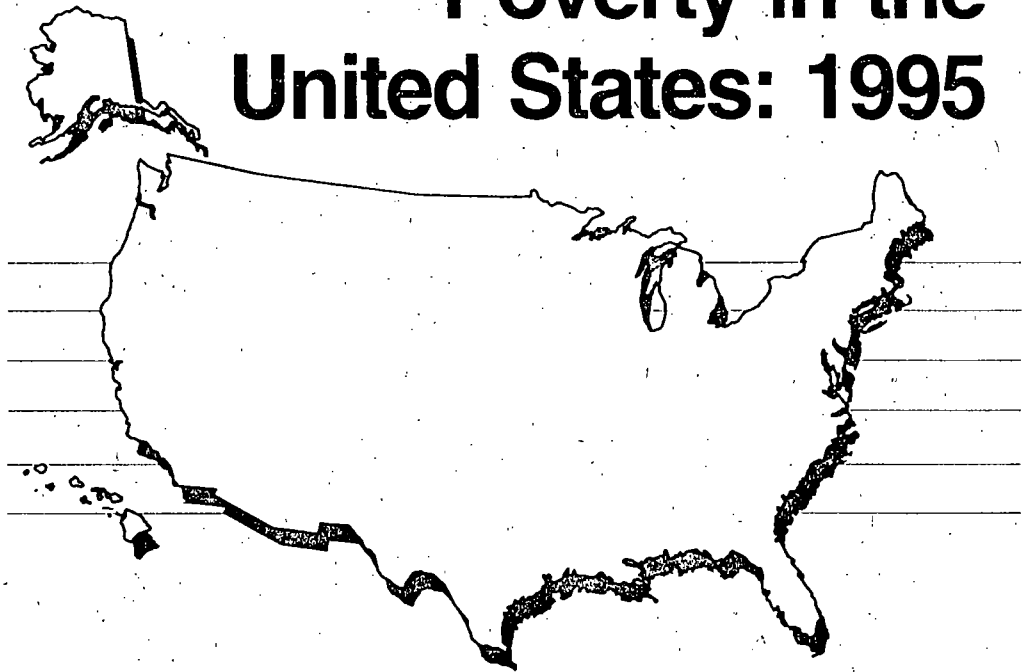


CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Consumer Income

P60-194

Poverty in the United States: 1995



by
Eleanor Baugher
and Leatha Lamison-White

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

As a result of deliberations of a Federal interagency committee in 1969, the following two modifications to the original SSA definition of poverty were adopted:²

1. The SSA thresholds for nonfarm families were retained for the base year 1963, but annual adjustments in the levels were based on changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rather than on changes in the cost of foods in the economy food plan.
2. The farm thresholds were raised from 70 to 85 percent of the corresponding nonfarm levels. The combined impact of these two modifications resulted in an increase in the tabulated totals for 1967 of 360,000 poor families and 1.6 million poor persons.

In 1981, three additional modifications in the poverty definition recommended by another interagency committee were adopted for implementation in the March 1982 CPS as well as the 1980 census:

1. Elimination of separate thresholds for farm families
2. Elimination (by averaging) of separate thresholds for female-householder families and "all other" families (earlier termed "male-headed" families)
3. Extension of the detailed poverty threshold matrix to make the largest family size category "nine persons or more"

For further details, see the section, "Changes in the Definition of Poverty," in Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The poverty thresholds are increased each year by the same percentage as the annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI). Table A-1 shows the CPI and the corresponding thresholds for a family of four for the 1959-95 period. The poverty thresholds are currently adjusted using the annual average CPI-U (1982-84 = 100). This base year has been used since 1988. From 1980 through 1987, the thresholds were adjusted using the CPI-U (1967 = 100). The CPI (1963 = 100) was used to adjust thresholds prior to 1980. Table A-2 shows the full poverty threshold matrix for 1995.

For further information on how the poverty thresholds were developed and subsequent changes in them, see Gordon M. Fisher, "The Development and History of the Poverty Thresholds," Social Security Bulletin, vol. 55, no. 4, Winter 1992, pp. 3-14.

²Poverty thresholds for 1959-1967 were recalculated on this basis, and revised poverty population figures for those years were tabulated using the revised thresholds. These revised 1959-1967 poverty population figures have been published in Census Bureau reports issued since August 1969 (including the present report). Because of this revision, poverty statistics from documents dated before August 1969 are not comparable with current poverty statistics.

Table A-1. Average Poverty Threshold for a Family of Four and the Consumer Price Indexes (CPI-U and CPI-U-X1): 1947 Through 1995

(1982-84 = 100)

Year	Average threshold for a family of four persons ¹ (dollars)	CPI-U	CPI-U-X1 ²
1995.....	15,569	152.4	152.4
1994.....	15,141	148.2	148.2
1993.....	14,763	144.5	144.5
1992.....	14,335	140.3	140.3
1991.....	13,924	136.2	136.2
1990.....	13,359	130.7	130.7
1989.....	12,674	124.0	124.0
1988.....	12,092	118.3	118.3
1987.....	11,611	113.6	113.6
1986.....	11,203	109.6	109.6
1985.....	10,989	107.6	107.6
1984.....	10,609	103.9	103.9
1983.....	10,178	99.6	99.6
1982.....	9,862	96.5	96.5
1981.....	9,287	90.9	90.1
1980.....	8,414	82.4	82.3
1979.....	7,412	72.6	74.0
1978.....	6,662	65.2	67.5
1977.....	6,191	60.6	63.2
1976.....	5,815	56.9	59.4
1975.....	5,500	53.8	56.2
1974.....	5,038	49.3	51.9
1973.....	4,540	44.4	47.2
1972.....	4,275	41.8	44.4
1971.....	4,137	40.5	43.1
1970.....	3,968	38.8	41.3
1969.....	3,743	36.7	39.4
1968.....	3,553	34.8	37.7
1967.....	3,410	33.4	36.3
1966.....	3,317	32.4	35.2
1965.....	3,223	31.5	34.2
1964.....	3,169	31.0	33.7
1963.....	3,128	30.6	33.3
1962.....	3,089	30.2	32.8
1961.....	3,054	29.9	32.5
1960.....	3,022	29.6	32.2
1959.....	2,973	29.1	31.6
1958.....	(NA)	28.9	31.4
1957.....	(NA)	28.1	30.5
1956.....	(NA)	27.2	29.6
1955.....	(NA)	26.8	29.1
1954.....	(NA)	26.9	29.2
1953.....	(NA)	26.7	29.0
1952.....	(NA)	26.5	28.8
1951.....	(NA)	26.0	28.3
1950.....	(NA)	24.1	26.2
1949.....	(NA)	23.8	25.9
1948.....	(NA)	24.1	26.2
1947.....	(NA)	22.3	24.2

¹For years prior to 1981, average threshold for a nonfarm family of four is shown.

²Factors prior to 1967 are extrapolated.

published for the private business sector and its major subsectors. Productivity indexes which take into account capital, labor, energy, materials, and service inputs are published for the 20 major 2-digit industry groups which comprise the manufacturing sector and for the following industries: cotton and synthetic broadwoven fabrics, household furniture, tire and inner tubes, footwear, steel, metal stampings, farm and garden machinery, refrigeration and heating equipment, motor vehicles, and railroad transportation industries. The major sector data are published in the BLS quarterly news release, *Productivity and Costs* and in the annual *Multifactor Productivity Measures* release. The specific industry productivity measures are published annually in the BLS Bulletin, *Productivity Measures for Selected Industries and Government Services*, and the *Handbook of Labor Statistics*. Detailed information on methods, limitations, and data sources appears in the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, BLS Bulletin 2414 (1992), chapters 10 and 11.

Unions—As defined here, unions include traditional labor unions and employee associations similar to labor unions. Data on union membership status provided by BLS are for employed wage and salary workers and relate to their principal job. Earnings by union membership status are usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers. The information is collected through the Current Population Survey. For a full description of the method of collection and comparability with earlier data, see "New Data on Union Members and Their Earnings" in the January 1985 issue of *Employment and Earnings*, and "Changing Employment Patterns of Organized Workers" in the February 1985 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Collective bargaining settlements data are available

for bargaining situations involving 1,000 or more workers in private industry and State and local government.

Work stoppages—Work stoppages include all strikes and lockouts known to BLS which last for at least 1 full day or shift and involve 1,000 or more workers. All stoppages, whether or not authorized by a union, legal or illegal, are counted. Excluded are work slowdowns and instances where employees report to work late, or leave early, to attend mass meetings or mass rallies.

Seasonal adjustment—Many economic statistics reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement which can be estimated on the basis of past experience. By eliminating that part of the change which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation (e.g., climate or school openings and closings), it is possible to observe the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. However, in evaluating deviations from the seasonal pattern—that is, changes in a seasonally adjusted series—it is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based, since they are subject not only to sampling and other errors, but also are affected by the uncertainties of the adjustment process itself.

Statistical reliability—For discussion of statistical collection, estimation, sampling procedures, and measures of statistical reliability applicable to Census Bureau and BLS data, see Appendix III.

Historical statistics—Tabular headnotes provide cross-references, where applicable, to *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*. See Appendix IV.

No. 614. Employment Status of the Civilian Population: 1950 to 1995

[In thousands, except as indicated. Annual averages of monthly figures. For the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 11-19 and D 85-86.]

YEAR	Civilian noninstitutional population	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE						NOT IN LABOR FORCE	
		Total	Percent of population	Employed	Employment-population ratio ¹	Unemployed		Number	Percent of population
						Number	Percent of labor force		
1950	104,995	62,208	59.2	58,918	56.1	3,288	5.3	42,787	40.8
1960	117,245	69,628	59.4	65,778	56.1	3,852	5.5	47,617	40.6
1970	137,085	82,771	60.4	78,678	57.4	4,093	4.9	54,315	39.6
1980	167,745	106,940	63.8	99,303	59.2	7,637	7.1	60,806	36.2
1981	170,130	108,670	63.9	100,397	59.0	8,273	7.6	61,460	36.1
1982	172,271	110,204	64.0	99,526	57.8	10,678	9.7	62,067	36.0
1983	174,215	111,550	64.0	100,854	57.9	10,717	9.6	62,665	36.0
1984	176,383	113,544	64.4	105,005	59.5	8,539	7.5	62,839	35.6
1985	178,206	115,461	64.8	107,150	60.1	8,312	7.2	62,744	35.2
1986	180,587	117,834	65.3	109,597	60.7	8,237	7.0	62,752	34.7
1987	182,753	119,865	65.6	112,440	61.5	7,425	6.2	62,888	34.4
1988	184,613	121,669	65.9	114,968	62.3	6,701	5.5	62,944	34.1
1989	186,393	123,869	66.5	117,342	63.0	6,528	5.3	62,523	33.5
1990	189,164	125,840	66.5	118,793	62.8	7,047	5.6	63,324	33.5
1991	190,925	126,346	66.2	117,718	61.7	8,628	6.8	64,578	33.8
1992	192,805	128,105	66.4	118,492	61.5	9,613	7.5	64,700	33.6
1993	194,838	129,200	66.3	120,259	61.7	8,940	6.9	65,638	33.7
1994	196,814	131,056	66.6	123,060	62.5	7,996	6.1	65,758	33.4
1995	198,584	132,304	66.6	124,900	62.9	7,404	5.6	66,280	33.4

¹ Civilian employed as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. ² Data beginning in 1990 and again in 1994, not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. See text, section 13, and February 1994 and March 1995 issues of *Employment and Earnings*.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307; and *Employment and Earnings*, monthly.

No. 615. Civilian Labor Force and Participation Rates, With Projections: 1970 to 2005

[For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Rates are based on annual average civilian noninstitutional population of each specified group and represent proportion of each specified group in the civilian labor force. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 42-48.]

RACE, SEX, AND AGE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (millions)						PARTICIPATION RATE (percent)					
	1980	1990 ¹	1994 ¹	1995	2000, proj.	2005, proj.	1980	1990 ¹	1994 ¹	1995	2000, proj.	2005, proj.
Total ²	106.9	125.8	131.1	132.3	140.0	147.1	63.8	66.5	66.6	66.6	67.1	67.1
White	93.6	107.4	111.1	112.0	117.7	122.9	64.1	66.9	67.1	67.1	67.8	68.1
Male	54.5	59.6	60.7	61.1	63.1	64.9	78.2	77.1	75.9	75.7	74.9	73.9
Female	39.1	47.8	50.4	50.8	54.6	58.0	51.2	57.4	58.9	59.0	61.6	62.6
Black	10.9	13.7	14.5	14.8	15.7	16.6	61.0	64.0	63.4	63.7	62.7	61.9
Male	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.9	70.3	71.0	69.1	69.0	67.4	65.8
Female	5.3	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.7	53.1	58.3	58.7	59.5	59.0	58.8
Hispanic ³	6.1	10.7	12.0	12.3	14.3	16.3	64.0	67.4	66.1	65.8	65.4	64.7
Male	3.8	6.5	7.2	7.4	8.4	9.5	81.4	81.4	79.2	79.1	77.6	76.1
Female	2.3	4.2	4.8	4.9	5.8	6.8	47.4	53.1	52.9	52.6	53.3	53.6
Male	61.5	69.0	70.8	71.4	74.2	76.8	77.4	76.4	75.1	75.0	74.0	72.9
16 to 19 years	5.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	60.5	55.7	54.1	54.8	53.1	52.0
20 to 24 years	8.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.5	8.2	85.9	84.4	83.1	83.1	82.1	81.9
25 to 34 years	17.0	19.9	18.9	18.7	16.8	16.3	95.2	94.1	92.6	93.0	91.9	91.5
35 to 44 years	11.8	17.5	19.0	19.2	20.1	18.8	95.5	94.3	92.8	92.3	92.0	91.4
45 to 54 years	9.9	11.1	13.0	13.4	15.8	17.6	91.2	90.7	89.1	88.8	88.4	87.7
55 to 64 years	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.5	7.4	9.2	72.1	67.8	65.5	66.0	66.0	65.6
65 years and over	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	19.0	16.3	16.8	16.8	16.5	16.5
Female	45.5	56.8	60.2	60.9	65.8	70.3	51.5	57.5	58.8	58.9	60.6	61.7
16 to 19 years	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.2	52.9	51.6	51.3	52.2	51.2	50.7
20 to 24 years	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.5	7.1	68.9	71.3	71.0	70.3	70.5	70.7
25 to 34 years	12.3	16.1	15.5	15.5	14.3	14.2	65.5	73.5	74.0	74.9	75.3	76.4
35 to 44 years	8.6	14.7	16.3	16.6	17.8	17.1	65.5	76.4	77.1	77.2	78.7	80.0
45 to 54 years	7.0	9.1	11.4	11.8	14.8	17.1	59.9	71.2	74.6	74.4	78.2	80.7
55 to 64 years	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.4	6.6	8.6	41.3	45.2	48.9	49.2	53.4	56.6
65 years and over	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	8.1	8.6	9.2	8.8	9.5	10.2

¹ See footnote 2, table 614. ² Includes other races, not shown separately. ³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307; *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues; *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1995; and unpublished data.

No. 665. Workers With Earnings, by Occupation of Longest Held Job and Sex: 1994

[Covers persons 15 years old and over as of March 1995. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

MAJOR OCCUPATION OF LONGEST JOB HELD	ALL WORKERS				YEAR ROUND FULL-TIME			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number (1,000)	Median earnings	Number (1,000)	Median earnings	Number (1,000)	Median earnings	Number (1,000)	Median earnings
Total	64,706	14,323	74,264	23,656	34,155	22,205	51,580	30,854
Executive, administrators, and managerial	7,570	25,980	9,906	41,410	5,657	30,299	8,368	45,944
Professional specialty	10,198	26,449	8,777	41,090	5,745	32,321	6,845	46,488
Technical and related support	2,340	22,524	1,977	30,642	1,430	27,202	1,551	35,235
Sales	8,626	9,070	8,364	25,790	3,565	18,986	6,037	32,850
Admin. support, incl. clerical	16,085	15,880	4,189	21,023	9,368	20,942	2,840	26,874
Precision production, craft and repair	1,362	15,815	13,333	24,681	825	21,637	9,540	29,527
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,503	12,095	5,303	20,621	2,058	16,359	3,889	24,173
Transportation and material moving	589	11,686	5,061	21,546	234	23,249	3,364	26,036
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,156	7,893	4,944	10,905	481	14,800	2,251	18,239
Service workers	12,438	7,059	8,118	11,746	4,484	13,518	4,317	20,996
Private household	1,023	3,287	48	(B)	206	10,330	13	(B)
Service, except private household	11,415	7,453	8,070	11,823	4,279	13,719	4,304	21,037
Farming, forestry, and fishing	752	4,223	3,456	10,431	246	10,685	1,815	16,261

B Base less than 75,000. ¹ Includes persons whose longest job was in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P60-189.

No. 666. Employment Cost Index (ECI), by Industry and Occupation: 1982 to 1995

[As of December. The ECI is a measure of the rate of change in employee compensation (wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits). Data are not seasonally adjusted: 1982-1985 based on fixed employment counts from 1970 Census of Population; 1986-94 based on fixed employment counts from the 1980 Census of Population; 1995 based primarily on 1990 Occupational Employment Survey]

ITEM	INDEXES (June 1989=100)					PERCENT CHANGE FOR 12 MONTHS ENDING DEC.—				
	1982	1985	1990	1993	1994	1985	1990	1993	1994	1995
Civilian workers	74.8	86.8	107.6	120.2	123.8	127.4	4.3	4.9	3.5	3.0
Workers, by occupational group:										
White-collar occupations	72.9	85.8	108.3	120.6	124.4	128.2	4.9	5.2	3.4	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	78.2	88.4	106.5	119.4	122.7	125.9	3.3	4.4	3.6	2.8
Service occupations	74.3	87.2	108.0	120.5	124.3	127.5	3.9	5.1	3.3	3.2
Workers, by industry division:										
Manufacturing	76.9	87.8	107.2	121.3	125.1	128.4	3.3	5.1	4.1	3.1
Nonmanufacturing	73.9	86.4	107.8	119.8	123.4	127.0	4.7	4.9	3.3	3.0
Service industries	70.5	84.1	110.2	122.9	126.4	129.7	4.7	6.3	3.1	2.8
Public administration	71.9	85.4	108.7	120.0	124.2	128.5	4.9	5.3	3.2	3.5
Private industry workers	75.8	87.3	107.0	119.8	123.5	126.9	3.9	4.6	3.6	3.1
Workers, by occupational group:										
White-collar occupations	73.7	86.4	107.4	120.2	124.1	127.9	4.9	4.9	3.7	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	78.4	88.5	106.4	119.3	122.6	125.7	3.1	4.4	3.7	2.8
Service occupations	76.3	88.4	107.3	119.5	122.9	125.3	3.0	4.7	3.1	2.8
Workers, by industry division:										
Manufacturing	76.9	87.8	107.2	121.3	125.1	128.4	3.3	5.1	4.1	3.1
Nonmanufacturing	75.1	87.0	106.9	119.0	122.6	126.2	4.3	4.5	3.4	3.0
Service industries	(NA)	84.1	109.3	123.1	126.6	129.7	(NA)	6.2	3.5	2.8
Business services	(NA)	(NA)	107.4	118.6	123.0	126.5	(NA)	6.0	2.3	3.7
Health services	(NA)	83.7	110.8	126.0	128.7	132.3	(NA)	6.8	3.4	1.1
Hospitals	(NA)	(NA)	110.7	125.6	128.6	131.4	(NA)	7.0	3.3	2.4
Workers by bargaining status:										
Union	79.6	90.1	106.2	120.9	124.2	127.9	2.6	4.3	4.3	2.7
Nonunion	74.3	86.3	107.3	119.5	123.2	126.7	4.6	4.8	3.5	3.1
State and local government	70.8	84.6	110.4	121.9	125.6	129.4	5.6	5.8	2.8	3.0
Workers, by occupational group:										
White-collar occupations	70.4	84.2	110.9	121.9	125.5	129.3	5.8	6.0	2.5	3.0
Blue-collar workers	73.9	86.7	108.7	121.4	124.7	128.1	5.3	4.8	3.1	2.7
Workers, by industry division:										
Service industries	70.0	84.0	111.3	122.6	126.1	129.8	5.9	6.3	2.5	2.9
Schools	69.0	83.6	111.6	122.9	126.3	129.9	6.2	6.0	2.5	2.8
Elementary and secondary	68.6	83.6	112.1	123.6	126.5	130.3	6.4	6.3	2.4	2.3
Colleges and universities	(NA)	(NA)	110.2	120.7	125.5	129.0	(NA)	5.3	3.0	4.0
Services, excluding schools	73.1	85.2	110.2	121.9	125.6	129.3	4.7	6.8	2.8	3.0
Public administration	71.9	85.4	108.7	120.0	124.2	128.5	4.9	5.3	3.2	3.5

NA Not available. ¹ Includes private industry and State and local government workers and excludes farm, household, and Federal government workers. ² Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities. ³ Excludes farm and household workers. ⁴ Includes library, social, and health services. Formerly called hospitals and other services.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *News, Employment Cost Index*, quarterly; and Internet site <http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm>

No. 667. Effective Federal Minimum Hourly Wage Rates: 1950 to 1996

[The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and subsequent amendments provide for minimum wage coverage applicable to specified nonsupervisory employment categories. Exempt from coverage are executives and administrators or professionals]

IN EFFECT	MINIMUM RATES FOR NON-FARM			Minimum rates for farm workers	IN EFFECT	MINIMUM RATES FOR NON-FARM			Minimum rates for farm workers
	Laws prior to 1966	Percent, average earnings	1966 and later			Laws prior to 1966	Percent, average earnings	1966 and later	
Jan. 25, 1950.	\$0.75	54	(X)	(X)	Jan. 1, 1977	(5)	42	2.30	2.20
Mar. 1, 1956	1.00	52	(X)	(X)	Jan. 1, 1978	2.65	44	2.65	2.65
Sept. 3, 1961	1.15	50	(X)	(X)	Jan. 1, 1979	2.90	45	2.90	2.90
Sept. 3, 1963	1.25	51	(X)	(X)	Jan. 1, 1980	3.10	44	3.10	3.10
Feb. 1, 1967	1.40	50	\$1.00	\$1.00	Jan. 1, 1981	3.35	43	3.35	3.35
Feb. 1, 1968	1.50	54	1.15	1.15	Apr. 1, 1990	3.80	35	3.80	3.80
Feb. 1, 1969	(5)	51	1.30	1.30	Apr. 1, 1991	4.25	38	4.25	4.25
Feb. 1, 1970	(5)	49	1.45	1.45	Apr. 1, 1992	(5)	37	(5)	(5)
Feb. 1, 1971	(5)	46	1.60	1.60	Apr. 1, 1993	(5)	36	(5)	(5)
May 1, 1974	2.00	46	1.90	1.60	Apr. 1, 1994	(5)	35	(5)	(5)
Jan. 1, 1975	2.10	45	2.00	1.80	Apr. 1, 1995	(5)	35	(5)	(5)
Jan. 1, 1976	2.30	46	2.20	2.00	Apr. 1, 1996	(5)	34	(5)	(5)

X Not applicable. ¹ Applies to workers covered prior to 1961 amendments and, after Sept. 1965, to workers covered by 1961 amendments. Rates set by 1961 amendments were: Sept. 1961, \$1.00; Sept. 1964, \$1.15; and Sept. 1965, \$1.25. ² Percent of gross average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing. ³ Applies to workers newly covered by amendments of 1966, 1974, and 1977, and Title IX of Education amendments of 1972. ⁴ Included in coverage as of 1966, 1974, and 1977 amendments. ⁵ No change in rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, *Minimum Wage and Maximum Hours Standards Under the Fair Labor Standards Act*, 1981, annual, and unpublished data.

No. 668. Workers Paid Hourly Rates, by Selected Characteristics: 1995

[Annual average of monthly figures; for employed wage and salary workers. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF WORKERS ¹ (1,000)				PERCENT OF ALL WORKERS PAID HOURLY RATES			Median hourly earnings of workers paid hourly rates ²
	Total paid hourly rates	At or below \$4.25			At or below \$4.25			
		Total	At \$4.25	Below \$4.25	Total	At \$4.25	Below \$4.25	
Total, 16 years and over ³	68,354	3,655	1,956	1,699	5.3	2.9	2.5	\$8.17
16 to 24 years	15,567	1,978	1,161	817	12.7	7.5	5.2	5.80
16 to 19 years	5,789	1,140	723	417	19.7	12.5	7.2	5.04
25 years and over	52,786	1,677	795	882	3.2	1.5	1.7	9.36
Male, 16 years and over	34,420	1,338	796	542	3.9	2.3	1.6	9.23
16 to 24 years	8,156	825	545	280	10.1	6.7	3.4	6.04
16 to 19 years	2,912	486	343	143	16.7	11.8	4.9	5.14
25 years and over	26,264	513	251	262	2.0	1.0	1.0	10.73
Women, 16 years and over	33,934	2,318	1,161	1,157	6.8	3.4	3.4	7.46
16 to 24 years	7,411	1,154	617	537	15.6	8.3	7.2	5.49
16 to 19 years	2,877	654	380	274	22.7	13.2	9.5	4.94
25 years and over	26,523	1,164	544	620	4.4	2.1	2.3	8.17
White	56,475	2,995	1,549	1,446	5.3	2.7	2.6	8.32
Black	8,957	498	314	184	5.6	3.5	2.1	7.66
Hispanic origin ⁴	7,624	566	363	203	7.4	4.8	2.7	7.00
Full-time workers	51,347	1,347	657	690	2.6	1.3	1.3	9.14
Part-time workers ⁵	16,898	2,301	1,294	1,007	13.6	7.7	6.0	5.86
Private sector industries	59,534	3,384	1,771	1,613	5.7	3.0	2.7	9.61
Goods-producing ⁶	18,817	367	236	131	2.0	1.3	0.7	7.97
Service-producing ⁷	40,717	3,017	1,535	1,482	7.4	3.8	3.6	7.23
Public sector	8,819	272	186	86	3.1	2.1	1.0	10.33

¹ Excludes the incorporated self-employed. ² For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation. ³ Includes races not shown separately. Also includes a small number of multiple jobholders whose full- part-time status can not be determined for their principal job. ⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ⁵ Working fewer than 35 hours per week. ⁶ Includes agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing. ⁷ Includes transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; private households; and other service industries, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

- % enrolled in school, by age of child, family structure (p. 37)
- studies: effect of broken homes on criminal behavior (pp. 38-40)
- results: unemployed/not in labor force, drug use (pp. 43-45)

Statistics from the Moynihan Report that are relevant (i.e. not race-based):

Ever-married women with absent or divorced husbands:

- % of ever-married women with an absent or divorced husband, by urban/rural location (p. 6)
- % of ever-married women with husbands present, by age group (p. 8)
- % of ever-married women with an absent or divorced husband, by urban areas by region (northeast, midwest, etc.)

Illegitimacy:

- Increase in the illegitimacy ratio from 1940 to 1963, especially in big cities (pp. 9-10) ¹⁹⁵⁰⁻¹⁹⁶³
- Illegitimacy ratio by median income of census tract (p. 23)
- Illegitimacy ratio in Washington, D.C. by family income (p. 23)

Female-headed families:

- % of all families that are female-headed (as compared to husband-wife, male head) (p. 11) ¹⁹⁴⁹⁻¹⁹⁶²
- % of female-headed families by region (midwest, northeast, etc.) and by urban/rural status. (p. 17)

AFDC:

- Family structure of AFDC recipients (father-absent versus all recipients) (p. 12) ⁽¹⁹⁴⁰⁻¹⁹⁶³⁾
- Graph: male unemployment rate with cases opened under AFDC (p. 13) ⁽¹⁹⁴⁸⁻¹⁹⁶⁴⁾

Unemployment:

- Unemployment outside the south (p. 20) ¹⁹³⁰⁻¹⁹⁶⁰
- Graph: unemployment rate vs. % women separated from husbands (p. 22) ^(1951-1963 - unemp. moved ahead one year)
- % unemployed during a certain year, and % unemployed for 15wks or more (p. 23)

"Tangle of Pathology"

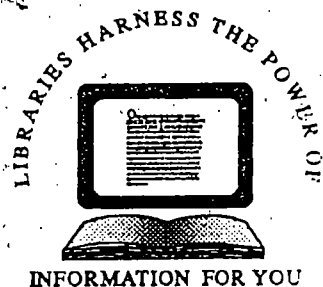
- IQ scores by income level of family, age of child, family structure (p. 36)

1961 1.15
1962 1.15
1963

1972-73
1.60

1972-73
1.60

1973-74
1.60



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 EPADOC
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 Regulation, Federal Travel Regulations, etc. - GSA
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 Landview: Mapping of Selected EPA Regulated Sites
 Military FullTEXT
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 Administration
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 New York Times, 1992-
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 OSHA Regulations, Documents, and Technical Information
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 Presidential Papers, Washington to Taft
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 U.S. History
 U.S. Imports History
 USA Counties
 Wall Street Journal, 1992-
 Washington Post, 1992-

(home)

(Theater office)

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53851

Marly

313

741

9572

764

1817

MEMORANDUM

TO: TOM FREEDMAN
FROM: RAVEN MONTGOMERY
RE: MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MOYNIHAN REPORT
DATE: JULY 1, 1997

The family structure of lower class blacks is highly unstable and in many urban centers is approaching complete breakdown.

Employment

- He studied the average monthly unemployment rate.
- Moynihan studied family income and the wage system. He also observed the unemployment rate for teenagers.

Family

- Approximated the numbers of urban black marriages that were dissolved. *yes*
- He measured birth rates and compared it to white birth rates. *yes*
- Estimated the number of single-headed households headed by a female. *yes*
- Graphed the number of children on AFDC with fathers absent compared with all children on AFDC. *yes*
- Graphed the cases opened under AFDC compared with unemployment rate for nonwhite males. *yes*
- The steady expansion of the welfare program was used by Moynihan as a measure of the steady disintegration of the black family structure. *stupid*
- Estimated illegitimacy ratios per 1,000 livebirths for nonwhites in central Harlem by health area. *yes*
- Studied the growth of the population, specifically family size, and also the ages that women gave birth and their fertility rates. *yes*

Population

- Observed the ratio of men to women. *yes*
- Moynihan tested the failure rate on the Armed Forces mental test. This test measures the ability that should be found in an average 7th or 8th grade student. *No, but can do any ed attainment*
- He measured urban population by color and by region. Approximated the percent of black families that were female head by region and by area. *yes*

Education

- Studied educational attainment. He also observed the percent of nonwhite youth enrolled in school who were 1 or more grades below the average for age and sex. Compared fathers' absence from home to social class levels. The influence of the fathers' presence was *yes*

then tested within the social classes and school grades.

Crime and Drugs

- He felt that the impact of all these above factors could help to explain black crime rates. - *opinion*
- Moynihan used a graph to demonstrate the rate of narcotic users in Central Harlem as a continuing factor of the alienation process taking place within the black family structure. - *highly*

↓
have crime
rates,

victims by race/sex,

arrests by race/sex,

drug use by arrests race/sex

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARY SMITH
FROM: RAVEN MONTGOMERY
RE: MOYNIHAN REPORTS
DATE: JUNE 25, 1997

1995

The Washington Times January 2, 1995

- In '65, 25% of all black children were illegitimate in '91, black illegitimacy had risen to 68%. White illegitimacy rose from 4% in '65 to 22% in '91.
- Current estimates suggest only 6% of black children born in '80 will live with both parents until the age of 18.
- Middle class values have become devalued and ignored, and welfare exacerbates the problem.

The Seattle Times January 31, 1995

- The Report's prediction of urban chaos in the face of accelerating family breakdown actually completely vindicates his thesis.
- Today it is not 25%, but 70% of children born out of wedlock. Only 6% of black children will reach 18 in an intact family. Only about 5% of white babies were born out of wedlock in '65, today more than 22%.
 - These trends have all happened during massive increases in spending on social services, education, and job programs.
- This columnist said that it is the destruction of family that welfare reformers should view as the most important priority. Our current (*speaking of '95*) encourages single-parent households and unemployment.

The Ethnic Newswatch February 28, 1995

- The problems that Moynihan identified 30 years ago have more than tripled in severity.

Commentary March 1995

- Moynihan stressed good values would keep us afloat. Again today we are in need of character forming institution that could promote the values that Moynihan stressed.
- This columnist proposes sending welfare back to states; ending direct welfare payments to women who have children out of wedlock; enforcing existing child-support laws; terminating the increase in benefits for women who have children while participating in welfare

programs.

Adoption

- Would like to prohibit the use of race/ethnicity as a disqualification for adoptive parents; expediting adoption procedures for infants and children who have been abandoned by parents and are in living limbo; terminating parental rights thus making child available for adoption if by the age of 6 months; legislation for the best interest of the child; establishing uniform rules making voluntary adoption irrevocable; restricting payments to biological parents by adoptive parents to necessary expenses related directly to pregnancy in adoption; ensuring adoptive families are treated with the same respect as other families.

The Arizona Republic October 30, 1995

Illegitimate Children

- 2 or 3 times more likely to have emotional and school.
- Single-parent households earn \$11,500 less per year than 2-parent families and are 6 times more likely to be poor.
- Seven in ten juveniles in long-term correctional facilities, according to the Justice Department did not live with fathers growing up.
- Study done by the University of Wisconsin found that daughters of single parents are 164% more likely to have premarital birth than the general population.
- No consensus on what to do about this alarming statistics. According to this columnist the solution may have to come from character building institutions.

The Ethnic Newswatch November 30, 1995

- More out-of-wedlock babies are born to whites. In '93, 740,000 children of unwed parents were born to whites compared with 450,000 for blacks.
- 62% of babies of white teenagers are born to unwed mothers. Now 24% of white babies are illegitimate. This was close to the same statistic of illegitimate black babies that Moynihan discovered in '65 when he became alarmed and issued his report.

1985

Newsweek April 22, 1985

- The 20th anniversary of Moynihan's famous report was remembered with a series of Harvard lectures done by Mr. Moynihan that urged the adoption of a national

policy aimed at saving the American family.
His Original Perception

- Increasing instability in black families would result in increased welfare dependency.

Current Perception

- Moynihan avoided racial overtones and instead argued that such problems are now so pervasive that racial distinctions are irrelevant.
- Moynihan said the dividing line of poverty is not race, but age.
- He challenges as "not proven" the underlying theory that welfare and other social programs have actually hurt rather than helped the poor.

Proposes Two Major Steps

- Increase the income-tax exemption for dependents.
- Indexing welfare payments to protect against inflation.

The Record April 22, 1985

- Since '65 welfare dependency has risen, but not like Moynihan predicted. Now, instead of focusing on racial trends, we now have to concentrate on another variable that determines who needs the safety net, the family structure.
- Between '60 and '82 the proportion of children under 3 living with only 1 parent doubled for all races. This trend is expected to continue and poverty will rise with it.
- Moynihan proposed to increase welfare payment, higher personal tax exemption to help large families, more job training and sex education, and family counseling for teenagers.

The Nation April 20, 1985

- Since '65, the thesis that black family patterns are pathological, that they are unique in American history, that they are the legacy of slavery, that they constitute the substance of culture of poverty, has been demolished by current studies.
- Moynihan revised and proposed a new political center, organized around family policy, to begin what he called, *the social apocalypse*.

The New York Times April 9, 1985

- Moynihan encouraged the re-enlargement of personal and dependent tax exemptions; indexing welfare aid for children; establishing national benefit standards for child welfare aid; identifying and supporting programs that work. He also wanted to protect children and their children from teenage pregnancy and abortion.
- Moynihan acknowledged that he does not know the causes of the changes in the family structure.

The National Journal October 12, 1985

- Moynihan introduced the Family Economic Security Act, which included tax changes benefitting the poor, funds for the state programs to prevent teenage pregnancy and inflation indexing of aid to families with dependent children.

pp. 381 - 438

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No. 61. Unmarried Couples, by Selected Characteristics: 1970 to 1995

[In thousands. As of March. An "unmarried couple" is two unrelated adults of the opposite sex sharing the same household. See headnote, table 66]

PRESENCE OF CHILDREN AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995
Unmarried couples, total	523	1,589	1,983	2,856	3,668
No children under 15 years old	327	1,159	1,380	1,966	2,349
Some children under 15 years old	196	431	603	891	1,319
Under 25 years old	55	411	425	596	742
25 to 44 years old	163	837	1,203	1,775	2,188
45 to 64 years old	186	221	239	358	558
65 years old and over	173	119	116	127	180

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-450 and earlier reports; and unpublished data.

No. 62. Married Couples of Same or Mixed Races and Origins: 1970 to 1995

[In thousands. As of March, except as noted. Persons 15 years old and over. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Except as noted, based on Current Population Survey; see headnote, table 66]

RACE AND ORIGIN OF SPOUSES	1970 ¹	1980	1990	1995
Married couples, total	44,598	49,714	53,256	54,937
RACE				
Same race couples	43,922	48,264	50,889	51,733
White/White	40,578	44,910	47,202	48,030
Black/Black	3,344	3,354	3,687	3,703
Interracial couples	310	651	964	1,392
Black/White	65	167	211	328
Black husband/White wife	41	122	150	206
White husband/Black wife	24	45	61	122
White/other race ²	233	450	720	988
Black/other race ²	12	34	33	76
All other couples ²	366	799	1,401	1,811
HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Hispanic/Hispanic	1,368	1,906	3,085	3,857
Hispanic/other origin (not Hispanic)	584	891	1,193	1,434
All other couples (not of Hispanic origin)	42,645	46,917	48,979	49,646

¹ As of April and based on Census of Population. ² Excluding White and Black.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-450, and earlier reports; and unpublished data.

No. 63. Householder and Marital Status of Population, 15 Years Old and Over: 1995

[In thousands. As of March. See headnote, table 66]

HOUSEHOLDER AND MARITAL STATUS	Total, 15 yrs. and over	MALE					FEMALE				
		Total ¹	20 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 yr. and over	Total ¹	20 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 yr. and over
Total persons	202,732	97,704	9,023	41,561	24,900	13,003	105,028	9,119	42,163	26,550	18,264
Householder	99,087	61,779	2,468	27,636	20,329	11,116	37,308	2,476	14,757	9,495	10,267
Never married	15,874	7,848	1,318	4,833	1,074	438	8,026	1,728	4,375	1,046	613
Married, spouse present	53,865	45,331	1,064	19,703	16,212	8,313	8,534	489	4,538	2,493	972
Married, spouse absent	4,720	1,668	48	817	535	262	3,052	161	1,679	926	282
Widowed	11,456	1,947	70	70	349	1,529	9,509	7	298	1,769	7,434
Divorced	13,174	4,986	30	2,212	2,159	575	8,188	91	3,867	3,259	965
Not householder	103,645	35,925	6,555	13,924	4,570	1,887	67,720	6,643	27,405	17,054	7,997
Never married	39,105	22,438	5,967	6,818	636	105	16,667	4,359	3,454	380	155
Married, spouse present	56,023	9,513	122	4,783	2,970	1,379	46,410	1,999	22,207	15,536	6,448
Married, spouse absent	2,138	1,139	25	74	77	28	2,885	15	534	204	86
Widowed	8,95	2,271	70	70	349	1,529	8,95	7	298	1,769	7,434
Divorced	4,483	1,588	48	817	535	262	4,483	161	1,679	926	282

Represents or rounds to zero. ¹ Includes 15 to 19 years olds.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data.

No. 64. Living Arrangements of Persons 15 Years Old and Over, by Selected Characteristics: 1995

[As of March. Based on Current Population Survey which includes members of Armed Forces living off post or with families on post, but excludes other Armed Forces; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

AGE AND SEX	ALL RACES ¹					WHITE PERSONS PERCENT LIVING—			BLACK PERSONS PERCENT LIVING—		
	Total (1,000)	Percent living—				Alone	With spouse	With other relatives	Alone	With spouse	With other relatives
		Alone	With spouse	With other relatives	With non-relatives						
Total	202,732	12	54	27	7	12	57	24	13	33	48
15 to 19 years old	18,152	1	2	93	4	1	2	93	6	9	75
20 to 24 years old	18,142	6	22	55	17	6	24	51	10	33	47
25 to 34 years old	41,388	9	55	24	12	9	59	21	11	42	40
35 to 44 years old	42,335	9	67	18	6	8	71	15	11	50	28
45 to 54 years old	30,693	11	72	13	4	10	75	11	21	50	24
55 to 64 years old	20,755	15	72	10	3	14	75	8	34	37	26
65 years old and over	31,267	32	55	12	2	32	56	10	29	43	23
65 to 74 years old	18,214	24	64	10	2	24	66	8	40	27	30
75 years old and over	13,053	42	41	15	2	43	43	13	40	27	30
Male	97,704	10	56	25	8	10	59	23	13	37	42
15 to 19 years old	9,218	1	94	4	1	1	94	5	6	7	75
20 to 24 years old	9,023	6	17	58	19	7	18	55	12	35	39
25 to 34 years old	20,589	11	51	23	15	11	54	21	14	45	32
35 to 44 years old	20,972	11	67	15	8	10	69	12	19	57	16
45 to 54 years old	15,022	11	76	8	5	10	77	8	18	63	12
55 to 64 years old	9,878	12	79	6	4	11	81	5	23	56	17
65 years old and over	13,003	17	75	6	2	17	76	5	21	58	14
65 to 74 years old	8,097	14	78	5	2	14	80	4	26	51	21
75 years old and over	4,906	23	68	7	1	23	70	6	48	14	35
Female	105,028	14	52	28	5	14	56	25	13	29	53
15 to 19 years old	8,934	1	3	92	4	1	4	91	1	11	76
20 to 24 years old	9,119	6	27	51	16	6	30	47	6	32	54
25 to 34 years old	20,800	7	59	26	9	7	63	20	9	39	47
35 to 44 years old	21,363	7	68	22	4	6	72	18	15	44	38
45 to 54 years old	15,672	11	69	17	3	10	73	13	23	40	33
55 to 64 years old	18,878	18	66	14	2	17	69	12	41	25	32
65 years old and over	18,264	42	41	16	2	42	42	14	35	33	30
65 to 74 years old	10,117	32	53	13	1	32	55	11	48	14	35
75 years old and over	8,147	54	25	19	2	55	26	17			

Represents or rounds to zero. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data.

No. 65. Living Arrangements of Young Adults: 1970 to 1995

[1970 and 1980, as of April. Beginning 1985, as of March and based on Current Population Survey; see headnote, table 64]

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND SEX	PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD					PERSONS 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD				
	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995
Total (1,000)	22,357	29,122	27,844	25,310	25,158	24,566	36,796	40,857	43,240	41,389
Percent distribution:										
Child of householder ¹	47	48	54	53	53	8	9	11	12	12
Family householder or spouse	38	29	24	22	21	83	72	68	65	63
Nonfamily householder	5	10	8	9	9	5	12	13	13	13
Other	10	13	14	16	17	4	7	9	11	13
Male (1,000)	10,398	14,278	13,695	12,450	12,545	11,929	18,107	20,184	21,462	20,589
Percent distribution:										
Child of householder ¹	54	54	60	58	58	10	11	13	15	15
Family householder or spouse	30	21	16	15	13	79	66	60	56	52
Nonfamily householder	5	11	10	10	10	7	15	16	16	16
Other	10	13	14	17	18	5	8	11	13	15
Female (1,000)	11,959	14,844	14,149	12,860	12,613	12,637	18,689	20,673	21,779	20,800
Percent distribution:										
Child of householder ¹	41	43	48	48	47	7	7	8	8	8
Family householder or spouse	45	36	32	30	28	86	78	76	73	72
Nonfamily householder	4	8	7	8	9	4	9	10	10	10
Other	10	13	13	15	16	4	6	7	9	10

¹ Includes unmarried college students living in dormitories.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 and 1980 Census of Population, PC(2)-4B and Current Population Reports, P20-410 and P20-450; and unpublished data.

No. 66. Households, Families, Subfamilies, Married Couples, and Unrelated Individuals: 1960 to 1995

[In thousands, except as indicated. As of March. Based on Current Population Survey; includes members of Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of Armed Forces; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. For definition of terms, see text, section 1. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series A 288-319]

TYPE OF UNIT	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995	PERCENT CHANGE		
									1970-80	1980-90	1990-95
									(X)	(X)	(X)
Households	52,799	63,401	71,120	80,776	86,789	93,347	97,107	98,990	27	16	6
Average size	3.33	3.14	2.94	2.76	2.69	2.63	2.67	2.65	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family households	44,905	51,456	55,563	59,550	62,706	66,090	68,490	69,305	16	11	5
Married couple	39,254	44,728	46,951	49,112	50,350	52,317	53,171	53,858	10	7	3
Male householder	1,228	1,228	1,485	1,733	2,238	2,884	2,913	3,226	41	66	12
Female householder	4,422	5,500	7,127	8,705	10,129	10,890	12,406	12,220	58	25	12
Nontfamily households	7,895	11,945	15,557	21,226	24,082	27,257	28,617	29,686	78	28	9
Male householder	2,716	4,063	5,912	8,807	10,114	11,606	12,462	13,190	117	32	14
Female householder	5,179	7,882	9,645	12,419	13,968	15,651	16,155	16,496	58	26	5
One person	6,896	10,851	13,939	18,296	20,602	22,999	23,611	24,732	69	26	8
Families	45,111	51,586	55,712	59,550	62,706	66,090	68,490	69,305	15	11	5
Average size	3.67	3.58	3.42	3.29	3.23	3.17	3.20	3.19	(X)	(X)	(X)
Married couple	39,329	44,755	46,971	49,112	50,350	52,317	53,171	53,858	10	7	3
Male householder	1,275	1,239	1,499	1,733	2,228	2,884	2,913	3,226	40	66	12
Female householder	4,507	5,591	7,242	8,705	10,129	10,890	12,406	12,220	56	25	12
Unrelated subfamilies	207	130	149	360	526	534	716	674	177	48	26
Married couple	75	27	20	20	46	68	64	64	(B)	(B)	(B)
Male reference persons	47	11	14	36	85	45	78	59	(B)	(B)	(B)
Female reference persons	85	91	115	304	395	421	571	550	234	39	31
Related subfamilies	1,514	1,150	1,349	1,150	2,228	2,403	2,813	2,878		109	20
Married couple	871	617	576	582	719	871	1,014	1,015	-6	50	17
Father-child	115	48	69	54	116	153	164	195	(B)	(B)	27
Mother-child	528	484	705	512	1,392	1,378	1,636	1,668	6	169	21
Married couples	40,200	45,373	47,547	49,714	51,114	53,256	54,251	54,937	10	7	3
With own household	39,254	44,728	46,951	49,112	50,350	52,317	53,171	53,858	10	7	3
Without own household	946	645	596	602	764	939	1,080	1,079	-7	56	15
Percent without	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals	11,092	14,988	19,100	26,426	30,518	35,384	38,469	39,048	76	34	10
Nonfamily households	7,895	11,945	15,557	21,226	24,082	27,257	28,617	29,686	78	28	9
Secondary individuals	3,198	3,043	3,543	5,200	6,436	8,127	9,852	9,362	71	56	15
Male	1,746	1,631	2,087	3,006	3,743	4,711	5,892	5,442	84	57	16
Female	1,451	1,412	1,456	2,194	2,693	3,416	3,961	3,920	55	56	15

- Represents or rounds to zero. B Not shown; base less than 75,000. X Not applicable. No spouse present
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports*, P20-483 and unpublished data.

No. 67. Households—Projections, by Type of Household: 1966 to 2010

[In thousands. These numbers are based on the 1990 census, as enumerated, with modifications for age and race, and household estimates from 1991 to 1994, and are projected forward using alternative marital status and household type proportions. Series 2 reflects the consequences of projected changes in the age/sex structure of the population only assuming no change from the composition in 1990 of the proportion maintaining households, for specific types by age and sex. For details of assumptions for series 1 and 3, see tables 71 and 72]

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD	1966	1967	1968	1969	2000	2005	2010
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS							
Series 1	98,857	99,965	101,043	102,119	103,246	108,819	114,825
Series 2	98,801	99,880	100,924	101,966	103,058	108,426	114,200
Series 3	98,641	99,680	100,684	101,683	102,734	107,892	113,426
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD (Series 1)							
Total	98,857	99,965	101,043	102,119	103,246	108,819	114,825
Family households	69,090	69,761	70,387	71,015	71,669	74,733	77,895
Married couple	53,893	54,319	54,707	55,082	55,496	57,371	59,308
Female householder, no spouse present	11,607	11,774	11,935	12,101	12,272	13,084	13,927
Male householder, no spouse present	3,590	3,668	3,745	3,822	3,901	4,278	4,660
With children under 18	32,806	32,951	33,001	33,058	33,117	32,699	32,203
Married couple	24,720	24,770	24,740	24,713	24,686	23,958	23,126
Female householder, no spouse present	6,507	6,571	6,624	6,679	6,732	6,944	7,180
Male householder, no spouse present	1,578	1,610	1,638	1,666	1,694	1,797	1,888
Without children under 18	36,284	36,810	37,486	37,957	38,552	42,034	45,692
Married couple	29,173	29,549	29,968	30,378	30,810	33,413	36,182
Female householder, no spouse present	5,099	5,202	5,311	5,422	5,535	6,140	6,738
Male householder, no spouse present	2,012	2,056	2,107	2,157	2,208	2,481	2,772
Nonfamily households	29,767	30,204	30,656	31,104	31,577	34,086	36,931
Female householder, total	16,269	16,464	16,671	16,875	17,095	18,301	19,702
Living alone	14,304	14,480	14,664	14,844	15,035	16,093	17,327
Male householder, total	13,497	13,741	13,995	14,228	14,482	15,784	17,229
Living alone	10,382	10,587	10,789	10,989	11,195	12,244	13,400

1 These counts cover individuals 15 years of age or older.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports*, P25-1129.

No. 68. Households, 1980 to 1995, and Persons in Households, 1995, by Type of Household and Presence of Children

[As of March. Based on Current Population Survey; see headnote, table 66]

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN	HOUSEHOLDS					PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS, 1995		Persons per household, 1995
	Number (1,000)			Percent distribution		Number (1,000)	Percent distribution	
	1980	1990	1995	1990	1995			
Total households	80,776	93,347	98,990	100	100	261,950	100	2.65
Family households	59,550	66,090	69,305	71	70	225,156	86	3.25
With own children under 18	31,022	32,289	34,296	35	35	135,344	52	3.95
Without own children under 18	28,528	33,801	35,009	36	35	89,812	34	2.57
Married couple family	49,112	52,317	53,858	56	54	175,913	67	3.27
With own children under 18	24,961	24,537	25,241	26	25	105,498	40	4.18
Without own children under 18	24,151	27,780	28,617	30	29	70,415	27	2.46
Male householder, no spouse present	1,733	2,884	3,226	3	3	10,294	4	3.19
With own children under 18	616	1,153	1,440	1	1	4,813	2	3.34
Without own children under 18	1,117	1,731	1,786	2	2	5,481	2	3.07
Female householder, no spouse present	8,705	10,890	12,220	12	12	38,949	15	3.19
With own children under 18	5,445	6,599	7,615	7	8	25,032	10	3.29
Without own children under 18	3,261	4,290	4,606	5	5	13,917	5	3.02
Nonfamily households	21,226	27,257	29,686	29	30	36,794	14	1.24
Living alone	18,296	22,999	24,732	25	25	24,732	9	1.00
Male householder	8,807	11,606	13,190	12	13	17,873	7	1.36
Living alone	6,966	9,049	10,140	10	10	10,140	4	1.00
Female householder	12,419	15,651	16,496	17	17	18,921	7	1.15
Living alone	11,330	13,950	14,592	15	15	14,592	6	1.00

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports*, P20-447, and earlier reports, and unpublished data.

No. 69. Household Characteristics, by Type of Household: 1995

[As of March. Based on Current Population Survey; see headnote, table 66. For composition of regions, see table 27]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (1,000)					PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
	Total	Family households			Non-family households	Total	Family households			Non-family households
		Total ¹	Married couple	Female householder ²			Total ¹	Married couple	Female householder ²	
Total	98,990	69,305	53,858	12,220	29,686	100	100	100	100	100
Age of householder:										
15 to 24 years old	5,444	3,079	1,632	1,124	2,365	5	4	3	9	8
25 to 29 years old	8,400	5,575	3,959	1,234	2,825	8	8	7	10	10
30 to 34 years old	11,052	8,502	6,357	1,731	2,551	11	12	12	14	9
35 to 44 years old	22,914	18,273	13,919	3,502	4,641	23	26	26	29	16
45 to 54 years old	17,590	13,746	11,153	2,037	3,845	18	20	21	17	13
55 to 64 years old	12,224	8,894	7,552	1,056	3,330	12	13	14	9	11
65 to 74 years old	11,803	7,268	6,169	853	4,535	12	10	11	7	6
75 years old and over	9,562	3,969	3,117	683	5,593	10	6	6	19	19
Region:										
Northeast	19,593	13,482	10,336	2,515	6,111	20	19	19	21	21
Midwest	23,683	16,264	12,836	2,754	7,418	24	23	24	23	25
South	34,766	24,871	19,201	4,590	9,895	35	36	36	38	35
West	20,948	14,687	11,485	2,363	6,261	21	21	21	19	21
Size of household:										
One person	24,732	(X)	(X)	(X)	24,732	25	(X)	(X)	(X)	83
Two persons	31,834	27,875	21,366	5,065	3,959	32	40	40	41	13
Three persons	16,827	16,212	11,485	3,809	614	17	23	21	31	2
Four persons	15,321	15,056	12,741	1,837	265	15	22	24	15	17
Five persons	6,616	6,530	5,433	904	-86	7	9	7	10	(Z)
Six persons	2,279	2,260	1,823	337	19	2	3	3	3	(Z)
Seven persons or more	1,382	1,372	1,010	269	10	1	2	2	2	(Z)
Marital status of householder:										
Never married (single)	15,802	4,421	(X)	3,240	11,381	16	6	(X)	27	36
Married, spouse present	53,858	53,858	53,858	(X)	(X)	54	78	100	(X)	(X)
Married, spouse absent	4,708	2,645	(X)	2,160	2,063	5	4	(X)	18	7
Widowed	11,450	2,715	(X)	2,283	8,734	12	4	(X)	19	25
Divorced	13,174	5,666	(X)	4,537	7,508	13	8	(X)	37	28
Tenure:										
Owned, occupied	64,045	49,970	42,780	5,440	14,075	65	72	79	45	47
Renter occupied	34,946	19,335	11,078	6,781	15,611	35	28	21	55	53

No. 70. Households, by Age of Householder and Size of Household: 1970 to 1995

[In millions. As of March. Based on Current Population Survey; see headline, table 66. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series A 335-349]

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995			
						Total	White	Black	Hispanic ²
Total	63.4	71.1	80.8	86.8	93.3	99.0	83.7	11.7	7.7
Age of householder:									
15 to 24 years old	4.4	5.8	6.6	5.4	5.1	5.4	4.4	0.8	0.7
25 to 29 years old	6.1	7.8	9.3	9.6	9.4	8.4	6.8	1.2	1.0
30 to 34 years old	5.6	7.1	9.3	10.4	11.0	11.1	9.1	1.5	1.2
35 to 44 years old	11.8	11.9	14.0	17.5	20.6	22.9	19.0	3.0	1.9
45 to 54 years old	12.2	12.9	12.7	12.6	14.5	17.6	14.8	2.0	1.2
55 to 64 years old	10.8	11.3	12.5	13.1	12.5	12.2	10.6	1.3	0.8
65 to 74 years old	7.7	8.9	10.1	10.9	11.7	11.8	10.5	1.1	0.6
75 years old and over	4.8	5.4	6.4	7.3	8.4	9.6	8.7	0.7	0.3
One person	10.9	13.9	18.3	20.6	23.0	24.7	21.0	3.1	1.2
Male	3.5	4.9	7.0	7.9	9.0	10.1	8.5	1.4	0.5
Female	7.3	9.0	11.3	12.7	14.0	14.6	12.5	1.7	0.6
Two persons	18.3	21.8	25.3	27.4	30.1	31.8	28.0	3.0	1.7
Three persons	10.9	12.4	14.1	15.5	16.1	16.8	13.9	2.2	1.5
Four persons	10.0	11.1	12.7	13.6	14.5	15.3	12.8	1.7	1.6
Five persons	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.6	5.3	0.9	1.0
Six persons	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.5
Seven persons or more	3.2	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.4

¹ Includes other races, not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. ³ 1970 and 1975, persons 14 to 24 years old.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-447, and earlier reports; and unpublished data.

No. 71. Households—Projections, by Age of Householder: 1996 to 2010

[In thousands. These numbers are based on the 1990 census, as enumerated, with modifications for age and race, and household estimates from 1991 to 1994, and are projected forward using alternative marital status and household-type proportions. Series 1, shown here, is based on a time series model and is the preferred projection. For series 1, assumptions about future changes in family- and household situation extend trends of the past 30 years.]

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
Households, total	98,857	99,965	101,043	102,119	103,246	108,819	114,825
Under 25 years old	4,712	4,700	4,758	4,854	4,966	5,399	5,724
25 to 34 years old	18,528	18,159	17,746	17,336	17,045	16,547	17,426
35 to 44 years old	23,183	23,517	23,767	23,916	23,914	22,560	20,581
45 to 54 years old	18,449	19,179	19,727	20,434	21,210	23,924	25,283
55 to 64 years old	12,464	12,735	13,237	13,658	14,002	17,331	20,693
65 to 74 years old	11,797	11,682	11,588	11,475	11,446	11,597	13,298
75 years and over	9,723	9,993	10,221	10,447	10,663	11,462	11,821

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P25-1129.

No. 72. Households—Projections, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1996 to 2010

[In thousands. These numbers are based on the 1990 census, as enumerated, with modifications for age and race, and household estimates from 1991 to 1994, and are projected forward using alternative marital status and household-type proportions. Race and Hispanic origin of householders were not tabulated for either series 1 or series 2. Series 3, shown here, reflects the consequences of projected change in both the age/sex structure and race/ethnic composition of the population. Current patterns of family and householdership are assumed to remain at their 1990 proportions.]

CHARACTERISTIC OF HOUSEHOLDER	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
Households, total	98,641	99,680	100,684	101,683	102,734	107,892	113,426
White	83,870	84,586	85,271	85,952	86,676	90,204	94,010
Black	11,354	11,556	11,753	11,948	12,149	13,137	14,185
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	700	713	727	740	754	827	906
Asian, Pacific Islander	2,717	2,824	2,933	3,043	3,155	3,724	4,324
Hispanic origin ¹	7,643	7,917	8,195	8,474	8,761	10,236	11,866

¹ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P25-1129.

No. 73. Households—States: 1980 to 1994

[As of April 1, except beginning 1991, as of July 1. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease]

REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE	NUMBER (1,000)					PERCENT CHANGE		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD				
	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994		1980- 90	1990- 94	1980	1990	1994
						Total	Householder 65 yrs. and over					
U.S.	80,390	91,946	93,183	94,652	95,335	95,946	20,876	14.4	4.4	2.75	2.63	2.64
Northeast ..	17,471	18,873	18,964	19,092	19,067	19,045	4,506	8.0	0.9	2.74	2.61	2.62
N.E.	4,362	4,943	4,961	4,987	4,980	4,980	1,142	13.3	0.8	2.74	2.58	2.58
ME.	395	465	471	474	475	474	108	17.7	2.0	2.75	2.56	2.54
NH.	323	411	413	417	419	424	83	27.1	3.0	2.75	2.62	2.61
VT.	178	211	214	217	219	220	44	18.1	4.6	2.75	2.57	2.54
MA.	2,033	2,247	2,250	2,263	2,262	2,265	528	10.5	0.8	2.72	2.58	2.57
RI.	339	378	379	380	377	374	96	11.6	-1.1	2.70	2.55	2.57
CT.	1,094	1,230	1,234	1,235	1,228	1,222	283	12.5	-0.7	2.76	2.59	2.60
M.A.	13,109	13,930	14,003	14,106	14,087	14,065	3,364	6.3	1.0	2.74	2.62	2.64
NY.	6,340	6,639	6,662	6,703	6,689	6,669	1,494	4.7	0.4	2.70	2.63	2.64
NJ.	2,549	2,795	2,812	2,839	2,839	2,845	659	9.7	1.8	2.84	2.70	2.72
PA.	4,220	4,496	4,529	4,564	4,559	4,551	1,211	6.5	1.2	2.74	2.57	2.57
Midwest	20,859	22,317	22,543	22,818	22,893	22,937	5,156	7.0	2.8	2.75	2.60	2.61
E.N.C.	14,654	15,597	15,776	15,970	16,021	16,051	3,539	6.4	2.9	2.78	2.63	2.62
OH.	3,834	4,088	4,135	4,181	4,189	4,190	949	6.6	2.5	2.76	2.59	2.59
IN.	1,927	2,065	2,102	2,133	2,149	2,161	470	7.2	4.6	2.77	2.61	2.59
IL.	4,045	4,202	4,243	4,291	4,301	4,308	936	3.9	2.5	2.76	2.65	2.66
MI.	3,195	3,419	3,454	3,496	3,498	3,502	754	7.0	2.4	2.84	2.66	2.65
WI.	1,652	1,822	1,842	1,869	1,883	1,890	430	10.3	3.7	2.77	2.61	2.62
W.N.C.	6,205	6,720	6,767	6,848	6,872	6,886	1,617	8.3	2.5	2.68	2.55	2.57
MN.	1,445	1,648	1,667	1,689	1,702	1,711	362	14.0	3.8	2.74	2.58	2.60
IA.	1,053	1,064	1,069	1,083	1,084	1,082	277	1.1	1.6	2.68	2.52	2.52
MO.	1,793	1,961	1,976	1,996	2,002	2,008	478	9.4	2.4	2.67	2.53	2.56
ND.	228	241	240	242	242	241	60	5.8	0.2	2.75	2.55	2.54
SD.	243	259	260	263	264	265	68	6.8	2.1	2.74	2.59	2.63
NE.	571	602	606	614	614	614	147	5.4	2.0	2.66	2.54	2.56
KS.	872	945	948	961	964	966	225	8.3	2.2	2.62	2.53	2.56
South	26,486	31,821	32,376	32,976	33,342	33,713	7,325	20.1	5.9	2.77	2.61	2.62
S.A.	13,160	16,502	16,826	17,149	17,331	17,530	3,970	25.4	6.2	2.73	2.56	2.58
DE.	207	247	253	258	262	264	56	19.5	6.8	2.79	2.61	2.59
MD.	1,461	1,749	1,778	1,807	1,818	1,831	344	19.7	4.7	2.82	2.67	2.67
DC.	253	250	247	245	242	237	51	-1.4	-5.2	2.40	2.26	2.24
VA.	1,863	2,292	2,333	2,384	2,413	2,439	453	23.0	6.4	2.77	2.61	2.60
WV.	686	689	696	703	705	705	188	0.3	2.4	2.79	2.55	2.53
NC.	2,043	2,517	2,566	2,608	2,641	2,679	566	23.2	6.4	2.78	2.54	2.55
SC.	1,030	1,258	1,292	1,313	1,325	1,337	280	22.1	6.3	2.93	2.68	2.66
GA.	1,872	2,366	2,425	2,486	2,531	2,581	451	26.4	9.1	2.84	2.66	2.67
FL.	3,744	5,135	5,236	5,341	5,393	5,456	1,581	37.1	6.3	2.55	2.46	2.50
E.S.C.	5,051	5,652	5,743	5,832	5,886	5,938	1,328	11.9	5.1	2.83	2.62	2.61
KY.	1,263	1,380	1,398	1,418	1,431	1,440	321	9.2	4.3	2.82	2.60	2.59
TN.	1,619	1,854	1,887	1,921	1,942	1,966	424	14.5	6.0	2.77	2.56	2.57
AL.	1,342	1,507	1,533	1,558	1,573	1,583	363	12.3	5.1	2.84	2.62	2.61
MS.	827	911	925	934	941	949	221	10.2	4.2	2.97	2.75	2.74
W.S.C.	8,276	9,667	9,807	9,996	10,124	10,245	2,027	16.8	6.0	2.80	2.69	2.71
AR.	816	891	899	910	919	927	235	9.2	4.0	2.74	2.57	2.58
LA.	1,412	1,499	1,514	1,534	1,538	1,543	321	6.2	2.9	2.91	2.74	2.72
OK.	1,119	1,206	1,211	1,229	1,234	1,236	288	7.8	2.5	2.62	2.53	2.56
TX.	4,929	6,071	6,183	6,322	6,433	6,539	1,184	23.2	7.7	2.82	2.73	2.75
West	15,574	18,935	19,300	19,765	20,033	20,251	3,889	21.6	6.9	2.71	2.72	2.74
Mountain ..	3,986	5,033	5,151	5,303	5,433	5,574	1,092	26.3	10.7	2.79	2.65	2.68
MT.	284	306	309	315	321	325	73	7.9	6.1	2.70	2.53	2.56
ID.	324	361	372	384	395	405	84	11.3	12.2	2.85	2.73	2.75
WY.	166	169	170	174	176	178	34	1.9	-5.3	2.78	2.63	2.62
CO.	1,061	1,282	1,306	1,348	1,386	1,417	234	20.8	10.5	2.65	2.51	2.52
NM.	441	543	553	568	577	587	116	22.9	8.1	2.90	2.74	2.77
AZ.	957	1,369	1,390	1,429	1,461	1,503	340	43.0	9.8	2.79	2.62	2.66
UT.	449	537	553	571	585	599	107	19.8	11.6	3.20	3.15	3.13
NV.	304	466	496	516	532	560	102	53.2	20.1	2.59	2.53	2.56
Pacific	11,587	13,902	14,149	14,462	14,600	14,677	2,798	20.0	5.6	2.68	2.74	2.77
WA.	1,541	1,872	1,922	1,977	2,018	2,042	391	21.5	9.1	2.61	2.53	2.56
OR.	992	1,103	1,130	1,156	1,178	1,195	267	11.3	8.3	2.60	2.52	2.53
CA.	8,630	10,381	10,536	10,752	10,821	10,850	2,042	20.3	-4.5	2.68	2.79	2.83
AK.	131	189	194	202	206	208	17	43.7	10.3	2.93	2.80	2.81
HI.	294	356	367	375	378	381	81	21.2	7.1	3.15	3.01	2.99

No. 74. Family and Nonfamily Households, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Type: 1970 to 1995

[As of March, except as noted. Based on Current Population Survey, except as noted; see headnote, table 66. See also Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970, series A 292-295 and A 320-334.]

RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND TYPE	NUMBER (1,000)					PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS										
Total ¹	63,401	80,776	86,789	93,347	98,990	100	100	100	100	100
White	56,602	70,766	75,328	80,163	83,737	89	88	87	86	85
Black	6,223	8,586	9,480	10,486	11,655	10	11	11	11	12
Hispanic ²	2,303	3,684	4,883	5,933	7,735	4	5	6	6	8
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS										
White, total	46,166	52,243	54,400	56,590	58,437	100	100	100	100	100
Married couple	41,029	44,751	45,643	46,981	47,899	89	86	84	83	82
Male householder ³	1,038	1,441	1,816	2,203	2,507	2	3	3	4	4
Female householder ³	4,099	6,052	6,941	7,306	8,031	9	12	13	13	14
Black, total	4,856	6,184	6,778	7,470	8,093	100	100	100	100	100
Married couple	3,317	3,433	3,469	3,750	3,842	68	56	51	50	47
Male householder ³	181	256	344	446	536	4	4	5	6	7
Female householder ³	1,358	2,495	2,964	3,275	3,716	28	40	44	44	46
Asian or Pacific Islander, total ⁴	(NA)	818	(NA)	1,531	1,588	(NA)	100	(NA)	100	100
Married couple	(NA)	691	(NA)	1,256	1,290	(NA)	84	(NA)	82	81
Male householder ³	(NA)	39	(NA)	86	98	(NA)	5	(NA)	6	6
Female householder ³	(NA)	88	(NA)	188	200	(NA)	11	(NA)	12	13
Hispanic, total ²	2,004	3,029	3,939	4,840	6,200	100	100	100	100	100
Married couple	1,615	2,282	2,824	3,395	4,235	81	75	72	70	68
Male householder ³	82	138	210	329	479	4	5	5	7	8
Female householder ³	307	610	905	1,116	1,485	15	20	23	23	24
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS										
White, total	10,436	18,522	20,928	23,573	25,300	100	100	100	100	100
Male householder	3,406	7,499	8,608	9,951	11,093	33	40	41	42	44
Female householder	7,030	11,023	12,320	13,622	14,207	67	60	59	58	56
Black, total	1,367	2,402	2,703	3,015	3,562	100	100	100	100	100
Male householder	564	1,146	1,244	1,313	1,653	41	48	46	44	46
Female householder	803	1,256	1,459	1,702	1,909	59	52	54	56	54
Hispanic, total ²	299	654	944	1,093	1,535	100	100	100	100	100
Male householder	150	365	509	587	790	50	56	54	54	51
Female householder	148	289	435	506	745	49	44	46	46	49

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. 1970 data as of April. ³ No spouse present. 1980 data as of April and are from 1980 Census of Population. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, Persons of Spanish Origin*, PC(2)-1C; and *Current Population Reports*, P20-447, and earlier reports; and unpublished data.

No. 75. Family Groups With Children Under 18 Years Old, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1970 to 1995

[As of March. Family groups comprise family households, related subfamilies, and unrelated subfamilies. Excludes members of Armed Forces except those living off post or with their families on post. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III.]

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER OR REFERENCE PERSON	NUMBER (1,000)				PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
	1970	1980	1990	1995	1970	1980	1990	1995
All races, total¹	29,631	32,150	34,670	37,168	100	100	100	100
Two-parent family groups	25,823	25,231	24,921	25,640	87	79	72	69
One-parent family groups	3,808	6,920	9,749	11,528	13	22	28	31
Maintained by mother	3,415	6,230	8,398	9,834	12	19	24	26
Maintained by father	393	690	1,351	1,694	1	2	4	5
White, total	26,115	27,294	28,294	29,846	100	100	100	100
Two-parent family groups	23,477	22,628	21,905	22,320	90	83	77	75
One-parent family groups	2,638	4,666	6,389	7,525	10	17	23	25
Maintained by mother	2,330	4,122	5,310	6,239	9	15	19	21
Maintained by father	307	542	1,079	1,286	1	2	4	4
Black, total	3,219	4,074	5,087	5,491	100	100	100	100
Two-parent family groups	2,071	1,961	2,005	1,962	64	48	38	36
One-parent family groups	1,148	2,114	3,081	3,529	36	52	61	64
Maintained by mother	1,063	1,984	2,860	3,197	33	49	56	58
Maintained by father	85	129	221	332	3	3	4	6
Hispanic, total ²	(NA)	2,194	3,429	4,527	(NA)	100	100	100
Two-parent family groups	(NA)	1,626	2,289	2,879	(NA)	74	67	64
One-parent family groups	(NA)	568	1,140	1,647	(NA)	26	33	36
Maintained by mother	(NA)	526	1,003	1,404	(NA)	24	29	31
Maintained by father	(NA)	42	138	243	(NA)	2	4	5

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races, not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-447, and earlier reports; and unpublished data.

No. 76. Family Groups With Children Under 18 Years Old, by Type, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995

[As of March. Excludes members of Armed Forces except those living off post or with their families on post. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III.]

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER OR REFERENCE PERSON	NUMBER (1,000)					PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
	Total	Family households	Subfamilies			Total	Family households	Subfamilies		
			Total	Related	Unrelated			Total	Related	Unrelated
All races, total¹	37,168	34,296	2,872	2,241	631	100	100	100	100	100
Two-parent family groups	25,640	25,241	399	377	22	69	74	14	17	3
One-parent family groups	11,528	9,055	2,473	1,863	609	31	26	86	83	97
Maintained by mother	9,834	7,615	2,219	1,668	550	26	22	77	74	87
Maintained by father	1,694	1,440	254	195	59	5	4	9	9	9
White, total	29,846	27,951	1,895	1,371	524	100	100	100	100	100
Two-parent family groups	22,320	22,005	315	296	20	75	79	17	22	4
One-parent family groups	7,525	5,946	1,579	1,075	504	25	21	83	78	96
Maintained by mother	6,239	4,841	1,398	940	458	21	17	74	69	87
Maintained by father	1,286	1,105	181	135	46	4	4	10	10	9
Black, total	5,491	4,682	809	729	80	100	100	100	100	100
Two-parent family groups	1,962	1,926	36	34	-2	36	41	4	5	3
One-parent family groups	3,529	2,756	773	694	79	64	59	96	95	99
Maintained by mother	3,197	2,489	708	642	66	58	53	88	88	83
Maintained by father	332	267	65	52	13	6	6	8	7	16
Hispanic, total ²	4,527	3,984	543	448	95	100	100	100	100	100
Two-parent family groups	2,879	2,743	136	123	13	64	69	25	27	14
One-parent family groups	1,647	1,240	407	325	82	36	31	75	73	86
Maintained by mother	1,404	1,048	356	277	79	31	26	66	62	83
Maintained by father	243	192	51	48	3	5	5	9	11	3

¹ Includes other races, not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data.

No. 77. Families, by Size and Presence of Children: 1980 to 1995

[In thousands, except as indicated. As of March. Excludes members of Armed Forces except those living off post or with their families on post. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. For definition of families, see text, section 1.]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER				PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
	1980	1985	1990	1995	1980	1985	1990	1995
Total	59,550	62,706	66,090	69,305	100	100	100	100
Size of family:								
Two persons	23,461	25,349	27,606	29,176	39	40	42	42
Three persons	13,603	14,804	15,353	15,903	23	24	23	23
Four persons	12,372	13,259	14,026	14,624	21	21	21	21
Five persons	5,930	5,894	5,938	6,283	10	9	9	9
Six persons	2,461	2,175	1,997	2,106	4	4	3	3
Seven or more persons	1,723	1,225	1,170	1,213	3	2	2	2
Average per family	3.29	3.23	3.17	3.19	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Own children under age 18:								
None	28,528	31,594	33,801	35,009	48	50	51	51
One	12,443	13,108	13,530	14,088	21	21	20	20
Two	11,470	11,645	12,263	13,213	19	19	19	19
Three	4,674	4,486	4,650	5,044	8	7	7	7
Four or more	2,435	1,873	1,846	1,951	4	3	3	3
Own children under age 6:								
None	46,063	48,505	50,905	53,695	77	77	77	77
One	9,441	9,677	10,304	10,733	16	15	16	15
Two or more	4,047	4,525	4,882	4,876	7	7	7	7

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-447, and earlier reports; and unpublished data.

No. 78. Families, by Number of Own Children Under 18 Years Old: 1970 to 1995

[Except as noted, as of March and based on Current Population Survey; see headnote, table 77. See also *Historical Statistics: Colonial Times to 1970*, series A 353-358]

RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND YEAR	NUMBER OF FAMILIES (1,000)					PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
	Total	No chil- dren	One child	Two chil- dren	Three or more chil- dren	Total	No chil- dren	One child	Two chil- dren	Three or more chil- dren
ALL FAMILIES ¹										
1970.....	51,586	22,774	9,398	8,969	10,445	100	44	18	17	20
1980.....	59,550	28,528	12,443	11,470	7,109	100	48	21	19	12
1985.....	62,709	31,594	13,108	11,645	6,359	100	50	21	19	10
1990.....	66,090	33,801	13,530	12,263	6,496	100	51	20	19	10
1995.....	69,305	35,009	14,088	13,213	6,995	100	51	20	19	10
Married couple.....	53,858	28,617	9,564	10,358	5,319	100	53	18	19	10
Male householder ²	3,226	1,786	891	465	144	100	55	28	13	4
Female householder ²	12,220	4,606	3,633	2,450	1,531	100	38	30	20	13
WHITE FAMILIES										
1970.....	46,261	20,719	8,437	8,174	8,931	100	45	18	18	19
1980.....	52,243	25,769	10,727	9,977	5,769	100	49	21	19	11
1985.....	54,400	28,169	11,174	9,937	5,120	100	52	21	18	9
1990.....	56,590	29,872	11,186	10,342	5,191	100	53	20	18	9
1995.....	58,437	30,486	11,491	10,983	5,478	100	52	20	19	9
BLACK FAMILIES										
1970.....	4,887	1,903	858	726	1,401	100	39	18	15	29
1980.....	6,184	2,364	1,449	1,235	1,136	100	38	23	20	18
1985.....	6,778	2,887	1,579	1,330	982	100	43	23	20	15
1990.....	7,470	3,093	1,894	1,433	1,049	100	41	25	19	14
1995.....	8,093	3,411	1,971	1,593	1,117	100	42	24	20	14
HISPANIC FAMILIES ³										
1970.....	2,004	597	390	388	629	100	30	20	19	31
1980.....	3,029	946	680	698	706	100	31	22	23	23
1985.....	3,939	1,337	904	865	833	100	34	23	22	21
1990.....	4,840	1,790	1,095	1,036	919	100	37	23	21	19
1995.....	6,200	2,216	1,408	1,406	1,171	100	36	23	23	19

¹ Includes other races, not shown separately. ² No spouse present. ³ Hispanic persons may be of any race. 1970 Hispanic data as of April and based on Census of Population.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population, 1970* (PC-2-4A), and *Current Population Reports*, P20-447, and earlier reports; and unpublished data.

No. 79. Female Family Householders With No Spouse Present—Characteristics, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 1995

[As of March. Covers persons 15 years old and over. Based on Current Population Survey; see headnote, table 77]

CHARACTERISTIC	Unit	WHITE			BLACK			HISPANIC ORIGIN ¹		
		1980	1990	1995	1980	1990	1995	1980	1990	1995
Female family householder	1,000	6,052	7,306	8,031	2,495	3,275	3,716	610	1,116	1,485
Marital status:										
Never married (single)	Percent	11	15	19	27	39	42	23	27	31
Married, spouse absent	Percent	17	16	17	29	21	19	32	29	26
Widowed	Percent	33	26	21	22	17	14	15	16	14
Divorced	Percent	40	43	43	22	23	25	30	29	29
Presence of children under age 18:										
No own children	Percent	41	43	40	28	32	33	25	33	29
With own children	Percent	59	58	60	72	68	67	75	67	71
One child	Percent	28	30	31	26	30	28	28	25	28
Two children	Percent	20	19	20	23	22	21	23	22	22
Three children	Percent	7	7	7	11	9	11	15	13	13
Four or more children	Percent	3	2	3	11	7	7	9	6	8
Children per family	Number	1.03	0.95	1.02	1.51	1.26	1.27	1.56	1.37	1.50

¹ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-447, and earlier reports; and unpublished data.

No. 80. Family Households With Own Children Under Age 18, by Type of Family, 1980 to 1995, and by Age of Householder, 1995

[As of March. Excludes members of Armed Forces except those living off post or with their families on post. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

FAMILY TYPE	1980	1990	1995						
			Total	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	35 to 44 years old	45 to 54 years old	55 to 64 years old	65 years old and over
NUMBER (1,000)									
Family households with children	31,022	32,289	34,296	1,969	10,763	14,922	5,752	743	147
Married couple.....	24,961	25,537	25,241	899	7,528	11,383	4,712	602	118
Male householder.....	616	1,153	1,440	106	466	556	243	53	16
Female householder.....	5,445	6,599	7,615	963	2,769	2,983	798	88	13
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Family households with children	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Married couple.....	81	76	74	46	70	76	82	81	80
Male householder.....	2	4	4	5	4	4	4	7	11
Female householder.....	18	20	22	49	26	20	14	12	9
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN, AS A PERCENT OF ALL FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS, BY TYPE									
Family households with children, total	52	49	49	64	76	82	42	8	1
Married couple.....	51	47	47	55	73	82	42	8	1
Male householder.....	36	40	45	33	59	65	44	19	4
Female householder.....	63	61	62	86	93	85	39	8	1

¹ No spouse present.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-447, and earlier reports; and unpublished data.

No. 81. Children Under 18 Years Old, by Presence of Parents: 1970 to 1995

[As of March. Excludes persons under 18 years old who maintained households or family groups. Based on Current Population Survey; see headnote, table 77]

RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND YEAR	Number (1,000)	PERCENT LIVING WITH—						
		Both parents	Mother only				Father only	Neither parent
		Total	Divorced	Married, spouse absent	Never married	Widowed		
ALL RACES ¹								
1970.....	69,162	85	11	3	5	1	2	3
1980.....	63,427	77	18	8	6	3	2	4
1985.....	62,475	74	21	9	5	6	2	3
1990.....	64,137	73	22	8	5	7	3	3
1995.....	70,254	69	23	9	6	8	1	4
WHITE								
1970.....	58,790	90	8	3	3	(Z)	2	2
1980.....	52,242	83	14	7	4	1	2	2
1985.....	50,836	80	16	8	4	2	1	2
1990.....	51,390	79	16	8	4	3	1	2
1995.....	55,327	76	18	8	5	4	3	3
BLACK								
1970.....	9,422	59	30	5	16	4	4	10
1980.....	9,375	42	44	11	16	13	4	12
1985.....	9,479	40	51	11	12	25	3	7
1990.....	10,018	38	51	10	12	27	2	8
1995.....	11,301	33	52	11	11	29	2	11
HISPANIC ²								
1970.....	4,006	78	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1980.....	5,459	75	20	6	8	4	2	4
1985.....	6,057	68	27	7	11	7	2	3
1990.....	7,174	67	27	7	10	8	2	3
1995.....	9,843	63	28	8	9	10	1	4

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. ³ All persons under 18 years old.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-450, and earlier reports; and unpublished data.

No. 82. Living Arrangements of Children Under 18 Years Old Living With One or Both Parents: 1995

In thousands. As of March. Covers only those persons under 18 years old who are living with one or both parents. Characteristics are shown for the householder or reference person in married-couple situations. See also headnote, table 77.

CHARACTERISTIC OF PARENT	ALL RACES ¹			WHITE			BLACK			HISPANIC ²		
	Living with—			Living with—			Living with—			Living with—		
	Total	Both parents	Father only	Total	Both parents	Mother only	Total	Both parents	Mother only	Total	Both parents	Father only
Children under 18 years old	57,214	48,276	16,477	2,461	53,665	41,946	9,827	1,892	10,085	3,746	5,881	458
15 to 24 years old	4,094	3,374	2,552	170	2,635	1,219	1,289	126	1,256	78	1,140	38
25 to 34 years old	7,751	6,628	2,753	370	5,723	3,905	1,537	281	1,630	78	1,088	64
35 to 44 years old	14,531	10,139	3,908	484	11,377	8,732	2,295	349	2,487	939	1,435	113
45 to 54 years old	17,459	13,060	3,857	541	14,402	10,521	2,473	407	2,233	923	1,197	113
55 to 64 years old	9,076	7,458	2,087	341	8,357	6,371	1,377	343	1,370	896	933	31
65 to 74 years old	3,076	2,548	976	352	7,358	6,397	1,377	343	935	338	1,042	31
75 years old and over	1,091	864	382	82	1,199	876	72	62	150	93	127	31
35 years old and over	1,199	152	24	23	149	132	6	10	44	17	35	2
Educational attainment:												
Less than 9th grade	4,174	3,009	1,030	135	3,283	2,429	750	105	280	98	1,69	14
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7,776	3,876	3,453	447	5,239	3,254	1,668	316	2,108	381	1,608	120
High school graduate	21,807	14,757	6,037	1,012	17,164	12,714	3,670	780	3,841	1,490	2,165	187
Some college, no degree or associate degree	18,040	12,848	4,623	570	14,414	11,188	2,773	453	2,862	1,144	1,626	91
Bachelor's degree	9,822	8,665	963	194	8,570	7,737	672	161	758	252	252	30
Graduate or professional degree	5,594	5,120	372	102	4,995	4,624	294	77	236	158	61	17
Employment status:												
In the civilian labor force:												
Employed	55,405	42,724	10,545	2,135	45,902	37,508	6,694	1,700	6,868	3,135	3,387	345
Unemployed	51,946	40,915	9,082	1,949	43,510	36,030	5,921	1,559	5,039	2,960	2,763	316
Both parents employed	27,938	27,938	(X)	(X)	24,508	24,508	(X)	(X)	2,227	2,227	(X)	(X)
Unemployed	1,610	1,610	(X)	(X)	2,382	2,382	(X)	(X)	829	1,153	624	129
Not in the labor force:												
Family income:												
Under \$5,000	3,291	629	2,513	149	1,855	462	1,297	96	1,212	58	1,108	44
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5,349	1,378	3,728	244	3,258	1,135	1,959	165	1,795	130	1,597	69
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5,069	2,185	2,541	343	3,453	1,717	1,487	249	1,282	273	936	72
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9,151	5,526	3,046	579	6,995	4,653	1,896	445	1,625	532	995	98
\$25,000 to \$39,999	4,258	3,072	992	194	3,408	2,563	690	155	650	344	271	34
\$40,000 to \$49,999	8,907	6,963	1,591	352	7,448	6,028	1,127	293	997	562	387	47
\$50,000 and over	7,643	6,805	850	188	6,567	5,579	1,587	332	768	222	1,755	17
Tenure:												
Owned	42,406	35,588	5,558	1,261	37,154	32,084	4,001	1,089	3,552	2,090	1,317	144
Rented	24,808	12,688	10,920	1,200	16,511	9,862	5,826	823	6,534	1,657	4,563	314

¹ Not applicable. ² Includes other races, not shown separately. ³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ⁴ Excludes children whose parent is in the Armed Forces. ⁵ Refers to the tenure of the householder (who may or may not be the child's parent).

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data.

No. 83. Nonfamily Households, by Sex and Age of Householder: 1980 to 1995

[In thousands. As of March. See headnote, table 77]

ITEM	MALE HOUSEHOLDER					FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER				
	Total	15 to 24 yr. old	25 to 44 yr. old	45 to 64 yr. old	65 yr. old and over	Total	15 to 24 yr. old	25 to 44 yr. old	45 to 64 yr. old	65 yr. old and over
1980, total	8,807	1,567	3,854	1,822	1,565	12,419	1,189	2,198	3,048	5,983
One person (living alone)	6,966	947	2,920	1,613	1,486	11,330	779	1,809	2,901	5,842
Nonrelatives present	1,841	620	934	209	79	1,089	410	389	147	141
1990, total	11,606	1,236	5,780	2,536	2,053	15,651	1,032	3,697	3,545	7,377
One person (living alone)	9,049	674	4,231	2,203	1,943	13,950	536	3,697	3,300	7,233
Nonrelatives present	2,557	560	1,551	334	112	1,701	497	817	245	143
Never married	5,844	1,175	3,689	696	285	4,382	976	2,406	510	491
Married	1,117	28	513	391	187	794	15	261	320	198
Widowed	1,417	29	29	221	1,166	7,428	4	52	1,333	6,038
Divorced	3,228	33	1,550	1,229	416	3,046	37	977	1,382	649
1995, total	13,190	1,258	6,273	3,270	2,388	16,496	1,108	3,744	3,904	7,741
One person (living alone)	10,140	623	4,477	2,287	2,253	14,592	572	2,839	3,589	7,591
Nonrelatives present	3,050	635	1,796	483	135	1,904	536	904	315	150
Single (Never married)	6,644	1,185	4,115	953	389	4,737	1,046	2,436	749	505
Married	1,175	37	547	378	212	888	31	288	347	222
Widowed	1,514	22	22	238	1,256	7,220	3	74	952	6,191
Divorced	3,857	35	1,587	1,703	530	3,651	27	946	1,855	823

¹ Represents or rounds to zero. ² No spouse present.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-450, and earlier reports; and unpublished data.

No. 84. Persons Living Alone, by Sex and Age: 1970 to 1995

[As of March. Based on Current Population Survey; see headnote, table 77]

SEX AND AGE	NUMBER OF PERSONS (1,000)					PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995
Both sexes	10,851	18,296	20,602	22,999	24,732	100	100	100	100	100
15 to 24 years old	556	1,726	1,324	1,210	1,196	5	9	6	5	5
25 to 34 years old	2,160	4,729	3,905	3,972	3,653	20	26	19	17	15
35 to 44 years old	(2)	(2)	2,322	3,138	3,663	(2)	(2)	11	14	15
45 to 64 years old	3,622	4,514	4,939	5,502	6,377	33	25	24	24	26
65 to 74 years old	2,815	3,851	4,130	4,350	4,374	26	21	20	19	18
75 years old and over	2,256	3,477	3,982	4,825	5,470	21	19	19	21	22
Male	3,532	6,966	7,922	9,049	10,140	33	38	39	39	41
15 to 24 years old	274	947	750	674	623	8	5	4	3	3
25 to 34 years old	933	2,920	2,307	2,395	2,213	29	16	11	10	9
35 to 44 years old	(2)	(2)	1,406	1,836	2,263	(2)	(2)	7	10	11
45 to 64 years old	1,152	1,613	1,845	2,203	2,787	11	9	9	5	5
65 to 74 years old	611	775	868	1,042	1,134	6	4	4	4	5
75 years old and over	563	711	746	901	1,120	5	4	4	5	5
Female	7,319	11,330	12,680	13,950	14,592	68	62	62	61	59
15 to 24 years old	282	779	573	536	572	4	4	3	2	2
25 to 34 years old	671	2,180	1,598	1,578	1,440	9	12	8	7	6
35 to 44 years old	(2)	(2)	916	1,303	1,399	(2)	(2)	4	6	6
45 to 64 years old	2,470	2,901	3,095	3,300	3,589	23	16	15	14	15
65 to 74 years old	2,204	3,076	3,262	3,309	3,240	20	17	16	14	13
75 years old and over	1,693	2,766	3,236	3,924	4,351	16	15	16	17	18

¹ 1970, persons 14 to 24 years old. ² Data for persons 35 to 44 years old included with persons 25 to 34 years old.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-450, and earlier reports; and unpublished data.

No. 97. Births to Teens, Unmarried Mothers, and Prenatal Care: 1985 to 1992

[Represents registered births. See headnote, table 91]

CHARACTERISTIC	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Births to teenage mothers, total	12.7	12.4	12.5	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.7
White	10.8	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.0	10.9
Black	23.0	22.6	22.7	23.1	23.1	23.1	22.7
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	19.1	18.9	18.4	18.8	19.5	20.3	20.0
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.6
Filipino	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.6
Chinese	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Japanese	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6
Hawaiian	15.9	15.4	15.4	16.4	18.4	18.1	18.4
Hispanic origin ²	16.5	16.3	16.4	16.7	16.8	17.2	17.1
Mexican	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.7	18.1	18.0
Puerto Rican	20.9	20.5	21.4	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.4
Cuban	7.1	6.2	6.1	7.0	7.7	7.1	7.1
Central and South American	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.6
Percent births to unmarried mothers	22.0	24.5	25.7	27.1	26.6	28.0	30.1
White	14.5	16.7	17.7	19.0	16.9	18.0	22.6
Black	60.1	62.2	63.5	64.5	66.7	68.2	68.1
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	40.7	44.9	45.6	NA	53.6	55.3	55.3
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	10.1	11.5	12.0	NA	(NA)	(NA)	14.7
Filipino	12.1	13.4	14.5	NA	15.9	16.8	16.8
Chinese	3.7	4.9	4.3	NA	5.0	5.5	6.1
Japanese	7.9	8.0	8.6	NA	9.6	9.8	9.9
Hawaiian	(NA)	35.0	35.9	NA	45.0	45.7	45.7
Hispanic origin ²	29.5	32.6	34.0	35.5	36.7	38.5	39.1
Mexican	25.7	28.9	30.6	31.7	33.3	35.3	36.3
Puerto Rican	51.1	53.0	53.3	55.2	55.9	57.5	57.5
Cuban	16.1	16.1	16.3	17.5	18.2	19.5	20.2
Central and South American	34.9	37.1	36.4	38.9	41.2	43.1	43.9
Percent of mothers beginning prenatal care 1st trimester	76.2	74.4	75.9	75.5	74.2	76.2	77.7
White	79.4	77.9	79.4	79.0	77.7	79.5	80.8
Black	61.8	59.3	61.1	60.4	60.7	61.9	63.9
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	60.3	(NA)	(NA)	60.5	57.9	59.9	62.1
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	75.0	(NA)	(NA)	75.6	(NA)	(NA)	76.6
Filipino	77.2	(NA)	(NA)	78.0	77.1	77.1	78.7
Chinese	82.4	(NA)	(NA)	81.9	81.3	82.3	83.8
Japanese	85.8	(NA)	(NA)	86.7	87.0	87.7	88.2
Hawaiian	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	89.7	85.8	88.1	89.9
Hispanic origin ²	61.2	61.0	61.3	60.2	61.0	62.1	62.2
Mexican	59.9	60.0	58.3	56.7	57.8	58.7	60.0
Puerto Rican	58.3	57.4	63.2	62.7	63.5	65.0	67.8
Cuban	82.5	83.1	83.4	83.2	84.8	85.4	86.8
Central and South American	60.6	59.1	62.8	60.8	61.5	63.4	66.8
Percent of mothers beginning prenatal care 3d trimester or no care	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.2
White	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.2
Black	10.0	10.7	10.9	11.7	10.9	10.7	9.9
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	11.5	(NA)	(NA)	11.9	12.9	12.2	11.0
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	6.1	(NA)	(NA)	5.8	(NA)	(NA)	4.9
Filipino	4.6	(NA)	(NA)	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.3
Chinese	4.2	(NA)	(NA)	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9
Japanese	2.6	(NA)	(NA)	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.4
Hawaiian	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.6	8.7	7.5	7.0
Hispanic origin ²	12.5	12.7	12.1	13.0	12.0	11.0	9.5
Mexican	12.9	13.0	13.9	14.6	13.2	12.2	10.5
Puerto Rican	15.5	17.1	10.2	11.3	10.6	9.1	8.0
Cuban	3.7	3.9	3.6	4.0	2.8	2.4	2.1
Central and South American	12.5	13.5	9.9	11.9	10.9	9.5	7.9
Percent of births with low birth weight³	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1
White	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
Black	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.3
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.2
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.9	(NA)	(NA)	6.6
Filipino	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4
Chinese	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.0
Japanese	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.2	5.9	7.0
Hawaiian	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.9
Hispanic origin ²	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1
Mexican	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6
Puerto Rican	8.7	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.4	9.2
Cuban	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.1
Central and South American	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. ³ Includes other types, not shown separately. ⁴ Births less than 2,500 grams (5 lb. 8 oz.).

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, and unpublished data.

No. 98. Births to Unmarried Women, by Race of Child and Age of Mother: 1970 to 1993

[Excludes births to nonresidents of United States. Data for 1970 include estimates for States in which marital status data were not reported. Beginning in 1980, marital status is inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames on the birth certificate for those States that do not report on marital status. No estimates included for misstatements on birth records or failures to register births. See also Appendix III and *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series B 28-35]

RACE OF CHILD AND AGE OF MOTHER	1970	1980	1990	1992	1993	RACE OF CHILD AND AGE OF MOTHER	1970	1980	1990	1992	1993
NUMBER (1,000)											
Total live births¹	399	666	1,165	1,225	1,240	20 to 24 years	31.8	35.6	34.7	35.6	35.4
White	175	320	647	722	742	25 to 29 years	10.2	15.0	19.7	19.1	18.9
Black	215	326	473	459	452	30 to 34 years	4.8	6.2	10.1	10.4	10.7
Under 15 years old	10	9	11	11	11	35 years and over	3.1	2.4	4.5	5.1	5.4
15 to 19 years old	190	263	350	354	357	AS PERCENT OF ALL BIRTHS IN RACIAL GROUPS					
20 to 24 years old	127	237	404	436	439	Total¹	10.7	18.4	28.0	30.1	31.0
25 to 29 years old	41	100	230	233	234	White	5.7	11.0	20.1	22.6	23.6
30 to 34 years old	19	41	118	128	132	Black	37.6	55.2	65.2	68.1	68.7
35 years old and over	12	16	53	63	67	BIRTH RATE²					
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						Total¹	26.4	29.4	43.8	45.2	45.3
Total¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	White ³	13.9	17.6	31.8	35.2	35.9
White	43.9	48.1	55.6	58.9	59.8	Black ³	95.5	82.9	93.9	86.5	84.0
Black	54.0	48.9	40.6	37.5	36.5	15 to 19 years	22.4	27.6	42.5	44.6	44.5
Under 15 years	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	20 to 24 years	38.4	40.9	65.1	68.5	69.2
15 to 19 years	47.8	39.5	30.0	28.9	28.8	25 to 29 years	37.0	34.0	56.0	56.5	57.1
						30 to 34 years	27.1	21.1	37.6	37.9	38.5

¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Rate per 1,000 unmarried women (never-married, widowed, and divorced) estimated as of July 1. ³ Covers women aged 15 to 44 years.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, and unpublished data.

No. 99. Low Birth Weight and Births to Teenage Mothers and to Unmarried Women—States: 1980 and 1993

[Represents registered births. Excludes births to nonresidents of the United States. Based on 100 percent of births in all States and the District of Columbia. See Appendix III]

DIVISION AND STATE	PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT ¹		BIRTHS TO TEENAGE MOTHERS, PERCENT OF TOTAL ²		BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN, PERCENT OF TOTAL ²		DIVISION AND STATE	PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT ¹		BIRTHS TO TEENAGE MOTHERS, PERCENT OF TOTAL ²		BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN, PERCENT OF TOTAL ²	
	1980	1993	1980	1993	1980	1993		1980	1993	1980	1993	1980	1993
U.S.	6.8	7.2	15.6	12.8	18.4	31.0	VA	7.5	7.3	15.5	10.9	19.2	29.0
N.E.	6.2	(NA)	11.6	(NA)	15.5	(NA)	WV	6.7	7.2	20.1	17.6	13.1	29.0
ME	6.5	5.4	15.3	10.1	13.9	27.0	NC	7.9	8.6	19.2	15.3	19.0	32.1
NH	5.4	5.0	10.7	6.8	11.0	20.6	SC	8.6	9.3	19.8	16.2	23.0	36.0
VT	5.9	5.7	13.0	8.7	13.7	24.2	GA	8.6	8.7	20.7	16.1	23.2	35.8
MA	6.1	6.2	10.7	7.8	15.7	26.4	FL	7.6	7.5	18.2	13.4	23.0	35.0
RI	6.3	6.5	12.3	10.4	15.7	31.7	E.S.C.	7.8	(NA)	21.0	(NA)	20.9	(NA)
CT	6.7	6.9	11.4	8.0	17.9	29.8	KY	6.8	7.1	21.1	16.8	15.1	27.2
M.A.	7.1	(NA)	12.6	(NA)	21.3	(NA)	TN	8.0	8.8	19.9	16.9	19.9	33.6
NY	7.4	7.7	11.8	9.3	23.8	37.2	AL	7.9	8.7	20.6	17.8	22.2	33.5
NJ	7.2	7.6	12.3	7.9	21.1	27.1	MS	8.7	10.1	23.2	21.7	28.0	44.4
PA	6.5	7.4	13.9	10.5	17.7	32.2	W.S.C.	7.3	(NA)	19.1	(NA)	15.8	(NA)
E.N.C.	6.7	(NA)	15.2	(NA)	18.0	(NA)	AR	7.6	8.2	21.6	19.4	20.5	31.7
OH	6.8	7.5	15.7	13.6	17.8	33.0	LA	8.6	9.3	20.1	18.7	23.4	42.0
IN	6.3	7.0	17.3	14.1	15.5	30.8	OK	6.8	6.7	19.6	17.2	14.0	29.1
IL	7.2	8.1	15.7	12.8	22.5	34.1	TX	6.9	7.1	18.3	16.1	23.3	17.0
MI	6.9	7.6	14.0	12.6	16.2	26.0	Mountain	6.6	(NA)	14.3	(NA)	12.7	(NA)
WI	5.4	6.1	12.3	10.4	13.9	27.1	MT	5.6	6.0	12.4	12.5	12.5	27.3
W.N.C.	5.7	(NA)	13.5	(NA)	13.1	(NA)	ID	5.3	5.3	13.1	13.4	7.9	18.7
MN	5.1	5.5	10.4	8.2	11.4	23.4	WY	7.3	7.3	15.5	14.0	8.2	25.8
IA	5.0	5.7	12.5	10.7	10.3	24.6	CO	8.2	8.4	13.3	11.9	13.0	24.8
MO	6.6	7.5	16.9	14.2	17.6	32.4	NM	7.6	7.3	18.2	17.8	16.1	41.4
ND	4.9	5.3	10.9	9.6	9.2	23.0	AZ	6.2	6.7	16.5	15.1	18.7	37.9
SD	5.1	5.5	13.5	11.1	13.4	27.7	UT	5.2	5.9	11.0	10.8	6.2	15.5
NE	5.6	5.9	12.1	10.1	11.6	23.5	NV	6.6	7.4	15.4	13.3	23.5	34.0
KS	5.8	6.6	15.0	12.9	12.3	25.9	Pacific	5.8	(NA)	13.6	(NA)	19.6	(NA)
S.A.	8.0	(NA)	18.3	(NA)	22.2	(NA)	WA	5.1	5.2	12.5	11.0	13.6	26.3
DE	7.7	7.8	16.7	12.5	24.2	33.8	OR	4.9	5.2	13.3	12.4	14.8	28.2
MD	8.2	8.5	14.8	10.0	25.2	32.5	CA	5.9	6.0	13.9	12.0	21.4	35.3
DC	12.8	14.6	20.7	17.4	56.5	67.8	AK	5.4	4.9	11.8	10.8	15.1	28.0
							HI	7.1	6.8	11.5	10.1	17.6	27.2

No. 145. Deaths—Life Years Lost and Mortality Costs, by Age, Sex, and Cause: 1992

[Life years lost: Number of years person would have lived in absence of death. Mortality cost: value of lifetime earnings lost by persons who die prematurely, discounted at 6 percent]

CHARACTER- ISTIC	Number of deaths (1,000)	LIFE YEARS LOST		MORTALITY COST ²		CHARACTER- ISTIC	Number of deaths (1,000)	LIFE YEARS LOST		MORTALITY COST ²	
		Total (1,000)	Per death	Total (mil.)	Per death			Total (1,000)	Per death	Total (mil.)	Per death
Total	2,176	36,707	17	312,198	143,530	Heart disease	358	4,722	13	38,714	108,278
Under 5 yrs.	41	3,096	75	20,796	502,421	Cancer	275	4,097	15	36,174	131,618
5-14 yrs.	8	554	68	5,505	671,889	Cerebrovas- cular diseases	57	672	12	4,941	87,233
15-24 yrs.	35	1,963	57	30,164	873,096	Injuries	58	2,077	36	34,028	588,094
25-44 yrs.	150	6,338	42	117,657	785,580	Other	375	8,399	22	105,947	282,190
45-64 yrs.	366	9,011	25	101,882	275,350						
65 yrs. and over	1,575	15,745	10	36,194	22,977	Female	1,053	16,741	16	92,394	87,730
Heart disease	718	8,959	12	54,081	75,352	Under 5 yrs.	18	1,420	79	8,011	444,126
Cancer	521	8,544	16	63,901	122,749	5-14 yrs.	3	224	72	1,819	584,186
Cerebrovas- cular diseases	144	1,680	12	8,768	60,984	15-24 yrs.	8	517	62	6,033	723,352
Injuries	87	3,007	35	42,823	493,485	25-44 yrs.	44	2,019	46	26,678	607,969
Other	707	14,517	21	142,626	201,797	45-64 yrs.	140	3,823	27	32,490	232,285
Male	1,122	19,665	18	219,804	195,907	65 yrs. and over	840	8,738	10	17,363	20,672
Under 5 yrs.	23	1,676	72	12,785	547,446	Heart disease	360	4,237	12	15,366	42,665
5-14 yrs.	5	330	65	3,686	725,633	Cancer	246	4,448	18	27,727	112,830
15-24 yrs.	26	1,446	55	24,130	920,756	Cerebrovas- cular diseases	87	1,009	12	3,826	43,917
25-44 yrs.	106	4,319	41	90,979	859,182	Injuries	29	930	32	8,795	304,162
45-64 yrs.	226	5,188	23	69,392	306,841	Other	331	6,118	18	36,679	110,701
65 yrs. and over	735	7,007	10	18,832	25,611						

¹ Based on life expectancy at year of death. ² Cost estimates based on the person's age, sex, life expectancy at the time of death, labor force participation rates, annual earnings, value of homemaking services, and a 6-percent discount rate by which to convert to present worth the potential aggregate earnings lost over the years.

Source: Institute for Health and Aging, University of California, San Francisco, CA, unpublished data.

No. 146. Marriages and Divorces: 1970 to 1994

[See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series B 214-217]

YEAR	MARRIAGES ¹						DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS		
	Number (1,000)	Rate per 1,000 population				Number (1,000)	Rate per 1,000 population		
		Total	Men, 15 yrs. old and over	Women, 15 yrs. old and over	Unmarried women 15 yrs. old and over		Total	Married women, 15 yrs. old and over	
1970	2,159	10.6	31.1	28.4	76.5	140.2	708	3.5	14.9
1975	2,153	10.0	27.9	25.6	66.9	118.5	1,036	4.8	20.3
1980	2,390	10.6	28.5	26.1	61.4	102.6	1,189	5.2	22.6
1983	2,446	10.5	28.0	25.7	59.9	99.3	1,158	5.0	21.3
1984	2,477	10.5	28.0	25.8	59.5	99.0	1,169	5.0	21.5
1985	2,413	10.1	27.0	24.9	57.0	94.9	1,190	5.0	21.7
1986	2,407	10.0	26.6	24.5	56.2	93.9	1,178	4.9	21.2
1987	2,403	9.9	26.3	24.3	55.7	92.4	1,166	4.8	20.8
1988	2,396	9.8	26.0	24.0	54.6	91.0	1,167	4.8	20.7
1989	2,403	9.7	25.8	23.9	54.2	91.2	1,157	4.7	20.4
1990	2,443	9.8	26.0	24.1	54.5	91.3	1,182	4.7	20.9
1991	2,371	9.4	(NA)	(NA)	54.2	86.8	1,189	4.7	20.9
1992	2,362	9.3	(NA)	(NA)	53.3	88.2	1,215	4.8	21.2
1993	2,334	9.0	(NA)	(NA)	52.3	85.8	1,187	4.6	20.5
1994	2,362	9.1	(NA)	(NA)	51.5	84.0	1,191	4.6	20.5

NA Not available. ¹ Beginning 1980, includes nonlicensed marriages registered in California.

No. 147. Percent Distribution of Marriages, by Marriage Order: 1970 to 1988

[Excludes marriages with marriage order not stated. See footnote, table 149]

MARRIAGE ORDER	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
First marriage of bride and groom	69.6	56.2	54.7	54.8	54.4	54.3	53.9	53.9	53.9	54.1
First marriage of bride, remarriage of groom	7.6	11.3	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.1
Remarriage of bride, first marriage of groom	7.3	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.4
Remarriage of bride and groom	16.5	22.7	23.4	23.3	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.4

Source of tables 146 and 147: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, and unpublished data.

No. 148. Percent Distribution of Marriages, by Age, Sex, and Previous Marital Status: 1980 to 1990

[Data cover marriage registration area; see text, section 2. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability; for details, see source]

SEX AND PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS	Total	Under 20 years old	20-24 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-44 years old	45-64 years old	65 years old and over
WOMEN								
All marriages: ¹								
1980	100.0	21.1	37.1	18.7	9.3	7.8	5.0	1.0
1990	100.0	10.6	29.3	24.6	14.2	13.9	6.1	1.0
First marriages: ²								
1980	100.0	30.4	47.3	16.0	4.0	1.6	0.6	0.1
1990	100.0	16.6	40.8	27.2	10.1	4.5	0.7	0.1
Remarriages: ^{2,3}								
1980	100.0	1.7	15.3	24.4	20.6	20.8	14.3	2.9
1990	100.0	0.6	8.0	19.9	21.7	31.3	16.0	2.7
Previously divorced: ⁴ 1980	100.0	1.7	16.7	26.7	22.5	21.6	10.0	0.6
1990	100.0	0.6	8.6	20.9	23.0	32.5	13.6	0.6
MEN								
All marriages: ¹								
1980	100.0	8.5	35.7	23.8	12.3	10.5	7.4	1.8
1990	100.0	4.3	24.7	27.1	16.6	16.4	9.1	1.9
First marriages: ²								
1980	100.0	12.7	50.0	25.7	7.5	2.9	1.1	0.1
1990	100.0	6.6	36.0	34.3	14.8	7.1	1.1	0.1
Remarriages: ^{2,3}								
1980	100.0	0.2	7.2	20.1	21.9	25.6	20.0	5.1
1990	100.0	0.1	3.6	13.8	19.9	33.8	23.8	5.1
Previously divorced: ⁴ 1980	100.0	0.2	7.7	21.7	24.1	27.7	17.3	1.4
1990	100.0	0.1	3.8	14.8	21.2	35.8	22.6	1.7

¹ Includes marriage order not stated. ² Excludes data for Iowa. ³ Includes remarriages of previously widowed. ⁴ Excludes remarriages in Michigan, Ohio, and South Carolina.

No. 149. Marriage Rates and Median Age of Bride and Groom, by Previous Marital Status: 1970 to 1990

[Data cover marriage registration area; see text, section 2. Figures for previously divorced and previously widowed exclude data for Michigan and Ohio for all years, for South Carolina beginning 1975, and for the District Columbia for 1970. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability; for details, see source. For definition of median, Guide to Tabular Presentation. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series A 158-159]

YEAR	MARRIAGE RATES ¹						MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE (years)					
	Women			Men			Women			Men		
	Single	Divorced	Wid- owed	Single	Divorced	Wid- owed	First mar- riage	Remarriage	First mar- riage	First mar- riage	Remarriage	First mar- riage
1970	93.4	123.3	10.2	80.4	204.5	40.6	20.6	30.1	51.2	22.5	34.5	58.7
1975	75.9	117.2	8.3	61.5	189.8	40.4	20.8	30.2	52.4	22.7	33.6	59.4
1980	66.0	91.3	6.7	54.7	142.1	32.2	21.8	31.0	53.6	23.6	34.0	61.2
1985	61.5	81.8	5.7	50.1	121.6	27.7	23.0	32.8	54.6	24.8	36.1	62.7
1986	59.7	79.5	5.5	49.1	117.8	26.8	23.3	33.1	54.3	25.1	36.6	62.9
1987	58.9	80.7	5.4	48.8	115.7	26.1	23.6	33.3	53.9	25.3	36.7	62.8
1988	58.4	78.6	5.3	48.3	109.7	25.1	23.7	33.6	53.9	25.5	37.0	63.0
1989	58.7	75.6	5.1	48.2	105.6	24.5	23.9	34.0	53.8	25.9	37.3	62.9
1990	57.7	76.2	5.2	47.0	105.9	23.8	24.0	34.2	54.0	25.9	37.4	63.1

¹ Rate per 1,000 population 15 years old and over in specified group.

No. 150. Divorces and Annulments—Duration of Marriage, Age at Divorce, and Children Involved: 1970 to 1990

[Data cover divorce-registration area; see text, section 2. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability; for details, see source. Median age computed on data by single years of age. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series B 21]

DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AGE AT DIVORCE, AND CHILDREN INVOLVED	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Median duration of marriage (years)	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2
Median age at divorce:											
Men (years)	32.9	32.2	32.7	34.0	34.3	34.4	34.6	34.9	35.1	35.4	35.6
Women (years)	29.8	29.5	30.3	31.5	31.7	31.9	32.1	32.5	32.6	32.9	33.2
Estimated number of children involved in divorce (1,000)	870	1,123	1,174	1,091	1,081	1,091	1,064	1,038	1,044	1,063	1,075
Avg. number of children per decree	1.22	1.08	0.98	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.90
Rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of	12.5	16.7	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.3	16.8	16.3	16.4	16.8	16.8

Source of tables 148-150: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics of the United States, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, and unpublished data.

No. 151. First Marriage Dissolution and Years Until Remarriage for Women, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1988

[For women 15 to 44 years old. Based on 1988 National Survey of Family Growth; see Appendix III, Marriage dissolution includes death of spouse, separation because of marital discord, and divorce]

ITEM	Number (1,000)	YEARS UNTIL REMARRIAGE (cumulative percent)					
		All	1	2	3	4	5
ALL RACES ¹							
Year of dissolution of first marriage:							
All years	11,577	56.8	20.6	32.8	40.7	46.2	49.7
1980-84	3,504	47.5	16.3	28.1	36.4	41.1	45.4
1975-79	3,235	65.3	21.9	36.0	44.7	52.7	55.4
1970-74	1,887	83.2	24.9	38.6	47.9	56.4	61.2
1965-69	1,013	89.9	32.1	48.7	60.2	65.0	72.8
WHITE							
Year of dissolution of first marriage:							
All years	10,103	59.9	21.9	35.2	43.5	49.4	53.0
1980-84	3,030	51.4	18.2	31.1	40.3	45.2	49.8
1975-79	2,839	69.5	23.2	38.5	46.9	55.6	58.4
1970-74	1,622	87.5	24.9	39.8	49.8	59.3	64.3
1965-69	893	91.0	34.7	52.3	64.9	69.3	76.9
BLACK							
Year of dissolution of first marriage:							
All years	1,166	34.0	10.9	16.5	19.6	22.7	25.0
1980-84	380	19.7	4.7	10.6	12.9	14.8	14.8
1975-79	301	32.3	11.4	15.6	18.5	22.2	24.9
1970-74	227	59.0	22.3	29.4	35.3	38.7	42.3
1965-69	98	81.2	20.9	27.3	31.3	40.8	52.1
Hispanic ⁴ all years	942	44.7	12.5	16.6	22.7	27.8	29.9

¹ Includes other races. ² The percent having remarried is biased downward because the women had not completed the indicated number of years since dissolution of first marriage at the time of the survey. ³ Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision. ⁴ Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 194.

No. 152. Marriage Experience for Women, by Age and Race: 1980 and 1990

[In percent. As of June. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1]

MARITAL STATUS AND AGE	ALL RACES		WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC ¹	
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990
EVER MARRIED								
20 to 24 years old	49.5	38.5	52.2	41.3	33.3	23.5	55.4	45.8
25 to 29 years old	78.6	69.0	81.0	73.2	62.3	45.0	80.2	69.6
30 to 34 years old	89.9	82.2	91.6	85.6	77.9	61.1	88.3	83.0
35 to 39 years old	94.3	89.4	95.3	91.4	87.4	74.9	91.2	88.9
40 to 44 years old	95.1	92.0	95.8	93.4	89.7	82.1	94.2	92.8
45 to 49 years old	95.9	94.4	96.4	95.1	92.5	83.7	94.4	91.7
50 to 54 years old	95.3	95.5	95.8	96.1	92.1	91.9	95.0	91.8
DIVORCED AFTER FIRST MARRIAGE								
20 to 24 years old	14.2	12.5	14.7	12.8	10.5	9.6	9.4	6.8
25 to 29 years old	20.7	19.2	21.0	19.8	20.2	17.8	13.9	13.5
30 to 34 years old	26.2	28.1	25.8	28.6	31.4	26.6	21.1	19.9
35 to 39 years old	27.2	34.1	26.7	34.6	32.9	35.8	21.9	29.7
40 to 44 years old	26.1	35.8	25.5	35.2	33.7	45.1	19.7	26.6
45 to 49 years old	23.1	35.2	22.7	35.5	29.0	39.8	23.9	24.6
50 to 54 years old	21.8	29.5	21.0	28.5	29.0	39.2	22.5	22.9
REMARRIED AFTER DIVORCE								
20 to 24 years old	45.5	38.1	47.0	39.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
25 to 29 years old	53.4	51.8	56.4	52.8	27.9	44.4	(B)	49.5
30 to 34 years old	60.9	59.6	63.3	61.4	42.0	58.3	45.9	51.2
35 to 39 years old	64.9	65.0	66.9	66.5	50.6	54.0	55.2	51.2
40 to 44 years old	67.4	67.1	68.6	69.5	58.4	50.3	(B)	53.9
45 to 49 years old	69.2	65.9	70.4	67.2	62.7	55.0	(B)	51.0
50 to 54 years old	72.0	63.0	72.6	65.4	72.7	50.2	(B)	62.2
REDIVORCED AFTER REMARRIAGE								
20 to 24 years old	8.5	13.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 to 29 years old	15.6	17.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
30 to 34 years old	19.1	22.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 to 39 years old	24.7	28.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
40 to 44 years old	28.4	30.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
45 to 49 years old	25.1	28.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
50 to 54 years old	23.0	24.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

B Base is less than 75,000. NA Not available. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P23-180.

No. 153. Marriages and Divorces—Number and Rate, by State: 1980 to 1994

[By place of occurrence]

DIVISION AND STATE	MARRIAGES ¹						DIVORCES ³					
	Number (1,000)			Rate per 1,000 population ²			Number (1,000)			Rate per 1,000 population ²		
	1980	1985	1994	1980	1985	1994	1980	1985	1994	1980	1985	1994
	1980	1985	1994	1980	1985	1994	1980	1985	1994	1980	1985	1994
U.S.	2,390.3	2,412.6	2,362.0	10.6	10.1	9.1	1,189.0	1,190.0	1,191.0	5.2	5.0	4.6
New England	106.3	114.3	105.1	8.6	9.0	7.9	49.0	49.9	39.7	4.0	3.9	3.0
Maine	12.0	12.2	10.9	10.7	10.5	8.8	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.4
New Hampshire	9.3	11.4	9.8	10.0	11.4	8.6	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.7	4.9	4.4
Vermont	5.2	5.5	5.8	10.2	10.4	10.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	5.1	4.4	4.0
Massachusetts	46.3	49.8	49.7	8.1	8.6	8.2	17.9	21.6	14.5	3.1	3.7	2.4
Rhode Island	7.5	8.0	7.0	7.9	8.3	7.0	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.2
Connecticut	26.0	27.3	21.9	8.4	8.6	6.7	13.5	11.2	9.1	4.3	3.5	2.8
Middle Atlantic	294.0	314.3	277.9	8.0	8.5	7.3	124.7	137.1	123.1	3.4	3.7	3.2
New York	144.5	164.0	149.6	8.2	9.2	8.2	62.0	67.6	59.2	3.5	3.8	3.3
New Jersey	55.8	61.2	52.8	7.6	8.1	6.7	27.8	29.3	23.9	3.8	3.9	3.0
Pennsylvania	93.7	89.1	75.5	7.9	7.5	6.3	34.9	40.2	40.0	2.9	3.4	3.3
East North Central	395.5	362.2	342.9	9.5	8.7	7.9	212.4	192.6	149.6	5.1	4.6	4.0
Ohio	99.8	94.4	92.8	9.2	8.8	8.4	58.8	53.0	50.0	5.4	4.9	4.5
Indiana	57.9	51.1	50.3	10.5	9.3	8.7	40.0	35.3	(NA)	7.3	6.4	(NA)
Illinois	109.8	97.7	92.7	9.6	8.5	7.9	51.0	48.9	43.4	4.5	4.2	3.7
Michigan	86.9	79.0	70.8	9.4	8.7	7.5	45.0	38.8	38.7	4.9	4.3	4.1
Wisconsin	41.1	40.0	36.4	8.7	8.4	7.2	17.5	16.6	17.5	3.7	3.5	3.4
West North Central	173.7	158.3	145.0	10.1	9.0	8.0	79.6	74.3	77.3	4.6	4.2	4.2
Minnesota	37.6	35.1	32.5	9.2	8.4	7.1	15.4	14.8	16.2	3.8	3.5	3.6
Iowa	27.5	24.6	22.7	9.4	8.5	8.0	11.9	10.5	10.9	4.1	3.7	3.9
Missouri	54.6	49.5	44.2	11.1	9.8	8.4	27.6	25.0	26.3	5.6	5.0	5.0
North Dakota	6.1	5.4	4.8	9.3	7.9	7.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
South Dakota	8.8	7.8	7.4	12.7	11.0	10.3	2.8	2.6	3.0	4.1	3.6	4.2
Nebraska	14.2	12.7	12.3	9.1	7.9	7.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	4.1	4.0	4.0
Kansas	24.8	23.3	20.9	10.5	9.5	8.2	13.4	12.8	12.1	5.7	5.2	4.7
South Atlantic	413.1	438.8	442.5	11.2	10.9	9.5	206.3	210.5	233.8	5.6	5.2	5.0
Delaware	4.4	5.4	5.0	7.5	8.6	7.2	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.8
Maryland	46.3	46.1	43.4	11.0	10.5	8.7	17.5	16.2	17.4	4.1	3.7	3.5
Dist. of Columbia	5.2	5.0	3.6	8.1	8.1	6.3	4.7	2.7	2.2	7.3	4.3	3.9
Virginia	60.2	66.5	69.3	11.3	11.7	10.6	23.6	24.1	30.0	4.4	4.2	4.6
West Virginia	17.4	14.6	10.9	8.9	7.5	6.0	10.3	9.9	9.2	5.3	5.1	5.0
North Carolina	46.7	50.5	51.9	7.9	8.1	7.3	28.1	30.2	36.3	4.8	4.8	5.1
South Carolina	53.9	52.8	50.9	17.3	15.8	13.9	13.6	13.5	15.3	4.4	4.0	4.2
Georgia	70.6	72.3	62.9	12.9	12.1	8.9	34.7	33.4	37.0	6.4	5.6	5.2
Florida	108.3	125.5	144.5	11.1	11.0	10.4	71.6	77.5	83.0	7.3	6.8	5.9
East South Central	168.8	171.8	189.9	11.5	11.4	12.0	87.5	86.2	97.7	6.0	5.7	6.1
Kentucky	32.7	46.0	47.3	8.9	12.3	12.4	16.7	18.3	22.2	4.6	4.9	5.8
Tennessee	59.2	55.0	80.0	12.9	11.5	15.5	30.2	29.9	34.2	6.6	6.3	6.6
Alabama	49.0	46.1	40.2	12.6	11.5	9.5	26.7	25.0	26.1	6.9	6.2	6.2
Mississippi	27.9	24.8	22.4	11.1	9.5	8.4	13.8	13.0	15.2	5.5	5.0	5.7
West South Central	298.2	308.6	299.4	12.6	11.6	10.5	155.0	160.9	138.4	6.5	(NA)	5.7
Arkansas	26.5	31.7	38.2	11.6	13.4	15.6	15.9	16.5	17.4	6.9	7.0	7.1
Louisiana	43.5	39.4	41.8	10.3	8.8	9.7	18.1	17.6	4.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Oklahoma	46.5	35.9	29.3	15.4	10.9	9.0	24.2	26.4	21.9	8.0	8.0	6.7
Texas	181.8	201.6	190.3	12.8	12.3	10.4	96.8	100.4	99.1	6.8	6.1	5.4
Mountain	241.7	233.7	270.8	21.3	18.3	17.8	86.1	89.9	88.8	7.6	7.0	5.8
Montana	8.3	7.2	6.9	10.6	8.7	8.1	4.9	4.3	4.2	6.3	5.2	4.9
Idaho	13.4	12.3	15.2	14.2	12.2	13.4	6.6	6.2	7.1	7.0	6.2	6.2
Wyoming	6.9	5.4	4.8	14.6	10.6	10.1	4.0	3.8	3.1	8.5	7.5	6.5
Colorado	34.9	33.6	34.4	12.1	10.4	9.4	18.6	19.2	18.8	6.4	5.9	5.1
New Mexico	16.6	15.5	12.2	12.8	10.7	7.4	10.4	10.3	9.9	8.0	19.1	6.0
Arizona	30.2	35.7	36.7	11.1	11.2	9.0	19.9	21.2	23.7	7.3	6.6	5.8
Utah	17.0	17.5	20.3	11.6	10.5	10.7	7.3	8.8	9.0	5.3	5.3	4.1
Nevada	14.3	106.5	140.3	14.2	113.7	96.3	13.8	13.8	13.1	14.3	14.2	9.0
Pacific	298.8	310.6	295.1	9.4	8.9	7.1	187.9	188.5	54.6	5.9	5.4	5.3
Washington	47.7	43.8	43.6	11.6	9.9	8.2	28.6	26.3	30.0	6.9	6.0	5.6
Oregon	23.0	22.4	25.2	8.7	8.3	8.2	17.8	15.7	16.3	6.7	5.9	5.3
California	210.9	222.8	202.8	8.9	8.5	6.5	133.5	121.3	5.6	15.2	(NA)	(NA)
Alaska	5.4	6.2	5.6	13.3	11.8	9.2	3.5	4.0	3.4	8.8	7.7	5.5
Hawaii	11.9	15.4	17.9	12.3	14.7	15.2	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.2

No. 235. School Expenditures, by Source of Funds in Constant (1992-93) Dollars: 1980 to 1993

[In billions of dollars. For school years ending in year shown. Includes nursery, kindergarten, and special programs when provided by school system. Data are deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, on a school year basis (supplied by the U.S. National Center for Education Statistics). Distribution by source of funds is estimated.]

SOURCE OF FUNDS AND CONTROL OF SCHOOL	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	304.0	333.8	353.0	374.1	385.6	408.0	427.9	439.2	447.7	458.0
Federal	34.7	28.7	30.8	32.3	32.9	34.1	35.5	36.3	38.4	40.1
State	118.0	129.5	137.9	145.0	148.9	153.1	159.4	161.3	159.9	159.9
Local	79.5	85.3	88.9	94.0	97.6	108.4	109.8	112.3	114.9	118.3
All other	71.8	90.2	95.4	102.6	106.3	112.4	123.2	129.3	134.5	139.8
Public	252.3	270.5	286.4	301.8	310.8	329.4	346.7	355.4	361.0	369.3
Federal	27.2	21.3	22.7	23.1	23.6	24.6	25.7	26.5	28.3	30.1
State	117.3	128.7	137.0	143.9	147.5	151.6	157.8	160.0	158.3	158.3
Local	79.1	85.0	88.7	93.7	97.2	108.0	109.3	111.7	114.5	117.8
All other	28.6	35.4	38.1	41.0	42.6	45.3	53.8	57.2	60.0	63.1
Private	51.8	63.3	66.5	72.4	74.8	78.6	81.3	83.9	86.6	88.7
Federal	7.5	7.4	8.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0
State and local	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0
All other	43.1	54.7	57.1	61.6	63.7	67.2	69.6	72.3	74.5	76.7
Elementary and secondary	189.5	201.3	211.9	224.5	231.3	246.3	259.0	264.9	269.4	275.3
Federal	17.3	12.3	13.0	13.2	13.4	14.1	14.6	15.1	16.4	17.6
State	82.1	90.0	95.7	102.1	104.8	108.1	112.8	115.2	115.3	115.8
Local	76.4	81.9	85.4	90.2	93.6	104.2	105.4	107.7	110.3	113.5
All other	13.8	17.2	17.8	19.0	19.4	20.0	26.2	27.0	27.4	28.3
Public	176.2	184.6	194.6	206.2	212.5	227.0	238.5	244.1	248.6	253.9
Federal	17.3	12.3	13.0	13.2	13.4	14.1	14.6	15.1	16.4	17.6
State	82.1	90.0	95.7	102.1	104.8	108.1	112.8	115.2	115.3	115.8
Local	76.4	81.9	85.4	90.2	93.6	104.2	105.4	107.7	110.3	113.5
All other	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	5.7	6.3	6.6	6.9
Private	13.2	16.7	17.3	18.3	18.8	19.3	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.5
Higher education	114.7	132.5	141.1	149.7	154.3	161.7	169.0	174.2	178.2	182.7
Federal	17.4	16.4	17.8	19.1	19.4	20.0	20.9	21.2	22.0	22.5
State	36.0	39.6	42.2	42.9	44.0	45.0	46.7	46.2	44.7	44.0
Local	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7
All other	58.0	72.9	77.4	83.7	86.9	92.4	97.1	102.3	107.0	111.4
Public	76.0	85.8	91.8	95.6	98.3	102.4	108.2	111.1	112.4	115.5
Federal	9.9	9.0	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.9	12.4
State	35.2	38.7	41.3	41.8	42.9	43.5	45.1	44.8	43.0	42.5
Local	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3
All other	28.1	34.9	37.6	40.4	42.0	44.6	47.9	50.8	53.4	56.2
Private	38.6	46.6	49.2	54.1	56.0	59.3	60.8	63.1	65.8	67.2
Federal	7.5	7.4	8.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0
State and local	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0
All other	29.9	38.0	39.8	43.3	44.9	47.7	49.2	51.5	53.7	55.2

¹ Beginning in 1989-90, includes all fees for transportation, books, and food services.

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual.

No. 236. Enrollment in Public and Private Schools, by Control and Level, With Projections: 1970 to 2005

[In thousands. As of fall. Data are for regular day schools and exclude independent nursery schools and kindergartens, residential schools for exceptional children, subcollegiate departments of colleges, Federal schools for Indians, and federally operated schools on Federal installations. College data include degree-credit and nondegree-credit enrollment.]

CONTROL OF SCHOOL AND LEVEL	1970	1980	1985	1990	1993, prel.	1994, prel.	1995, proj.	2000, proj.	2003, proj.	2004, proj.	2005, proj.
Total	59,838	58,305	57,226	60,267	63,253	64,106	64,986	69,165	70,243	70,527	70,816
Public	52,322	50,335	48,901	52,061	54,665	55,364	56,184	59,747	60,654	60,896	61,144
Private	7,516	7,971	8,325	8,206	8,587	8,741	8,801	9,418	9,589	9,631	9,672
Kindergarten through 8	36,610	31,639	31,229	33,973	35,796	36,225	36,814	38,484	38,726	38,518	38,289
Public	32,558	27,647	27,034	29,878	31,515	31,864	32,383	33,852	34,065	33,882	33,680
Private	4,052	3,992	4,195	4,095	4,280	4,360	4,431	4,632	4,661	4,636	4,609
Grades 9 through 12	14,647	14,570	13,750	12,475	13,152	13,602	13,962	15,184	15,585	15,931	16,299
Public	13,336	13,231	12,388	11,338	11,961	12,366	12,693	13,804	14,169	14,483	14,818
Private	1,311	1,339	1,362	1,137	1,191	1,236	1,269	1,380	1,416	1,448	1,481
College	8,581	12,097	12,247	13,820	14,305	14,279	14,210	15,497	15,932	16,078	16,229
Public	6,428	9,457	9,479	10,845	11,189	11,134	11,108	12,091	12,420	12,531	12,646
Private	2,153	2,640	2,768	2,975	3,116	3,145	3,101	3,406	3,512	3,547	3,582

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual; *Projections of Education Statistics*, annual; and unpublished data.

No. 237. School Enrollment, by Age: 1970 to 1994

[As of October. Covers civilian noninstitutional population enrolled in nursery school and above. Based on Current Population Survey, see text, section 1. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970* series H 442-476 for enrollment 5-34 years old.]

AGE	1970	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
ENROLLMENT										
Total 3 to 34 years old	60,357	57,348	58,013	58,846	59,235	60,588	61,276	62,084	62,730	66,427
3 and 4 years old	1,461	2,280	2,801	2,797	2,898	3,292	3,068	3,063	3,275	3,917
5 and 6 years old	7,000	5,853	6,697	7,044	6,990	7,207	7,068	7,252	7,298	7,752
7 to 13 years old	28,943	23,751	22,849	24,044	24,431	25,016	25,445	25,768	26,110	26,768
14 and 15 years old	7,869	7,282	7,362	6,481	6,493	6,555	6,634	6,861	7,011	7,519
16 and 17 years old	6,927	7,129	6,654	6,561	6,254	6,098	6,155	6,272	6,339	6,895
18 and 19 years old	3,322	3,788	3,716	4,059	4,125	4,044	3,969	4,012	4,063	4,180
20 and 21 years old	1,949	2,515	2,708	2,724	2,630	2,852	3,041	3,027	2,810	3,133
22 to 24 years old	1,410	1,931	2,068	2,092	2,207	2,231	2,365	2,577	2,579	2,724
25 to 29 years old	1,011	1,714	1,942	1,773	1,960	2,013	2,045	1,907	1,942	2,070
30 to 34 years old	466	1,105	1,218	1,271	1,248	1,281	1,377	1,344	1,303	1,468
35 years old and over	(NA)	1,290	1,766	2,270	2,230	2,439	2,620	2,473	2,634	2,845
ENROLLMENT RATE										
Total 3 to 34 years old	56.4	49.7	48.3	48.7	49.1	50.2	50.7	51.4	51.8	53.3
3 and 4 years old	20.5	36.7	38.9	38.2	39.1	44.4	40.5	39.7	40.4	47.3
5 and 6 years old	89.5	95.7	96.1	96.0	95.2	96.5	95.4	95.5	95.4	96.7
7 to 13 years old	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.7	99.3	99.6	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.3
14 and 15 years old	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.9	98.8	99.0	98.8	99.1	98.9	98.8
16 and 17 years old	90.0	89.0	91.7	91.6	92.7	92.5	93.3	94.0	94.0	94.4
18 and 19 years old	47.7	46.4	51.6	55.7	56.0	57.3	59.6	61.4	61.6	60.2
20 and 21 years old	31.9	31.0	35.3	39.1	38.5	39.7	42.0	44.0	42.7	44.9
22 to 24 years old	14.9	16.3	16.9	18.3	19.9	21.0	22.2	23.7	23.6	24.1
25 to 29 years old	7.5	9.3	9.2	8.3	9.3	9.7	10.2	9.8	10.2	10.8
30 to 34 years old	4.2	6.4	6.1	3.9	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.7
35 years old and over	(NA)	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-487; and earlier reports.

No. 238. School Enrollment, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age: 1980 to 1994

[See headnote, table 237.]

AGE	WHITE			BLACK			HISPANIC ORIGIN ¹		
	1980	1990	1994	1980	1990	1994	1980	1990	1994
ENROLLMENT									
Total 3 to 34 years old	47,673	48,899	52,482	8,251	8,854	10,337	4,263	6,073	7,947
3 and 4 years old	1,844	2,700	3,059	371	452	697	172	249	376
5 and 6 years old	4,781	5,750	6,052	904	1,129	1,296	491	835	1,065
7 to 13 years old	19,585	20,076	21,152	3,598	3,832	4,230	2,009	2,794	3,508
14 and 15 years old	6,038	5,265	5,909	1,088	1,023	1,220	568	739	904
16 and 17 years old	5,937	4,858	5,421	1,047	962	1,151	454	592	784
18 and 19 years old	3,199	3,271	3,386	494	596	549	226	329	475
20 and 21 years old	2,206	2,402	2,532	242	305	371	111	213	252
22 to 24 years old	1,669	1,781	2,149	196	274	356	93	121	240
25 to 29 years old	1,473	1,706	1,625	187	162	264	84	130	197
30 to 34 years old	942	1,090	1,197	124	119	203	54	72	146
35 years old and over	1,104	2,096	2,340	186	238	365	(NA)	145	236
ENROLLMENT RATE									
Total 3 to 34 years old	48.9	49.5	52.6	53.9	51.9	56.4	49.8	47.4	49.0
3 and 4 years old	36.3	44.9	47.0	38.2	41.6	51.9	28.5	29.8	30.8
5 and 6 years old	95.8	96.5	96.6	95.4	96.3	97.2	94.5	94.8	96.1
7 to 13 years old	99.2	99.6	99.3	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.2	99.4	99.3
14 and 15 years old	98.3	99.1	98.7	97.9	99.2	99.2	94.3	99.0	96.1
16 and 17 years old	88.6	92.5	94.3	90.6	91.7	95.1	81.8	85.4	88.3
18 and 19 years old	46.3	57.1	60.9	45.7	55.2	54	37.8	44.1	51.4
20 and 21 years old	31.9	41.0	46.2	33.4	38.4	34.9	19.5	27.2	24.9
22 to 24 years old	16.4	20.2	23.5	13.6	20.0	22.6	11.7	9.9	15.1
25 to 29 years old	9.2	9.9	10.4	8.8	6.1	10.5	6.9	6.3	8.1
30 to 34 years old	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.8	4.4	7.2	5.1	3.6	5.7
35 years old and over	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.9	(NA)	2.1	2.7

No. 239 Enrollment in Public and Private Schools: 1960 to 1994

[In millions, except percent. As of October. For civilian noninstitutional population. For 1960, 5 to 34 years old; for 1970 to 1985, 3 to 34 years old; beginning 1986, for 3 years old and over]

YEAR	PUBLIC						PRIVATE					
	Total	Nursery	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	College	Total	Nursery	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	College
1960	39.0	(NA)	(1)	27.5	9.2	2.3	7.2	(NA)	(1)	4.9	1.0	1.3
1970	52.2	0.3	2.6	30.0	13.5	5.7	8.1	0.8	0.5	3.9	1.2	1.7
1975	52.8	0.6	2.9	27.2	14.5	7.7	8.2	1.2	0.5	3.3	1.2	2.0
1977	51.6	0.6	2.7	26.0	14.5	7.9	8.4	1.1	0.5	3.3	1.2	2.3
1978	50.0	0.6	2.5	25.3	14.2	7.4	8.6	1.2	0.5	3.2	1.2	2.4
1979	50.0	0.6	2.6	24.9	14.0	7.7	8.2	1.2	0.4	3.1	1.1	2.3
1980	(NA)	0.6	2.7	24.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.4	0.5	3.1	(NA)	(NA)
1981	49.7	0.7	2.6	24.8	13.5	8.2	8.7	1.4	0.5	3.0	1.1	2.6
1982	49.2	0.7	2.7	24.4	13.0	8.4	8.2	1.4	0.6	3.0	1.1	2.6
1983	48.7	0.8	2.7	24.2	12.8	8.2	9.0	1.5	0.7	3.0	1.2	2.6
1984	49.0	0.8	3.0	24.1	12.7	8.5	8.3	1.6	0.5	2.7	1.1	2.4
1985	49.0	0.9	3.2	23.8	12.8	8.4	9.0	1.6	0.6	3.1	1.2	2.5
1986	51.2	0.8	3.4	24.2	13.0	9.8	9.4	1.7	0.6	3.0	1.2	2.9
1987	51.7	0.6	3.4	24.8	12.7	10.0	8.9	1.7	0.6	2.8	1.1	2.8
1988	52.2	0.9	3.4	25.5	12.2	10.3	8.9	1.8	0.5	2.8	1.0	2.8
1989	52.5	0.9	3.3	25.9	12.1	10.3	8.9	1.9	0.6	2.7	0.8	2.9
1990	53.8	1.2	3.3	26.6	11.9	10.7	9.2	2.2	0.6	2.7	0.9	2.9
1991	54.5	1.1	3.5	26.6	12.2	11.1	9.4	1.8	0.6	3.0	1.0	3.0
1992	55.0	1.1	3.5	27.1	12.3	11.1	9.4	1.8	0.6	3.1	1.0	3.0
1993	56.0	1.2	3.5	27.7	12.6	10.9	9.4	1.8	0.7	2.9	1.0	3.0
1994	58.6	1.9	3.3	28.1	13.5	11.7	10.7	2.3	0.6	3.4	1.1	3.3
Percent White:												
1960	85.7	(NA)	(1)	84.3	88.2	92.2	95.7	(NA)	(1)	95.3	96.7	96.3
1970	84.5	59.5	84.4	83.1	85.6	90.7	93.4	91.1	88.2	94.1	96.1	92.8
1980	(NA)	68.2	80.7	80.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	89.0	87.0	90.7	(NA)	(NA)
1990	79.8	71.7	78.3	78.9	79.2	84.1	87.4	89.6	83.2	88.2	89.4	85.0
1992	79.2	71.5	77.8	78.4	78.6	83.1	86.7	89.0	84.9	87.6	87.5	84.5
1993	78.9	68.6	76.6	78.4	78.3	82.5	85.3	89.7	86.9	87.0	83.1	81.4
1994	77.9	68.6	76.4	77.4	77.8	80.4	85.4	88.2	86.2	85.3	85.2	80.4

NA Not available. ¹ Included in elementary school. ² See table 282 for college enrollment 35 years old and over. Also data beginning 1986 based on a revised edit and tabulation package.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-487; and earlier reports.

No. 240. School Enrollment, by Sex and Level: 1960 to 1994

[In millions. As of Oct. For the civilian noninstitutional population. For 1960, persons 5 to 34 years old; 1970-1979, 3 to 34 years old; beginning 1980, 3 years old and over. Elementary includes kindergarten and grades 1-8, high school, grades 9-12, and college, 2-year and 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate and professional schools. Data for college represent degree credit enrollment]

YEAR	ALL LEVELS ¹			ELEMENTARY			HIGH SCHOOL			COLLEGE		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1960	46.3	24.2	22.0	32.4	16.7	15.7	10.2	5.2	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.2
1970	60.4	31.4	28.9	37.1	19.0	18.1	14.7	7.4	7.3	7.4	4.4	3.0
1975	61.0	31.6	29.4	33.8	17.3	16.5	15.7	8.0	7.7	9.7	5.3	4.4
1977	60.0	30.8	29.2	32.4	16.6	15.8	15.8	8.0	7.7	10.2	5.4	4.8
1978	58.6	30.1	28.6	31.5	16.1	15.3	15.5	7.8	7.6	9.8	5.1	4.7
1979	57.9	29.5	28.3	30.9	15.9	15.0	15.1	7.7	7.4	10.0	5.0	5.0
1980	58.6	29.6	29.1	30.6	15.8	14.9	14.6	7.3	7.3	11.1	5.4	6.0
1981	58.4	29.5	28.9	30.1	15.5	14.7	14.1	7.3	7.1	11.8	5.6	6.2
1982	59.9	30.3	29.6	31.0	15.9	15.0	14.7	7.5	7.3	12.1	5.8	6.3
1983	59.4	30.0	29.4	30.7	15.8	14.9	14.2	7.2	7.0	12.3	5.9	6.4
1984	59.3	30.1	29.2	30.6	15.7	14.8	14.1	7.1	7.0	12.4	6.0	6.3
1985	58.9	29.9	29.0	30.3	15.6	14.7	13.9	7.1	6.8	12.3	6.0	6.3
1986	59.8	30.0	29.7	30.7	15.7	15.0	14.1	7.2	6.9	12.5	5.9	6.6
1987	60.1	30.4	29.7	31.1	16.1	15.0	14.0	7.1	6.9	12.4	5.8	6.6
1988	60.5	30.6	30.0	31.1	16.1	15.0	14.2	7.2	7.0	12.7	6.0	6.7
1989	60.6	30.7	29.9	31.0	16.3	15.3	13.8	7.0	6.8	12.7	6.0	6.7
1990	61.1	30.7	30.5	32.2	16.6	15.6	13.2	6.7	6.4	13.1	5.9	7.2
1991	61.5	30.8	30.7	32.5	16.7	15.8	12.9	6.6	6.3	13.2	6.0	7.2
1992	63.0	31.5	31.5	33.2	17.1	16.0	12.8	6.5	6.4	13.6	6.2	7.4
1993	63.9	32.1	31.8	33.8	17.3	16.4	13.1	6.8	6.4	14.1	6.4	7.6
1994	64.6	32.2	32.3	34.3	17.7	16.6	13.3	6.8	6.5	14.0	6.2	7.8
1995	65.1	32.9	32.5	34.8	17.9	16.9	13.6	7.0	6.6	13.9	6.3	7.6
1996	66.3	34.6	34.6	35.4	18.2	17.2	14.5	7.4	7.2	15.0	6.8	8.2

¹ Beginning 1970, includes nursery schools, not shown separately. ² Based on 1970 population controls. ³ Based on 1980 population controls. ⁴ Revised. Data beginning 1986, based on a revised edit and tabulation package.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-487; and earlier reports.

No. 241. Educational Attainment, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1960 to 1995

[In percent. For persons 25 years old and over. 1960, 1970, and 1980 as of April 1 and based on sample data from the censuses of population. Other years as of March and based on the Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See table 242 for data by sex]

YEAR	Total ¹	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	HISPANIC ²			
					Total ³	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban
COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL OR MORE								
1960	41.1	43.2	20.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1965	49.0	51.3	27.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1970	52.3	54.5	31.4	(NA)	32.1	24.2	23.4	43.9
1975	62.5	64.5	42.5	(NA)	37.9	31.0	28.7	51.7
1980	66.5	68.8	51.2	(NA)	44.0	37.6	40.1	55.3
1985	73.9	75.5	59.8	(NA)	47.9	41.9	46.3	51.1
1990	77.6	79.1	66.2	80.4	50.8	44.1	55.5	63.5
1993	80.2	81.5	70.4	(NA)	53.1	46.2	59.8	62.1
1994	80.9	82.0	72.9	(NA)	53.3	46.7	59.4	64.1
1995	81.7	83.0	73.8	(NA)	53.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF COLLEGE OR MORE								
1960	7.7	8.1	3.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1965	9.4	9.9	4.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1970	10.7	11.3	4.4	(NA)	4.5	2.5	2.2	11.1
1975	13.9	14.5	6.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1980	16.2	17.1	8.4	(NA)	7.6	4.9	5.6	16.2
1985	19.4	20.0	11.1	(NA)	8.5	5.5	7.0	13.7
1990	21.3	22.0	11.3	39.9	9.2	5.4	9.7	20.2
1993	21.9	22.6	12.2	(NA)	9.0	5.9	8.0	16.5
1994	22.2	22.9	12.9	(NA)	9.1	6.3	9.7	16.2
1995	23.0	24.0	13.2	(NA)	9.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races, not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ³ Includes persons of other Hispanic origin, not shown separately. ⁴ Beginning 1993, persons high school graduates and those with a BA degree or higher.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population, U.S. Summary*, PC80-1-C1 and *Current Population Reports* P20-455, P20-459, P20-462, P20-465RV, P20-475; and unpublished data.

No. 242. Educational Attainment, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex: 1960 to 1995

[In percent. For persons 25 years old and over. 1960, 1970 and 1980 as of April 1 and based on sample data from the censuses of population. Other years as of March and based on the Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See table 241 for totals for both sexes]

YEAR	ALL RACES ¹		WHITE		BLACK		ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER		HISPANIC ²	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL OR MORE										
1960	39.5	42.5	41.6	44.7	18.2	21.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1965	48.0	49.9	50.2	52.2	25.8	28.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1970	51.9	52.8	54.0	55.0	30.1	32.5	(NA)	(NA)	37.9	34.2
1975	63.1	62.1	65.0	64.1	41.6	43.3	(NA)	(NA)	39.5	36.7
1980	67.3	65.6	69.6	68.1	50.8	51.5	(NA)	(NA)	67.3	65.8
1985	74.4	73.5	76.0	75.1	58.4	60.8	(NA)	(NA)	48.5	47.4
1990	77.7	77.5	79.1	79.0	65.8	66.5	84.0	77.2	50.3	51.3
1993	80.5	80.0	81.8	81.3	69.6	71.1	(NA)	(NA)	52.9	53.2
1994	81.0	80.7	82.1	81.9	71.7	73.8	(NA)	(NA)	53.4	53.2
1995	81.7	81.6	83.0	83.0	73.4	74.1	(NA)	(NA)	52.9	53.8
COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF COLLEGE OR MORE										
1960	9.7	5.8	10.3	6.0	2.8	3.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1965	12.0	7.1	12.7	7.3	4.9	4.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1970	13.5	8.1	14.4	8.4	4.2	4.6	(NA)	(NA)	7.8	4.3
1975	17.6	10.6	18.4	11.0	6.7	6.2	(NA)	(NA)	8.3	4.6
1980	20.1	12.8	21.3	13.3	8.4	8.3	(NA)	(NA)	9.4	6.0
1985	23.1	16.0	24.0	16.3	11.2	11.0	(NA)	(NA)	9.7	7.3
1990	24.4	18.4	25.3	19.0	11.9	10.8	41.9	35.1	9.8	8.7
1993	24.8	19.2	25.7	19.7	11.9	12.4	(NA)	(NA)	9.5	8.5
1994	25.1	19.6	26.1	20.0	12.8	13.0	(NA)	(NA)	9.6	8.6
1995	26.0	20.2	27.2	21.0	13.6	12.9	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	8.4

No. 243. Educational Attainment, by Selected Characteristic: 1995

[For persons 25 years old and over. As of March. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. For composition of regions, see table 27.]

CHARACTERISTIC	Population (1,000)	PERCENT OF POPULATION—HIGHEST LEVEL					
		Not a high school graduate	High school graduate	Some college, but no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree
Total persons	166,438	18.3	33.9	17.6	7.1	15.2	7.8
Age:							
25 to 34 years old	41,388	12.9	34.0	19.6	8.6	19.5	5.5
35 to 44 years old	42,335	11.5	33.3	19.4	9.0	17.4	9.2
45 to 54 years old	30,693	13.7	32.5	18.0	7.7	16.4	11.6
55 to 64 years old	20,755	22.8	37.3	15.6	5.2	10.9	8.1
65 to 74 years old	18,214	31.1	36.4	14.4	3.9	9.0	5.2
75 years old or over	13,053	43.2	30.2	12.4	2.9	7.1	4.1
Sex: Male	79,463	18.3	31.9	17.4	6.5	16.5	9.4
Female	86,975	18.4	35.7	17.9	7.8	14.0	6.2
Race: White	141,113	17.0	34.0	17.7	7.3	15.8	8.2
Black	18,457	26.2	36.2	18.0	6.3	9.6	3.7
Other	6,869	24.6	25.9	14.7	6.3	18.8	9.7
Hispanic origin: Hispanic	14,171	46.6	26.3	13.2	4.6	6.5	2.7
Non-Hispanic	152,267	15.7	34.6	18.0	7.4	16.0	8.2
Region: Northeast	33,580	16.6	37.2	13.3	6.7	16.4	9.9
Midwest	38,534	16.1	37.5	17.4	7.4	14.8	6.9
South	58,380	21.6	32.9	17.8	6.5	14.1	7.0
West	35,945	17.0	28.7	21.7	8.4	16.3	7.9
Marital status:							
Never married	23,926	16.7	31.1	17.1	6.9	19.7	8.4
Married spouse present	105,558	15.4	34.2	17.7	7.5	16.3	8.8
Married spouse absent	6,339	31.2	32.8	17.7	6.0	8.6	3.7
Separated	4,546	28.9	35.5	18.8	6.1	7.8	2.8
Widowed	13,343	40.9	33.3	12.6	3.8	6.4	2.9
Divorced	17,273	16.0	36.9	21.7	8.0	11.4	5.9
Civilian labor force status:							
Employed	105,163	10.6	33.0	19.1	8.6	18.8	9.9
Unemployed	5,193	22.6	36.1	19.5	6.6	10.6	4.6
Not in the labor force	55,309	32.9	35.6	14.5	4.3	8.9	3.8

¹ Includes vocational degrees.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-476; and unpublished data.

No. 244. Mean Monthly Income, by Highest Degree Earned: 1993

[For persons 18 years old and over. Based on the Survey of Income and Program Participation; see source for details.]

CHARACTERISTIC	Total persons	LEVEL OF HIGHEST DEGREE								
		Not a high school graduate	High school graduate only	Some college, no degree	Voca- tional	Asso- ciate's	Bache- lor's	Master's	Profes- sional	Doc- torate
MEAN MONTHLY INCOME ¹ (dol.)										
All persons ²	1,687	906	1,380	1,579	1,736	1,985	2,625	3,411	5,534	4,328
Age: 18 to 24 years old	709	459	783	610	1,017	912	1,128	1,351	1,295	(B)
25 to 34 years old	1,622	936	1,310	1,610	1,643	1,760	2,341	2,648	3,515	3,465
35 to 44 years old	2,082	1,032	1,603	1,936	2,030	2,145	2,891	3,180	6,537	4,032
45 to 54 years old	2,302	1,096	1,711	2,484	1,990	2,534	3,345	3,983	6,606	5,267
55 to 64 years old	1,922	1,045	1,535	1,974	1,731	2,969	3,397	4,462	6,921	4,246
65 years old and over	1,329	878	1,217	1,648	1,516	1,697	2,324	3,163	3,820	3,639
Sex: Male	2,230	1,211	1,812	2,045	2,318	2,561	3,430	4,298	6,312	4,421
Female	1,186	621	1,008	1,139	1,373	1,544	1,809	2,505	3,530	4,020
Race: White	1,756	951	1,422	1,649	1,768	2,021	2,682	3,478	5,590	4,449
Black	1,192	713	1,071	1,222	1,428	1,746	2,333	2,834	3,445	3,778
Hispanic ³	1,126	786	1,106	1,239	1,329	2,069	2,186	2,605	2,317	2,677

¹ Base figure too small to meet statistical standards for reliability of a derived figure. ² For definition of mean, see Guide to Tabular Presentation. ³ Includes other races, not shown separately. ⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P70-51; unpublished data.

No. 245. Educational Attainment—States: 1990

[As of April 1. For persons 25 years old and over, except as indicated. Based on the 1990 Census of Population; see text, section 1, and Appendix III.]

STATE	Population (1,000)	PERCENT OF POPULATION—HIGHEST LEVEL						Drop- outs (percent)
		Not a high school graduate	High school graduate	Some college, but no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree	
United States	158,868	24.8	30.0	18.7	6.2	13.1	7.2	11.2
Alabama	2,546	33.1	29.4	16.8	5.0	10.1	5.5	12.6
Alaska	323	13.4	28.7	27.6	7.2	15.0	8.0	10.9
Arizona	2,301	21.3	26.1	25.4	6.8	13.3	7.0	14.4
Arkansas	1,496	33.7	32.7	16.6	3.7	8.9	4.5	11.4
California	18,695	23.8	22.3	22.6	7.9	15.3	8.1	14.2
Colorado	2,107	15.6	26.5	24.0	6.9	18.0	9.0	9.8
Connecticut	2,199	20.8	29.5	15.9	6.6	16.2	11.0	9.0
Delaware	428	22.5	32.7	16.9	6.5	13.7	7.7	10.4
District of Columbia	409	26.9	21.2	15.6	3.1	16.1	17.2	13.9
Florida	8,887	25.6	30.1	19.4	6.6	12.0	6.3	14.3
Georgia	4,023	29.1	29.6	17.0	5.0	12.9	6.4	14.1
Hawaii	710	19.9	28.7	20.1	8.3	15.8	7.1	7.5
Idaho	601	20.3	30.4	24.2	7.5	12.4	5.3	10.4
Illinois	7,294	23.8	30.0	19.4	5.8	13.6	7.5	10.6
Indiana	3,489	24.4	38.2	16.6	5.3	9.2	6.4	11.4
Iowa	1,777	19.9	38.5	17.0	7.7	11.7	5.2	6.6
Kansas	1,566	18.7	32.8	21.9	5.4	14.1	7.0	8.7
Kentucky	2,334	35.4	31.8	15.2	4.1	8.1	5.5	13.3
Louisiana	2,537	31.7	31.7	17.2	3.3	10.5	5.6	12.5
Maine	796	21.2	37.1	16.1	6.9	12.7	6.1	8.3
Maryland	3,123	21.6	28.1	18.6	5.2	15.6	10.9	10.9
Massachusetts	3,962	20.0	29.7	15.8	7.2	16.6	10.6	8.5
Michigan	5,843	23.2	32.3	20.4	6.7	10.9	6.4	10.0
Minnesota	2,771	17.6	33.0	19.0	8.6	15.6	6.3	6.4
Mississippi	1,539	35.7	27.5	16.9	5.2	9.7	5.1	11.8
Missouri	3,292	26.1	33.1	18.4	4.5	11.7	6.1	11.4
Montana	508	19.0	33.5	22.1	5.6	14.1	5.7	8.1
Nebraska	996	18.2	34.7	21.1	7.1	13.1	5.9	7.0
Nevada	790	21.2	31.5	25.8	6.2	10.1	5.2	15.2
New Hampshire	714	17.8	31.7	18.0	8.1	16.4	7.9	9.4
New Jersey	5,166	23.3	31.1	15.5	5.2	16.0	8.8	9.6
New Mexico	923	24.9	28.7	20.9	5.0	12.1	8.3	11.7
New York	11,819	25.2	29.5	15.7	6.5	13.2	9.9	9.9
North Carolina	4,253	30.0	29.0	16.8	6.8	12.0	5.4	12.5
North Dakota	397	23.3	28.0	20.5	10.0	13.5	4.5	4.6
Ohio	6,925	24.3	36.3	17.0	5.3	11.1	5.9	8.9
Oklahoma	1,995	25.4	30.5	21.3	5.0	11.8	6.0	10.4
Oregon	1,855	18.5	28.9	25.0	6.9	13.6	7.0	11.8
Pennsylvania	7,873	25.3	38.6	12.9	5.2	11.3	6.6	9.1
Rhode Island	659	28.0	29.5	15.0	6.3	13.5	7.8	11.1
South Carolina	2,168	31.7	29.5	15.8	6.3	11.2	5.4	11.7
South Dakota	431	22.9	33.7	18.8	7.4	12.3	4.9	7.7
Tennessee	3,139	32.9	30.0	16.9	4.2	10.5	5.4	13.4
Texas	10,311	27.9	25.6	21.1	5.2	13.9	6.5	12.9
Utah	897	14.9	27.2	27.9	7.8	15.4	6.8	8.7
Vermont	357	19.2	34.6	14.7	7.2	15.4	8.9	8.0
Virginia	3,975	24.8	26.6	18.5	5.5	15.4	9.1	10.0
Washington	3,126	16.2	27.9	25.0	7.9	15.9	7.0	10.6
West Virginia	1,172	34.0	36.6	13.2	3.8	7.5	4.8	10.9
Wisconsin	3,094	21.4	37.1	16.7	7.1	12.1	5.6	7.1
Wyoming	278	17.0	33.2	24.2	6.9	13.1	5.7	6.9

¹ For persons 16 to 19 years old. A dropout is a person who is not in regular school and who has not completed the 12th grade or received a general equivalency degree.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population*, CPH-L-96.

No. 246. Preprimary School Enrollment—Summary: 1970 to 1994

[As of October. Civilian noninstitutional population. Includes public and nonpublic nursery school and kindergarten programs. Excludes 5 year olds enrolled in elementary school. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1]

ITEM	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
NUMBER OF CHILDREN (1,000)									
Population, 3 to 5 years old ¹	10,949	10,183	9,284	10,733	11,207	11,370	11,544	11,954	12,328
Total enrolled ¹	4,104	4,954	4,878	5,865	6,659	6,334	6,403	6,581	7,514
Nursery	1,094	1,745	1,981	2,477	3,378	2,824	2,857	2,984	4,162
Public	332	570	628	846	1,202	996	1,074	1,204	1,848
Private	762	1,174	1,353	1,631	2,177	1,827	1,784	1,779	2,314
Kindergarten	3,010	3,211	2,897	3,388	3,281	3,510	3,546	3,597	3,352
Public	2,496	2,682	2,438	2,847	2,767	2,968	2,996	3,020	2,819
Private	514	528	459	541	513	543	550	577	534
White	3,443	4,105	3,994	4,757	5,389	5,104	5,137	5,224	5,889
Black	586	731	725	919	964	928	966	1,011	1,289
Hispanic ²	(NA)	(NA)	370	496	642	675	728	657	851
3 years old	454	683	857	1,035	1,205	1,075	1,081	1,097	1,385
4 years old	1,007	1,418	1,423	1,765	2,086	1,993	1,982	2,179	2,532
5 years old	2,643	2,852	2,598	3,065	3,367	3,266	3,340	3,306	3,597
ENROLLMENT RATE									
Total enrolled ¹	37.5	48.6	52.5	54.6	59.4	55.7	55.5	55.1	61.0
White	37.8	48.6	52.7	54.7	59.7	56.2	55.8	55.7	60.9
Black	34.9	48.1	51.8	55.8	57.8	53.1	55.1	52.7	64.2
Hispanic ²	(NA)	(NA)	43.3	43.3	49.0	46.4	48.4	43.9	47.7
3 years old	12.9	21.5	27.3	28.8	32.6	28.2	27.7	27.1	33.9
4 years old	27.8	40.5	46.3	49.1	56.0	53.0	52.1	53.9	60.9
5 years old	69.3	81.3	84.7	86.5	88.8	86.0	87.2	85.7	88.9

NA Not available. ¹ Includes races not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The method of identifying Hispanic children was changed in 1980 from allocation based on status of mother to status reported for each child. The number of Hispanic children using the new method is larger.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-487.

No. 247. School Enrollment of 3 to 5 Year Olds, by Education and Labor Force Status of Mother and Family Income: 1994

[In thousands. As of October. Civilian noninstitutional population. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1]

CHARACTERISTIC	Total population ¹	ENROLLED IN NURSERY SCHOOL			ENROLLED IN KINDERGARTEN			Enrolled in elementary school
		Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	
NUMBER								
Total children 3 to 5 years old	12,328	4,162	1,848	2,314	3,352	2,819	534	247
3 and 4 year olds	8,283	3,608	1,489	2,119	3,09	2,17	91	
5 year olds	4,044	553	359	194	3,044	2,601	442	247
Education of mother:								
Children living with mother:	11,504	3,889	1,668	2,221	3,145	2,638	506	216
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	551	67	94	2	156	148	8	25
High school: 1-3 years	1,319	310	248	62	337	328	9	76
High school graduate	3,981	1,168	618	549	1,072	937	135	67
College: Less than a BA degree	3,353	1,249	515	734	976	796	180	34
BA degree or higher	2,261	1,066	193	873	603	429	174	
Labor force status of mother:								
Children living with mother:	11,504	3,889	1,668	2,221	3,145	2,638	506	216
Mother in the labor force	7,041	2,582	1,030	1,552	1,966	1,598	368	149
Employed	6,503	2,114	906	1,508	1,820	1,450	361	140
Full-time	4,472	1,587	627	959	1,242	1,017	226	101
Part-time	2,031	827	278	549	577	442	135	39
Unemployed	539	168	124	44	146	139	7	9
Mother not in the labor force	4,463	1,307	638	669	1,179	1,040	138	67
Children not living with mother	824	273	180	93	208	180	28	31
Family income:								
Less than \$10,000	2,157	630	539	90	615	579	36	51
\$10,000 to 14,999	1,153	317	231	86	325	295	30	24
\$15,000 to 19,999	749	210	122	88	160	145	15	16
\$20,000 to 24,999	871	259	165	93	211	187	24	19
\$25,000 to 29,999	875	264	118	146	232	209	24	14
\$30,000 to 34,999	850	278	109	169	232	185	46	8
\$35,000 to 39,999	802	246	95	151	225	180	46	15
\$40,000 to 49,999	1,130	408	124	283	310	256	54	32
\$50,000 to 74,999	1,800	749	159	590	503	394	109	34
\$75,000 and over	1,257	624	99	526	331	218	113	30
Not reported	684	178	86	92	207	171	36	5

- Represents zero. Includes those not enrolled, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-487.

No. 248. Public Elementary and Secondary Schools—Summary: 1980 to 1995

[For school year ending in year shown, except as indicated. Data are estimates]

ITEM	Unit	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995
School districts, total	Number	16,044	15,812	15,552	15,360	15,212	15,052	(NA)
ENROLLMENT								
Population 5-17 years old ¹	1,000	48,041	44,787	44,949	45,918	46,667	47,427	48,299
Percent of resident population	Percent	21.4	19.0	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.6
Fall enrollment ²	1,000	41,778	39,354	40,527	41,956	42,660	43,303	43,934
Percent of population 5-17 years old	Percent	87.0	87.9	90.2	91.4	91.4	91.3	91.0
Elementary ³	1,000	24,397	23,830	26,253	27,432	27,858	28,212	28,478
Secondary ⁴	1,000	17,381	15,524	14,274	14,524	14,802	15,091	15,455
Average daily:								
Attendance (ADA)	1,000	38,411	36,530	37,573	38,927	39,605	40,079	40,768
High school graduates	1,000	2,762	2,424	2,327	2,237	2,248	2,241	2,282
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF								
Total ⁵	1,000	2,521	2,473	2,685	2,763	2,811	2,860	2,902
Classroom teachers	1,000	2,211	2,175	2,362	2,428	2,466	2,507	2,547
Average salaries:								
Instructional staff	Dollar	16,715	24,666	32,638	35,552	36,454	37,383	38,501
Classroom teachers	Dollar	15,970	23,600	31,367	34,063	35,029	35,819	36,802
REVENUES								
Revenue receipts	Mil. dol.	97,635	141,013	208,656	234,924	247,706	255,769	270,876
Federal	Mil. dol.	9,020	9,533	13,184	15,704	17,521	18,423	18,858
State	Mil. dol.	47,929	69,107	100,787	111,348	115,855	117,646	129,456
Local	Mil. dol.	40,686	62,373	94,685	107,871	114,330	119,700	122,561
Percent of total:								
Federal	Percent	9.2	6.8	6.3	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.0
State	Percent	49.1	49.0	48.3	47.4	46.8	46.0	47.8
Local	Percent	41.7	44.2	45.4	45.9	46.2	46.8	45.2
EXPENDITURES								
Total	Mil. dol.	96,105	139,382	209,698	236,750	248,564	260,179	274,603
Current expenditures								
(day schools)	Mil. dol.	85,661	127,230	186,583	208,352	218,944	229,129	240,816
Other current expenditures ⁶	Mil. dol.	1,859	2,109	3,341	4,611	5,142	5,664	5,992
Capital outlay	Mil. dol.	6,504	7,529	16,012	18,870	18,770	19,610	21,269
Interest on school debt	Mil. dol.	2,081	2,514	3,762	4,918	5,707	5,775	6,925
Percent of total:								
Current expenditures	Percent	89.1	91.3	89.0	88.0	88.1	88.1	87.7
(day schools)	Percent	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0
Other current expenditures ⁶	Percent	6.8	5.4	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.7
Capital outlay	Percent	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5
Interest on school debt	Percent							
In current dollars:								
Revenue receipts per pupil enrolled	Dollar	2,337	3,583	5,149	5,599	5,807	5,907	6,166
Current expenditures per pupil enrolled	Dollar	2,050	3,233	4,604	4,966	5,132	5,291	5,481
In constant (1995) dollars: ⁷								
Revenue receipts per pupil enrolled	Dollar	4,529	5,094	6,097	6,094	6,128	6,076	6,166
Current expenditures per pupil enrolled	Dollar	3,974	4,596	5,452	5,404	5,417	5,443	5,481

NA Not available. ¹ Estimated resident population as of July 1 of the previous year. Estimates reflect revisions based on the 1990 Census of Population. ² Fall enrollment of the previous year. ³ Kindergarten through grade 6. ⁴ Grades 7 through 12. ⁵ Full-time equivalent. ⁶ Current expenses for summer schools, adult education, post-high school vocational education, personnel retraining, etc., when operated by local school districts and not part of regular public elementary and secondary day-school program. ⁷ Compiled by U.S. Bureau of the Census. Deflated by the Consumer Price Index, all urban consumers (for school year) supplied by U.S. National Center for Education Statistics.

Source: Except as noted, National Education Association, Washington, DC, *Estimates of School Statistics*, annual (copyright); *Rankings of the States*, annual (copyright); and unpublished data.

No. 249. Elementary and Secondary Schools—Teachers and Pupil-Teacher Ratios With Projections: 1960 to 1995

[In thousands, except ratios. As of fall. Data are for full-time equivalents. Schools are classified by type of organization, rather than by grade group; elementary includes kindergarten and secondary includes junior high]

ITEM	TOTAL			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Elementary	Secondary
Number of teachers:									
1960.....	1,600	991	609	1,408	858	550	192	133	59
1965.....	1,933	1,112	822	1,710	965	746	223	147	76
1970.....	2,292	1,283	1,009	2,059	1,130	929	233	153	80
1975.....	2,453	1,353	1,100	2,198	1,181	1,017	255	172	83
1980.....	2,485	1,411	1,084	2,184	1,189	995	301	212	89
1985.....	2,549	1,483	1,066	2,206	1,237	969	343	246	97
1986.....	2,592	1,521	1,071	2,244	1,271	973	348	250	98
1987.....	2,632	1,564	1,068	2,279	1,307	973	353	257	95
1988.....	2,668	1,604	1,064	2,323	1,353	970	345	251	94
1989.....	2,679	1,622	1,057	2,357	1,387	970	322	235	87
1990.....	2,753	1,680	1,073	2,398	1,426	972	355	254	101
1991.....	2,787	1,713	1,074	2,432	1,459	973	355	254	101
1992.....	2,822	1,743	1,079	2,459	1,483	976	363	260	103
1993, prel.....	2,871	1,772	1,099	2,505	1,510	995	366	262	104
1994, prel.....	2,915	1,754	1,163	2,547	1,495	1,053	368	259	110
1995, proj.....	2,971	1,784	1,187	2,595	1,520	1,075	375	264	112
Pupil-teacher ratio:									
1960.....	26.4	29.4	21.4	25.8	28.4	21.7	30.7	36.1	18.6
1965.....	25.1	28.4	20.6	24.7	27.6	20.8	28.3	33.3	18.4
1970.....	22.4	24.6	19.5	22.3	24.3	19.8	23.0	26.5	16.4
1975.....	20.3	21.7	18.6	20.4	21.7	18.8	19.6	21.5	15.7
1980.....	18.6	20.1	16.6	18.7	20.4	16.8	17.7	18.8	15.0
1985.....	17.6	19.1	15.6	17.9	19.5	15.8	16.2	17.1	14.0
1986.....	17.4	18.8	15.5	17.7	19.3	15.7	15.7	16.5	13.6
1987.....	17.3	18.8	15.0	17.6	19.3	15.2	15.5	16.4	13.1
1988.....	17.0	18.6	14.7	17.3	19.0	14.9	15.2	16.1	12.8
1989.....	17.1	18.8	14.5	17.2	19.0	14.6	15.6	16.7	13.7
1990.....	16.9	18.5	14.3	17.2	19.0	14.6	14.7	16.1	11.3
1991.....	17.0	18.6	14.3	17.3	19.0	14.7	14.6	16.0	11.1
1992.....	17.1	18.5	14.7	17.4	18.9	15.1	14.8	16.2	11.3
1993, prel.....	17.0	18.4	14.8	17.4	18.8	15.2	14.9	16.3	11.5
1994, prel.....	17.0	18.7	14.5	17.3	19.0	14.9	15.2	16.8	11.2
1995, proj.....	17.1	18.7	14.6	17.4	19.1	14.9	15.1	16.7	11.3

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual.

No. 250. Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Type and Size of School: 1993-94

[Data reported by schools, rather than school districts]

ENROLLMENT SIZE OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS					ENROLLMENT (1,000)				
	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Combined	Other ¹	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Combined	Other ¹
Total.....	85,393	60,052	20,059	2,674	2,608	43,278	28,096	13,933	1,118	132
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION²										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 100 students.....	8.7	5.9	12.5	28.7	55.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	3.0	14.8
100 to 199 students.....	9.9	9.3	10.8	13.8	19.9	2.9	3.0	2.3	4.8	17.9
200 to 299 students.....	11.5	12.5	8.7	10.2	10.8	5.6	6.8	3.1	6.0	16.6
300 to 399 students.....	13.7	15.9	7.8	8.0	6.0	9.2	11.9	3.9	6.7	13.2
400 to 499 students.....	13.5	16.1	7.2	7.1	2.6	11.8	15.4	4.7	7.7	7.4
500 to 599 students.....	11.7	13.6	7.0	7.0	1.6	12.4	16.0	5.6	9.2	5.3
600 to 699 students.....	8.8	9.8	6.4	5.8	1.2	11.0	13.5	6.0	9.0	4.9
700 to 799 students.....	6.1	6.4	5.6	4.3	0.4	8.8	10.2	6.0	7.6	1.7
800 to 999 students.....	7.2	6.6	9.4	5.9	0.8	12.3	12.5	12.1	12.6	4.6
1,000 to 1,499 students.....	6.1	3.5	13.9	6.3	1.1	14.0	8.7	24.5	17.9	8.1
1,500 to 1,999 students.....	1.8	0.3	6.4	1.8	0.1	6.0	1.2	15.8	7.3	1.4
2,000 to 2,999 students.....	0.9	(2)	3.6	0.9	0.1	4.2	0.2	12.3	5.3	1.8
3,000 or more students.....	0.1	(2)	0.5	0.2		1.0	(2)	2.8	2.8	
Average enrollment ³	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	518	468	695	418	158

Represents zero: X Not applicable. 2 Less than .05 percent. 1 Includes schools beginning with grade 6 or below and with no grade higher than 8. 2 Includes schools with no grade lower than 7. 3 Includes schools with both elementary and secondary grades. 4 Includes special education, alternative, and other schools not classified by grade span. 5 Data for those schools reporting enrollment.

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual.

No. 251. Public Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment, by State: 1980 to 1994

[In thousands, except rate. As of fall. Includes unclassified students]

STATE	ENROLLMENT								ENROLLMENT RATE ²				
	K through Grade 8 ¹				Grades 9 through 12				1980	1985	1990	1993, prel.	1994, est.
	1980	1985	1990	1993, prel.	1980	1985	1990	1993, prel.					
U.S.	27,647	27,034	29,878	31,515	13,231	12,388	11,338	11,961	86.2	87.7	91.3	91.7	91.2
AL	528	517	527	536	231	213	195	199	87.6	89.6	93.3	95.3	94.3
AK	60	77	85	94	26	30	29	32	94.0	99.4	97.4	95.4	90.3
AZ	357	386	479	526	157	162	161	183	88.9	90.8	93.3	93.1	99.6
AR	310	304	314	318	138	130	123	127	90.3	91.8	95.9	95.7	92.3
CA	2,730	2,927	3,615	3,904	1,347	1,329	1,336	1,424	87.1	89.5	92.8	92.9	91.4
CO	374	379	420	460	172	172	154	165	92.2	92.7	94.6	92.3	91.5
CT	364	321	347	369	168	141	122	128	83.3	83.4	90.2	91.1	90.4
DE	62	63	73	77	37	30	27	29	79.5	80.1	87.4	86.5	86.3
DC	71	62	61	61	29	25	19	19	91.8	96.8	100.9	107.6	106.0
FL	1,042	1,086	1,370	1,515	468	476	492	526	84.4	86.7	92.6	91.5	91.7
GA	742	757	849	910	327	323	303	325	86.8	88.2	93.6	94.4	94.6
HI	110	113	123	132	55	51	49	49	83.4	84.2	87.6	88.0	87.6
ID	144	149	160	167	59	59	61	70	95.4	93.6	96.9	96.6	95.5
IL	1,335	1,246	1,310	1,356	649	580	512	537	82.6	83.3	86.9	88.3	88.5
IN	708	654	676	679	347	312	279	287	88.0	88.4	90.4	91.4	91.2
IA	351	324	345	348	183	161	139	151	88.4	89.1	92.1	93.0	92.1
KS	283	286	320	330	133	125	117	128	88.7	91.0	92.6	92.1	91.0
KY	464	449	459	467	206	195	177	188	83.7	85.8	90.5	92.9	92.5
LA	544	573	586	587	234	215	199	213	80.2	83.9	88.2	89.6	87.1
ME	153	142	155	157	70	64	60	60	91.6	93.3	96.5	96.0	94.5
MD	493	446	527	569	258	225	188	203	83.9	84.9	89.1	89.4	89.5
MA	676	559	604	646	346	285	230	232	88.6	86.3	88.8	89.7	89.7
MI	1,227	1,086	1,145	1,160	570	517	440	439	86.9	87.8	90.3	89.0	87.9
MN	482	468	546	577	272	237	211	233	87.2	89.4	91.2	90.7	90.5
MS	330	330	372	369	147	141	131	137	79.6	81.0	91.3	92.8	91.7
MO	567	544	588	632	277	251	228	244	83.8	84.9	86.5	89.0	85.9
MT	106	108	111	117	50	46	42	46	92.9	93.8	93.8	93.7	92.0
NE	189	184	198	203	91	82	76	82	86.6	87.7	88.7	88.8	87.9
NV	101	107	150	175	49	48	51	61	93.4	93.3	98.7	95.9	96.0
NH	112	107	126	136	55	54	46	49	85.3	87.5	89.1	90.0	88.1
NJ	820	740	784	844	426	376	306	308	81.5	82.9	86.1	86.8	85.9
NY	1,868	1,87	208	226	85	90	94	96	89.5	91.6	94.3	92.9	88.2
NC	1,838	1,703	1,828	1,921	1,033	918	770	813	80.8	82.3	86.6	88.4	89.2
ND	786	749	783	828	343	337	304	305	90.1	91.2	94.8	93.3	92.0
OH	77	84	85	84	40	35	33	35	85.9	89.2	92.8	93.1	92.6
OK	1,312	1,206	1,258	1,290	645	588	514	517	84.8	85.6	88.0	88.2	88.2
OR	399	414	425	441	179	178	154	163	92.9	94.3	95.1	95.4	95.1
PA	319	305	340	368	145	142	132	148	88.5	89.7	90.7	91.6	91.0
RI	1,231	1,093	1,172	1,233	678	591	496	511	80.4	80.3	83.6	84.4	84.8
SC	98	90	102	107	51	44	37	39	80.1	81.2	87.3	88.3	87.4
SD	426	424	452	467	193	183	170	177	88.1	89.6	94.0	95.8	94.6
TN	86	88	95	102	42	37	34	41	87.4	90.7	89.7	94.0	92.9
TX	602	575	598	630	252	239	226	237	87.8	88.3	93.5	95.1	93.0
UT	2,049	2,261	2,511	2,681	851	871	872	927	92.4	93.2	98.4	98.6	98.3
VA	250	299	325	330	93	105	122	141	98.2	96.3	97.7	97.8	96.1
VT	66	63	71	75	29	27	25	28	87.9	89.3	93.9	96.9	99.6
WA	703	665	728	767	307	303	270	278	90.7	94.0	94.2	93.8	93.4
WV	515	507	613	660	242	243	227	256	91.7	92.2	94.0	92.5	92.2
WY	270	249	224	216	113	109	98	99	92.6	92.2	95.7	97.3	96.5
WI	528	501	566	596	303	267	232	248	82.1	83.8	86.0	86.0	86.0
WY	70	74	71	71	28	29	27	29	97.3	97.0	97.3	98.0	97.7

No. 252. Public Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment, by Grade: 1960 to 1993

[In thousands. 1960, for school year; thereafter, as of fall of year. Beginning 1970, kindergarten includes nursery schools. For 1960, enrollment figures are prorated and 12th grade includes postgraduates. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 420-424.]

GRADE	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993, prel.
Pupils enrolled	36,087	45,894	44,819	40,877	39,422	40,008	40,189	40,543	41,217	42,047	42,816	43,476
Kindergarten and grades 1 to 8	27,602	32,558	30,515	27,647	27,034	27,933	28,501	29,152	29,878	30,506	31,081	31,515
Kindergarten	1,923	2,564	2,971	2,689	3,192	3,388	3,433	3,486	3,610	3,686	3,810	3,934
First	3,733	3,817	3,238	2,894	3,229	3,407	3,460	3,485	3,499	3,556	3,542	3,529
Second	3,436	3,654	3,027	2,800	2,941	3,173	3,223	3,289	3,327	3,360	3,431	3,429
Third	3,302	3,662	3,038	2,893	2,895	3,046	3,167	3,235	3,297	3,334	3,361	3,437
Fourth	3,146	3,675	3,112	3,107	2,771	2,978	3,051	3,182	3,248	3,315	3,342	3,361
Fifth	3,118	3,635	3,281	3,130	2,776	2,911	2,945	3,067	3,197	3,268	3,325	3,350
Sixth	3,070	3,598	3,476	3,038	2,789	2,811	2,937	2,987	3,110	3,239	3,303	3,356
Seventh	3,173	3,662	3,619	3,085	2,939	2,910	2,905	3,027	3,067	3,181	3,299	3,355
Eighth	2,701	3,601	3,636	3,086	2,982	2,859	2,853	2,853	2,979	3,020	3,129	3,249
Unclassified	(X)	690	1,116	924	511	520	527	540	543	545	539	515
Grades 9 to 12	8,485	13,336	14,304	13,231	12,388	12,076	11,687	11,390	11,338	11,541	11,735	11,961
Ninth	2,412	3,654	3,879	3,377	3,439	3,143	3,106	3,141	3,169	3,313	3,352	3,487
Tenth	2,258	3,458	3,723	3,368	3,200	3,020	2,995	2,888	2,896	2,915	3,027	3,050
Eleventh	2,063	3,128	3,354	3,195	2,866	2,936	2,749	2,629	2,612	2,645	2,656	2,751
Twelfth	1,752	2,775	2,986	2,925	2,550	2,681	2,650	2,473	2,381	2,392	2,431	2,424
Unclassified	(X)	321	362	366	303	296	288	279	282	275	269	248

X Not applicable. ¹ Includes ungraded and special education.

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual.

No. 253. Public Elementary and Secondary School Teachers—Selected Characteristics: 1993-94

[For school year. Based on survey and subject to sampling error; for details, see source. Excludes prekindergarten teachers. See table 268 for similar data on private school teachers.]

CHARACTERISTIC	Unit	AGE				SEX		RACE/ETHNICITY		
		Under 30 years old	30 to 39 years old	40 to 49 years old	Over 50 years old	Male	Female	White ¹	Black ¹	Hispanic
Total teachers ²	1,000	479	762	981	339	694	1,867	2,217	188	109
Highest degree held:										
Bachelor's	Percent	76.3	52.8	43.1	41.4	46.2	54.1	51.8	48.4	62.8
Master's	Percent	21.5	42.0	49.6	48.8	45.7	40.6	42.5	44.6	29.8
Education specialist	Percent	1.5	4.0	5.8	6.7	5.1	4.4	4.4	5.4	4.6
Doctorate	Percent	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4
Full-time teaching experience:										
Less than 3 years	Percent	33.9	7.0	3.0	1.0	8.9	10.0	9.4	8.5	16.7
3 to 9 years	Percent	61.8	28.5	12.2	5.8	21.6	26.9	25.5	20.9	32.1
10 to 20 years	Percent	4.3	62.3	33.5	21.8	29.9	37.0	35.2	35.6	34.1
20 years or more	Percent	(X)	2.2	51.3	71.5	39.6	26.1	30.0	35.3	17.1
Full-time teachers	1,000	440	685	902	314	643	1,697	2,012	182	103
Earned income	Dol	27,974	33,448	39,586	41,951	39,591	34,536	36,000	35,548	34,837
Salary	Dol	25,966	31,737	37,803	40,414	36,182	33,384	34,221	33,889	32,996
Supplemental contract, during school year:										
Teachers receiving	1,000	193	242	301	79	349	467	723	49	32
Salary	Dol	1,930	2,146	2,115	2,064	2,922	1,442	2,067	2,325	1,930
Supplemental contract, during summer:										
Teachers receiving	1,000	92	121	151	38	147	254	328	41	24
Salary	Dol	1,880	1,891	2,273	2,290	2,530	1,803	2,015	2,221	2,477
Teachers with nonschool employment:										
Teaching/tutoring	1,000	20	33	49	16	37	81	100	11	6
Education related	1,000	15	25	31	9	39	41	69	5	4
Not education related	1,000	46	67	97	28	124	113	208	16	7

X Not applicable. ¹ Non-Hispanic. ² Includes teachers with no degrees and associates degrees, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, 1995.

No. 254. Public Elementary and Secondary Schools—Number and Average Salary of Classroom Teachers, 1960 to 1995, and by State, 1995

[Estimates for school year ending in June of year shown. Schools classified by type of organization rather than by grade group; elementary includes kindergarten.]

YEAR AND STATE	TEACHERS ¹ (1,000)			AVG. SALARY (\$1,000)			YEAR AND STATE	TEACHERS ¹ (1,000)			AVG. SALARY (\$1,000)		
	Total	Elementary	Secondary	All teachers	Elementary	Secondary		Total	Elementary	Secondary	All teachers	Elementary	Secondary
1960	1,355	834	521	5.0	4.8	5.3	LA	47.3	33.2	14.1	26.5	26.5	26.5
1970	2,008	1,109	899	8.6	8.4	8.9	ME	14.8	9.5	5.4	32.0	31.5	33.1
1975	2,171	1,169	1,001	11.7	11.3	12.0	MD	45.3	25.5	19.8	40.7	39.6	41.8
1980	2,211	1,206	1,005	16.0	15.6	16.5	MA	60.5	26.0	34.5	42.2	42.2	42.2
1985	2,175	1,212	963	23.6	23.2	24.2	MI	68.7	48.3	20.4	47.4	47.4	47.4
1986	2,215	1,242	973	25.2	24.7	25.8	MN	47.6	24.2	23.4	35.9	35.7	36.2
1987	2,249	1,274	975	26.6	26.1	27.2	MS	29.1	16.0	13.1	26.8	26.4	27.4
1988	2,282	1,308	974	28.0	27.5	28.8	MO	56.5	29.6	26.9	31.2	30.4	32.1
1989	2,324	1,354	970	29.6	29.0	30.2	MT	10.1	7.0	3.1	28.8	28.5	29.5
1990	2,362	1,390	972	31.4	30.8	32.0	NE	19.6	11.2	8.3	30.9	30.9	30.9
1991	2,409	1,435	974	33.1	32.5	33.9	NH	13.2	7.6	5.7	34.8	34.4	35.5
1992	2,428	1,466	963	34.1	33.5	34.8	NJ	12.3	8.3	4.0	34.7	34.7	34.7
1993	2,466	1,496	970	35.0	34.3	35.9	NM	85.3	54.7	30.6	46.1	45.1	47.9
1994	2,507	1,517	990	35.8	35.3	36.7	NY	18.5	13.0	5.5	28.5	27.6	28.4
1995 U.S.	2,547	1,535	1,012	36.8	36.3	37.6	NC	190.4	94.8	95.6	47.6	46.1	49.1
AL	43.4	23.8	19.6	31.1	31.1	31.1	ND	70.7	44.4	26.3	30.8	30.7	31.0
AK	7.2	4.6	2.5	48.0	48.0	48.0	OH	7.8	5.0	2.8	26.3	26.4	26.2
AZ	38.7	29.8	8.9	32.2	32.2	32.2	OK	104.8	69.7	35.1	36.8	36.3	37.7
AR	26.6	13.0	13.6	28.9	28.1	29.7	OR	39.3	20.8	18.5	28.2	27.5	28.9
CA	221.7	162.8	58.9	41.1	40.6	42.7	PA	27.0	17.1	9.9	38.6	38.2	39.4
CO	34.9	17.7	17.2	34.6	34.2	35.0	RI	103.0	53.1	49.9	44.5	43.8	45.2
CT	35.6	25.4	10.1	50.0	49.6	51.6	SC	10.1	5.5	4.6	40.7	40.7	40.8
DE	6.4	3.2	3.2	39.1	38.6	39.6	SD	38.7	26.5	12.2	30.3	30.0	30.9
DC	5.9	3.6	2.3	43.7	44.2	45.0	TX	8.9	5.2	3.7	26.0	25.7	25.9
FL	119.3	65.6	53.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	UT	48.5	34.6	13.9	32.5	32.4	33.6
GA	77.9	56.6	21.3	32.6	32.6	32.6	VT	234.2	123.1	111.1	31.2	30.5	32.0
HI	10.7	6.0	4.7	38.5	38.5	38.5	WA	19.9	10.8	9.1	29.1	29.4	29.1
ID	12.6	6.5	6.1	29.8	29.7	29.9	WV	7.4	3.8	3.7	35.4	35.4	35.5
IL	112.7	78.8	33.8	34.4	37.7	43.5	WY	70.5	42.6	27.9	34.0	33.0	35.5
IN	55.2	29.6	25.6	36.8	36.8	36.8		46.3	27.1	19.3	36.2	35.9	36.5
IA	31.9	14.9	17.0	31.5	30.5	32.4		20.9	12.1	8.8	31.9	31.6	32.4
KS	30.6	16.5	14.1	34.7	34.7	34.7		55.9	36.7	19.2	37.7	37.2	39.1
KY	35.9	25.3	10.6	32.3	31.5	33.9		6.7	3.4	3.3	31.3	31.2	31.4

¹ Full-time equivalent

Source: National Education Association, Washington, DC, *Estimates of School Statistics* 1994-95, and earlier issues. (Copyright by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

No. 255. Average Starting Salaries of Public School Teachers Compared With Salaries in Private Industry, by Selected Position: 1975 to 1993

[Except as noted, salaries represent what corporations plan to offer graduates graduating in the year shown with bachelor's degrees. Based on a survey of approximately 200 companies.]

ITEM AND POSITION	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
SALARIES (dollars)									
Teachers ¹	8,233	10,764	15,460	19,400	(NA)	20,486	21,481	22,171	22,505
College graduates:									
Engineering	12,744	20,136	26,880	29,856	30,852	32,304	34,236	34,620	35,004
Accounting	11,880	15,720	20,628	25,140	25,908	27,408	27,924	28,404	28,020
Sales-marketing	10,344	15,936	20,616	23,484	27,768	27,828	26,580	26,532	26,532
Business administration	9,768	14,100	19,896	23,880	25,344	26,496	26,256	27,156	27,564
Liberal arts ²	9,312	13,296	18,828	23,508	25,608	26,364	25,560	27,324	27,216
Chemistry	11,904	17,124	24,216	27,108	27,552	29,088	29,700	30,360	30,456
Mathematics-statistics	10,980	17,604	22,704	25,548	28,416	28,944	29,244	29,472	30,756
Economics-finance	10,212	14,472	20,964	23,928	25,812	26,712	26,424	27,708	28,584
Computer science	(NA)	17,712	24,156	26,904	28,608	29,100	30,924	30,888	31,164
INDEX (1975=100)									
Teachers ¹	100	131	187	236	(NA)	249	261	269	273
College graduates:									
Engineering	100	158	211	234	242	253	268	271	275
Accounting	100	132	174	212	218	230	235	239	236
Sales-marketing	100	154	199	227	268	269	257	256	276
Business administration	100	144	204	244	259	271	268	278	283
Liberal arts ²	100	143	202	252	275	283	274	293	292
Chemistry	100	144	203	228	231	244	249	255	250
Mathematics-statistics	100	160	207	233	258	263	266	268	280
Economics-finance	100	142	205	234	252	261	258	271	290
Computer science	(NA)	125	171	190	202	205	218	217	210

No. 309. Participation in Adult Education: 1994-95

[For the civilian noninstitutional population 17 years old and over not enrolled full-time in elementary or secondary school at the time of the survey, adult education is considered any enrollment in any educational activity at any time in the prior 12 months. Based on survey and subject to sampling error; source for details]

CHARACTERISTIC	Adult population (1,000)	PARTICIPANTS IN ADULT EDUCATION					
		Number taking adult ed. courses (1,000)	Percent of total	Reason for taking course (percent) ¹			
				Personal/social	Advance on the job	Train for a new job	Complete degree or diploma
Total	189,543	76,261	40	44	54	11	10
Age: 17 to 24 years old	22,407	10,539	47	39	33	21	19
25 to 34 years old	40,326	19,508	48	41	56	14	8
35 to 44 years old	42,304	20,814	49	40	64	10	9
45 to 54 years old	31,807	14,592	46	39	65	7	10
55 to 64 years old	21,824	6,117	28	52	54	4	6
65 years old and over	30,876	4,691	15	86	14	1	3
Sex: Male	90,256	34,450	38	34	60	10	10
Female	99,287	41,811	42	51	49	12	9
Race/ethnicity:							
White ²	144,587	59,982	41	44	57	10	9
Black ²	20,806	7,704	37	45	48	13	12
Hispanic	15,689	5,281	34	40	37	13	11
Other races ²	8,461	3,294	39	40	45	16	13
Marital status:							
Never married	38,627	17,094	44	37	44	20	15
Currently married	114,678	48,200	42	45	58	8	8
Other	36,238	10,967	30	48	52	9	8
Children under 18 in household							
Yes	77,787	36,103	46	43	56	11	9
No	111,756	40,158	36	44	52	11	10
Educational attainment:							
Up to 8th grade	12,808	1,283	10	52	20	8	9
9th to 12th grade	16,511	3,332	20	45	27	10	18
High school diploma or GED	62,956	19,341	31	44	49	10	6
Vocational school after high school	6,327	2,648	42	44	57	8	8
Some college	34,433	16,978	49	45	47	16	13
Associate's degree	9,975	5,601	56	39	64	9	9
Bachelor's or higher	46,535	27,078	58	43	65	9	9
Labor force status:							
Employed	117,826	59,734	51	37	64	10	10
Unemployed	8,155	2,983	37	39	27	25	13
Not in the labor force	63,562	13,544	21	72	15	11	8
Occupation: ³							
Professional	16,814	12,219	73	37	74	8	10
Executive, administrative and managerial	12,500	7,070	57	37	76	8	10
Technical and related support	4,812	3,300	69	32	73	9	11
Sales workers	15,666	7,131	46	41	53	12	11
Administrative support	20,460	10,727	52	43	62	11	6
Service	17,355	8,238	47	37	51	14	12
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1,908	500	26	40	49	6	12
Precision production, craft and repair	11,441	4,977	43	30	62	8	11
Machine operators, assemblers	8,309	2,515	30	78	58	10	9
Transportation and materials moving	4,488	1,295	29	35	60	13	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers	1,989	519	26	33	43	24	5
Nonclassifiable, undetermined	2,022	1,194	59	35	71	6	4
Household income:							
Under \$10,000	30,198	6,883	23	48	25	20	12
\$10,001 to \$15,000	13,523	3,610	27	51	32	17	10
\$15,001 to \$20,000	13,116	4,176	32	45	38	15	12
\$20,001 to \$25,000	13,812	4,359	31	47	44	13	11
\$25,001 to \$30,000	16,386	6,208	38	45	46	13	11
\$30,001 to \$40,000	28,628	12,220	43	45	55	11	9
\$40,001 to \$50,000	20,446	9,567	47	41	61	10	8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	29,161	15,169	52	39	67	7	8
More than \$75,000	24,274	14,089	58	43	64	7	9

¹ Reason for taking at least one course. Includes duplication. Excludes "to improve basic skills," cited by no more than 6 percent of participants. ² Non-Hispanic. ³ For those employed in the 12 months prior to the interview. Excludes those participating exclusively in full-time credential programs. ⁴ Includes clerical. ⁵ Includes inspectors.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1995 National Household Education Survey.

Law Enforcement, Courts, and Prisons

In Brief

In 1994, U.S. residents 12 years or older experienced 42 million crimes:

The Nation's prisons held a record 1,054,000 inmates at year-end 1994.

Over 1 million child victims in cases of substantiated maltreatment and neglect in 1994.

This section presents data on crimes committed, victims of crimes, arrests, and data related to criminal violations and the criminal justice system. The major sources of these data are the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. BJS issues several reports, including *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*, *Criminal Victimization in the United States*, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, *Children in Custody*, *National Survey of Courts*, *Census of State Correctional Facilities* and *Survey of Prison Inmates*, *Census of Jails* and *Survey of Jail Inmates*, *Parole in the United States*, *Capital Punishment*, and the annual *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System*. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's major annual report is *Crime in the United States*, which presents data on reported crimes as gathered from State and local law enforcement agencies.

Other major sources of these data include: *Annual Report of the Director and Federal Court Management Statistics* issued by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; *Governmental Finances and Public Employment*, issued annually by the Bureau of the Census; and the *Statistical Report*, issued annually by the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Legal jurisdiction and law enforcement—Law enforcement is, for the most part, a function of State and local officers and agencies. The U.S. Constitution reserves general police powers to the States. By act of Congress, Federal offenses include only offenses against the U.S. Government and against or by its employees while engaged in their official duties; and offenses which involve the crossing of State lines or an interference with interstate commerce. Excluding the military, there are 52 separate criminal law jurisdictions in the United States: 1 in each of the 50 States, 1 in the District of Columbia, and the Federal jurisdiction. Each of these has its own criminal law and procedure and its own law enforcement agencies. While the systems of law enforcement are

quite similar among the States, there are often substantial differences in the penalties for like offenses.

Law enforcement can be divided into three parts: investigation of crimes and arrests of persons suspected of committing them; prosecution of those charged with crime; and the punishment or treatment of persons convicted of crime.

Crime—There are two major approaches taken in determining the extent of crime. One perspective is provided by the FBI through its Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). The FBI receives monthly and annual reports from law enforcement agencies throughout the country, currently representing 98 percent of the national population. Each month, city police, sheriffs, and State police file reports on the number of index offenses that become known to them.

The FBI Crime Index offenses are as follows: *Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter*, is based on police investigations, as opposed to the determination of a medical examiner or judicial body, includes willful felonious homicides, and excludes attempts and assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicides, and deaths caused by negligence; *forcible rape* includes forcible rapes and attempts; *robbery* includes stealing or taking anything of value by force or violence or threat of force or violence and includes attempted robbery; *aggravated assault* includes assault with intent to kill; *burglary* includes any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft and includes attempted burglary and burglary followed by larceny; *larceny* includes theft of property or articles of value without

use of force and violence or fraud and excludes embezzlement, "con games," forgery, etc.; *motor vehicle theft* includes all cases where vehicles are driven away and abandoned, but excludes vehicles taken for temporary use and returned by the taker. Arson was added as the eighth Index offense in April 1979 following a Congressional mandate. Arson includes any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

The monthly Uniform Crime Reports also contain data on crimes cleared by arrest and on characteristics of persons arrested for all criminal offenses. In summarizing and publishing crime data, the FBI depends primarily on the adherence to the established standards of reporting for statistical accuracy, presenting the data as information useful to persons concerned with the problem of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)—A second perspective on crime is provided by this survey (formerly the National Crime Survey until August 1991) of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Details about the crimes come directly from the victims. No attempt is made to validate the information against police records or any other source.

The NCVS measures rape, robbery, assault, household and personal larceny, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. The NCVS includes offenses reported to the police, as well as those not reported. Police reporting rates (percent of victimizations) varied by type of crime. In 1994, for instance, 32 percent of the rapes/sexual assaults were reported; 55 percent of the robberies; 40 percent of assaults; 33 percent of personal thefts; 51 percent of the household burglaries; and 78 percent of motor vehicle thefts.

Murder and kidnapping are not covered. Commercial burglary and robbery were dropped from the program during 1977. The so-called victimless crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, also are excluded, as are crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents or to locate data records.

Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of embezzlement. Attempted crimes of many types probably are under recorded for this reason. Events in which the victim has shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity also are excluded.

In any encounter involving a personal crime, more than one criminal act can be committed against an individual. For example: a rape may be associated with a robbery; or a household offense, such as a burglary, can escalate into something more serious in the event of a personal confrontation. In classifying the survey-measured crimes, each criminal incident has been counted only once—by the most serious act that took place during the incident and ranked in accordance with the seriousness classification system used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The order of seriousness for crimes against persons is as follows: Rape, robbery, assault, and larceny. Consequently, if a person were both robbed and assaulted, the event would be classified as robbery; if the victim suffered physical harm, the crime would be categorized as robbery with injury. Personal crimes take precedence over household offenses.

A *victimization*, basic measure of the occurrence of a crime, is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. The number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Victimization counts serve as key elements in computing rates of victimization. For crimes against persons, the rates are based on the total number of individuals age 12 and over or on a portion of that population sharing a particular characteristic or set of traits. As general indicators of the danger of having been victimized during the reference period, the rates are not sufficiently refined to represent true measures of risk for specific individuals or households.

An *incident* is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims; therefore, the number of incidents of personal crimes lower than that of victimizations.

A major redesign of the survey was recently implemented involving such changes as a new screening questionnaire, improved measurement of rape and sexual assault categories, improvements

to measurement of domestic violence, changes in crime definitions, and increased automation through the use of computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The effects of the redesign show that the new methods elicit more reports of victimizations.

Courts—Statistics on criminal offenses and the outcome of prosecutions are incomplete for the country as a whole, although data are available for many States individually. The only national compilations of such statistics were made by the Bureau of the Census for 1932 to 1945 covering a maximum of 32 States and by the Bureau of Justice Statistics for 1986, 1988, 1990, and 1992 based on a nationally representative sample survey.

The bulk of civil and criminal litigation in the country is commenced and determined in the various State courts. Only when the U.S. Constitution and acts of Congress specifically confer jurisdiction upon the Federal courts may civil litigation be heard and decided by them. Generally, the Federal courts have jurisdiction over the following types of cases: Suits or proceedings by or against the United States; civil actions between private parties arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States; civil actions between private litigants who are citizens of different States; civil cases involving admiralty, maritime, or prize jurisdiction; and all matters in bankruptcy.

There are several types of courts with varying degrees of legal jurisdiction. These jurisdictions include original, appellate, general, and limited or special. A *court of original jurisdiction* is one having the authority initially to try a case and pass judgment on the law and the facts; a *court of appellate jurisdiction* is one with the legal authority to review cases and hear appeals; a *court of general jurisdiction* is a trial court of unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and/or criminal cases, also called a "major trial court"; a *court of limited or special jurisdiction* is a trial court with legal authority over only a particular class of cases, such as probate, juvenile, or traffic cases.

The 94 Federal courts of original jurisdiction are known as the U.S. district courts. One or more of these courts is established in every State and one each in the District

of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam. Appeals from the district courts are taken to intermediate appellate courts of which there are 13, known as U.S. courts of appeals and the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The Supreme Court of the United States is the final and highest appellate court in the Federal system of courts.

Juvenile offenders—For statistical purposes, the FBI and most States classify as juvenile offenders persons under the age of 18 years who have committed a crime or crimes.

Delinquency cases are all cases of youths referred to a juvenile court for violation of a law or ordinance or for seriously "antisocial" conduct. Several types of facilities are available for those adjudicated delinquent, ranging from the short-term physically unrestricted environment to the long-term very restrictive atmosphere.

Prisoners—Data on prisoners in Federal and State prisons and reformatories were collected annually by the Bureau of the Census until 1950, by the Federal Bureau of Prisons until 1971, transferred then to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and, in 1979, to the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Adults convicted of criminal activity may be given a prison or jail sentence. A *prison* is a confinement facility having custodial authority over adults sentenced to confinement of more than one year. A *jail* is a facility, usually operated by a local law enforcement agency, holding persons detained pending adjudication and/or persons committed after adjudication to 1 year or less. Nearly every State publishes annual data either for its whole prison system or for each separate State institution.

Statistical reliability—For discussion of statistical collection, estimation, and sampling procedures and measures of statistical reliability pertaining to the National Crime Victimization Survey and Uniform Crime Reporting Program, see Appendix III.

Historical statistics—Tabular headnotes provide cross-references, where applicable, to *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970*. See Appendix IV.

Figure 5.1

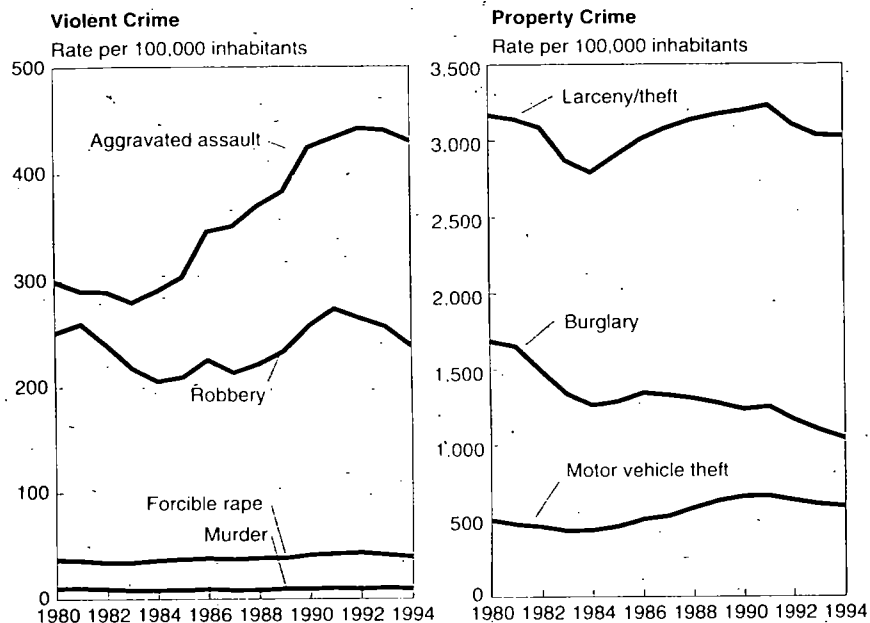
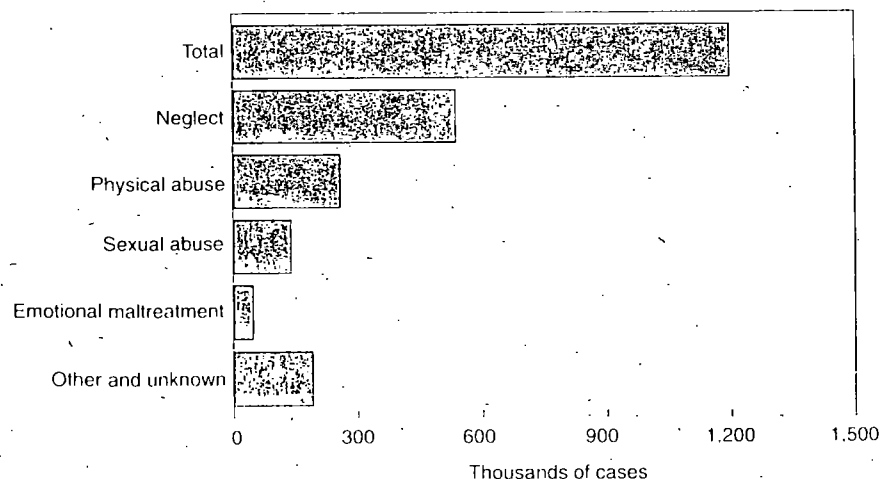
Violent and Property Crime Rates: 1980 to 1994

Figure 5.2

Child Abuse and Neglect Cases: 1994

Note: More than one type of maltreatment may be substantiated per child. Therefore items add up to more than the total shown.

Source: Chart prepared by U.S. Bureau of the Census. For data, see table 347.

No. 310. Crimes and Crime Rates, by Type: 1984 to 1994

[Data refer to offenses known to the police. Rates are based on Bureau of the Census estimated resident population as of July 1, 1990, enumerated as of April 1. See source for details. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. For definitions of crimes, see text, section 5. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 952-961 for related data.]

ITEM AND YEAR	Total	VIOLENT CRIME					PROPERTY CRIME			
		Total	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Total	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses (1,000):										
1984	11,882	1,273	18.7	84.2	485	685	10,609	2,984	6,592	1,032
1985	12,431	1,329	19.0	88.7	498	723	11,103	3,073	6,926	1,103
1986	12,212	1,489	20.6	91.5	543	834	11,723	3,241	7,257	1,224
1987	13,509	1,484	20.1	91.1	518	855	12,025	3,236	7,500	1,289
1988	13,923	1,566	20.7	92.5	543	910	12,357	3,218	7,706	1,433
1989	14,251	1,646	21.5	94.5	578	952	12,605	3,168	7,872	1,565
1990	14,476	1,820	23.4	102.6	639	1,055	12,656	3,074	7,946	1,636
1991	14,873	1,912	24.7	106.6	688	1,093	12,961	3,157	8,142	1,662
1992	14,438	1,932	23.8	109.1	672	1,127	12,506	2,980	7,915	1,611
1993	14,145	1,926	24.5	106.0	660	1,136	12,219	2,835	7,821	1,563
1994	13,992	1,864	23.3	102.1	619	1,120	12,128	2,712	7,876	1,539
Percent change, number of offenses:										
1984 to 1994	17.8	46.4	24.6	21.3	27.6	63.5	14.3	-9.1	19.5	49.1
1991 to 1992	-3.0	-1.0	-3.8	2.3	-2.4	3.0	-3.6	-5.9	-2.9	-3.2
1992 to 1993	-2.1	-0.3	2.9	-2.9	-1.8	0.8	-2.3	-5.1	-1.2	-3.1
1993 to 1994	-1.1	-3.3	-5.2	-3.8	-6.6	-1.4	-0.8	-4.5	0.7	-1.6
Rate per 100,000 population:										
1984	5,031	539	7.9	35.7	205	290	4,492	1,264	2,791	437
1985	5,207	557	7.9	37.1	209	303	4,651	1,287	2,901	462
1986	5,480	618	8.6	37.9	225	346	4,863	1,345	3,010	508
1987	5,550	610	8.3	37.4	213	351	4,940	1,330	3,081	529
1988	5,664	637	8.4	37.6	221	370	5,027	1,309	3,135	583
1989	5,741	663	8.7	38.1	233	383	5,078	1,276	3,171	630
1990	5,820	732	9.4	41.2	257	424	5,089	1,236	3,195	658
1991	5,898	758	9.8	42.3	273	433	5,140	1,252	3,229	659
1992	5,660	758	9.3	42.8	264	442	4,903	1,168	3,103	631
1993	5,484	747	9.5	41.1	256	440	4,738	1,099	3,032	606
1994	5,374	716	9.0	39.2	238	430	4,658	1,042	3,025	591
Percent change, rate per 100,000 population:										
1984 to 1994	6.8	32.8	13.9	9.8	16.1	48.3	3.7	-17.6	8.4	35.2
1991 to 1992	-4.2	-1.0	-5.4	1.2	-3.3	2.0	-4.8	-7.2	-4.1	-4.4
1992 to 1993	-3.2	-1.5	2.1	-4.1	-3.1	-0.5	3.5	-6.3	-2.3	-4.1
1993 to 1994	-2.0	-4.3	-5.6	-4.8	-7.6	-2.3	-1.7	-5.5	-0.2	-2.5

- Represents zero. ¹ Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual.

No. 311. Crimes and Crime Rates, by Type and Area: 1994

[In thousands, except rate. Rate per 100,000 population; see headnote, table 310. Estimated totals based on reports from city and rural law enforcement agencies representing 96 percent of the national population. For definitions of crimes, see text, section 5.]

TYPE OF CRIME	UNITED STATES		METROPOLITAN AREAS ¹		OTHER CITIES		RURAL AREAS	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Total	13,992	5,374	12,209	5,894	1,134	5,318	648	2,034
Violent crime	1,864	716	1,682	812	107	500	75	237
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	23	9	21	10	1	5	2	5
Forcible rape	102	39	85	41	8	39	8	26
Robbery	619	238	598	288	16	75	5	17
Aggravated assault	1,120	430	978	472	81	382	60	181
Property crime	12,128	4,658	10,527	5,082	1,028	4,818	573	1,797
Burglary	2,712	1,042	2,305	1,113	205	965	202	673
Larceny-theft	7,876	3,025	6,770	3,268	773	3,623	333	1,046
Motor vehicle theft	1,539	591	1,452	701	49	230	38	111

¹ For definition, see Appendix H.

Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual.

No. 312. Crime Rates, by State, 1992 to 1994, and by Type, 1994

[Offenses known to the police per 100,000 population. Based on Bureau of the Census estimated resident population as of July 1. For definitions of crimes, see text, section 5.]

REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE	1994											
	1992, total	1993, total	Total	Violent crime					Property crime			
				Total	Mur- der	Forci- ble rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Total	Bur- glary	Larce- ny- thft	Motor vehic- le thft
United States	5,660	5,483	5,374	716	9.0	39.2	238	430	4,658	1,042	3,025	591
Northeast	4,837	4,513	4,345	662	7.1	26.5	291	337	3,682	804	2,280	599
New England	4,614	4,431	4,136	489	3.9	28.6	134	322	3,647	829	2,271	547
Maine	3,524	3,154	3,273	130	2.3	25.6	22	80	3,143	721	2,279	143
New Hampshire	3,081	2,905	2,741	117	1.4	35.8	27	53	2,624	464	1,956	203
Vermont	3,410	3,372	3,250	97	1.0	27.6	12	56	3,153	737	2,268	149
Massachusetts	5,003	4,894	4,419	376	4.1	27.4	87	257	3,744	913	2,311	520
Rhode Island	4,578	4,499	4,119	376	4.1	27.4	87	257	3,744	913	2,311	520
Connecticut	5,053	4,560	4,548	456	6.6	24.6	188	237	3,093	890	2,587	616
Middle Atlantic	4,914	4,676	4,417	722	8.2	25.7	346	343	3,695	795	2,283	617
New York	5,858	5,551	5,071	966	11.1	25.9	477	452	4,105	906	2,490	709
New Jersey	5,064	4,801	4,661	614	5.0	24.9	288	296	4,047	912	2,475	660
Pennsylvania	3,393	3,271	3,272	427	5.9	26.1	187	208	2,845	552	1,844	449
Midwest	4,975	4,806	4,816	601	7.5	42.9	200	350	4,215	886	2,869	460
East North Central	5,136	4,953	4,951	657	8.4	44.2	231	373	4,295	898	2,889	508
Ohio	4,666	4,485	4,461	486	6.0	47.1	188	245	3,976	866	2,682	427
Indiana	4,687	4,465	4,593	525	7.9	35.6	130	352	4,068	851	2,782	435
Illinois	5,765	5,618	5,626	961	11.7	33.3	373	543	4,665	1,005	3,096	564
Michigan	5,611	5,453	5,445	766	9.8	70.8	229	457	4,679	967	3,056	656
Wisconsin	4,319	4,054	3,944	271	4.5	23.5	113	130	3,674	646	2,667	361
West North Central	4,594	4,454	4,496	468	5.3	39.8	128	295	4,027	858	2,822	347
Minnesota	4,591	4,366	4,341	359	3.2	59.7	118	179	3,982	792	2,876	314
Iowa	3,957	3,846	3,655	315	1.7	23.5	47	243	3,340	667	2,492	180
Missouri	5,097	5,095	5,308	744	10.5	37.0	231	465	4,564	1,053	2,999	512
North Dakota	2,903	2,820	2,736	82	0.2	23.4	11	47	2,654	325	2,179	151
South Dakota	2,999	2,958	3,102	228	1.4	42.0	19	166	2,875	546	2,208	121
Nebraska	4,324	4,117	4,440	390	3.1	30.8	75	280	4,051	676	2,991	384
Kansas	5,320	4,975	4,894	479	5.8	37.1	120	316	4,415	1,121	2,955	339
South	6,155	5,983	5,848	769	10.7	43.4	221	494	5,080	1,206	3,329	545
South Atlantic	6,428	6,334	6,257	830	10.1	41.2	254	524	5,427	1,271	3,570	585
Delaware	4,848	4,872	4,148	561	4.7	75.6	126	355	3,587	790	2,446	350
Maryland	6,225	6,107	6,123	948	11.6	40.7	403	493	5,175	1,043	3,368	763
Dist. of Columbia	11,407	11,761	11,085	2,663	70.0	43.7	1,107	1,442	8,423	1,761	5,213	1,444
Virginia	4,299	4,116	4,048	358	8.7	28.5	133	188	3,690	639	2,772	279
West Virginia	2,610	2,533	2,528	216	5.4	20.3	42	148	2,313	586	1,547	180
North Carolina	5,802	5,652	5,625	655	10.9	33.0	181	430	4,970	1,473	3,196	302
South Carolina	5,893	5,903	6,001	1,031	9.6	54.3	186	780	4,970	1,274	3,337	300
Georgia	6,405	6,193	6,010	668	10.0	34.7	223	400	5,343	1,154	3,632	557
Florida	8,358	8,351	8,250	1,147	8.3	52.3	329	757	7,103	1,701	4,491	912
East South Central	4,589	4,528	4,624	654	10.3	41.5	163	439	3,971	1,047	2,531	393
Kentucky	3,324	3,260	3,499	605	6.4	35.3	94	470	2,893	750	1,919	229
Tennessee	5,136	5,240	5,120	748	9.3	49.2	207	482	4,372	1,142	2,670	560
Alabama	5,268	4,879	4,903	684	11.9	35.2	171	465	4,219	1,044	2,843	332
Mississippi	4,282	4,418	4,837	494	15.3	45.4	163	271	4,343	1,292	2,646	405
West South Central	6,589	6,228	5,866	732	12.0	48.1	199	473	5,134	1,188	3,382	564
Arkansas	4,762	4,811	4,799	595	12.0	41.9	129	413	4,204	1,097	2,792	315
Louisiana	6,546	6,847	6,671	982	19.8	44.6	267	650	5,689	1,279	3,803	608
Oklahoma	5,432	5,294	5,570	652	6.9	49.6	128	467	4,919	1,251	3,193	475
Texas	7,058	6,439	5,872	707	11.0	49.5	205	441	5,166	1,168	3,395	603
West	6,388	6,220	6,152	805	9.4	40.0	256	500	5,346	1,163	3,384	800
Mountain	6,012	5,929	6,097	581	7.3	42.2	130	402	5,516	1,105	3,830	581
Montana	4,996	4,790	5,019	177	3.3	27.2	33	114	4,842	722	3,834	286
Idaho	3,996	3,845	4,077	286	3.5	27.9	18	235	3,791	719	2,877	195
Wyoming	4,575	4,163	4,290	273	3.4	33.6	17	219	4,017	626	3,205	162
Colorado	5,959	5,527	5,318	510	5.4	43.2	107	354	4,809	926	3,467	505
New Mexico	6,434	6,266	6,188	889	10.7	52.4	141	685	5,299	1,327	3,467	505
Arizona	7,029	7,432	7,925	703	10.5	36.0	162	495	6,221	1,476	4,679	1,067
Utah	5,659	5,237	5,301	305	2.9	42.2	64	196	4,996	971	3,907	298
Nevada	6,204	6,180	6,677	1,002	11.7	68.7	352	569	5,676	1,355	3,562	759
Pacific	6,521	6,324	6,172	887	10.2	39.2	303	535	5,284	1,184	3,221	880
Washington	6,173	5,952	6,026	511	5.5	60.5	140	306	5,516	1,044	3,972	501
Oregon	5,821	5,766	6,295	521	4.9	43.2	138	334	5,776	1,101	3,970	705
California	6,679	6,457	6,174	1,013	11.8	34.9	357	609	5,161	1,223	2,958	981
Alaska	5,570	5,568	5,708	766	6.3	69.0	146	545	4,942	800	3,601	540
Hawaii	6,112	6,277	6,681	262	4.2	30.4	104	124	6,418	1,190	4,687	541

¹ Includes nonnegligent manslaughter. ² Forcible rape figures for 1992 to 1994 were estimated using the national rate of forcible rapes when grouped by like agencies as figures submitted were not in accordance with national Uniform Crime Reporting program guidelines. ³ Includes offenses reported by the police at the National Zoo.

Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual.

No. 313. Crime Rates, by Type—Selected Large Cities: 1994

[Offenses known to the police per 100,000 population. Based on Bureau of the Census estimated resident population as of July 1. For definitions of crimes, see text, section 5.]

CITY RANKED BY POPULATION SIZE, 1994 ¹	Crime index, total	VIOLENT CRIME					PROPERTY CRIME			
		Total	Mur- der	Forci- ble rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Total	Bur- glary	Larce- ny— theft	Motor vehicle theft
New York, NY	7,226.1	1,860.9	21.3	36.3	988.8	814.5	5,365.1	1,204.6	2,859.9	1,300.7
Los Angeles, CA	7,840.0	2,059.0	23.8	43.8	868.0	1,123.4	5,781.0	1,226.2	3,120.5	1,434.3
Chicago, IL	7,210.5	1,210.5	33.1	43.8	1,210.5	4,400.9	7,314.9	1,563.6	4,323.4	1,427.9
Houston, TX	7,285.4	1,307.5	21.3	53.0	567.7	665.5	5,977.9	1,451.5	3,239.2	1,287.2
Philadelphia, PA	6,434.6	1,322.5	25.9	46.2	814.2	436.2	5,112.2	903.9	2,588.3	1,620.0
San Diego, CA	6,564.5	1,078.0	9.7	34.5	329.0	704.8	5,486.6	1,102.8	3,012.0	1,371.8
Phoenix, AZ	10,048.3	1,080.5	21.5	40.7	320.7	697.6	8,967.9	1,983.7	5,063.9	1,920.3
Dallas, TX	9,476.7	1,589.0	27.8	90.1	666.0	805.2	7,887.7	1,680.7	4,542.1	1,664.9
Detroit, MI	11,917.2	2,687.2	52.9	109.2	1,249.4	1,275.8	9,229.9	2,167.3	4,170.2	2,892.4
San Antonio, TX	8,768.8	647.2	19.4	56.5	278.1	293.1	8,121.6	1,642.4	5,491.5	987.7
Honolulu, HI	6,906.5	287.0	4.0	30.2	120.1	132.7	6,619.5	1,137.5	4,831.7	650.4
San Jose, CA	4,484.5	725.6	4.0	46.0	136.0	539.5	3,758.9	714.3	2,490.1	554.6
Las Vegas, NV	7,728.2	1,251.4	14.0	76.3	505.6	655.6	6,476.8	1,548.9	3,900.1	1,027.8
San Francisco, CA	8,341.8	1,461.4	12.3	39.4	893.2	516.5	6,880.4	1,086.2	4,547.0	1,247.2
Baltimore, MD	12,552.2	2,834.4	43.4	86.2	1,525.3	1,179.9	9,717.8	2,150.6	5,736.4	1,930.8
Jacksonville, FL	9,623.7	1,519.9	15.5	94.5	555.7	910.2	8,103.8	2,089.2	5,023.9	990.7
Columbus, OH	8,696.8	1,043.6	15.4	104.8	555.5	367.8	7,652.2	2,019.9	4,596.1	1,037.3
Milwaukee, WI	8,149.8	1,043.7	22.1	68.2	638.9	314.4	7,106.2	1,345.7	4,060.8	1,699.6
Memphis, TN	9,770.1	1,568.3	25.3	110.6	793.8	638.6	8,201.8	2,503.4	3,834.7	1,863.7
Washington, DC	11,077.9	2,662.6	70.0	43.7	1,107.2	1,441.8	8,415.3	1,760.9	5,205.8	1,448.6
El Paso, TX	7,159.6	950.0	7.8	41.2	192.2	708.8	6,209.7	756.7	4,762.2	690.7
Boston, MA	9,534.0	1,915.5	15.3	81.4	762.5	1,056.4	7,618.5	1,221.3	4,378.3	2,019.0
Seattle, WA	10,717.8	1,210.1	12.8	58.9	469.4	669.1	9,507.7	1,515.2	6,803.7	1,188.2
Charlotte, NC	9,686.0	1,726.7	16.5	66.4	514.1	1,129.2	7,959.3	1,958.9	5,400.8	599.5
Nashville-Davidson, TN	10,065.0	1,798.4	14.0	97.4	508.7	1,178.2	8,266.6	1,600.2	5,520.6	1,145.8
Austin, TX	7,941.0	935.0	7.2	48.7	301.4	277.7	7,306.0	1,377.2	5,160.1	768.7
Denver, CO	6,933.1	620.8	15.8	71.6	335.4	498.0	6,012.3	1,518.1	3,272.1	1,222.1
Cleveland, OH	7,456.7	1,529.7	26.1	148.0	775.1	586.6	5,926.4	1,581.7	2,554.4	1,730.3
New Orleans, LA	10,089.7	1,868.9	85.8	88.3	761.1	730.7	8,202.8	2,037.3	4,431.3	1,734.2
Fort Worth, TX	9,189.3	1,277.8	27.9	87.4	503.7	658.7	7,911.5	1,756.3	5,020.7	1,131.5
Portland, OR	11,815.7	1,002.1	10.8	86.4	506.2	1,298.7	9,913.6	1,727.8	6,125.0	2,060.9
Oklahoma City, OK	12,004.7	1,402.9	14.1	118.4	379.0	891.4	10,601.8	2,233.2	7,308.3	1,060.3
Long Beach, CA	7,530.3	1,116.7	17.9	37.4	767.3	594.1	6,113.6	1,453.0	3,057.0	1,603.6
Tucson, AZ	12,254.8	1,406.0	8.4	65.5	229.3	802.9	11,148.8	1,632.3	7,976.6	1,539.9
Kansas City, MO	12,551.4	2,435.3	32.3	111.6	848.8	1,442.5	10,116.2	2,723.4	5,718.4	1,674.4
Virginia Beach, VA	4,966.0	270.9	7.7	33.9	142.5	86.8	4,695.1	759.8	3,713.9	221.3
Atlanta, GA	16,118.5	3,571.0	46.4	102.6	1,299.4	2,122.5	12,547.5	2,951.3	7,511.6	2,084.6
St. Louis, MO	16,350.7	3,750.7	63.5	77.9	1,543.1	2,066.1	12,600.0	3,207.2	7,105.9	2,285.9
Sacramento, CA	10,326.7	1,206.3	15.9	44.7	588.5	557.2	9,120.4	2,073.7	4,775.4	2,271.4
Fresno, CA	12,041.1	1,620.0	22.0	50.2	734.3	813.5	10,421.1	2,001.5	4,871.2	3,548.4
Tulsa, OK	7,400.7	1,215.1	11.0	77.6	280.6	846.3	6,185.1	1,715.8	3,289.0	1,180.4
Miami, FL	17,177.0	3,413.6	30.5	58.2	1,537.2	1,787.7	13,763.4	2,967.8	8,064.9	2,730.7
Oakland, CA	10,633.0	2,193.9	36.9	85.1	1,021.1	1,050.8	8,439.1	1,850.4	4,688.0	1,900.7
Minneapolis, MN	11,167.0	1,907.6	16.7	155.9	928.7	806.3	9,239.4	2,387.6	5,568.1	1,133.8
Pittsburgh, PA	7,148.8	1,113.7	17.4	70.8	669.0	355.1	6,035.1	1,176.5	4,099.7	1,449.5
Cincinnati, OH	8,012.7	1,323.1	10.4	12.1	580.7	79.7	6,689.7	1,640.5	4,577.2	472.2
Toronto, ON	9,130.5	1,104.5	12.1	107.3	623.8	462.1	8,026.1	1,985.6	4,849.5	1,191.0
Buffalo, NY	9,552.2	1,214.2	27.7	86.3	1,007.8	1,002.3	7,428.0	2,247.2	3,774.6	1,406.9
Wichita, KS	9,208.3	742.2	13.3	70.7	334.8	323.4	8,466.1	2,053.2	5,328.9	1,082.7
Mesa, AZ	8,295.9	749.4	5.4	38.0	129.0	576.9	7,546.5	1,582.8	4,863.4	1,100.3
Colorado Springs, CO	6,667.6	481.5	4.5	73.0	128.5	275.5	6,186.0	971.7	4,865.1	349.2
Tampa, FL	17,481.0	3,482.6	21.0	101.1	1,146.4	2,214.1	13,998.4	2,964.1	7,294.5	3,736.8
Santa Ana, CA	6,023.1	1,050.8	25.3	27.3	604.4	393.8	4,972.3	836.8	2,864.0	1,271.6
Arlington, TX	7,253.1	852.0	6.3	50.2	228.1	567.4	6,401.1	1,210.1	4,325.1	865.9
Anaheim, CA	6,554.6	947.9	8.6	32.3	406.2	500.9	5,606.7	1,175.6	3,201.7	1,229.4
Corpus Christi, TX	9,817.6	856.3	4.7	64.3	177.7	609.7	8,961.3	1,534.2	6,939.8	487.2
Louisville, KY	6,430.5	1,004.7	18.8	51.4	473.0	461.4	5,425.8	1,593.5	2,945.3	887.1
St. Paul, MN	7,101.1	995.6	10.6	98.1	318.0	568.9	6,105.5	1,485.7	3,888.0	1,738.8
Newark, NJ	13,827.1	3,840.6	35.4	76.4	2,130.8	1,598.0	9,986.5	2,475.7	7,488.8	1,344.6
Birmingham, AL	12,191.8	2,444.8	49.8	100.1	730.7	1,583.8	9,745.8	2,392.4	6,009.7	1,344.6
Norfolk, VA	7,635.0	916.0	23.5	60.4	460.3	371.9	6,719.0	1,199.8	4,823.1	595.1
Buffalo, NY	7,356.9	976.9	8.7	78.1	287.4	602.6	6,380.0	897.2	4,619.0	863.7
Aurora, CO	7,813.9	1,448.0	5.9	58.1	246.4	1,137.5	6,365.9	1,193.7	4,667.9	504.3
St. Petersburg, FL	9,844.9	2,254.5	9.4	87.6	1,197.5	1,537.9	7,590.3	1,931.8	5,067.2	591.3
Riverside, CA	9,203.3	1,626.8	15.2	55.2	502.6	1,053.8	7,576.4	2,068.9	3,894.3	1,613.2
Lexington-Fayette, KY	6,799.7	980.4	9.7	48.9	294.4	627.5	5,819.3	1,300.9	4,235.8	282.6
Rochester, NY	9,613.2	1,154.3	26.4	61.7	710.0	356.3	8,458.8	2,272.5	5,272.9	913.4
Jersey City, NJ	8,119.4	1,865.1	16.0	32.0	963.6	847.5	6,254.2	1,654.8	2,803.6	1,595.5
Raleigh, NC	7,243.6	951.4	13.2	39.0	361.7	537.5	6,292.3	1,554.6	4,292.6	445.0
Baton Rouge, LA	14,052.4	2,449.7	28.2	79.4	648.7	1,693.3	11,602.6	2,362.8	7,254.8	1,980.9
Akron, OH	7,102.8	960.7	10.2	86.6	360.5	503.4	6,142.2	1,350.4	3,879.9	911.8
Stockton, CA	10,499.9	1,613.5	19.7	54.2	641.4	898.3	8,886.4	2,041.3	4,991.3	1,853.8

No. 314. Murder—Circumstances and Weapons Used or Cause of Death: 1980 to 1994

[Based solely on police investigation. For definition of murder, see text, section 5]

CHARACTERISTIC	1980	1990	1993	1994	CHARACTERISTIC	1980	1990	1993	1994
Murders, total	21,860	20,273	23,180	22,084	Other motives	20.6	19.4	21.7	23.1
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Unknown	15.1	24.8	27.5	28.1
CIRCUMSTANCES					TYPE OF WEAPON OR CAUSE OF DEATH				
Felonies, total	17.7	20.8	19.2	18.4	Guns	62.4	64.3	69.6	70.0
Robbery	10.8	9.2	9.9	9.4	Handguns	45.8	49.8	57.0	57.8
Narcotics	1.7	6.7	5.6	5.6	Cutting or stabbing	19.3	17.4	12.8	12.7
Sex offenses	1.5	1.7	3.7	2.8	Blunt objects	5.0	5.4	4.4	4.1
Other felonies	3.7	3.7	3.0	2.6	Personal weapons	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.3
Suspected felonies	6.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	Strangulations				
Argument, total	39.9	34.4	30.9	29.8	Asphyxiations	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8
Property or money	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	Fire	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9
Romantic triangle	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	All other ³	3.8	4.0	5.4	5.2
Other arguments	35.0	29.8	27.1	26.3					

¹ Refers to club, hammer, etc. ² Hands, fists, feet, etc. ³ Includes poison, drowning, explosives, narcotics, and unknown. Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual.

No. 315. Murder Victims, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1994

AGE	Total	SEX			RACE			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total	22,084	17,317	4,740	27	10,198	11,223	498	165
Percent distribution	100.0	70.4	21.5	0.1	46.2	50.8	2.3	0.7
Under 18 yrs. old	2,521	1,847	674		1,115	1,311	84	11
18 yrs. old and over	19,179	15,186	3,988	5	8,898	9,770	409	102
Infant (under 1 yr. old)	257	150	107		150	97	7	3
1 to 4 yrs. old	470	263	207		241	214	13	2
5 to 9 yrs. old	138	62	76		80	54	4	
10 to 14 yrs. old	317	206	111		137	165	14	1
15 to 19 yrs. old	3,021	2,661	359	1	1,120	1,795	87	19
20 to 24 yrs. old	4,091	3,517	574		1,536	2,471	64	20
25 to 29 yrs. old	3,236	2,629	605	2	1,355	1,809	61	11
30 to 34 yrs. old	2,917	2,210	707		1,388	1,450	62	17
35 to 39 yrs. old	2,248	1,686	562		1,087	1,108	47	6
40 to 44 yrs. old	1,565	1,236	329		781	719	55	10
45 to 49 yrs. old	1,007	773	234		568	400	33	6
50 to 54 yrs. old	682	520	161	1	428	230	18	6
55 to 59 yrs. old	444	331	113		287	141	11	5
60 to 64 yrs. old	342	252	90		233	102	6	1
65 to 69 yrs. old	284	182	102		172	106	4	2
70 to 74 yrs. old	245	145	100		153	87	4	1
75 yrs. old and over	436	210	225	1	297	133	3	3
Age unknown	384	284	78	22	185	142	5	52

Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual.

No. 316. Homicide Victims, by Race and Sex: 1970 to 1993

[Rates per 100,000 resident population in specified group. Excludes deaths to nonresidents of United States. Beginning 1980, deaths classified according to the ninth revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*; for earlier years, classified according to revision in use at the time; see text, section 2. See also *Historical Statistics: Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 971-978]

YEAR	HOMICIDE VICTIMS					HOMICIDE RATE ²				
	Total ¹	White		Black		Total ¹	White		Black	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
1970	16,848	5,855	1,938	7,265	1,569	8.3	6.8	2.1	67.6	13.3
1980	24,278	10,381	3,177	8,385	1,898	10.7	10.9	3.2	65.6	13.5
1981	23,646	9,941	3,125	8,312	1,825	10.3	10.4	3.1	64.8	12.7
1982	22,358	9,260	3,179	7,730	1,743	9.6	9.6	3.1	59.1	12.0
1983	20,191	8,355	2,880	6,822	1,672	8.6	8.6	2.8	51.4	11.3
1984	19,796	8,171	2,956	6,563	1,677	8.4	8.3	2.9	48.7	11.2
1985	19,893	8,122	3,041	6,616	1,666	8.3	8.2	2.9	48.4	11.0
1986	21,731	8,567	3,123	7,634	1,861	9.0	8.6	3.0	55.0	12.1
1987	21,103	7,979	3,149	7,518	1,969	8.7	7.9	3.0	53.3	12.6
1988	22,032	7,994	3,072	8,314	2,089	9.0	7.9	2.9	58.0	13.2
1989	22,909	8,337	2,971	8,858	2,074	9.2	8.2	2.8	61.1	12.9
1990	24,932	9,147	3,006	9,981	2,163	10.0	9.0	2.8	69.2	13.5
1991	26,513	9,581	3,201	10,628	2,330	10.5	9.3	3.0	72.0	14.2
1992	25,488	9,456	3,012	10,131	2,187	10.0	9.1	2.8	67.5	13.1
1993	26,009	9,054	3,232	10,640	2,297	10.1	8.6	3.0	69.7	13.6

¹ Includes races not shown separately. ² Rate based on enumerated population figures as of April 1 for 1970, 1980, and 1990; July 1 estimates for other years.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual, and unpublished data.

No. 317. Forcible Rape—Number and Rate: 1970 to 1994

[For definition of rape, see text, section 5]

ITEM	1970	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
NUMBER										
Total	37,990	82,990	88,670	92,490	94,500	102,560	106,590	109,060	106,010	102,100
By force	26,888	63,599	71,060	75,441	78,411	86,541	91,522	93,825	92,360	89,193
Attempt	11,102	19,391	17,610	17,049	16,089	16,019	15,068	15,235	13,650	12,907
RATE										
Per 100,000 population	18.7	36.8	37.1	37.6	38.1	41.2	42.3	42.8	41.1	39.2
Per 100,000 females	30.4	71.6	72.3	73.4	74.3	80.5	82.5	83.5	80.3	76.6
Per 100,000 females 12 years old and over	46.3	86.3	86.6	88.1	89.3	96.6	100.9	100.5	96.4	92.1
AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE¹										
Per 100,000 population	(NA)	6.1	3.9	0.5	1.3	8.1	2.7	1.2	-4.0	-4.6
Per 100,000 females 12 years old and over	(NA)	6.0	4.3	0.7	1.4	8.2	4.5	-0.4	-4.1	-4.5

NA Not available. ¹ Represents annual average from prior year shown except for 1980, from 1979, for 1985, from 1984; and for 1988, from 1987.

Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Population-at-Risk Rates and Selected Crime Indicators*, annual.

No. 318. Robbery and Property Crimes, by Type and Selected Characteristic: 1980 to 1994

[For definition of crime, see text, section 5]

ITEM	NUMBER OF OFFENSES (1,000)				RATE PER 100,000 ² INHABITANTS				AVERAGE VALUE LOST (dol.)	
	1980	1990	1993	1994	1980	1990	1993	1994	1993	1994
Robbery, total¹	566	639	660	620	251.1	257.0	255.8	237.7	815	801
Type of crime:										
Street or highway	293	359	361	338	130.1	144.2	139.9	129.7	628	651
Commercial house	78	73	82	78	34.6	29.5	31.9	29.2	1,304	1,229
Gas station	23	18	15	13	10.4	7.1	6.0	5.2	515	450
Convenience store	38	39	35	32	17.0	15.6	13.5	12.2	449	387
Residence	60	62	68	67	26.8	25.1	26.3	25.9	1,104	1,041
Bank	8	9	12	9	3.8	3.8	4.6	3.4	3,308	3,551
Weapon used:										
Firearm	228	234	280	257	101.3	94.1	108.4	98.8	(NA)	(NA)
Knife or cutting instrument	73	76	66	59	32.3	30.7	25.5	22.5	(NA)	(NA)
Other dangerous weapon	51	61	62	60	22.8	24.5	24.2	22.9	(NA)	(NA)
Strongarm	214	268	252	243	94.8	107.7	97.7	93.5	(NA)	(NA)
Burglary, total	3,795	3,074	2,835	2,712	1,684.1	1,235.9	1,099.2	1,041.8	1,185	1,311
Forcible entry	2,789	2,150	1,932	1,822	1,237.5	864.5	749.3	700.0	(NA)	(NA)
Unlawful entry	711	678	676	677	315.6	272.8	262.2	260.1	(NA)	(NA)
Attempted forcible entry	295	245	226	213	131.0	98.7	87.7	81.7	(NA)	(NA)
Residence	2,525	2,033	1,884	1,814	1,120.6	817.4	730.5	696.7	1,189	1,296
Nonresidence	1,270	1,041	951	898	563.5	418.5	368.7	345.1	1,179	1,341
Occurred during the night	1,508	1,135	1,032	957	669.0	456.4	400.2	367.7	(NA)	(NA)
Occurred during the day	1,263	1,151	1,070	1,049	560.3	462.8	414.9	402.7	(NA)	(NA)
Larceny-theft, total	7,137	7,946	7,821	7,876	3,167.0	3,194.8	3,032.4	3,025.4	504	505
Pocket picking	85	81	73	64	37.9	30.4	28.2	24.5	411	428
Purse snatching	107	82	68	60	47.5	32.8	26.5	23.2	341	279
Shoplifting	773	1,291	1,201	1,178	343.0	519.1	465.6	452.1	531	519
From motor vehicles	1,231	1,744	1,828	1,865	546.4	701.3	708.6	716.4	109	133
Motor vehicle accessories	1,368	1,185	1,091	1,014	606.2	476.3	423.0	389.4	303	342
Bicycles	715	443	478	496	317.5	178.2	185.5	190.7	241	252
From buildings	1,187	1,118	1,029	1,027	526.9	449.4	399.0	394.3	831	851
From coin-operated machines	58	63	62	53	25.8	25.4	23.9	20.4	208	228
Other	1,613	1,940	1,991	2,120	715.7	780.0	772.0	814.2	740	680
Motor vehicles, total²	1,132	1,636	1,561	1,539	502.2	657.8	605.3	591.2	4,808	4,940
Automobiles	845	1,304	1,236	1,216	374.8	524.3	479.2	467.2	(NA)	(NA)
Trucks and buses	149	238	240	239	66.1	95.5	93.0	92.0	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other crimes not shown separately. ² Includes other types of motor vehicles not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Population-at-Risk Rates and Selected Crime Indicators*, annual.

No. 319. Criminal Victimization and Victimization Rates: 1993 and 1994

[Based on National Crime Victimization Survey; see text, section 5, and Appendix III. The total population age 12 or older in 1993 was 211,524,770; in 1994 the population was 213,747,400.]

TYPE OF CRIME	NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS (1,000)		VICTIMIZATION RATES	
	1993	1994	1993	1994
All crimes, total	43,547	42,359	(X)	(X)
Personal crimes	11,365	11,349	53.7	53.1
Crimes of violence	10,848	10,860	51.3	50.8
Completed violence	3,213	3,205	15.2	15.0
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635	7,654	36.1	35.8
Rape/sexual assault	485	433	2.3	2.0
Rape/attempted rape	313	316	1.5	1.5
Rape	60	168	0.8	0.8
Attempted rape	152	149	0.7	0.7
Sexual assault	173	117	0.8	0.5
Robbery	1,291	1,299	6.1	6.1
Completed/property taken	815	795	3.9	3.7
With injury	274	288	1.3	1.3
Without injury	541	507	2.6	2.4
Attempted to take property	476	504	2.3	2.4
With injury	96	122	0.5	0.6
Without injury	381	382	1.8	1.8
Assault	9,072	9,128	42.9	42.7
Aggravated	2,563	2,478	12.1	11.6
With injury	713	679	3.4	3.2
Threatened with weapon	1,850	1,799	8.7	8.4
Simple	6,509	6,650	30.8	31.1
With minor injury	1,356	1,466	6.4	6.9
Without injury	5,153	5,184	24.4	24.3
Personal theft	517	489	2.4	2.3
Property crimes	32,182	31,011	322.1	307.6
Household burglary	5,984	5,482	29.9	26.6
Completed	1,824	4,573	8.8	21.4
Attempted forcible entry	1,160	910	5.5	4.3
Motor vehicle theft	1,961	1,764	9.6	8.3
Completed	1,291	1,172	6.2	5.5
Attempted	670	591	3.2	2.8
Theft	24,238	23,765	116.6	112.7
Completed	23,020	22,743	110.1	108.6
Attempted	1,218	1,022	5.8	4.8

X Not applicable. ¹ Per 1,000 persons; age 12 or older. ² The victimization survey cannot measure murder because of the inability to question the victim. ³ Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching. ⁴ Includes thefts in which the amount taken was not ascertained. In 1993, this category accounted for 1,433,000 victimizations and in 1994, 1,241,000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1994*, April 1996.

No. 320. Victimization Rates, by Type of Crime and Characteristic: 1994

[Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 years or older, Based on National Crime Victimization Survey; see text, section 5, and Appendix III]

CHARACTERISTIC	All crime	CRIMES OF VIOLENCE						Personal theft
		All crimes of violence	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Assault			
					Total	Aggravated	Simple	
Total	53.1	50.8	2.0	6.1	42.7	11.6	31.1	2.3
Male	61.7	59.6	0.2	8.1	51.3	15.3	35.9	2.0
Female	45.1	42.5	3.7	4.1	34.7	8.1	26.6	2.5
12 to 15 yrs. old	117.4	114.8	3.1	12.0	99.7	22.2	77.6	2.6
16 to 19 yrs. old	125.9	121.7	5.1	11.8	104.8	33.7	71.1	4.2
20 to 24 yrs. old	102.5	99.2	5.0	11.3	82.9	26.6	56.3	3.3
25 to 34 yrs. old	63.2	60.9	2.9	7.5	50.6	13.7	36.9	2.3
35 to 49 yrs. old	41.4	39.5	1.6	5.2	32.8	7.6	25.2	1.9
50 to 64 yrs. old	16.8	15.1	0.2	2.3	12.6	3.3	9.3	1.7
65 yrs. old and over	7.2	5.1	0.1	1.4	3.6	1.2	2.4	2.1
White	51.5	49.4	1.9	4.8	42.7	10.9	31.8	2.1
Black	65.4	61.8	2.7	14.0	45.0	16.6	28.4	3.6
Other	49.1	47.6	2.5	9.0	36.1	11.9	24.2	1.6
Hispanic	63.3	59.8	2.6	9.8	47.4	16.2	31.2	3.5
Non-Hispanic	51.9	49.8	2.0	5.6	42.1	11.1	31.0	2.1
Household income								
Less than \$7,500	88.3	83.6	6.7	11.1	65.8	20.5	45.3	4.7
\$7,500-\$14,999	60.8	58.6	3.3	7.1	48.1	13.8	34.3	2.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	51.7	49.0	2.3	5.9	41.7	13.2	28.5	1.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	51.3	49.3	1.2	4.6	43.5	11.3	32.3	2.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	49.3	46.8	0.9	4.8	41.1	10.1	31.0	2.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	47.6	46.1	0.8	4.2	41.1	9.5	31.6	1.5
\$75,000 or more	42.7	40.0	0.9	4.5	34.6	8.0	26.5	2.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1994*, April 1996.

No. 321. Victim-Offender Relationship in Crimes of Violence, by Characteristics of the Criminal Incident: 1994

[In percent. Covers only crimes of violence. Based on National Crime Victimization Survey; see text, section 5, and Appendix III]

CHARACTERISTICS OF INCIDENT	Total	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	ASSAULT		
				Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Victim/offender relationship: ²						
Relatives	9	11	6	9	7	10
Well-known	23	35	13	24	21	25
Casual acquaintance	15	21	3	16	12	18
Stranger	53	33	77	51	60	48
Time of day:						
6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	53	31	42	62	36	62
6 p.m. to midnight	35	37	43	37	33	33
Midnight to 6 a.m.	12	32	15	1	32	5
Location of crime:						
At or near victim's home or lodging	26	37	24	26	25	26
Friend's/relative's/neighbor's home	7	21	4	7	9	7
Commercial places	13	7	8	14	11	15
Parking lots/garages	8	6	12	7	9	7
School	13	3	4	15	7	18
Streets other than near victim's home	20	8	37	18	26	15
Other	13	17	10	13	12	13
Victim's activity:						
At work or traveling to or from work	22	8	16	23	21	24
School	13	5	7	14	8	16
Activities at home	22	38	17	22	19	23
Shopping/errands	4	2	11	3	4	3
Leisure activities away from home	23	32	21	23	28	21
Traveling	10	6	20	9	12	7
Other	7	8	8	7	9	6
Distance from victim's home:						
Inside home or lodging	5	34	14	14	12	14
Near victim's home	16	10	13	15	16	15
1 mile or less	24	12	29	21	22	21
5 miles or less	26	14	22	24	25	24
50 miles or less	24	23	19	22	20	22
More than 50 miles	5	6	4	3	5	4
Weapons:						
No weapons present	71	84	45	73	5	(X)
Weapons present	29	16	55	27	95	(X)
Firearm	12	6	31	10	35	(X)
Other type of weapon ⁴	17	10	25	17	60	(X)

X Not applicable. ¹ An aggravated assault is any assault in which an offender possesses or uses a weapon or inflicts serious injury. ² Excludes "don't know" relationships. ³ Includes areas on public transportation or inside station, in apartment yard, park, field, playground, and other areas. ⁴ Includes knives, other sharp objects, blunt objects, and other types of weapons.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1994*, April 1996.

No. 322. Property Victimization Rates, by Characteristic: 1994

[Victimizations per 1,000 households. Based on National Crime Victimization Survey; see text, section 5, and Appendix III]

CHARACTERISTIC	Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
Total	307.6	54.4	17.5	235.7
Race:				
White	301.9	51.7	15.6	234.6
Black	341.3	70.8	26.6	243.9
Other	334.9	64.3	34.1	236.5
Ethnicity:				
Hispanic	425.5	71.0	39.9	314.5
Non-Hispanic	298.0	53.1	15.6	229.3
Household income:				
Less than \$7,500	295.8	78.6	13.9	203.2
\$7,500-\$14,999	296.6	65.4	15.2	216.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	307.0	60.5	16.3	230.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	307.1	50.9	20.0	236.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	325.8	51.6	17.0	257.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	356.3	39.6	20.7	296.0
\$75,000 or more	356.6	40.9	17.7	297.9
Residence:				
Urban	376.4	69.4	29.3	277.7
Suburban	296.5	46.5	15.6	234.3
Rural	246.4	49.6	6.9	189.8
Form of tenure:				
Home owned	272.2	45.5	14.5	212.2
Home rented	371.2	70.3	22.8	278.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1994*, April 1996.

No. 323. Persons Arrested, by Charge and Race: 1994

[Represents arrests (not charges) reported by 10,693 agencies with a total 1994 population 208 million as estimated by FBI]

OFFENSE CHARGED	TOTAL ARRESTS (1,000)					PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	11,880	7,921	3,712	127	120	100.0	66.7	31.2	1.1	1.0
Serious crimes ¹	2,388	1,467	866	23	32	100.0	61.4	36.3	1.0	1.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19	8	10	-	-	100.0	41.7	56.4	0.7	1.2
Forcible rape	30	17	12	-	-	100.0	56.1	41.7	1.1	1.1
Robbery	147	55	89	1	2	100.0	37.5	60.8	0.5	1.2
Aggravated assault	450	265	176	4	5	100.0	58.9	39.2	0.9	1.0
Burglary	321	216	98	3	3	100.0	67.4	30.7	0.9	1.1
Larceny-theft	1,239	798	409	13	19	100.0	64.5	33.0	1.1	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	166	95	67	2	3	100.0	57.3	40.1	0.9	1.7
Arson	17	12	4	-	-	100.0	75.1	23.0	1.0	0.9
All other nonserious crimes										
Other assaults	993	628	343	12	10	100.0	63.2	34.6	1.2	1.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	93	59	32	1	1	100.0	63.7	34.4	0.6	1.4
Fraud	331	206	121	2	3	100.0	62.2	36.5	0.5	0.8
Embezzlement	12	8	4	-	-	100.0	65.5	32.8	0.4	1.3
Stolen property—buying, receiving, possessing	135	78	55	1	1	100.0	57.7	40.5	0.7	1.1
Vandalism	260	194	59	3	3	100.0	74.8	22.8	1.1	1.3
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	213	122	88	1	2	100.0	57.2	41.1	0.6	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	87	54	31	-	2	100.0	62.1	35.6	0.6	1.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	82	63	18	1	1	100.0	76.2	21.6	1.1	1.1
Drug abuse violations	1,120	679	430	5	6	100.0	60.6	38.4	0.4	0.6
Gambling	16	8	7	-	1	100.0	49.5	45.7	0.3	4.5
Offenses against family and children	91	58	30	1	2	100.0	64.1	32.7	1.3	1.8
Driving under the influence	1,067	936	108	15	9	100.0	87.7	10.1	1.4	0.9
Liquor laws	427	356	58	10	3	100.0	83.4	13.5	2.4	0.7
Drunkenness	572	461	96	13	2	100.0	80.6	16.8	2.2	0.3
Disorderly conduct	602	392	199	8	3	100.0	65.1	33.1	1.2	0.6
Vagrancy	21	12	9	-	-	100.0	57.3	40.4	1.7	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,050	1,897	1,093	29	31	100.0	62.2	35.8	0.9	1.0
Suspicion	11	6	5	-	-	100.0	49.7	49.5	0.6	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	107	82	22	1	2	100.0	76.2	20.7	1.2	1.9
Runaways	202	156	38	2	6	100.0	77.3	19.0	0.8	2.8

- Represents zero. ¹ Includes arson.Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual.

No. 324. Juvenile Arrests for Selected Offenses: 1980 to 1994

[Juveniles are persons between the ages 10-17]

OFFENSE	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Number of contributing agencies	8,178	11,263	10,616	10,077	10,502	10,765	10,148	11,058	10,277	10,693
Population covered (1,000)	169,439	206,269	202,337	192,275	199,098	204,543	189,962	217,754	213,705	208,035
NUMBER										
Violent crime, total	77,220	75,077	72,829	71,251	84,551	97,103	95,677	118,358	122,434	125,141
Murder	1,475	1,384	1,592	1,827	2,204	2,651	2,626	3,025	3,173	3,114
Forcible rape	3,668	5,073	4,909	4,278	4,691	4,766	5,451	5,490	4,873	4,873
Robbery	38,529	31,833	27,682	25,459	30,728	34,944	35,632	42,639	44,598	47,046
Aggravated assault	33,548	36,787	38,646	39,687	46,928	54,527	52,653	67,243	68,873	70,108
Weapon law violations	21,203	27,035	25,653	27,473	31,480	33,123	37,575	49,903	54,414	52,278
Drug abuse, total	85,685	78,660	71,716	72,303	86,757	66,300	58,603	73,232	90,618	124,931
Sale and manufacturing	13,004	14,846	18,718	23,174	33,652	24,575	22,929	25,331	27,635	32,746
Heroin/cocaine	1,318	2,851	9,315	14,914	19,760	17,511	16,915	17,881	18,716	20,327
Marijuana	8,876	8,646	5,922	4,811	6,781	4,372	3,579	4,853	6,144	8,812
Synthetic narcotics	465	414	1,189	846	701	346	570	663	455	465
Dangerous nonnarcotic drug	2,345	2,935	2,292	2,602	6,410	2,346	1,865	1,934	2,320	3,142
Possession	73,681	63,814	52,998	49,129	53,105	41,725	35,674	47,901	62,983	92,185
Heroin/cocaine	2,614	7,809	13,428	15,754	19,745	15,194	13,747	16,855	17,726	21,004
Marijuana	64,465	50,582	34,981	28,885	27,253	20,940	16,490	25,004	37,915	61,003
Synthetic narcotics	1,524	1,085	1,051	1,096	1,115	1,155	885	897	1,008	1,227
Dangerous nonnarcotic drug	5,078	4,338	3,538	3,394	4,992	4,436	4,552	5,145	6,334	8,951

Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual.

No. 325. Persons Arrested, by Charge, Sex, and Age: 1994

[Represents arrests (not charges) reported by 10,698 agencies (reporting 12 months) with a total 1994 population of 208 million as estimated by FBI]

CHARGE	Total (1,000)	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION							
		Male	Under 15 years	Under 18 years	18-24 years	25-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 yr. and over
Total arrests	11,912	80.0	6.6	18.6	26.7	46.9	5.6	1.6	0.7
Serious crimes ¹	2,391	76.6	12.6	30.9	24.9	38.3	4.0	1.2	0.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19	89.5	2.0	16.4	40.1	34.8	4.2	1.5	0.7
Forcible rape	30	98.6	6.3	16.3	25.8	49.2	5.8	1.8	0.9
Robbery	147	90.9	9.2	32.1	32.3	33.8	1.6	0.3	0.1
Aggravated assault	451	83.3	5.2	15.6	26.0	50.2	5.7	1.7	0.8
Burglary	321	89.7	14.9	36.2	26.7	34.4	2.2	0.4	0.1
Larceny-theft	1,240	66.8	15.1	33.4	22.7	37.2	4.4	1.4	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	167	87.4	13.1	44.0	27.8	26.1	1.6	0.3	0.1
Arson	17	83.6	36.7	54.0	14.1	24.4	3.8	1.1	0.5
All other nonserious crimes	9,520	80.9	5.1	15.6	27.1	49.0	6.0	1.7	0.7
Other assaults	995	81.3	7.3	17.3	23.8	51.4	5.4	1.5	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	93	64.6	1.0	7.6	31.9	55.4	4.4	0.9	0.3
Fraud	332	60.5	1.3	5.6	27.5	57.7	6.8	1.6	0.6
Embezzlement	12	57.1	0.8	6.7	32.8	48.9	6.4	1.6	0.6
Stolen property	135	86.7	8.0	26.9	33.0	36.4	2.9	0.7	0.2
Vandalism	261	87.1	23.2	47.0	23.4	26.4	2.2	0.5	0.3
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	214	91.8	7.8	24.5	34.4	35.0	4.2	1.3	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	87	38.5	0.1	1.2	21.3	70.3	5.0	1.4	0.6
Sex offenses	82	91.8	9.2	17.6	18.6	48.7	9.0	3.9	2.3
Drug abuse violations	1,121	83.5	2.0	11.7	31.5	51.9	4.0	0.7	0.2
Gambling	16	84.5	1.5	9.3	20.5	43.7	13.5	8.3	3.7
Offenses against family and children	92	78.9	1.6	4.6	20.5	65.3	6.9	1.7	0.6
Driving under the influence	1,083	85.8	-	1.0	21.6	62.1	10.4	3.6	1.4
Liquor laws	428	80.4	2.4	22.2	49.9	22.4	3.7	1.4	0.5
Drunkenness	572	88.4	0.4	2.6	20.6	60.2	11.3	3.9	1.4
Disorderly conduct	603	79.1	8.2	22.9	29.4	41.1	4.6	1.4	0.6
Vagrancy	21	81.0	4.4	17.4	24.1	51.0	7.4	1.8	0.6
Suspicion	11	87.4	5.0	15.6	24.6	56.4	5.5	1.3	0.4
Curfew, loitering (juveniles)	107	71.5	30.1	100.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Runaways (juveniles)	202	43.2	44.7	100.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
All other offenses, except traffic	3,053	82.1	3.3	11.3	28.8	51.9	5.8	1.6	0.6

- Represents zero. X Not applicable. ¹ Includes arson arrests, a newly established index offense in 1979. ² Breaking or entering. ³ Buying, receiving, possessing. ⁴ Excludes forcible rape and prostitution, shown separately.Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual.

No. 326. Drug Use by Arrestees in Major U.S. Cities, by Type of Drug and Sex: 1994

[Percent testing positive]

CITY	MALE				FEMALE			
	Any drug ¹	Marijuana	Cocaine	Heroin	Any drug ¹	Marijuana	Cocaine	Heroin
Atlanta, GA	69.4	24.7	57.3	2.5	72.4	14.9	62.4	3.7
Birmingham, AL	69.2	28.1	50.4	3.6	63.1	16.8	49.8	3.3
Chicago, IL	78.9	38.2	56.6	27.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Cleveland, OH	65.9	27.5	47.9	2.7	81.6	15.7	73.8	4.5
Dallas, TX	57.4	32.7	34.9	3.0	63.4	22.5	46.1	7.3
Denver, CO	67.1	38.6	40.2	4.0	67.6	22.1	51.4	4.9
Detroit, MI	65.5	37.6	34.1	7.4	61.8	16.2	45.6	13.2
Fort Lauderdale, FL	58.1	29.4	40.8	1.1	62.4	18.4	52.0	2.6
Houston, TX	47.7	22.6	29.0	2.8	47.6	12.8	35.7	6.1
Indianapolis, IN	69.4	39.1	47.2	2.6	69.4	22.2	56.5	4.8
Los Angeles, CA	66.4	19.6	48.1	9.5	71.8	12.3	53.2	12.3
Long Beach, CA	82.0	24.2	67.9	18.9	89.6	15.4	80.5	30.2
Memphis, TN	66.3	27.8	55.6	2.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New Orleans, LA	63.3	28.5	46.7	4.7	31.9	7.3	24.9	2.4
Omaha, NE	59.2	44.2	25.8	2.4	58.4	28.3	34.5	1.8
Philadelphia, PA	76.1	32.3	54.2	14.4	75.5	18.3	61.1	18.1
Phoenix, AZ	64.8	28.8	28.4	6.4	66.8	21.8	36.0	12.4
Portland, OR	65.3	26.9	32.2	11.8	73.8	19.4	42.7	21.2
St. Louis, MO	73.5	36.4	50.2	10.9	75.5	14.7	68.6	8.2
San Antonio, TX	51.8	29.5	30.9	12.7	39.0	14.8	22.4	13.9
San Diego, CA	79.2	36.2	30.0	12.4	75.6	19.8	18.3	13.1
San Jose, CA	55.0	29.7	19.1	5.9	60.9	17.8	23.1	9.6
Washington, DC	63.8	30.2	38.1	9.1	67.4	10.5	55.4	12.8

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other drugs not shown separately.Source: U.S. National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting*, annual.

No. 327. Drug Arrest Rates for Drug Abuse Violations, 1980 to 1994, and by Region, 1994

[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Based on Bureau of the Census estimated resident population as of July 1, except 1980 and 1990, enumerated as of April 1. For composition of regions, see table 27]

OFFENSE	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994				
					Total	Region			
						North-east	Mid-west	South	West
Drug arrest rate, total	256.0	435.3	418.1	437.2	510.5	600.5	332.1	434.5	675.5
Sale and/or manufacture	57.9	139.0	131.6	129.8	136.5	224.2	92.4	102.8	145.1
Heroin or cocaine	10.8	93.7	95.9	84.1	85.7	179.9	30.8	67.6	73.3
Marijuana	28.4	26.4	27.1	27.1	29.5	36.0	25.9	24.5	34.3
Synthetic or manufactured drugs	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.2	1.4	3.4	2.3
Other dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	15.9	16.2	15.7	16.1	18.6	5.1	34.3	7.4	35.2
Possession	198.1	296.3	286.4	307.4	374.0	376.3	239.7	331.6	530.4
Heroin or cocaine	22.2	144.4	136.8	136.1	154.6	194.2	60.1	135.5	217.5
Marijuana	146.2	104.9	106.5	120.6	152.1	165.0	134.3	168.9	129.4
Synthetic or manufactured drugs	6.7	5.6	5.0	5.2	6.2	4.6	3.3	6.9	8.4
Other dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	23.0	40.4	38.1	45.6	61.1	12.5	42.1	20.3	175.1

¹ Includes other derivatives such as morphine, heroin, and codeine.

Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual.

No. 328. Federal Drug Seizures, by Type of Drug: 1990 to 1994

[For fiscal years ending in year shown. Reflects the combined drug seizure effort of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Customs Services within the jurisdiction of the United States as well as maritime seizures by the U.S. Coast Guard. Based on reports to the Federal-wide Drug Seizure System, which eliminates duplicate reporting of a seizure involving more than one Federal agency]

DRUG	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994, prel.
AMOUNTS (lbs.)					
Heroin	1,794	3,030	2,551	3,514	2,824
Cocaine	235,214	246,324	303,254	244,302	282,086
Marijuana	483,248	499,070	783,343	772,307	778,715
Hashish	17,062	178,211	4,048	26,060	1,615
PERCENT CHANGE					
Heroin	(NA)	68.9	-15.8	37.7	-19.6
Cocaine	(NA)	4.7	23.1	-19.4	15.5
Marijuana	(NA)	3.3	57.0	-1.4	0.8
Hashish	(NA)	944.5	-97.7	543.8	93.8

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Fact Sheet: Drug Data Summary*, July 1994, series NCJ-148213; and unpublished data.

No. 329. Drug Removals, Laboratory Seizures, and Persons Indicted, by DEA: 1985 to 1993

[Represents domestic drug removals. 1 kg=454 lbs; du=dosage unit]

ITEM	Unit	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Domestic drug removals:								
Heroin	kg	447	829	629	637	1,124	696	722
Cocaine	kg	18,129	57,113	82,438	73,635	57,080	78,211	60,666
Cannabis (Marijuana)	1,000 kg	745	602	336	149	108	202	143
Dangerous drugs	mil du	26	114	109	148	532	49	84
Clandestine laboratory seizures	Number	338	810	852	549	408	335	286
Narcotic Title III intercepts	Number	136	129	192	235	256	291	308
Asset removals:								
Total seizures	\$1,000	246,344	671,290	975,884	1,106,827	956,960	879,058	679,550
DEA seizures	\$1,000	171,888	483,355	659,802	886,184	705,003	669,581	553,133
Seizures through inter-agency cooperation	\$1,000	74,456	187,936	316,082	220,643	251,957	209,478	126,416
Arrests	Number	15,727	23,994	25,718	23,082	23,025	24,386	21,442
Convictions	Number	10,519	13,091	15,917	15,662	15,962	17,476	18,371

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), *Annual Report*.

No. 330. Authorized Intercepts of Communication—Summary: 1980 to 1994

[Data for jurisdictions with statutes authorizing or approving interception of wire or oral communication]

ITEM	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Jurisdictions:												
With wiretap statutes	28	31	32	32	33	34	37	40	41	41	41	41
Reporting interceptions	22	24	22	24	22	23	25	25	23	23	23	18
Intercept applications authorized	564	801	784	754	673	738	763	872	856	919	976	1,154
Intercept installations	524	773	720	676	634	678	720	812	802	846	938	1,100
Federal	79	277	235	247	233	286	305	321	349	332	444	549
State	445	496	487	429	401	392	415	491	453	514	494	551
Intercepted communications:												
average	1,058	1,209	1,320	1,328	1,299	1,251	1,656	1,487	1,584	1,851	1,801	2,139
Incriminating	315	298	275	253	230	316	337	321	290	347	364	373
Persons arrested	1,871	2,393	2,469	2,410	2,226	2,486	2,804	2,057	2,364	2,685	2,428	2,852
Convictions	259	649	660	761	506	543	706	420	605	607	413	777
Major offense specified:												
Gambling	199	186	206	189	135	126	111	116	98	66	96	86
Drugs	282	483	434	348	379	435	471	520	536	634	679	876
Homicide and assault	13	30	25	34	18	14	20	21	21	35	28	19
Other	70	102	119	183	141	163	161	204	201	184	173	173

¹ Jurisdictions include Federal Government, States, and District of Columbia. ² Average per authorized installation. ³ Based on information received from intercepts installed in year shown; additional arrests/convictions will occur in subsequent years but are not shown here.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral or Electronic Communications (Wiretap Report)*, annual.

No. 331. Aliens Expelled and Immigration Violations: 1980 to 1994

[For fiscal years ending in year shown. See text, section 9. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series C 144, C 149, and C 158-160]

ITEM	Unit	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Aliens expelled	1,000	737	1,062	934	860	1,045	1,091	1,144	1,280	1,068
Deported	1,000	17	21	23	30	26	28	38	37	40
Required to depart	1,000	719	1,041	911	830	1,019	1,063	1,106	1,243	1,029
Prosecutions disposed of	Number	14,863	17,688	18,360	18,580	20,079	18,882	14,655	19,650	15,348
Immigration violations	Number	14,498	16,976	17,590	17,992	19,351	18,297	14,138	18,958	14,842
Nationality violations	Number	365	712	770	588	728	585	517	692	505
Convictions	Number	12,935	9,833	12,208	12,561	12,719	11,509	9,865	12,538	10,646
Immigration violations	Number	12,678	9,635	11,929	12,379	12,515	11,392	9,766	12,252	10,486
Nationality violations	Number	257	198	279	182	204	117	99	286	160

No. 332. Immigration Border Patrol and Investigation Activities: 1980 to 1994

[In thousands, except where indicated. For fiscal years ending in year shown. See text, section 9]

ITEM	Unit	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
BORDER PATROL										
Border patrol agents:										
Authorized number	Number	2,484	3,228	4,812	4,804	4,852	4,968	4,948	4,143	4,559
On duty	Number	2,329	3,023	4,074	3,857	4,360	4,312	4,759	3,991	4,219
Border patrol obligations	Mill. dol.	82.5	141.9	205.3	246.4	261.1	295.5	325.8	354.5	374.5
Persons apprehended	1,000	766.6	1,272.4	980.5	906.5	1,123.2	1,152.7	1,221.9	1,281.7	1,046.6
Deportable aliens located	1,000	759.4	1,262.4	971.1	893.0	1,103.4	1,132.9	1,199.6	1,263.5	1,031.7
Mexican	1,000	734.2	1,218.7	929.8	832.2	1,054.8	1,095.1	1,168.9	1,230.1	999.9
Canadian	1,000	5.3	5.9	4.3	5.3	5.7	6.7	6.2	5.2	3.4
Other	1,000	19.9	37.8	37.0	55.5	42.8	31.1	24.4	28.1	26.4
Number of seizures	Number	1,920	7,827	6,643	10,789	17,275	14,261	11,391	10,995	9,134
Value of seizures	Mill. dol.	116.1	122.0	721.2	1,212.7	843.6	950.2	1,247.9	1,383	1,598
Narcotics	Mill. dol.	110.3	119.8	700.5	1,191.5	797.8	910.1	1,216.8	1,338	1,556
INVESTIGATIONS										
Deportable aliens located	1,000	150.9	83.9	37.0	61.1	64.1	63.6	57.4	60.4	61.6
Mexican	1,000	83.3	48.3	19.9	33.1	35.8	35.5	36.2	38.8	40.1
Canadian	1,000	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Other	1,000	66.1	34.5	16.7	28.5	30.0	29.7	20.8	21.1	21.1

¹ Covers deportable aliens located and U.S. citizens engaged in smuggling or other immigration violations. ² Beginning 1988, includes apprehension by the anti-smuggling unit.

Source of tables 331 and 332: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Statistical Yearbook*, annual, and unpublished data.

No. 333. Criminal Justice System—Direct and Intergovernment Expenditures and Employment, by Type of Activity and Level of Government: 1982 to 1992

LEVEL	DIRECT AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES (mil. dol.)				EMPLOYMENT (1,000)			
	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
All governments:								
1982	35,841.9	19,022.2	7,770.8	9,048.9	1,270.3	723.9	247.7	298.7
1983	39,680.2	20,648.2	8,620.6	10,411.4	1,313.8	733.1	261.4	319.3
1984	43,942.7	22,685.8	9,463.2	11,793.7	1,373.4	747.0	277.6	348.8
1985	48,563.1	24,399.4	10,528.8	13,534.9	1,422.7	757.0	293.0	372.7
1986	53,499.8	26,255.0	11,495.2	15,759.4	1,464.1	771.9	300.1	392.0
1987	56,871.3	28,767.6	12,535.0	17,548.8	1,525.0	792.8	312.3	419.8
1988	65,230.5	30,960.8	13,970.6	20,299.2	1,583.7	804.7	323.6	455.4
1989	70,949.5	32,794.2	15,538.7	22,566.6	1,636.9	811.5	336.9	488.5
1990	79,434.0	35,923.5	17,356.6	26,153.7	1,710.4	825.4	350.8	534.2
1991	87,566.8	38,971.2	19,298.4	29,297.2	1,760.6	837.0	362.2	561.3
1992	93,776.9	41,326.5	20,988.9	31,461.4	1,797.7	857.6	373.6	566.5
Federal Government:								
1982	4,458.0	2,527.0	1,390.0	541.0	94.6	55.9	28.6	10.0
1983	4,844.0	2,815.0	1,523.0	606.0	103.8	63.9	29.8	10.1
1984	5,868.0	3,396.0	1,785.0	687.0	106.9	65.2	31.2	10.5
1985	6,416.0	3,495.0	2,129.0	792.0	110.7	66.0	33.2	11.5
1986	6,595.0	3,643.0	2,090.0	862.0	112.4	66.7	33.6	12.1
1987	7,496.0	4,231.0	2,271.0	994.0	121.3	72.8	35.7	12.9
1988	8,851.0	4,954.0	2,639.0	1,258.0	130.4	78.8	37.8	13.9
1989	9,674.0	5,307.0	2,949.0	1,418.0	134.5	78.7	39.7	16.1
1990	12,798.0	5,668.0	3,398.0	1,734.0	139.8	77.6	43.3	18.9
1991	15,231.0	6,725.0	3,684.0	2,122.0	150.1	81.8	46.8	21.5
1992	17,423.0	7,400.0	3,777.0	2,646.0	162.2	87.6	50.8	23.8
State and local governments:								
1982	31,572.9	16,656.2	6,380.8	8,535.9	1,175.8	668.0	219.1	288.7
1983	34,836.2	17,903.2	7,097.6	9,835.4	1,210.0	669.2	231.6	309.2
1984	38,155.7	19,350.8	7,678.2	11,146.7	1,266.4	681.8	246.4	338.3
1985	42,284.1	20,969.4	8,499.8	12,814.9	1,312.1	691.0	259.9	361.2
1986	47,069.8	22,713.0	9,395.4	14,981.4	1,351.7	705.2	266.5	380.0
1987	51,640.3	24,731.6	10,284.0	16,624.8	1,403.7	720.0	276.7	407.0
1988	56,766.5	26,303.8	11,331.6	19,131.2	1,453.3	725.9	285.8	441.5
1989	61,745.5	27,842.2	12,639.7	21,263.6	1,502.3	732.8	297.1	472.4
1990	69,215.0	30,579.5	14,075.8	24,559.7	1,570.6	747.8	307.5	515.3
1991	75,460.8	32,801.2	15,303.4	27,356.2	1,610.5	755.2	315.4	539.9
1992	80,747.9	34,623.5	16,573.9	29,050.4	1,637.5	770.0	322.8	547.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics—1991*.

No. 334. Number and Rate of Full-Time Sworn Police Officers in State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies: 1992

[In thousands, except "Rate"; rate is per 10,000 population and is based on U.S. Bureau of Census population estimates for April 1, 1992]

TOTAL	Number	Rate	TYPE OF AGENCY			TOTAL	Number	Rate	TYPE OF AGENCY		
			Local	State	Sheriff				Local	State	Sheriff
Total	604.0	24	373.1	53.0	136.5		11.3	22	7.9	0.9	2.1
AL	8.8	21	5.5	0.6	1.9		1.4	17	0.6	0.2	0.6
AK	1.1	18	0.7	0.3	0.1		0.1	17	0.7	0.5	0.8
AZ	7.9	21	5.2	1.1	1.4		3.1	19	1.7	0.5	0.8
AR	4.5	19	2.5	0.5	1.1		3.1	23	1.8	0.3	0.8
CA	65.8	21	33.2	6.1	22.6		2.1	19	1.7	0.3	0.1
CO	8.7	25	4.8	0.5	3.0		25.7	34	19.2	2.6	3.8
CT	7.6	23	6.1	0.9	0.4		3.4	22	2.1	0.4	0.8
DE	1.6	23	0.9	0.5			68.2	38	45.8	4.0	5.0
DC	5.2	89	4.9				14.6	21	8.0	1.3	4.6
FL	32.9	24	18.0	1.6	11.8		1.1	17	0.5	0.1	0.3
GA	16.8	25	9.4	0.8	5.9		20.9	19	14.7	1.3	3.9
HI	2.8	24	2.7				6.5	20	4.5	0.8	0.8
ID	2.2	20	0.9	0.2	1.0		5.5	18	2.8	0.9	1.7
IL	35.7	31	25.0	2.0	7.8		23.7	20	17.3	4.1	1.1
IN	10.0	18	6.0	1.1	2.4		2.4	24	2.0	0.2	0.1
IO	4.7	17	2.9	0.4	1.2		7.8	22	3.5	1.2	2.5
KS	5.6	22	3.2	0.6	1.5		10.4	16	0.6	0.2	0.3
KY	6.1	16	3.8	1.0	1.0		41.3	21	6.2	0.8	2.9
LA	15.0	35	5.5	0.7	8.2		3.0	23	24.6	2.8	9.9
ME	2.3	18	1.4	0.3	0.4		1.0	17	0.6	0.3	0.8
MD	12.6	26	8.3	1.7	1.3		16.4	26	8.2	1.6	0.1
MA	16.0	27	12.1	2.1	1.3		8.2	16	4.7	1.0	5.6
MI	19.6	21	13.0	2.0	4.0		2.6	14	1.3	0.5	0.7
MN	7.4	16	4.6	0.5	1.9		11.6	23	7.2	0.5	3.2
MS	4.7	18	2.7	0.5	1.1		1.2	26	0.6	0.2	0.4

Represents or rounds to zero. Includes special police.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice—1991*.

No. 335. General Purpose Law Enforcement Agencies—Number, Employment, and Expenditures: 1993

[Includes both full-time and part-time employees. State police data are based on the 49 main State police agencies; Hawaii does not have a State police agency. Expenditure data cover fiscal years ending in year stated]

TYPE OF AGENCY	Number of agencies ¹	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES						Operating expenditures (bil. dol.)
		Full-time			Part-time			
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian	
NUMBER								
.Total	17,120	828,435	622,913	205,522	87,875	42,890	44,985	41.9
Local police	12,361	474,072	373,554	100,518	58,146	28,186	29,960	24.3
Sheriff	3,084	224,236	155,815	68,421	19,660	11,048	8,612	10.7
State police	49	76,972	51,874	25,098	845	228	617	4.2
Special police	1,626	53,156	41,670	11,485	9,224	3,428	5,796	2.8
PERCENT								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Local police	72.2	57.2	60.0	48.9	66.2	65.7	66.6	58.0
Sheriff	18.0	27.1	25.0	33.3	22.4	25.8	19.1	25.5
State police	0.3	9.3	8.3	12.2	1.0	0.5	1.4	10.0
Special police	9.5	6.4	6.7	5.6	10.5	8.0	12.9	6.7

¹ The number of agencies reported here is the result of a weighted sample and not an exact enumeration. Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments, 1993*, April 1996.

No. 336. Federal Agencies Employing 500 or More Full-Time Officers With Authority to Carry Firearms and Make Arrests, by Function: 1993

[As of December]

AGENCY	Total	Police response and patrol	Criminal investigation and enforcement	Other
All agencies ¹	68,825	7,127	40,002	21,696
U.S. Customs Service	10,120	43	10,077	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,075		10,000	75
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,984			9,984
Immigration and Naturalization Service	9,466	3,920	4,457	1,089
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	3,763			3,763
Internal Revenue Service	3,621		3,621	
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,587		2,129	1,458
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,813		2,813	
U.S. Secret Service	2,186		1,594	592
National Park Service	2,160	439	1,563	158
Ranger Activities Division	1,500		1,500	
U.S. Park Police	660	439	63	158
U.S. Marshals Service	2,153			2,153
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,959		1,832	127
U.S. Capitol Police	1,080	122	41	917
Tennessee Valley Authority	740		357	383
U.S. Forest Service	732		205	
GSA - Federal Protective Services	732		56	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	620	397	223	161

Represents or rounds to zero. Includes agencies not shown separately. Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1993*.

No. 337. Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted: 1980 to 1994

[Covers officers killed feloniously and accidentally in line of duty; includes Federal officers. 1988 excludes Florida and Kentucky. For composition of regions, see table 27. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 987-998].

ITEM	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
OFFICERS KILLED									
Total killed	165	148	155	145	132	123	129	129	138
Northeast	31	19	17	23	13	16	16	12	18
Midwest	23	23	18	22	20	26	15	27	29
South	72	64	77	68	68	55	68	57	50
West	32	29	39	23	23	17	23	22	30
Puerto Rico	6	10		8	8	8	7	11	6
Outlying areas, foreign countries	1	3	4	1		1			5
ASSAULTS									
Population (1,000)	182,288	198,935	186,418	189,641	199,065	191,397	217,997	210,658	260,341
Number of—									
Agencies represented	9,235	9,906	8,866	9,213	9,483	9,263	10,682	9,809	10,626
Police officers	345,554	389,808	369,743	380,232	412,314	405,069	460,430	454,105	480,343
Total assaulted	57,847	61,724	58,752	62,172	71,794	62,852	81,252	66,975	64,912
Firearm	3,295	2,793	2,759	3,154	3,662	3,455	4,455	4,002	3,168
Knife or cutting instrument	1,653	1,715	1,367	1,379	1,641	1,493	2,085	1,574	1,513
Other dangerous weapon	5,415	5,263	5,573	5,778	7,390	7,014	8,604	7,551	7,210
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	47,484	51,953	49,053	51,861	59,101	50,813	66,098	53,848	53,021

Represents zero. ¹ Represents the number of persons covered by agencies shown. Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, annual.

No. 338. Lawyers—Selected Characteristics: 1960 to 1991

[Data based on editions of Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory. Represents all persons who are members of the bar, including those in industries, educational institutions, etc., and those inactive or retired. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 1028-1062.]

CHARACTERISTIC	1960	1970	1980	1985	1988	1991
All lawyers ¹	285,933	355,242	542,205	655,191	723,189	805,872
Lawyers reporting	252,385	324,818	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Male	245,897	315,715	498,019	569,649	606,768	646,495
Female	6,488	9,103	44,185	85,542	116,421	159,377
Status in practice: ³						
Government	25,621	35,803	50,490	53,035	57,742	66,227
Federal	13,045	18,710	29,132	19,989	23,042	27,985
State	4,316	9,293	39,353	33,046	34,700	38,242
City or county	8,260	7,800	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Judicial ⁵	8,180	10,349	13,160	21,677	19,547	21,536
Federal	599	878	2,611	3,003	2,846	3,119
State and county	5,301	7,548	16,549	18,674	16,701	18,417
City	2,280	1,923	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Private practice	192,353	236,085	370,111	460,206	519,941	587,289
Individual	116,911	118,963	179,923	216,336	240,141	262,622
Partner	60,709	92,442	144,279	177,392	194,976	213,016
Associate ⁵	14,733	24,680	45,908	66,478	84,824	111,651
Salaried	25,198	40,486	73,862	83,843	85,671	93,849
Private industry	22,533	33,593	54,626	63,622	66,627	71,022
Educational institutions	1,798	3,732	6,606	7,254	7,575	8,177
Other private employment	867	3,161	12,630	12,967	11,469	14,650
Inactive or retired	10,887	16,812	28,582	36,430	40,288	36,971

X Not applicable. ¹ 1960 to 1970 includes lawyers not reporting and an adjustment (subtraction) for duplications; 1980 to 1991, weighted to account for nonreporters and duplicate listings. ² 1960 and 1970 includes duplications; 1980, 1985, and figures are weighted to adjust for duplication of entries. ³ 1960 and 1970, in cases where more than one subentry was applicable, the individual was tabulated in each. In 1980 and 1985 lawyers who were in both private practice and government service are coded in private practice. ⁴ Data no longer available separately; included with category above. ⁵ Associates are lawyers designated as such by their employers.

Source: American Bar Foundation, Chicago, IL, 1960 to 1970, *The 1971 Lawyer Statistical Report*, 1971 (copyright); 1980, *The Lawyer Statistical Report: A Statistical Profile of the U.S. Legal Profession in the 1980's*, 1985 (copyright); 1985 and 1988, *Supplement to The Lawyer Statistical Report: The U.S. Legal Profession in 1988*, 1991 and similar report for 1985, 1991-Lawyer Statistical Report: The U.S. Legal Profession in the 1990's, 1994 (copyright).

No. 339. U.S. Supreme Court—Cases Filed and Disposition: 1980 to 1994

[Statutory term of court begins first Monday in October. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970* series H 1063-1078, for related but not comparable data.]

ACTION	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total cases on docket	5,144	5,158	5,657	5,746	6,316	6,770	7,245	7,786	8,100
Appellate cases on docket	2,749	2,571	2,587	2,416	2,351	2,451	2,441	2,442	2,515
From prior term	527	400	446	384	365	365	379	342	377
Docketed during present term	2,222	2,171	2,141	2,032	1,986	2,086	2,062	2,100	2,138
Cases acted upon ¹	2,324	2,185	2,271	2,096	2,042	2,125	2,140	2,099	2,185
Granted review ²	167	166	130	103	114	103	83	78	83
Denied, dismissed, or withdrawn	1,999	1,863	1,973	1,881	1,602	1,914	1,920	1,947	2,016
Summarily decided	90	78	75	44	81	52	84	34	52
Cases not acted upon	425	386	316	320	309	326	301	343	330
Pauper cases on docket	2,371	2,577	3,056	3,316	3,951	4,307	4,792	5,332	5,574
Cases acted upon	2,027	2,189	2,638	2,891	3,436	3,768	4,261	4,621	4,983
Granted review	17	20	17	19	27	17	14	21	10
Denied, dismissed, or withdrawn	1,968	2,136	2,577	2,824	3,369	3,716	4,209	4,566	4,955
Summarily decided	32	24	32	35	28	22	25	30	14
Cases not acted upon	344	388	418	425	515	539	531	711	591
Original cases on docket	24	10	14	14	14	12	12	12	11
Cases disposed of during term	7	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	
Total cases available for argument	264	276	254	204	201	196	166	145	136
Cases disposed of	162	175	173	147	131	130	120	105	97
Cases argued	154	171	170	146	125	127	116	99	94
Cases dismissed or remanded without argument	8	4	3	1	6	3	4	6	3
Cases remaining	102	101	81	57	70	66	46	40	39
Cases decided by signed opinion	144	161	156	143	121	120	111	93	91
Cases decided by per curiam opinion	8	10	12	3	4	3	4	6	3
Number of signed opinions	123	146	133	129	112	107	107	84	82

Represents zero. ¹ Includes cases granted review and carried over to next term, not shown separately.

Source: Office of the Clerk, Supreme Court of the United States, unpublished data.

No. 340. U.S. Courts of Appeals—Cases Commenced and Disposition: 1980 to 1995

[For years ending June 30. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 1079-1096.]

ITEM	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cases commenced ¹	23,200	33,360	39,734	40,898	42,033	46,032	49,770	48,815	49,671
Criminal	4,405	4,989	8,020	9,493	9,949	10,956	11,885	11,052	10,171
U.S. civil	4,654	6,744	6,349	6,626	6,663	7,113	7,758	7,518	7,761
Private civil	10,200	16,827	20,626	20,490	20,798	22,862	24,030	24,781	25,992
Administrative appeals	2,960	3,179	2,985	2,571	2,764	3,052	3,824	3,560	3,345
Cases terminated	20,887	31,387	37,372	38,520	41,414	42,933	47,464	48,546	50,085
Criminal	3,993	4,892	6,297	7,509	9,198	9,830	11,043	11,519	11,320
U.S. civil	4,346	6,363	6,127	6,379	6,579	6,797	7,462	7,637	7,710
Private civil	8,942	15,743	20,313	20,369	20,698	21,628	23,437	23,943	25,574
Administrative appeals	2,643	2,760	2,914	2,582	3,148	2,801	3,464	3,480	3,254
Cases disposed of ²	10,607	16,369	19,322	21,006	22,707	23,162	25,567	26,475	28,187
Affirmed or granted	8,017	12,286	15,240	16,629	17,988	18,463	20,604	21,371	22,825
Reversed or denied	1,845	2,770	2,617	2,565	2,503	2,681	2,514	2,636	2,679
Other	745	1,313	1,465	1,812	2,216	2,018	2,449	2,468	2,683
Median months ³	8.9	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5

¹ Includes original proceedings and bankruptcy appeals not shown separately. ² Terminated on the merits after hearing or submission. ³ Prior to 1985, the figure is from filing of complete record to final disposition; beginning 1985, figure is from filing notice of appeal to final disposition. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation.

No. 341. U.S. District Courts—Civil and Criminal Cases: 1980 to 1995

[In thousands, except percent. For years ending June 30. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 1097-1111.]

ITEM	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Civil cases: Commenced	168.8	273.7	233.5	217.9	207.7	226.9	228.6	236.0	239.0
Cases terminated	155.0	268.6	234.6	213.4	211.7	239.6	225.2	228.9	226.1
No court action	68.7	129.4	64.3	51.6	44.6	51.4	44.0	40.5	37.0
Court action, total	86.2	139.2	170.4	161.8	166.5	187.6	181.2	188.4	189.1
Before pretrial	53.8	95.5	129.7	127.0	136.9	153.4	152.3	159.6	161.6
Pretrial	22.4	31.1	29.5	25.5	21.1	26.2	21.1	21.0	19.7
Trials	10.1	12.6	11.2	9.2	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7
Percent reaching trial	6.5	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
Criminal cases: Commenced	28.0	38.5	44.9	46.5	45.1	47.5	45.7	44.9	44.2
Defendants disposed of	36.6	47.4	54.6	56.5	56.7	58.4	59.5	61.2	55.3
Not convicted	1.0	8.8	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.2	10.0	9.0	8.0
Convicted	28.6	38.5	44.5	46.7	46.8	48.4	50.4	51.1	46.3
Imprisonment	13.2	18.7	24.9	27.8	29.2	31.1	34.2	34.5	31.7
Probation	11.1	14.4	15.0	14.2	13.8	13.1	12.6	12.8	11.5
Fine and other	4.4	5.4	4.7	4.7	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.2

¹ Excludes land condemnation cases. ² Excludes transfers. ³ Includes Guam, Virgin Islands, and Northern Mariana Islands; 1980 includes Canal Zone.

No. 342. U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Commenced and Pending: 1992 to 1995

[For years ending June 30.]

TYPE OF CASE	CASES COMMENCED				CASES PENDING			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cases total	226,895	228,562	235,996	239,013	237,040	215,574	217,963	230,407
Contract actions	51,246	38,240	31,988	31,619	41,588	40,525	29,697	28,961
Recovery of overpayments ²	17,475	7,255	2,591	2,099	4,663	5,995	1,227	1,010
Real property actions	10,143	8,436	7,468	7,282	7,657	7,743	5,855	5,167
Tort actions	36,469	40,939	48,067	44,511	69,734	45,148	47,186	55,491
Personal injury	33,147	37,409	44,734	41,102	65,792	41,324	43,638	51,916
Personal injury product liability ¹	10,769	16,545	23,977	17,631	39,264	15,208	20,694	28,931
Asbestos	4,673	4,900	7,111	6,821	31,218	7,154	3,704	6,002
Other personal injury	22,378	20,864	20,757	23,471	26,528	26,116	22,944	24,985
Personal property damage	3,322	3,530	3,333	3,409	3,942	3,824	3,548	3,575
Actions under statutes	128,921	140,811	148,344	155,495	117,538	121,964	135,020	140,607
Civil rights	23,419	26,483	31,521	35,566	24,009	26,477	33,271	37,723
Employment	10,275	12,221	15,256	18,225	11,156	12,530	17,359	20,419
Bankruptcy suits	5,243	6,192	5,675	5,138	4,083	4,203	4,705	4,601
Commerce (ICC rates, etc.)	2,475	1,475	1,228	613	1,189	1,238	693	467
Environmental matters	1,252	1,077	1,059	1,136	1,719	1,943	1,864	1,853
Prisoner petitions	46,452	52,454	56,283	62,597	37,259	39,512	45,417	48,255
Forfeiture and penalty	5,492	4,832	3,548	2,670	4,967	4,850	3,359	2,525
Labor laws	15,800	16,174	15,800	15,030	12,778	13,026	12,346	12,078
Protected property rights	5,670	6,202	7,051	6,990	5,296	5,281	5,993	6,095
Securities commodities and exchanges	1,998	1,875	1,742	1,870	4,555	3,983	3,130	3,058
Social Security laws	8,415	11,602	11,142	10,168	8,154	8,304	12,302	11,510
Tax suits	2,305	2,267	2,275	2,144	2,713	2,255	1,884	1,722
Freedom of information	439	425	566	481	465	498	502	506

¹ Includes other types not shown separately. ² Includes enforcement of judgments in student loan cases, and overpayments of veterans benefits. ³ Includes copyright, patent, and trademark rights.

Source of tables 340-342: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*.

No. 343. U.S. District Courts—Offenders Convicted and Sentenced to Prison, and Length of Sentence: 1994

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF CONVICTION	Offenders convicted	Convicted offenders sentenced to prison	Length of sentence (mo.)	MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF CONVICTION	Offenders convicted	Convicted offenders sentenced to prison	Length of sentence (mo.)
Total	48,678	31,586	60.9	Drug offenses ²	17,722	14,835	80.1
Violent offenses	2,927	2,443	88.2	Possession	1,308	563	22.0
Property offenses	13,201	5,486	25.1	Trafficking and manufacturing	16,414	14,272	82.5
Fraudulent offenses	9,466	4,967	20.7	Public-order offenses	14,825	7,838	46.0
Embezzlement	1,311	519	14.3	Regulatory offenses	1,905	876	31.7
Fraud	6,909	3,853	22.1	Other offenses	12,920	6,962	47.8
Forgery	536	197	16.8	Weapons	2,879	2,812	81.2
Other offenses	3,735	1,499	39.9	Immigration	2,588	2,243	19.9
Larceny	2,728	851	25.0	Tax law violations	901	329	15.7

¹ Total may include offenders for whom offense category could not be determined ² Includes offenses not shown separately
³ Excludes tax fraud ⁴ Includes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing*, annual.

No. 344. Civil Jury Cases and Verdicts in Large Counties: 1992

[Based on the Civil Justice Survey of State Courts, 1992. Tort cases are claims arising from personal injury or property damage caused by negligent or intentional act of another person or business. Contract cases arise in cases of all allegations of breach of contract. Real property cases involve any claim regarding the ownership of real property, excluding mortgage foreclosures: which are under contracts]

CASE TYPE	CIVIL CASES		JURY CIVIL CASES		Average award to plaintiff (\$1,000)
	Number	Percent disposed by jury trial	Number	Cases with a plaintiff winner	
Total cases	761,919	1.5	12,026	5,949	455
Tort cases	377,421	2.3	9,532	4,584	408
Automobile	227,087	1.6	3,915	2,280	220
Premises liability	65,372	3.3	1,991	845	232
Medical malpractice	18,396	6.4	1,370	403	1,484
Intentional tort	10,879	2.7	448	199	530
Product liability	12,763	2.6	360	142	727
Toxic substance	6,045	2.8	287	202	526
Professional malpractice	6,827	3.2	187	92	1,057
Slander/libel	3,159	1.9	66	27	229
Other tort	26,891	2.6	909	393	391
Contract cases	365,263	0.7	2,217	1,322	620
Seller plaintiff	188,761	0.5	610	417	212
Buyer plaintiff	44,592	1.1	593	363	479
Fraud	15,917	2.0	317	173	678
Employment	8,064	4.0	311	170	1,462
Rent/lease	20,587	0.4	133	65	1,881
Mortgage foreclosure	68,811	0.1	6	(NA)	(NA)
Other contract	18,531	1.3	246	113	280
Real property cases	19,235	2.1	277	43	325
Eminent domain	4,596	4.3	204	(NA)	(NA)
Other real property	14,640	1.4	73	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Special Report, *Civil Jury Cases and Verdicts in Large Counties*, 1992.

No. 345. Federal Prosecutions of Public Corruption: 1980 to 1994

[As of Dec. 31. Prosecution of persons who have corrupted public office in violation of Federal Criminal Statutes]

PROSECUTION STATUS	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total ¹ Indicted	727	931	1,157	1,208	1,276	1,274	1,348	1,176	1,452	1,189	1,371	1,165
Convicted	602	934	997	1,026	1,081	1,057	1,149	1,084	1,194	1,081	1,362	969
Awaiting trial	213	265	256	246	368	288	375	300	346	380	403	332
Federal officials : Indicted	123	408	563	596	651	629	695	615	803	624	627	571
Convicted	131	429	470	523	545	529	610	583	665	532	595	488
Awaiting trial	15	77	90	83	118	86	126	103	149	139	133	124
State officials : Indicted	72	58	79	88	102	66	71	96	115	84	113	99
Convicted	51	52	66	71	76	69	54	79	77	92	133	97
Awaiting trial	28	21	29	21	26	14	18	28	42	24	39	17
Local officials : Indicted	247	203	248	232	246	276	269	257	242	232	309	248
Convicted	168	196	221	207	204	220	201	225	180	211	272	202
Awaiting trial	82	74	49	55	89	79	122	98	88	91	132	96

¹ Includes individuals who are neither public officials nor employees but who were involved with public officials or employees in violating the law, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, *Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials, 1970-1980 and Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section*, annual.

No. 346. Delinquency Cases Disposed by Juvenile Courts, by Reason for Referral: 1983 to 1993

[In thousands. A delinquency offense is an act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court. Disposition of a case involves taking a definite action such as transferring the case to criminal court, dismissing the case, placing the youth in a facility for delinquents, or such actions as fines, restitution, and community service]

REASON FOR REFERRAL	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
All delinquency offense	1,030	1,034	1,112	1,150	1,155	1,170	1,212	1,299	1,407	1,460	1,490
Case rate	38.3	38.7	42.2	43.9	44.5	45.7	47.8	51.0	53.9	54.7	54.6
Violent offenses	55	61	67	73	67	71	78	96	109	118	122
Criminal homicide	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
Forcible rape	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	6	6
Robbery	24	22	26	26	22	22	23	28	33	34	36
Aggravated assault	27	35	36	40	39	43	49	60	69	77	78
Property offenses	451	442	489	496	498	501	525	546	601	595	573
Burglary	145	129	139	140	131	129	131	143	155	156	150
Larceny	270	276	307	308	314	311	319	326	366	360	354
Motor vehicle theft	31	31	36	42	47	55	68	71	73	71	61
Arson	5	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8
Delinquency offenses	524	530	555	583	590	599	610	657	696	746	795
Simple assault	81	73	92	95	100	104	110	125	137	152	166
Vandalism	64	69	84	83	81	83	97	111	117	117	117
Drug law violations	57	65	76	73	73	82	78	71	66	72	89
Obstruction of justice	55	63	68	76	79	79	82	86	82	86	96
Other	268	260	235	255	256	253	256	278	301	320	327

¹ Number of cases disposed per 1,000 youth (ages 10 to 17) at risk. ² Includes such offenses as stolen property offenses, trespassing, weapons offenses, other sex offenses, liquor law violations, disorderly conduct, and miscellaneous offenses.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, Pittsburgh, PA, *Juvenile Court Statistics*, annual.

No. 347. Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Substantiated and Indicated—Victim Characteristics: 1990 to 1994

[Based on reports alleging child abuse and neglect that were referred for investigation by the respective child protective services agency in each State. The reporting period may be either calendar or fiscal year. The majority of States provided duplicated counts. Also, varying number of States reported the various characteristics presented below. A substantiated case represents a type of investigation disposition that determines that there is sufficient evidence under State law to conclude that maltreatment occurred or that the child is at risk of maltreatment. An indicated case represents a type of disposition that concludes that there was a reason to suspect maltreatment had occurred]

ITEM	1990		1992		1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TYPES OF SUBSTANTIATED MALTREATMENT								
Victims, total	761,153	(X)	1,054,456	(X)	1,067,231	100.0	1,197,133	100.0
Neglect	343,312	45.1	455,319	43.2	475,153	44.5	535,510	44.7
Physical abuse	188,960	24.8	213,726	20.3	233,487	21.9	258,320	21.6
Sexual abuse	120,732	15.9	130,739	12.4	139,817	13.1	139,980	11.7
Emotional maltreatment	46,315	6.1	49,527	4.7	48,288	4.5	47,610	4.0
Medical Neglect	(NA)	(NA)	25,503	2.4	23,009	2.2	25,018	2.1
Other and unknown	61,834	8.1	179,642	17.0	147,477	13.8	190,695	15.9
SEX OF VICTIM								
Victims, total	794,101	100.0	967,096	100.0	926,322	100.0	937,070	100.0
Male	357,367	45.0	430,347	44.5	413,277	44.6	437,485	46.7
Female	405,409	51.1	488,384	50.5	470,658	50.8	489,688	52.3
Unknown	31,325	3.9	48,365	5.0	42,387	4.6	9,897	1.1
AGE OF VICTIM								
Victims, total	807,965	100.0	964,529	100.0	926,674	100.0	901,487	100.0
1 year and younger	106,507	13.2	122,642	12.7	121,700	13.1	119,201	13.2
2 to 5 years old	192,018	23.8	244,256	25.3	236,997	25.6	240,904	26.7
6 to 9 years old	175,609	21.7	216,479	22.4	209,292	22.6	210,301	23.3
10 to 13 years old	150,507	18.6	183,341	19.0	177,581	19.2	172,777	19.2
14 to 17 years old	116,015	14.4	138,681	14.4	133,866	14.4	132,528	14.7
18 and over	5,464	0.7	7,377	0.8	6,799	0.7	6,791	0.8
Unknown	61,845	7.7	51,753	5.4	40,439	4.4	18,985	2.1
RACE/ETHNIC GROUP OF VICTIM								
Victims, total	793,773	100.0	967,264	100.0	926,924	100.0	928,817	100.0
White	428,566	54.0	509,268	52.7	497,924	53.7	523,820	56.4
Black	198,365	25.0	242,500	25.1	229,724	24.8	245,472	26.4
Asian and Pacific Islander	6,479	0.8	7,897	0.8	7,775	0.8	8,142	0.9
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	10,323	1.3	12,782	1.3	13,657	1.5	15,317	1.6
Other races	11,088	1.4	15,127	1.6	13,659	1.5	14,104	1.5
Hispanic origin	73,590	9.3	89,471	9.2	85,067	9.2	87,161	9.4
Unknown	65,422	8.2	90,219	9.3	79,118	8.5	34,801	3.7

X Not applicable. ¹ More than one type of maltreatment may be substantiated per child. ² Some States were unable to report on the number of Hispanic victims, thus it is probable that nationwide the percentage of Hispanic victims is higher.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, *Child Maltreatment - 1994*.

No. 348. Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Investigated, by State: 1993 and 1994

[Based on reports alleging child abuse and neglect that were referred for investigation by the respective child protective services agency in each State. The reporting period may be either calendar or fiscal year. The majority of States were unable to provide unduplicated counts. Only nine jurisdictions (Alaska, Hawaii, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Vermont, and Washington) provided unduplicated counts of children subject of report. Excludes the Armed Forces]

STATE	1993			1994		
	Population under 18 years old	Reports		Population under 18 years old	Reports	
		Number of reports ¹	Number of children subject of a report		Number of reports ¹	Number of children subject of a report
United States	67,135,000	1,938,164	2,893,410	1,009,289	1,978,519	2,935,470
Alabama	1,077,000	26,758	40,388	19,130	1,080,000	26,515
Alaska	189,000	9,920	9,920	6,917	192,000	10,071
Arizona	1,070,000	29,747	51,068	30,729	1,139,000	28,275
Arkansas	635,000	17,489	25,624	10,336	640,000	18,429
California	8,594,000	342,537	455,526	161,612	8,677,000	352,059
Colorado	938,000	33,287	52,257	7,892	970,000	27,797
Connecticut	775,000	17,871	27,710	23,069	788,000	24,038
Delaware	175,000	5,366	9,635	2,271	175,000	5,275
District of Columbia	115,000	5,412	5,412	2,297	304,000	5,944
Florida	3,169,000	105,468	161,686	3,327	119,000	5,612
Georgia	1,841,000	52,519	85,118	55,516	1,893,000	55,578
Hawaii	299,000	5,412	5,412	2,297	304,000	5,944
Idaho	333,000	12,494	24,759	6,892	339,000	13,592
Illinois	3,068,000	72,101	126,960	43,519	3,083,000	77,289
Indiana	1,469,000	40,263	59,481	29,136	1,473,000	41,725
Iowa	734,000	20,866	30,776	8,834	729,000	21,210
Kansas	684,000	21,797	24,797	12,327	690,000	33,928
Kentucky	971,000	36,901	57,705	25,282	970,000	37,911
Louisiana	1,243,000	27,218	46,170	15,253	1,235,000	28,094
Maine	307,000	8,286	9,567	4,955	306,000	4,010
Maryland	1,241,000	29,412	46,174	(NA)	1,263,000	25,908
Massachusetts	1,393,000	31,833	51,991	24,186	1,424,000	33,844
Michigan	2,506,000	53,302	126,601	19,522	2,525,000	57,394
Minnesota	1,228,000	19,349	29,953	11,871	1,241,000	16,689
Mississippi	758,000	17,606	27,568	8,812	756,000	17,322
Missouri	1,363,000	52,268	85,323	20,472	1,379,000	52,754
Montana	232,000	9,005	13,713	4,827	238,000	8,905
Nebraska	439,000	8,439	17,481	5,726	442,000	8,405
Nevada	352,000	12,548	19,730	7,085	376,000	13,329
New Hampshire	293,000	6,225	7,234	928	292,000	6,118
New Jersey	1,895,000	36,102	65,102	10,510	1,931,000	36,954
New Mexico	481,000	24,984	24,984	6,880	498,000	24,933
New York	4,468,000	139,468	230,916	59,311	4,511,000	128,111
North Carolina	1,704,000	58,376	92,739	29,809	1,756,000	59,135
North Dakota	172,000	4,884	8,252	4,010	172,000	4,518
Ohio	2,859,000	93,114	147,106	51,850	2,854,000	96,747
Oklahoma	869,000	26,349	26,349	8,359	880,000	34,846
Oregon	782,000	25,227	39,604	(NA)	783,000	26,436
Pennsylvania	2,872,000	24,909	24,909	7,814	2,890,000	32,722
Rhode Island	235,000	8,278	13,065	3,130	240,000	8,862
South Carolina	952,000	21,227	40,147	11,263	952,000	21,656
South Dakota	208,000	10,284	10,284	2,368	208,000	10,156
Tennessee	1,269,000	32,739	32,739	12,136	1,297,000	34,714
Texas	5,183,000	110,973	177,328	58,304	5,301,000	110,742
Utah	665,000	16,168	27,485	10,975	672,000	17,125
Vermont	144,000	2,732	3,190	1,305	146,000	2,579
Virginia	1,588,000	36,257	55,937	14,066	1,603,000	36,431
Washington	1,393,000	40,075	55,689	41,602	1,408,000	41,050
West Virginia	434,000	12,932	20,302	(NA)	429,000	12,370
Wisconsin	1,342,000	49,152	49,152	19,189	1,347,000	47,561
Wyoming	138,000	3,908	5,080	1,702	138,000	3,908

NA Not available. ¹ Except as noted, reports are on incident/family based basis or based on number of reported incidents regardless of the number of children involved in the incidents. ² Type of investigation disposition that determines that there is sufficient evidence under State law to conclude that maltreatment occurred or that the child is at risk of maltreatment. ³ Child-based report that enumerates each child who is a subject of a report.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, *Child Maltreatment*, 1994.

No. 349. Jail Inmates, by Race and Detention Status: 1978 to 1994

[Excludes Federal and State prisons or other correctional institutions; institutions exclusively for juveniles; State-operated jails in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont; and other facilities which retain persons for less than 48 hours. As of June 30. For 1978 and 1988, data based on National Jail Census; for other years, based on sample survey and subject to sampling variability]

CHARACTERISTIC	1978	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total inmates ¹	158,394	256,615	343,569	395,553	405,320	426,479	444,584	459,804	490,442
Percent of rated capacity	65	94	101	108	104	101	99	97	97
Male	148,839	235,909	313,158	356,050	368,002	386,865	403,768	415,576	441,219
Female	9,555	19,077	30,411	37,253	37,318	39,614	40,816	44,228	49,223
White ²	89,418	151,403	166,302	201,732	186,989	190,333	191,362	180,914	183,762
Black ²	65,104	102,646	141,979	185,910	174,335	187,618	195,156	203,463	206,278
Other races ²	3,872	2,566	3,932	7,911	5,321	5,391	5,631	6,178	7,344
Hispanic ³	16,349	35,926	51,455	55,377	57,449	60,129	62,961	69,249	75,500
Non-Hispanic	142,045	220,689	292,114	340,176	347,871	366,350	381,623	387,555	414,942
Adult	156,783	254,986	341,893	393,303	403,019	424,129	441,781	455,500	(NA)
Awaiting arraignment or trial	77,453	127,059	175,669	204,291	207,358	217,671	223,840	228,900	(NA)
Convicted	75,438	123,409	166,224	189,012	195,661	206,458	217,940	226,600	(NA)
Juvenile ³	1,611	1,629	1,676	2,250	2,301	2,350	2,804	3,400	(NA)

NA Not available. ¹ For 1985, 1989-1994, includes juveniles not shown separately by sex, and for 1988 and 1990-1994 includes 31,356, 38,675, 43,138, 52,235, 66,249, and 93,058 persons, respectively, of unknown race not shown separately. ² Beginning 1993, data represent White, non-hispanic and Black, non-hispanic and rounded to nearest 100. ³ Hispanic persons may be of any race. Data for 1993 and 1994 are estimated and rounded to nearest 100. ⁴ Includes inmates not classified by conviction status. ⁵ Juveniles are persons whose age makes them initially subject to juvenile court authority although they are sometimes tried as adults in criminal court. In 1993, includes juveniles who were tried as adults. In 1994, includes all persons under age 18.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1978 and 1989: Jail Inmates, annual, and 1988 Census of Local Jails*.

No. 350. Federal and State Prisoners: 1970 to 1994

[Based on Bureau of the Census estimated resident population, as of July 1. Prior to 1970, excludes State institutions in Alaska. Beginning 1980, includes all persons under jurisdiction of Federal and State authorities rather than those in the custody of such authorities. Represents inmates sentenced to maximum term of more than a year. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 1135-1140]

YEAR	PRESENT AT END OF YEAR						RECEIVED FROM COURTS					
	All institutions			Federal			State			All institutions		
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
1970	196,429	96.7	20,038	9.8	176,391	86.8	79,351	39.1	12,047	5.9	67,304	33.1
1975	240,593	113.3	24,131	11.4	216,462	102.0	129,573	61.0	16,770	7.9	112,803	53.1
1980	315,974	139.2	20,611	9.1	295,363	130.1	142,122	62.7	10,907	4.8	131,215	57.9
1985	480,568	216.5	32,695	13.6	447,873	187.6	198,499	82.7	15,368	6.4	183,131	76.3
1986	522,084	230.4	36,531	15.0	485,553	201.4	219,382	91.0	16,067	7.0	203,315	84.0
1987	560,812	229.0	39,523	16.0	521,289	214.2	241,887	99.0	16,260	7.0	225,627	92.0
1988	603,732	244.0	42,738	17.0	560,994	227.0	261,242	106.0	15,932	6.4	245,310	99.3
1989	680,907	274.3	47,168	19.0	633,739	255.3	316,215	127.4	18,388	7.4	297,827	120.0
1990	739,980	295.0	50,403	20.1	689,577	274.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	323,069	128.8
1991	789,610	309.6	56,696	22.2	732,914	287.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	317,237	124.4
1992	846,277	331.8	65,706	25.8	780,571	306.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	334,301	130.3
1993	932,074	359.4	74,399	28.8	857,675	330.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1994	1,016,760	388.6	79,795	30.5	936,965	358.1	345,035	131.9	23,956	9.2	321,079	122.7

NA Not available. ¹ Rate per 100,000 estimated population. Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, annual, and Correctional Populations in the United States, annual*.

No. 351. State Prison Inmates—Selected Characteristics: 1986 and 1991

[Based on a sample survey of about 13,986 inmates in 1991 and 13,711 inmates in 1986; subject to sampling variability]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER		PERCENT OF PRISON INMATES		CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER		PERCENT OF PRISON INMATES	
	1986	1991	1986	1991		1986	1991	1986	1991
Total ¹	450,416	711,643	100.0	100.0	Never married	241,707	389,302	53.7	55.3
Under 18 years old	2,057	4,552	0.5	0.6	Married	91,492	127,389	20.3	18.1
18 to 24 years old	120,384	151,328	26.7	21.3	Widowed	8,343	13,036	1.9	1.9
25 to 34 years old	205,817	325,429	45.7	45.7	Divorced	81,264	129,913	18.1	18.5
35 to 44 years old	87,502	161,651	19.4	22.7	Separated	26,985	44,095	6.0	6.3
45 to 54 years old	23,524	46,475	5.2	6.5	Years of school:	276,309	290,722	61.6	41.2
55 to 64 years old	8,267	16,997	1.8	2.4	Less than 12 years	172,386	415,451	38.4	58.8
65 years old and over	2,808	5,210	0.6	0.7	12 years or more				
Male	430,604	672,847	95.6	94.5	Pre-arrest employment status:				
Female	19,812	38,796	4.4	5.5	Employed	309,364	476,068	69.0	67.3
White	223,648	349,628	49.7	49.1	Not employed	139,097	230,876	31.0	32.7
Black	211,021	336,920	46.9	47.3	Looking for work	80,750	115,590	18.0	16.4
Other races	15,412	25,094	3.4	3.5	Not looking for work	58,347	115,286	13.0	16.3

¹ For 1986, includes data not reported for all characteristics except sex. For 1991, includes data not reported for marital status, re-arrest, employment status, and years of school. ² In 1991, the survey question was revised; therefore, the response may not be entirely comparable with 1986 and before.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State Prison Inmates, 1986 Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*.

No. 352. State Prison Inmates Who Committed Crimes Against Children: 1991

[Based on a sample survey of about 13,986 inmates of State correctional facilities, subject to sampling variability]

OFFENSE	ALL PRISONERS		PRISONERS SERVING TIME FOR CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN					
	Total	Percent distribution	Child victimizers total	Percent of all prisoners	Percent distribution	Child victimizers total	Victims age 12 or younger	Victims age 13 to 17
All offenses	711,643	100.0	65,163	9.2	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Violent offenses	327,958	46.1	61,037	18.6	93.7	60,285	33,287	26,998
Homicide	87,479	12.3	5,792	6.6	8.9	5,792	3,006	2,787
Murder	74,693	10.5	4,577	6.3	7.2	4,577	2,279	2,399
Negligent manslaughter	12,786	1.8	1,115	8.7	1.7	1,115	727	388
Kidnaping	6,369	1.2	1,508	18.0	2.3	1,508	682	826
Rape and sexual assault	66,482	9.3	43,552	65.5	66.8	42,993	25,102	17,892
Forcible rape	22,797	3.2	8,938	39.1	13.7	8,908	3,893	5,015
Forcible sodomy	2,036	0.3	1,741	85.5	2.7	1,729	1,039	690
Statutory rape	1,162	0.2	1,102	94.8	1.7	984	611	373
Lewd acts with children	10,799	1.5	10,799	100.0	16.6	10,370	7,175	3,195
Other sexual assault	29,689	4.2	21,002	70.7	32.2	21,002	12,384	8,619
Robbery	104,136	14.6	3,772	3.6	5.8	3,656	1,051	2,605
Assault	59,275	8.3	6,058	10.2	9.3	6,035	3,215	2,818
Aggravated assault	55,549	7.8	3,933	7.1	6.0	3,933	1,623	2,309
Child abuse	1,717	0.2	1,717	100.0	2.6	1,694	1,513	181
Simple assault	2,009	0.3	408	20.3	0.6	408	79	328
Other violent	2,217	0.3	355	16.0	0.5	301	231	70
Nonviolent offenses	383,685	53.9	4,126	1.1	6.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Child Victimizers: Violent Offenders and Their Victims*, March 1996

No. 353. Prisoners Under Jurisdiction of State and Federal Correctional Authorities—Summary, by State: 1980 to 1994

[For years ending December 31]

SEX, REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE	1980			1994		SEX, REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE	1980			1994	
	Total	Percent change, 1980-1994	1993	Total	Percent change, 1993-1994		Total	Percent change, 1980-1994	1993	Total	Percent change, 1993-1994
U.S.	329,821		773,919	969,301	1,054,774	8.8	DE	1,474	3,471	4,210	4,466
Male	316,401		729,840	911,044	990,434	8.7	MD	7,731	17,848	20,264	20,998
Female	13,420		44,079	58,257	64,340	10.4	DC	3,145	9,947	10,845	10,949
Federal	24,363		65,526	89,587	95,034	6.1	VA	8,920	17,593	22,850	26,968
State	305,458		708,393	879,714	959,740	9.1	WV	1,257	1,565	1,805	1,930
Northeast	45,796		123,464	145,620	153,175	5.2	NC	15,513	18,411	21,892	23,648
N.E.	9,926		25,151	31,170	33,491	7.4	SC	7,862	17,319	18,704	18,999
ME	814		1,523	1,469	1,474	0.3	GA	12,178	22,411	27,783	33,425
NH	326		1,342	1,775	2,021	13.9	FL	20,735	44,387	53,048	57,168
VT	480		1,049	1,223	1,301	6.4	E.S.C.	21,055	43,451	51,795	55,970
MA	3,185		8,345	10,229	11,396	11.4	KY	3,588	9,023	10,440	11,066
RI	813		2,392	2,783	2,919	4.9	TN	7,022	10,388	12,824	14,401
CT	4,308		10,500	13,691	14,380	5.0	AL	6,543	15,665	18,624	19,573
M.A.	35,870		98,313	114,450	119,684	4.6	MS	3,902	8,375	9,907	10,930
NY	21,815		54,895	64,569	66,750	3.4	W.S.C.	46,488	88,248	139,515	167,532
NJ	5,884		21,128	23,831	24,632	3.4	AR	2,911	7,322	8,625	8,643
PA	8,171		22,290	26,050	28,302	8.6	LA	8,889	18,599	22,468	24,063
Midwest	66,211		145,894	173,277	184,508	6.5	OK	4,796	12,285	16,409	16,631
E.N.C.	51,175		113,806	137,705	145,272	5.5	TX	29,892	50,042	92,013	118,195
OH	13,489		31,822	40,641	43,074	6.0	West	47,093	154,384	188,106	200,004
IN	6,683		12,736	14,470	15,014	3.8	MI	13,141	37,433	45,347	50,005
IL	11,899		27,516	34,495	36,531	5.9	MT	739	1,425	1,541	1,764
MI	15,124		34,267	39,318	40,631	3.3	ID	817	1,961	2,606	2,811
WI	3,980		7,465	8,281	10,092	14.1	WY	534	1,110	1,129	1,217
W.N.C.	15,036		32,088	35,572	39,236	10.3	CO	2,629	7,671	9,462	10,717
MN	2,001		3,176	4,200	4,575	8.9	NM	1,279	3,187	3,498	3,712
IA	2,481		3,967	4,898	5,437	11.0	AZ	4,372	14,261	17,811	19,746
MO	5,726		14,943	16,178	17,898	10.6	UT	932	2,496	2,888	3,045
ND	253		483	498	536	7.6	NV	1,839	5,322	6,412	6,993
SD	635		1,341	1,553	1,708	10.0	Pac	33,952	116,951	142,759	149,999
NE	1,446		2,403	2,518	2,711	7.7	WA	4,399	7,995	10,419	10,833
KS	2,494		5,775	5,727	6,371	11.2	OR	3,177	6,492	6,557	6,936
South	146,358		284,651	372,711	422,053	13.2	CA	24,569	97,309	119,951	125,605
S.A.	78,151		152,952	181,401	198,551	9.5	AK	822	2,622	2,703	3,292
							HI	985	2,533	3,129	3,333

¹ Includes both jail and prison inmates (State has combined jail and prison system). ² Numbers are for custody rather than jurisdiction counts. ³ Data are for custody counts until 1994 when jurisdiction counts are reported. ⁴ Data are for custody counts until 1993 when jurisdiction counts are reported.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1994*, and earlier reports.

No. 354. Adults on Probation, in Jail or Prison, or on Parole: 1980 to 1993

[As of December 31, except jail counts as of June 30]

ITEM	Total ¹	Probation	Jail	Prison	Parole
1980	1,840,400	1,118,097	218,288	319,598	220,438
1981	2,006,600	1,225,934	219,085	360,029	225,539
1982	2,192,600	1,357,264	207,853	402,914	224,604
1983	2,475,100	1,582,947	221,815	423,898	246,440
1984	2,689,200	1,740,948	233,018	448,264	266,992
1985	3,011,400	1,968,712	254,988	487,593	300,203
1986	3,239,400	2,114,621	272,735	526,436	325,608
1987	3,459,600	2,217,158	294,092	562,814	355,505
1988	3,714,100	2,356,483	341,893	607,766	407,977
1989	4,055,600	2,522,125	393,303	683,367	456,803
1990	4,348,100	2,670,234	403,019	743,382	531,407
1991	4,536,200	2,729,322	424,129	792,535	580,198
1992 ³	4,763,200	2,811,611	441,781	851,205	658,601
Sex:					
Male	4,050,900	2,257,900	401,100	804,200	587,700
Female	712,300	553,700	40,700	47,100	70,800
Race:					
White	2,682,200	1,689,500	233,000	411,800	347,800
Black	1,781,700	857,100	195,200	427,700	301,600
1993 ³	4,879,600	2,843,445	455,500	909,186	671,470
Sex:					
Male	4,161,000	2,286,700	411,500	857,900	604,900
Female	718,700	556,700	44,100	51,300	66,600
Race:					
White	2,834,700	1,830,500	239,000	435,200	330,000
Black	1,985,300	978,000	210,500	460,200	336,600
Other	59,400	34,600	6,100	13,800	4,900

¹ Totals may not add due to individuals having multiple correctional statuses. ² Estimated. ³ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States*, annual.

No. 355. Prisoners Under Sentence of Death: 1980 to 1994

[As of December 31. Excludes prisoners under sentence of death who remained within local correctional systems pending exhaustion of appellate process or who had not been committed to prison]

CHARACTERISTIC	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total ¹	688	1,420	1,575	1,800	1,967	2,117	2,243	2,346	2,466	2,575	2,727	2,890
White	418	806	896	1,013	1,128	1,235	1,308	1,368	1,450	1,508	1,575	1,645
Black and other	270	614	679	787	839	882	935	978	1,016	1,067	1,152	1,245
Under 20 years	11	11	13	19	10	11	6	8	14	12	13	19
20 to 24 years	173	215	212	217	222	195	191	168	179	188	211	231
25 to 34 years	334	702	804	872	969	1,048	1,080	1,110	1,087	1,078	1,066	1,088
35 to 54 years	186	453	531	639	744	823	917	1,006	1,129	1,212	1,330	1,449
55 years and over	10	24	31	34	39	47	56	64	73	85	96	103
Years of school completed:												
7 years or less	68	121	147	164	181	180	183	178	173	181	185	186
8 years	74	137	159	174	183	184	178	186	181	180	183	198
9 to 11 years	204	401	483	577	650	692	739	775	810	836	865	930
12 years	162	385	440	515	591	657	695	729	783	831	887	939
More than 12 years	43	110	127	143	168	180	192	209	222	232	244	255
Unknown	163	251	235	208	211	231	263	279	313	315	332	382
Marital status:												
Never married	268	570	655	772	856	898	956	998	1,071	1,132	1,222	1,320
Married	229	443	487	525	571	594	610	632	663	663	671	707
Divorced ²	217	392	449	484	557	632	684	726	746	780	823	863
Time elapsed since sentencing:												
Less than 12 months	185	279	273	293	295	293	231	231	252	265	262	280
12 to 47 months	389	694	739	757	804	812	809	753	718	720	716	755
48 to 71 months	102	228	303	376	412	409	408	438	441	444	422	379
72 months and over	38	204	276	355	473	610	802	934	1,071	1,146	1,316	1,476
Legal status at arrest:												
Not under sentence	384	739	861	992	1,123	1,207	1,301	1,345	1,415	1,476	1,562	1,662
Parole or probation ³	115	279	350	409	480	545	585	578	615	702	754	800
Prison or escaped	45	84	81	82	91	93	94	128	102	101	102	103
Unknown	170	303	299	298	290	279	270	305	321	296	298	325

No. 356. Movement of Prisoners Under Sentence of Death: 1980 to 1994

[Prisoners reported under sentence of death by civil authorities. The term "under sentence of death" begins when the court pronounces the first sentence of death for a capital offense]

STATUS	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Under sentence of death, Jan. 1	595	1,420	1,575	1,800	1,967	2,117	2,243	2,346	2,465	2,580	2,727
Received death sentence	203	281	297	299	296	251	244	266	265	282	306
White	125	165	164	190	196	133	147	163	147	146	162
Black	77	114	123	106	91	114	94	101	114	130	136
Dispositions other than executions	101	108	73	90	128	102	108	116	124	130	112
Executions	-	18	18	25	11	16	23	14	31	38	31
Under sentence of death, Dec. 31	688	1,575	1,800	1,967	2,117	2,243	2,346	2,466	2,575	2,727	2,890
White	425	896	1,006	1,128	1,238	1,308	1,368	1,450	1,508	1,575	1,645
Black	268	664	750	813	853	898	940	1,016	1,029	1,111	1,197

- Represents zero. ¹ Includes races other than White or Black. ² Revisions to total number of prisoners under death sentence not carried to this category.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Capital Punishment*, annual.

No. 357. Prisoners Executed Under Civil Authority: 1930 to 1994

[Excludes executions by military authorities. The Army (including the Air Force) carried out 160 (148 between 1942 and 1950; 3 each in 1954, 1955, and 1957; and 1 each in 1958, 1959, and 1961). Of the total, 106 were executed for murder (including 21 involving rape), 53 for rape, and 1 for desertion. The Navy carried out no executions during the period. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 1155-1167]

YEAR OR PERIOD	Total ¹	White	Black	EXECUTED FOR MURDER			EXECUTED FOR RAPE			EXECUTED OTHER OFFENSES ²		
				Total ¹	White	Black	Total ¹	White	Black	Total ¹	White	Black
All years	4,116	1,907	2,165	3,591	1,820	1,734	455	48	405	70	39	31
1930 to 1939	1,667	827	816	1,514	803	687	125	10	115	28	14	14
1940 to 1949	1,284	490	781	1,064	458	595	200	19	179	20	13	7
1950 to 1959	717	336	376	601	316	280	102	13	89	14	7	7
1960 to 1967	191	98	93	155	87	68	28	6	22	8	5	3
1968 to 1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977 to 1982	6	5	1	6	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5	4	1	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	21	13	8	21	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	18	11	7	18	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	18	11	7	18	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	25	13	12	25	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	11	6	5	11	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	16	8	8	16	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	23	16	7	23	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	14	7	7	14	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	31	19	11	31	19	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	38	23	14	38	23	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	31	20	11	31	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero. ¹ Includes races other than White or Black. ² Includes 25 armed robbery, 20 kidnapping, 11 burglary, 8 espionage (6 in 1942 and 2 in 1953), and 6 aggravated assault.

Source: Through 1978, U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; thereafter, U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States*, annual.

No. 358. Prisoners Under Sentence of Death and Executed Under Civil Authority, by States: 1977 to 1994

[Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin are jurisdictions without a death penalty]

STATE	1977 to 1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	STATE	1977 to 1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	STATE	1977 to 1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
U.S.	257	14	31	38	31	ID	1	-	-	-	-	NC	6	1	1	1	1
AL	10	-	2	-	-	IL	2	-	-	-	-	OK	3	-	2	-	-
AZ	3	-	1	2	-	IR	3	-	-	-	-	SC	1	1	-	-	-
AR	9	-	2	-	-	LA	21	1	-	-	-	TX	15	5	12	17	14
CA	12	-	1	1	-	MD	1	-	-	-	-	UT	4	-	1	-	-
DE	4	-	1	2	1	MS	4	-	-	-	-	VA	24	2	4	5	2
FL	23	2	2	3	1	MO	11	1	1	1	1	WA	2	-	-	-	-
GA	18	1	-	2	1	NE	1	-	-	-	-	WY	1	-	-	-	-
						NV	5	-	-	-	-						

- Represents zero.

Source: Through 1978, U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; thereafter, U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment*, annual.

No. 359. Fire Losses—Total and Per Capita: 1970 to 1994

[Includes allowance for uninsured and unreported losses but excludes losses to government property and forests. Represents incurred losses]

YEAR	Total (mil. dol.)	Per capita ¹	YEAR	Total (mil. dol.)	Per capita ¹	YEAR	Total (mil. dol.)	Per capita ¹
1970	2,328	11.41	1979	4,851	21.60	1988	9,626	39.11
1971	2,316	11.20	1980	5,579	24.56	1989	9,514	38.33
1972	2,304	11.01	1981	5,625	24.53	1990	9,495	38.27
1973	2,639	12.49	1982	5,894	25.61	1991	11,302	44.83
1974	3,190	14.95	1983	6,320	27.20	1992	13,588	48.24
1975	3,190	14.81	1984	7,602	32.35	1993	11,331	43.96
1976	3,558	16.35	1985	7,753	32.70	1994	12,333	47.97
1977	3,764	17.13	1986	8,488	35.21			
1978	4,008	18.05	1987	8,504	34.96			

¹ Based on Bureau of the Census estimated resident population as of July 1.
Source: Insurance Information Institute, New York, NY, *Insurance Facts*, annual.

No. 360. Fires—Number and Loss, by Type and Property Use: 1991 to 1994

[Based on annual sample survey of fire departments. No adjustments were made for unreported fires and losses. Property loss includes direct property loss only]

TYPE AND PROPERTY USE	NUMBER (1,000)				PROPERTY LOSS (mil. dol.)			
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
Fires, total	2,041	1,965	1,953	2,054	9,467	8,295	8,546	8,151
Structure	640	638	621	614	8,320	6,957	7,406	6,867
Outside of structure	54	50	52	66	55	318	63	120
Brush and rubbish	806	743	732	795	-	-	-	-
Vehicle	428	405	421	422	1,049	965	1,030	1,111
Other	113	129	127	157	43	55	47	53
Structure by property use:								
Public assembly	16	17	16	17	362	361	298	334
Educational	9	10	9	9	58	68	64	91
Institutional	12	12	10	11	28	35	30	20
Stores and offices	33	29	30	29	2,931	3,105	741	598
Residential	478	472	470	451	4,552	3,880	4,843	4,317
1-2 family units	363	356	358	341	3,354	3,178	4,111	3,537
Apartments	102	101	100	97	609	597	653	678
Other residential	13	13	12	13	89	105	79	102
Storage	44	42	39	43	594	734	651	568
Industry, utility, defense	19	19	19	19	605	597	623	758
Special structures	29	33	29	34	190	177	156	181

- Represents zero. ¹ Includes outside storage, crops, timber, etc. ² Includes one large store and office fire totaling \$325 million. ³ Includes estimated loss of \$567 involving 862 structures from the April 1992 civil disturbance in Los Angeles, CA. ⁴ Includes the Oakland, CA, fire which resulted in \$1.5 billion in residential property damage. ⁵ Includes mobile homes. ⁶ Reflects wildfires that occurred in southern California in 1993 that resulted in \$809 million in property damage. ⁷ Includes hotels and motels, college dormitories, boarding houses, etc. ⁸ Data underreported as some incidents were handled by private fire brigades or fixed suppression systems which do not report.
Source: National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA. "NFPA Reports on U.S. Fire Loss — 1994," *NFPA Journal*, September/October 1995, and prior issues (copyright 1995).

No. 361. Fires and Property Loss for Incendiary and Suspicious Fires and Civilian Fire Deaths and Injuries, by Selected Property Type: 1991 to 1994

[Based on sample survey of fire departments]

ITEM	1991	1992	1993	1994	ITEM	1991	1992	1993	1994
NUMBER (1,000)					CIVILIAN FIRE DEATHS				
Structure fires, total	640	638	621	614	Deaths, total	4,465	4,730	4,635	4,275
Structure fires of incendiary or suspicious origin	98	94	85	86	Residential property	3,575	3,765	3,825	3,465
Fires of incendiary origin	62	58	54	53	One- and two-family dwellings	2,905	3,160	3,035	2,785
Fires of suspicious origin	36	36	31	33	Apartments	595	545	685	640
PROPERTY LOSS ¹ (mil. dol.)					Vehicles	605	730	595	640
Structure fires, total	8,320	6,957	7,406	6,867	CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES				
Structure fires of incendiary or suspicious origin	1,531	1,999	2,351	1,447	Injuries, total	29,375	28,700	30,475	27,250
Fires of incendiary origin	1,072	1,493	1,901	964	Residential property	21,850	21,600	22,600	20,105
Fires of suspicious origin	459	506	450	483	One- and two-family dwellings	15,600	15,275	15,700	14,000
					Apartments	5,675	5,825	6,300	5,475
					Vehicles	3,050	3,000	2,675	2,625

¹ Direct property loss only. ² Includes other not shown separately. ³ Includes estimated loss of \$567 million from the April 1992 civil disturbance in Los Angeles, CA. ⁴ Includes fire losses that occurred during the wildfires in California and the World Trade Center bombing in New York city which resulted in combined estimated losses of \$1,039 billion.
Source: National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA. "NFPA Reports on U.S. Fire Loss — 1994," *NFPA Journal*, September/October 1995, and prior issues (copyright 1995).

No. 611. Private Philanthropy Funds, by Source and Allocation: 1980 to 1994

[In billions of dollars. Estimates for sources of funds based on U.S. Internal Revenue Service reports of individual charitable deductions, household surveys of giving by Independent Sector, and, for years prior to 1986, an econometric model. For corporate giving, data are those prepared by the Council for Aid to Education. Data about foundation donations are based upon surveys of foundations and data provided by the Foundation Center. Estimates of the allocation of funds were derived from surveys of nonprofits conducted by source and other groups. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 398-411, for similar but not comparable data]

SOURCE AND ALLOCATION	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total funds	48.6	63.2	68.8	73.2	83.9	90.3	98.4	107.0	111.9	117.6	120.7	125.3	129.9
Individuals	40.7	52.1	55.5	58.7	67.6	72.3	80.1	87.8	91.2	96.1	98.0	101.2	105.1
Foundations	2.8	3.6	4.0	4.9	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.6	7.2	7.7	8.6	9.5	9.9
Corporations	2.2	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1
Charitable bequests	2.9	3.9	4.0	4.8	5.7	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.6	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.8
Allocation:													
Religion	22.2	31.8	35.6	38.2	41.7	43.5	45.2	47.8	49.8	53.9	54.9	56.3	58.9
Health	5.3	6.7	6.8	7.7	8.4	9.2	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.7	10.2	10.8	11.5
Education	5.0	6.7	7.3	8.2	9.4	9.8	10.2	11.0	12.4	13.5	14.3	15.4	16.7
Human service	4.9	7.2	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.8	10.5	11.4	11.8	11.1	11.6	12.5	11.7
Arts, culture and humanities	3.2	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.3	6.8	7.5	7.9	8.8	9.3	9.6	9.7
Public/social benefit	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	6.1
Environment/wildlife	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
International	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Unclassified	6.5	4.8	4.8	3.3	7.0	5.7	9.6	12.5	11.0	11.0	10.5	10.2	9.6

¹ Included in "Unclassified."

Source: AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy, New York, NY. *Giving USA*, annual, (copyright).

No. 612. Foundations—Number and Finances, by Asset Size

[Figures are for latest year reported by foundations, usually 1992 or 1993. Covers nongovernmental nonprofit organizations with funds and programs managed by their own trustees or directors, whose goals were to maintain or aid social, educational, religious, or other activities deemed to serve the common good. Excludes organizations that make general appeals to the public for funds, act as trade associations for industrial or other special groups, or do not currently award grants]

ASSET SIZE	Number	Assets (mil. dol.)	Gifts received (mil. dol.)	Expenditures (mil. dol.)	Grants (mil. dol.)	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
						Number	Assets	Gifts received	Expenditures	Grants
Total	37,571	189,213	7,756	13,682	11,113	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$50,000	8,301	149	239	296	267	22.1	0.1	3.1	2.2	2.3
\$50,000-\$99,999	3,528	258	112	148	133	9.4	0.1	1.4	1.1	1.2
\$100,000-\$249,999	6,227	1,022	239	302	259	16.6	0.5	3.1	2.2	2.3
\$250,000-\$499,999	4,775	1,715	210	264	227	12.7	0.9	2.7	1.9	2.0
\$500,000-\$999,999	4,407	3,146	300	396	327	11.7	1.7	3.9	2.9	2.9
\$1,000,000-\$4,999,999	6,781	15,075	1,323	1,549	1,280	18.0	8.0	17.1	11.3	11.5
\$5,000,000-\$9,999,999	1,486	10,382	794	973	817	4.0	5.5	10.2	7.1	7.3
\$10,000,000-\$49,999,999	1,575	32,706	2,084	2,675	2,140	4.2	17.3	26.9	19.6	19.3
\$50,000,000-\$99,999,999	249	17,188	802	1,061	871	0.7	9.1	10.3	7.8	7.8
\$100,000,000-\$249,999,999	143	21,757	730	1,497	1,048	0.4	11.5	9.4	10.9	9.4
\$250,000,000 or more	99	85,815	923	4,521	3,744	0.3	45.4	11.9	33.0	33.7

Source: The Foundation Center, New York, NY. *Guide to U.S. Foundations, Their Trustees, Officers, and Donors*, vol. 1, 1995.

No. 613. Foundations—Grants Reported, by Subject Field and Recipient Organization: 1994

[Covers grants of \$10,000 or more in size. Based on reports of 1,029 foundations. Grant sample totaling \$6.2 billion represented over half of all grant dollars awarded by private, corporate, and community foundations. For definition of foundations, see headnote, table 612]

SUBJECT FIELD	NUMBER OF GRANTS		DOLLAR VALUE		RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF GRANTS		DOLLAR VALUE	
	Num-ber	Per-cent distribution	Amount (mil. dol.)	Per-cent distribution		Num-ber	Per-cent distribution	Amount (mil. dol.)	Per-cent distribution
Total	72,773	100.0	6,169	100.0	Community improvement organizations	3,297	4.5	225	3.6
Arts and culture	10,652	14.6	789	12.8	Educational institutions	20,865	28.7	2,453	39.8
Education	15,883	21.8	1,804	29.2	Colleges & universities	10,956	15.1	1,551	25.1
Environment & animals	3,349	5.4	317	5.1	Educational support agencies	4,314	5.9	350	5.7
Health	9,424	12.9	937	15.2	Schools	3,718	5.1	360	5.8
Human services	16,569	22.8	951	15.4	Federated funds	2,400	3.3	218	3.5
International affairs, development & peace	2,128	2.9	211	3.4	Hospitals/medical care facilities	3,431	4.7	330	5.3
Public/social benefit	8,479	11.7	649	10.5	Human service agencies	13,233	18.2	704	11.4
Science and technology	2,497	3.4	250	4.0	Museums/historical societies	2,904	4.0	267	4.3
Social sciences	1,401	1.9	151	2.5	Performing arts groups	3,547	4.9	231	3.7
Religion	1,705	2.3	104	1.7					
Other	86	0.1	6	0.1					

¹ Grants may be awarded to multiple types of recipient organizations and would thereby be double-counted.

Source: The Foundation Center, New York, NY. *The Foundation Grants Index*, 1996, 24th Edition, 1995.

Labor Force, Employment, and Earnings

This section presents statistics on the labor force: its distribution by occupation and industry affiliation; and the supply of, demand for, and conditions of labor. The chief source of these data is the Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Comprehensive historical data are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in *Labor Force Statistics Derived From the Current Population Survey, 1948-87, BLS Bulletin 2307*. These data are supplemented on a current basis by the BLS monthly publications *Employment and Earnings* and the *Monthly Labor Review*. Detailed data on the labor force are also available from the Census Bureau's decennial census of population.

Types of data—Most statistics in this section are obtained by two methods: household interviews or questionnaires, and reports of establishment payroll records. Each method provides data, which the other cannot suitably supply. Population characteristics, for example, are readily obtainable only from the household survey, while detailed industrial classifications can be readily derived only from establishment records.

Household data are obtained from a monthly sample survey of the population. The Current Population Survey (CPS) is used to gather data for the calendar week including the 12th of the month and provides current comprehensive data on the labor force (see text, section 1). The CPS provides information on the work status of the population without duplication since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once, according to the job at which they worked the most hours during the survey week.

Monthly data from the CPS are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in *Employment and Earnings* and the related reports mentioned above. Data presented include national totals of the number of persons in the civilian labor force by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age; the number employed; hours of work; industry and

In Brief

Labor force participation rate of married women with children under 6 years old:

1960	18.6%
1970	30.3%
1980	45.1%
1995	63.5%

Fastest growing occupations, 1994-2005:

Personal and home care aides	+119%
Home health aides	+102%
Systems analysts	92%
Computer engineers	+91%

occupational groups; and the number unemployed, reasons for, and duration of unemployment. Monthly data from the CPS also are presented for census regions and divisions. Annual data shown in this section are averages of monthly figures for each calendar year, unless otherwise specified.

The CPS also produces annual estimates of employment and unemployment for each State, 50 large metropolitan statistical areas, and selected cities. These estimates are published by BLS in its annual *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*. More detailed geographic data (e.g., for counties and cities) are provided by the decennial population censuses.

Data based on establishment records are compiled by BLS and cooperating State agencies as part of an ongoing Current Employment Statistics Program. Data, gathered from a sample of employers who voluntarily complete mail questionnaires monthly, are supplemented by data from other government agencies and adjusted at intervals to data from government social insurance program reports. The estimates exclude proprietors of unincorporated firms, self-employed persons, private household workers, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and the Armed Forces. In March 1995, reporting

establishments employed 9 million manufacturing workers (50 percent of the total manufacturing employment at the time), 20 million workers in nonmanufacturing industries (26 percent of the total in nonmanufacturing), and 15 million Federal, State, and local government employees (78 percent of total government).

The establishment survey counts workers each time they appear on a payroll during the reference week (as with the CPS, the week including the 12th of the month). Thus, unlike the CPS, a person with two jobs is counted twice. The establishment survey is designed to provide detailed industry information for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas on nonfarm wage and salary employment, average weekly hours, and average hourly and weekly earnings. Establishment survey data are published in *Employment and Earnings* and the *Monthly Labor Review*, cited above. Historical national data are published in *BLS Bulletin 2445, Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States, 1909-94*; and *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States, 1988-96, Bulletin 2481*.

Labor force—According to the CPS definitions, the civilian labor force comprises all civilians in the noninstitutional population 16 years and over classified as "employed" or "unemployed" according to the following criteria: Employed civilians comprise (a) all civilians, who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit (minimum of an hour's work) or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and (b) all civilians who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent for noneconomic reasons (illness, weather conditions, vacation, labor-management dispute, etc.) whether they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Unemployed persons comprise all civilians who had no employment during the reference week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks (such as applying directly to an employer, or to a public employment service, or checking with friends), and who were available for work during that week, except for temporary illness. Persons on layoff from a job and expecting recall are also classified as unemployed. All other civilian persons,

16 years old and over, are "not in the labor force."

Beginning in 1982, changes in the estimation procedures and the introduction of 1980 census data caused substantial increases in the population and estimates of persons in all labor force categories. Rates on labor force characteristics, however, were essentially unchanged. In order to avoid major breaks in series, some 30,000 labor force series were adjusted back to 1970. The effect of the 1982 revisions on various data series and an explanation of the adjustment procedure used are described in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey in January 1982," in the February 1982 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. The revisions did not, however, smooth out the breaks in series occurring between 1972 and 1979, and data users should make allowances for them in making certain data comparisons.

Beginning in January 1985, and again in January 1986, the CPS estimation procedures were revised due to the implementation of a new sample design (for the 1985 revision) and to reflect an explicit estimate of the number of undocumented immigrants (for the 1986 revision). The greatest impact of these revisions was on estimates of persons of Hispanic origin. Where possible, these estimates were revised back to January 1980. A description of the changes and an indication of their effect on the national estimates of labor force characteristics appear in the February 1985 and February 1986 issues of *Employment and Earnings* respectively.

Beginning in January 1994, several changes were introduced into the CPS that effect all data comparisons with prior years. These changes include the results of a major redesign of the survey questionnaire and collection methodology, revisions to some of the labor force concepts and definitions, and the introduction of 1990 census population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. An explanation of the changes and their effects on the labor force data appears in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in the February 1994 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Beginning in 1996, 1990 census population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount were extended back to

January 1990. A discussion of the changes and their effects on the labor force data appears in "Revisions in Household Survey Data Effective February 1996" in the March 1996 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Hours and earnings—Average hourly earnings, based on establishment data, are gross earnings (i.e., earnings before payroll deductions) and include overtime premiums; they exclude irregular bonuses and value of payments in kind. Hours are those for which pay was received. Wages and salaries from the CPS consist of total monies received for work performed by an employee during the income year. It includes wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, union dues, etc. Persons who worked 35 hours or more are classified as working full time.

Industrial and occupational groups—Establishments responding to the establishment survey are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity (determined by annual sales volume) in accordance with the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*, Office of Management and Budget. The SIC is a classification structure for the entire national economy. The structure provides data on a division and industry code basis, according to the level of industrial detail. For example, manufacturing is a major industrial division; food and kindred products (code 20) is one of its major groups. One of the ways this group is further divided is into meat products (code 201) and meat packing plants (code 2011). Periodically, the SIC is revised to reflect changes in the industrial composition of the economy. The 1987 *SIC Manual* has been issued; the previous was the 1972 *SIC Manual*. Tables shown in this *Abstract* indicate which *SIC Manual* the data shown are based on.

Industry data derived from the CPS for 1983-91 utilize the 1980 census industrial classification developed from the 1972 SIC. CPS data from 1971 to 1982 were based on the 1970 census classification system which was developed from the 1967 SIC. Most of the industry categories were not affected by the change in classification.

The occupational classification system used in the 1980 census and in the CPS for 1983-91 evolved from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, first introduced in 1977. Occupational categories used in the 1980 census classification system are so radically different from the 1970 census system used in the CPS through 1982, that their implementation represented a break in historical data series. In cases where data have not yet been converted to the 1980 classifications and still reflect the 1970 classifications (e.g., table 668), comparisons between the two systems should not be made. To help users bridge the data gap, a limited set of estimates was developed for the 1972-82 period based on the new classifications. The estimates were developed by means of applying conversion factors created by double coding a 20-percent sample of CPS occupational records for 6 months during 1981-82. For further details, contact BLS.

Beginning in January 1992, the occupational and industrial classification system used in the 1990 census were introduced into the CPS. (These systems were largely based on the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification and the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification.) There were a few breaks in comparability between the 1980 and 1990 census-based systems, particularly within the "technical, sales, and administrative support" categories. The most notable changes in industry classification were the shift of several industries from "business services" to "professional services" and the splitting of some industries into smaller, more detailed categories. A number of industry titles were changed as well, with no change in content.

Productivity—BLS publishes data on productivity as measured by output per hour (labor productivity), output per combined unit of labor and capital input (multifactor productivity), and, for manufacturing industries, output per combined unit of capital, labor, energy, materials, and purchased service inputs. Labor productivity and related indexes are published for the business sector as a whole and its major subsectors: nonfarm business, manufacturing, nonfinancial corporations, 178 specific industries, and various functional areas of the Federal Government. Multifactor productivity and related measures are

No. 616. Employment Status of the Civilian Population: 1960 to 1995

[In thousands, except as indicated. Annual averages of monthly figures. For the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 11-19 and D 85-86.]

YEAR, SEX, RACE, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	Civilian noninstitutional population	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE						NOT IN LABOR FORCE	
		Total	Percent of population	Employed	Employment/population ratio ¹	Unemployed		Number	Percent of population
						Number	Percent of labor force		
Total: ²									
1960	117,245	69,623	59.4	65,778	56.1	3,852	5.5	47,617	40.6
1970	137,085	82,771	60.4	78,678	57.4	4,093	4.9	54,315	39.6
1980	167,745	106,940	63.8	99,303	59.2	7,637	7.1	60,806	36.2
1985	178,206	115,461	64.8	107,150	60.1	8,312	7.2	62,744	35.2
1990	189,164	125,840	66.5	118,793	62.8	7,047	5.6	63,324	33.5
1992	192,805	128,105	66.4	118,492	61.5	9,613	7.5	64,700	33.6
1993	194,838	129,200	66.3	120,259	61.7	8,940	6.9	65,638	33.7
1994	196,814	131,056	66.6	123,060	62.5	7,996	6.1	65,758	33.4
1995	198,584	132,304	66.6	124,900	62.9	7,404	5.6	66,280	33.4
Male:									
1960	55,662	46,398	83.3	43,904	78.9	2,486	5.4	9,274	16.7
1970	64,304	51,228	79.7	48,990	76.2	2,238	4.4	13,076	20.3
1980	79,398	61,453	77.4	57,185	72.0	4,267	6.9	17,945	22.6
1985	84,469	64,411	76.3	59,891	70.9	4,521	7.0	20,058	23.7
1990	90,377	69,011	76.4	65,104	72.0	3,906	5.7	21,367	23.6
1992	92,270	69,964	75.8	64,440	69.8	5,523	7.9	22,306	24.2
1993	93,332	70,404	75.4	65,349	70.0	5,055	7.2	22,927	24.6
1994	94,355	70,817	75.1	66,450	70.4	4,367	6.2	23,538	24.9
1995	95,178	71,360	75.0	67,377	70.8	3,983	5.6	23,818	25.0
Female:									
1960	61,582	23,240	37.7	21,874	35.5	1,366	5.9	38,343	62.3
1970	72,782	31,543	43.3	29,688	40.8	1,855	5.9	41,239	56.7
1980	88,348	45,487	51.5	42,117	47.7	3,370	7.4	42,861	48.5
1985	93,736	51,050	54.5	47,259	50.4	3,791	7.4	42,686	45.5
1990	98,787	56,829	57.5	53,689	54.3	3,140	5.5	41,957	42.5
1992	100,535	58,141	57.8	54,052	53.8	4,090	7.0	42,394	42.2
1993	101,506	58,795	57.9	54,910	54.1	3,885	6.6	42,711	42.1
1994	102,460	60,239	58.8	56,610	55.3	3,629	6.0	42,221	41.2
1995	103,406	60,944	58.9	57,523	55.6	3,421	5.6	42,462	41.1
White:									
1960	105,282	61,915	58.8	58,850	55.9	3,065	5.0	43,367	41.2
1970	122,174	73,556	60.2	70,217	57.5	3,339	4.5	48,618	39.8
1980	146,122	93,600	64.1	87,715	60.0	5,884	6.3	52,523	35.9
1985	153,679	99,920	65.0	93,736	61.0	6,191	6.2	53,753	35.0
1990	160,625	107,447	66.9	102,261	63.7	5,186	4.8	53,178	33.1
1992	162,972	108,837	66.8	101,669	62.4	7,169	6.6	54,135	33.2
1993	164,289	109,700	66.8	103,045	62.7	6,655	6.1	54,589	33.2
1994	165,555	111,082	67.1	105,190	63.5	5,892	5.3	54,473	32.9
1995	166,914	111,950	67.1	106,490	63.8	5,459	4.9	54,965	32.9
Black:									
1960	14,917	8,976	60.2	8,128	54.5	846	9.4	5,941	39.8
1970	17,824	10,865	61.0	9,313	52.2	1,553	14.3	6,959	39.0
1980	19,664	12,364	62.9	10,501	53.4	1,864	15.1	7,299	37.1
1985	21,477	13,740	64.0	12,175	56.7	1,565	11.4	7,737	36.0
1990	22,147	14,162	63.9	12,151	54.9	2,011	14.2	7,985	36.1
1992	22,521	14,225	63.2	12,382	55.0	1,844	13.0	8,296	36.8
1993	22,879	14,502	63.4	12,835	56.1	1,666	11.5	8,377	36.6
1994	23,246	14,817	63.7	13,279	57.1	1,538	10.4	8,429	36.3
Hispanic: ⁴									
1980	9,598	6,146	64.0	5,527	57.6	620	10.1	3,451	36.0
1985	11,915	7,698	64.6	6,888	57.8	811	10.5	4,217	35.4
1990	15,904	10,720	67.4	9,845	61.9	876	8.2	5,184	32.6
1992	16,961	11,338	66.8	10,027	59.1	1,311	11.6	5,623	33.2
1993	17,532	11,810	67.4	10,361	59.1	1,248	10.8	5,922	33.8
1994	18,117	11,975	66.1	10,788	59.5	1,187	9.9	6,142	33.9
1995	18,629	12,267	65.8	11,127	59.7	1,140	9.3	6,362	34.2
Mexican:									
1985	7,377	4,941	67.0	4,387	59.5	555	11.2	2,436	33.0
1990	9,752	6,707	68.8	6,146	63.0	561	8.4	3,045	31.2
1993	10,795	7,281	67.4	6,499	60.2	782	10.7	3,514	32.6
1994	11,174	7,567	67.7	6,800	60.9	766	10.1	3,608	32.3
1995	11,609	7,765	66.9	7,016	60.4	750	9.7	3,844	33.1
Puerto Rican:									
1986	1,494	804	53.8	691	46.3	113	14.0	690	46.2
1990	1,718	960	55.9	870	50.6	91	9.5	758	44.1
1993	1,880	1,073	57.1	932	49.6	141	13.1	807	42.9
1994	1,854	1,026	55.4	907	48.9	119	11.6	828	44.6
1995	1,896	1,098	57.9	974	51.4	123	11.2	798	42.1
Cuban:									
1986	842	570	67.7	533	63.3	36	6.4	272	32.3
1990	918	603	65.7	559	60.9	44	7.2	315	34.3
1993	1,004	604	60.1	556	55.4	47	7.9	400	39.8
1994	1,002	604	60.3	555	55.4	49	8.1	398	39.7
1995	1,019	613	60.2	568	55.7	45	7.4	406	39.8

¹ Civilian employed as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. ² Includes other races, not shown separately. ³ See footnote 2, table 614. ⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Includes persons of other Hispanic origin, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307; and *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues.

No. 617. Civilian Labor Force and Participation Rates, by Educational Attainment, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1991

[As of March. For civilian noninstitutional population 25 to 64 years of age. Beginning 1992, the method of computing attainment data was changed. See table 618 for later data. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III.]

ITEM	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE					PARTICIPATION RATE ¹				
	Total (1,000)	Percent distribution				Total	Less than high school	High school graduate	College	
		Less than high school	High school graduate	College					1-3 years	4 years or more
				1-3 years	4 years or more					
Total: ² 1970	61,765	36.1	38.1	11.8	14.1	70.3	65.5	70.2	73.8	82.3
1980	78,010	20.6	39.8	17.6	22.0	73.9	60.7	74.2	79.5	86.1
1990	99,175	13.4	39.5	20.7	26.4	78.6	60.7	78.2	83.3	88.4
1991	100,480	13.0	39.4	21.1	26.5	78.6	60.7	78.1	83.2	88.4
Male: 1970	39,303	37.5	34.5	12.2	15.7	93.5	89.3	96.3	95.8	96.1
1980	45,417	22.2	35.7	17.7	24.3	89.4	78.8	91.9	92.4	95.3
1990	54,476	15.1	37.2	19.7	28.0	88.8	75.1	89.9	91.5	94.5
1991	55,165	14.7	37.5	20.2	27.6	88.6	75.1	89.3	92.0	94.2
Female: 1970	22,462	33.5	44.3	10.9	11.2	49.0	43.0	51.3	50.9	60.9
1980	32,593	18.4	45.4	17.4	18.7	59.5	43.7	61.2	66.4	73.4
1990	44,699	11.3	42.4	21.9	24.5	68.9	46.2	68.7	75.9	81.1
1991	45,315	10.9	41.6	22.2	25.2	69.1	46.2	68.6	75.2	81.8
White: 1970	55,044	33.7	39.3	12.2	14.8	70.1	65.2	69.7	73.3	81.9
1980	68,509	19.1	40.2	17.7	22.9	74.2	61.4	73.7	79.2	86.0
1990	85,238	12.6	39.6	20.6	27.1	79.2	62.5	78.4	83.3	88.3
1991	86,344	12.2	39.3	21.1	27.4	79.4	62.5	78.3	83.1	88.6
Black: 1970	6,721	55.5	28.2	8.0	8.3	72.0	67.1	76.8	81.0	87.4
1980	7,731	34.7	38.1	16.3	11.0	71.5	58.1	79.2	82.0	90.1
1990	10,537	19.9	42.5	22.1	15.5	74.6	54.5	78.2	84.2	92.0
1991	10,650	19.5	42.9	22.1	15.4	73.9	53.9	77.1	84.1	90.2

¹ Percent of the civilian population in each group in the civilian labor force. ² Includes other races, not shown separately. For 1970, White and Black races only.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307; and unpublished data.

No. 618. Civilian Labor Force and Participation Rates, by Educational Attainment, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1992 to 1995

[As of March. For the civilian noninstitutional population 25 to 64 years of age. See table 649 for unemployment data. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III.]

YEAR, SEX, AND RACE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (1,000)					PARTICIPATION RATE ¹				
	Total	Percent distribution				Total	Less than high school diploma	High school gradu- ates, no degree	Less than a bachelor's degree	College graduate
		Less than high school diploma	High school graduate, no degree	Less than a bachelor's degree	College graduate					
Total: ²										
1992	102,387	12.2	36.2	25.2	26.4	79.0	60.3	78.3	83.5	88.4
1993	103,504	11.5	35.2	26.3	27.0	78.9	59.6	77.7	82.9	88.3
1994 ³	104,868	11.0	34.0	27.6	27.3	78.9	58.3	77.8	83.2	88.2
1995	106,519	10.8	33.1	27.8	28.3	79.3	59.8	77.3	83.2	88.7
Male:										
1992	55,917	13.9	34.7	23.8	27.5	88.6	75.1	89.0	91.8	93.7
1993	56,544	13.2	33.9	24.7	28.1	88.1	74.9	88.1	90.6	93.7
1994 ³	56,633	12.7	32.9	25.8	28.6	87.0	71.5	86.8	90.3	93.2
1995	57,454	12.2	32.3	25.7	29.7	87.4	72.0	86.9	90.1	93.8
Female:										
1992	46,469	10.2	37.9	26.9	25.0	70.0	45.6	69.1	76.2	82.2
1993	46,961	9.3	36.7	28.2	25.8	70.0	44.2	68.8	76.1	82.5
1994	48,235	9.1	35.3	29.8	25.8	71.1	44.7	70.0	77.0	82.5
1995	49,065	9.1	34.1	30.2	26.6	71.5	47.2	68.9	77.3	82.8
White:										
1992	87,656	11.3	36.1	25.5	27.1	79.8	61.5	78.7	83.8	88.7
1993	88,457	10.7	35.0	26.4	27.9	79.7	61.1	78.2	83.1	88.8
1994	89,009	10.5	33.7	27.7	28.1	79.8	60.3	78.3	83.5	88.5
1995	90,192	10.0	32.8	27.8	29.3	80.1	61.6	77.9	83.4	88.8
Black:										
1992	10,936	19.2	40.3	24.9	15.6	74.4	55.4	76.9	83.4	89.1
1993	11,051	16.8	39.5	27.6	16.1	73.8	53.4	74.7	83.0	89.6
1994 ³	11,368	14.5	39.3	29.2	17.0	73.5	49.4	75.2	82.5	89.5
1995	11,695	14.1	38.6	29.6	17.7	74.2	51.0	74.5	82.8	90.9
Hispanic:										
1992	7,702	39.1	30.2	19.3	11.4	73.8	64.6	77.5	84.2	87.1
1993	8,010	38.7	29.4	21.0	10.9	73.9	64.9	76.8	84.0	87.3
1994	8,984	38.6	28.7	21.5	11.1	73.2	63.9	77.5	81.9	86.3
1995	9,298	38.9	28.2	21.3	11.6	73.2	64.7	75.9	81.9	87.9

No. 619. Civilian Labor Force—Percent Distribution, by Sex and Age: 1960 to 1995

[For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Based on Current Population Survey: see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 29-41, for similar but not exactly comparable data.]

YEAR AND SEX	Civilian labor force (1,000)	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
		16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 yrs. and over
Total: 1960	69,628	7.0	9.6	20.7	23.4	21.3	13.5	4.6
1970	82,771	8.8	12.8	20.6	19.9	20.5	13.6	3.9
1980	106,940	8.8	14.9	27.3	19.1	15.8	11.2	2.9
1985	115,461	8.8	13.6	29.1	22.6	15.0	10.4	2.5
1990	125,840	6.2	11.7	23.6	25.5	16.1	9.2	2.7
1992	128,105	5.5	11.3	27.6	26.5	17.3	9.0	2.7
1993	129,200	5.5	11.1	26.9	26.8	18.0	9.0	2.7
1994	131,056	5.7	10.8	26.2	26.9	18.6	8.9	2.9
1995	132,304	5.9	10.3	25.8	27.0	19.1	9.0	2.9
Male: 1960	46,388	6.0	8.9	22.1	23.6	20.6	13.8	4.9
1970	51,228	7.8	11.2	22.1	20.4	20.3	13.9	4.2
1980	61,453	8.1	14.0	27.6	19.3	16.1	11.8	3.1
1985	64,411	6.4	12.9	29.2	22.5	15.3	11.0	2.7
1990	69,011	5.9	11.4	28.8	25.3	16.1	9.6	2.9
1992	69,964	5.4	11.1	27.9	26.2	17.2	9.4	2.7
1993	70,404	5.3	10.9	27.3	26.6	17.8	9.2	2.8
1994	70,817	5.5	10.6	26.6	26.8	18.3	9.1	3.1
1995	71,360	5.7	10.3	26.2	26.9	18.8	9.1	3.1
Female: 1960	23,240	8.8	11.1	17.8	22.8	22.7	12.8	3.9
1970	31,543	10.3	15.5	18.1	18.9	20.7	13.2	3.3
1980	45,487	9.6	16.1	26.9	19.0	15.4	10.4	2.6
1985	51,050	7.4	14.6	28.9	22.7	14.6	9.7	2.3
1990	56,829	6.5	12.0	28.3	25.8	16.1	8.7	2.6
1992	58,141	5.8	11.6	27.3	26.7	17.4	8.7	2.5
1993	58,795	5.8	11.4	26.5	27.0	18.3	8.7	2.8
1994	60,239	6.0	10.9	25.7	27.0	18.9	8.8	2.8
1995	60,944	6.1	10.4	25.5	27.2	19.4	8.8	2.7

¹ See footnote 2, table 614.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307, and *Employment Earnings*, monthly, January issues.

No. 620. Civilian Labor Force, by Selected Metropolitan Area: 1995

[For the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Except as noted, data are derived from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program. For composition of metropolitan areas, see Appendix II.]

METROPOLITAN AREAS RANKED BY LABOR FORCE SIZE, 1995	Civilian labor force (1,000)	Unemployment rate	METROPOLITAN AREAS RANKED BY LABOR FORCE SIZE, 1995	Civilian labor force (1,000)	Unemployment rate
U.S. total	132,304	5.6	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	816	4.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA ²	4,381	7.9	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA	807	4.3
Chicago, IL PMSA	4,031	5.1	Columbus, OH MSA	782	3.1
New York, NY PMSA	3,792	7.6	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI PMSA	782	3.5
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	2,565	4.2	Orlando, FL MSA	751	4.5
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	2,402	5.9	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	729	4.9
Detroit, MI PMSA	2,124	5.0	San Antonio, TX MSA	720	4.4
Houston, TX PMSA	1,985	5.7	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA	719	5.7
Atlanta, GA MSA	1,880	4.3	Sacramento, CA PMSA	718	6.7
Boston, MA-NH PMSA	1,748	4.7	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	707	3.4
Dallas, TX PMSA	1,709	4.6	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	662	6.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	1,604	2.9	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	626	3.3
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	1,356	5.0	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	612	3.3
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	1,355	3.5	Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	609	2.9
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	1,334	4.7	Nashville, TN MSA	607	3.4
Orange County, CA PMSA	1,323	5.1	New Orleans, LA MSA	605	6.6
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	1,284	8.7	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	600	4.8
Baltimore, MD PMSA	1,276	5.6	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	595	5.5
Seattle-Bellvue-Everett, WA PMSA	1,236	5.3	Hartford, CT MSA	592	6.0
San Diego, CA MSA	1,226	6.4	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	569	5.4
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	1,135	5.9	Rochester, NY MSA	564	4.5
Oakland, CA PMSA	1,133	5.8	Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA MSA	562	7.3
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	1,092	5.1	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	550	2.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg Clearwater, FL MSA	1,090	4.4	Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI MSA	539	4.4
Denver, CO PMSA	1,055	3.8	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	530	4.0
Miami, FL PMSA	1,033	7.3	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	525	4.8
Newark, NJ PMSA	1,004	6.3	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	508	3.7
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA	950	3.8	Oklahoma City, OK MSA	504	2.7
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	924	4.3	Jacksonville, FL MSA	503	3.7
San Francisco, CA PMSA	892	5.1	Monmouth Ocean, NJ PMSA	501	5.7
San Jose, CA PMSA	861	5.0			
Indianapolis, IN MSA	824	3.9			

¹ Percent unemployed of the civilian labor force. ² Derived from the Current Population Survey

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, May 1996.

No. 621. Characteristics of the Civilian Labor Force, by State: 1995

[In thousands, except ratio and rate. Data are preliminary. For civilian noninstitutional population, 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Because of separate processing and weighting procedures, the totals for the United States may differ from results obtained by aggregating totals for States.]

STATE	TOTAL		EMPLOYED		Em- ploy- ment ratio ¹	UNEMPLOYED					PARTICIPATION RATE ³	
	Num- ber	Fe- male	Total	Fe- male		Total		Rate ²			Male	Female
						Num- ber	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male		
United States	132,304	60,944	124,900	57,523	62.9	7,404	3,421	5.6	5.6	5.6	75.0	58.9
Alabama	2,062	957	1,933	898	59.3	129	58	6.3	6.1	6.1	72.4	55.3
Alaska	302	141	280	132	67.3	22	9	7.3	8.3	6.2	79.2	66.6
Arizona	2,120	968	2,012	914	64.4	106	54	5.1	4.7	5.6	76.7	59.6
Arkansas	1,223	579	1,163	545	61.7	59	34	4.9	4.0	5.9	71.9	58.4
California	15,415	6,792	14,206	6,258	60.3	1,210	534	7.8	7.8	7.9	74.8	56.5
Colorado	2,089	957	2,001	917	70.7	88	40	4.2	4.2	4.2	80.4	67.2
Connecticut	1,709	812	1,615	767	64.1	94	44	5.5	5.6	5.5	76.0	60.7
Delaware	381	180	365	173	66.7	17	7	4.3	4.6	4.1	77.2	62.9
District of Columbia	283	145	258	133	59.6	25	13	8.9	9.0	8.8	70.4	61.4
Florida	6,830	3,160	6,455	2,982	58.6	375	177	5.5	5.4	5.6	70.4	54.5
Georgia	3,618	1,685	3,441	1,592	63.8	176	93	4.9	4.3	5.5	75.8	59.2
Hawaii	580	284	546	270	63.3	34	14	5.9	6.8	4.9	74.3	61.2
Idaho	598	263	565	252	66.3	32	11	5.4	6.3	4.3	78.0	62.1
Illinois	6,083	2,814	5,770	2,674	64.8	313	140	5.2	5.3	5.0	77.1	60.3
Indiana	3,134	1,473	2,988	1,398	67.8	146	75	4.7	4.3	5.1	78.8	64.2
Iowa	1,559	737	1,504	712	69.8	54	24	3.5	3.6	3.3	78.3	66.6
Kansas	1,330	622	1,270	591	67.2	59	31	4.4	4.0	5.0	77.8	63.4
Kentucky	1,861	864	1,761	820	59.6	100	44	5.4	5.6	5.1	70.7	56.0
Louisiana	1,956	905	1,821	844	57.0	135	61	6.9	7.0	6.8	69.8	53.6
Maine	642	305	605	290	63.0	37	15	5.7	6.4	5.0	72.3	61.6
Maryland	2,723	1,314	2,584	1,242	67.1	139	72	5.1	4.7	5.5	77.8	64.5
Massachusetts	3,188	1,498	2,998	1,425	63.9	170	73	5.4	5.8	4.8	75.0	60.8
Michigan	4,745	2,176	4,491	2,062	62.3	254	115	5.3	5.4	5.3	74.5	57.9
Minnesota	2,589	1,222	2,493	1,186	72.5	96	37	3.7	4.3	3.0	81.3	69.6
Mississippi	1,258	599	1,181	562	59.1	77	37	6.1	6.1	6.2	71.4	55.8
Missouri	2,832	1,361	2,697	1,293	67.3	135	67	4.8	4.6	4.9	76.8	65.0
Montana	436	202	410	192	62.4	26	10	5.9	6.6	5.1	73.5	59.6
Nebraska	897	431	873	419	72.0	24	12	2.6	2.5	2.8	79.9	68.4
Nevada	801	353	758	333	65.2	43	20	5.4	5.2	5.6	77.4	60.5
New Hampshire	633	296	607	284	69.6	25	13	4.0	3.7	4.3	80.2	65.3
New Jersey	4,064	1,868	3,803	1,753	62.3	260	116	6.4	6.6	6.2	75.1	58.7
New Mexico	788	353	738	331	59.6	49	22	6.3	6.3	6.2	71.9	55.6
New York	8,493	3,931	7,955	3,700	57.0	538	231	6.3	6.7	5.9	70.1	52.8
North Carolina	3,636	1,737	3,479	1,647	63.9	158	90	4.3	3.6	5.2	74.7	59.8
North Dakota	334	159	323	154	68.5	11	5	3.3	3.5	3.1	77.1	64.9
Ohio	5,584	2,604	5,318	2,481	62.8	266	123	4.8	4.8	4.7	74.5	58.3
Oklahoma	1,547	719	1,474	687	60.3	73	33	4.7	4.8	4.5	71.9	55.7
Oregon	1,650	751	1,570	718	64.7	80	33	4.8	5.2	4.4	75.4	60.8
Pennsylvania	5,838	2,646	5,495	2,495	59.2	343	151	5.9	6.0	5.7	71.5	55.0
Rhode Island	485	235	451	219	60.1	34	16	7.0	7.2	6.7	71.7	58.4
South Carolina	1,859	878	1,765	822	63.3	94	56	5.1	3.9	6.3	74.1	59.9
South Dakota	382	176	371	171	69.9	11	5	2.9	3.0	2.9	78.2	65.8
Tennessee	2,712	1,284	2,571	1,218	63.5	141	66	5.2	5.3	5.1	74.4	60.3
Texas	9,568	4,215	8,991	3,939	65.3	576	276	6.0	5.8	6.6	79.3	60.0
Utah	971	415	936	400	69.2	35	15	3.6	3.6	3.6	82.5	61.2
Vermont	320	153	306	147	68.3	14	6	4.2	4.4	4.1	78.0	65.3
Virginia	3,496	1,657	3,338	1,573	66.9	158	83	4.5	4.0	5.0	78.0	63.0
Washington	2,805	1,261	2,626	1,181	64.0	179	80	6.4	6.4	6.4	76.5	60.6
West Virginia	790	356	728	331	50.1	62	25	7.9	8.6	7.0	63.4	46.3
Wisconsin	2,846	1,324	2,741	1,277	71.0	105	47	3.7	3.8	3.6	79.4	68.2
Wyoming	256	117	244	112	68.1	12	6	4.8	4.8	4.7	79.3	61.1

¹ Civilian employment as a percent of civilian noninstitutional population. ² Percent unemployed of the civilian labor force. Percent of civilian noninstitutional population of each specified group in the civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*, 1995.

No. 622. Hispanic Persons—Civilian Labor Force Participation: 1994 and 1995

[For civilian noninstitutional population, 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III.]

ITEM	1994					1995				
	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic origin ¹	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic origin ¹
Total (1,000)	18,117	11,174	1,854	1,002	4,087	18,629	11,609	1,896	1,019	4,105
Percent in labor force:										
Male	79.2	81.5	67.6	70.3	79.7	79.1	80.9	70.6	69.9	79.5
Female	52.9	52.9	44.9	50.9	57.1	52.6	51.8	47.4	50.8	57.5
Employed (1,000)	10,788	6,800	907	555	2,526	11,127	7,016	974	568	2,569
Percent by occupation:										
Managerial and professional	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Technical, sales, and admin. support	14.1	11.6	19.5	25.5	16.3	13.9	11.7	19.6	22.0	16.0
Services	24.5	22.4	31.0	36.5	24.9	24.4	21.7	29.8	37.5	26.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.8	19.1	18.0	11.7	23.9	19.7	19.5	17.4	14.1	22.6
Operators, fabricators and laborers	13.0	13.9	10.1	10.6	12.3	12.9	13.5	10.8	10.4	12.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	22.9	25.0	20.2	14.4	20.3	23.2	25.4	21.0	14.3	19.9
Percent of labor force unemployed:										
Male	9.4	9.5	11.0	7.9	8.9	8.8	9.0	11.4	7.6	7.6
Female	10.7	11.1	12.4	8.4	9.4	10.0	10.8	11.0	7.0	8.3

¹ Includes Central or South American and other Hispanic origin.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues.

No. 623. School Enrollment and Labor Force Status: 1980 and 1995

[In thousands, except percent. As of October. For the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years old. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III.]

CHARACTERISTIC	POPULATION		CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
	1980	1995 ¹	1980	1995 ¹	1980	1995 ¹	1980, total	1995 ¹	
								Total	Rate ²
Total, 16 to 24 years ³	37,103	32,379	24,918	20,794	21,454	18,318	3,464	2,476	11.9
Enrolled in school ³	15,713	16,842	7,454	8,301	6,433	7,346	1,021	954	11.5
16 to 19 years	11,126	11,272	4,836	4,931	4,029	4,169	807	762	15.5
20 to 24 years	4,587	5,570	2,618	3,370	2,404	3,178	214	192	5.7
Sex:									
Male	7,997	8,504	3,825	4,062	3,259	3,555	566	506	12.5
Female	7,715	8,337	3,629	4,239	3,174	3,791	455	448	10.6
College level	7,664	8,697	3,996	4,996	3,632	4,639	364	357	7.1
Full-time	6,396	7,211	2,854	3,713	2,554	3,406	300	307	8.3
Race:									
White	13,242	13,379	6,687	7,030	5,889	6,322	798	708	10.1
Below college	6,566	6,251	3,095	2,793	2,579	2,357	516	435	15.6
College level	6,678	7,128	3,592	4,237	3,310	3,965	282	272	6.4
Black	2,028	2,431	595	862	406	667	189	195	22.6
Below college	1,282	1,418	294	376	174	248	120	128	34.0
College level	747	1,013	300	486	230	419	70	67	13.9
Not enrolled ³	21,390	15,537	17,464	12,493	15,021	10,972	2,443	1,521	12.2
White	18,103	12,338	15,121	10,131	13,318	9,087	1,803	1,043	10.3
Black	2,864	2,408	2,055	1,745	1,451	1,349	604	396	22.7

¹ See footnote 3, table 625. ² Percent of civilian labor force in each category. ³ Includes other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307, News, USDL 96-152, April 25, 1996, and unpublished data.

No. 624. Labor Force Participation Rates, by Marital Status, Sex, and Age: 1960 to 1995

[Annual averages of monthly figures. See table 621 for definition of participation rate. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III.]

MARITAL STATUS AND YEAR	MALE PARTICIPATION RATE ¹							FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE ¹						
	Total	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Total	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over
Single:														
1960	69.8	42.6	80.3	91.5	88.6	80.1	31.2	58.6	30.2	77.2	83.4	82.9	79.8	24.3
1970	65.5	54.6	73.8	87.9	86.2	75.7	25.2	56.8	44.7	73.0	81.4	78.6	73.0	19.7
1975	68.7	57.9	77.9	86.7	83.2	69.9	21.0	59.8	49.6	72.0	80.8	78.6	68.3	15.8
1980	72.6	59.9	81.3	89.2	82.2	66.9	16.8	64.4	53.6	75.2	83.3	76.9	65.6	13.9
1985	73.8	56.3	81.5	89.4	84.6	65.5	15.6	66.6	52.3	76.3	82.4	80.8	67.9	9.8
1990 ¹	74.8	55.1	81.6	89.9	84.5	67.3	15.7	66.7	51.7	74.5	80.9	80.8	66.2	12.1
1991	74.1	52.6	80.6	89.6	84.6	67.1	13.9	66.2	50.1	73.2	80.0	80.9	68.4	12.7
1992	74.6	52.9	80.8	89.7	84.7	67.7	16.3	66.2	49.1	73.4	80.2	80.4	68.2	11.2
1993	74.2	52.6	80.5	89.2	84.3	68.4	15.0	66.2	48.6	73.8	78.9	78.9	68.8	12.4
1994	73.9	53.6	80.5	88.4	83.1	67.8	17.8	66.7	51.4	73.6	78.9	78.7	68.8	12.7
1995	73.7	54.4	80.3	88.7	81.4	67.0	17.9	66.8	52.2	72.9	80.2	79.5	67.3	11.6
Married:														
1960	89.2	91.5	97.1	98.8	98.6	93.7	36.6	84.9	27.2	31.7	28.8	37.2	36.0	6.7
1970	86.1	92.3	94.7	98.0	98.1	91.2	29.9	80.5	37.8	47.9	38.8	46.8	44.0	7.3
1975	83.0	92.9	95.3	97.4	97.1	86.8	23.3	78.4	44.3	57.0	48.4	52.0	43.8	7.0
1980	80.9	91.3	96.9	97.5	97.2	84.3	20.5	49.8	49.3	61.4	58.8	61.8	46.9	7.3
1985	78.7	91.0	95.6	97.4	96.8	81.7	16.8	53.8	49.6	65.7	65.8	68.1	49.4	6.6
1990 ¹	78.6	92.1	95.6	96.9	96.7	82.6	17.5	58.4	49.5	66.1	69.6	74.0	56.5	8.5
1991	78.1	92.9	95.4	96.5	96.5	82.4	16.7	58.5	48.2	64.6	69.9	74.2	57.0	8.3
1992	78.0	90.2	94.7	96.5	96.1	82.7	17.1	59.3	48.8	65.8	70.8	74.7	58.6	7.8
1993	77.6	91.3	95.0	96.5	96.0	82.5	16.5	59.4	49.8	65.1	70.6	74.7	59.9	7.6
1994	77.4	88.7	94.2	95.9	95.6	81.9	18.1	60.7	48.9	65.8	71.6	75.8	61.9	9.4
1995	77.5	89.2	94.9	96.3	95.4	82.4	18.0	61.0	51.6	64.7	72.0	75.7	62.7	9.1
Other:														
1960	63.1	(B)	96.9	95.2	94.4	83.2	22.7	41.6	43.5	58.0	63.1	70.0	60.0	11.4
1970	60.7	(B)	90.4	93.7	91.1	78.5	19.3	40.3	48.6	60.3	64.6	68.8	61.9	10.0
1975	63.4	(B)	88.8	92.4	89.4	73.4	15.4	40.1	47.6	61.3	66.6	69.2	59.0	8.3
1980	67.5	(B)	92.6	94.1	91.9	73.3	13.7	43.6	50.0	68.4	76.5	77.1	60.2	8.2
1985	68.7	(B)	95.1	93.7	91.8	72.8	11.4	45.1	51.9	66.2	76.9	81.6	61.0	7.5
1990 ¹	68.9	(B)	93.1	93.0	90.7	74.9	12.0	47.2	53.9	65.4	77.0	82.1	65.0	8.4
1991	68.2	(B)	94.1	92.0	90.4	73.8	12.2	46.8	45.5	62.9	74.6	81.9	65.2	8.3
1992	68.6	(B)	92.0	93.5	90.2	75.0	12.1	47.1	47.3	66.7	75.5	81.4	66.4	8.3
1993	67.9	(B)	91.9	91.9	89.5	74.5	12.0	47.2	53.0	64.8	75.0	81.4	66.9	8.2
1994	66.8	65.1	91.0	90.3	88.6	72.6	11.9	47.5	46.2	66.6	74.3	80.4	67.6	8.7
1995	66.2	43.8	92.7	90.9	88.2	72.4	12.1	47.4	55.8	67.2	77.1	80.7	67.2	8.4

¹ B For 1960, percentage not shown where base is less than 50,000; beginning 1970, 35,000.

² Spouse present. ³ Widowed, divorced, and married (spouse absent). See footnote 2, table 614.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletins 2217 and 2340; and unpublished data.

No. 625. Marital Status of Women in the Civilian Labor Force: 1960 to 1995

[Annual averages of monthly figures. For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 49-62.]

YEAR	FEMALE LABOR FORCE (1,000)				FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE ³			
	Total	Single	Married ¹	Other ²	Total	Single	Married ¹	Other ²
1960	23,240	5,410	12,893	4,937	37.7	58.6	31.9	41.6
1965	26,200	5,976	14,829	5,396	39.3	54.5	34.9	40.7
1970	31,543	7,265	18,475	5,804	43.3	56.8	40.5	40.3
1975	37,475	9,125	21,484	6,866	46.3	59.8	44.3	40.1
1980	45,487	11,865	24,980	8,643	51.5	64.4	49.9	43.6
1981	46,696	12,124	25,428	9,144	52.1	64.5	50.5	44.6
1982	47,755	12,460	25,971	9,324	52.6	65.1	51.1	44.8
1983	48,503	12,659	26,468	9,376	52.9	65.0	51.8	44.4
1984	49,709	12,867	27,199	9,644	53.6	65.6	52.8	44.7
1985	51,050	13,163	27,894	9,993	54.5	66.6	53.8	45.1
1986	52,413	13,512	28,623	10,277	55.3	67.2	54.9	45.6
1987	53,659	13,885	29,381	10,393	56.0	67.4	55.9	45.7
1988	54,742	14,194	29,921	10,627	56.6	67.7	56.7	46.2
1989	56,030	14,377	30,548	11,104	57.4	68.0	57.8	47.0
1990 ¹	56,829	14,612	30,901	11,315	57.5	66.7	58.4	47.2
1991	57,178	14,681	31,112	11,385	57.4	66.2	58.5	46.8
1992	58,141	14,872	31,700	11,570	57.8	66.2	59.3	47.1
1993	58,795	15,031	31,980	11,784	57.9	66.2	59.4	47.2
1994	60,239	15,333	32,888	12,018	58.8	66.7	60.7	47.5

No. 630. Persons At Work, by Hours Worked: 1995

[For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

HOURS OF WORK	PERSONS AT WORK (1,000)			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	Total	Agriculture industries	Non-agriculture industries	Total	Agriculture industries	Non-agriculture industries
Total	119,318	3,247	116,071	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	30,664	1,051	29,613	25.7	32.4	25.5
1 to 4 hours	1,297	83	1,214	1.1	2.6	1.0
5 to 14 hours	4,943	262	4,681	4.1	8.1	4.0
15 to 29 hours	15,120	476	14,644	12.7	14.7	12.6
30 to 34 hours	9,304	229	9,075	7.8	7.1	7.8
35 hours and over	88,654	2,196	86,458	74.3	67.6	74.5
35 to 39 hours	8,783	173	8,610	7.4	5.3	7.4
40 hours	42,228	635	41,592	35.4	19.6	35.8
41 hours and over	37,643	1,388	36,255	31.5	42.7	31.2
41 to 48 hours	13,958	250	13,708	11.7	7.7	11.8
49 to 58 hours	13,591	388	13,203	11.4	11.9	11.4
60 hours and over	10,094	750	9,344	8.5	23.1	8.1
Average weekly hours:						
Total at work	39.3	42.2	39.2	(X)	(X)	(X)
Persons usually working full time	43.4	49.7	43.2	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January, 1996.

No. 631. Self-Employed Workers, by Industry and Occupation: 1970 to 1995

[In thousands. For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Data from 1992 forward are not fully comparable with data for prior years because of the introduction of the occupational and industrial classification used in the 1990 census. Based on the Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

ITEM	1970	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1992	1993	1994 ¹	1995
Total self-employed	7,031	8,642	9,269	10,097	9,960	10,280	10,648	10,482
Industry, Agriculture	1,810	1,642	1,458	1,378	1,385	1,320	1,645	1,580
Nonagriculture	5,221	7,000	7,811	8,719	8,575	8,960	9,003	8,902
Mining	14	28	20	24	22	17	13	16
Construction	687	1,173	1,301	1,457	1,460	1,549	1,506	1,460
Manufacturing	224	358	347	427	390	439	426	433
Transportation and public utilities	196	282	315	301	337	372	385	386
Trade	1,667	1,899	1,792	1,851	1,770	1,886	1,906	1,772
Finance, insurance, and real estate	254	458	558	630	622	655	625	660
Services	2,140	2,804	3,477	4,030	3,975	4,041	4,142	4,166
Occupation:								
Managerial and professional specialty	(NA)	(NA)	2,585	3,050	2,895	3,078	3,106	3,147
Technical, sales, and administrative support	(NA)	(NA)	2,059	2,240	2,176	2,319	2,380	2,341
Service occupations	(NA)	(NA)	980	1,207	1,079	1,044	1,178	1,190
Precision production, craft, and repair	(NA)	(NA)	1,611	1,675	1,799	1,888	1,740	1,618
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	(NA)	(NA)	568	567	625	631	639	631
Farming, forestry, and fishing	(NA)	(NA)	1,465	1,358	1,377	1,320	1,605	1,556

NA Not available. ¹ See footnote 2, table 614.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307: *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues; and unpublished data.

No. 632. Persons With a Job But Not at Work: 1970 to 1995

[In thousands, except percent. For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 116-126, for related but not comparable data]

REASON FOR NOT WORKING	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1990 ¹	1991	1992	1993	1994 ¹	1995
All industries, number	4,645	5,221	5,881	5,789	6,170	6,160	5,914	6,088	6,041	5,619	5,582
Percent of employed	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5
Reason for not working:											
Vacation	2,341	2,815	3,320	3,338	3,437	3,529	3,291	3,409	3,328	2,877	2,982
Illness	1,324	1,343	1,426	1,308	1,405	1,341	1,305	1,259	1,295	1,184	1,084
Bad weather	128	139	155	141	133	90	119	128	153	165	122
Industrial dispute	156	95	105	42	63	24	17	19	24	15	21
All other	696	829	876	960	1,132	1,177	1,182	1,272	1,241	1,378	1,373

¹ See footnote 2, table 614.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues; and unpublished data.

No. 633. Part-Time Workers, by Reason: 1995

[In thousands, except hours. For persons working 1 to 34 hours per week. For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual average of monthly figures. Based on the Current Population Survey and subject to sampling error; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

REASON	ALL INDUSTRIES			NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES		
	Total	Usually Work—		Total	Usually Work—	
		Full time	Part time		Full time	Part time
Total working fewer than 35 hours	30,664	9,924	20,740	29,613	9,615	19,998
Economic reasons	4,473	1,468	3,005	4,279	1,373	2,906
Slack work or business conditions	2,471	1,210	1,261	2,346	1,140	1,206
Could find only part-time work	1,702	-	1,702	1,663	-	1,663
Seasonal work	120	77	43	94	58	36
Job started or ended during the week	180	180	-	175	175	-
Noneconomic reasons	26,191	8,457	17,734	25,334	8,242	17,093
Child-care problems	774	71	703	765	70	695
Other family or personal obligations	5,585	719	4,866	5,393	700	4,693
Health or medical limitations	5,986	-	5,986	5,831	-	5,831
In school or training	1,848	79	1,769	1,714	77	1,637
Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	3,303	3,303	-	3,250	-	3,250
Vacation or personal day	1,005	1,005	-	998	-	998
Holiday, legal, or religious	439	439	-	375	-	375
Weather related curtailment	6,551	2,841	3,711	6,348	2,772	3,575
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average hours per week:						
Economic reasons	22.9	24.1	22.3	23.0	24.2	22.4
Noneconomic reasons	21.4	25.6	19.4	21.5	25.7	19.5

- Represents or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January 1996 issue.

634. Multiple Jobholders: 1995

[Annual average of monthly figures. For the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Multiple jobholders are employed persons who, either 1) had jobs as wage or salary workers with two employers or more; 2) were self-employed and also held a wage and salary job; or 3) were unpaid family workers on their primary jobs but also held wage and salary job. Based on the Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

CHARACTERISTIC	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	Number (1,000)	Percent of employed	Number (1,000)	Percent of employed	Number (1,000)	Percent of employed
Total	7,693	6.2	4,139	6.1	3,554	6.2
Age:						
16 to 19 years old	350	5.4	153	4.7	196	6.3
20 to 24 years old	829	6.7	404	6.1	424	7.3
25 to 54 years old	5,874	6.5	3,217	6.6	2,657	6.3
55 to 64 years old	537	4.7	298	4.8	238	4.6
65 years old and over	104	2.8	66	3.1	38	2.5
Race and Hispanic origin:						
White	6,764	6.4	3,650	6.3	3,114	6.4
Black	688	5.2	362	5.6	326	4.8
Hispanic origin ²	430	3.9	252	3.8	178	4.0
Marital status:						
Married, spouse present	4,398	5.9	2,683	6.4	1,715	5.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,235	6.5	412	5.5	823	7.2
Single, never married	2,061	6.5	1,044	5.9	1,016	7.2
Full- or part-time status:						
Primary job full-time, secondary job part-time	4,446	(X)	2,664	(X)	1,781	(X)
Both jobs part-time	1,693	(X)	533	(X)	1,160	(X)
Both jobs full-time	257	(X)	185	(X)	72	(X)
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,262	(X)	740	(X)	521	(X)

X Not applicable. ¹ Includes a small number of persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s) not shown separately. Includes other races, not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January 1996 issue.

No. 635. Displaced Workers, by Selected Characteristics: 1992 and 1994

[In percent, except total. As of January for 1992 and February for 1994. For persons 20 years old and over with tenure of 3 years or more who lost or left a job between January, 1987 and January 1992 for 1992 data or January 1991 and December 1993 for 1994 data because of plant closings or moves, slack work, or the abolishment of their positions. Based on Current Population Survey and subject to sampling error; see source and Appendix III]

SEX, AGE, RACE, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	Total (1,000)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS			REASON FOR JOB LOSS		
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labor force	Plant or company closed down or moved	Slack work	Position or shift abolished
Total, 1992 ¹	5,584	64.9	22.2	12.9	52.1	31.6	16.3
Males	3,447	66.6	24.5	8.9	49.4	34.7	15.9
20 to 24 years old	127	55.6	32.5	11.8	45.0	49.4	5.6
25 to 54 years old	2,720	71.6	24.1	3.9	49.5	34.0	16.5
55 to 64 years old	488	52.3	24.2	23.5	49.0	34.6	16.4
65 years old and over	103	15.8	15.3	68.9	53.3	35.7	11.0
Females	2,137	62.2	18.6	19.2	56.6	26.4	17.0
20 to 24 years old	76	72.7	7.3	20.1	43.8	46.1	10.0
25 to 54 years old	1,688	65.8	19.9	14.3	54.4	26.7	18.9
55 to 64 years old	262	51.4	17.4	31.2	70.5	19.4	10.1
65 years old and over	111	26.5	8.7	64.8	66.3	25.1	8.6
White	4,828	65.7	21.2	13.0	52.5	30.6	16.9
Female	3,023	67.6	23.3	9.1	49.4	34.1	16.5
Black	1,825	62.7	17.8	19.5	57.6	24.8	17.6
Male	626	58.7	28.6	12.7	51.3	36.3	12.4
Female	350	58.9	33.4	7.7	52.3	36.6	11.1
Hispanic origin ²	270	58.5	22.2	19.3	50.0	35.9	14.1
Male	511	60.4	27.4	12.3	57.0	34.5	8.5
Female	323	64.6	27.2	8.2	57.6	35.7	6.7
Hispanic origin ²	188	53.0	27.7	19.3	56.0	32.5	11.6
Total, 1994 ¹	4,473	68.0	19.1	12.9	42.3	29.9	27.7
Males	2,614	71.6	19.9	8.4	40.9	33.0	26.1
20 to 24 years old	77	58.7	35.6	5.6	43.7	42.2	14.1
25 to 54 years old	2,097	76.2	19.1	4.7	40.7	32.8	26.4
55 to 64 years old	383	57.0	21.5	21.6	42.9	31.0	28.0
65 years old and over	57	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Females	1,859	62.9	17.9	19.2	44.3	25.6	30.1
20 to 24 years old	76	68.6	13.1	18.3	47.4	30.3	22.4
25 to 54 years old	1,443	68.4	18.0	13.6	42.3	27.1	30.6
55 to 64 years old	228	47.4	23.0	29.6	54.4	16.2	29.4
65 years old and over	112	19.5	9.1	71.4	45.9	23.4	30.6
White	3,859	69.3	17.9	12.8	41.2	30.2	28.6
Female	2,291	73.4	18.4	8.2	40.2	33.1	26.6
Black	1,568	63.3	17.2	19.5	42.7	25.9	31.4
Male	427	61.5	26.1	12.4	51.4	25.3	23.3
Female	219	59.3	32.1	8.7	50.7	25.2	24.0
Hispanic origin ²	209	63.7	19.8	16.4	52.1	25.3	22.6
Male	361	55.6	30.5	13.9	49.2	35.5	15.4
Female	243	57.8	34.0	8.1	44.9	42.0	13.1
Hispanic origin ²	118	51.0	23.1	25.9	58.0	21.8	20.2

¹ Includes other races, not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ³ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, News, USDL 92-530 and 94-434

No. 636. Persons Not in the Labor Force: 1995

[In thousands. Annual average of monthly figures. For the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Based on the Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

STATUS AND REASON	Total	AGE			SEX	
		16 to 24 years old	25 to 54 years old	55 years old and over	Male	Female
Total not in the labor force	66,280	10,922	18,854	36,503	23,818	42,462
Do not want a job now ¹	60,610	8,807	16,246	35,557	21,536	39,074
Want a job now	5,670	2,115	2,608	947	2,282	3,388
In the previous year—						
Did not search for a job	3,286	1,153	1,436	697	1,231	2,054
Did search for a job	2,384	963	1,172	250	1,050	1,334
Not available for work now	791	397	350	45	302	490
Available for work now, not looking for work	1,593	566	822	205	749	844
Reason for not currently looking						
Discouraged over job prospects ²	410	108	231	72	245	166
Family responsibilities	185	39	131	15	26	159
In school or training	245	199	44	2	131	114
Ill health or disability	131	19	84	28	50	71
Other ³	621	201	331	89	287	334

¹ Includes some persons who are not asked if they want a job. ² Persons who had a job in the prior 12 months must have searched since the end of that job. ³ Includes such things as believes no work available, could not find work, lacks necessary schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, monthly, January 1996 issue.

No. 637. Employed Civilians, by Occupation, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1983 and 1995

[For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual average of monthly figures. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1 and Appendix III. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. See headline, table 631]

OCCUPATION	1983				1995 ¹			
	Total em- ployed (1,000)	Percent of total			Total em- ployed (1,000)	Percent of total		
		Fe- male	Black	His- panic		Fe- male	Black	His- panic
Total	100,834	43.7	9.3	5.3	124,900	46.1	10.6	8.9
Managerial and professional specialty	23,592	40.9	5.6	2.6	35,318	48.0	7.5	4.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial ²	10,772	32.4	4.7	2.8	17,186	42.7	7.2	4.8
Officials and administrators, public	417	38.5	8.3	3.8	618	49.8	13.6	4.7
Financial managers	357	38.6	3.5	3.1	605	50.3	6.3	5.7
Personnel and labor relations managers	106	43.9	4.9	2.6	125	58.5	15.8	3.4
Purchasing managers	82	23.6	5.1	1.4	135	41.5	6.6	3.1
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	396	21.8	2.7	1.7	663	35.7	2.2	3.3
Administrators, education and related fields	415	41.4	11.3	2.4	701	58.7	11.2	4.7
Managers, medicine and health	91	57.0	5.0	2.0	653	79.9	9.0	5.1
Managers, properties and real estate	305	42.8	5.5	5.2	522	49.8	6.8	7.1
Management-related occupations ²	2,966	40.3	5.8	3.5	4,325	53.8	9.2	5.0
Accountants and auditors	1,105	38.7	5.5	3.3	1,526	52.1	8.4	4.4
Professional specialty ²	12,820	48.1	6.4	2.5	18,132	52.9	7.8	4.0
Architects	103	12.7	1.6	1.5	163	19.8	2.5	5.8
Engineers ²	1,572	5.8	2.7	2.2	1,934	8.4	4.7	3.3
Aerospace engineers	80	6.9	1.5	2.1	78	5.2	1.5	5.7
Chemical engineers	67	6.1	3.0	1.4	80	11.2	8.5	1.2
Civil engineers	211	4.0	1.9	3.2	231	7.2	4.9	2.6
Electrical and electronic	450	6.1	3.4	3.1	611	8.7	5.8	3.7
Industrial engineers	210	11.0	3.3	2.4	250	14.9	6.0	4.0
Mechanical	259	2.8	3.2	1.1	330	4.6	3.8	3.0
Mathematical and computer scientists ²	463	29.6	5.4	2.6	1,195	32.0	7.2	2.8
Computer systems analysts, scientists	276	27.8	6.2	2.7	933	29.5	6.1	2.7
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	142	31.3	4.9	2.2	217	39.1	10.0	3.4
Natural scientists ²	357	20.5	2.6	2.1	519	27.3	3.9	2.6
Chemists, except biochemists	98	23.3	4.3	1.2	140	31.9	4.6	3.7
Geologists and geodesists	65	18.0	1.1	2.6	60	15.0	0.5	0.6
Biological and life scientists	55	40.8	2.4	1.8	110	31.8	5.2	4.3
Medical scientists	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	61	41.2	4.1	3.3
Health diagnosing occupations ²	735	13.3	2.7	3.3	1,002	22.9	3.9	3.7
Physicians	519	15.8	3.2	4.5	693	24.4	4.9	4.3
Dentists	126	6.7	2.4	1.0	155	13.4	1.9	2.6
Health assessment and treating occupations	1,900	85.8	7.1	2.2	2,762	85.8	8.6	3.1
Registered nurses	1,372	95.8	6.7	1.8	1,977	93.1	8.4	2.6
Pharmacists	158	26.7	3.8	2.6	170	36.2	4.3	1.8
Dietitians	71	36.8	21.0	3.7	94	93.2	18.4	7.5
Therapists ²	247	76.3	7.6	2.7	465	75.1	9.2	4.6
Inhalation therapists	69	69.4	6.5	3.7	94	60.1	15.2	5.9
Physical therapists	55	77.0	9.7	1.5	130	70.2	2.7	4.4
Speech therapists	51	90.5	1.5		91	92.1	3.3	1.4
Physicians' assistants	51	36.3	7.7	4.4	55	53.2	7.6	5.7
Teachers, college and university	606	36.3	4.4	1.8	846	45.2	6.2	3.6
Teachers, except college and university ²	3,365	70.9	9.1	2.7	4,507	74.7	9.3	4.4
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	299	98.2	11.8	3.4	498	98.2	13.9	6.9
Elementary school	1,350	83.3	11.1	3.1	1,738	84.1	10.1	4.3
Secondary school	1,209	51.8	7.2	2.3	1,232	57.0	7.5	4.1
Special education	81	82.2	10.2	2.3	311	84.3	9.3	2.1
Counselors, educational and vocational	184	53.1	13.9	3.2	236	68.3	14.2	7.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	213	84.4	7.8	1.6	211	83.2	7.5	2.3
Librarians	193	87.3	7.9	1.8	195	83.9	7.6	1.3
Social scientists and urban planners ²	261	46.8	7.1	2.1	453	54.3	8.6	4.6
Economists	98	37.9	6.3	2.7	148	50.3	5.0	7.9
Psychologists	135	57.1	8.6	1.1	260	59.2	10.2	3.4
Social, recreation, and religious workers ²	831	43.1	12.1	3.8	1,303	52.5	16.8	6.4
Social workers	407	64.3	18.2	6.3	727	67.9	23.7	7.8
Recreation workers	65	71.9	15.7	2.0	110	74.7	7.6	4.9
Clergy	293	5.6	4.9	1.4	356	11.1	9.2	3.6
Lawyers and judges	651	15.8	2.7	1.0	926	26.2	3.6	3.1
Lawyers	612	15.3	2.6	0.9	894	26.4	3.6	3.2
Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes ²	1,544	42.7	4.8	2.9	2,054	49.4	6.2	4.8
Authors	62	46.7	2.1	0.9	118	54.2	3.2	2.8
Technical writers	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	53	53.9	3.0	1.4
Designers	393	52.7	3.1	2.7	556	57.6	4.2	4.3
Musicians and composers	155	28.0	7.9	4.4	161	37.3	10.0	7.5
Actors and directors	60	30.8	6.6	3.4	114	38.9	9.8	3.0
Painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist								
printmakers	186	47.4	2.1	2.3	233	50.1	4.2	3.3
Photographers	113	20.7	4.0	3.4	136	27.1	6.5	4.8
Editors and reporters	204	48.4	2.9	2.1	273	53.2	4.7	5.5
Public relations specialists	157	50.1	6.2	1.9	142	57.9	8.3	2.7
Announcers	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	50	26.2	16.6	9.5
Athletes	58	17.6	9.4	1.7	87	25.3	11.8	6.9

See footnotes at end of table.

No. 637. Employed Civilians, by Occupation, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin:
1983 and 1995—Continued

[See headnote, page 405]

OCCUPATION	1983				1995 ¹			
	Total employed (1,000)	Percent of total			Total employed (1,000)	Percent of total		
		Female	Black	Hispanic		Female	Black	Hispanic
Technical, sales, and administrative support	31,265	64.6	7.6	4.3	37,417	64.4	10.2	7.3
Technicians and related support	3,053	48.2	8.2	3.1	3,909	51.4	9.7	6.1
Health technologists and technicians	1,111	84.3	12.7	3.1	1,648	79.7	12.9	6.6
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	255	76.2	10.5	2.9	374	71.7	13.6	8.5
Dental hygienists	66	98.6	1.6		95	99.4	1.0	5.1
Radiologic technicians	101	71.7	8.6	4.5	154	74.2	6.8	8.3
Licensed practical nurses	443	97.0	17.7	3.1	399	95.4	19.6	3.7
Engineering and related technologists and technicians	822	18.4	6.1	3.5	880	17.8	8.0	6.2
Electrical and electronic technicians	260	17.5	8.2	4.6	334	11.1	10.6	5.8
Drafting occupations	273	17.5	5.9	2.3	229	18.4	5.1	6.6
Surveying and mapping technicians	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	62	13.2	8.7	3.1
Science technicians	202	29.1	6.6	2.8	276	35.5	8.9	7.3
Biological technicians	52	37.7	2.9	2.0	96	50.0	6.6	6.7
Chemical technicians	82	26.9	9.5	3.5	84	21.5	10.5	6.3
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	917	35.3	5.0	2.7	1,106	39.9	6.3	5.2
Airplane pilots and navigators	69	2.1		1.6	114	3.4	1.2	3.9
Computer programmers	443	32.5	4.4	2.1	553	29.5	6.5	4.8
Legal assistants	128	74.0	4.3	3.6	285	80.0	6.8	6.9
Sales occupations	11,818	47.5	4.7	3.7	15,119	49.5	7.8	6.9
Supervisors and proprietors	2,958	29.4	3.6	3.4	4,480	38.9	5.6	5.6
Sales representatives, finance and business services	1,853	37.2	2.7	2.2	2,399	42.1	5.5	5.1
Insurance sales	551	25.1	3.8	2.5	562	37.1	5.8	4.6
Real estate sales	570	48.9	1.3	1.5	718	50.7	3.4	4.5
Securities and financial services sales	212	23.6	3.1	1.1	397	31.3	5.7	5.0
Advertising and related sales	124	47.9	4.5	3.3	151	52.9	4.2	4.7
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail	1,442	15.1	2.1	2.2	1,529	21.2	2.7	4.9
Sales workers, retail and personal services	5,511	69.7	6.7	4.8	6,613	65.6	11.4	8.9
Cashiers	2,009	84.4	10.1	5.4	2,727	79.2	15.8	9.9
Sales-related occupations	54	58.7	2.8	1.3	99	75.6	4.5	7.8
Administrative support, including clerical	16,395	79.9	9.6	5.0	18,389	79.5	12.2	7.8
Supervisors	676	53.4	9.3	5.0	712	60.0	14.6	6.3
Computer equipment operators	605	63.9	12.5	6.0	491	60.4	15.5	8.9
Computer operators	597	63.7	12.1	6.0	485	60.5	15.7	8.9
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	4,861	98.2	7.3	4.5	4,106	97.8	10.0	6.6
Secretaries	3,891	99.0	5.8	4.0	3,361	98.5	8.7	6.4
Typists	906	95.6	13.8	6.4	656	94.3	17.7	8.1
Information clerks	1,174	88.9	8.5	5.5	1,872	88.0	10.0	8.0
Receptionists	602	96.8	7.5	6.6	939	96.5	8.8	8.4
Records processing occupations, except financial	866	82.4	13.9	4.8	959	79.4	15.4	7.7
Order clerks	188	78.1	10.6	4.4	251	74.1	16.0	9.2
Personnel clerks, except payroll and time keeping	64	91.1	14.9	4.6	60	86.5	12.9	10.1
Library clerks	147	81.9	15.4	2.5	143	80.8	13.7	3.1
File clerks	287	83.5	16.7	6.1	317	80.2	17.0	8.6
Records clerks	157	82.8	11.6	5.6	172	80.2	14.1	6.7
Financial records processing	2,457	89.4	4.6	3.7	2,255	89.4	6.1	5.3
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	1,970	91.0	4.3	3.3	1,776	92.8	4.9	4.9
Payroll and time keeping clerks	192	82.2	5.9	5.0	161	90.9	10.5	4.9
Billing clerks	146	88.4	6.2	3.9	176	90.4	11.8	8.3
Cost and rate clerks	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	52	89.5	6.0	6.2
Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	91	92.2	10.4	6.3
Duplicating, mail and other office machine operators	68	62.6	16.0	6.1	72	57.9	11.2	9.2
Communications equipment operators	256	89.1	17.0	4.4	185	87.4	25.6	7.4
Telephone operators	244	90.4	17.0	4.3	176	88.4	26.0	7.4
Mail and message distributing occupations	799	31.6	18.1	4.5	1,006	39.8	20.4	8.7
Postal clerks, except mail carriers	248	36.7	26.2	5.2	301	45.3	29.3	8.5
Mail carrier, postal service	259	17.1	12.5	2.7	362	31.9	13.8	7.4
Mail clerks, except postal service	170	50.0	15.8	5.9	187	54.5	26.2	8.9
Messengers	122	26.2	16.7	5.2	156	29.7	12.0	12.1
Material recording, scheduling, and distributing	1,562	37.5	10.9	6.6	1,876	45.2	13.4	10.3
Dispatchers	157	45.7	11.1	4.3	247	54.1	10.2	5.6
Production coordinators	182	44.0	6.1	2.2	268	58.5	6.1	7.5
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	421	22.6	9.1	11.1	639	32.5	16.2	14.0
Stock and inventory clerks	532	38.7	13.3	5.5	463	45.0	14.2	10.6
Weighers, measurers, and checkers	79	47.2	16.9	5.8	57	40.9	17.8	6.4
Expeditors	112	57.5	8.4	4.3	194	67.2	9.9	7.5
Adjusters and investigators	675	69.9	11.1	5.1	1,414	74.9	13.2	7.0
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	199	65.0	11.5	3.3	365	73.9	10.1	4.5
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	301	70.1	11.3	4.8	809	75.1	13.8	7.0
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	69	88.7	12.9	9.4	89	81.8	12.9	9.0
Bill and account collectors	106	56.4	8.5	6.5	151	72.2	17.6	12.0
Miscellaneous administrative support	2,397	85.2	12.5	5.9	3,441	83.4	14.1	9.6
General office clerks	648	80.6	12.7	5.2	694	81.7	14.1	10.5
Bank tellers	480	91.0	7.5	4.3	443	90.1	11.0	7.6
Data entry keyers	311	93.6	18.6	5.6	652	82.9	17.5	8.3
Statistical clerks	96	75.7	7.5	3.4	94	84.3	24.8	8.5
Teachers aides	348	93.7	17.8	12.6	634	90.9	14.9	15.1

See footnotes at end of table.

No. 637. Employed Civilians, by Occupation, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin:
1983 and 1995—Continued

[See headnote, page 405]

OCCUPATION	1983				1995 ¹			
	Total employed (1,000)	Female	Black	Hispanic	Total employed (1,000)	Female	Black	Hispanic
Service occupations	13,857	60.1	16.6	6.8	16,930	60.0	17.0	13.0
Private household ²	980	96.1	27.8	8.5	821	95.5	16.7	24.8
Child care workers	408	96.9	7.9	3.6	312	96.8	9.6	19.3
Cleaners and servants	512	95.8	42.4	11.8	487	94.6	20.0	28.0
Protective service	1,672	12.8	13.6	4.6	2,237	15.9	18.2	7.4
Supervisors, protective service	127	4.7	7.7	3.1	193	10.9	13.4	5.5
Supervisors, police and detectives	58	4.2	9.3	1.2	102	12.9	7.8	7.1
Firefighting and fire prevention	189	1.0	6.7	4.1	249	2.7	15.1	5.1
Firefighting occupations	170	1.0	7.3	3.8	237	2.3	15.3	4.8
Police and detectives	645	9.4	13.1	4.0	949	13.5	16.9	7.4
Police and detectives, public service	412	5.7	9.5	4.4	519	10.4	11.2	8.7
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	87	13.2	11.5	4.0	151	16.3	15.4	4.9
Correctional institution officers	146	17.8	24.0	2.8	278	17.8	28.2	6.4
Guards	711	20.6	17.0	5.6	846	23.7	21.6	8.6
Guards and police, except public service	602	13.0	18.9	6.2	709	16.4	23.4	9.1
Service except private household and protective	11,205	64.0	16.0	6.9	13,872	65.0	16.8	13.2
Food preparation and service occupations ²	4,860	63.3	10.5	6.8	5,800	58.3	11.6	14.2
Bartenders	338	48.4	2.7	4.4	287	53.5	2.0	5.9
Waiters and waitresses	1,357	87.8	4.1	3.6	1,426	77.7	4.5	9.7
Cooks	1,452	50.5	15.8	6.5	2,001	44.5	17.6	18.1
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	326	76.0	9.1	6.7	321	74.8	14.3	9.5
Kitchen workers, food preparation	138	77.0	13.7	8.1	280	70.7	10.7	10.4
Waiters' and waitresses' assistants	364	38.8	12.6	14.2	479	46.2	9.9	20.1
Health service occupations	1,739	89.2	23.5	4.8	2,315	88.2	27.6	8.4
Dental assistants	154	98.1	6.1	5.7	211	98.5	3.6	12.3
Health aides, except nursing	316	86.8	16.5	4.8	347	76.0	27.9	6.2
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants ²	1,269	88.7	27.3	4.7	1,757	89.4	30.4	8.4
Cleaning and building service occupations ²	2,736	38.8	24.4	9.2	2,946	44.9	21.9	19.0
Maids and housemen	531	81.2	32.3	10.1	634	83.1	29.1	19.4
Janitors and cleaners	2,031	28.6	22.6	8.9	2,071	35.0	20.1	19.1
Personal service occupations ²	1,870	79.2	11.1	6.0	2,810	80.7	13.5	8.8
Barbers	92	12.9	8.4	12.1	87	16.3	29.0	7.0
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	622	88.7	7.0	5.7	750	92.0	9.9	9.4
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	131	40.2	7.1	4.3	194	37.5	8.4	4.5
Public transportation attendants	63	74.3	11.3	5.9	94	81.7	16.9	3.1
Welfare service aides	77	92.5	24.2	10.5	93	85.1	29.4	11.8
Family child care providers	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	486	97.9	10.1	8.6
Early childhood teachers' assistants	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	396	95.8	16.5	10.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,328	8.1	6.8	6.2	13,524	8.9	7.9	10.6
Mechanics and repairers	4,158	3.0	6.8	5.3	4,423	3.9	8.3	8.3
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors ²	3,906	2.8	7.0	5.5	4,173	3.8	8.5	8.4
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics/repairers ²	1,683	0.8	6.9	6.0	1,710	0.7	7.7	9.1
Automobile mechanics	800	0.5	7.8	6.0	819	0.6	7.8	11.2
Aircraft-engine mechanics	95	2.5	4.0	7.6	121	1.7	10.4	6.7
Electrical and electronic equipment repairers ²	674	7.4	7.3	4.5	642	9.4	9.3	6.7
Data processing equipment repairers	98	9.3	6.1	4.5	149	15.2	9.4	6.4
Telephone installers and repairers	247	9.9	7.8	3.7	163	16.0	6.2	6.0
Construction trades	4,289	1.8	6.6	6.0	5,098	2.3	7.1	11.4
Construction trades, except supervisors	3,784	1.9	7.1	6.1	4,372	2.3	7.6	12.2
Carpenters	1,160	1.4	5.0	5.0	1,255	0.8	5.7	9.4
Extractive occupations	196	2.3	3.3	6.0	136	3.6	2.6	7.8
Precision production occupations	3,685	21.5	7.3	7.4	3,867	23.3	8.8	12.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,091	26.6	14.0	8.3	18,068	24.3	15.0	14.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors ²	7,744	42.1	14.0	9.4	7,907	37.3	15.4	15.6
Textile, apparel, and furnishings machine operators ²	1,414	82.1	18.7	12.5	1,134	73.5	20.3	23.1
Textile sewing machine operators	806	94.0	15.5	14.5	607	85.7	17.0	26.9
Pressing machine operators	141	66.4	27.1	14.2	128	65.4	24.9	31.9
Fabricators, assemblers, and hand working occupations	1,715	33.7	11.3	8.7	2,059	29.9	13.1	13.6
Production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers	794	53.8	13.0	7.7	764	52.0	16.2	13.7
Transportation and material-moving occupations	4,201	7.8	13.0	5.9	5,171	9.5	14.7	9.9
Motor vehicle operators	2,978	9.2	13.5	6.0	3,904	11.0	15.2	10.1
Trucks drivers	2,195	3.1	12.3	5.7	2,861	4.5	12.6	10.1
Transportation occupations, except motor vehicles	212	2.4	6.7	3.0	290	2.8	13.5	3.9
Material moving equipment operators	1,911	1.8	12.9	6.3	2,308	5.1	13.1	13.3
Industrial truck and tractor operators	369	5.6	19.6	8.2	507	7.1	19.5	13.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers ²	4,147	16.8	15.1	8.6	4,990	19.1	14.7	15.4
Freight, stock, and material handlers	1,488	15.4	15.3	7.1	1,925	22.1	14.7	13.1
Laborers, except construction	1,024	19.4	16.0	8.6	1,337	20.6	14.8	15.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,700	16.0	7.5	8.2	3,642	19.9	4.2	18.1
Farm operators and managers	1,450	12.1	13.3	1.9	1,446	25.3	0.2	12.1
Other agricultural and related occupations	2,072	19.9	11.7	14.0	2,010	17.4	6.8	30.8
Farm workers	1,149	24.8	11.6	15.9	797	18.1	4.3	40.3
Forestry and logging occupations	126	1.4	12.8	2.1	129	3.6	8.6	3.7
Fishers, hunters, and trappers	53	4.5	1.8	2.5	58	7.3	1.3	9.5

No. 638. Civilian Employment in Occupations With the Largest Job Growth: 1994 to 2005

[Occupations are in descending order of absolute employment change 1994-2005 (moderate growth). Includes wage and salary jobs, self-employed, and unpaid family members. Estimates based on the Current Employment Statistics estimates and the Occupational Employment Statistics estimates. See source for methodological assumptions].

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT (1,000)				PERCENT CHANGE 1994-2005		
	1994	2005 ¹			Low	Mod-erate	High
		Low	Mod-erate	High			
Total, all occupations²	127,015	140,261	144,708	150,212	10.4	13.9	18.3
Cashiers	3,005	3,493	3,567	3,645	16.2	18.7	21.3
Janitors and cleaners	3,043	3,483	3,602	3,745	14.5	18.4	23.1
Salespersons, retail	3,842	4,244	4,374	4,508	10.5	13.8	17.3
Waiters and waitresses	1,847	2,361	2,326	2,291	27.8	25.9	24.0
Registered nurses	1,906	2,318	2,379	2,481	21.6	24.8	30.2
General managers and top executives	3,046	3,432	3,512	3,641	11.7	15.3	19.5
Systems analysts	485	593	628	672	24.9	22.1	19.5
Home health aides	420	832	848	863	98.3	102.0	105.7
Guards	867	1,248	1,282	1,322	44.0	47.9	52.5
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,265	1,624	1,652	1,709	28.4	30.6	35.1
Teachers, secondary school	1,340	1,585	1,726	1,885	18.3	28.8	40.7
Marketing and sales worker supervisors	2,293	2,628	2,673	2,728	14.6	16.6	18.9
Teacher aides and educational assistants	832	1,211	1,296	1,393	29.9	39.0	49.5
Receptionists and information clerks	1,019	1,311	1,337	1,367	28.7	31.2	34.2
Truck drivers light and heavy	2,565	2,744	2,837	2,944	7.0	10.6	14.7
Secretaries, except legal and medical	2,842	2,983	3,109	3,258	5.0	9.4	14.6
Clerical supervisors and managers	1,340	1,550	1,600	1,658	15.7	19.5	23.8
Child care workers	757	1,009	1,005	1,006	33.2	32.8	33.0
Maintenance repairers, general utility	1,273	1,431	1,505	1,597	12.4	18.2	25.4
Teachers, elementary	1,419	1,509	1,639	1,787	6.3	15.5	25.9
Personal and home care aides	179	382	391	397	114.0	118.7	122.3
Teachers, special education	388	545	593	648	40.6	53.0	67.2
Licensed practical nurses	702	882	899	927	25.7	28.0	32.1
Food service and lodging managers	579	776	771	769	34.0	33.2	32.9
Food preparation workers	1,190	1,368	1,378	1,393	14.9	15.7	17.0
Social workers	557	712	744	778	27.9	33.5	39.8
Lawyers	656	824	839	856	25.6	27.9	30.6
Financial managers	768	919	950	988	19.7	23.6	28.5
Computer engineers	195	355	372	394	81.8	90.4	101.9
Hand packers and packagers	942	1,070	1,102	1,137	13.6	17.0	20.7
Correction officers	310	430	463	513	38.5	50.9	65.2
College and university faculty	823	1,003	1,022	1,062	8.6	18.2	29.1
Adjustment clerks	373	505	521	540	35.1	39.6	44.6
Teachers, preschool and kindergarten	462	588	602	620	27.2	30.3	34.2
Amusement and recreation attendants	267	398	406	414	49.2	52.0	55.2
Automotive mechanics	736	840	862	882	14.2	17.1	19.9
Residential counselors	165	284	290	295	72.7	76.5	79.5
General office clerks	2,946	2,959	3,071	3,204	0.5	4.3	8.8
Human services workers	168	284	293	303	68.8	74.5	80.0
Cooks, restaurant	704	839	827	815	19.3	17.5	15.8
Medical assistants	206	329	327	324	59.9	59.0	57.9
Accountants and auditors	962	1,056	1,083	1,119	9.7	12.5	16.3
Physicians	539	659	659	661	22.3	22.3	22.7
Marketing, advertising, and public relations managers	461	558	575	595	21.1	24.8	29.2
Police patrol officers	400	469	511	560	17.3	27.9	40.2
Counter and rental clerks	341	438	451	464	28.3	32.0	36.0
Cooks, short order and fast food	760	884	869	855	16.2	14.3	12.4
Instructors and coaches, sports and physical training	282	365	381	399	29.2	34.8	41.1
Engineering, mathematical, and natural science managers	337	415	432	453	23.3	28.1	34.5
Bill and account collectors	250	334	342	351	33.3	36.5	40.1
Securities and financial services sales workers	246	378	335	343	33.6	36.6	39.5
Instructors, adult (nonvocational) education	290	366	376	387	26.1	29.4	33.4
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists	595	675	677	680	13.4	13.8	14.3
Carpenters	992	1,044	1,074	1,122	5.2	8.3	13.2
Management analysts	231	308	312	319	33.4	35.4	38.2
Teachers and instructors, vocational ed. and training	299	356	381	409	19.0	27.2	36.6
Physical therapists	102	182	183	185	78.9	80.0	81.9
Dental assistants	190	271	269	266	43.1	41.9	40.0
Designers, except interior designers	238	308	314	322	29.3	31.9	35.1
Painters and paperhangers construction and maintenance	439	497	509	529	13.3	16.0	20.6
Electrical and electronics engineers	345	402	417	439	15.3	19.7	25.9
Legal secretaries	281	341	350	358	21.3	24.3	27.3
Helpers, construction trades	513	549	581	630	6.9	13.2	22.8
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	307	360	374	391	17.2	21.9	27.4
Heat, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	233	286	299	319	22.9	28.5	36.8
Education administrators	393	431	459	491	9.8	16.9	25.0
Bus drivers, school	404	439	470	503	8.7	16.4	24.6
Computer programmers	537	577	601	631	7.4	12.0	17.6

¹ Based on low, moderate, or high trend assumptions. ² Includes other occupations, not shown separately. ³ Includes maids and housekeepers. ⁴ Includes installers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1995

No. 639. Civilian Employment in the Fastest Growing and Fastest Declining Occupations: 1994 to 2005

[Occupations are in order of employment percent change 1994-2005 (moderate growth). Includes wage and salary jobs, self-employed, and unpaid family members. Estimates based on the Current Employment Statistics estimates and the Occupational Employment Statistics estimates. See source for methodological assumptions. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease]

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT (1,000)				PERCENT CHANGE 1994-2005		
	1994	2005 ¹			Low	Mod-erate	High
		Low	Mod-erate	High			
Total, all occupations²	127,015	140,261	144,708	150,212	10.4	13.9	18.3
FASTEST GROWING							
Personal and home care aides	179	382	391	397	114.0	118.7	122.3
Home health aides	420	832	848	863	98.3	102.0	105.7
Systems analysts	483	893	928	972	84.9	92.1	101.3
Computer engineers	195	355	372	394	81.8	90.4	101.9
Physical and corrective therapy assistants and aides	78	141	142	143	82.3	83.1	84.5
Electronic pagination systems workers	18	32	33	34	77.2	82.8	88.2
Occupational therapy assistants and aides	16	28	29	29	80.0	82.1	86.5
Physical therapists	102	182	183	185	78.9	80.0	81.9
Residential counselors	165	284	290	295	72.7	76.5	79.5
Human services workers	168	284	293	303	68.8	74.5	80.0
Occupational therapists	54	91	93	95	68.7	72.2	77.3
Manicurists	38	63	64	64	68.7	69.5	69.9
Medical assistants	206	329	327	324	59.9	59.0	57.9
Paralegals	110	170	175	179	54.3	58.3	62.4
Medical records technicians	81	125	126	130	53.5	55.8	59.8
Teachers, special education	388	545	593	648	40.6	53.0	67.2
Amusement and recreation attendants	267	398	406	414	49.2	52.0	55.2
Correction officers	310	430	468	513	38.5	50.9	65.2
Operations research analysts	44	65	67	69	45.5	50.0	55.8
Guards	867	1,248	1,282	1,322	44.0	47.9	52.5
Speech-language pathologists and audiologists	85	120	125	130	40.3	46.0	52.8
Detectives, except public	55	77	79	80	41.7	44.3	47.2
Surgical technologists	46	64	65	68	39.3	42.5	48.6
Dental hygienists	127	182	180	178	43.3	42.1	40.1
Dental assistants	190	271	269	266	43.1	41.9	40.0
Adjustment clerks	373	505	521	540	35.1	39.6	44.6
Teacher aides and educational assistants	932	1,211	1,296	1,393	29.9	39.0	49.5
Data processing equipment repairers	75	100	104	108	33.3	38.2	44.1
Nursery and greenhouse managers	19	26	26	26	38.3	37.5	37.3
Securities and financial services sales workers	246	328	335	343	33.6	36.6	39.5
Bill and account collectors	250	334	342	351	33.3	36.5	40.1
Respiratory therapists	73	96	99	104	32.3	36.4	43.8
Pest controllers and assistants	56	75	76	78	33.2	35.6	38.6
Emergency medical technicians	138	178	187	197	29.0	35.6	42.6
FASTEST DECLINING							
Letterpress operators	14	4	4	4	-72.2	-71.3	-70.5
Typesetting and composing machine operators ³	20	6	6	6	-72.0	-71.1	-70.2
Directory assistance operators	33	10	10	10	-71.5	-70.4	-69.4
Station installers and repairers, telephone	37	10	11	11	-71.5	-70.4	-69.4
Central office operators	48	14	14	15	-71.4	-70.3	-69.2
Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators	96	32	32	33	-67.2	-66.7	-66.1
Data entry keyers, composing	19	6	6	7	-67.7	-66.6	-65.5
Shoe sewing machine operators and tenders	14	4	5	7	-70.9	-63.6	-53.8
Roustabouts	28	13	13	16	-54.2	-55.0	-43.5
Peripheral EDP equipment operators	30	13	13	14	-56.9	-54.8	-52.3
Cooks, private household	9	5	5	4	-48.1	-49.2	-50.5
Motion picture projectionists	8	4	4	4	-46.4	-47.3	-48.0
Rail yard engineers, dinky operators, and hostlers	6	3	4	4	-44.3	-40.4	-36.5
Central office and PBX installers and repairers	84	50	51	53	-41.0	-39.1	-37.1
Computer operators, except peripheral equipment	259	157	162	168	-39.6	-37.7	-35.3
Statement clerks	25	15	16	16	-39.8	-37.7	-35.5
Housekeepers and butlers	20	13	12	12	-36.1	-37.5	-39.1
Drilling/boring machine tool setters and set-up operators ⁴	45	28	30	32	-38.1	-34.9	-29.6
Fitters, structural metal, precision	14	9	9	10	-38.3	-34.6	-29.4
Mining, quarrying, and tunneling occupations	18	11	12	13	-39.5	-33.9	-27.8
Typeists and word processors	646	418	434	452	-35.2	-32.8	-30.0
Photoengraving and lithographic machine operators ³	5	3	3	3	-33.7	-32.1	-30.5
Boiler operators and tenders, low pressure	18	12	12	13	-34.5	-31.9	-29.1
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	19	12	13	14	-35.8	-30.8	-26.1
Lathe and turning machine tool setters and set-up operators ⁴	71	47	50	54	-34.2	-30.6	-24.9
Cement and gluing machine operators and tenders	36	24	25	27	-34.0	-30.1	-25.3
EKG technicians	16	11	12	12	-31.5	-29.7	-26.6
Machine tool cutting operators and tenders, metal and plastic	119	80	85	92	-32.8	-28.9	-22.8
Paste-up workers	22	16	16	17	-30.1	-27.8	-25.7
Shoe and leather workers and repairers, precision	24	16	17	19	-33.8	-27.6	-19.4
Bank tellers	559	391	407	423	-30.1	-27.3	-24.4

¹ Based on low, moderate, or high trend assumptions. ² Includes other occupations, not shown separately. ³ Includes tenders. ⁴ Includes metal and plastic

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1995.

No. 640. Occupations of the Employed, by Selected Characteristics: 1995.

[In thousands. Annual averages of monthly figures. For civilian noninstitutional population 25 to 64 years old.
Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

SEX, RACE, AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Total employed	Managerial/professional	Tech./sales/administrative	Service ¹	Precision production ²	Operators/fabricators ³	Farming, forestry, fishing
Male, total ⁴	55,312	16,860	10,650	4,511	10,805	10,473	2,012
Less than a high school diploma	6,205	308	437	735	1,677	2,416	632
High school graduates, no college	17,840	1,949	2,893	1,768	5,184	5,262	785
Less than a bachelor's degree	14,641	3,493	3,805	1,460	3,220	2,282	380
College graduates	16,627	11,111	3,515	547	724	514	216
White	47,720	15,154	9,323	3,381	9,610	8,439	1,812
Less than a high school diploma	5,035	259	356	522	1,430	1,950	517
High school graduates, no college	15,228	1,773	2,510	1,269	4,675	4,281	720
Less than a bachelor's degree	12,530	3,122	3,312	1,149	2,880	1,805	361
College graduates	14,828	9,999	3,146	440	626	404	213
Black	5,285	1,045	878	440	829	1,590	104
Less than a high school diploma	713	30	45	125	152	310	48
High school graduates, no college	2,061	133	295	401	376	811	45
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,514	269	355	244	240	395	11
College graduates	997	612	184	70	57	73	1
Female, total ⁴	47,059	15,464	18,962	7,354	1,057	3,653	568
Less than a high school diploma	3,930	221	760	1,602	186	1,035	126
High school graduates, no college	15,977	2,218	7,719	3,394	510	1,901	236
Less than a bachelor's degree	14,249	3,921	7,453	1,887	273	586	131
College graduates	12,903	9,104	3,031	471	90	132	75
White	39,442	13,504	16,236	5,570	845	2,754	533
Less than a high school diploma	2,933	176	638	1,141	140	781	107
High school graduates, no college	13,459	1,969	6,829	2,581	408	1,447	225
Less than a bachelor's degree	11,861	3,403	6,203	1,476	226	425	129
College graduates	11,139	7,956	2,566	372	71	101	73
Black	5,712	1,396	2,076	1,430	139	659	12
Less than a high school diploma	656	30	90	358	21	152	5
High school graduates, no college	2,012	193	711	670	70	363	6
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,922	412	1,005	339	38	127	1
College graduates	1,121	761	270	62	11	16	

¹ Represents or rounds to zero. ² Includes private household workers. ³ Includes craft and repair. ⁴ Includes laborers.
⁵ Includes other races, not shown separately.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

No. 641. Employment, by Industry: 1970 to 1994

[In thousands, except percent. See headnote, table 622. Data from 1985 to 1990, and also beginning 1994, not strictly comparable with other years due to changes in industrial classification]

INDUSTRY	1970	1980	1990 ¹	1994 ¹	1995			
					Total	Percent		
						Female	Black	Hispanic ²
Total employed	78,678	99,303	118,793	123,060	124,900	46.1	10.6	8.9
Agriculture	3,463	3,364	3,223	3,409	3,440	25.6	2.9	17.5
Mining	516	979	724	669	627	13.4	3.8	5.8
Construction	4,818	6,215	7,764	7,493	7,668	9.9	6.6	10.4
Manufacturing	20,746	21,942	21,346	20,157	20,493	31.6	10.4	10.2
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5,320	6,525	8,168	8,692	8,709	28.9	14.5	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	15,008	20,191	24,622	25,699	26,071	47.2	8.6	9.8
Wholesale trade	2,672	3,920	4,669	4,713	4,986	29.2	6.3	9.7
Retail trade	12,336	16,270	19,953	20,986	21,086	51.5	9.1	9.8
Finance, insurance, real estate	3,945	5,993	8,051	8,141	7,983	58.3	9.3	6.7
Services ³	20,385	28,752	39,267	42,986	43,953	61.9	12.0	7.9
Business and repair services ³	1,403	3,848	7,485	7,304	7,526	36.5	11.3	10.2
Advertising	147	191	277	272	267	52.3	3.8	7.0
Services to dwellings and buildings	(NA)	370	827	849	829	47.7	16.6	20.6
Personnel supply services	(NA)	235	710	804	853	59.4	19.6	9.0
Computer and data processing	(NA)	221	805	1,017	1,136	34.8	8.2	3.9
Detective/protective services	(NA)	213	378	477	506	20.4	22.7	9.9
Automobile services	600	952	1,457	1,546	1,459	13.6	9.9	13.1
Personal services ³	4,276	3,839	4,733	4,339	4,375	69.2	14.2	15.4
Private households	1,782	1,257	1,036	976	971	89.6	18.3	23.2
Hotels and lodging places	979	1,149	1,818	1,464	1,495	55.7	15.6	15.9
Entertainment and recreation	717	1,047	1,526	2,134	2,238	43.6	8.1	7.9
Professional and related services	12,904	19,853	25,351	29,030	29,661	68.9	12.1	6.2
Hospitals	2,843	4,036	4,700	5,009	4,961	76.1	16.2	6.0
Health services, except hospitals	1,628	3,345	4,673	5,579	5,967	79.1	13.5	6.8
Elementary, secondary schools	612	5,550	5,994	6,447	6,653	74.6	11.7	7.3
Colleges and universities	828	1,590	2,637	2,743	2,768	52.9	10.3	5.2
Social services	628	2,108	2,239	3,046	2,979	80.8	17.5	7.7
Legal services	429	776	1,215	1,286	1,335	55.7	5.7	4.8
Public administration ⁵	4,476	5,342	5,627	5,814	5,957	44.1	16.9	6.1

NA Not available. ¹ See footnote 2, table 614. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ³ Includes industries not shown separately. ⁴ Included with elementary/secondary schools. ⁵ Includes workers involved in uniquely governmental activities, e.g., judicial and legislative.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues.

No. 642. Employment by Selected Industry, With Projections: 1983 to 2005

[Figures may differ from those in other tables since these data exclude establishments not elsewhere classified (SIC 99); in addition, agriculture services (SIC 074, 5, 8) are included in agriculture, not services. See source for details. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease]

INDUSTRY	1987 SIC code	EMPLOYMENT (1,000)			ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
		1983	1994	2005 ²	1983-1994	1994-2005 ²
Total	(X)	102,404	127,014	144,708	2.0	1.2
Nonfarm wage and salary	(X)	89,734	113,340	130,185	2.1	1.3
Goods-producing (excluding agriculture)	(X)	23,328	23,914	22,330	0.2	-1.0
Mining	10-14	952	601	439	-4.1	-2.8
Construction	15,16,17	3,946	5,010	5,500	2.2	0.9
Manufacturing	20-39	18,430	18,304	16,991	-0.1	-0.7
Durable manufacturing	24,25,32-39	10,707	10,431	9,290	-0.2	-1.0
Lumber and wood products	24	670	752	685	1.1	-0.9
Furniture and fixtures	25	448	502	515	1.0	0.2
Stone, clay and glass products	32	541	533	434	-0.1	-1.8
Primary metal industries	33	832	699	532	-1.6	-2.5
Blast furnaces/basic steel products	331	341	239	155	-3.2	-3.9
Fabricated metal products	34	1,368	1,387	1,181	0.1	-1.5
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,052	1,985	1,769	-0.3	-1.0
Computer equipment	357	474	351	263	-2.7	-2.6
Electronic and other electric equipment ³	36	1,704	1,571	1,408	-0.7	-1.0
Communications equipment	366	279	244	210	-1.2	-1.3
Electronic components	367	563	544	553	-0.3	0.1
Transportation equipment	37	1,731	1,749	1,567	0.1	-1.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	754	899	775	1.6	-1.3
Instruments and related products ⁴	38	990	863	798	-1.2	-0.7
Measuring/controlling devices	382	300	284	248	-0.5	-1.2
Medical instruments and supplies	384	198	265	306	2.7	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	370	391	404	0.5	0.3
Nonfarm manufacturing	20-23,26-31	7,723	7,873	7,700	0.2	-0.2
Food and kindred products	20	1,612	1,680	1,696	0.4	-0.1
Tobacco manufactures	21	68	42	26	-4.2	-4.2
Textile mill products	22	742	673	568	-0.9	-1.5
Apparel and other textile products	23	1,163	969	772	-1.6	-2.1
Paper and allied products	26	654	691	708	0.5	0.2
Printing and publishing	27	1,298	1,542	1,627	1.6	0.5
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,043	1,061	1,067	0.2	0.1
Petroleum and coal products	29	196	149	140	-2.4	-0.5
Rubber/misc. plastics products	30	743	952	1,030	2.3	0.7
Leather and leather products	31	205	114	65	-5.2	-4.9
Service-producing	(X)	66,407	89,425	107,256	2.7	1.7
Transportation, communications, utilities	40-42,44-49	4,958	6,006	6,431	1.8	0.6
Transportation	40-42,44-47	2,748	3,775	4,251	2.9	1.1
Communications	48	1,324	1,305	1,235	-0.1	-0.5
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	887	927	945	0.4	0.2
Wholesale trade	50-51	5,283	6,140	6,559	1.4	0.6
Retail trade	52-59	15,587	20,438	23,094	2.5	1.1
Eating and drinking places	58	5,038	7,069	8,089	3.1	1.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	60-67	5,466	6,933	7,733	2.2	0.6
Services	70-78,89	19,242	30,792	42,810	4.4	3.0
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,172	1,618	1,899	3.0	1.5
Personal services	72	869	1,139	1,374	2.5	1.7
Business services ³	73	2,948	6,239	10,032	7.1	4.4
Advertising	731	171	224	250	2.5	1.0
Services to buildings	734	559	855	1,350	3.9	4.2
Personnel supply services	736	619	2,254	3,564	12.5	4.3
Computer and data processing services	737	416	950	1,611	7.8	4.9
Auto repair, services, and garages	75	619	971	1,341	4.2	3.0
Miscellaneous repair shops	76	287	334	400	1.4	1.7
Motion pictures	78	268	471	591	5.3	2.1
Video tape rental	784	54	138	165	8.9	1.7
Amusement and recreation services	79	853	1,344	1,844	4.2	2.9
Health services	80	5,986	9,001	12,075	3.8	2.7
Offices of health practitioners	801,2,3,4	1,503	2,546	3,525	4.9	3.0
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,106	1,649	2,400	3.7	3.5
Hospitals, private	806	3,037	3,774	4,250	2.0	1.1
Health services, n.e.c.	807,8,9	341	1,032	1,900	10.6	5.7
Legal services	81	602	927	1,270	4.0	2.9
Educational services	82	1,225	1,822	2,400	3.7	2.5
Social services	83	1,188	2,181	3,639	5.7	4.8
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	84	43	79	112	5.8	3.2
Membership organizations	86	1,510	2,059	2,336	4.1	1.7
Engineering, management, and services	87,89	1,673	2,607	3,494	4.1	2.7
Government	(X)	15,870	19,117	20,990	1.7	0.9
Federal government	(X)	2,774	2,870	2,635	-0.3	0.8
State and local government	(X)	13,096	16,247	18,355	2.0	1.1
Agriculture	01,02,07,08,09	3,508	3,623	3,399	0.3	-0.6
Private households	88	1,247	966	800	-2.3	-1.7
Nonagriculture self-employed and unpaid family	(X)	7,914	9,085	10,324	1.3	1.2

X Not applicable. ¹ 1987 Standard Industrial Classification; see text, section 13. ² Based on assumptions of moderate growth; see source. ³ Includes other industries, not shown separately. ⁴ N.e.c. means not elsewhere classified.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1995.

No. 643. High Technology Industries—Summary: 1994

[For workers on private industry payrolls and excludes the self-employed. Based on surveys of the Occupational Employment Statistics Program and subject to sampling error; for details see source.]

INDUSTRY	1987 SIC code	Establish- ments (1,000)	EMPLOYMENT		Average annual pay (dol.)
			Total (1,000)	Percent distribution	
All high technology industries²	(X)	374.4	9,515	100.0	43,262
Level I industries³	(X)	337.2	8,200	86.2	44,669
Crude petroleum and natural gas operations	131	9.2	162	1.7	58,425
Cigarettes	211	(Z)	30	0.3	55,698
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	1.6	132	1.4	47,603
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	1.1	162	1.7	46,395
Drugs	283	1.9	263	2.8	50,500
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	2.6	152	1.6	41,857
Paints and allied products	285	1.6	58	0.6	38,639
Industrial organic chemicals	286	1.1	143	1.5	53,852
Agricultural chemicals	287	1.2	55	0.6	43,457
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	2.7	93	1.0	42,374
Petroleum refining	291	0.7	109	1.1	57,622
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	299	0.5	13	0.1	38,442
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	1.3	167	1.8	37,488
Computer and office equipment	357	2.9	353	3.7	50,534
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	2.0	156	1.6	32,390
Communications equipment	366	2.4	244	2.6	43,815
Electronic components and accessories	367	6.8	545	5.7	38,006
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	6.1	899	9.4	45,937
Aircraft and parts	372	2.8	480	5.0	46,696
Guided missiles, space vehicles, parts	376	0.3	108	1.1	52,389
Search and navigation equipment	381	0.9	182	1.9	49,110
Measuring and controlling devices	382	5.4	284	3.0	39,611
Medical instruments and supplies	384	4.6	265	2.8	36,929
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	0.9	88	0.9	47,981
Computer and data-processing services	737	72.5	955	10.0	47,384
Engineering and architectural services ⁴	871	67.4	774	8.1	42,687
Research and testing services	873	24.5	560	5.9	39,717
Management and public relations	874	102.7	728	7.7	44,000
Services, n.e.c. ⁵	899	9.5	41	0.4	49,216
Level II industries⁵	(X)	37.2	1,315	13.8	34,483
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	1.0	53	0.6	28,825
Pulp mills	261	0.1	13	0.1	47,529
Miscellaneous converted paper products	267	3.2	246	2.6	33,650
Ordinance and accessories, n.e.c. ⁶	348	0.5	53	0.6	36,828
Engines and turbines	351	0.5	90	0.9	45,401
General industry machinery	356	4.7	242	2.5	35,602
Industrial machines, n.e.c. ⁷	359	23.0	321	3.4	30,927
Household audio and video equipment	365	1.2	89	0.9	37,093
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	1.9	158	1.7	35,221
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	1.2	50	0.5	29,597

X Not applicable. Z Fewer than 50. ¹ 1987 Standard Industrial Classification; see text, section 13. ² Those industries whose proportion of R&D employment is at least equal to the average proportion of all industries surveyed. ³ Industries whose proportion of R&D employment is at least 50 percent higher than the average of all industries surveyed. ⁴ N.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. ⁵ Industries whose proportion of R&D employment is at least equal to the average of all industries surveyed, but less than 50 percent higher than the average.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages 1994*, BLS Bulletin 2467.

No. 644. Unemployed Workers—Summary: 1980 to 1995

[In thousands, except as indicated. For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. For data on unemployment insurance, see table 590. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 87-101.]

AGE, SEX, RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1991	1992	1993	1994 ¹	1995
UNEMPLOYED								
Total²	7,637	8,312	7,047	8,628	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404
16 to 19 years old	1,669	1,468	1,212	1,359	1,427	1,365	1,320	1,346
20 to 24 years old	1,835	1,738	1,299	1,573	1,649	1,514	1,373	1,244
25 to 44 years old	2,964	3,681	3,323	4,166	4,678	4,291	3,694	3,390
45 to 64 years old	1,075	1,331	1,109	1,419	1,727	1,662	1,456	1,269
65 years and over	94	93	105	113	132	108	153	153
Male	4,267	4,521	3,906	4,946	5,523	5,055	4,367	3,983
16 to 19 years old	913	806	657	751	806	768	740	744
20 to 24 years old	1,076	944	715	911	951	865	768	673
25 to 44 years old	1,619	1,950	1,803	2,365	2,647	2,387	1,968	1,776
45 to 64 years old	600	766	662	855	1,053	972	803	697
65 years and over	58	55	59	64	67	64	88	94
Female	3,370	3,791	3,140	3,683	4,090	3,885	3,629	3,421
16 to 19 years old	755	661	544	621	621	597	580	602
20 to 24 years old	760	794	584	662	698	648	571	571
25 to 44 years old	1,345	1,732	1,519	1,799	2,031	1,905	1,726	1,615
45 to 64 years old	473	566	447	564	673	690	653	573
65 years and over	36	39	46	49	66	45	66	60
White³	5,884	6,191	5,186	6,560	7,169	6,655	5,892	5,459
16 to 19 years old	1,291	1,074	903	1,029	1,037	992	950	952
20 to 24 years old	1,364	1,235	899	1,132	1,156	1,057	952	866
Black³	1,553	1,864	1,585	1,723	2,011	1,844	1,666	1,538
16 to 19 years old	343	357	268	280	324	313	300	325
20 to 24 years old	426	455	349	378	421	387	351	311
Hispanic^{3,4}	620	811	876	1,092	1,311	1,248	1,187	1,140
16 to 19 years old	145	141	161	179	219	201	198	205
20 to 24 years old	138	171	167	214	240	237	220	209
Full-time workers	6,269	6,793	5,677	7,088	7,923	7,305	6,513	5,909
Part-time workers	1,369	1,519	1,369	1,540	1,690	1,635	1,483	1,495
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent)⁵								
Total²	7.1	7.2	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6
16 to 19 years old	17.8	18.6	15.5	18.7	20.1	19.0	17.6	17.3
20 to 24 years old	11.5	11.1	8.8	10.8	11.4	10.5	9.7	9.1
25 to 44 years old	6.0	6.2	4.9	6.1	6.8	6.2	5.3	4.8
45 to 64 years old	3.7	4.5	3.5	4.4	5.1	4.8	4.0	3.4
65 years and over	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.2	4.0	4.0
Male	6.9	7.0	5.7	7.2	7.9	7.2	6.2	5.6
16 to 19 years old	18.3	19.5	16.3	19.8	21.5	20.4	19.0	18.4
20 to 24 years old	12.5	11.4	9.1	11.6	12.2	11.3	10.2	9.2
25 to 44 years old	5.6	5.9	4.8	6.3	7.0	6.3	5.2	4.7
45 to 64 years old	3.5	4.5	3.7	4.8	5.7	5.1	4.1	3.5
65 years and over	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.0	4.3
Female	7.4	7.4	5.5	6.4	7.0	6.6	6.0	5.6
16 to 19 years old	17.2	17.6	14.7	17.5	18.6	17.5	16.2	16.1
20 to 24 years old	10.4	10.7	8.5	9.8	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0
25 to 44 years old	6.4	6.6	4.9	5.8	6.5	6.1	5.4	5.0
45 to 64 years old	4.0	4.6	3.2	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.3
65 years and over	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.1	4.0	3.7
White³	6.3	6.2	4.8	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.3	4.9
16 to 19 years old	15.5	15.7	13.5	16.5	17.2	16.2	15.1	14.5
20 to 24 years old	9.9	9.2	7.3	9.2	9.5	8.8	8.1	7.7
Black³	14.3	15.1	11.4	12.5	14.2	13.0	11.5	10.4
16 to 19 years old	38.5	40.2	30.9	36.1	39.7	38.8	35.2	35.7
20 to 24 years old	23.6	24.5	19.9	21.6	23.8	21.9	19.5	17.7
Hispanic^{3,4}	10.1	10.5	8.2	10.0	11.6	10.8	9.9	9.3
16 to 19 years old	22.5	24.3	19.5	22.9	27.5	26.1	24.5	24.1
20 to 24 years old	12.1	12.6	9.1	11.6	13.2	13.1	11.8	11.5
Experienced workers⁶	6.9	6.8	5.3	6.6	7.2	6.6	5.9	5.4
Women maintaining families²	9.2	10.4	8.3	9.3	10.0	9.7	8.9	8.0
White	7.3	8.1	6.3	7.2	7.9	7.8	(NA)	(NA)
Black	14.0	16.4	13.2	13.9	14.8	13.9	(NA)	(NA)
Married men, wife present²	4.2	4.3	3.4	4.4	5.1	4.4	3.7	3.3
White	3.9	4.0	3.1	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.4	2.0
Black	7.4	8.0	6.2	6.6	8.3	7.2	6.0	5.0
Percent without work for—								
Fewer than 5 weeks	43.2	42.1	46.3	40.3	35.1	36.5	34.1	36.5
5 to 10 weeks	23.4	22.2	23.5	22.9	20.9	20.6	20.6	22.0
11 to 14 weeks	9.0	8.0	8.5	9.5	8.5	8.3	9.5	9.6
15 to 26 weeks	13.8	12.3	11.7	14.4	15.1	14.5	15.5	14.6
27 weeks and over	10.7	15.4	10.0	12.9	20.3	20.1	20.3	17.3
Unemployment duration, average (weeks)	11.9	15.6	12.0	13.7	17.7	18.0	18.8	16.6

NA Not available. ¹ See footnote 2, table 614. ² Includes other races, not shown separately. ³ Includes other ages, not shown separately. ⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ⁵ Unemployed as percent of civilian labor force in specified group. ⁶ Wage and salary workers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues; and unpublished data.

No. 645. Unemployed Persons, by Sex and Reason: 1970 to 1995

[In thousands. For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

SEX AND REASON	1970	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 ¹	1991	1992	1993	1994 ¹
Male, total.	2,238	4,267	4,521	4,101	3,655	3,525	3,906	4,946	5,523	5,055	4,367	3,983
Job losers ²	1,199	2,649	2,149	2,432	2,078	1,975	2,257	3,172	3,593	3,150	2,416	2,190
Job leavers	282	438	409	494	503	495	508	507	484	507	408	407
Reentrants	533	776	876	761	697	726	808	891	978	897	789	713
New entrants	224	405	487	413	376	328	315	375	457	459	278	278
Female, total.	1,855	3,370	3,791	3,324	3,046	3,003	3,140	3,683	4,090	3,885	3,629	3,342
Job losers ²	614	1,297	1,390	1,134	1,014	1,008	1,130	1,522	1,796	1,699	1,399	1,286
Job leavers	267	453	468	471	480	529	513	497	507	469	383	417
Reentrants	696	1,152	1,380	1,213	1,112	1,117	1,124	1,247	1,307	1,259	1,521	1,412
New entrants	279	468	552	506	440	349	373	416	480	459	326	326

¹ See footnote 2, table 614. ² Beginning 1994, persons who completed temporary jobs are identified separately and are included as job losers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues; Bulletin 2307; and unpublished data.

No. 646. Unemployment Rates, by Industry, 1975 to 1995, and by Sex, 1980 and 1995

(In percent. For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Rate represents unemployment as a percent of labor force in each specified group. Data for 1985-90, and also beginning 1994, not strictly comparable with other years due to changes in industrial classification)

INDUSTRY	1975	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1994 ¹	1995	MALE		FEMALE	
							1980	1995	1980	1995
All unemployed ²	8.5	7.1	7.2	5.6	6.1	5.6	6.9	5.6	7.4	5.6
Industry: ³										
Agriculture	10.4	11.0	13.2	9.8	11.3	11.1	9.7	10.6	15.1	12.7
Mining	4.1	6.4	9.5	4.8	5.4	5.2	6.7	5.3	4.5	4.9
Construction	18.0	14.1	13.1	11.1	11.8	11.5	14.6	11.9	8.9	7.5
Manufacturing	10.9	8.5	7.7	5.8	5.6	4.9	7.4	4.2	10.8	6.5
Transportation and public utilities	5.6	4.9	5.3	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	8.7	7.4	7.6	6.4	7.4	6.5	6.6	5.9	5.3	4.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.9	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.7
Services	7.1	5.9	6.2	5.0	5.9	5.4	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.5
Government	4.1	4.1	3.9	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.9	2.9	4.3	3.0

¹ See footnote 2, table 614. ² Includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately. ³ Covers unemployed wage and salary workers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly; January issues.

No. 647. Unemployment by Occupation, 1990 to 1995, and by Sex, 1995

[For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly data. Rate represents unemployment as a percent of the labor force for each specified group. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See also headnote, table 631]

OCCUPATION	NUMBER (1,000)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE				
	1990 ¹	1994 ¹	1995	1990 ¹	1994 ¹	1995		
						Total	Male	Female
Total ²	7,047	7,996	7,404	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.6
Managerial and professional specialty	666	907	880	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	350	454	420	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.6
Professional specialty	316	453	460	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
Technical sales, and administrative support	1,641	1,952	1,744	4.3	5.0	4.5	3.8	4.8
Technicians and related support	116	127	113	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.9
Sales occupations	720	907	795	4.8	5.8	5.0	3.6	6.4
Administrative support, including clerical	804	928	836	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.2
Service occupations	1,139	1,471	1,378	6.6	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.6
Private household	47	91	99	5.6	10.0	10.7	17.4	10.4
Protective service	74	96	86	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.3	5.8
Service except private household and protective	1,018	1,285	1,193	7.1	8.5	7.9	8.9	7.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	861	910	860	5.9	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.6
Mechanics and repairers	175	201	182	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
Construction trades	483	518	501	8.5	9.4	9.0	8.9	9.9
Other precision production, craft, and repair	202	191	177	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.9	5.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,714	1,761	1,618	8.7	9.0	8.2	7.8	9.6
Machine operators, assemblers, inspectors	727	672	629	8.1	8.0	7.4	6.1	9.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	329	364	329	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, laborers	657	725	660	11.6	12.7	11.7	11.7	11.8
Construction laborers	177	172	179	18.1	18.9	18.7	18.1	32.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	237	333	311	6.4	8.4	7.9	7.5	9.4

¹ See footnote 2, table 61-1. ² Includes persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues.

No. 648. Unemployment Rates, by Educational Attainment, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1991

[In percent. As of March. For the civilian noninstitutional population 25 to 64 years of age. Due to a change in the method of reporting educational attainment, 1992 are not comparable with data for earlier years. See table 649 for data beginning 1992. Based on the Current Population Survey, see text, section 1, and Appendix III.]

ITEM	1970	1975	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	3.3	6.9	5.0	6.6	6.1	6.1	5.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	6.1
Less than 4 years of high school ¹	4.6	10.7	8.4	12.1	11.4	11.6	11.1	9.4	8.9	9.6	12.2
4 years of high school, only	2.9	6.9	5.1	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.4	4.8	4.9	6.7
College: 1-3 years	2.9	5.5	4.3	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	5.0
4 years or more	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.9
Male: Total	2.9	6.7	4.9	6.9	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.7	4.8	6.8
Less than 4 years of high school ¹	4.0	10.5	8.2	12.3	11.2	11.7	11.2	10.0	9.4	9.6	13.4
4 years of high school, only	2.4	6.7	5.3	8.1	7.2	7.4	6.7	6.2	5.4	5.3	7.7
College: 1-3 years	2.7	5.1	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.7	5.0	3.9	3.2	3.9	5.2
4 years or more	1.1	2.2	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.1	3.3
Female: Total	4.0	7.4	5.0	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	5.2
Less than 4 years of high school ¹	5.7	10.5	8.9	11.7	11.7	11.4	10.9	8.5	8.1	9.5	10.7
4 years of high school, only	3.6	7.1	5.0	6.3	6.5	6.3	5.8	4.6	4.2	4.6	5.5
College: 1-3 years	3.1	6.3	4.1	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.8
4 years or more	1.9	3.4	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.5
White: Total	3.1	6.5	4.4	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	5.6
Less than 4 years of high school ¹	4.5	10.1	7.8	10.9	10.6	10.9	10.2	8.3	7.7	8.3	11.6
4 years of high school, only	2.7	6.5	4.6	6.4	6.1	6.2	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.4	6.2
College: 1-3 years	2.8	5.1	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	4.6
4 years or more	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.7
Black: Total²	4.7	10.9	9.6	13.3	12.0	10.7	10.6	10.0	9.2	8.6	10.1
Less than 4 years of high school ¹	5.2	13.5	11.7	17.4	15.3	15.3	14.8	14.6	14.6	15.9	15.9
4 years of high school, only	5.2	10.7	9.5	14.5	13.0	11.7	11.7	11.2	9.2	8.6	10.3
College: 1-3 years	3.5	9.8	9.0	9.7	10.6	8.7	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.5	9.0
4 years or more	0.9	3.9	4.0	6.2	5.4	3.2	4.2	3.3	4.7	1.9	5.2

¹ Includes persons reporting no school years completed. ² For 1970 and 1975, data refer to Black and other workers. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307, and unpublished data.

No. 649. Unemployed and Unemployment Rates, by Educational Attainment, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1992 to 1995

[As of March. For the civilian noninstitutional population 25 to 64 years old. See table 618 for civilian labor force and participation rate data. Based on Current Population Survey, see text, section 1, and Appendix III.]

YEAR SEX, AND RACE	UNEMPLOYED (1,000)					UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ¹				
	Total	Less than high school diploma	High school gradu- ates, no degree	Less than a bachelor's degree	College graduate	Total	Less than high school diploma	High school gradu- ates, no degree	Less than a bachelor's degree	College graduate
Total: ²										
1992	6.846	1.693	2.851	1 521	782	6.7	13.5	7.7	5.9	2.9
1993	6.596	1.550	2.666	1 492	888	6.4	13.0	7.3	5.5	3.2
1994	6.126	1.463	2.388	1 453	823	5.8	12.6	6.7	5.0	2.9
1995	5.065	1.150	1.833	1 329	753	4.8	10.0	5.2	4.5	2.5
Male:										
1992	4.207	1.151	1.709	854	493	7.5	14.8	8.8	6.4	3.2
1993	4.152	1.059	1.667	882	543	7.3	14.1	8.7	6.3	3.4
1994	3.498	920	1.333	779	466	6.2	12.8	7.2	5.3	2.9
1995	2.925	765	1.064	656	440	5.1	10.9	5.7	4.4	2.5
Female:										
1992	2.639	542	1.142	666	289	5.7	11.4	6.5	5.3	2.5
1993	2.444	490	999	609	345	5.2	11.2	5.8	4.6	2.9
1994	2.628	543	1.055	674	357	5.4	12.4	6.2	4.7	2.9
1995	2.140	385	770	673	313	4.4	8.6	4.6	4.5	2.4
White:										
1992	5.247	1.285	2.146	1,176	641	6.0	12.9	6.8	5.3	2.7
1993	5.129	1.175	2.025	1,166	763	5.8	12.4	6.5	5.0	3.1
1994	4.598	1,092	1,738	1,109	659	5.2	11.7	5.8	4.5	2.6
1995	3.858	831	1 362	1 054	612	4.3	9.2	4.6	4.2	2.3
Black:										
1992	1.353	361	619	291	81	12.4	17.2	14.1	10.7	4.8
1993	1.201	321	542	266	72	10.9	17.3	12.4	8.7	4.1
1994	1.202	286	546	277	94	10.6	17.4	12.8	8.3	4.0
1995	905	225	377	218	86	7.7	13.7	8.4	6.3	4.1
Hispanic: ⁴										
1992	757	408	224	88	36	9.8	13.6	9.5	5.9	4.2
1993	826	449	215	117	46	10.3	14.5	9.1	7.0	5.3
1994	871	465	215	139	52	9.7	13.1	8.3	7.2	5.2
1995	746	393	211	102	40	8.0	10.9	8.1	5.2	3.1

¹ Percent unemployed of the civilian labor force. ² Includes other races, not shown separately. ³ See footnote 3, table 626. ⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

No. 650. Total Unemployed and Insured Unemployed—States: 1980 to 1994

[For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Total unemployment estimates based on the Current Population Survey (CPS); see text, section 1, and Appendix III. U.S. totals derived by independent population controls; therefore State data may not add to U.S. totals]

STATE	TOTAL UNEMPLOYED								INSURED UNEMPLOYED ³			
	Number (1,000)				Percent ¹				Number (1,000)		Percent ⁴	
	1980	1985	1990 ²	1994 ²	1980	1985	1990 ²	1994 ²	1993	1994	1993	1994
United States	7,637	8,312	7,047	7,996	7.1	7.2	5.6	6.1	5,251	5,267	5.6	5.5
Alabama	147	160	130	122	8.8	8.9	6.9	6.0	33.4	31.0	3.1	1.9
Alaska	18	24	19	24	9.7	7.0	7.8	12.2	13.6	13.6	5.5	6.0
Arizona	83	96	99	126	6.7	6.5	5.5	6.4	28.0	27.4	1.9	1.8
Arkansas	76	91	78	64	7.6	8.7	7.0	5.3	27.1	24.9	3.0	2.6
California	790	934	874	1,329	6.8	7.2	5.8	8.6	478.6	485.9	3.9	4.0
Colorado	88	101	89	84	5.9	5.9	5.0	4.2	23.9	23.4	1.6	1.5
Connecticut	94	83	95	97	5.9	4.9	5.2	5.6	49.5	47.8	3.3	3.2
Delaware	22	17	19	19	7.7	5.3	5.2	4.9	6.8	6.5	2.1	1.9
District of Columbia	24	27	22	24	7.3	8.4	6.6	8.2	9.8	8.9	2.3	2.1
Florida	251	320	390	446	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.6	122.5	99.5	2.3	1.8
Georgia	163	188	182	185	6.4	6.5	5.5	5.2	45.1	40.0	1.6	1.3
Hawaii	21	27	16	35	4.9	5.6	2.9	6.1	12.7	14.8	2.5	2.9
Idaho	34	37	29	33	7.9	7.9	5.9	5.6	13.4	13.2	3.3	3.1
Illinois	459	513	369	340	6.3	9.0	6.2	5.7	136.9	119.4	2.7	2.3
Indiana	252	215	149	151	9.6	7.9	5.3	4.9	33.6	30.0	1.4	1.2
Iowa	82	112	62	57	5.8	8.0	4.3	3.7	22.4	18.6	1.9	1.5
Kansas	53	62	57	70	4.5	5.0	4.5	5.3	20.1	18.6	1.9	1.7
Kentucky	133	161	104	98	6.0	9.5	5.9	5.4	29.1	31.6	2.1	2.2
Louisiana	121	229	117	156	6.7	11.5	6.7	8.0	32.1	29.4	2.1	1.9
Maine	39	30	33	45	7.8	5.4	5.2	7.4	14.2	15.5	2.9	3.1
Maryland	140	104	122	138	6.5	4.6	4.7	5.1	47.2	45.8	2.5	2.4
Massachusetts	162	120	195	190	5.6	3.9	6.0	6.0	78.7	80.1	2.9	2.9
Michigan	534	433	350	281	12.4	9.8	7.6	5.9	108.1	92.0	2.9	2.4
Minnesota	125	133	117	103	5.9	6.0	4.9	4.0	39.1	37.1	1.9	1.7
Mississippi	79	116	90	83	7.5	10.3	7.6	6.6	20.4	19.1	2.2	2.0
Missouri	167	158	151	132	7.2	6.4	5.8	4.9	51.5	47.5	2.3	2.1
Montana	23	31	24	22	6.1	7.7	6.0	5.1	9.2	9.7	3.2	3.2
Nebraska	31	44	18	25	4.1	5.5	2.2	2.9	8.4	7.2	1.2	1.0
Nevada	27	41	33	48	6.2	8.0	4.9	6.2	17.8	16.0	2.9	2.4
New Hampshire	22	21	36	29	4.7	3.9	5.7	4.6	7.0	6.8	1.5	1.4
New Jersey	260	217	206	273	7.2	5.7	5.1	6.8	109.9	106.8	3.3	3.2
New Mexico	42	57	46	49	7.5	8.8	6.5	6.3	11.8	11.5	2.2	2.0
New York	597	544	467	593	7.5	6.5	5.3	6.9	223.8	227.6	3.0	3.0
North Carolina	187	168	144	157	6.6	5.4	4.2	4.4	41.5	44.3	1.4	1.4
North Dakota	15	20	13	13	5.0	5.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	1.7	1.5
Ohio	426	455	310	307	8.4	8.9	5.7	5.5	96.3	87.3	2.1	1.8
Oklahoma	66	112	86	90	4.8	7.1	5.7	5.8	18.9	16.7	1.6	1.4
Oregon	107	116	83	89	8.3	8.8	5.6	5.4	46.3	45.4	3.8	3.6
Pennsylvania	425	443	315	360	7.8	8.0	5.4	6.2	164.0	169.4	3.4	3.5
Rhode Island	34	25	35	35	7.2	4.9	6.8	7.1	16.4	18.9	4.0	4.6
South Carolina	96	107	83	115	6.9	6.8	4.8	6.3	30.5	29.3	2.1	2.0
South Dakota	16	18	13	12	4.9	5.1	3.9	3.3	2.4	2.1	0.9	0.7
Tennessee	152	180	126	137	7.3	8.0	5.3	4.8	42.8	41.4	2.0	1.9
Texas	352	565	544	605	5.2	7.0	6.3	6.4	137.5	128.7	2.0	1.8
Utah	40	43	35	36	6.3	5.9	4.3	3.7	9.5	8.4	1.4	1.1
Vermont	16	13	15	15	6.4	4.8	5.0	4.7	7.9	7.7	3.3	3.1
Virginia	128	160	141	166	5.0	5.6	4.3	4.9	30.8	31.0	1.2	1.2
Washington	156	170	125	174	7.9	8.1	4.9	6.4	83.9	94.4	3.9	4.3
West Virginia	74	100	64	70	9.4	13.0	8.4	8.9	18.2	3.2	3.0	3.0
Wisconsin	167	171	114	132	7.2	7.2	4.4	4.7	53.9	49.9	2.4	2.2
Wyoming	9	18	13	13	4.0	7.1	5.5	5.3	3.6	3.7	1.9	1.9

¹ Total unemployment as percent of civilian labor force. ² See footnote 2, table 614. ³ Source: U.S. Employment and Training Administration, *Unemployment Insurance: Financial Handbook*, annual updates. ⁴ Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in the previous year. ⁵ Includes 57,600 in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in 1993 and 62,100 in 1994.

Source: Except as noted, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*, annual.

No. 651. Job Openings and Placements and Help-Wanted Advertising: 1970 to 1993

[Openings 1970 and 1980, for years ending Sept. 30; beginning 1985, for years ending June 30]

ITEM	1970	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Job openings: ¹ Received (1,000)	6,130	8,122	7,529	6,998	5,651	5,635	5,752	6,343	6,619
Average per month:	511	677	627	583	471	470	479	529	552
Nonagricultural placements ¹ (1,000)	4,604	5,610	3,270	4,284	3,714	3,507	3,396	3,375	3,360
Index of help-wanted advertising in newspapers ² (1967=100)	93	128	138	151	129	93	92	101	128

¹ As reported by State employment agencies. Beginning 1985, all placements. Placements include duplication for individuals placed more than once. ² Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, monthly (series published through January/February 1996 issue). Based on data from the Conference Board, New York, NY. Index based on the number of advertisements in classified sections of 51 newspapers, each in a major employment area.

Source: Except as noted, U.S. Employment and Training Administration; unpublished data.

No. 652. Nonfarm Establishments—Employees, Hours, and Earnings, by Industry: 1960 to 1995

[Based on data from establishment reports. Includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period reported. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, farm workers, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and Armed Forces. Establishment data shown here conform to industry definitions in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification and are adjusted to March 1994 employment benchmarks, and reflect historical corrections to previously published data. Based on the Current Employment Statistics Program; see Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 127-141 and D 803, 878, 881, 884, and 890.]

ITEM AND YEAR	Total	GOODS-PRODUCING				SERVICE-PRODUCING						
		Total	Mining	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total	Trans- portation and public utilities	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Government
EMPLOYEES (1,000)												
1960	54,189	20,434	712	2,926	16,796	33,755	4,004	3,153	8,238	2,628	7,378	8,353
1970	70,880	23,578	623	3,588	19,367	47,302	4,515	4,006	11,034	3,645	11,548	12,554
1975	76,945	22,600	752	3,525	18,323	54,345	4,542	4,430	12,630	4,165	13,892	14,686
1980	90,406	25,658	1,027	4,346	20,285	64,748	5,146	5,292	15,018	5,160	17,890	16,241
1985	97,387	24,842	927	4,668	19,248	72,544	5,233	5,727	17,315	5,948	21,927	16,394
1990	109,419	24,905	709	5,120	19,076	84,514	5,793	6,173	19,601	6,709	27,934	18,304
1991	108,256	23,745	689	4,650	18,406	84,511	5,762	6,081	19,284	6,646	28,336	18,402
1992	108,604	23,231	635	4,492	18,104	85,373	5,721	5,997	19,356	6,602	29,052	18,645
1993	110,730	23,352	610	4,668	18,075	87,378	5,829	5,981	19,773	6,757	30,197	18,841
1994	114,172	23,908	601	4,986	18,321	90,264	5,993	6,162	20,507	6,896	31,579	19,128
1995	117,203	24,206	580	5,158	18,468	92,997	6,165	6,412	21,173	6,830	33,107	19,311
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
1960	100.0	37.7	1.3	5.4	31.0	62.3	7.4	5.8	15.2	4.8	13.6	15.4
1970	100.0	33.3	0.9	5.1	27.3	66.7	6.4	5.7	15.6	5.1	16.3	17.7
1975	100.0	29.4	1.0	4.6	23.8	70.6	5.9	5.8	16.4	5.4	18.1	19.1
1980	100.0	28.4	1.1	4.8	22.4	71.6	5.7	5.9	16.6	5.7	19.8	18.0
1985	100.0	25.5	1.0	4.8	19.8	74.5	5.4	5.9	17.8	6.1	22.5	16.8
1990	100.0	22.8	0.6	4.7	17.4	77.2	5.3	5.6	17.9	6.1	25.5	16.7
1991	100.0	21.9	0.6	4.3	17.0	78.1	5.3	5.6	17.8	6.1	26.2	17.0
1992	100.0	21.4	0.6	4.1	16.7	78.6	5.3	5.5	17.8	6.1	26.8	17.2
1993	100.0	21.1	0.6	4.2	16.3	78.9	5.3	5.4	17.9	6.1	27.3	17.0
1994	100.0	20.9	0.5	4.4	16.0	79.1	5.2	5.4	18.0	6.0	27.7	16.8
1995	100.0	20.7	0.5	4.4	15.8	79.3	5.3	5.5	18.1	5.8	28.2	16.5
WEEKLY HOURS												
1960	38.6	(NA)	40.4	36.7	39.7	(NA)	(NA)	40.5	38.0	37.2	(NA)	(NA)
1970	37.1	(NA)	42.7	37.3	39.8	(NA)	40.5	39.9	33.8	36.7	34.4	(NA)
1975	36.1	(NA)	41.9	36.4	39.5	(NA)	39.7	38.6	32.4	36.5	33.5	(NA)
1980	35.3	(NA)	43.3	37.0	39.7	(NA)	39.6	38.4	30.2	36.2	32.6	(NA)
1985	34.9	(NA)	43.4	37.7	40.5	(NA)	39.5	38.4	29.4	36.4	32.5	(NA)
1990	34.5	(NA)	44.1	38.2	40.8	(NA)	38.9	38.1	28.8	35.8	32.5	(NA)
1991	34.3	(NA)	44.4	38.1	40.7	(NA)	38.7	38.1	28.6	35.7	32.4	(NA)
1992	34.4	(NA)	43.9	38.0	41.0	(NA)	38.9	38.2	28.8	35.8	32.5	(NA)
1993	34.5	(NA)	44.3	38.5	41.4	(NA)	39.6	38.2	28.8	35.8	32.5	(NA)
1994	34.7	(NA)	44.8	38.9	42.0	(NA)	39.9	38.4	28.9	35.8	32.5	(NA)
1995	34.5	(NA)	44.7	38.8	41.6	(NA)	39.5	38.3	28.8	35.9	32.4	(NA)
HOURLY EARNINGS												
1960	\$2.09	(NA)	\$2.60	\$3.07	\$2.26	(NA)	(NA)	\$2.24	\$1.52	\$2.02	(NA)	(NA)
1970	3.23	(NA)	3.85	5.24	3.35	(NA)	3.85	3.43	2.44	3.07	2.81	(NA)
1975	4.53	(NA)	5.95	7.31	4.83	(NA)	5.88	4.72	3.36	4.06	4.02	(NA)
1980	6.66	(NA)	9.17	9.94	7.27	(NA)	8.87	6.95	4.88	5.79	5.85	(NA)
1985	8.57	(NA)	11.98	12.32	9.54	(NA)	11.40	9.15	5.94	7.94	7.90	(NA)
1990	10.01	(NA)	13.68	13.77	10.83	(NA)	12.97	10.79	6.75	9.97	9.83	(NA)
1991	10.32	(NA)	14.19	14.00	11.18	(NA)	13.22	11.15	6.94	10.39	10.23	(NA)
1992	10.57	(NA)	14.54	14.15	11.46	(NA)	13.45	11.39	7.12	10.82	10.54	(NA)
1993	10.83	(NA)	14.60	14.38	11.74	(NA)	13.62	11.74	7.29	11.35	10.78	(NA)
1994	11.12	(NA)	14.88	14.73	12.07	(NA)	13.86	12.06	7.49	11.83	11.04	(NA)
1995	11.44	(NA)	15.30	15.08	12.37	(NA)	14.23	12.43	7.69	12.33	11.39	(NA)
WEEKLY EARNINGS												
1960	\$81	(NA)	\$105	\$113	\$90	(NA)	(NA)	\$91	\$58	\$75	(NA)	(NA)
1970	120	(NA)	164	195	133	(NA)	156	137	82	113	97	(NA)
1975	164	(NA)	249	266	191	(NA)	233	182	109	148	135	(NA)
1980	235	(NA)	397	368	289	(NA)	351	267	147	210	191	(NA)
1985	299	(NA)	520	464	386	(NA)	450	351	175	289	257	(NA)
1990	345	(NA)	603	526	442	(NA)	505	411	194	357	319	(NA)
1991	354	(NA)	630	533	455	(NA)	512	425	198	371	331	(NA)
1992	364	(NA)	638	538	470	(NA)	523	435	205	387	343	(NA)
1993	374	(NA)	647	554	486	(NA)	539	448	210	406	350	(NA)
1994	386	(NA)	667	573	507	(NA)	553	463	216	424	359	(NA)
1995	395	(NA)	684	585	515	(NA)	562	476	221	443	369	(NA)

No. 653. Employees in Nonfarm Establishments—States: 1980 to 1995

[In thousands. For coverage, see headnote, table 652. National totals differ from the sum of the State figures because of differing benchmarks among States and differing industrial and geographic stratification. Based on 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, see text, section 13.]

STATE	1980	1994	1995							
			Total ¹	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Government
United States	90,406	114,172	117,203	5,158	18,468	6,165	27,585	6,830	33,107	19,311
Alabama	1,356	1,759	1,803	87	391	89	411	77	395	343
Alaska	169	359	262	13	17	23	54	12	61	73
Arizona	1,014	1,692	1,783	117	195	86	449	107	520	299
Arkansas	742	1,034	1,069	44	256	64	242	42	237	177
California	9,849	12,186	12,434	488	1,790	630	2,927	737	3,730	2,102
Colorado	1,251	1,756	1,839	103	191	118	458	113	539	303
Connecticut	1,427	1,544	1,564	51	280	72	341	133	466	221
Delaware	259	356	366	19	62	16	83	41	96	50
District of Columbia	616	659	643	9	13	20	52	30	265	254
Florida	3,576	5,799	6,000	304	482	303	1,548	376	2,056	924
Georgia	2,159	3,266	3,417	152	588	215	865	174	838	575
Hawaii	405	536	533	26	17	41	136	37	165	111
Idaho	330	461	477	30	71	23	121	24	109	96
Illinois	4,850	5,463	5,599	216	967	324	1,317	384	1,577	801
Indiana	2,130	2,713	2,781	130	684	140	669	131	632	389
Iowa	1,110	1,320	1,357	55	250	61	341	77	341	230
Kansas	945	1,166	1,201	52	192	68	296	58	238	287
Kentucky	1,210	1,597	1,643	73	314	91	396	65	392	287
Louisiana	1,579	1,722	1,775	105	188	108	417	80	473	357
Maine	418	532	542	22	92	22	139	26	148	93
Maryland	1,712	2,146	2,181	128	176	106	530	128	690	422
Massachusetts	2,652	2,904	2,974	90	445	128	688	204	1,024	394
Michigan	3,443	4,147	4,252	154	975	166	1,000	196	1,114	639
Minnesota	1,770	2,310	2,374	83	426	117	577	138	645	381
Mississippi	829	1,056	1,075	45	258	50	228	40	232	217
Missouri	1,970	2,471	2,521	111	421	159	603	146	685	390
Montana	280	340	351	16	23	21	96	16	96	77
Nebraska	628	796	815	34	112	49	206	52	210	151
Nevada	400	738	789	62	37	41	157	36	347	97
New Hampshire	385	523	539	19	102	20	141	29	152	76
New Jersey	3,060	3,553	3,606	124	500	252	851	228	1,081	569
New Mexico	465	637	690	46	45	31	164	30	193	165
New York	7,207	7,819	7,871	251	944	403	1,614	724	2,537	1,394
North Carolina	2,380	3,359	3,455	174	861	164	799	144	760	550
North Dakota	245	295	302	14	21	19	79	14	81	71
Ohio	4,367	5,076	5,232	207	1,101	229	1,276	270	1,387	749
Oklahoma	1,138	1,280	1,314	48	170	73	312	65	344	270
Oregon	1,045	1,363	1,417	68	228	71	359	87	364	239
Pennsylvania	4,753	5,192	5,248	201	939	272	1,197	303	1,596	720
Rhode Island	398	434	441	14	85	15	98	25	144	61
South Carolina	1,189	1,607	1,648	87	378	71	384	69	363	294
South Dakota	238	332	344	14	46	16	88	19	88	71
Tennessee	1,747	2,423	2,503	108	542	137	588	110	636	376
Texas	5,851	7,751	8,027	409	1,030	475	1,949	427	2,122	1,449
Utah	551	860	908	54	124	52	220	48	239	163
Vermont	200	264	270	12	45	12	64	12	79	45
Virginia	2,157	3,004	3,068	168	402	157	700	161	872	597
Washington	1,608	2,304	2,349	123	332	120	583	122	622	444
West Virginia	646	675	688	33	82	40	159	27	183	137
Wisconsin	1,938	2,491	2,555	100	601	119	587	136	631	378
Wyoming	210	217	220	14	10	14	52	8	48	58

¹ Includes mining, not shown separately.

² Hawaii includes mining with construction.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Employment and Earnings*, monthly. May issues. Compiled from data supplied by cooperating State agencies.

No. 654. Nonfarm Industries—Employees and Earnings: 1980 to 1995

[Annual averages of monthly figures. Covers all full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for construction, to employees engaged in actual construction work; and for other industries, to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. See also headnote table 652. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 127-151, D 802-810, and D 877-892, for related data.]

INDUSTRY	1987 SIC code	ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL (1,000)			PRODUCTION WORKERS					
					Total (1,000)			Average hourly earnings (dollars)		
		1980	1990	1995	1980	1990	1995	1980	1990	1995
Total.	(X)	90,406	109,419	117,203	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Private sector ²	(X)	74,166	91,115	97,892	60,331	73,800	80,123	6.66	10.01	11.44
Mining	(B)	1,027	709	580	762	509	424	9.17	13.68	15.30
Metal mining	10	98	58	51	74	46	41	10.26	14.05	16.78
Coal mining	12	246	147	106	204	119	85	10.86	16.71	18.44
Oil and gas extraction	13	560	395	318	389	261	217	8.59	12.94	14.51
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	123	110	106	96	83	80	7.52	11.58	13.42
Construction	(C)	4,346	5,120	5,158	3,421	3,974	3,992	9.94	13.77	15.02
General building contractors	15	1,173	1,298	1,200	900	938	851	9.22	13.01	14.33
Heavy construction, except building	16	895	770	751	720	643	625	9.20	13.34	14.63
Special trade contractors	17	2,278	3,051	3,207	1,802	2,393	2,516	10.63	14.20	15.46
Manufacturing	(D)	20,285	19,076	18,468	14,214	12,947	12,787	7.27	10.83	12.37
Durable goods	(X)	12,159	11,109	10,654	8,416	7,363	7,298	7.75	11.35	12.93
Lumber and wood products ³	24	704	733	764	587	603	628	6.57	9.08	10.23
Logging	241	88	85	82	71	70	66	8.84	11.22	11.66
Sawmills and planing mills	242	215	198	187	190	172	162	6.70	9.22	10.31
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	206	262	278	170	210	223	6.44	9.04	10.12
Wood containers	244	43	45	51	37	38	43	4.95	6.64	7.68
Furniture and fixtures ³	25	466	506	509	376	400	402	5.49	8.52	9.82
Household furniture	251	301	289	281	253	241	235	5.12	7.87	9.29
Office furniture	252	51	68	63	40	51	46	5.91	9.64	10.53
Partitions and fixtures	254	63	78	86	47	57	63	6.68	9.77	10.92
Stone, clay, and glass products ³	32	629	556	538	486	432	417	7.50	11.12	12.41
Flat glass	321	18	17	15	14	13	12	9.65	15.15	17.95
Glass and glassware, pressed and blown	322	124	83	73	105	72	62	7.97	12.40	14.11
Products of purchased glass	323	45	60	62	32	46	48	6.50	9.75	10.92
Cement, hydraulic	324	31	18	18	25	14	13	10.55	13.90	15.34
Structural clay products	325	16	36	34	34	28	26	6.14	9.55	10.95
Pottery and related products	326	47	39	41	39	31	33	6.25	9.62	10.70
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster	327	204	206	204	157	157	156	7.45	10.76	11.92
Primary metal industries	33	1,142	756	710	878	574	552	9.77	12.92	14.62
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	512	276	241	396	212	184	11.39	14.82	17.35
Iron and steel foundries	332	209	132	130	167	105	107	8.20	11.55	13.42
Primary nonferrous metals	333	71	46	40	53	34	31	10.63	14.36	15.83
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	211	172	167	151	124	127	8.81	12.29	13.66
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	90	84	87	72	66	71	7.30	10.21	11.48
Fabricated metal products ³	34	1,609	1,419	1,438	1,194	1,045	1,080	7.45	10.83	12.12
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	75	50	41	63	43	35	9.84	14.27	15.73
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	164	131	128	125	96	97	7.02	10.78	12.17
Plumbing and heating, exc. electric	343	71	60	57	52	43	41	6.59	9.75	10.76
Fabricated structural metal products	344	506	427	428	351	303	312	7.27	10.16	11.35
Screw machine products	345	109	96	99	84	73	78	6.96	10.70	12.00
Metal forgings and stampings	346	260	225	252	205	178	202	8.56	12.70	14.23
Industrial machinery and equipment ³	35	2,517	2,095	2,059	1,614	1,260	1,289	8.00	11.77	13.24
Engines and turbines	351	135	89	89	87	58	56	9.73	14.55	(NA)
Farm and garden machinery	352	169	106	100	116	78	74	8.78	10.99	12.80
Construction and related machinery	353	389	229	222	255	141	144	8.60	11.92	12.88
Metalworking machinery	354	398	330	340	290	236	242	8.13	12.27	13.99
Special industry machinery	355	194	159	172	125	94	99	7.53	11.90	13.64
General industrial machinery	356	300	247	251	196	158	162	7.95	11.32	12.95
Computer and office equipment	357	420	438	351	181	137	122	6.75	11.51	13.11
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	175	177	202	120	125	144	7.23	10.93	11.99
Electronic and other elec. equip. ³	36	1,771	1,673	1,625	(*)	1,055	1,045	(*)	10.30	11.67
Electric distribution equipment	361	117	97	83	82	67	58	6.96	10.15	11.43
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	232	169	158	163	119	112	(*)	10.00	11.06
Household appliances	363	162	124	122	128	99	99	6.95	10.26	(NA)
Electric lighting and wiring equip.	364	211	189	178	157	136	128	6.43	10.12	11.56
Household audio and video equip.	365	109	85	84	79	59	57	6.42	9.68	10.91
Communications equipment	366	(*)	264	263	(*)	133	130	(*)	11.03	12.04
Electronic components and accessories	367	539	582	582	325	329	349	6.05	10.00	11.49
Transportation equipment ³	37	1,881	1,989	1,882	1,320	1,182	1,196	9.35	14.08	16.76
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	783	812	986	575	617	759	9.85	14.56	17.35
Aircraft and parts	372	633	712	449	344	345	207	9.28	14.79	(NA)
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	221	188	159	176	141	123	8.22	10.94	12.65
Railroad equipment	374	71	33	37	53	25	28	9.93	13.41	15.07
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	111	185	99	35	57	28	9.22	14.39	17.75

No. 654. Nonfarm Industries—Employees and Earnings: 1980 to 1995—Continued

[See headnote, p. 419]

INDUSTRY	1987 SIC code	ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL (1,000)		PRODUCTION WORKERS						
				Total (1,000)			Average hourly earnings (dollars)			
		1980	1990	1995	1980	1990	1995	1980	1990	1995
Durable goods—Continued	(X)									
Instruments and related products	38	1,022	1,006	837	(1)	499	414	(1)	11.29	12.71
Search and navigation equipment	381	(2)	284	158	(1)	94	48	(1)	14.62	16.38
Measuring and controlling devices	382	(1)	323	285	(1)	180	146	(1)	10.68	12.56
Medical instruments and supplies	384	(1)	246	264	(1)	144	151	(1)	9.85	11.58
Ophthalmic goods	385	44	43	37	31	30	24	5.30	8.18	9.59
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	135	140	85	67	43	38	8.83	14.08	15.37
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	22	11	8	17	8	6	5.24	7.70	8.90
Misc. manufacturing industries	39	418	375	389	313	272	275	5.46	8.61	10.06
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	56	52	50	40	37	35	5.76	9.23	10.22
Toys and sporting goods	394	117	104	118	88	76	84	5.01	7.94	9.48
Pens, pencils, office and art supplies	395	37	34	32	27	24	21	5.58	8.89	11.07
Costume jewelry and notions	396	(1)	34	26	(1)	25	18	(1)	7.40	8.65
Nondurable goods	(X)	8,127	7,968	7,814	5,798	5,584	5,489	6.56	10.12	11.58
Food and kindred products	201	1,708	1,661	1,680	1,175	1,194	1,238	6.85	9.62	10.94
Meat products	202	175	155	148	96	95	85	6.86	9.97	8.97
Dairy products	202	175	155	148	96	95	85	6.86	10.56	12.35
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	246	247	242	202	206	202	5.94	8.95	10.49
Grain mill products	204	144	128	128	99	89	91	7.67	11.52	13.62
Bakery products	205	230	213	209	139	133	140	7.14	10.85	11.87
Sugar and confectionery products	206	108	99	101	81	78	78	6.56	10.26	11.83
Fats and oils	207	44	31	31	32	22	21	7.03	10.10	11.63
Beverages	208	234	184	175	105	78	82	8.12	13.51	15.48
Tobacco products	211	69	49	42	54	36	32	7.74	16.23	19.48
Cigarettes	211	46	35	29	35	26	22	9.23	19.57	24.46
Textile mill products	221	848	691	667	737	593	563	5.07	8.02	9.41
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	91	79	70	135	82	69	5.25	8.31	9.87
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	116	77	70	104	68	59	5.30	8.63	10.37
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	19	17	16	16	14	13	5.21	8.61	9.84
Narrow fabric mills	224	23	24	23	20	19	19	4.63	7.39	8.74
Knitting mills	225	224	205	195	194	179	167	4.77	7.37	8.63
Textile finishing, except wool	226	74	62	73	62	50	59	5.39	8.45	9.53
Carpets and rugs	227	54	61	63	44	50	51	5.20	8.25	9.38
Yarn and thread mills	228	125	103	95	113	92	84	4.76	7.68	9.18
Apparel and other textile products	23	1,264	1,036	930	1,079	869	772	4.56	6.57	7.64
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	77	50	36	67	42	30	5.34	7.34	8.11
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	362	274	251	310	235	214	4.23	6.06	7.20
Women's and misses outerwear	233	417	328	277	360	274	228	4.61	6.26	7.27
Women's and children's undergarments	234	90	62	48	76	51	40	4.15	6.18	7.24
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	64	56	43	55	47	36	4.20	5.95	6.85
Paper and allied products	26	685	697	692	519	522	525	7.84	12.31	14.23
Papermills	262	178	180	164	133	136	126	9.05	15.10	17.86
Paperboard mills	263	65	52	51	51	40	39	9.28	15.26	17.93
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	205	209	220	157	162	172	6.94	10.39	12.02
Misc. converted paper products	267	220	241	244	163	174	177	6.89	10.79	12.39
Printing and publishing	27	1,252	1,569	1,543	699	871	846	7.53	11.24	12.33
Newspapers	271	420	474	447	164	166	155	7.72	11.17	12.18
Periodicals	272	90	129	131	16	47	43	7.16	11.95	13.42
Books	273	101	121	123	52	66	65	6.76	10.10	11.57
Commercial printing	275	410	552	562	304	401	405	7.85	11.52	12.53
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	62	72	70	51	56	54	5.78	8.83	9.68
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,107	1,086	1,035	626	600	578	8.30	13.54	15.63
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	161	138	119	88	70	54	9.07	14.66	17.32
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	205	180	157	137	116	105	8.21	13.97	16.12
Drugs	283	196	237	259	97	105	127	7.67	11.71	12.78
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	141	159	152	86	98	94	7.67	11.71	12.78
Paints and allied products	285	65	61	57	33	31	30	7.39	11.99	13.08
Industrial organic chemicals	286	174	155	147	88	86	83	9.67	15.97	19.11
Agricultural chemicals	287	72	56	53	45	34	31	8.12	13.73	15.72
Petroleum and coal products	29	198	157	144	125	103	93	10.10	16.24	19.36
Petroleum refining	291	155	118	104	93	75	66	10.94	17.58	21.44
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	31	27	27	24	21	20	7.69	12.87	14.48
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	764	888	976	588	687	760	6.58	9.76	10.91
Tires and inner tubes	301	115	84	80	81	62	58	9.74	15.42	17.58
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	22	11	8	20	9	6	4.43	6.66	8.43
Leather and leather products	31	233	133	106	197	109	83	4.58	6.91	8.17
Leather tanning and finishing	311	19	15	14	16	12	11	6.10	9.04	11.07
Footwear, except rubber	314	144	74	53	123	63	43	4.42	6.61	7.67
Luggage	316	16	11	11	12	8	8	4.90	6.91	8.13
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	30	15	12	25	12	8	4.33	6.08	7.43

See footnotes at end of table.

Nonfarm Employment and Earnings

No. 654. Nonfarm Industries—Employees and Earnings: 1980 to 1995—Continued

[See headnote, p. 419]

INDUSTRY	1987 SIC code	ALL EMPLOYEES TOTAL (1,000)			PRODUCTION WORKERS					
					Total (1,000)			Average hourly earnings (dollars)		
		1980	1990	1995	1980	1990	1995	1980	1990	1995
Transp. and public utilities ³	(E)	5,146	5,793	6,165	4,293	4,807	5,164	8.87	12.97	
Railroad transportation	40	532	279	239	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Class I railroads, plus Amtrak	4011	482	241	212	(4)	(1)	(1)	6.92	16.08	
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	265	338	423	244	308	390	6.34	9.24	
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,280	1,625	1,867	1,121	1,416	1,622	9.13	11.71	
Water transportation	44	211	177	174	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Transportation by air	45	453	745	788	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	21	19	15	15	14	12	10.50	17.04	
Transportation services	47	198	345	413	159	278	330	6.94	10.43	
Communication	48	1,357	1,309	1,333	1,014	978	1,029	8.50	13.51	
Telephone communication	481	1,072	913	915	779	658	684	8.72	14.13	
Radio and television broadcasting	483	192	234	236	154	193	198	7.44	12.71	
Cable and other pay television services	484	(1)	126	157	(1)	105	133	(1)	10.50	
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	829	957	914	678	759	722	8.90	15.23	
Electric services	491	391	454	404	316	351	315	9.12	15.80	
Gas production and distribution	492	168	165	154	138	129	120	8.27	14.25	
Combination utility services	493	197	193	167	162	156	128	9.64	17.58	
Sanitary services	495	50	115	157	44	99	135	7.16	11.55	
Wholesale trade	(F)	5,292	6,173	6,412	4,328	4,959	5,191	6.95	10.79	
Retail trade ³	(G)	15,018	19,601	21,173	13,484	17,358	18,624	4.88	6.75	
General merchandise stores	53	2,245	2,540	2,678	2,090	2,380	2,495	4.77	6.83	
Food stores	54	2,384	3,215	3,364	2,202	2,953	3,059	6.24	7.31	
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	1,689	2,063	2,190	1,430	1,718	1,825	5.66	8.92	
Apparel and accessory stores	56	957	1,183	1,127	820	991	919	4.30	6.25	
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	606	820	942	502	670	762	5.53	8.53	
Eating and drinking places	58	4,626	6,509	7,350	4,256	5,905	6,627	3.69	4.97	
Finance, insurance, real estate	(H)	5,160	6,709	6,830	3,907	4,860	4,978	5.79	9.97	
Depository institutions	60	(1)	2,251	2,026	(1)	1,632	1,458	(1)	8.43	
Nondepository institutions	61	(1)	373	462	(1)	270	335	(1)	10.40	
Security and commodity brokers	62	122	424	523	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Insurance carriers	63	1,224	1,462	1,541	854	982	1,101	6.29	11.18	
Insurance, agents, brokers, service	64	464	663	697	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Real estate	65	989	1,315	1,354	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Holding and other investment offices	67	115	221	227	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Services ³	(I)	17,890	27,934	33,107	15,921	24,387	28,965	5.85	9.83	
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,076	1,631	1,657	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Hotels and motels	701	1,038	1,578	1,603	954	1,398	1,409	4.45	6.96	
Personal services	72	818	1,104	1,164	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Laundry, cleaning, garment services	721	356	426	433	318	379	382	4.47	6.82	
Beauty shops	723	284	372	390	264	333	350	4.26	7.10	
Business services	73	2,564	5,139	6,786	(1)	4,522	6,047	(1)	9.48	
Advertising	731	153	235	236	116	169	172	8.07	13.51	
Personnel supply services	736	543	1,535	2,475	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Employment agencies	7361	(1)	246	286	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Help supply services	7363	(1)	1,288	2,189	(1)	1,245	2,128	(1)	8.09	
Computer and data processing services	737	304	772	1,080	254	603	871	7.16	15.11	
Prepackaged software	7372	(1)	113	182	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Data processing and preparation	7374	(1)	197	225	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	571	914	1,020	468	756	842	6.10	8.77	
Automotive repair shops	753	350	524	566	297	429	458	6.52	9.67	
Motion pictures	78	(1)	408	489	(1)	344	407	(1)	10.95	
Motion picture theaters	783	124	112	118	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Amusement and recreation services	79	(1)	1,076	1,436	(1)	944	1,259	(1)	8.11	
Health services	80	5,278	7,814	9,257	4,712	6,948	8,200	5.68	10.41	
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	802	1,338	1,606	(1)	1,105	1,311	(1)	10.56	
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	997	1,415	1,693	898	1,279	1,527	4.17	7.24	
Hospitals	806	2,750	5,349	3,784	2,522	3,248	3,461	6.05	11.79	
Home health care services	808	(1)	291	626	(1)	269	579	(1)	8.72	
Legal services	81	498	908	923	427	748	737	7.35	14.16	
Educational services	82	1,138	1,661	1,959	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Social services	83	1,134	1,734	2,333	(1)	1,494	2,021	(1)	7.11	
Membership organizations	86	1,539	1,946	2,132	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Engineering and management services	87	(1)	2,478	2,747	(1)	1,886	2,110	(1)	13.56	
Government	(J)	16,241	18,304	19,310	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
Federal government	(X)	2,866	3,085	2,822	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
State government	(X)	3,610	4,305	4,642	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
Local government	(X)	9,765	10,914	11,847	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	

No. 655. Indexes of Output per Hour—Selected Industries: 1975 to 1994

[See text, section 13. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series W 14, 17, and 19, W 30-54, and 62-65]

INDUSTRY	1987 SIC code	INDEXES (1987=100)					AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE ² 1975-94
		1975	1980	1985	1990	1993, 1994, prel.	
Mining:	(B)						
Coal mining	12	57.7	61.7	85.1	118.3	145.4	5.2
Crude petroleum and natural gas	1311	142.8	97.2	83.0	96.9	106.5	11.1
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	81.0	86.9	95.1	101.4	100.2	10.3
Manufacturing:	(D)						
Red meat products	2011, 13	71.3	89.7	102.2	96.3	104.5	10.9
Poultry dressing and processing	2015	67.6	81.6	100.5	108.6	119.8	11.9
Dairy products	202	66.5	76.7	92.8	105.4	110.3	11.2
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	77.2	82.9	94.3	96.2	107.2	10.8
Grain mill products	204	57.3	70.9	92.5	106.0	109.4	11.0
Bakery products	2051, 52	82.0	82.4	95.6	93.2	90.3	9.1
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	55.7	66.5	85.2	126.7	144.7	14.7
Cotton and synthetic broadwoven fabrics	2211, 21	66.1	78.4	94.8	108.1	125.8	13.8
Hosiery	2251, 52	81.4	91.7	100.9	109.2	117.3	12.6
Yarn spinning mills	2281	67.4	65.5	89.6	106.0	120.0	12.6
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	68.2	71.5	93.5	99.9	101.5	10.2
Millwork	2431	98.8	97.6	97.4	97.8	92.6	8.9
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	82.3	94.1	87.1	93.6	101.9	9.5
Household furniture	251	82.1	93.2	93.5	104.3	110.3	11.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2611, 21, 31	63.5	77.1	87.6	102.6	104.5	11.4
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	78.6	90.5	99.6	100.9	105.5	11.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	66.8	75.7	84.0	104.9	108.1	10.7
Synthetic fibers	2823, 24	46.9	71.2	79.3	98.7	112.3	11.9
Cosmetics and other toiletries	2844	92.2	83.8	90.3	101.1	108.5	11.1
Industrial organic chemicals, n.e.c. ³	2869	69.8	81.3	87.8	99.0	88.5	9.6
Petroleum refining	2911	80.0	81.7	84.7	109.2	120.1	12.3
Tires and inner tubes	3011	54.1	60.7	89.3	103.0	116.5	11.9
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c. ³	308	66.7	75.1	88.2	105.3	116.2	11.9
Concrete products	3271, 72	91.5	89.2	99.5	103.8	109.3	10.7
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	93.3	90.0	93.6	100.2	96.9	9.3
Steel	331	59.3	65.4	85.8	110.5	134.2	14.2
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	90.3	86.3	96.9	107.9	113.1	11.5
Fabricated structural metal	3441	82.0	86.0	99.0	101.2	108.1	10.9
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	88.3	90.5	104.8	103.1	105.4	10.3
Fabricated plate work	3443	(NA)	(NA)	87.5	94.1	98.3	10.8
Metal stampings	3465, 66, 69	80.6	84.2	91.9	93.0	113.1	11.3
Valves and pipe fittings	3491, 92, 94	84.0	93.5	94.4	102.1	104.2	11.0
Farm and garden machinery	352	94.2	91.3	92.7	116.6	118.8	12.6
Construction machinery	3531	87.7	88.5	92.2	109.6	107.0	12.3
Pumps and compressors	3561, 63, 94	79.9	87.2	92.1	104.9	107.8	11.6
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	85.3	90.7	98.1	106.3	111.8	11.5
Motors and generators	3621	82.7	87.9	94.9	100.9	127.0	12.3
Major household appliances	3631, 32, 33, 39	70.9	79.3	93.9	101.6	120.7	13.1
Lighting fixtures and equipment	3645, 46, 47, 48	80.5	84.4	96.7	96.0	103.7	10.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	70.2	71.6	95.3	102.4	105.4	10.8
Aircraft	3721	80.9	97.9	94.2	112.9	142.4	13.7
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	67.2	76.2	95.4	106.2	122.4	14.5
Photographic equipment and supplies	3861	60.9	72.9	86.1	107.8	126.6	13.9
Service producing:	(E, G, H, I)						
Air transportation	4512, 13, 22 (pts)	55.6	70.8	92.0	92.9	103.8	10.5
Telephone communications	481	49.3	67.6	88.9	113.3	134.5	13.5
Gas and electric utilities	491, 2	107.0	107.2	98.0	106.2	116.7	12.0
Scrap and waste materials	5093	(NA)	79.2	93.4	98.6	109.4	10.6
Hardware stores	5251	82.4	94.9	95.6	110.4	106.7	11.4
Department stores	5311	63.7	73.6	92.6	94.2	105.0	10.8
Variety stores	5331	151.6	128.6	129.2	151.3	170.4	15.5
Food stores	54	106.1	107.6	104.1	96.0	93.3	9.2
New and used car dealers	5511	83.9	87.9	99.8	106.1	107.7	10.9
Auto and home supply stores	5531	70.3	82.8	94.5	102.8	98.9	10.1
Gasoline service stations	5541	58.5	72.1	93.5	102.6	112.4	11.0
Apparel and accessory stores	56	74.0	82.4	101.3	101.7	110.1	11.4
Home furniture, furnishings, & equipment stores	57	64.7	75.1	92.9	108.3	125.0	13.5
Eating and drinking places	581	107.9	106.8	96.2	104.9	103.1	10.3
Drug stores and proprietary stores	5912	90.0	104.5	102.5	103.6	104.7	10.3
Liquor stores	5921	90.4	95.7	101.9	105.2	100.5	9.6
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	(NA)	88.4	94.1	101.5	103.9	10.6
Commercial banks	602	76.3	78.5	94.3	108.6	129.9	(NA)
Hotels and motels	7011	99.9	103.9	101.2	95.0	106.5	11.0
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	109.8	103.2	103.3	101.0	99.8	10.1
Beauty and barber shops	7231, 41	80.2	85.7	94.6	97.4	98.6	10.2
Automotive repair shops	753	106.6	100.4	99.4	107.0	103.7	11.1

NA Not available. ¹ Less than .05 percent. ² 1987 Standard Industrial Classification; see text, section 13. ³ Average annual percent change based on compound rate formula. ⁴ N.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. ⁵ Change from 1985-94. ⁶ Refers to output per employee. ⁷ Change from 1980-94. ⁸ Change from 1975-93.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2480, *Productivity Measures for Selected Industries and Government Services*, June 1996.

No. 656. Productivity and Related Measures: 1970 to 1995

[See text, section 13. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 689-704 and W 22-25]

ITEM	1970	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
INDEXES (1992=100)									
Output per hour, business sector	69.8	84.1	91.9	96.2	96.7	100.0	100.2	101.0	101.9
Nonfarm business	72.6	86.0	92.4	96.3	96.9	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.8
Manufacturing	55.0	71.2	83.7	94.2	96.5	100.0	102.1	106.3	110.3
Output, ¹ business sector	51.8	72.9	85.9	98.7	96.9	100.0	102.6	106.9	109.6
Nonfarm business	52.2	73.5	85.8	98.8	97.1	100.0	102.9	106.9	109.8
Manufacturing	57.5	76.6	87.6	98.8	97.1	100.0	103.5	110.2	114.1
Hours, ² business sector	74.3	86.8	93.4	102.6	100.3	100.0	102.4	105.9	107.9
Nonfarm business	71.8	85.4	92.8	102.7	100.2	100.0	102.7	106.2	107.9
Manufacturing	104.5	107.6	104.6	104.9	100.6	100.0	101.4	103.6	105.5
Compensation per hour, ³ business sector	23.4	54.4	73.1	90.8	95.1	100.0	102.6	104.8	106.5
Nonfarm business	23.8	54.8	73.5	90.6	95.1	100.0	102.6	104.8	106.5
Manufacturing	23.8	55.8	75.3	90.9	95.7	100.0	102.4	105.3	108.5
Real hourly compensation, ³ business sector	84.6	92.7	95.3	97.4	97.9	100.0	99.6	99.2	99.4
Nonfarm business	86.0	93.4	95.8	97.3	97.9	100.0	99.3	98.9	99.6
Manufacturing	86.1	94.9	98.1	97.6	98.6	100.0	99.4	99.7	99.9
Unit labor costs, ⁴ business sector	33.5	64.7	79.5	94.3	98.3	100.0	102.4	103.8	106.5
Nonfarm business	32.7	63.8	79.5	94.1	98.1	100.0	102.1	103.8	106.3
Manufacturing	43.3	78.3	89.9	96.5	99.1	100.0	100.3	99.0	98.4
ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE ⁵									
Output per hour, business sector	1.6	-0.3	1.9	0.8	0.5	3.4	0.2	0.7	0.9
Nonfarm business	1.4	-0.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	3.2	0.2	0.5	1.1
Manufacturing	3.0	0.7	3.7	1.8	2.5	3.6	2.1	4.2	3.7
Output, ¹ business sector	-0.3	-1.1	4.1	0.9	-1.8	3.2	2.6	4.0	2.7
Nonfarm business	-0.2	-1.2	3.6	0.7	-1.8	3.0	2.9	4.0	2.7
Manufacturing	-3.0	-3.9	3.0	-0.4	-1.7	3.0	3.5	6.5	3.5
Hours, ² business sector	-1.8	-0.9	2.1	0.1	-2.3	0.3	2.4	3.4	1.6
Nonfarm business	-1.6	-0.8	2.5	0.2	-2.4	-0.2	2.7	3.4	1.6
Manufacturing	-5.9	-4.6	-0.7	-2.2	-4.1	-0.6	1.4	2.2	-0.2
Compensation per hour, ³ business sector	7.5	10.8	4.9	5.8	4.8	5.2	2.6	2.2	3.5
Nonfarm business	7.2	10.8	4.6	5.5	4.9	5.2	2.3	2.2	3.6
Manufacturing	7.1	12.0	5.4	4.8	5.2	4.5	2.4	2.8	3.1
Real hourly compensation, ³ business sector	1.7	-2.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	2.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.5
Nonfarm business	1.3	-2.4	1.0	0.1	0.7	2.1	-0.7	-0.4	0.7
Manufacturing	1.3	-1.4	1.8	4.9	4.2	1.7	2.4	1.3	2.2
Unit labor costs, ⁴ business sector	5.8	11.1	3.0	5.0	4.3	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.6
Nonfarm business	5.8	11.2	3.6	5.0	4.3	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.6
Manufacturing	4.0	11.2	1.6	3.0	2.7	0.9	0.3	-1.3	-0.5

NA Not available. ¹ Refers to gross sectoral product, annual-weighted. ² Hours at work of all persons engaged in the business and nonfarm business sectors (employees, proprietors, and unpaid family workers); employees' and proprietors' hours in manufacturing. ³ Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Also includes an estimate of same for self-employed. Real compensation deflated by the consumer price index for all urban consumers; see text, section 15. ⁴ Hourly compensation divided by output per hour. ⁵ All changes are from the immediate prior year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, News USDL 96-139, *Productivity and Costs*.

No. 657. Workers Using Computers on the Job: 1993

[In percent, except as indicated. For workers 18 years old and over. Based on the Current Population Survey and subject to sampling error; see Appendix III and source]

CHARACTERISTIC	Number using computers ¹ (1,000)	Per cent of total	TYPE OF APPLICATION						
			Book-keeping/inventory	Word processing	Communications ²	Analysis/spread-sheets	Data-bases	Desktop publishing	Sales and telemarketing
Total	51,106	45.8	36.1	45.0	38.7	34.5	22.3	16.2	44.4
Age									
18 to 25 years old	4,965	34.4	25.0	45.3	27.1	27.1	15.9	19.9	34.7
25 to 29 years old	8,424	48.3	37.2	45.2	38.7	35.0	22.8	17.0	45.7
30 to 39 years old	14,969	50.7	38.8	45.4	40.4	36.0	25.0	16.4	45.0
40 to 49 years old	13,854	51.3	38.6	45.1	42.0	36.8	23.4	14.5	47.5
50 to 59 years old	6,881	43.9	34.5	44.3	38.8	33.3	20.4	15.0	43.9
60 years old and over	2,014	27.2	28.0	42.7	31.6	27.4	15.0	16.9	40.0
Sex: Male	24,414	40.3	41.1	45.2	39.4	35.2	25.3	18.1	40.7
Female	26,692	52.4	31.6	44.8	38.1	33.8	19.6	14.5	47.8
Race/ethnicity:									
White ³	43,020	48.7	37.2	45.8	39.3	35.2	23.0	16.7	45.9
Black	4,016	36.2	27.5	38.3	37.3	31.2	16.8	12.9	35.5
Hispanic	2,492	29.3	29.1	45.6	32.1	27.6	18.7	16.0	33.6
Other	1,578	43.9	39.7	39.4	37.2	33.5	22.6	10.2	41.5

No. 658. Annual Total Compensation and Wages and Salaries Per Full-Time Equivalent Employee, by Industry: 1985 to 1994¹

[In dollars. Wage and salary payments include executives' compensation, bonuses, tips, and payments-in-kind; total compensation includes in addition to wages and salaries, employer contributions for social insurance, employer contributions to private and welfare funds, director's fees, jury and witness fees, etc. 1985 based on 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC); beginning 1990, based on the 1987 SIC. See text, section 13]

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL TOTAL COMPENSATION				ANNUAL WAGES AND SALARIES			
	1985	1990	1993	1994	1985	1990	1993	1994
Domestic industries	25,871	32,093	36,123	36,821	21,285	26,396	29,351	29,909
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	13,224	18,638	20,320	21,325	11,864	16,014	17,365	18,294
Mining	38,858	46,053	54,015	55,496	32,202	38,081	43,598	44,166
Construction	27,270	33,701	36,338	36,726	22,836	27,832	29,417	29,568
Manufacturing	30,446	37,048	42,427	43,769	24,960	30,148	33,747	34,707
Transportation	31,880	36,636	40,394	39,946	25,333	29,019	31,675	31,418
Communication	39,509	46,481	54,535	53,010	32,012	38,930	45,123	43,729
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	39,894	48,057	56,724	58,594	32,443	39,538	45,346	47,010
Wholesale trade	29,121	37,394	42,258	43,525	25,042	31,810	35,367	36,501
Retail trade	15,799	18,678	20,613	21,074	13,626	16,065	17,598	18,047
Finance, insurance, and real estate	28,300	37,905	46,360	47,245	24,132	32,071	38,776	39,539
Services	21,740	29,141	32,404	32,891	18,748	24,996	27,464	27,806
Government and government enterprises	29,955	37,142	42,150	43,190	22,479	28,195	31,850	32,704

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts of the United States*, forthcoming; and *Survey of Current Business*, January/February 1996.

No. 659. Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings, by Private Industry Group: 1980 to 1995

[Average earnings include overtime. Data are for production and related workers in mining, manufacturing, and construction, and nonsupervisory employees in other industries. Excludes agriculture. See headline, table 652. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 877-892]

PRIVATE INDUSTRY GROUP	CURRENT DOLLARS					CONSTANT (1982) DOLLARS ¹				
	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995
TOTAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS										
Total	6.66	8.57	10.01	11.12	11.44	7.78	7.77	7.52	7.40	7.40
Mining	9.17	11.98	13.68	14.88	15.30	10.71	10.86	10.28	9.90	9.90
Construction	9.94	12.32	13.77	14.73	15.08	11.61	11.17	10.35	9.80	9.75
Manufacturing	7.27	9.54	10.83	12.07	12.37	8.49	8.65	8.14	8.03	8.00
Transportation, public utilities	8.87	11.40	12.97	13.86	14.23	10.36	10.34	9.74	9.22	9.20
Wholesale trade	6.95	9.15	10.79	12.06	12.43	8.12	8.30	8.11	8.02	8.04
Retail trade	4.88	5.94	6.75	7.49	7.69	5.70	5.39	5.07	4.98	4.97
Finance, insurance, real estate	5.79	7.94	9.97	11.83	12.33	6.76	7.20	7.49	7.87	7.98
Services	5.85	7.90	9.83	11.04	11.39	6.83	7.16	7.39	7.35	7.37
TOTAL AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS										
Total	235	299	345	386	395	275	271	259	257	255
Mining	397	520	603	697	684	471	453	444	442	442
Construction	368	464	526	573	585	430	421	395	381	378
Manufacturing	289	386	442	507	515	337	350	332	337	333
Transportation, public utilities	351	450	505	553	562	410	408	379	368	361
Wholesale trade	267	351	411	463	476	312	319	309	308	308
Retail trade	147	175	194	217	221	172	158	146	144	143
Finance, insurance, real estate	210	289	357	424	443	245	262	268	282	286
Services	191	257	319	359	369	223	233	240	239	239

¹ Earnings in current dollars divided by the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W) on a 1982 base; see text, section 15.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Bulletins 2445 and 2481*, and *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, March and June issues.

No. 660. Annual Percent Changes in Earnings and Compensation: 1980 to 1995

[Annual percent change from immediate prior year. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease]

ITEM	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Current dollars:									
Hourly earnings, total ¹	8.1	3.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9
Hourly earnings, manufacturing	8.5	3.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.5
Compensation per employee-hour	10.8	4.6	2.7	5.5	4.9	5.2	2.3	2.2	3.6
Constant (1982) dollars:									
Hourly earnings, total ¹	-4.8	-0.4	-0.7	-1.6	-0.9	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	-
Hourly earnings, manufacturing	-4.5	0.3	-1.9	-1.7	-0.9	-0.4	-0.4	0.2	-0.4
Compensation per employee-hour	-2.4	1.0	-2.1	0.1	0.7	2.1	-0.7	-0.4	0.7
Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) ²	13.5	3.6	4.8	-5.4	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6

¹ Represents zero. ² Nonfarm business sector. See text, section 15.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*; and unpublished data.

No. 661. Average Annual Pay, by State: 1993 and 1994

[In dollars, except percent change. For workers covered by State unemployment insurance laws and for Federal civilian workers covered by unemployment compensation for Federal employees, approximately 96 percent of wage and salary civilian employment in 1994. Excludes most agricultural workers on small farms, all Armed Forces, elected officials in most States, railroad employees, most domestic workers, most student workers at school, employees of certain nonprofit organizations, and most self-employed individuals. Pay includes bonuses, cash value of meals and lodging, and tips and other gratuities]

STATE	AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY		Percent change, 1993-94 ¹	STATE	AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY		Percent change, 1993-94 ¹
	1993	1994			1993	1994	
United States	26,361	26,939	2.2	Missouri	23,898	24,628	3.1
Alabama	22,786	23,616	3.6	Montana	19,932	20,218	1.4
Alaska	32,336	32,657	1.0	Nebraska	20,815	21,500	3.3
Arizona	23,501	24,276	3.3	Nevada	25,461	25,700	0.9
Arkansas	20,337	20,898	2.8	New Hampshire	24,962	25,555	2.4
California	29,470	29,878	1.4	New Jersey	32,722	33,439	2.2
Colorado	25,682	26,555	3.4	New Mexico	21,731	22,351	2.9
Connecticut	33,169	33,811	1.9	New York	32,919	33,439	1.6
Delaware	27,144	27,952	3.0	North Carolina	22,773	23,460	3.0
District of Columbia	39,199	40,919	4.4	North Dakota	19,382	19,893	2.6
Florida	23,571	23,918	1.5	Ohio	25,338	26,134	3.1
Georgia	24,865	25,313	1.8	Oklahoma	22,001	22,293	1.3
Hawaii	26,325	26,746	1.6	Oregon	24,093	24,780	2.9
Idaho	21,188	21,938	3.5	Pennsylvania	26,274	26,950	2.6
Illinois	28,425	29,107	2.4	Rhode Island	24,889	25,454	2.3
Indiana	24,109	24,908	3.3	South Carolina	21,933	22,477	2.5
Iowa	21,441	22,189	3.5	South Dakota	18,613	19,255	3.4
Kansas	22,430	22,907	2.1	Tennessee	23,368	24,106	3.2
Kentucky	22,170	22,747	2.6	Texas	25,523	25,959	1.7
Louisiana	22,633	23,178	2.4	Utah	22,250	22,811	2.5
Maine	22,026	22,389	1.6	Vermont	22,704	22,964	1.1
Maryland	27,686	28,416	2.6	Virginia	25,504	26,035	2.1
Massachusetts	30,229	31,024	2.6	Washington	25,760	26,362	2.3
Michigan	28,260	29,541	4.5	West Virginia	22,373	22,959	2.6
Minnesota	25,710	26,422	2.8	Wisconsin	23,610	24,324	3.0
Mississippi	19,693	20,382	3.5	Wyoming	21,745	22,054	1.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages 1994*, Bulletin 2467.

No. 662. Average Annual Pay, by Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1993 and 1994

[In dollars. Metropolitan areas ranked by average pay 1994. Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas defined as of June 30, 1993. In the New England areas, the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) definitions were used. See source for details. See also headline table 661]

METROPOLITAN AREA	1993	1994	METROPOLITAN AREA	1993	1994
Metropolitan areas	27,539	28,129	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	28,343	29,102
New York, NY	39,381	39,933	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	27,686	29,080
San Jose, CA	38,040	39,123	Denver, CO	28,607	28,965
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	35,597	36,690	Brazoria, TX	28,453	28,941
San Francisco, CA	35,278	36,510	Dutchess County, NY	29,730	28,860
Newark, NJ	35,132	35,910	Atlanta, GA	28,351	28,688
Now Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Danbury-Waterbury, CT	35,058	35,535	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	28,048	28,338
Trenton, NJ	34,366	35,345	Rochester, NY	27,645	28,299
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	34,135	34,675	Sacramento, CA	27,625	28,262
Anchorage, AK	33,782	34,098	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	27,476	28,125
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	33,170	33,947	Springfield, IL	26,848	28,026
Kokomo, IN	29,672	30,231	Baltimore, MD	27,008	27,963
Flint, MI	30,512	31,220	Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	27,239	27,955
Detroit, MI	31,622	32,201	Yolo, CA	26,987	27,927
Hartford, CT	32,555	33,172	Bloomington-Normal, IL	26,282	27,625
Jersey City, NJ	32,815	33,012	Honolulu, HI	27,253	27,736
Oakland, CA	31,701	32,157	Indianapolis, IN	26,587	27,437
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	31,760	31,831	St. Louis, MO-IL	26,545	27,392
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton MA-NH	30,642	31,403	San Diego, CA	26,531	27,261
Chicago, IL	30,724	31,340	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	26,605	27,231
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	30,226	30,765	Pittsburgh, PA	26,478	27,121
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	29,839	30,519	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	26,462	27,106
Huntsville, AL	29,243	30,389	Oscatur, IL	26,037	27,071
Houston, TX	30,069	30,349	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	26,360	27,065
Orange County, CA	29,916	30,315	Peoria-Pekin, IL	25,924	27,010
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	29,399	30,181	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	26,204	26,958
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD	29,232	30,175	Boulder-Longmont, CO	26,215	26,948
Dallas, TX	29,489	30,105	Ventura, CA	26,567	26,905
New London-Norwich, CT	28,630	30,015	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	25,679	26,835
Ann Arbor, MI	27,930	29,258	Dayton-Springfield, OH	25,900	26,721
			Reading, PA	25,610	26,705

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages 1994*, Bulletin 2467.

No. 663. Full-Time Wage and Salary Workers—Number and Earnings: 1985 to 1995

[In current dollars of usual weekly earnings. Data represent annual averages of quarterly data. See text, section 13, and headnote table 631, for a discussion of occupational data. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF WORKERS (1,000)				MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS (dol.)			
	1985	1990	1994	1995	1985	1990	1994	1995
All workers ²	77,002	85,804	87,379	89,282	343	412	467	479
Male	45,589	49,564	49,992	51,222	406	481	522	538
16 to 24 years old	6,956	6,824	6,040	6,118	240	282	294	303
25 years old and over	38,632	42,740	43,952	45,104	442	512	576	588
Female	31,414	36,239	37,386	38,060	277	346	399	406
16 to 24 years old	5,521	5,227	4,403	4,366	210	254	276	275
25 years old and over	25,793	31,012	32,983	33,695	296	369	421	428
White	66,481	72,811	73,500	74,874	355	424	484	494
Male	40,030	42,797	42,816	43,747	417	494	547	566
Female	26,452	30,014	30,685	31,127	281	353	408	415
Black	8,393	9,820	10,199	10,596	277	329	371	383
Male	4,367	4,983	5,099	5,279	304	361	400	411
Female	4,026	4,837	5,100	5,317	252	308	346	355
Hispanic origin	(NA)	7,812	8,274	8,719	(NA)	304	324	329
Male	(NA)	5,000	5,295	5,597	(NA)	318	343	350
Female	(NA)	2,812	2,979	3,122	(NA)	278	305	305
Family relationship:								
Husbands	30,260	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	455	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Wives	16,270	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	285	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Women who maintain families	4,333	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	278	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Men who maintain families	1,313	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	396	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other persons in families:								
Men	6,173	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	238	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Women	4,309	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	213	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
All other men	7,841	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	380	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
All other women	6,503	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	305	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Occupation, male:								
Managerial and professional	11,078	12,255	13,021	13,684	583	729	803	829
Exec., admin., managerial	5,835	6,389	6,785	7,172	593	740	797	833
Professional specialty	5,243	5,866	6,236	6,512	571	719	809	827
Technical, sales, and administrative support	8,803	9,677	9,764	9,894	420	493	548	556
Tech. and related support	1,563	1,762	1,638	1,688	472	567	622	641
Sales	4,227	4,892	4,836	5,000	431	502	575	579
Admin. support, incl. clerical	3,013	3,224	3,289	3,206	391	436	482	489
Service	3,947	4,602	4,784	4,779	272	317	350	357
Private household	13	12	14	15	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Protective	1,327	1,531	1,674	1,691	391	477	538	552
Other service	2,607	3,059	3,096	3,073	230	271	293	300
Precision production	10,026	10,259	9,824	10,046	408	486	515	534
Mechanics and repairers	3,752	3,687	3,593	3,658	400	475	519	538
Construction trades	3,308	3,650	3,407	3,541	394	478	492	507
Other	2,966	2,922	2,824	2,847	433	508	553	574
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,585	11,464	11,333	11,529	325	375	406	413
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,403	4,594	4,469	4,576	341	387	415	421
Transportation and material moving	3,459	3,752	3,854	3,870	369	416	469	482
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,724	3,118	3,010	3,083	261	306	319	328
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1,150	1,306	1,266	1,290	216	261	290	294
Occupation, female:								
Managerial and professional	8,302	10,575	12,187	12,609	399	510	592	605
Exec., admin., managerial	3,492	4,758	5,548	5,803	383	484	541	570
Professional specialty	4,810	5,816	6,639	6,806	408	534	623	632
Technical, sales, and administrative support	14,622	16,290	15,954	16,004	269	331	376	383
Tech. and related support	1,200	1,476	1,536	1,506	331	417	466	480
Sales	2,929	3,554	3,633	3,862	226	290	324	330
Admin. support, incl. clerical	10,494	11,260	10,785	10,636	270	332	374	384
Service	3,963	4,577	4,702	4,838	185	230	257	264
Private household	330	305	311	324	130	171	193	193
Protective	156	217	277	266	278	405	430	438
Other service	3,477	4,055	4,115	4,249	188	230	256	264
Precision production	906	900	970	957	268	316	370	371
Mechanics and repairers	144	139	160	150	392	458	520	550
Construction trades	53	50	52	66	265	393	408	400
Other	709	711	758	741	253	299	342	346
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,482	3,722	3,412	3,462	216	261	293	297
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,778	2,878	2,563	2,559	216	259	292	296
Transportation and material moving	189	227	242	261	252	314	361	354
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers	514	616	608	642	209	249	279	284
Farming, forestry, and fishing	138	175	161	190	185	216	234	249

B Data not shown where base is less than 50,000. NA Not available. ¹ See footnote 2, table 614. ² Includes other races, not shown separately. ³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The majority of these persons are living alone or with nonrelatives. Also included are persons in families where the husband, wife or other person maintaining the family is in the Armed Forces, and persons in unrelated subfamilies. ⁴ Includes craft and repair.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307, and *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues; and unpublished data.

No. 664. Families With Earners—Number and Earnings: 1980 to 1993

[In current dollars of usual weekly earnings. Annual averages of quarterly figures based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. For families with wage and salary earners]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF FAMILIES (1,000)				MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS (dollars)		
	1980	1985	1990	1993	1980	1985	1990
TOTAL							
Total families with earners ¹	41,162	41,616	43,759	44,383	400	522	653
Married-couple families	33,825	33,459	34,219	34,257	433	582	732
One earner ²	14,797	13,347	12,166	12,185	303	385	455
Husband	12,127	10,346	8,994	8,643	336	440	520
Wife	2,059	2,243	2,407	2,773	159	217	267
Other family member	611	758	764	769	163	204	280
Two or more earners ²	19,028	20,112	22,053	22,071	535	715	880
Husband and wife only	12,990	14,019	15,934	16,349	507	684	844
Husband and other family member(s)	2,369	2,159	1,751	1,509	557	689	825
Wife and other family member(s)	426	514	527	574	350	454	557
Other family members only	139	176	176	150	356	468	554
Families maintained by women	5,690	6,470	7,323	7,792	222	297	363
One earner	4,022	4,397	4,983	5,452	184	234	288
Householder	3,104	3,432	3,937	4,402	188	243	296
Other family member	918	965	1,045	1,050	168	200	254
Two or more earners	1,668	2,073	2,340	2,340	370	487	607
Families maintained by men	1,647	1,688	2,218	2,334	360	450	514
One earner	1,016	1,031	1,352	1,523	283	346	396
Two or more earners	631	656	866	811	502	625	778
WHITE							
Total families with earners ¹	35,786	35,848	37,239	37,458	411	543	681
Married-couple families	30,316	29,899	30,361	30,288	438	589	745
One earner ²	13,437	12,097	10,856	10,790	311	395	473
Husband	11,152	9,496	8,162	7,755	343	452	535
Wife	1,740	1,925	2,044	2,383	160	218	270
Two or more earners	16,878	17,802	19,505	19,497	542	723	892
Husband and wife only	11,448	12,394	14,148	14,546	511	691	855
Families maintained by women	4,140	4,616	5,127	5,355	233	311	382
Families maintained by men	4,331	1,333	1,751	1,816	374	475	539
BLACK							
Total families with earners ¹	4,503	4,668	5,082	5,268	299	378	459
Married-couple families	2,802	2,671	2,724	2,698	366	487	601
One earner ²	1,103	902	893	909	210	257	304
Husband	769	580	527	539	244	292	345
Wife	279	257	290	287	151	206	243
Two or more earners	1,700	1,769	1,831	1,789	472	622	748
Husband and wife only	1,238	1,258	1,297	1,285	461	603	713
Families maintained by women	1,438	1,703	1,986	2,168	192	259	314
Families maintained by men	263	294	372	403	307	360	397
HISPANIC ORIGIN ³							
Total families with earners ¹	(NA)	(NA)	3,624	3,879	(NA)	(NA)	496
Married-couple families	(NA)	(NA)	2,599	2,800	(NA)	(NA)	555
One earner ²	(NA)	(NA)	1,050	1,177	(NA)	(NA)	322
Husband	(NA)	(NA)	814	912	(NA)	(NA)	356
Wife	(NA)	(NA)	164	183	(NA)	(NA)	236
Two or more earners	(NA)	(NA)	1,549	1,622	(NA)	(NA)	716
Husband and wife only	(NA)	(NA)	924	1,032	(NA)	(NA)	672
Families maintained by women	(NA)	(NA)	691	749	(NA)	(NA)	326
Families maintained by men	(NA)	(NA)	334	330	(NA)	(NA)	468

NA Not available. ¹ Excludes families in which there is no wage or salary earner or in which the husband, wife, or other person maintaining the family is either self-employed or in the Armed Forces. ² Includes other earners, not shown separately. ³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307; and *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues.

No. 665. Workers With Earnings, by Occupation of Longest Held Job and Sex: 1994

[Covers persons 15 years old and over as of March 1995. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

MAJOR OCCUPATION OF LONGEST JOB HELD	ALL WORKERS				YEAR ROUND FULL-TIME			
	Women		Men ¹		Women		Men	
	Number (1,000)	Median earnings	Number (1,000)	Median earnings	Number (1,000)	Median earnings	Number (1,000)	Median earnings
Total	64,706	14,323	74,264	23,656	34,155	22,205	51,580	30,854
Executive, administrators, and managerial	7,570	25,980	9,906	41,410	5,857	30,299	8,368	45,944
Professional specialty	10,199	26,449	8,777	41,090	5,745	32,321	8,845	46,488
Technical and related support	2,340	22,524	1,977	30,642	1,430	27,202	1,551	35,235
Sales	8,626	10,070	8,364	25,790	3,565	18,986	6,037	32,850
Admin. support, incl. clerical	16,085	15,830	4,189	21,023	9,368	20,942	2,840	26,874
Precision production, craft and repair	1,362	15,815	13,333	24,681	825	21,637	9,540	29,527
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,503	12,095	5,303	20,251	2,058	16,359	3,889	24,173
Transportation and material moving	589	11,686	5,061	21,546	234	23,249	3,364	26,036
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,156	7,893	4,944	10,905	481	14,800	2,251	18,239
Service workers	12,438	7,059	8,118	11,746	4,484	13,518	4,317	20,996
Private household	1,023	3,287	48	(B)	206	10,330	13	(B)
Service, except private household	11,415	7,453	8,070	11,823	4,279	13,719	4,304	21,037
Farming, forestry, and fishing	752	4,223	3,456	10,431	246	10,685	1,815	16,261

B Base less than 75,000. ¹ Includes persons whose longest job was in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P60-189.

No. 666. Employment Cost Index (ECI), by Industry and Occupation: 1982 to 1995

[As of December. The ECI is a measure of the rate of change in employee compensation (wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits). Data are not seasonally adjusted. 1982-1985 based on fixed employment counts from 1970 Census of Population; 1986-94 based on fixed employment counts from the 1980 Census of Population; 1995 based primarily on 1990 Occupational Employment Survey]

ITEM	INDEXES (June 1989=100)						PERCENT CHANGE FOR 12 MONTHS ENDING DEC.				
	1982	1985	1990	1993	1994	1995	1985	1990	1993	1994	1995
Civilian workers ¹	74.8	86.8	107.6	120.2	123.8	127.4	4.3	4.9	3.5	3.0	2.9
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar occupations	72.9	85.8	108.3	120.6	124.4	128.2	4.9	5.2	3.4	3.2	3.1
Blue-collar occupations	78.2	88.4	106.5	119.4	122.7	125.9	3.3	4.4	3.6	2.8	2.6
Service occupations	74.3	87.2	108.0	120.5	124.2	127.5	3.9	5.1	3.3	3.2	2.6
Workers, by industry division:											
Manufacturing	76.9	87.8	107.2	121.3	125.1	128.4	3.3	5.1	4.1	3.1	2.6
Nonmanufacturing	73.9	86.4	107.8	119.8	123.4	127.0	4.7	4.9	3.3	3.0	2.9
Service industries	70.5	84.1	110.2	122.9	126.4	129.7	4.7	6.3	3.1	2.8	2.6
Public administration	71.9	85.4	108.7	120.0	124.2	128.5	4.9	5.3	3.2	3.5	3.5
Private industry workers ³	75.8	87.3	107.0	119.8	123.5	126.9	3.9	4.6	3.6	3.1	2.8
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar occupations	73.7	86.4	107.4	120.2	124.1	127.9	4.9	4.9	3.7	3.2	3.1
Blue-collar occupations	78.4	88.5	106.4	119.3	122.6	125.7	3.1	4.4	3.7	2.8	2.5
Service occupations	76.3	88.4	107.3	119.5	122.9	125.3	3.0	4.7	3.1	2.8	2.0
Workers, by industry division:											
Manufacturing	76.9	87.8	107.2	121.3	125.1	128.4	3.3	5.1	4.1	3.1	2.6
Nonmanufacturing	75.1	87.0	106.9	119.0	122.6	126.2	4.3	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.9
Service industries	(NA)	84.1	109.3	123.1	126.6	129.7	(NA)	6.2	3.5	2.8	2.4
Business services	(NA)	(NA)	107.4	118.6	123.0	126.5	(NA)	6.0	2.3	3.7	2.8
Health services	(NA)	83.7	110.8	126.0	128.7	132.3	(NA)	6.8	3.4	2.1	2.8
Hospitals	(NA)	(NA)	110.7	125.6	128.6	131.4	(NA)	7.0	3.3	2.4	2.2
Workers by bargaining status											
Union	79.6	90.1	106.2	120.9	124.2	127.9	2.6	4.3	4.3	2.7	3.0
Nonunion	74.3	86.3	107.3	119.5	123.2	126.1	4.6	4.8	3.5	3.1	2.8
State and local government ⁴	70.8	84.6	110.4	121.9	125.6	129.4	5.6	5.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar occupations	70.4	84.2	110.9	121.9	125.5	129.3	5.8	6.0	2.5	3.0	3.0
Blue-collar workers	73.9	86.7	108.7	121.4	124.7	128.1	5.3	4.8	3.1	2.7	2.7
Workers, by industry division:											
Service industries	70.0	84.0	111.3	122.6	126.1	129.8	5.9	6.3	2.5	2.9	2.9
Schools	69.0	83.6	111.6	122.9	126.3	129.9	6.2	6.0	2.5	2.8	2.9
Elementary and secondary	68.6	83.6	112.1	123.6	126.5	130.3	6.4	6.3	2.4	2.3	3.0
Colleges and universities	(NA)	(NA)	110.2	120.7	125.5	129.0	(NA)	5.3	3.0	4.0	2.8
Services, excluding schools	73.1	85.2	110.2	121.9	125.6	129.3	4.7	6.8	2.8	3.0	2.9
Public administration	71.9	85.4	108.7	120.0	124.2	128.5	4.9	5.3	3.2	3.5	3.5

NA Not available. ¹ Includes private industry and State and local government workers and excludes farm, household, and Federal government workers. ² Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities. ³ Excludes farm and household workers. ⁴ Includes library, social, and health services. Formerly called hospitals and other services.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *News, Employment Cost Index* quarterly; and Internet site <http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm>

No. 667. Effective Federal Minimum Hourly Wage Rates: 1950 to 1996

[The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and subsequent amendments provide for minimum wage coverage applicable to specified nonsupervisory employment categories. Exempt from coverage are executives and administrators or professionals]

IN EFFECT	MINIMUM RATES FOR NON-FARM			Minimum rates for farm work-ers ⁴	IN EFFECT	MINIMUM RATES FOR NON-FARM			Minimum rates for farm work-ers ⁴
	Laws prior to 1966 ¹	Percent, average earnings ²	1966 and later ³			Laws prior to 1966 ¹	Percent, average earnings ²	1966 and later ³	
Jan. 25, 1950	\$0.75	.54	(X)	(X)	Jan. 1, 1977	(⁵)	42	2.30	2.20
Mar. 1, 1956	1.00	.52	(X)	(X)	Jan. 1, 1978	2.65	44	2.65	2.65
Sept. 3, 1961	1.15	.50	(X)	(X)	Jan. 1, 1979	2.90	45	2.90	2.90
Sept. 3, 1963	1.25	.51	(X)	(X)	Jan. 1, 1980	3.10	44	3.10	3.10
Feb. 1, 1967	1.40	.50	\$1.00	\$1.00	Jan. 1, 1981	3.35	43	3.35	3.35
Feb. 1, 1968	1.60	.54	1.15	1.15	Apr. 1, 1990	3.80	35	3.80	3.80
Feb. 1, 1969	(⁵)	.51	1.30	1.30	Apr. 1, 1991	4.25	38	4.25	4.25
Feb. 1, 1970	(⁵)	.49	1.45	(⁵)	Apr. 1, 1992	(⁵)	37	(⁵)	(⁵)
Feb. 1, 1971	(⁵)	.46	1.60	(⁵)	Apr. 1, 1993	(⁵)	36	(⁵)	(⁵)
May 1, 1974	2.00	.46	1.90	1.60	Apr. 1, 1994	(⁵)	35	(⁵)	(⁵)
Jan. 1, 1975	2.10	.45	2.00	1.80	Apr. 1, 1995	(⁵)	35	(⁵)	(⁵)
Jan. 1, 1976	2.30	.46	2.20	2.00	Apr. 1, 1996	(⁵)	34	(⁵)	(⁵)

X Not applicable. ¹ Applies to workers covered prior to 1961 amendments and, after Sept. 1965, to workers covered by 1961 amendments. Rates set by 1961 amendments were: Sept. 1961, \$1.00; Sept. 1964, \$1.15; and Sept. 1965, \$1.25.

² Percent of gross average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing. ³ Applies to workers newly covered by amendments of 1966, 1974, and 1977, and Title IX of Education amendments of 1972. ⁴ Included in coverage as of 1966, 1974, and 1977 amendments. ⁵ No change in rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, *Minimum Wage and Maximum Hours Standards Under the Fair Labor Standards Act*, 1981, annual; and unpublished data.

No. 668. Workers Paid Hourly Rates, by Selected Characteristics: 1995

[Annual average of monthly figures; for employed wage and salary workers. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF WORKERS ¹ (1,000)			PERCENT OF ALL WORKERS PAID HOURLY RATES			Median hourly earnings of workers paid hourly rates ²
	Total paid hourly rates	At or below \$4.25		At or below \$4.25			
		Total	At \$4.25	Below \$4.25	Total	At \$4.25	Below \$4.25
Total, 16 years and over ³	68,354	3,655	1,956	1,699	5.3	2.9	2.5
16 to 24 years	15,567	1,976	1,161	817	12.7	7.5	5.2
16 to 19 years	5,789	1,140	723	417	19.7	12.5	7.2
25 years and over	52,786	1,677	795	882	3.2	1.5	1.7
Male, 16 years and over	34,420	1,338	796	542	3.9	2.3	1.6
16 to 24 years	8,156	825	545	280	10.1	6.7	3.4
16 to 19 years	2,912	486	343	143	16.7	11.8	4.9
25 years and over	26,264	513	251	262	2.0	1.0	1.0
Women, 16 years and over	33,934	2,318	1,161	1,157	6.8	3.4	3.4
16 to 24 years	7,411	1,154	617	537	15.6	8.3	7.2
16 to 19 years	2,877	654	380	274	22.7	13.2	9.5
25 years and over	26,523	1,164	544	620	4.4	2.1	2.3
White	56,475	2,995	1,549	1,446	5.3	2.7	2.6
Black	8,957	498	314	244	5.6	3.5	2.1
Hispanic origin ⁴	7,624	566	363	203	7.4	4.8	2.7
Full-time workers	51,347	1,347	657	690	2.6	1.3	1.3
Part-time workers ⁵	16,898	2,301	1,294	1,007	13.6	7.7	6.0
Private sector industries	59,534	3,384	1,771	1,613	5.7	3.0	2.7
Goods-producing ⁶	18,817	367	236	131	2.0	1.3	0.7
Service-producing	40,717	3,017	1,535	1,482	7.4	3.8	3.6
Public sector	8,819	272	186	86	3.1	2.1	1.0

¹ Excludes the incorporated self-employed. ² For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation. ³ Includes does not shown separately. Also includes a small number of multiple jobholders whose full- part-time status can not be determined for their principal job. ⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ⁵ Working fewer than 35 hours per week. ⁶ Includes: agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing. ⁷ Includes transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; private households; and other service industries, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data

No. 669. Employer Costs for Employee Compensation per Hour Worked: 1995

[In dollars. As of March, for private industry workers. Based on a sample of establishments: see source for details]

COMPENSATION COMPONENT	Total	Goods producing	Service producing	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Union members	Non-union members	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Total compensation	17.10	20.75	15.88	20.47	16.29	22.40	16.26	19.44	8.98
Wages and salaries	12.25	13.97	11.67	13.72	11.89	14.42	11.90	13.71	7.17
Total benefits	4.85	5.78	4.20	6.74	4.39	7.99	4.35	5.73	1.81
Paid leave	1.09	1.37	1.00	1.54	0.98	1.55	1.02	1.33	0.25
Vacation	0.54	0.73	0.47	0.80	0.47	0.84	0.49	(NA)	(NA)
Holiday	0.37	0.49	0.33	0.57	0.33	0.49	0.36	(NA)	(NA)
Sick	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.13	(NA)	(NA)
Other	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	(NA)	(NA)
Supplemental pay	0.47	0.78	0.37	0.81	0.39	0.73	0.43	0.57	0.14
Premium pay	0.19	0.40	0.12	0.40	0.14	0.49	0.14	(NA)	(NA)
Nonproduction bonuses	0.23	0.31	0.20	0.30	0.21	0.12	0.24	(NA)	(NA)
Shift pay	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.12	0.04	(NA)	(NA)
Insurance	1.15	1.66	0.98	1.72	1.02	2.24	0.98	1.40	0.28
Health insurance	1.06	1.53	0.90	1.58	0.94	2.09	0.90	(NA)	(NA)
Retirement and savings	0.52	0.82	0.41	0.75	0.46	1.15	0.42	0.63	0.10
Legally required ³	1.59	2.08	1.43	1.86	1.53	2.24	1.49	1.76	1.02
Social Security	1.02	1.21	0.96	1.21	0.98	1.23	0.99	(NA)	(NA)
Federal unemployment	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	(NA)	(NA)
State unemployment	0.12	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.12	(NA)	(NA)
Workers compensation	0.39	0.67	0.30	0.48	0.37	0.72	0.34	(NA)	(NA)
Other benefits ⁴	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.04	

Represents or rounds to zero. NA Not available. ¹ Mining, construction, and manufacturing. ² Transportation, communications, public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and services. ³ Includes railroad retirement, railroad unemployment, railroad supplemental unemployment, and other legally required benefits, not shown separately. ⁴ Includes severance pay, and supplemental unemployment benefits.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, News, *Employer Costs for Employee Compensation*, USDL, 95-225.

No. 670. Employees With Employer- or Union-Provided Pension Plans or Group Health Plans: 1994

[For wage and salary workers 15 years old and over as of March 1995. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. Data based on 1990 population controls]

OCCUPATION	Total (1,000)	PERCENT—		CHARACTERISTIC	Total (1,000)	PERCENT—	
		Included in pension plan	With group health plan			Included in pension plan	With group health plan
Total	139,130	41.3	52.9	AGE	139,130	41.3	52.9
Executive, admin., managerial	17,484	54.7	68.9	Total	23,691	11.6	23.5
Professional specialty	18,980	59.5	67.1	15 to 24 years	71,621	45.9	57.6
Technical/related support	4,319	55.5	67.5	25 to 44 years old	38,797	53.4	63.7
Sales workers	17,001	28.8	43.3	45 to 64 years	8,820	23.0	42.6
Admin. support, inc. clerical	20,318	47.4	57.1	65 years and over			
Precision prod., craft/repair	14,704	42.2	56.6	WORK EXPERIENCE	139,130	41.3	52.9
Mach. operators, assemblers	8,810	43.0	60.7	Worked	108,218	49.5	62.6
Transportation/material moving	5,651	41.4	56.7	50 weeks or more	85,779	55.5	68.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners	6,107	24.8	38.5	27 to 49 weeks	13,055	33.2	47.8
Service workers	20,580	22.5	32.1	26 weeks or fewer	9,383	17.2	26.6
Private households	1,071	1.3	7.3	Part time	30,912	12.4	19.0
Other	19,510	23.6	33.5	50 weeks or more	13,012	17.6	24.8
Farming, forestry and fishing	4,251	10.0	21.4	27 to 49 weeks	7,013	13.0	19.7
Armed Forces	924	78.4	23.9	26 weeks or fewer	10,888	5.9	11.6
				EMPLOYER SIZE	139,130	41.3	52.9
				Under 25 persons	41,912	12.7	27.5
				25 to 99 persons	17,427	33.0	52.4
				100 to 999 persons	18,935	48.4	63.0
				500 to 999 persons	7,915	56.3	67.1
				Over 1,000 persons	52,941	61.9	67.6

¹ Includes inspectors. ² Includes helpers and laborers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data

No. 671. Employee Benefits in Private Establishments: 1993 and 1994

[Covers full-time employees in private industry. Medium and large establishments exclude establishments with fewer than 100 workers, executive and traveling operating employees, and Alaska and Hawaii. Small establishments include those with fewer than 100 employees. Covers only benefits for which the employer pays part or all of the premium or expenses involved, except unpaid parental leave and long-term care insurance. Based on a sample survey of establishments; for details, see sources. For data on employee benefits in State and local governments, see table 505]

MEDIUM AND LARGE PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS, 1993	All employees	Professional, technical and related	Clerical and sales	Production and service	SMALL PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS, 1994	All employees	Professional, technical and related	Clerical and sales	Blue collar and service
Percent of employees participating in—					Percent of employees participating in—				
Paid: Vacations	97	97	98	96	Paid time off: Holidays	82	91	89	75
Holidays	91	89	92	92	Vacations	88	92	93	83
Jury duty leave	90	95	92	85	Personal leave	13	21	17	7
Funeral leave	83	86	85	80	Funeral leave	50	58	55	45
Rest time	68	54	66	76	Jury duty leave	58	74	66	48
Military leave	53	66	54	44	Military leave	17	23	19	13
Sick leave	65	85	80	45	Family leave	2	5	2	1
Personal leave	21	27	31	13	Unpaid family leave	47	53	50	43
Lunch time	9	5	5	13	Disability benefits:				
Maternity leave	3	4	3	1	Short-term disability	61	75	69	50
Paternity leave	1	2	1	(Z)	Paid sick leave	50	69	61	36
Unpaid: Maternity leave	60	63	60	59	Sickness and accident insurance	26	27	27	25
Paternity leave	53	55	51	52	Long-term disability	20	36	27	10
Insurance plans:					Survivor benefits:				
Medical care:	82	84	79	82	Life insurance	61	73	68	52
Noncontributory	37	31	32	44	Accidental death and dismemberment	48	60	52	40
Hospital/room and board	82	84	79	82	Health care benefits:				
Inpatient surgery	82	84	79	82	Medical care	66	80	70	57
Mental health care:					Dental care	28	40	31	22
Inpatient care	80	83	77	80	Vision care	10	11	11	10
Outpatient care	80	82	77	79	Outpatient prescription drug coverage	60	75	64	51
Dental	62	68	63	58	Retirement income benefits:				
Extended care facility	67	71	68	66	All retirement	42	53	47	35
Home health care	71	74	70	68	Defined benefit	15	16	16	15
Hospice care	53	56	54	52	Defined contribution	34	45	39	26
Vision	26	27	26	27	Savings and thrift	17	23	20	13
In HMO's	19	24	21	15	Deferred profit sharing	13	16	17	10
Alcohol abuse treatment:					Employee stock ownership	1	2	1	1
Inpatient detoxification	80	82	77	80	Money purchase pension				
Inpatient rehabilitation	66	66	63	58	Cash or deferred arrangements:	5	9	5	4
Outpatient	67	69	65	68	With employer contributions	20	28	23	15
Drug abuse treatment:					No employer contributions	3	5	3	2
Inpatient detoxification	80	82	77	80	Income continuation plans:				
Inpatient rehabilitation	64	65	60	66	Severance pay	15	24	22	8
Outpatient	66	68	64	65	Supplemental unemployment benefits	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Life	91	95	92	89	Family benefits:				
Noncontributory	87	84	87	89	Employer assistance for child care	1	2	1	1
Accident/sickness	44	28	37	57	Employer provided funds	1	1	1	(Z)
Noncontributory	75	65	67	81	On-site child care	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Long-term disability	41	64	50	23	Off-site child care	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Retirement and savings plans	73	69	71	80	Elder care	33	38	35	29
Defined benefit pension	58	83	78	76	Long-term care insurance	1	1	1	(Z)
Earnings-based	76	57	54	56	Health promotion programs:				
Formula	40	50	45	32	Wellness programs	6	8	8	3
Defined contribution	49	60	54	40	Employee assistance	15	19	18	11
Savings and thrift	29	38	34	21	Miscellaneous benefits:				
Employee stock ownership	3	3	4	2	Employer-subsidized recreation facilities	5	7	5	4
Deferred profit sharing	13	12	16	12	Job-related travel accident insurance	13	18	14	10
Money purchase pension	8	13	7	6	Nonproduction bonuses	47	48	49	46
Additional benefits:					Financial counseling	2	3	2	2
Parking	88	86	85	92	Subsidized commuting	1	2	(Z)	(Z)
Educational assistance	72	85	72	65	Sabbatical leave	1	3	1	1
Travel accident insurance	44	59	52	32	Education assistance:				
Severance pay	42	56	48	31	Job-related	37	49	46	27
Relocation allowance	31	50	30	21	Not job-related	6	7	8	1
Recreation facilities	26	34	25	23	Flexible benefit plans	3	2	5	2
Nonproduction bonuses, cash	38	37	38	38	Reimbursement accounts	19	28	23	13
Child care	7	12	6	4					
Flexible benefits plans	12	21	13	6					
Reimbursement accounts	52	68	62	37					
Elder care	31	33	32	29					
Long-term care insurance	6	8	8	3					
Wellness programs	37	51	38	29					
Employee assistance programs	62	74	64	53					

Represents zero. Z Less than .5 percent. ¹ Employees may participate in both defined benefit and contribution plans. Earnings-based formulas pay a percent of employee's annual earnings (usually earnings in the final years of employment) per year of service. ² 1991 data. ³ Account which is used throughout the year to pay for plan premiums or to reimburse the employee for benefit related expenses. Account may be financed by employer, employee, or both.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Private Establishments, 1993*, Bulletin 2456; and *Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments, 1994*, Bulletin 2475.

No. 672. Major Collective Bargaining Agreements—Average Percent Wage Rate Changes Under All Agreements: 1970 to 1995

[In percent, except as indicated. Data represent all wage rate changes implemented under the terms of private nonfarm industry agreements affecting 1,000 workers or more. Series covers production and related workers in manufacturing and nonsupervisory workers in nonmanufacturing industries. Data measure all wage rate changes effective in the year stemming from settlements reached in the year, deferred from prior year settlements, and cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) clauses]

ITEM	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Average wage rate change (prorated over all workers)	8.8	8.7	9.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4
Source:										
Current settlements	5.1	2.6	3.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
Prior settlements	3.1	3.7	3.5	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5
COLA provisions	0.6	2.2	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Industry:										
Manufacturing	7.1	8.5	13.2	2.8	4.4	3.7	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.3
Nonmanufacturing	10.5	8.9	9.7	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.4
Construction	(NA)	(NA)	9.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.8
Transportation and public utilities	(NA)	9.7	10.8	3.6	2.2	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade	(NA)	9.2	7.6	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.9	2.3
Services	(NA)	6.4	8.1	5.1	4.3	4.9	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.2
Nonmanufacturing, excluding construction	(NA)	9.3	9.6	3.7	2.9	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.3
Average wage rate increase for workers receiving an increase	9.4	9.0	10.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1
Source:										
Current settlements	11.9	10.2	9.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
Prior settlements	5.8	5.2	5.6	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.1
COLA provisions	3.7	4.8	7.7	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.7
Total number of workers receiving a wage rate increase (mil.)	10.2	9.7	8.9	5.5	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.2
Source (mil.):										
Current settlements	4.7	2.7	3.5	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.1
Prior settlements	5.7	7.3	5.6	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.6
COLA provisions	1.8	4.7	3.4	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Number of workers not receiving a wage rate increase (mil.)	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.2

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Compensation and Working Conditions*, monthly through 1995; Data series discontinued. Publication quarterly, beginning 1996.

No. 673. Major Collective Bargaining Settlements—Average Percent Changes in Wage and Compensation Rates Negotiated: 1970 to 1995

[In percent, except as indicated. Data represent private nonfarm industry settlements affecting production and related workers in manufacturing and nonsupervisory workers in nonmanufacturing industries. Wage data cover units with 1,000 workers or more. Compensation data relate to units of 5,000 or more. Data relate to contracts negotiated in each calendar year but exclude possible changes in wage rates under cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) clauses, except increases guaranteed by the contract. Includes all settlements, whether wage and benefit rates were changed or not. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease]

ITEM	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Compensation rates:											
First year	13.1	11.4	10.4	2.6	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.6
Over life of contract	9.1	8.1	7.1	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.5
Wage rates:											
All industries:											
First year	11.9	10.2	9.5	2.3	4.0	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.3
Contracts with COLA	(NA)	12.2	8.0	1.6	3.9	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.6
Contracts without COLA	(NA)	9.1	11.7	2.7	4.0	4.4	3.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.4
Over life of contract	8.9	7.8	7.1	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.5
Contracts with COLA	(NA)	7.1	5.0	2.5	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.5	1.4	2.5	1.5
Contracts without COLA	(NA)	8.3	10.3	2.8	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.6
Manufacturing:											
First year	8.1	9.8	7.4	0.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.0
Over life of contract	6.0	8.0	5.4	1.8	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.6	1.5	2.3	2.1
Nonmanufacturing:											
First year	15.2	10.4	10.9	3.3	4.0	4.3	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.4
Over life of contract	11.5	7.8	8.3	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.6
Number of workers affected (mil.)	4.7	2.9	3.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.5
Manufacturing (mil.)	2.2	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3
Nonmanufacturing (mil.)	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2

NA Not available. ¹ Average annual rate of change.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Compensation and Working Conditions*, monthly through 1995; Data series discontinued. Publication quarterly, beginning 1996.

No. 674. Workers Killed or Disabled on the Job: 1960 to 1994

[Data for 1994 are preliminary estimates. Estimates based on data from the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, State vital statistics departments, State industrial commissions and beginning 1992, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Occupational Fatalities. Numbers of workers based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics]

YEAR	DEATHS						Disabling injuries ² (mil.)	YEAR AND INDUSTRY GROUP	DEATHS		Disabling injuries ² (1,000)
	Total		Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing				Number	Rate ¹	
	Number (1,000)	Rate ¹	Number (1,000)	Rate ¹	Number (1,000)	Rate ¹					
1960	13.8	21	1.7	10	12.1	25	2.0	1994, total	5,000	4	3,500
1965	14.1	20	1.8	10	12.3	24	2.1	Agriculture ³	890	26	1,100
1970	13.8	18	1.7	9	12.1	21	2.2	Mining and quarrying ⁴	160	27	20
1975	13.0	15	1.6	9	11.4	17	2.2	Construction	910	15	300
1980	13.2	13	1.7	8	11.5	15	2.2	Manufacturing	690	4	590
1985	11.5	11	1.2	6	10.3	12	2.0	Transportation and utilities	740	12	250
1986	11.1	10	1.0	5	10.1	11	1.8	Trade ⁵	450	2	800
1987	11.3	10	1.0	5	10.3	11	1.7	Services ⁶	640	2	860
1988	11.0	10	1.1	6	9.9	10	1.8	Government	520	3	530
1989	10.9	9	1.1	6	9.8	10	1.7				
1990	10.1	9	1.0	5	9.1	9	3.9				
1991	9.8	8	0.8	4	9.0	9	3.5				
1992	5.0	4	0.7	4	4.3	4	3.3				
1993	5.0	4	0.7	4	4.3	4	3.2				
1994	5.0	4	0.7	4	4.3	4	3.5				

¹ Per 100,000 workers. ² Disabling injury defined as one which results in death, some degree of physical impairment, or renders the person unable to perform regular activities for a full day beyond the day of the injury. Due to change in methodology, data beginning 1990 not comparable with prior years. ³ Includes forestry and fishing. ⁴ Includes oil and gas extraction. ⁵ Includes wholesale and retail trade. ⁶ Includes finance, insurance, and real estate.

Source: National Safety Council, Itasca, IL, *Accident Facts*, annual (copyright).

No. 675. Worker Deaths and Injuries and Production Time Lost: 1992 to 1994

ITEM	DEATHS (1,000)			DISABLING INJURIES ¹ (mil.)			PRODUCTION TIME LOST (mil. days)					
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	In the current year			In future years ²		
							1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
All accidents	36.7	38.3	41.1	8.6	8.4	9.1	200	195	215	420	430	410
On the job	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.6	3.2	3.5	80	75	75	120	120	60
Off the job	31.7	33.3	36.1	5.0	5.2	5.6	120	120	140	300	310	350
Motor vehicle	19.3	19.8	19.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Public nonmotor vehicle	6.2	7.0	7.6	2.0	2.3	2.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Home	6.2	6.5	8.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. ¹ See footnote 2, table 674 for a definition of disabling injuries. ² Based on an average of 5,850 days lost in future years per fatality and 565 days lost in future years per permanent injury.

Source: National Safety Council, Itasca, IL, *Accident Facts*, annual (copyright).

No. 676. Industries with the Highest Total Case Incidence Rates for Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses: 1993 and 1994

[Rates per full-time employees. Industries shown are those with highest rates in 1994. See headnote, table 677]

INDUSTRY	1987 SIC ¹ code	1993	1994	INDUSTRY	1987 SIC ¹ code	1993	1994
Private industry	(X)	8.5	8.4	Architectural metal work	3446	16.6	23.0
Iron and steel forgings	3462	20.7	22.9	Iron and steel forgings	3462	20.7	22.9
Meat packing plants	2011	39.0	36.4	Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	23.2	22.7
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	31.2	33.2	Truck and bus bodies	3713	22.7	22.2
Ship building and repairing	3731	34.3	31.8	Metal barrels, drums, and pails	3412	22.1	22.1
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	27.0	30.2	Travel trailers and campers	3792	19.0	21.9
Mobile homes	2451	27.5	29.3	Primary aluminum	3334	18.1	21.6
Metal sanitary ware	3431	29.0	28.3	Malleable iron foundries	3322	25.9	21.4
Truck trailers	3715	22.7	27.5	Flat glass	3211	20.9	21.3
Automotive stampings	3465	26.7	25.9	Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	22.8	20.6
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	3751	23.8	24.2	Knit underwear mills	2254	20.3	20.7
Aluminum die-castings	3363	23.8	23.3	Structural wood members, n.e.c. ²	2439	20.8	20.7
Steel foundries, n.e.c. ²	3325	23.1	23.3	Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	19.7	20.4
Household appliances, n.e.c. ²	3639	27.5	23.2	Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	19.1	20.3
Public building and related furniture	2531	19.2	23.2	Metal doors, sash and trim	3442	16.6	19.4

(X) Not applicable. ¹ 1987 Standard Industrial Classification; see text, section 13. ² N.e.c. means not elsewhere classified.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States by Industry*, annual.

No. 677. Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates: 1993 and 1994

[Rates per 100 full-time employees. For nonfarm employment data, see table 654. Rates refer to any occupational injury or illness resulting in (1) lost workday cases, or (2) nonfatal cases without lost workdays. Incidence rates were calculated as: Number of injuries and illnesses divided by total hours worked by all employees during year multiplied by 200,000 as base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks a year)]

INDUSTRY	1987 SIC code	1993	1994	INDUSTRY	1987 SIC code	1993	1994
Private sector ²	(X)	8.5	8.4	Local passenger transit	41	11.5	9.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ²	A	11.2	10.0	Trucking and warehousing	42	13.8	14.8
Mining ³	B	6.8	6.3	Water transportation	44	10.4	9.5
Metal mining ³	10	5.9	5.6	Transportation by air	45	15.1	13.3
Coal mining ³	12	10.3	9.9	Pipelines, except natural gas	46	3.8	2.4
Oil and gas extraction	13	6.1	5.4	Transportation services	47	4.0	4.2
Nonmetallic minerals, exc. fuels	14	6.3	5.9	Communications	48	3.9	3.3
Construction	C	12.2	11.8	Electric, gas, sanitary services	49	7.5	7.3
General building contractors	15	11.5	10.9	Wholesale and retail trade	F, G	8.1	7.9
Heavy construction, except building	16	11.1	10.2	Wholesale trade	F	7.8	7.7
Special trade contractors	17	12.8	12.5	Retail trade	G	8.2	7.9
Manufacturing	D	12.1	12.2	Finance, insurance, real estate	H	2.9	2.7
Durable goods	(X)	13.1	13.5	Depository institutions	60	2.5	2.1
Lumber and wood products	24	15.9	15.7	Nondepository institutions	61	1.3	1.5
Furniture and fixtures	25	14.6	15.0	Security and commodity brokers	62	0.9	0.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	13.8	13.2	Insurance carriers	63	2.4	2.6
Primary metal industries	33	17.0	16.8	Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	1.5	1.4
Fabricated metal products	34	16.2	16.4	Real estate	65	6.2	5.7
Industrial machinery and equip.	35	11.1	11.6	Holding and other investment offices	67	2.4	1.9
Electronic/other electric equip.	36	8.3	8.3	Services ⁴	I	6.7	6.5
Transportation equipment	37	18.5	19.6	Hotels and other lodging places	70	10.7	10.1
Instruments/related products	38	5.6	5.9	Personal services	72	4.3	4.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	10.0	9.9	Business services	73	5.0	4.9
Nondurable goods	(X)	10.7	10.5	Auto repair, services, and parking	75	7.5	6.9
Food and kindred products	20	17.6	17.1	Miscellaneous repair services	76	8.2	7.7
Tobacco products	21	5.8	5.3	Motion pictures	78	3.3	3.0
Textile mill products	22	9.7	8.7	Amusement and recreation services	79	10.3	9.0
Apparel and other textile products	23	9.0	8.9	Health services	80	9.6	9.4
Paper and allied products	26	9.9	9.6	Legal services	81	1.3	1.1
Printing and publishing	27	6.9	6.7	Educational services	82	4.6	4.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	5.9	5.7	Social services	83	7.3	7.5
Petroleum and coal products	29	5.2	4.7	Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	84	9.1	7.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	13.9	14.0	Engineering and management services	87	2.6	2.6
Leather and leather products	31	12.1	12.0	Services, n.e.c. ⁵	89	2.4	(NA)
Transportation/public utilities	E	9.5	9.3				
Railroad transportation	40	5.8	5.1				

NA Not available. X Not applicable. ¹ 1987 Standard Industrial Classification: see text, section 13. ² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees. ³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in the railroad industry and for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. ⁴ Includes categories not shown separately. ⁵ N.e.c. means not elsewhere classified.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States by Industry*, annual.

No. 678. Fatal Work Injuries, by Cause: 1994

[For the 50 States and DC. Based on the 1994 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Due to methodological differences, data differ from those in table 674. For details, see source.]

CAUSE	Number of fatalities	Percent distribution	CAUSE	Number of fatalities	Percent distribution
Total	6,588	100	Contacts with objects and equipment ¹	1,015	15
Transportation accidents ¹	2,740	42	Struck by object ¹	589	9
Highway accidents	1,336	20	Struck by falling objects	371	6
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	650	10	Struck by flying object	67	1
Noncollision accidents	370	6	Caught in or compressed by—equipment or objects	280	4
Nonhighway accident (farm, industrial premises)	407	6	collapsing materials	132	2
Aircraft accidents	424	6	Falls	661	10
Workers struck by a vehicle	383	6	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	638	10
Water vehicle accidents	92	1	Contact with electric current	346	5
Railway accidents	81	1	Exposure to caustic, noxious or allergenic substances	131	2
Assaults and violent acts ¹	1,308	20	Oxygen deficiency	110	2
Homicides	1,071	16	Drowning, submersion	90	1
Stabbing	925	14	Fires and explosions	202	3
Self-inflicted injury	210	3	Other events and exposures	24	(Z)

(Z) Less than .5 percent. ¹ Includes other causes, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *USDL News*, Bulletin 95-288, August 3, 1995.

No. 679. Fatal Occupational Injuries, by Industry and Event: 1994

[See headnote, table 678]

INDUSTRY	1987 SIC code	Fatalities ²	EVENT OR EXPOSURE—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					Rate ⁵
			Transportation incidents	Assaults/violent acts	Contact with objects ³	Falls	Exposure ⁴	
Total	(X)	6,588	42	20	15	10	10	5
Private industry	(X)	5,923	41	20	16	10	10	6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	A	847	54	7	20	7	11	24
Mining ⁶	B	180	31	-	34	6	15	27
Coal mining	12	41	22	-	56	-	-	36
Oil and gas extraction	13	99	33	-	23	9	21	26
Construction	C	1,027	26	3	18	32	18	15
General building contractors	15	189	22	5	16	42	12	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	247	41	-	21	8	24	-
Special trade contractors	17	591	20	3	17	39	17	-
Manufacturing ⁶	D	787	31	7	39	7	10	4
Food and kindred products	20	78	42	8	22	9	17	4
Lumber and wood products	24	199	19	-	68	2	7	27
Transportation and public utilities ⁶	E	944	67	14	9	3	6	13
Local passenger transit	41	114	18	80	-	-	-	22
Trucking and warehousing	42	502	79	4	11	2	3	23
Transportation by air	45	98	94	-	-	-	-	13
Electric, gas, sanitary services	49	88	48	5	10	8	26	8
Wholesale trade	F	269	51	10	20	8	7	6
Retail trade ⁶	G	797	19	70	4	3	3	4
Food stores	54	235	6	88	2	-	-	7
Automotive dealer and service stations	55	120	34	55	7	-	-	6
Eating and drinking places	58	181	12	77	-	4	3	3
Finance, insurance, real estate	H	112	39	37	5	8	9	1
Services ⁷	I	844	42	30	7	9	10	3
Business services	73	253	40	31	5	13	10	5
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	89	28	28	22	4	8	6
Government	J	665	51	21	7	7	6	3

No data reported or data do not meet publication standards. X Not applicable. ¹ 1987 Standard Industrial Classification code, see text section 13. ² Includes 116 fatalities, not available by type of industry. Includes fatalities caused by other events and exposures, not shown separately. ³ Includes equipment. ⁴ Exposure to harmful substances or environments. ⁵ Rate per 100,000 employed civilians 16 years old and over. ⁶ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *USDL News*, Bulletin 95-288, August 3, 1995.

No. 680. Work Stoppages: 1960 to 1995

[Excludes work stoppages involving fewer than 1,000 workers and lasting less than 1 day. Information is based on reports of labor disputes appearing in daily newspapers, trade journals, and other public sources. The parties to the disputes are contacted by telephone, when necessary, to clarify details of the stoppages.]

YEAR	Number of work stoppages	Workers involved ² (1,000)	DAYS IDLE		YEAR	Number of work stoppages	Workers involved ² (1,000)	DAYS IDLE	
			Number ³ (1,000)	Percent estimated working time ⁴				Number ³ (1,000)	Percent estimated working time ⁴
1960	222	896	13,260	0.09	1982	96	656	9,061	0.04
1965	268	999	15,140	0.10	1983	81	909	17,461	0.08
1969	412	1,576	29,397	0.16	1984	62	376	8,499	0.04
1970	381	2,468	52,761	0.29	1985	54	324	7,079	0.03
1971	298	2,516	35,538	0.19	1986	69	533	11,861	0.05
1972	250	975	16,764	0.09	1987	46	174	5,481	0.02
1973	317	1,400	16,260	0.08	1988	40	118	5,381	0.02
1974	424	1,796	31,809	0.16	1989	51	452	16,996	0.07
1975	235	965	17,563	0.09	1990	44	185	5,926	0.02
1976	231	1,519	23,962	0.12	1991	40	392	4,584	0.02
1977	298	1,212	21,258	0.10	1992	35	364	3,989	0.01
1978	219	1,006	23,774	0.11	1993	35	182	3,981	0.01
1979	235	1,021	20,409	0.09	1994	45	322	5,020	0.02
1980	187	795	20,844	0.09	1995	31	192	5,771	0.02
1981	145	729	16,908	0.07					

¹ Beginning in year indicated. ² Workers counted more than once if involved in more than one stoppage during the year. ³ Resulting from all stoppages in effect in a year, including those that began in an earlier year. ⁴ Agricultural and government employees are included in the total working time; private household and forestry and fishery employees are excluded. ⁵ Revised source originally published.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Compensation and Conditions*, monthly through 1995, thereafter quarterly.

No. 681. Labor Union Membership, by Sector: 1983 to 1995

[See headnote, table 683]

SECTOR	1983	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL (1,000)									
Wage and salary workers:									
Union members	17,717.4	16,936.1	16,960.5	16,739.8	16,568.4	16,390.3	16,598.1	16,740.3	16,359.6
Covered by unions	20,532.1	19,358.1	19,197.6	19,057.8	18,733.8	18,540.1	18,646.4	18,842.5	18,346.3
Public sector workers:									
Union members	5,737.2	5,743.1	6,424.2	6,485.0	6,632.0	6,653.1	7,017.8	7,091.0	6,927.4
Covered by unions	7,112.2	6,920.6	7,614.4	7,691.4	7,796.0	7,840.6	8,162.4	8,191.8	7,986.6
Private sector workers:									
Union members	11,980.2	11,253.0	10,536.2	10,254.8	9,936.5	9,737.2	9,580.3	9,649.4	9,432.1
Covered by unions	13,419.9	12,437.5	11,583.1	11,566.4	10,937.8	10,699.5	10,484.0	10,650.6	10,359.8
PERCENT									
Wage and salary workers:									
Union members	20.1	18.0	16.4	16.1	16.1	15.8	15.8	15.5	14.9
Covered by unions	23.3	20.5	18.6	18.3	18.2	17.9	17.7	17.4	16.7
Public sector workers:									
Union members	36.7	35.7	36.7	36.5	36.9	36.6	37.7	38.7	37.7
Covered by unions	45.5	43.1	43.5	43.3	43.3	43.2	43.8	44.7	43.5
Private sector workers:									
Union members	16.5	14.3	12.3	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.3
Covered by unions	18.5	15.9	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.9	11.3

Source: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Washington, DC. *Union Membership and Earnings Data Book: Compilations from the Current Population Survey (1996 edition)*, (copyright by BNA), authored by Barry Hirsch and David Macpherson of Florida State University. Internet site <http://www.bna.com/bnaplus> (operational fall 1996).

No. 682. U.S. Membership in AFL-CIO Affiliated Unions, by Selected Union: 1975 to 1995

[In thousands. Figures represent the labor organizations as constituted in 1995 and reflect past merger activity. Membership figures based on average per capita paid membership to the AFL-CIO for the 2-year period ending in June of the year shown and reflect only actively-employed members. Labor unions shown had a membership of 50,000 or more in 1995]

LABOR ORGANIZATION	1975	1985	1995	LABOR ORGANIZATION	1975	1985	1995
Total	11,199	13,287	13,014	Machinists and Aerospace (IAM)	780	520	448
Actors and Artists	76	100	80	Mine Workers	(X)	(X)	75
Automobile, Aerospace and Agriculture (UAW)	(X)	974	751	Office and Professional Employees	74	90	86
Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco	(X)	115	96	Oil, Chemical, Atomic Workers (OCAW)	145	108	83
Bricklayers	143	95	84	Painters	160	133	95
Carpenters	700	609	378	Paperworkers Int'l	275	232	233
Clothing and Textile Workers (ACTWU)	(X)	228	129	Plumbing and Pipelining	228	226	220
Communication Workers (CWA)	476	524	478	Postal Workers	249	232	261
Electrical Workers (IBEW)	856	791	679	Retail, Wholesale Department Stores	118	106	76
Electronic, Electrical and Salaried	(X)	(X)	135	Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, Plastic	173	106	79
Operating Engineers	300	330	298	Seafarers	80	80	80
Fire Fighters	123	142	151	Service Employees (SEIU)	480	688	1,027
Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW)	(X)	989	983	Sheet Metal Workers	120	108	106
Garment Workers (ILGWU)	363	210	123	Stage Employees, Moving			
Glass, Molders, Pottery, and Plastics	(X)	72	69	Picture Machine Operators	50	50	51
Government, American Federation (AFGE)	255	199	153	State, County Municipal (AFSCME)	647	997	1,183
Graphic Communications	(X)	141	94	Steelworkers	1,062	572	403
Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees	421	327	241	Teachers (AFT)	395	470	613
Iron Workers	160	140	82	Teamsters	(X)	(X)	1,285
Laborers	475	383	352	Transit Union	90	94	95
Letter Carriers (NALC)	151	186	210	Transport Workers	95	85	75
Longshoreman's Association	60	65	61	Transportation-Communications	(X)	(X)	58
				Transportation Union, United	134	88	58

X Not applicable. Includes other AFL-CIO, not shown separately. ? Includes Machine and Furniture Workers. ? Includes Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers.

Source: American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, DC. *Report of the AFL-CIO Executive Council*, biennial.

No. 683. Labor Union Membership, by State: 1983 and 1995

[Annual averages of monthly figures. For wage and salary workers in agriculture and non-agriculture. Data represent union members by place of residence. Based on the Current Population Survey and subject to sampling error. For methodological details, see source]

STATE	UNION MEMBERS (1,000)		WORKERS COVERED BY UNIONS (1,000)		PERCENT OF WORKERS—					
	1983	1995	1983	1995	Union members		Covered by unions		Private manufacturing sector union members	
	1983	1995	1983	1995	1983	1995	1983	1995	1983	1995
United States	17,717.4	16,359.6	20,532.1	18,346.3	20.1	14.9	23.3	16.7	27.8	17.6
Alabama	228.2	235.5	268.2	256.5	16.9	13.6	19.8	14.9	25.9	19.5
Alaska	41.7	54.1	49.2	60.1	24.9	23.1	29.3	25.7	23.3	3.8
Arizona	125.0	145.5	156.4	174.8	11.4	8.0	14.3	9.7	7.8	4.9
Arkansas	82.2	79.4	103.2	98.7	11.0	7.8	13.8	9.7	18.7	14.0
California	2,118.9	2,176.4	2,505.2	2,462.9	21.9	17.7	25.9	20.0	21.0	12.1
Colorado	177.9	170.0	209.6	207.7	13.6	9.9	16.0	12.0	13.1	9.2
Connecticut	314.0	287.9	345.1	295.6	22.7	20.2	25.0	20.7	28.1	14.4
Delaware	49.2	42.9	54.1	48.2	20.1	13.0	22.1	14.6	27.3	18.7
District of Columbia	52.4	37.2	69.4	44.2	19.5	15.1	25.9	18.0	17.6	10.8
Florida	393.7	412.3	532.9	558.2	10.2	7.3	13.8	9.9	11.3	5.8
Georgia	267.0	211.2	345.1	237.4	11.9	6.8	15.3	7.6	16.9	8.7
Hawaii	112.6	117.1	124.9	124.1	29.2	24.6	32.4	26.1	35.6	11.0
Idaho	41.3	37.7	53.7	47.5	12.5	8.1	16.2	10.2	19.0	11.6
Illinois	1,063.8	1,041.7	1,205.1	1,094.9	24.2	20.2	27.4	21.2	32.4	23.5
Indiana	503.3	443.1	544.5	482.5	24.9	16.5	27.0	17.9	48.7	29.9
Iowa	185.9	152.1	231.3	191.9	17.2	12.1	21.5	15.2	40.3	20.1
Kansas	125.2	110.6	170.4	138.5	13.7	10.2	18.7	12.7	25.5	17.7
Kentucky	223.7	195.3	259.8	223.0	17.9	12.6	20.8	14.4	37.4	22.0
Louisiana	204.2	114.4	267.8	143.1	13.8	7.0	18.1	8.8	24.9	16.8
Maine	88.0	78.1	100.4	89.4	21.0	15.6	24.0	17.8	24.8	21.9
Maryland	346.5	350.7	423.1	419.7	18.5	14.9	22.6	17.8	29.2	20.1
Massachusetts	603.2	427.9	661.4	470.7	23.7	16.2	26.0	17.8	26.7	11.3
Michigan	1,005.4	947.2	1,084.6	1,005.7	30.4	23.7	32.8	25.1	46.2	33.9
Minnesota	393.9	430.6	439.4	457.9	23.2	20.3	25.9	21.6	22.3	16.8
Mississippi	79.4	56.4	99.7	71.8	9.9	5.2	12.5	6.7	18.9	9.8
Missouri	374.4	342.2	416.7	387.0	20.8	14.6	23.2	16.5	36.6	23.9
Montana	49.5	50.8	55.5	56.6	18.3	15.8	20.5	17.5	33.0	15.6
Nebraska	80.6	65.4	94.8	88.5	13.6	9.1	16.0	12.4	19.1	14.4
Nevada	90.0	137.0	106.7	160.6	22.4	20.2	26.6	23.6	10.8	8.5
New Hampshire	48.5	66.6	60.8	76.4	11.5	12.6	14.4	14.5	10.6	6.5
New Jersey	822.1	739.3	918.2	801.9	26.9	21.9	30.0	23.8	31.4	20.5
New Mexico	52.6	57.7	70.6	71.9	11.8	9.4	15.8	11.7	11.9	9.6
New York	2,155.6	1,975.5	2,385.9	2,086.1	32.5	27.7	36.0	29.3	31.0	22.5
North Carolina	178.7	132.2	238.1	169.0	7.6	4.2	10.2	5.4	6.9	2.9
North Dakota	28.4	25.7	35.1	30.8	13.2	10.0	16.3	12.0	27.4	19.5
Ohio	1,011.0	885.2	1,125.0	979.0	25.1	18.5	27.9	20.5	40.9	28.9
Oklahoma	131.5	116.9	168.2	134.9	11.5	9.3	14.7	10.7	25.2	14.0
Oregon	222.9	266.8	261.9	288.3	22.3	20.1	26.2	21.7	28.7	15.1
Pennsylvania	1,195.7	929.5	1,350.0	1,020.6	27.5	18.9	31.1	20.7	42.3	26.7
Rhode Island	85.8	78.1	93.7	83.9	21.5	19.4	23.5	20.8	16.9	12.6
South Carolina	69.6	51.8	100.6	82.7	5.9	3.3	8.6	5.2	5.5	2.9
South Dakota	26.8	22.3	34.8	27.2	11.5	7.7	14.9	9.4	19.0	9.1
Tennessee	252.4	219.3	300.9	260.0	15.1	9.5	18.0	11.3	21.4	16.6
Texas	583.7	511.9	712.8	633.7	9.7	6.5	11.9	8.0	16.1	8.9
Utah	81.6	72.7	100.9	91.8	15.2	9.0	18.9	11.4	14.9	4.1
Vermont	25.9	23.9	31.5	29.4	12.6	9.3	15.3	11.5	13.5	7.2
Virginia	268.3	200.5	346.1	266.6	11.7	6.7	15.1	8.9	21.2	8.3
Washington	419.9	477.1	499.7	508.9	27.1	21.0	32.3	22.4	35.5	29.3
West Virginia	142.7	104.5	160.6	114.1	25.3	16.3	28.5	17.8	41.3	30.5
Wisconsin	465.5	429.0	526.7	465.0	23.8	17.7	26.9	19.1	36.0	21.3
Wyoming	27.1	22.2	31.8	26.1	13.9	11.2	16.2	13.1	14.6	21.9

¹ Right to work State.

Source: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Washington, DC. *Union Membership and Earnings Data Book: Compilations from the Current Population Survey (1996 edition)* (copyright by BNA), authored by Barry Hirsch and David Macpherson of Florida State University. Internet site <http://www.bna.com/bnaplus> (operational fall 1996).

Income, Expenditures, and Wealth

In Brief

Gross domestic product, in chained (1992) dollars reached a record \$6.7 trillion in 1995.

Gross state product reached \$6 trillion in 1992.

Median household income in 1994: \$32,264

Poverty status of persons in 1994:
Number below poverty level:
38.1 million

Percent below poverty level: 14.5

National income and product—

Gross domestic product is the total output of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States, valued at market prices. GDP can be viewed in terms of expenditure categories that comprise purchases of goods and services by consumers and government, gross private domestic investment, and net exports of goods and services. The goods and services included are largely those bought for final use (excluding illegal transactions) in the market economy. A number of inclusions, however, represent imputed values, the most important of which is rental value of owner-occupied housing. GDP, in this broad context, measures the output attributable to the factors of production located in the United States. *Gross State product* (GSP) is the gross market value of the goods and services attributable to labor and property located in a State. It is the State counterpart of the Nation's gross domestic product.

As part of the comprehensive revision released in January 1996, BEA replaced its fixed-weighted (1987 dollars) index as the featured measure of real GDP with an index based on chain-type annual weights. Changes in the new featured measures of real output and prices are calculated as the average of changes based on weights for the current and preceding years. (Components of real output are weighted by price and prices of components are weighted by output.) These annual changes are "chained" (multiplied) together

This section presents data on gross domestic product (GDP), gross national product (GNP), national and personal income, saving and investment, money income, poverty, and national and personal wealth. The data on income and expenditures measure two aspects of the U.S. economy. One aspect relates to the national income and product accounts (NIPA's), a summation reflecting the entire complex of the Nation's economic income and output and the interaction of its major components; the other relates to the distribution of money income to families and individuals, or consumer income.

The primary source for data on GDP, GNP, national and personal income, gross saving and investment, and fixed reproducible tangible wealth is the *Survey of Current Business*, published monthly by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). A comprehensive revision to the NIPA's was completed in January 1996. Discussions of the revision appeared in the July, September, and October 1995 and the January/February 1996 issues of the *Survey of Current Business*. Summary historical estimates appeared in the January/February 1996 issue of the *Survey of Current Business*. Detailed historical data will appear in the National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, volume 2, 1959-92 to be published in late 1996, and volume 1, 1929-58 to be published in early 1997.

Sources of income distribution data are the decennial censuses of population and the Current Population Survey (CPS), both products of the Bureau of the Census (see text, section 1). Annual data on income of families, individuals, and households are presented in *Current Population Reports—Consumer Income*, P60 series.

Data on individuals' saving and assets are published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the quarterly *Flow of Funds Accounts*; and detailed information on personal wealth is published periodically by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in *SOI Bulletin*.

No. 684. Union Members, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 and 1995

[Annual averages of monthly data. Covers employed wage and salary workers 16 years old and over. Excludes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated although they technically qualify as wage and salary workers. See footnote table 631 regarding data by occupation and industry. Based on Current Population Survey, see text, section 1, and Appendix III.]

CHARACTERISTIC	MEDIAN USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS ¹ (doll.)									
	EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS					Total				
	Total (1,000)		Percent union members ²		Percent represented by unions ³	Union members ²		Represented by unions ³		Not represented by unions
	1983	1995 ¹	1983	1995 ¹		1983	1995 ¹	1983	1995 ¹	
Total ⁴	88 250	110 038	20.1	14.9	16.7	313	479	383	598	288
16 to 24 years old	18 205	21 038	9.1	5.6	11.1	210	292	275	373	147
25 to 34 years old	25 978	29 761	19.6	12.1	13.7	321	451	376	534	203
35 to 44 years old	18 722	29 800	24.8	17.6	18.7	382	542	407	619	233
45 to 54 years old	13 150	20 623	27.0	21.7	24.1	369	550	402	663	220
55 to 64 years old	9 201	14 202	26.9	19.6	21.5	346	582	402	663	220
65 years and over	1 934	2 448	10.1	8.3	9.4	314	346	390	614	236
Men	47 856	57 669	24.7	17.2	18.8	378	538	414	638	349
White	40 433	52 369	14.6	12.3	14.3	313	479	383	598	288
Men	77 046	92 760	19.3	14.2	15.9	309	527	307	523	307
Women	32 168	49 162	24.0	16.6	18.2	396	494	391	616	386
Black	8 879	13 598	13.5	11.4	16.7	366	423	421	658	295
Men	12 644	27 219	31.7	19.9	22.3	261	413	313	546	240
Women	4 502	6 005	31.7	22.5	27.4	203	355	287	468	209
Hispanic ⁵	10 401	13 000	13.0	11.6	14.8	328	473	391	593	311
Men	6 223	8 178	14.0	11.6	15.6	350	523	419	616	311
Women	4 178	4 822	11.6	10.0	13.5	305	423	423	523	291
Full-time workers	70 976	88 282	22.9	16.6	18.5	313	479	383	598	288
Part-time workers	17 314	20 550	8.4	7.5	10.3	87	100	100	100	100
Managerial and professional specialty	19 657	29 827	17.1	13.8	15.5	437	703	421	737	445
Technical sales and administrative support	28 024	33 842	12.1	9.9	11.5	437	703	421	737	445
Service occupations	12 875	15 648	15.3	13.5	15.1	205	305	299	477	270
Precision, production, craft, and repair	10 542	11 563	32.9	23.3	24.8	375	500	450	684	322
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	15 116	17 304	35.4	23.0	24.4	275	387	361	519	226
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1 775	1 855	5.5	4.9	6.9	196	287	287	404	189
Agricultural wage and salary workers	1 446	1 575	3.4	2.1	2.7	198	291	291	404	189
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	71 223	90 121	16.8	10.4	13.8	307	462	385	567	289
Mining	869	609	20.7	13.8	14.4	481	667	470	682	443
Construction	5 135	6 135	27.5	17.7	23.1	348	510	510	730	442
Manufacturing	19 109	25 520	27.8	17.6	18.7	335	494	370	544	315
Transportation and public utilities	5 066	6 573	42.4	27.3	29.1	417	590	476	673	386
Wholesale and retail trade, total	18 081	26 928	8.9	6.1	6.7	353	476	348	454	242
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5 559	6 928	2.9	2.1	2.6	252	370	285	490	297
Services	18 400	28 513	7.7	5.7	6.9	444	672	480	730	491
Government	15 618	19 342	36.7	37.8	43.5	351	575	381	633	316

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 50,000. NA Not available. X Not applicable. ² Members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a labor union, employed wage and salary workers. ³ 1983 revised since originally published. ⁴ Includes races not shown separately. Beginning 1994, includes a small number of multiple jobholders whose full-time status can be determined for their principal job. ⁵ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues.

No. 730. Persons Below Poverty Level and Below 125 Percent of Poverty Level: 1960 to 1994

[Persons as of March of the following year. Based on Current Population Survey; see text sections 1 and 14, and Appendix III]

YEAR	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (1,000)				PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL		AVERAGE INCOME CUTOFFS FOR NONFARM FAMILY OF FOUR ³	
	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	Number (1,000)	Percent of total population	At poverty level	At 125 percent of poverty level
1960	39,851	28,309	(NA)	(NA)	22.2	17.8	(NA)	(NA)	54,560	30.4	3,022	3,778
1966	28,510	19,290	8,867	(NA)	14.7	11.3	41.9	(NA)	41,267	21.3	3,317	4,146
1969	24,147	16,659	7,095	(NA)	12.1	9.5	32.2	(NA)	34,665	17.4	3,743	4,672
1970	25,420	17,484	7,548	(NA)	12.6	9.9	33.5	(NA)	35,624	17.6	3,968	4,960
1975	25,877	17,770	7,545	2,991	12.3	9.7	31.3	23.0	37,182	17.6	5,500	6,875
1976	24,975	16,713	7,595	2,763	11.8	9.1	31.1	26.9	35,509	16.7	5,815	7,269
1977	24,720	16,416	7,726	2,700	11.6	8.9	31.3	24.7	35,659	16.7	6,191	7,739
1978	24,497	16,259	7,625	2,607	11.4	8.7	30.6	22.4	34,155	15.8	6,662	8,328
1979	29,272	17,214	8,050	2,921	11.7	9.0	31.0	21.6	36,616	16.4	7,412	9,265
1980	31,822	19,699	8,579	3,491	13.0	10.2	32.5	21.8	40,658	18.1	8,414	10,518
1981	34,398	23,517	9,697	4,301	14.0	11.1	34.2	25.7	43,748	19.3	9,287	11,609
1982	35,303	23,984	9,882	4,833	15.2	12.1	35.7	29.9	47,150	20.3	10,178	12,723
1983	33,700	22,955	9,490	4,806	14.4	11.5	33.8	28.0	45,288	19.4	10,609	13,251
1985	33,064	22,860	8,926	5,236	14.0	11.4	31.3	28.4	44,166	18.7	10,989	13,735
1986	32,370	22,183	8,983	5,117	13.6	11.0	31.1	29.0	43,486	18.2	11,203	14,001
1987	32,221	21,195	9,520	5,422	13.4	10.4	32.4	27.3	43,032	17.9	11,611	14,514
1988	31,745	20,715	9,356	5,357	13.0	10.1	31.3	28.0	42,551	17.5	12,092	15,115
1989	31,528	20,785	9,302	5,430	12.8	10.0	30.7	26.7	42,653	17.3	12,674	15,843
1990	33,585	22,326	9,837	6,006	13.5	10.7	31.9	26.2	44,837	18.0	13,359	16,599
1991	35,708	23,747	10,242	6,339	14.2	11.3	32.7	28.1	47,527	18.9	13,924	17,405
1992	38,014	25,259	10,827	7,592	14.8	11.9	33.4	29.6	50,592	19.7	14,335	17,919
1993	39,265	26,226	10,877	8,126	15.1	12.2	33.1	30.6	51,801	20.0	14,763	(NA)
1994	38,059	25,379	10,196	8,416	14.5	11.7	30.6	30.7	50,401	19.3	15,141	18,925

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ³ Beginning 1981, income cutoffs for nonfarm families are applied to all families, both farm and nonfarm. ⁴ Population controls based on 1980 census; see text, sections 1 and 14. ⁵ Beginning 1983, data based on revised Hispanic population controls and not directly comparable with prior years. ⁶ Beginning 1987, data based on revised processing procedures and not directly comparable with prior years. ⁷ Beginning 1992, based on 1990 population controls.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P60-189.

No. 731. Children Below Poverty Level, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1970 to 1994

[Persons as of March of the following year. Covers only related children in families under 18 years old. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, sections 1 and 14, and Appendix III]

YEAR	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (1,000)				PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²
1970	10,235	6,138	3,922	(NA)	14.9	10.5	41.5	(NA)
1975	10,882	6,748	3,884	1,619	16.8	12.5	41.4	33.1
1980	11,114	6,817	3,906	1,718	17.9	13.4	42.1	33.0
1981	12,068	7,429	4,170	1,674	19.5	14.7	44.9	35.4
1982	13,139	8,282	4,388	2,117	21.3	16.5	47.3	38.9
1983	13,427	8,534	4,273	2,251	21.8	17.0	46.2	37.7
1984	12,929	8,086	4,320	2,317	21.0	16.1	46.2	36.7
1985	12,483	7,838	4,057	2,512	20.1	15.6	43.1	36.7
1986	12,257	7,714	4,037	2,413	19.8	15.3	42.7	37.1
1987	12,275	7,398	4,234	2,606	19.7	14.7	44.4	38.9
1988	11,935	7,095	4,148	2,576	19.0	14.0	42.8	37.3
1989	12,001	7,164	4,257	2,496	19.0	14.1	43.2	35.5
1990	12,715	7,656	4,412	2,750	19.9	15.1	44.2	37.7
1991	13,658	8,316	4,637	2,977	21.1	16.1	45.6	39.8
1992	14,521	8,752	5,015	3,440	21.6	16.5	46.3	39.0
1993	14,961	9,123	5,030	3,666	22.0	17.0	45.9	39.9
1994	14,610	8,826	4,787	3,956	21.2	16.3	43.3	41.1

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ³ Beginning 1983, data based on revised Hispanic population controls and not directly comparable with prior years. ⁴ Beginning 1987, data based on revised processing procedures and not directly comparable with prior years. ⁵ Beginning 1992, based on 1990 population controls.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P60-189.

No. 732. Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1980 to 1994

[Official poverty thresholds; see text, section 14]

SIZE OF UNIT	1980 ¹	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
One person (unrelated individual)	\$4,190	\$5,778	\$6,022	\$6,310	\$6,652	\$6,932	\$7,143	\$7,363	\$7,547
Under 65 years	4,290	5,909	6,155	6,451	6,800	7,086	7,299	\$7,518	7,710
65 years and over	3,949	5,447	5,674	5,947	6,268	6,532	6,729	6,930	7,108
Two persons	5,363	7,397	7,704	8,076	8,509	8,865	9,137	9,414	9,661
Householder under 65 years	5,537	7,641	7,958	8,343	8,794	9,165	9,443	9,728	9,976
Householder 65 years and over	4,983	6,872	7,157	7,501	7,905	8,241	8,487	8,740	8,967
Three persons	6,565	9,056	9,435	9,885	10,419	10,860	11,186	11,522	11,821
Four persons	8,414	11,611	12,092	12,674	13,359	13,924	14,335	14,763	15,141
Five persons	9,966	13,737	14,304	14,990	15,792	16,456	16,952	17,449	17,900
Six persons	11,269	15,509	16,146	16,921	17,839	18,587	19,137	19,718	20,235
Seven persons	12,761	17,649	18,232	19,162	20,241	21,058	21,594	22,383	22,923
Eight persons	14,199	19,515	20,253	21,328	22,582	23,605	24,053	24,838	25,427
Nine or more persons	16,896	23,105	24,129	25,480	26,848	27,942	28,745	29,529	30,300

Poverty levels for nonfarm families.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P60-189; and earlier reports.

No. 733. Persons Below Poverty Level, by Selected Characteristics: 1994

[Persons as of March 1995. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, sections 1 and 14, and Appendix III. For composition of regions, see table 27]

AGE AND REGION	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (1,000)				PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²
Total	38,059	25,379	10,196	8,416	14.5	11.7	30.6	30.7
Under 18 years old	15,289	9,346	4,906	4,075	21.8	16.9	43.8	41.5
18 to 24 years old	4,538	3,157	1,068	1,042	18.0	15.7	29.0	30.2
25 to 34 years old	5,463	3,686	1,347	1,333	13.2	10.9	24.7	25.6
35 to 44 years old	4,467	3,022	1,135	889	10.6	8.6	21.9	23.0
45 to 54 years old	2,381	1,675	537	438	7.8	6.4	16.8	19.3
55 to 64 years old	1,129	827	239	170	10.4	8.9	21.2	23.2
65 years old and over	1,129	819	264	146	11.4	9.4	28.0	22.0
65 to 74 years old	3,663	2,846	700	323	11.7	10.2	27.4	22.6
75 years old and over	1,842	1,370	401	214	10.1	8.5	26.0	22.3
North	6,597	4,487	1,705	1,388	12.9	10.3	29.7	35.6
West	7,965	5,438	2,221	423	13.0	10.1	35.2	24.1
South	14,729	8,614	5,575	2,719	16.1	12.2	30.1	30.2
West	8,768	6,840	694	3,896	15.3	14.1	25.0	30.4

Includes other races not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P60-189; and unpublished data.

No. 734. Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below Poverty Level: 1970 to 1994

[Persons as of March of following year]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (1,000)					PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
	1970	1979 ¹	1990 ²	1993	1994	1970	1979 ¹	1990 ²	1993	1994
Total ³	4,793	3,682	3,658	3,755	3,663	24.6	15.2	12.2	12.2	11.7
White	4,011	2,911	2,707	2,939	2,846	22.6	13.3	10.1	10.7	10.2
Black	683	740	860	702	700	48.0	36.2	33.8	28.0	27.4
Hispanic	(NA)	154	245	297	323	(NA)	26.8	22.5	21.4	22.6
Families	2,013	1,380	1,172	1,343	1,254	14.8	8.4	5.8	6.5	6.0
Unrelated individuals	2,779	2,299	2,479	2,412	2,409	47.2	29.4	24.7	24.1	23.1

NA Not available. ¹ Population controls based on 1980 census; see text, section 14. ² Beginning 1987, data based on revised processing procedures and not directly comparable with prior years. ³ Beginning 1979, includes members of unrelated families not shown separately. For earlier years, unrelated subfamily members are included in the "in families" category. ⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P60-189; and earlier reports.

No. 735. Persons Below Poverty Level, by State: 1980 to 1994

[Based on the Current Population Survey; see text, sections 1 and 14, and Appendix III. The CPS is designed to collect reliable data on income primarily at the national level and secondarily at the regional level. When the income data are tabulated by State, the estimates are considered less reliable and, therefore, particular caution should be used when trying to interpret the results; for additional detail, see source.]

STATE	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (1,000)					PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
	1980	1990 ¹	1992	1993	1994	1980	1990 ¹	1992	1993	1994
United States	29,272	33,585	36,880	39,265	38,059	13.0	13.5	14.5	15.1	14.5
Alabama	810	779	715	725	704	21.2	19.2	17.1	17.4	16.4
Alaska	36	57	53	52	61	9.6	11.4	10.0	9.1	10.2
Arizona	354	484	554	615	673	12.8	13.7	15.1	15.4	15.9
Arkansas	484	472	424	484	366	21.5	19.6	17.4	20.0	15.3
California	2,619	4,128	4,925	5,803	5,658	11.0	13.9	15.8	18.2	17.9
Colorado	247	461	353	354	335	8.6	13.7	10.6	9.9	9.0
Connecticut	255	196	303	277	344	8.3	6.0	9.4	8.5	10.8
Delaware	68	48	55	73	57	11.8	6.9	7.6	10.2	8.3
District of Columbia	131	120	108	158	129	20.9	21.1	20.3	26.4	21.2
Florida	1,692	1,896	2,097	2,507	2,128	16.7	14.4	15.3	17.8	14.9
Georgia	727	1,001	1,151	919	1,012	13.9	15.8	17.8	13.5	14.0
Hawaii	81	121	129	91	97	8.5	11.0	11.0	8.0	8.7
Idaho	138	157	160	150	137	14.7	14.9	15.0	13.1	12.0
Illinois	1,386	1,606	1,836	1,600	1,464	12.3	13.7	15.3	13.6	12.4
Indiana	645	714	660	704	816	11.8	13.0	11.7	12.2	13.7
Iowa	311	289	327	290	302	10.8	10.4	11.3	10.3	10.7
Kansas	215	259	277	327	375	9.4	10.3	11.0	13.1	14.9
Kentucky	701	628	723	763	710	19.3	17.3	19.7	20.4	18.5
Louisiana	868	952	1,020	1,119	1,117	20.3	23.6	24.2	26.4	25.7
Maine	158	162	170	196	113	14.6	13.1	13.4	15.4	9.4
Maryland	389	468	568	479	541	9.5	9.9	11.6	9.7	10.7
Massachusetts	542	626	580	641	585	9.5	10.7	10.0	10.7	9.7
Michigan	1,194	1,315	1,254	1,475	1,347	12.9	14.3	13.5	15.4	14.1
Minnesota	342	524	554	506	523	8.7	12.0	12.8	11.6	11.7
Mississippi	591	684	660	639	515	24.3	25.7	24.5	24.7	19.9
Missouri	625	700	797	832	797	13.0	13.4	15.6	16.1	15.6
Montana	102	134	113	127	97	13.2	16.3	13.7	14.9	11.5
Nebraska	199	167	169	169	146	13.0	10.3	10.3	10.3	8.8
Nevada	70	119	188	141	168	8.3	9.8	14.4	9.8	11.1
New Hampshire	63	68	99	112	87	7.0	6.3	8.6	9.9	7.7
New Jersey	659	711	771	866	730	9.0	9.2	10.0	10.9	9.2
New Mexico	268	319	327	282	356	20.6	20.9	21.0	17.4	21.1
New York	2,391	2,571	2,699	2,981	3,097	13.8	14.3	15.3	16.4	17.0
North Carolina	877	829	1,047	966	980	15.0	13.0	15.7	14.4	14.2
North Dakota	99	87	73	70	65	15.5	13.7	11.9	11.2	10.4
Ohio	1,046	1,256	1,381	1,461	1,571	9.8	11.5	12.4	13.0	14.1
Oklahoma	406	481	600	662	540	13.9	15.0	18.4	19.9	16.7
Oregon	303	267	340	363	373	11.5	9.2	11.3	11.8	11.8
Pennsylvania	1,142	1,328	1,426	1,598	1,496	9.8	11.0	11.7	13.2	12.5
Rhode Island	97	71	116	108	99	10.7	7.5	12.0	11.2	10.3
South Carolina	534	548	687	678	501	16.8	16.2	18.9	18.7	13.8
South Dakota	127	93	105	102	107	18.8	13.3	14.8	14.2	14.5
Tennessee	884	833	849	998	779	19.6	16.9	17.0	19.6	14.6
Texas	2,247	2,684	3,079	3,177	3,603	15.7	15.9	17.8	17.4	19.1
Utah	148	143	162	203	154	10.0	8.2	9.3	10.7	8.0
Vermont	62	61	63	59	45	12.0	10.9	10.4	10.0	7.6
Virginia	617	705	584	627	710	12.4	11.1	9.4	9.7	10.7
Washington	538	434	555	634	614	12.7	8.9	11.0	12.1	11.7
West Virginia	297	328	396	400	336	15.2	18.1	22.3	22.2	18.6
Wisconsin	403	448	551	636	453	8.5	9.3	10.8	12.6	9.0
Wyoming	49	51	49	64	45	10.4	11.0	10.3	13.3	9.3

¹ Beginning 1990, data based on revised processing procedures and not directly comparable with prior years.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports* P60-189.

No. 736. Persons Below Poverty Level, by Race and Family Status: 1979 to 1994

[Persons as of March of following year. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, sections 1 and 14, and Appendix III.]

RACE AND FAMILY STATUS	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (mil.)					PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
	1979 ¹	1990 ²	1992 ³	1993	1994	1979 ¹	1990 ²	1992 ³	1993	1994
All persons	26.1	33.6	38.0	39.3	38.1	11.7	13.5	14.8	15.1	14.5
In families	20.0	25.2	29.0	30.0	29.0	10.2	12.0	13.3	13.6	13.1
Householder	5.5	7.1	8.1	8.4	8.1	9.2	10.7	11.9	12.3	11.6
Related children under 18 years	10.0	12.7	14.5	15.0	14.6	16.0	19.9	21.6	22.0	21.2
Unrelated individuals	5.7	7.4	8.1	8.4	8.3	21.9	20.7	21.9	22.1	21.5
Male	2.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	16.9	16.9	18.2	18.1	17.8
Female	3.8	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	26.0	24.0	25.3	25.7	24.9
White	17.2	22.3	25.3	26.2	25.4	9.0	10.7	11.9	12.2	11.7
In families	12.5	15.9	18.3	19.0	18.5	7.4	9.0	10.1	10.5	10.1
Householder	3.6	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.3	6.9	8.1	9.1	9.4	9.1
Related children under 18 years	5.9	7.7	8.8	9.1	8.8	11.4	15.1	16.5	17.0	16.3
Unrelated individuals	4.5	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.3	19.7	18.6	19.7	20.1	19.3
Black	8.1	9.8	10.8	10.9	10.2	31.0	31.9	33.4	33.1	30.6
In families	6.8	8.2	9.1	9.2	8.4	30.0	31.0	32.9	32.9	29.6
Householder	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	27.8	29.3	31.1	31.3	27.3
Related children under 18 years	3.7	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.8	40.8	44.2	46.3	45.9	43.3
Unrelated individuals	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	37.3	35.1	35.6	33.4	34.8
In families with female householder, no spouse present	9.4	12.6	14.2	14.6	14.4	34.9	37.2	39.0	38.7	38.6
Householder	2.6	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.2	30.4	33.4	35.4	35.6	34.6
Related children under 18 years	5.6	7.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	48.6	53.4	54.6	53.7	52.9

Population controls based on 1980 census; see text, section 14. ² Beginning 1987, data based on revised processing procedures and not directly comparable with prior years. ³ Beginning 1992, based on 1990 population controls. ⁴ Includes other races and members of unrelated subfamilies not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports* P60-189; and unpublished data.

No. 737. Monthly Measures of Poverty Status, by Selected Characteristics: 1991-92 Period

[In thousands, except percent. Covers two-year calendar period. Based on Survey of Income and Program Participation, see text, section 14.]

CHARACTERISTIC	PERSONS POOR IN AN AVERAGE MONTH OF 1991		PERSONS POOR 2 OR MORE MONTHS OF 1991		PERSONS POOR ALL 24 MONTHS OF 1991-92		Median duration of poverty spells (months)
	Number (1,000)	Percent	Number (1,000)	Percent	Number (1,000)	Percent	
Total	36,116	14.5	52,761	21.3	12,465	5.1	4.2
Under 18 years old	14,668	22.2	20,427	30.6	5,842	8.7	4.8
18 to 64 years old	18,345	12.0	28,472	18.7	5,076	3.4	4.0
65 years old and over	3,103	10.2	3,862	13.6	1,547	5.8	5.0
White	24,671	11.8	37,351	18.1	6,960	3.4	4.0
Black	9,620	30.9	12,556	40.7	4,855	16.1	5.4
Hispanic origin	6,476	29.8	9,361	40.9	2,723	12.2	5.6
Region							
Northeast	6,953	13.6	10,144	20.0	2,587	5.1	4.0
Midwest	7,428	17.0	10,850	17.1	2,185	3.4	3.9
South	14,074	17.3	20,287	25.2	5,672	7.2	4.9
West	7,662	14.3	11,480	21.8	2,022	4.0	4.0
Educational attainment							
Less than 4 years of high school	9,268	23.0	12,307	32.3	3,810	10.4	5.9
High school graduate, no college	7,280	10.6	11,495	16.6	1,969	2.9	4.0
One or more years of college	4,900	6.6	8,531	11.7	844	1.2	3.6
Disability status							
With a work disability	5,836	20.8	7,904	29.8	2,301	9.2	4.8
With no work disability	15,037	10.3	24,296	16.7	3,760	2.6	3.9

Includes other characteristics not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ³ For composition of regions, see table 27. ⁴ Persons 18 years old and over. ⁵ Persons 15 to 69 years old.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports* P70-45. Report revised after publication.

No. 738. Families Below Poverty Level and Below 125 Percent of Poverty Level: 1960 to 1994

[Families as of March of the following year. Based on Current Population Survey, see text, sections 1 and 14, and Appendix III]

YEAR	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (1,000)				PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	
	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	Number (1,000)	Percent
1960	8,243	6,115	(NA)	(NA)	18.1	14.9	(NA)	(NA)	11,525	25.4
1970	5,260	3,708	1,481	(NA)	10.1	8.0	29.5	(NA)	7,516	14.4
1971	5,303	3,751	1,484	(NA)	10.0	7.9	28.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1972	5,075	3,441	1,529	477	9.3	7.1	29.0	20.6	7,347	13.5
1973	4,828	3,219	1,527	468	8.8	6.6	28.1	19.8	7,044	12.8
1974	4,922	3,352	1,479	526	8.8	6.3	26.9	21.2	7,195	12.9
1975	5,450	3,838	1,513	627	9.7	7.7	27.1	25.1	7,974	14.2
1976	5,311	3,560	1,617	598	9.4	7.1	27.9	23.1	7,647	13.5
1977	5,311	3,540	1,637	591	9.3	7.0	28.2	21.4	7,713	13.5
1978	5,280	3,523	1,622	559	9.1	6.9	27.5	20.4	7,417	12.8
1979	5,461	3,581	1,722	614	9.2	6.9	27.8	20.3	7,784	13.1
1980	6,217	4,195	1,826	751	10.3	8.0	28.9	23.2	8,764	14.5
1981	6,851	4,670	1,972	792	11.2	8.8	30.8	24.0	9,568	15.7
1982	7,512	5,118	2,158	916	12.2	9.6	33.0	27.2	10,279	16.7
1983	7,647	5,220	2,161	981	12.3	9.7	32.3	25.9	10,358	16.7
1984	7,277	4,925	2,094	991	11.6	9.1	30.9	25.2	9,901	15.8
1985	7,223	4,983	1,983	1,074	11.4	9.1	28.7	25.5	9,753	15.3
1986	7,023	4,811	1,987	1,085	10.9	8.6	28.0	24.7	9,476	14.7
1987	7,005	4,567	2,117	1,168	10.7	8.1	29.4	25.5	9,338	14.3
1988	6,874	4,471	2,089	1,141	10.4	7.9	28.2	23.7	9,284	14.1
1989	6,784	4,409	2,077	1,133	10.3	7.8	27.8	23.4	9,267	14.0
1990	7,098	4,622	2,193	1,244	10.7	8.1	29.3	25.0	9,564	14.4
1991	7,712	5,022	2,343	1,372	11.5	8.8	30.4	26.5	10,244	15.3
1992	8,144	5,255	2,484	1,529	11.9	9.1	31.1	26.7	10,959	16.1
1993	8,393	5,452	2,499	1,625	12.3	9.4	31.3	27.3	11,203	16.4
1994	8,053	5,312	2,212	1,724	11.6	9.1	27.3	27.8	10,771	15.5

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ³ Official definition based on income before taxes and includes government cash transfers. ⁴ Employer contributions to the health insurance plans of employees. ⁵ Earned Income Tax Credit. ⁶ Includes Social Security and Railroad Retirement, veterans payments, unemployment and workers' compensation, Black Lung payments, Pell Grants, and other government educational assistance. ⁷ Includes AFDC and other public assistance or welfare payments, Supplemental Security Income, and veterans payments. Households must meet certain eligibility requirements in order to qualify for these benefits. ⁸ Includes Medicaid, food stamps, subsidies from free or reduced-price school lunches, and rent subsidies. ⁹ Estimated amount of income a household would receive if it chose to shift amount held as home equity into an interest-bearing account.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P60-189.

No. 739. Families Below Poverty Level, by Selected Characteristics: 1994

[Families as of March 1995. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, sections 1 and 14, and Appendix III. For composition of regions, see table 27]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (1,000)				PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²
Total	8,053	5,312	2,212	1,724	11.6	9.1	27.3	27.8
Education of householder:								
No high school diploma	2,936	1,901	770	1,042	24.8	20.6	40.1	38.0
High school diploma, no college	2,326	1,534	700	290	10.9	8.5	26.0	20.7
Some college, less than Bachelor's	1,305	888	351	132	7.8	6.2	17.7	12.8
Bachelor's degree or more	414	310	46	32	2.6	2.1	5.1	6.4
Work experience of householder:								
Total	7,317	4,776	2,054	1,642	12.6	9.9	28.7	28.9
Worked during year	3,936	2,759	920	926	7.8	6.5	16.8	20.3
Year-round, full-time	1,367	997	262	390	3.6	3.0	6.6	12.2
Not year-round, full-time	2,569	1,762	658	535	21.7	18.0	43.2	39.1
Did not work	3,381	2,017	1,134	716	42.9	34.8	67.3	63.1

¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. ³ Householder 25 years old and over. ⁴ Persons 16 years old and over.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*; P60-189; and unpublished data.

No. 740. Persons Below Poverty Level, by Definition of Income: 1994

[Persons as of March 1995. For explanation of income definitions, see text, section 14]

Definition number	DEFINITION	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (1,000)				PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
		All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²
	All persons	261,616	216,460	33,353	27,442	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
	INCOME BEFORE TAXES								
1	Money income excluding capital gains	34,443	22,751	9,461	7,674	13.2	10.5	28.4	28.0
2	Definition 1 less government money transfers	56,416	40,950	12,506	9,533	21.6	18.9	37.5	34.7
3	Definition 2 plus capital gains	56,231	40,822	12,483	9,519	21.5	18.9	37.4	34.7
4	Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	54,462	39,515	12,136	9,071	20.8	18.3	36.4	33.1
	INCOME AFTER TAXES								
5	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	56,574	41,223	12,387	9,631	21.6	19.0	37.1	35.1
6	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes (excluding EITC)	56,892	41,440	12,451	9,727	21.7	19.1	37.3	35.4
7	Definition 6 plus EITC	53,969	39,315	11,877	8,926	20.6	18.2	35.6	32.5
8	Definition 7 less State income taxes	54,278	39,578	11,911	8,954	20.7	18.3	35.7	32.6
9	Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers	35,930	23,689	9,893	7,690	13.7	10.9	29.7	28.0
10	Definition 9 plus value of Medicare	35,208	23,172	9,720	7,582	13.5	10.7	29.1	27.6
11	Definition 10 plus value of regular price school lunches	35,195	23,161	9,718	7,582	13.5	10.7	29.1	27.6
12	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	31,799	20,982	8,791	6,950	12.2	9.7	26.4	25.3
13	Definition 12 plus value of Medicaid	29,765	19,623	8,240	6,330	11.4	9.1	24.7	23.1
14	Definition 13 plus means-tested government noncash transfers	25,577	17,227	6,680	5,490	9.8	8.0	20.0	20.0
15	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home	23,025	15,247	6,203	5,194	8.8	7.0	18.6	18.9

X Not applicable. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ³ Official definition based on income before taxes and includes government cash transfers. ⁴ Employer contributions to the health insurance plans of employees. ⁵ Earned Income Tax Credit. ⁶ Includes Social Security and Railroad Retirement, veterans payments, unemployment and workers' compensation, Black Lung payments, Pell Grants, and other government educational assistance. ⁷ Includes AFDC and other public assistance or welfare payments, Supplemental Security Income, and veterans payments. Households must meet certain eligibility requirements in order to qualify for these benefits. ⁸ Includes Medicaid, food stamps, subsidies from free or reduced-price school lunches, and rent subsidies. ⁹ Estimated amount of income a household would receive if it chose to shift amount held as home equity into an interest-bearing account.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P60-189.

No. 741. Nonfinancial Assets Held by Families, by Type of Asset: 1989 and 1992

[Median value in thousands of constant 1992 dollars. Constant dollar figures are based on consumer price index data published by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Families include one-person units; for definition of family, see text, section 1. Based on Survey of Consumer Finance; see Appendix III. For data on financial assets, see table 773. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

AGE OF FAMILY HEAD AND FAMILY INCOME	Total	Vehicles	Primary residence	Investment real estate	Business	Other nonfinancial
PERCENT OF FAMILIES OWNING ASSET						
1989, total	89.1	83.6	63.8	20.0	13.2	11.9
1992, total	91.3	86.4	63.8	20.0	14.9	8.5
Under 35 years old	86.7	84.8	37.0	8.4	11.3	8.1
35 to 44 years old	93.0	89.3	64.1	17.1	20.1	9.3
45 to 54 years old	94.5	92.5	75.5	26.6	18.9	10.1
55 to 64 years old	93.1	87.2	77.9	35.8	19.2	6.7
65 to 74 years old	92.0	86.3	78.9	26.7	11.3	7.9
75 years old and over	90.7	72.4	76.7	16.6	4.1	8.4
Less than \$10,000	67.8	55.8	38.8	5.9	3.6	5.0
\$10,000 to \$24,999	92.2	88.2	54.2	12.3	8.4	5.7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	97.5	93.9	68.8	20.3	14.1	8.2
\$50,000 to \$99,999	99.1	96.9	84.2	30.6	23.6	11.3
\$100,000 and more	100.0	96.8	87.6	54.2	46.4	21.6
MEDIAN VALUE						
1989, total	74.5	7.7	78.2	48.0	50.3	7.8
1992, total	69.5	6.9	81.8	50.0	50.0	7.2
Under 35 years old	16.6	5.9	69.0	40.0	19.3	3.5
35 to 44 years old	82.3	7.6	90.0	38.5	45.0	8.5
45 to 54 years old	101.5	8.6	95.0	70.0	100.3	11.3
55 to 64 years old	114.2	8.3	85.0	55.0	92.0	10.4
65 to 74 years old	79.0	5.6	70.0	60.0	80.0	11.0
75 years old and over	70.3	4.5	70.0	52.0	80.0	5.0
Less than \$10,000	20.6	2.4	40.0	33.0	29.0	1.5
\$10,000 to \$24,999	34.3	4.3	50.0	21.0	20.0	5.0
\$25,000 to \$49,999	71.5	8.1	75.0	45.0	55.5	5.0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	140.3	11.0	115.0	65.0	25.0	12.0
\$100,000 and more	442.3	14.9	225.0	150.0	260.0	20.0

¹ Median value of financial asset for families holding such assets. Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, October 1994.

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THE CASE FOR NATIONAL ACTION

NEGRO

FAMILY

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THE CASE FOR NATIONAL ACTION
NEGRO
FAMILY

(2)
OFFICE OF POLICY PLANNING AND RESEARCH
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MARCH, 1965

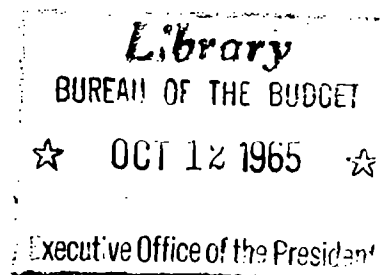
Two hundred years ago, in 1765, nine assembled colonies first joined together to demand freedom from arbitrary power.

For the first century we struggled to hold together the first continental union of democracy in the history of man. One hundred years ago, in 1865, following a terrible test of blood and fire, the compact of union was finally sealed.

For a second century we labored to establish a unity of purpose and interest among the many groups which make up the American community.

That struggle has often brought pain and violence. It is not yet over.

*State of the Union Message of President Lyndon B. Johnson,
January 4, 1965.*



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The United States is approaching a new crisis in race relations.

In the decade that began with the school desegregation decision of the Supreme Court, and ended with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the demand of Negro Americans for full recognition of their civil rights was finally met.

The effort, no matter how savage and brutal, of some State and local governments to thwart the exercise of those rights is doomed. The nation will not put up with it—least of all the Negroes. The present moment will pass. In the meantime, a new period is beginning.

In this new period the expectations of the Negro Americans will go beyond civil rights. Being Americans, they will now expect that in the near future equal opportunities for them as a group will produce roughly equal results, as compared with other groups. This is not going to happen. Nor will it happen for generations to come unless a new and special effort is made.

There are two reasons. First, the racist virus in the American blood stream still afflicts us: Negroes will encounter serious personal prejudice for at least another generation. Second, three centuries of sometimes unimaginable mistreatment have taken their toll on the Negro people. The harsh fact is that as a group, at the present time, in terms of ability to win out in the competitions of American life, they are not equal to most of those groups with which they will be competing. Individually, Negro Americans reach the highest peaks of achievement. But collectively, in the spectrum of American ethnic and religious and regional groups, where some get plenty and some get none, where some send eighty percent of their children to college and others pull them out of school at the 8th grade, Negroes are among the weakest.

The most difficult fact for white Americans to understand is that in these terms the circumstances of the Negro American community in recent years has probably been getting worse, *not better*.

Indices of dollars of income, standards of living, and years of education deceive. The gap between the Negro and most other groups in American society is widening.

The fundamental problem, in which this is most clearly the case, is that of family structure. The evidence—not final, but powerfully persuasive—is that the Negro family in the urban ghettos is crumbling. A middle-class group has managed to save itself, but for vast numbers of the unskilled, poorly educated city working class the fabric of conventional social relationships has all but disintegrated. There are indications that the situation may have been arrested in the past few years, but the general post-war trend is unmistakable. So long as this situation persists, the cycle of poverty and disadvantage will continue to repeat itself.

The thesis of this paper is that these events, in combination, confront the nation with a new kind of problem. Measures that have worked in the past, or would work for most groups in the present, will not work here. A national effort is required that will give a unity of purpose to the many activities of the Federal government in this area, directed to a new kind of national goal: the establishment of a stable Negro family structure.

This would be a new departure for Federal policy. And a difficult one. But it almost certainly offers the only possibility of resolving in our time what is, after all, the nation's oldest, and most intransigent, and now its most dangerous social problem. What Gunnar Myrdal said in *An American Dilemma* remains true today: "*America is free to choose whether the Negro shall remain her liability or become her opportunity.*"

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The Negro American Revolution

The Negro American revolution is rightly regarded as the most important domestic event of the postwar period in the United States.

Nothing like it has occurred since the upheavals of the 1930's which led to the organization of the great industrial trade unions, and which in turn profoundly altered both the economy and the political scene. There have been few other events in our history—the American Revolution itself, the surge of Jacksonian Democracy in the 1830's, the Abolitionist movement, and the Populist movement of the late 19th century—comparable to the current Negro movement.

There has been none more important. The Negro American revolution holds forth the prospect that the American Republic, which at birth was flawed by the institution of Negro slavery, and which throughout its history has been marred by the unequal treatment of Negro citizens, will at last redeem the full promise of the Declaration of Independence.

Although the Negro leadership has conducted itself with the strictest propriety, acting always and only as American citizens asserting their rights within the framework of the American political system, it is no less clear that the movement has profound international implications.

It was in no way a matter of chance that the nonviolent tactics and philosophy of the movement, as it began in the South, were consciously adapted from the techniques by which the Congress Party undertook to free the Indian nation from British colonial rule. It was not a matter of chance that the Negro movement caught fire in America at just that

moment when the nations of Africa were gaining their freedom. Nor is it merely incidental that the world should have fastened its attention on events in the United States at a time when the possibility that the nations of the world will divide along color lines seems suddenly not only possible, but even imminent.

(Such racist views have made progress within the Negro American community itself—which can hardly be expected to be immune to a virus that is endemic in the white community. The Black Muslim doctrines, based on total alienation from the white world, exert a powerful influence. On the far left, the attraction of Chinese Communism can no longer be ignored.)

It is clear that what happens in America is being taken as a sign of what can, or must, happen in the world at large. The course of world events will be profoundly affected by the success or failure of the Negro American revolution in seeking the peaceful assimilation of the races in the United States. The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Martin Luther King was as much an expression of the hope for the future, as it was recognition for past achievement.

It is no less clear that carrying this revolution forward to a successful conclusion is a first priority confronting the Great Society.

The End of the Beginning

The major events of the onset of the Negro revolution are now behind us.

The *political events* were three: First, the Negroes themselves organized as a mass

movement. Their organizations have been in some ways better disciplined and better led than any in our history. They have established an unprecedented alliance with religious groups throughout the nation and have maintained close ties with both political parties and with most segments of the trade union movement. Second, the Kennedy-Johnson Administration committed the Federal government to the cause of Negro equality. This had never happened before. Third, the 1964 Presidential election was practically a referendum on this commitment: if these were terms made by the opposition, they were in effect accepted by the President.

The overwhelming victory of President Johnson must be taken as emphatic popular endorsement of the unmistakable, and openly avowed course which the Federal government has pursued under his leadership.

The *administrative events* were threefold as well: First, beginning with the establishment of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and on to the enactment of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, the Federal government has launched a major national effort to redress the profound imbalance between the economic position of the Negro citizens and the rest of the nation that derives primarily from their unequal position in the labor market. Second, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 began a major national effort to abolish poverty, a condition in which almost half of Negro families are living. Third, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 marked the end of the era of legal and formal discrimination against Negroes and created important new machinery for combating covert discrimination and unequal treatment. (The Act does not guarantee an end to harassment in matters such as voter registration, but does make it more or less incumbent upon government to take further steps to thwart such efforts when they do occur.)

The *legal events* were no less specific. Beginning with *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954, through the decade that culminated

in the recent decisions upholding Title II of the Civil Rights Act, the Federal judiciary, led by the Supreme Court, has used every opportunity to combat unequal treatment of Negro citizens. It may be put as a general proposition that the laws of the United States now look upon any such treatment as obnoxious, and that the courts will strike it down wherever it appears.

The Demand for Equality

With these events behind us, the nation now faces a different set of challenges, which may prove more difficult to meet, if only because they cannot be cast as concrete propositions of right and wrong.

The fundamental problem here is that the Negro revolution, like the industrial upheaval of the 1930's, is a movement for equality as well as for liberty.

Liberty and Equality are the twin ideals of American democracy. But they are not the same thing. Nor, most importantly, are they equally attractive to all groups at any given time; nor yet are they always compatible, one with the other.

Many persons who would gladly die for liberty are appalled by equality. Many who are devoted to equality are puzzled and even troubled by liberty. Much of the political history of the American nation can be seen as a competition between these two ideals, as for example, the unending troubles between capital and labor.

By and large, liberty has been the ideal with the higher social prestige in America. It has been the middle class aspiration, par excellence. (Note the assertions of the conservative right that ours is a republic, not a democracy.) Equality, on the other hand, has enjoyed tolerance more than acceptance. Yet it has roots deep in Western civilization and "is at least coeval with, if not prior to, liberty in the history of Western political thought."¹

American democracy has not always been successful in maintaining a balance between these two ideals, and notably so where the Negro American is concerned. "Lincoln freed the slaves," but they were given liberty, not equality. It was therefore possible in the century that followed to deprive their descendants of much of their liberty as well.

The ideal of equality does not ordain that all persons end up, as well as start out equal. In traditional terms, as put by Faulkner, "there is no such thing as equality *per se*, but only equality *to*: equal right and opportunity to make the best one can of one's life within one's capability, without fear of injustice or oppression or threat of violence."² But the evolution of American politics, with the distinct persistence of ethnic and religious groups, has added a profoundly significant new dimension to that egalitarian ideal. It is increasingly demanded that the distribution of success and failure within one group be roughly comparable to that within other groups. It is not enough that all individuals start out on even terms, if the members of one group almost invariably end up well to the fore, and those of another far to the rear. This is what ethnic politics are all about in America, and in the main the Negro American demands are being put forth in this now traditional and established framework.³

Here a point of semantics must be grasped. The demand for Equality of Opportunity has been generally perceived by white Americans as a demand for liberty, a demand not to be excluded from the competitions of life—at the polling place, in the scholarship examinations, at the personnel office, on the housing market. Liberty does, of course, demand that everyone be free to try his luck, or test his skill in such matters. But these opportunities do not necessarily produce equality: on the contrary, to the extent that winners imply losers, equality of opportunity almost insures inequality of results.

The point of semantics is that equality of opportunity now has a different meaning for Negroes than it has for whites. It is not (or at least no longer) a demand for liberty alone, but also for equality—in terms of group results. In Bayard Rustin's terms, "It is now concerned not merely with removing the barriers to full *opportunity* but with achieving the fact of *equality*."⁴ By equality Rustin means a distribution of achievements among Negroes roughly comparable to that among whites.

As Nathan Glazer has put it, "The demand for economic equality is now not the demand for equal opportunities for the equally qualified: it is now the demand for equality of economic results . . . The demand for equality in education . . . has also become a demand for equality of results, of outcomes."⁵

Some aspects of the new laws do guarantee results, in the sense that upon enactment and enforcement they bring about an objective that is an end in itself, e.g., the public accommodations title of the Civil Rights Act.

Other provisions are at once terminal and intermediary. The portions of the Civil Rights Act dealing with voting rights will achieve an objective that is an end in itself, but the exercise of those rights will no doubt lead to further enlargements of the freedom of the Negro American.

But by and large, the programs that have been enacted in the first phase of the Negro revolution—Manpower Retraining, the Job Corps, Community Action, et al.—only make opportunities available. They cannot insure the outcome.

The principal challenge of the next phase of the Negro revolution is to make certain that equality of results will now follow. If we do not, there will be no social peace in the United States for generations.

The Prospect for Equality

The time, therefore, is at hand for an unflinching look at the present potential of Negro Americans to move from where they now are to where they want, and ought to be.

There is no very satisfactory way, at present, to measure social health or social pathology within an ethnic, or religious, or geographical community. Data are few and uncertain, and conclusions drawn from them, including the conclusions that follow, are subject to the grossest error.* Nonetheless, the opportunities, no less than the dangers, of the present moment demand that an assessment be made.

That being the case, it has to be said that there is a considerable body of evidence to support the conclusion that Negro social structure, in particular the Negro family,

battered and barassed by discrimination, injustice, and uprooting, is in the deepest trouble. While many young Negroes are moving ahead to unprecedented levels of achievement, many more are falling further and further behind.

After an intensive study of the life of central Harlem, the board of directors of Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited, Inc. summed up their findings in one statement: "Massive deterioration of the fabric of society and its institutions..."⁶

It is the conclusion of this survey of the available national data, that what is true of central Harlem, can be said to be true of the Negro American world in general.

If this is so, it is the single most important social fact of the United States today.

* As much as possible, the statistics used in this paper refer to Negroes. However, certain data series are available only in terms of the white and nonwhite population. Where this is the case, the nonwhite data have been used as if they referred only to Negroes. This necessarily introduces some inaccuracies, but it does not appear to produce any significant distortions. In 1960, Negroes were 92.1 percent of all nonwhites. The remaining 7.9 percent is made up largely of Indians, Japanese, and Chinese. The combined male unemployment rates of these groups is lower than that of Negroes. In matters relating to family stability, the smaller groups are probably more stable. Thus 21 percent of Negro women who have ever married are separated, divorced, or their husbands are absent for other reasons. The comparable figure for Indians is 14 percent; Japanese, 7 percent; Chinese 6 percent. Therefore, the statistics on nonwhites generally *understate* the degree of disorganization of the Negro family and underemployment of Negro men.

The Negro American Family

At the heart of the deterioration of the fabric of Negro society is the deterioration of the Negro family.

It is the fundamental source of the weakness of the Negro community at the present time.

There is probably no single fact of Negro American life so little understood by whites. The Negro situation is commonly perceived by whites in terms of the visible manifestations of discrimination and poverty, in part because Negro protest is directed against such obstacles, and in part, no doubt, because these are facts which involve the actions and attitudes of the white community as well. It is more difficult, however, for whites to perceive the effect that three centuries of exploitation have had on the fabric of Negro society itself. Here the consequences of the historic injustices done to Negro Americans are silent and hidden from view. But here is where the true injury has occurred: unless this damage is repaired, all the effort to end discrimination and poverty and injustice will come to little.

The role of the family in shaping character and ability is so pervasive as to be easily overlooked. The family is the basic social unit of American life; it is the basic socializing unit. By and large, adult conduct in society is learned as a child.

A fundamental insight of psychoanalytic theory, for example, is that the child learns a way of looking at life in his early years through which all later experience is viewed and which profoundly shapes his adult conduct.

It may be hazarded that the reason family structure does not loom larger in public discussion of social issues is that people tend

to assume that the nature of family life is about the same throughout American society. The mass media and the development of suburbia have created an image of the American family as a highly standardized phenomenon. It is therefore easy to assume that whatever it is that makes for differences among individuals or groups of individuals, it is not a different family structure.

There is much truth to this; as with any other nation, Americans are producing a recognizable family system. But that process is not completed by any means. There are still, for example, important differences in family patterns surviving from the age of the great European migration to the United States, and these variations account for notable differences in the progress and assimilation of various ethnic and religious groups.⁷ A number of immigrant groups were characterized by unusually strong family bonds; these groups have characteristically progressed more rapidly than others.

But there is one truly great discontinuity in family structure in the United States at the present time: that between the white world in general and that of the Negro American.

The white family has achieved a high degree of stability and is maintaining that stability.

By contrast, the family structure of lower class Negroes is highly unstable, and in many urban centers is approaching complete breakdown.

N.b. There is considerable evidence that the Negro community is in fact dividing between a stable middle-class group that is steadily growing stronger and more successful, and an increasingly disorganized and

disadvantaged lower-class group. There are indications, for example, that the middle-class Negro family puts a higher premium on family stability and the conserving of family resources than does the white middle-class family.⁸ The discussion of this paper is not, obviously, directed to the first group excepting as it is affected by the experiences of the second—an important exception. (See Chapter IV, *The Tangle of Pathology*.)

There are two points to be noted in this context.

First, the emergence and increasing visibility of a Negro middle-class may beguile the nation into supposing that the circumstances of the remainder of the Negro community are equally prosperous, whereas just the opposite is true at present, and is likely to continue so.

Second, the lumping of all Negroes together in one statistical measurement very probably conceals the extent of the disorganization among the lower-class group. If conditions are improving for one and deteriorating for the other, the resultant statistical averages might show no change. Further, the statistics on the Negro family and most other subjects treated in this paper refer only to a specific point in time. They are a vertical measure of the situation at a given moment. They do not measure the experience of individuals over time. Thus the average monthly unemployment rate for Negro males for 1964 is recorded as 9 percent. But *during* 1964, some 29 percent of Negro males were unemployed at one time or another. Similarly, for example, if 36 percent of Negro children are living in broken homes *at any specific moment*, it is likely that a far higher proportion of Negro children find themselves in that situation *at one time or another* in their lives.

Nearly a Quarter of Urban Negro Marriages are Dissolved.

Nearly a quarter of Negro women living in cities who have ever married are divorced, separated, or are living apart from their husbands.

Percent Distribution of Ever-Married Females with Husbands
Absent or Divorced, Rural-Urban, 1960

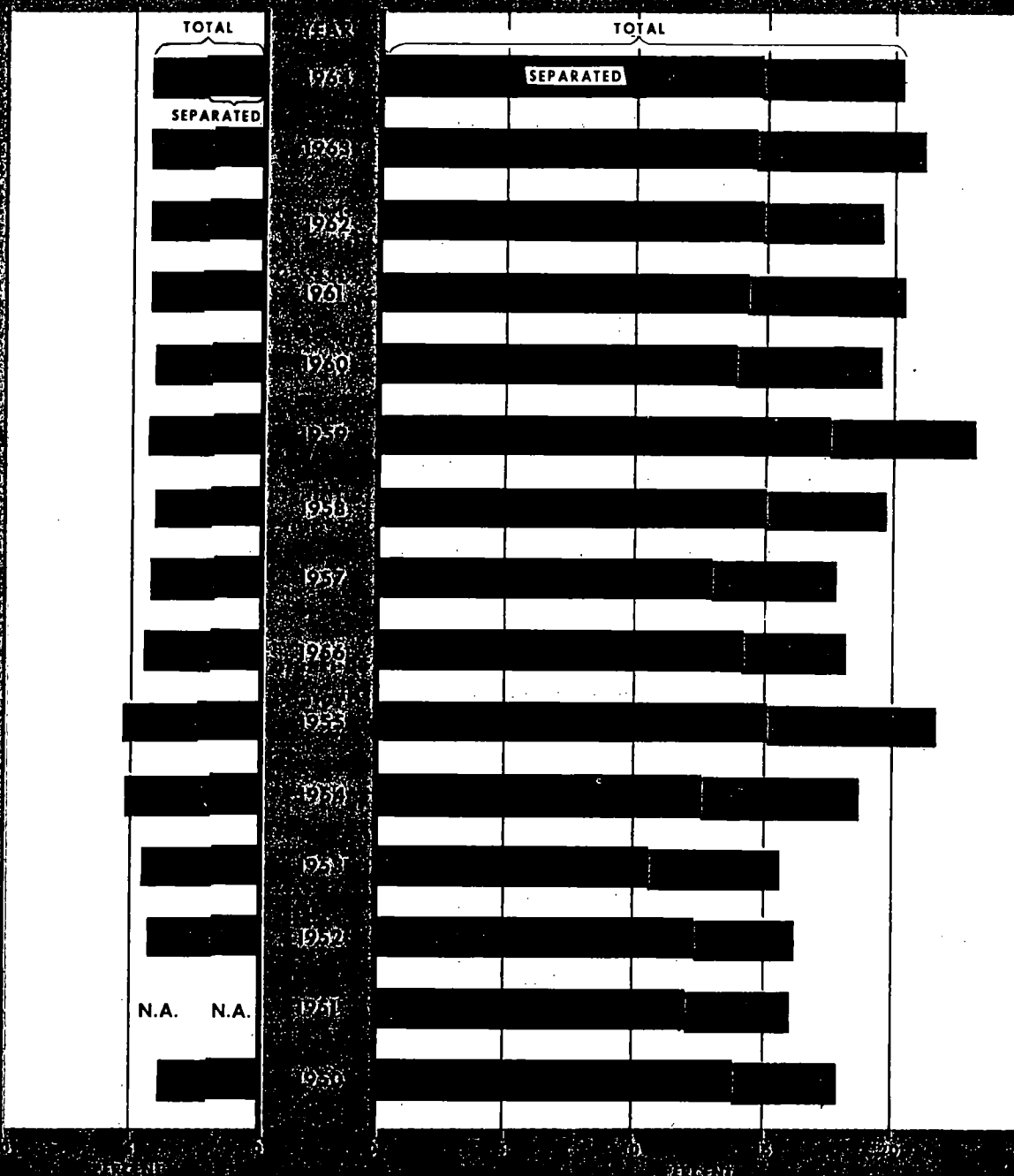
	Urban		Rural nonfarm		Rural farm	
	Nonwhite	white	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Total, husbands absent or divorced.....	22.9	7.9	14.7	5.7	9.6	3.0
Total, husbands absent..	17.3	3.9	12.6	3.6	8.6	2.0
Separated.....	12.7	1.8	7.8	1.2	5.6	0.5
Husbands absent for other reasons.....	4.6	2.1	4.8	2.4	3.0	1.5
Total, divorced.....	5.6	4.0	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.0

Source: *U.S. Census of Population, 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race*, PC (2) 1c, table 9, pp. 9-10.

PERCENT OF WOMEN WITH HUSBANDS ABSENT

WHITE

NONWHITE



The rates are highest in the urban Northeast where 26 percent of Negro women ever married are either divorced, separated, or have their husbands absent.

On the urban frontier, the proportion of husbands absent is even higher. In New York City in 1960, it was 30.2 percent, *not* including divorces.

Among ever-married nonwhite women in the nation, the proportion with husbands present *declined* in *every* age group over the decade 1950-60, as follows:

Age	Percent with Husbands Present	
	1950	1960
15-19 years	77.8	72.5
20-24 years	76.7	74.2
25-29 years	76.1	73.4
30-34 years	74.9	72.0
35-39 years	73.1	70.7
40-44 years	68.9	68.2

Although similar declines occurred among white females, the proportion of white hus-

bands present never dropped below 90 percent except for the first and last age group.⁹

Nearly One-Quarter of Negro Births are now Illegitimate.

Both white and Negro illegitimacy rates have been increasing, although from dramatically different bases. The white rate was 2 percent in 1940; it was 3.07 percent in 1963. In that period, the Negro rate went from 16.8 percent to 23.6 percent.

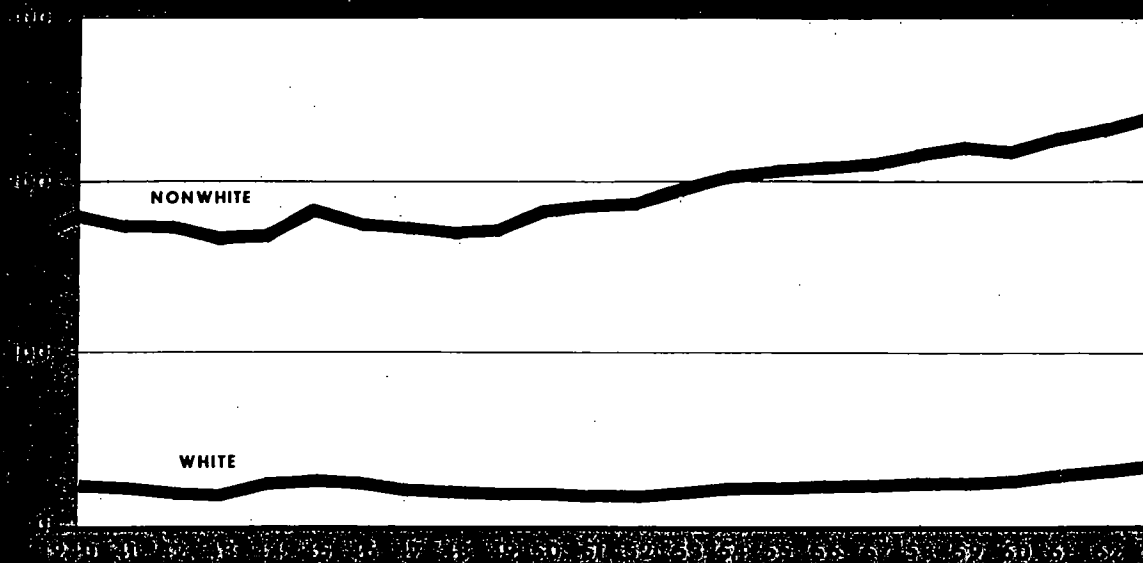
The number of illegitimate children per 1,000 live births increased by 11 among whites in the period 1940-63, but by 68 among nonwhites. There are, of course, limits to the dependability of these statistics. There are almost certainly a considerable number of Negro children who, although technically illegitimate, are in fact the offspring of stable unions. On the other hand, it may be assumed that many births that are in fact illegitimate are recorded otherwise. Probably the two opposite effects cancel each other out.

Percent Distribution of Ever-Married Negro Females with Husbands Absent or Divorced, in Urban Areas, by Region, 1960

	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Total, husbands absent or divorced	25.6	22.6	21.5	24.7
Divorced	3.9	7.3	4.8	9.9
Separated	16.0	11.7	11.9	10.7
Husbands absent for other reasons	5.7	3.6	4.8	4.1

Source: *U.S. Census of Population, 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race*, PC (2) 1c, table 9, pp. 9-10.

THE NONWHITE ILLEGITIMACY RATIO IS 8 TIMES THE WHITE RATIO



On the urban frontier, the nonwhite illegitimacy rates are usually higher than the national average, and the increase of late has been drastic.

In the District of Columbia, the illegitimacy rate for nonwhites grew from 21.8 percent in 1950, to 29.5 percent in 1964.

A similar picture of disintegrating Negro marriages emerges from the divorce statistics. Divorces have increased of late for both whites and nonwhites, but at a much greater rate for the latter. In 1940 both groups had a divorce rate of 2.2 percent. By 1964 the white rate had risen to 3.6 percent, but the nonwhite rate had reached 5.1 percent—40 percent greater than the formerly equal white rate.

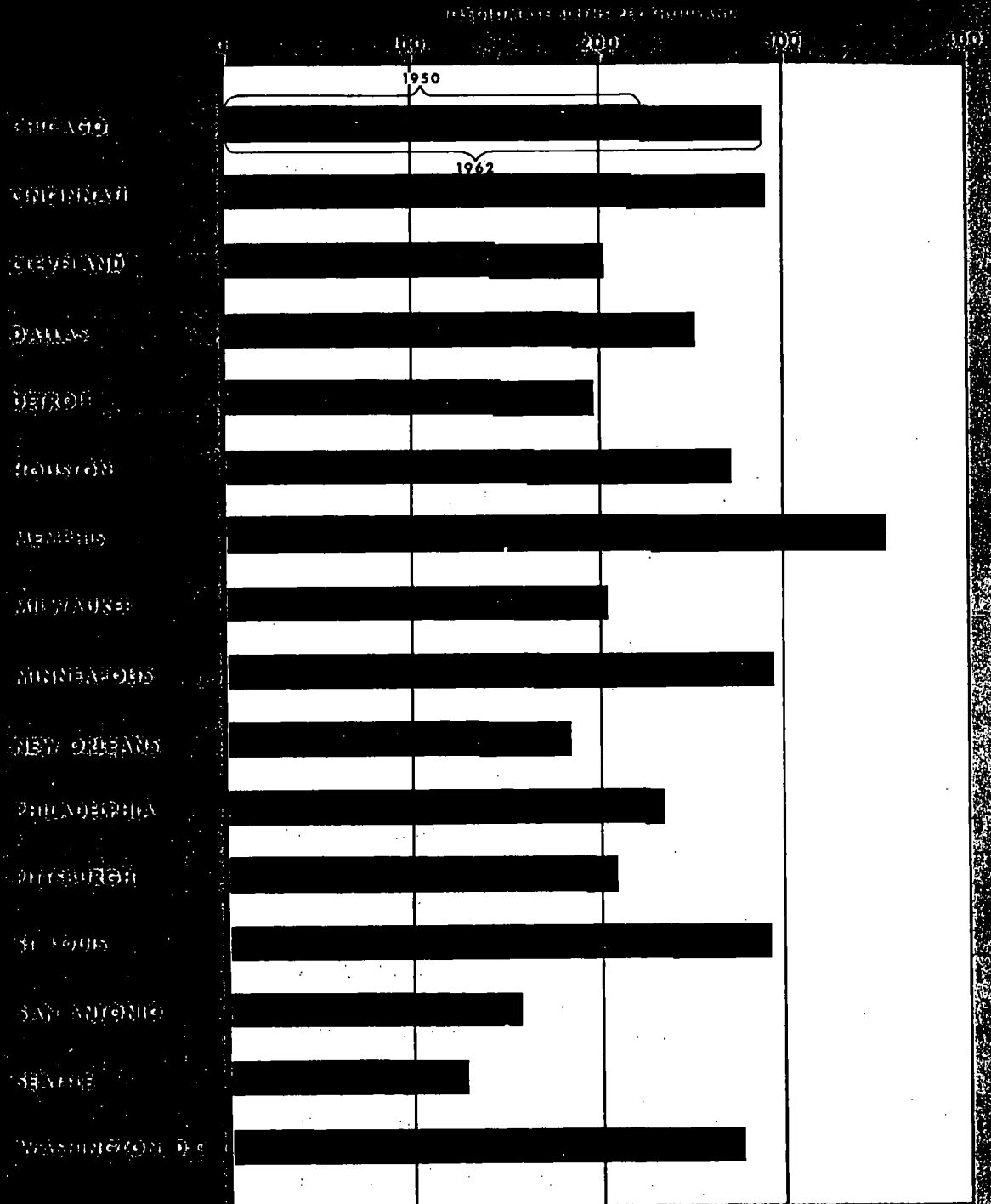
Almost One-Fourth of Negro Families are Headed by Females.

As a direct result of this high rate of divorce, separation, and desertion, a very large percent of Negro families are headed by females. While the percentage of such families among whites has been dropping since 1940, it has been rising among Negroes.

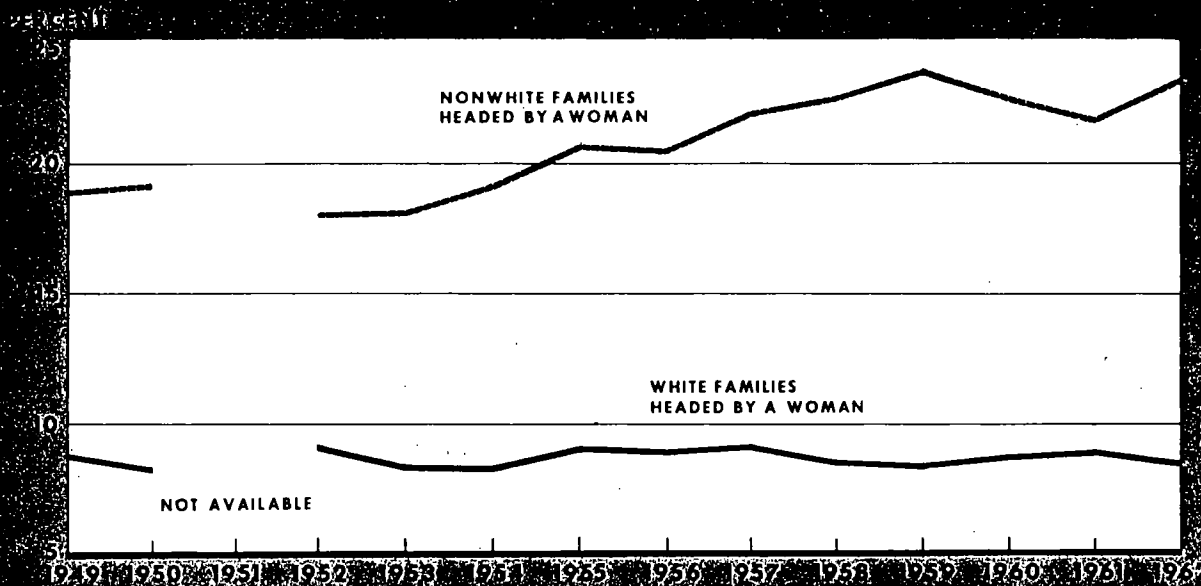
The percent of nonwhite families headed by a female is more than double the percent for whites. Fatherless nonwhite families increased by a sixth between 1950 and 1960, but held constant for white families.

It has been estimated that only a minority of Negro children reach the age of 18 having lived all their lives with both their parents.

ILLEGITIMACY RATIOS PER 1,000 NONWHITE BIRTHS, BY CITY, 1950 AND 1962



ALMOST ONE FOURTH OF NONWHITE FAMILIES ARE HEADED BY A WOMAN

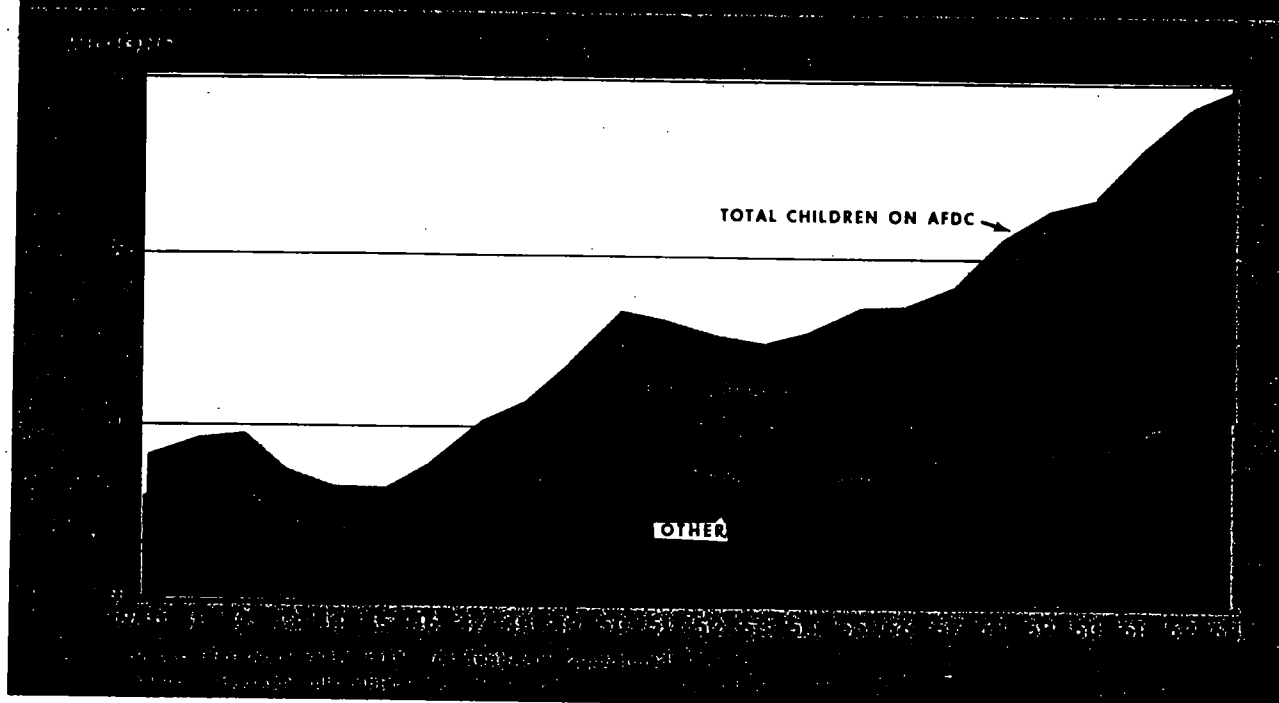


Percent Distribution of White and Nonwhite Families
in the United States, by Type of Family
1950 and 1960

Type of family	1960			1950		
	White	Non-white	Difference	White	Non-white	Difference
All families	100	100		100	100	
Husband-wife	88	74	14	87	78	9
Other male head.	3	5	-2	4	4	0
Female head.	9	21	-12	9	18	-9

Source: *U.S. Census of Population, 1960, U.S. Summary (Detailed Characteristics)*, table 186, p. 464.

CHILDREN ON AFDC WITH FATHERS ABSENT COMPARED WITH ALL CHILDREN ON AFDC



Once again, this measure of family disorganization is found to be diminishing among white families and increasing among Negro families.

The Breakdown of the Negro Family Has Led to a Startling Increase in Welfare Dependency.

The majority of Negro children receive public assistance under the AFDC program at one point or another in their childhood.

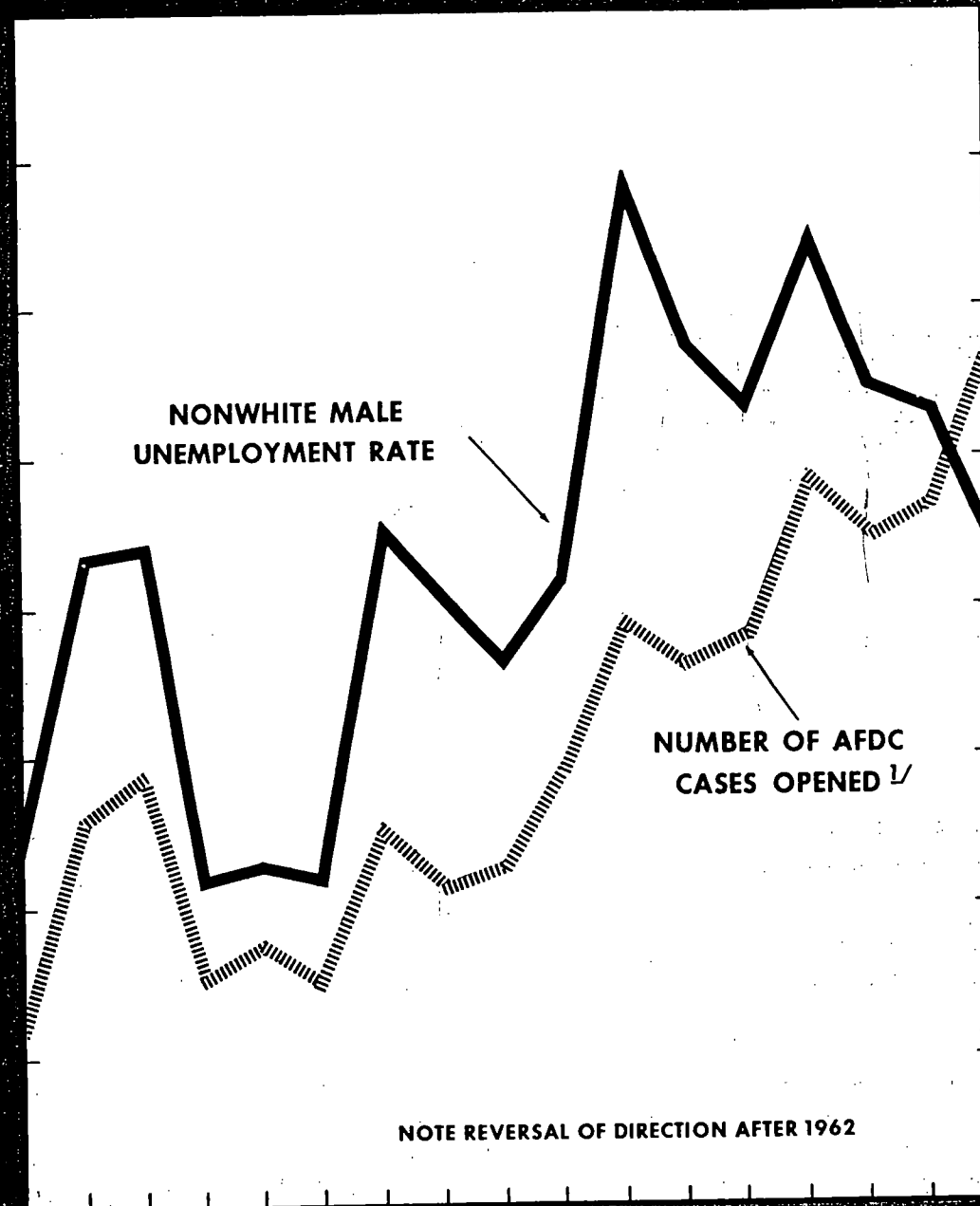
At present, 14 percent of Negro children are receiving AFDC assistance, as against 2 percent of white children. Eight percent of white children receive such assistance at some time, as against 56 percent of non-whites, according to an extrapolation based on HEW data. (Let it be noted, however, that out of a total of 1.8 million nonwhite illegitimate children in the nation in 1961, 1.3 million were *not* receiving aid under the AFDC

program, although a substantial number have, or will, receive aid at some time in their lives.)

Again, the situation may be said to be worsening. The AFDC program, deriving from the long established Mothers' Aid programs, was established in 1935 principally to care for widows and orphans, although the legislation covered all children in homes deprived of parental support because one or both of their parents are absent or incapacitated.

In the beginning, the number of AFDC families in which the father was absent because of desertion was less than a third of the total. Today it is two-thirds. HEW estimates "that between two-thirds and three-fourths of the 50 percent increase from 1948 to 1955 in the number of absent-father families receiving ADC may be explained by an increase in broken homes in the population."¹⁰

CASES OPENED UNDER AFDC COMPARED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR NONWHITE MALES



A 1960 study of Aid to Dependent Children in Cook County, Ill.¹¹ stated:

The 'typical' ADC mother in Cook County was married and had children by her husband, who deserted; his whereabouts are unknown, and he does not contribute to the support of his children. She is not free to remarry and has had an illegitimate

child since her husband left. (Almost 90 percent of the ADC families are Negro.)¹¹

The steady expansion of this welfare program, as of public assistance programs in general, can be taken as a measure of the steady disintegration of the Negro family structure over the past generation in the United States.

The Roots of the Problem

Slavery

The most perplexing question about American slavery, which has never been altogether explained, and which indeed most Americans hardly know exists, has been stated by Nathan Glazer as follows: "Why was American slavery the most awful the world has ever known?"¹² The only thing that can be said with certainty is that this is true: it was.

American slavery was profoundly different from, and in its lasting effects on individuals and their children, indescribably worse than, any recorded servitude, ancient or modern. The peculiar nature of American slavery was noted by Alexis de Tocqueville and others, but it was not until 1948 that Frank Tannenbaum, a South American specialist, pointed to the striking differences between Brazilian and American slavery. The feudal, Catholic society of Brazil had a legal and religious tradition which accorded the slave a place as a human being in the hierarchy of society—a luckless, miserable place, to be sure, but a place withal. In contrast, there was nothing in the tradition of English law or Protestant theology which could accommodate to the fact of human bondage—the slaves were therefore reduced to the status of chattels—often, no doubt, well cared for, even privileged chattels, but chattels nevertheless.

Glazer, also focusing on the Brazil-United States comparison, continues.

In Brazil, the slave had many more rights than in the United States: he could legally marry, he could, indeed had to, be baptized and become a member of the Catholic Church, his family could not be broken up for sale, and he had many days on which he could either rest or earn money to buy his freedom. The Government encouraged manumission,

and the freedom of infants could often be purchased for a small sum at the baptismal font. In short: the Brazilian slave knew he was a man, and that he differed in degree, not in kind, from his master.¹³

[In the United States,] the slave was totally removed from the protection of organized society (compare the elaborate provisions for the protection of slaves in the Bible), his existence as a human being was given no recognition by any religious or secular agency, he was totally ignorant of and completely cut off from his past, and he was offered absolutely no hope for the future. His children could be sold, his marriage was not recognized, his wife could be violated or sold (there was something comic about calling the woman with whom the master permitted him to live a "wife"), and he could also be subject, without redress, to frightful barbarities—there were presumably as many sadists among slaveowners, men and women, as there are in other groups. The slave could not, by law, be taught to read or write; he could not practice any religion without the permission of his master, and could never meet with his fellows, for religious or any other purposes, except in the presence of a white; and finally, if a master wished to free him, every legal obstacle was used to thwart such action. This was not what slavery meant in the ancient world, in medieval and early modern Europe, or in Brazil and the West Indies.

More important, American slavery was also awful in its effects. If we compared the present situation of the American Negro with that of, let us say, Brazilian Negroes (who were slaves 20 years longer), we begin to suspect that the differences are the result of very different patterns of slavery. Today the Brazilian Negroes are Brazilians; though most are poor and do the hard and dirty work of the country, as Negroes do in the United States, they are not cut off from society. They reach into its highest strata, merging there—in smaller and smaller numbers, it is true, but with

complete acceptance—with other Brazilians of all kinds. The relations between Negroes and whites in Brazil show nothing of the mass irrationality that prevails in this country.¹⁴

Stanley M. Elkins, drawing on the aberrant behavior of the prisoners in Nazi concentration camps, drew an elaborate parallel between the two institutions. This thesis has been summarized as follows by Thomas F. Pettigrew:

Both were closed systems, with little chance of manumission, emphasis on survival, and a single, omnipresent authority. The profound personality change created by Nazi internment, as independently reported by a number of psychologists and psychiatrists who survived, was toward childishness and total acceptance of the SS guards as father-figures—a syndrome strikingly similar to the "Sambo" caricature of the Southern slave. Nineteenth-century racists readily believed that the "Sambo" personality was simply an inborn racial type. Yet no African anthropological data have ever shown any personality type resembling Sambo; and the concentration camps molded the equivalent personality pattern in a wide variety of Caucasian prisoners. Nor was Sambo merely a product of "slavery" in the abstract, for the less devastating Latin American system never developed such a type.

Extending this line of reasoning, psychologists point out that slavery in all its forms sharply lowered the need for achievement in slaves...Negroes in bondage, stripped of their African heritage, were placed in a completely dependent role. All of their rewards came, not from individual initiative and enterprise, but from absolute obedience—a situation that severely depresses the need for achievement among all peoples. Most important of all, slavery vitiated family life... Since many slaveowners neither fostered Christian marriage among their slave couples nor hesitated to separate them on the auction block, the slave household often developed a fatherless matrifocal (mother-centered) pattern.¹⁵

The Reconstruction

With the emancipation of the slaves, the Negro American family began to form in the United States on a widespread scale. But it did so in an atmosphere markedly different from that which has produced the white American family.

The Negro was given liberty, but not equality. Life remained hazardous and marginal. Of the greatest importance, the Negro male, particularly in the South, became an object of intense hostility, an attitude unquestionably based in some measure on fear.

When Jim Crow made its appearance towards the end of the 19th century, it may be speculated that it was the Negro male who was most humiliated thereby; the male was more likely to use public facilities, which rapidly became segregated once the process began, and just as important, segregation, and the submissiveness it exacts, is surely more destructive to the male than to the female personality. Keeping the Negro "in his place" can be translated as keeping the Negro male in his place: the female was not a threat to anyone.

Unquestionably, these events worked against the emergence of a strong father figure. The very essence of the male animal, from the bantam rooster to the four-star general, is to strut. Indeed, in 19th century America, a particular type of exaggerated male boastfulness became almost a national style. Not for the Negro male. The "sassy nigger" was lynched.

In this situation, the Negro family made but little progress toward the middle-class pattern of the present time. Margaret Mead has pointed out that while "In every known human society, everywhere in the world, the young male learns that when he grows up one of the things which he must do in order to be a full member of society is to provide food for some female and her young."¹⁶ This pattern

is not immutable, however: it can be broken, even though it has always eventually reasserted itself.

Within the family, each new generation of young males learn the appropriate nurturing behavior and superimpose upon their biologically given maleness this learned parental role. When the family breaks down—as it does under slavery, under certain forms of indentured labor and serfdom, in periods of extreme social unrest during wars, revolutions, famines, and epidemics, or in periods of abrupt transition from one type of economy to another—this delicate line of transmission is broken. Men may flounder badly in these periods, during which the primary unit may again become mother and child, the biologically given, and the special conditions under which man has held his social traditions in trust are violated and distorted.¹⁷

E. Franklin Frazier makes clear that at the time of emancipation Negro women were already "accustomed to playing the dominant role in family and marriage relations" and that this role persisted in the decades of rural life that followed.

Urbanization

Country life and city life are profoundly different. The gradual shift of American society from a rural to an urban basis over the past century and a half has caused abundant strains, many of which are still much in evidence. When this shift occurs suddenly, drastically, in one or two generations, the effect is immensely disruptive of traditional social patterns.

It was this abrupt transition that produced the wild Irish slums of the 19th Century Northeast. Drunkenness, crime, corruption, discrimination, family disorganization, juvenile delinquency were the routine of that era. In our own time, the same sudden transition has produced the Negro slum—different from, but hardly better than its predecessors, and fundamentally the result of the same process.

Negroes are now more urbanized than whites.

Urban Population as Percent of Total, by Color, by Region, 1960

Region	White	Negro
United States	69.5	73.2
Northeast	79.1	95.7
North Central	66.8	95.7
South	58.6	58.4
West	77.6	92.6

Source: *U.S. Census of Population*, PC(1)-1D, 1960, *U.S. Summary*, table 155 and 233; PC (2)-1C, *Nonwhite Population by Race*, table 1.

Negro families in the cities are more frequently headed by a woman than those in the country. The difference between the white and Negro proportions of families headed by a woman is greater in the city than in the country.

Percent of Negro Families with Female Head, by Region and Area, 1960

Region	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm
United States	23.1	19.5	11.1
Northeast	24.2	14.1	4.3
North Central	20.8	14.7	8.4
South	24.2	20.0	11.2
West	20.7	9.4	5.5

Source: *U.S. Census of Population, 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race*, PC (2) 1C, table 9, pp. 9-10.

The promise of the city has so far been denied the majority of the Negro migrants, and most particularly the Negro family.

In 1939, E. Franklin Frazier described its plight movingly in that part of *The Negro Family* entitled "In the City of Destruction:"

The impact of hundreds of thousands of rural southern Negroes upon northern metropolitan communities presents a bewildering spectacle. Striking contrasts in levels of civilization and economic well-being among these newcomers to modern civilization seem to baffle any attempt to discover order and direction in their mode of life.¹⁸

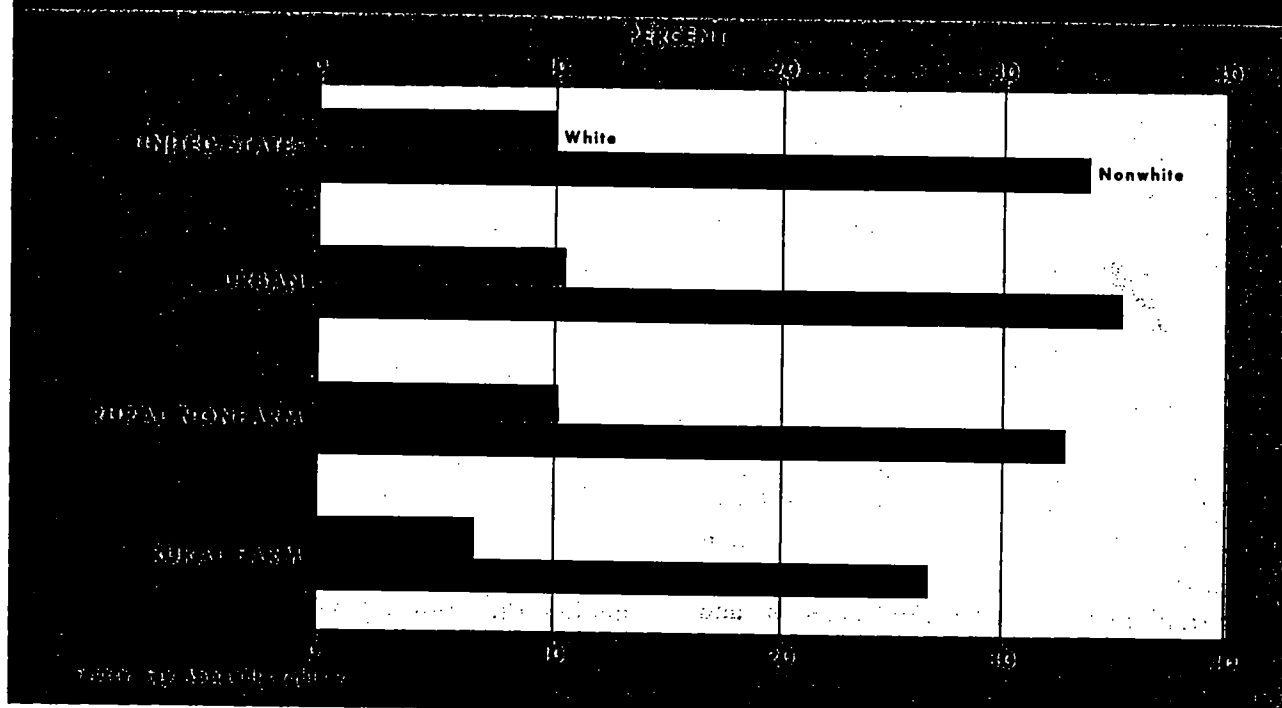
In many cases, of course, the dissolution of the simple family organization has begun before the family reaches the northern city. But, if these families have managed to preserve their integrity until they reach the northern city, poverty, ignorance, and color force them to seek homes in deteriorated slum areas from which practically all institutional life has disappeared. Hence, at the same time that these simple rural families are losing their internal cohesion, they are being freed from the controlling force of public opinion and communal institutions. Family desertion among Negroes in cities appears, then, to be one of the inevitable consequences of the impact of

urban life on the simple family organization and folk culture which the Negro has evolved in the rural South. The distribution of desertions in relation to the general economic and cultural organization of Negro communities that have grown up in our American cities shows in a striking manner the influence of selective factors in the process of adjustment to the urban environment.¹⁹

Frazier concluded his classic study, *The Negro Family*, with the prophesy that the "travail of civilization is not yet ended."

First, it appears that the family which evolved within the isolated world of the Negro folk will become increasingly disorganized. Modern means of communication will break down the isolation of the world of the black folk, and, as long as the bankrupt system of southern agriculture exists, Negro families will continue to seek a living in the towns and cities of the country. They will crowd the slum areas of southern cities or make their way to northern cities where their family life will become disrupted and their poverty will force them to depend upon charity.²⁰

ONE THIRD OF NONWHITE CHILDREN LIVE IN BROKEN HOMES



In every index of family pathology—divorce, separation, and desertion, female family head, children in broken homes, and illegitimacy—the contrast between the urban and rural environment for Negro families is unmistakable.

Harlem, into which Negroes began to move early in this century, is the center and symbol of the urban life of the Negro American. Conditions in Harlem are not worse, they are probably better than in most Negro ghettos. The social disorganization of central Harlem, comprising ten health areas, was thoroughly documented by the HARYOU report, save for the illegitimacy rates. These have now been made available to the Labor Department by the New York City Department of Health. There could hardly be a more dramatic demonstration of the crumbling—the breaking—of the family structure on the urban frontier.

**Estimated Illegitimacy Ratios Per 1,000
Livebirths For Nonwhites In Central Harlem
by Health Area, 1963**

Health area ¹	Nonwhite
Total	434.1
No. 8	367.6
No. 10	488.9
No. 12	410.1
No. 13	422.5
No. 15	455.1
No. 16	449.4
No. 19	465.2
No. 24	424.8
No. 85.10	412.3
No. 85.20	430.8

¹Statistics are reported by geographical areas designated "Health Areas."

Source: Department of Health, New York City.

Unemployment and Poverty

The impact of unemployment on the Negro family, and particularly on the Negro male, is the least understood of all the develop-

ments that have contributed to the present crisis. There is little analysis because there has been almost no inquiry. Unemployment, for whites and nonwhites alike, has on the whole been treated as an economic phenomenon, with almost no attention paid for at least a quarter-century to social and personal consequences.

In 1940, Edward Wight Bakke described the effects of unemployment on family structure in terms of six stages of adjustment.²¹ Although the families studied were white, the pattern would clearly seem to be a general one, and apply to Negro families as well.

The first two stages end with the exhaustion of credit and the entry of the wife into the labor force. The father is no longer the provider and the elder children become resentful.

The third stage is the critical one of commencing a new day-to-day existence. At this point two women are in charge:

Consider the fact that relief investigators or case workers are normally women and deal with the housewife. Already suffering a loss in prestige and authority in the family because of his failure to be the chief bread winner, the male head of the family feels deeply this obvious transfer of planning for the family's well-being to two women, one of them an outsider. His role is reduced to that of errand boy to and from the relief office.²²

If the family makes it through this stage Bakke finds that it is likely to survive, and the rest of the process is one of adjustment. *The critical element of adjustment was not welfare payments, but work.*

Having observed our families under conditions of unemployment with no public help, or with that help coming from direct [sic] and from work relief, we are convinced that after the exhaustion of self-produced resources, work relief is the only type of assistance which can restore the strained bonds of family relationship

in a way which promises the continued functioning of that family in meeting the responsibilities imposed upon it by our culture.²³

Work is precisely the one thing the Negro family head in such circumstances has not received over the past generation.*

The fundamental, overwhelming fact is that *Negro unemployment*, with the exception of a few years during World War II and the Korean War, *has continued at disaster levels for 35 years.*

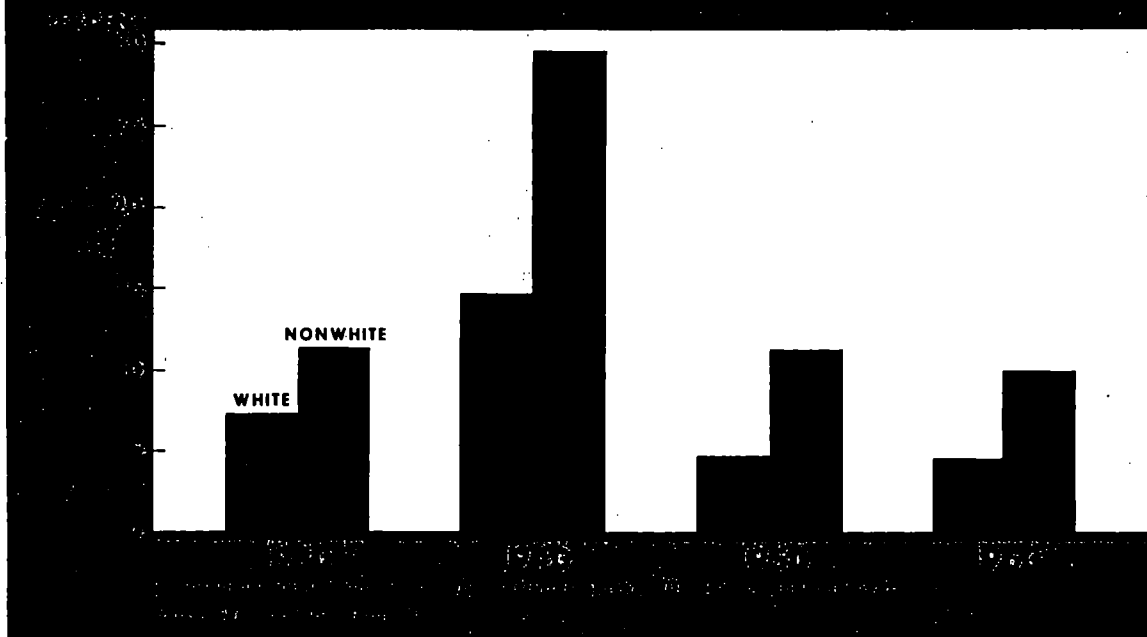
Once again, this is particularly the case in the northern urban areas to which the Negro population has been moving.

The 1930 Census (taken in the spring, before the depression was in full swing) showed Negro unemployment at 6.1 percent, as against 6.6 percent for whites. But taking out the South reversed the relationship: white 7.4 percent, nonwhite 11.5 percent.

By 1940, the 2 to 1 white-Negro unemployment relationship that persists to this day had clearly emerged. Taking out the South again, whites were 14.8 percent, nonwhites 29.7 percent.

* An exception is the rather small impact of the ADC-U program since 1961, now expanded by Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG NEGROES OUTSIDE THE SOUTH HAS PERSISTED AT CATASTROPHIC LEVELS SINCE THE FIRST STATISTICS WERE GATHERED IN 1930



Since 1929, the Negro worker has been tremendously affected by the movements of the business cycle and of employment. He has been hit worse by declines than whites, and proportionately helped more by recoveries.

From 1951 to 1963, the level of Negro male unemployment was on a long-run rising trend, while at the same time following the short-run ups and downs of the business cycle. During the same period, the number of broken families in the Negro world was also on a long-run rise, with intermediate ups and downs.

A glance at the chart on page 22 reveals that the series move in the same directions—up and down together, with a long-run rising trend—but that the peaks and troughs are 1 year out of phase. Thus unemployment peaks 1 year before broken families, and so on. By plotting these series in terms of deviation from trend, and moving the unemployment curve 1 year ahead, we see the clear relation of the two otherwise seemingly unrelated series of events; the cyclical swings in unemployment have their counterpart in increases and decreases in separations.

The effect of recession unemployment on divorces further illustrates the economic roots of the problem. The nonwhite divorce rates dipped slightly in high unemployment years like 1954-55, 1958, and 1961-62. (See table 21 on page 77.)

Divorce is expensive: those without money resort to separation or desertion. While divorce is not a desirable goal for a society, it recognizes the importance of marriage and family, and for children some family continuity and support is more likely when the institution of the family has been so recognized.

The conclusion from these and similar data is difficult to avoid: During times when jobs were reasonably plentiful (although at no time during this period, save perhaps the first 2 years, did the unemployment rate for

Negro males drop to anything like a reasonable level) the Negro family became stronger and more stable. As jobs became more and more difficult to find, the stability of the family became more and more difficult to maintain.

This relation is clearly seen in terms of the illegitimacy rates of census tracts in the District of Columbia compared with male unemployment rates in the same neighborhoods.

In 1963, a prosperous year, 29.2 percent of all Negro men in the labor force were unemployed at some time during the year. Almost half of these men were out of work 15 weeks or more.

The impact of poverty on Negro family structure is no less obvious, although again it may not be widely acknowledged. There would seem to be an American tradition, agrarian in its origins but reinforced by attitudes of urban immigrant groups, to the effect that family morality and stability decline as income and social position rise. Over the years this may have provided some consolation to the poor, but there is little evidence that it is true. On the contrary, higher family incomes are unmistakably associated with greater family stability—which comes first may be a matter for conjecture, but the conjunction of the two characteristics is unmistakable.

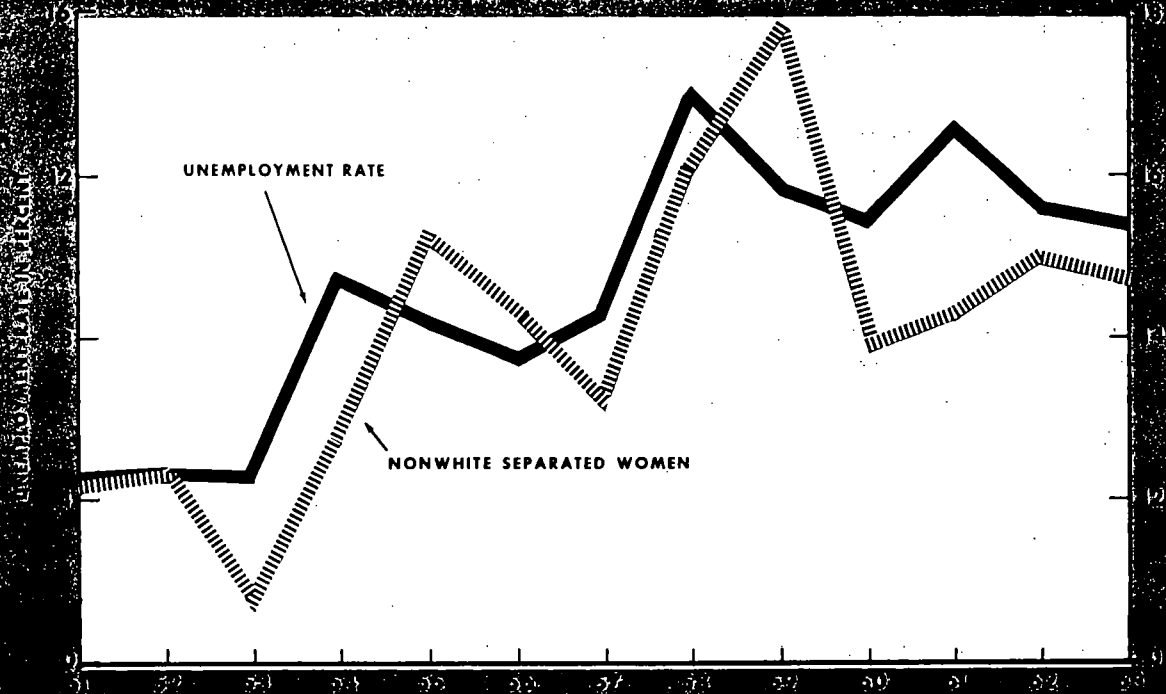
The Negro family is no exception. In the District of Columbia, for example, census tracts with median incomes over \$8,000 had an illegitimacy rate one-third that of tracts in the category under \$4,000.

The Wage System

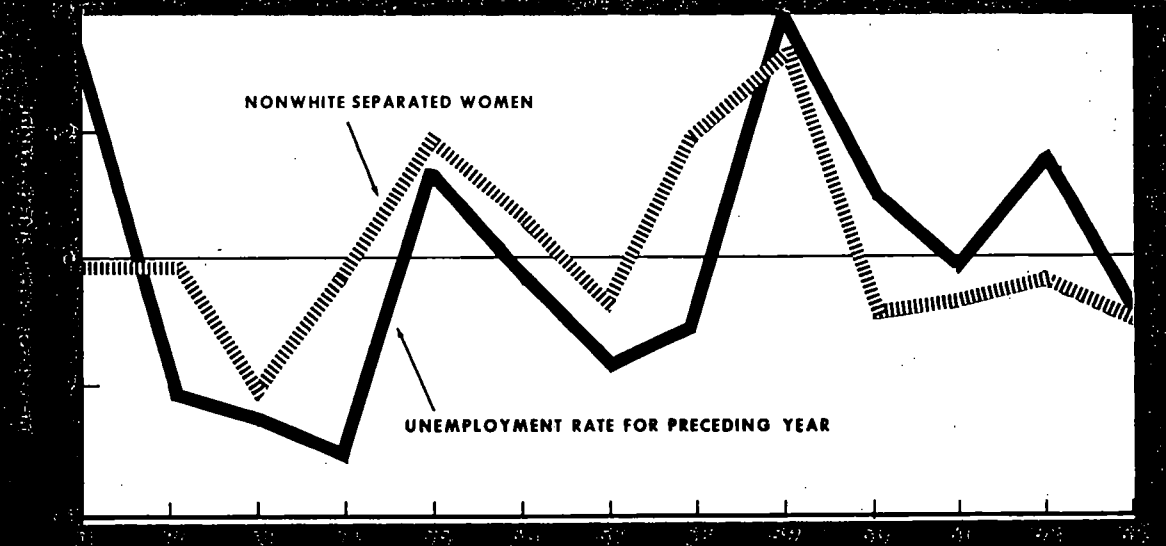
The American wage system is conspicuous in the degree to which it provides high incomes for individuals, but is rarely adjusted to insure that family, as well as individual needs are met. Almost without exception, the social welfare and social insurance systems of other industrial democracies provide for some adjustment or supplement of a

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF NONWHITE MEN COMPARED WITH PERCENT OF NONWHITE WOMEN SEPARATED FROM HUSBANDS

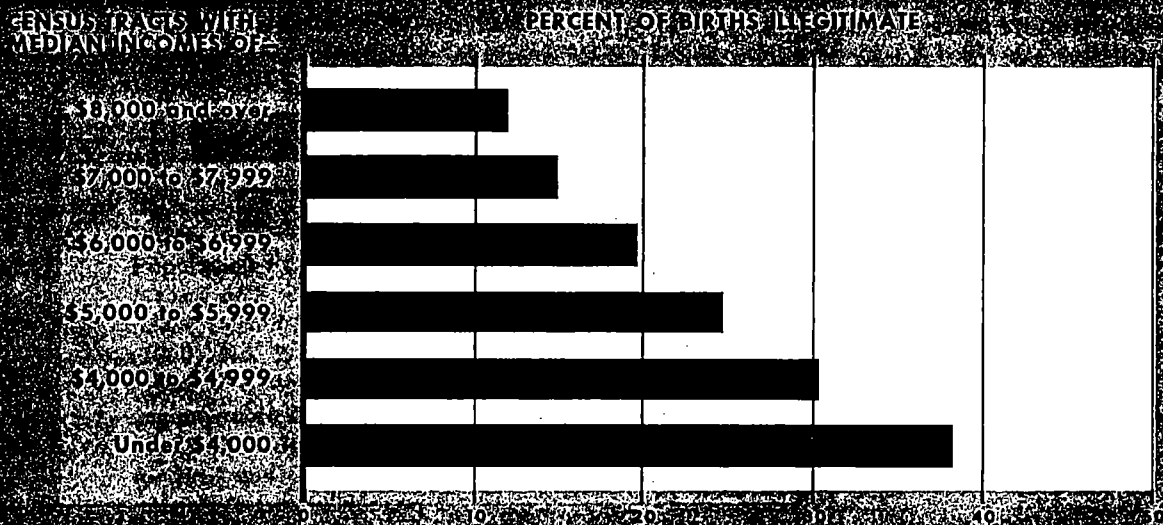
COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE NONWHITE MALES AGED 14 AND OVER WITH PERCENT OF NONWHITE MARRIED WOMEN SEPARATED FROM THEIR HUSBANDS



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR NONWHITE MALES AGED 14 AND OVER VS. PERCENT OF NONWHITE MARRIED WOMEN SEPARATED FROM THEIR HUSBANDS



PERCENT OF NONWHITE ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN 1963 IN D.C. CENSUS TRACTS AS RELATED TO MEDIAN NONWHITE FAMILY INCOME IN 1959 OF CENSUS TRACT ^{1/}



^{1/} Census tracts with directly comparable data for 1959.
Source: See Appendix Table A.

AMONG NONWHITE MEN WORKING DURING THE YEAR, ONE-FOURTH OR MORE EXPERIENCE UNEMPLOYMENT ^{1/}

