,532 | 3,284 |
| East South Central. | 12,818 | 4,8722 | 4,380 | 2,436 | 1, 1.30 | 3,479 | 1,42] |
| West south Central................ | 18,537 | 7,079 | 6,376 | 3,492 | 1, 591 | 4,990 | 2,033 |
| WEST: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mountain. | 7,696 | 3,074 | 2,657 | 1,358 | 597 | 2,162 | 823. |
| Procific. | 24,291 | 8,700 | 8,779 | 4.751. | 2, 1.20 | 6,170 | 2,56e |
| NEW ENGLAND: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Msine... | 986 | 360 | 320 | 196 | 111 | 252 | 104 |
| New Hampshire. | 674 | 238 | 228 | 235 | 73 | 269 | 50 |
| Vermont. . . . . . | 405 | 149 | 131 | 81. | 45 | 105 | 42 |
| Massachusetts. | 5,364 | 1,840 | 1,765 | 1,155 | 604 | 1,293 | 523 |
| Rhode Island. | 891 | 300 | 304 | 192 | 96 | 211 | 97 |
| Connectiout... | 2,830 | 986 | 969. | 610 | 265 | 703 | 265 |
| MIDDLE ATLAMTIC: M $^{\text {M }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| How York.... | 18,103 | 5,987 | 6.168 | 4,096 | 1,853 | 4,223 | 1,675 |
| Now Jersey.. | 6.781 | 2,324 | 2,343 | 1,485 | . 630 | 1,657 | 619 |
| Pennsyivania..................... | 11.389 | 3,952 | 3,842 | 2,603 | 1,192 | 2,850 | 1,066 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Onio.......... | 10,244 | -3,782 | 3,457 | 2,056 | 949 | 2,721 | 978 |
| Indiana. . | 4,895 | 1,818 | 1,645 | 964 | 467 | 1,291 | 483 |
| Illinois. | 10,642 | 3,786 | 3,521 | 2,290 | 1,045 | 2, $6 \in 6$ | 974 |
| Michigan.. | 8,317 | 3,190 | 2,782 | 1,645 | 701 | 2,295 | 796 |
| Wisconsin.. | 4,140 | 1,559 | 1,305 | 837 | 439 | 1,107 | 378 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota. | 3,562 | 1,367 | 1,110 | 700 | 386 | 972 | 332 |
| Iowa. . . | 2,759 | 1,001 | 849 | 565 | 343 | 717 | 253 |
| Missouri.. | 4,493 | 1,559 | 1,456 | 952 | 525 | 1,109 | 435 |
| North Dekota. | 652 | 256 | 209 | 125 | 62 | 182 | 70. |
| South Dakota. | 686 | 268 | 209 | 132 | 77 | 189 | 68 |
| Nebraska... | 1,459 | 532 | 463. | 291 | 173 | 374 | 145 |
| Kansas..... | 2,248 | 807 | 740 | 447 | 254 | 580 | 235 |
| SOUTH ATTANTIC; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 503. | 192 | 276 | 95 | 39 | 135 | 51 |
| Marylanc. . . . | 3,535 | 1,322 | 1,275 | 682 | 256 | 934 | 381 |
| District of Columbia. | 800 | 264 | 286 | 178 | 72 | 167 | '88. |
| Virginia...... | 4,419 | 1,627 | 1,656 | 817 | 320 | 1,149 | 557. |
| West Virginia. | 1,816 | 659 | 592 | 383 | 1.82 | 483 | 181 |
| North Carolina. | 4,933 | 1,865 | 1,816 | 898 | 353 | 1,329 | 598 |
| South Carolira. | 2,550 | 1,026 | 923 | 432 | 169 | 730 | 328 |
| Georgia........ | 4,390 | 1,692 | 1,584 | 795 | 319 | 1,189 | 529 |
| Florida..... | 5,803 | 2,001 | 1,976 | 1,104 | 720 | 1,417 | 580 |
| EAST SOUTH CEMYTRAL: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temnessee..... | 3,049 | 1,394 | 1,365 | 755 | 336 | 998 | 428. |
| Alabama..... | 3,486 | 1,348 | 1,197 | 658 | 284 | 966 | 387. |
| Mississippi........................ | 2,308 | 949 | 743 | 415 | 201 | 672 | 259 |
| WEST SOUTH CEMRRL: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas................................... | 1,980 | 720 |  | 388 | 208 | 506 | 208. |
| Louisiana....... | 3,561 | 1,449 | 1,206 | 640 | 265 | 1,019 | 384 |
| Oklahoma. ...... | 2,4,48 | 850 | 829 | 502 | 267 | 606 | $26 \%$ |
| тexas................................. | 10,588 | 4,059 | 3,716 | 1,962 | 851 | 2,859 | 1,166 |
| MOUNRAIN: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 703 | 274 | 226 | 137 | 66 | 196 | 70 |
| Idaho.... | 693 | 273 | 223 | 134 | 63 | 198 | To. |
| Wyoming. . | 330 | 128 | 108 | 65 | 29 | 93 | 31 |
| Colorado....... | 1,950 | 733 | 687 | 359 | 270 | 522 | 210 |
| New Mexico....... | 1,015 | 447 | 344 | 164 | 60 | 307 | 114 |
| Arizona. | 1,576 | 633 | 556 | 269 | 118 | 439 | 167 |
| Utah... | 995 | 425 | 342 | 161 | 68 | 300 | 114 |
| . Nevada. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 434 | 161 | 172 | 79 | 23 | 109 | 48 |
| PACIFIC: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington.. | 2,973 | 1,072 | 997 | 613 | 298 | 773 | 320 |
| Oregon...... | 1,939 | 680 | 647 | 409 | 203 | 500 | 196. |
| California. | 18, 403 | 6,550 | 6,699 | 3,577 | 1,578 | 4,623 | 1,933 |
| Alaska.... | 266 | 715 | 109 | 36 | 6 | 77 | ${ }_{0}{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Hawaıı. ........ | 709 | 283 | 274 | 11.6 | 36 | 196 | 998 |

Table 18.--Projections of the Population of States, by Broad Age Groups: 1965 and 1975--Continued


Table 18.--Projections of the Population of States, by Broad Age Groups: 1965 and 1975-Continued


[^16]
## APPENDIX

Table A-1..-Comparison of Labor Force Projections Based on Previous and Current Population Projections, by Age and Sex: 1970, 1975, and 1980

Numbers in thousands. Published series from reble lis: see fext for nature of revision)


[^17]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Social Security Administration, Division of the Actuary, lllustrative United States Population Projections, by T. N. E. Greville, Actuarial Study No. 46, May 1957. The projections of mortality have recently been revised. See Ibid., "United States Population Projections for CASDHI Cost Estimates," by Francisco Bayo, Dec. 1966.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Pascal K. Whelpton, Arthur A. Campbell, and John E. Patterson, Fertility and Family Planning in the United States, Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1966.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ Robert Parke, Jr. and Paul C. Glick, Bureau of the Census, "Prospective Changes in Marriage and the Family," Journal of Marriage and the Family, Volume XXIX, No. 2, May 1967, pp. 249 to 256.

[^3]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes annual net immigration of 400,000 , not shown separately, in future years.
    ${ }^{2}$ Percent of population at beginning of fiscal year. ${ }^{3}$ Rate per 1,000 population at middle of fiscal year.
    ${ }^{4}$ Revised estimates of the population are 196,920,000 for 1966 and $199,118,000$ for 1967
    $5_{\text {Applies }}$ to the year after July 1, 1990, and, hence, is outside the scope of the table
    Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 381.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Istimates previously published in Current Popriation Reports, Series P-25, No. 321.
    ${ }^{2}$ Estimates previously published in Gurrent Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 352.
    Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 359.

[^6]:    Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 381.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Annual average for 5 -year period.
    Source: Gurrent Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 381

[^8]:    ${ }^{3}$ Troludes ammal net frempration of 33,000 , not shown separately, fn future years
    ${ }^{2}$ pronent of population at begiming of fiscal year. ${ }^{3}$ Rate per 1,000 population at midole of fiscal year.
    ${ }^{4}$ Ouxrent estinate. ${ }^{5}$ Appifes to the years after July 2,1990 , and, hence, is outajice the scope of the table.
    Source: Cumert, Population heporte, Series p-25, Wo. 382,

[^9]:    Iistimates previously published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 321.
    ${ }^{2}$ Estimates previously prblished in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 352.
    Source: Current population Reports, Series P-25, No. 359.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Based on porulation age 14 or over at the beginning of the year.

[^11]:    ${ }_{2}^{1}$ Based on population age 14 or over at the beginning of the year.
    ${ }_{2}$ First marriages per 1,000 single males (or females) age 14 or over at the beginning of the year.
    ${ }^{3}$ Calculated from first marriage rates.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ Estimates are from the census maxriage simulation model.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes primary indzviduals; see fifth and sixth columms
    As of March 1. Based on Gurrent Popilation Survey. The estimated total mumber of households aceording to the March 1965 ond 1966 surveys is subject to sampling error amounting to about 240,000 . For 1966 , when the estimate of total households was $58,092,000$, this means that a complete count would be between about $57,852,000$ and $58,332,000$ in 68 times out of 100 , and between $57,612,000$ and $58,572,000$ in 95 times out of 100 . For sampling errors associated with other figures from the March 1965 and 1966 CFS surveys, see Current Popuiation Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 159 and 144.

    Source: Ourrent Population Reporte, Series P-25, No. 360 and P-20, No. 153.

[^14]:    As published in Ser

[^15]:    Source: Gurrent Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 375.

[^16]:    Source: Gument population Reports, Series P-25, No. 375

[^17]:    - Represents zero or rounds to zero.

