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VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

1992

VOLUME I – NATALITY

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Hyattsville, Maryland: 1996

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Table 1-1. Live Births, Birth Rates, and Fertility Rates, by Race: United States, 1909-92

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[Birth rates per 1,000 population for specified group. Fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in specified group. Beginning 1970 excludes births to nonresidents of the United States; see Technical Appendix]

Year	Number				Birth rate *				Fertility rate			
	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black			Total	Black
Race of Mother												
REGISTERED BIRTHS												
1992	4,065,014	3,201,678	863,336	673,633	15.9	15.0	20.5	21.3	68.9	66.5	79.5	83.2
1991	4,110,907	3,241,273	869,634	682,802	16.3	15.4	21.1	21.9	69.6	67.0	81.5	85.2
1990	4,158,212	3,290,273	867,939	684,336	16.7	15.8	21.7	22.4	70.9	68.3	83.2	86.8
1989	4,040,958	3,192,355	848,603	673,124	16.4	15.4	21.6	22.3	69.2	66.4	82.7	86.2
1988	3,909,510	3,102,083	807,427	638,562	16.0	15.0	21.0	21.5	67.3	64.5	80.3	82.6
1987	3,809,394	3,043,828	765,566	611,173	15.7	14.9	20.4	20.8	65.8	63.3	77.8	80.1
1986	3,756,547	3,019,175	737,372	592,910	15.6	14.8	20.1	20.5	65.4	63.1	76.8	78.9
1985	3,760,561	3,037,913	722,648	581,824	15.8	15.0	20.1	20.4	66.3	64.1	77.3	78.8
1984	3,669,141	2,967,100	702,041	568,138	15.6	14.8	20.0	20.1	65.5	63.2	77.0	78.2
1983	3,638,933	2,946,468	692,465	562,624	15.6	14.8	20.1	20.2	65.7	63.4	77.9	78.7
1982	3,680,537	2,984,817	695,720	568,506	15.9	15.1	20.7	20.7	67.3	64.8	80.3	80.9
1981	3,629,238	2,947,679	681,559	564,955	15.8	15.0	20.8	20.8	67.3	64.8	81.1	82.0
1980	3,612,258	2,936,351	675,907	568,080	15.9	15.1	21.3	21.3	68.4	65.6	83.9	84.7
Race of Child												
1980	3,612,258	2,898,732	713,526	589,616	15.9	14.9	22.5	22.1	68.4	64.7	88.6	88.1
1979	3,494,398	2,808,420	685,978	577,855	15.6	14.5	22.2	22.0	67.2	63.4	88.5	88.3
1978	3,333,279	2,681,116	652,163	551,540	15.0	14.0	21.6	21.3	65.5	61.7	87.0	86.7
1977	3,326,632	2,691,070	635,562	544,221	15.1	14.1	21.6	21.4	66.8	63.2	87.7	88.1
1976	3,167,788	2,567,614	600,174	514,479	14.6	13.6	20.8	20.5	65.0	61.5	85.8	85.8
1975	3,144,198	2,551,996	592,202	511,581	14.6	13.6	21.0	20.7	66.0	62.5	87.7	87.9
1974	3,159,958	2,575,792	584,166	507,162	14.8	13.9	21.2	20.8	67.8	64.2	89.8	89.7
1973	3,136,965	2,551,030	585,935	512,597	14.8	13.8	21.7	21.4	68.8	64.9	93.4	93.6
1972	3,258,411	2,655,558	602,853	531,329	15.6	14.5	22.8	22.5	73.1	68.9	99.5	99.9
1971	3,555,970	2,919,746	636,224	564,960	17.2	16.1	24.6	24.4	81.6	77.3	109.1	109.7
1970	3,731,386	3,091,264	640,122	572,362	18.4	17.4	25.1	25.3	87.9	84.1	113.0	115.4
1969	3,600,206	2,993,614	606,592	543,132	17.9	16.9	24.5	24.4	86.1	82.2	111.6	112.1
1968	3,501,564	2,912,224	589,340	531,152	17.6	16.6	24.2	24.2	85.2	81.3	111.9	112.7
1967	3,520,859	2,922,502	598,457	543,976	17.8	16.8	25.0	25.1	87.2	82.8	117.1	118.5
1966	3,606,274	2,993,230	613,044	558,244	18.4	17.4	26.1	26.2	90.8	86.2	123.5	124.7
1965	3,760,358	3,123,860	636,498	581,126	19.4	18.3	27.6	27.7	96.3	91.3	131.9	133.2
1964	4,027,490	3,369,160	658,330	607,556	21.1	20.0	29.2	29.5	104.7	99.8	140.0	142.6
1963	4,098,020	3,326,344	671,676	580,658	21.7	20.7	29.7	---	108.3	103.6	143.7	---
1962	4,167,362	3,394,068	641,580	584,610	22.4	21.4	30.5	---	112.0	107.5	147.8	---
1961	4,268,326	3,600,864	667,462	611,072	23.3	22.2	31.6	---	117.1	112.3	153.0	---
1960	4,257,850	3,600,744	657,106	602,264	23.7	22.7	32.1	31.9	118.0	113.2	153.6	153.5
1959	4,244,796	3,597,430	647,366	605,962	24.0	22.9	32.9	---	118.8	113.9	156.0	---
BIRTHS ADJUSTED FOR UNDERREGISTRATION **												
1959	4,286,000	3,619,000	666,000	---	24.2	23.1	33.9	---	119.9	114.5	160.7	---
1958	4,246,000	3,595,000	651,000	---	24.5	23.3	34.0	---	120.0	114.8	159.1	---
1957	4,300,000	3,646,000	654,000	---	25.3	24.0	35.0	---	122.7	117.6	161.7	---
1956	4,210,000	3,570,000	640,000	---	25.2	24.0	35.1	---	121.0	115.9	159.7	---
1955	4,097,000	3,485,000	613,000	---	25.0	23.8	34.5	---	118.3	113.7	154.3	---
1954	4,071,000	3,472,000	599,000	---	25.3	24.2	34.7	---	117.9	113.5	152.2	---
1953	3,959,000	3,387,000	572,000	---	25.1	24.0	33.9	---	115.0	110.9	146.4	---
1952	3,909,000	3,356,000	553,000	---	25.1	24.1	33.4	---	113.8	110.0	142.7	---
1951	3,820,000	3,275,000	545,000	---	24.9	23.9	33.7	---	111.4	107.7	141.7	---
1950	3,632,000	3,108,000	524,000	---	24.1	23.0	33.3	---	106.2	102.3	137.3	---
1949	3,649,000	3,136,000	513,000	---	24.5	23.6	33.0	---	107.1	103.6	135.1	---
1948	3,637,000	3,141,000	495,000	---	24.9	24.0	32.4	---	107.3	104.3	131.6	---
1947	3,817,000	3,347,000	469,000	---	26.6	26.1	31.2	---	113.3	111.8	125.9	---
1946	3,411,000	2,990,000	420,000	---	24.1	23.6	28.4	---	101.9	100.4	113.9	---
1945	2,858,000	2,471,000	388,000	---	20.4	19.7	26.5	---	85.9	83.4	106.0	---
1944	2,939,000	2,545,000	394,000	---	21.2	20.5	27.4	---	88.8	86.3	108.5	---
1943	3,104,000	2,704,000	400,000	---	22.7	22.1	28.3	---	94.3	92.3	111.0	---
1942	2,989,000	2,605,000	384,000	---	22.2	21.5	27.7	---	91.5	89.5	107.6	---
1941	2,703,000	2,330,000	374,000	---	20.3	19.5	27.3	---	83.4	80.7	105.4	---
1940	2,559,000	2,199,000	360,000	---	19.4	18.6	26.7	---	79.9	77.1	102.4	---
1939	2,466,000	2,117,000	349,000	---	18.8	18.0	26.1	---	77.6	74.8	100.1	---
1938	2,496,000	2,148,000	348,000	---	19.2	18.4	26.3	---	79.1	76.5	100.5	---
1937	2,413,000	2,071,000	342,000	---	18.7	17.9	26.0	---	77.1	74.4	99.4	---
1936	2,355,000	2,027,000	328,000	---	18.4	17.6	25.1	---	75.8	73.3	95.9	---
1935	2,377,000	2,042,000	334,000	---	18.7	17.9	25.8	---	77.2	74.5	98.4	---
1934	2,396,000	2,058,000	338,000	---	19.0	18.1	26.3	---	78.5	75.8	100.4	---
1933	2,307,000	1,982,000	325,000	---	18.4	17.6	25.5	---	76.3	73.7	97.3	---
1932	2,440,000	2,099,000	341,000	---	19.5	18.7	26.9	---	81.7	79.0	103.0	---
1931	2,506,000	2,170,000	335,000	---	20.2	19.5	26.6	---	84.6	82.4	102.1	---
1930	2,618,000	2,274,000	344,000	---	21.3	20.6	27.5	---	89.2	87.1	105.9	---
1929	2,582,000	2,244,000	339,000	---	21.2	20.5	27.3	---	89.3	87.3	106.1	---
1928	2,674,000	2,325,000	349,000	---	22.2	21.5	28.5	---	93.8	91.7	111.0	---
1927	2,802,000	2,425,000	377,000	---	23.5	22.7	31.1	---	99.8	97.1	121.7	---
1926	2,839,000	2,441,000	398,000	---	24.2	23.1	33.4	---	102.6	99.2	130.3	---
1925	2,909,000	2,506,000	403,000	---	25.1	24.1	34.2	---	106.6	103.3	134.0	---
1924	2,979,000	2,577,000	401,000	---	26.1	25.1	34.6	---	110.9	107.8	135.6	---
1923	2,910,000	2,531,000	380,000	---	26.0	25.2	33.2	---	110.5	108.0	130.5	---
1922	2,882,000	2,507,000	375,000	---	26.2	25.4	33.2	---	111.2	108.8	130.8	---
1921	3,055,000	2,657,000	398,000	---	28.1	27.3	35.8	---	119.8	117.2	140.8	---
1920	2,950,000	2,566,000	383,000	---	27.7	26.9	35.0	---	117.9	115.4	137.5	---

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Table 1-76. Number and Ratio of Births to Unmarried Women, by Race: United States, 1940-92

(Prior to 1980, due to rounding estimates to the nearest hundred, figures by race may not add to totals. Ratios per 1,000 live births in specified group. Beginning 1970 excludes births to nonresidents of the United States; see Technical Appendix)

Year	Number				Ratio			
	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black
Reported/Inferred ¹	Race of Mother							
1992	1,224,878	721,986	502,890	458,969	301.3	225.5	582.5	681.3
1991	1,213,769	707,502	506,267	463,750	295.3	218.3	582.2	679.4
1990	1,165,384	669,698	495,686	455,304	280.3	203.5	571.1	665.3
1989	1,094,169	613,543	480,626	442,395	270.8	192.2	566.4	657.2
1988	1,005,299	557,394	447,905	413,157	257.1	179.7	554.7	647.0
1987	933,013	513,984	419,029	387,468	244.9	168.9	547.3	634.0
1986	878,477	480,533	397,944	369,786	233.9	159.2	539.7	623.7
1985	828,174	445,595	382,578	356,205	220.2	146.7	529.4	612.2
1984	770,355	403,022	367,333	342,524	210.0	135.8	523.2	602.9
1983	737,893	381,276	356,617	333,183	202.8	129.4	515.0	592.2
1982	715,227	365,647	349,580	327,998	194.3	122.5	502.5	578.9
1981	686,605	346,541	340,064	321,383	189.2	117.6	499.0	568.9
1980	665,747	328,984	336,763	318,799	184.3	112.0	498.2	561.2
Estimated ²	Race of Child							
1980	643,400	294,200	349,300	327,000	178.1	101.5	489.5	554.6
1979	597,800	263,000	334,800	315,800	171.1	93.6	488.1	546.5
1978	543,900	233,600	310,200	293,400	163.2	87.1	475.6	532.0
1977	515,700	220,100	295,500	281,600	155.0	81.8	464.9	517.4
1976	468,100	197,100	271,000	258,800	147.8	76.8	451.5	503.0
1975	447,900	186,400	261,600	249,600	142.5	73.0	441.7	487.9
1974	418,100	168,500	249,600	238,800	132.3	65.4	427.3	470.9
1973	407,300	163,000	244,500	234,500	129.8	63.9	416.9	457.5
1972	403,200	160,500	242,700	233,300	123.7	60.4	402.6	439.1
1971	401,400	163,800	237,500	229,000	112.9	56.1	373.3	405.3
1970	398,700	175,100	223,600	215,100	106.9	56.6	349.3	375.8
1969	360,800	163,700	197,200	189,400	100.2	54.7	325.1	348.7
1968	339,200	155,200	183,900	---	96.9	53.3	312.0	---
1967	318,100	142,200	175,800	---	90.3	48.7	293.8	---
1966	302,400	132,900	169,500	---	83.9	44.4	276.5	---
1965	291,200	123,700	167,500	---	77.4	39.5	263.2	---
1964	275,700	114,300	161,300	---	68.5	33.9	245.0	---
1963	259,400	104,600	154,900	---	63.3	30.4	235.5	---
1962	245,100	94,700	150,400	---	58.8	27.0	227.8	---
1961	240,200	91,100	149,100	---	56.3	25.3	223.4	---
1960	224,300	82,500	141,800	---	52.7	22.9	215.8	---
1959	220,600	79,600	141,100	---	52.0	22.1	218.0	---
1958	208,700	74,600	134,100	---	49.6	20.9	212.3	---
1957	201,700	70,800	130,900	---	47.4	19.6	206.7	---
1956	193,500	67,500	126,000	---	46.5	19.0	204.0	---
1955	183,300	64,200	119,200	---	45.3	18.6	202.4	---
1954	176,600	62,700	113,900	---	44.0	18.2	198.5	---
1953	160,800	56,600	104,200	---	41.2	16.9	191.1	---
1952	150,300	54,100	96,200	---	39.1	16.3	183.4	---
1951	146,500	52,600	93,900	---	39.1	16.3	182.8	---
1950	141,600	53,500	88,100	---	39.8	17.5	179.6	---
1949	133,200	53,500	79,700	---	37.4	17.3	167.5	---
1948	129,700	54,800	74,900	---	36.7	17.8	164.7	---
1947	131,900	60,500	71,500	---	35.7	18.5	168.0	---
1946	125,200	61,400	63,800	---	38.1	21.1	170.1	---
1945	117,400	56,400	60,900	---	42.9	23.6	179.3	---
1944	105,200	49,600	55,600	---	37.6	20.2	163.4	---
1943	98,100	42,800	55,400	---	33.4	16.5	162.8	---
1942	95,500	42,000	54,500	---	34.3	16.9	169.2	---
1941	95,700	41,900	53,800	---	38.1	19.0	174.5	---
1940	89,500	40,300	49,200	---	37.9	19.5	168.3	---

- ¹ Data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred from other items on the birth certificate and included with data from the reporting States; see Technical Appendix.
- ² Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical Appendix.
- Births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported; see Technical Appendix.
- Based on a 50-percent sample of births.
- Based on a 20- to 50-percent sample of births.

Table 1-77. Birth Rates for Unmarried Women by Age of Mother and Race: United States, Specified Years 1940-55 and Each Year

1960-92

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(Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group. Beginning 1970 excludes births to nonresidents of the United States; see Technical Appendix.)

Year and race	15-44 years	Age of mother								
		15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	
		Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
ALL RACES										
Reported/Inferred *										
1992	45.2	44.6	30.4	67.3	68.5	56.5	37.9	18.8	4.1	
1991	45.2	44.8	30.9	65.7	68.0	56.5	38.1	18.0	3.8	
1990	43.8	42.5	29.6	60.7	65.1	56.0	37.6	17.3	3.6	
1989	41.6	40.1	28.7	56.0	61.2	52.8	34.9	16.0	3.4	
1988	38.5	36.4	26.4	51.5	56.0	48.5	32.0	15.0	3.2	
1987	36.0	33.8	24.5	48.9	52.6	44.5	29.6	13.5	2.9	
1986	34.2	32.3	22.8	48.0	49.3	42.2	27.2	12.2	2.7	
1985	32.8	31.4	22.4	45.9	46.5	39.9	25.2	11.6	2.5	
1984	31.0	30.0	21.9	42.5	43.0	37.1	23.3	10.9	2.5	
1983	30.3	29.5	22.0	40.7	41.8	35.5	22.4	10.2	2.6	
1982	30.0	28.7	21.5	39.6	41.5	35.1	21.9	10.0	2.7	
1981	29.5	27.9	20.9	39.0	41.1	34.5	20.8	9.8	2.6	
1980	29.4	27.6	20.6	39.0	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6	
Estimated *										
1979	28.4	27.5	20.7	38.7	39.7	31.4	18.5	8.4	2.3	
1978	27.2	26.4	19.9	37.2	37.7	29.9	17.7	8.4	2.3	
1977	25.7	24.9	19.1	35.1	35.3	28.5	16.9	8.2	2.2	
1976	25.6	25.1	19.8	34.6	34.0	27.7	16.9	8.4	2.4	
1975	24.3	23.7	19.0	32.1	31.7	26.8	17.5	9.0	2.5	
1974	24.5	23.9	19.3	32.5	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6	
1973	23.9	23.0	18.8	31.2	30.5	27.9	18.4	10.0	2.6	
1972	24.3	22.7	18.7	30.4	31.5	29.6	20.3	10.8	3.0	
1971	24.8	22.8	18.5	30.9	33.2	30.8	22.6	12.0	3.1	
1970	25.5	22.3	17.5	31.7	35.5	34.5	25.2	13.3	3.5	
1969	26.4	22.4	17.1	32.9	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5	
1968	24.8	20.4	15.2	30.8	37.3	37.9	27.0	13.5	3.6	
1967	24.3	19.7	14.7	29.6	37.2	38.3	27.8	14.8	3.8	
1966	23.7	18.5	13.8	27.6	38.1	41.1	28.8	15.3	4.0	
1965	23.3	17.5	13.1	25.6	39.0	45.1	32.7	16.3	4.1	
1964	23.4	16.7	---	---	39.6	49.1	37.2	17.4	4.5	
1963	23.0	15.9	---	---	39.5	49.9	36.9	16.3	4.4	
1962	22.5	15.3	---	---	39.9	48.8	33.1	16.1	4.3	
1961	21.9	14.8	---	---	40.7	46.6	29.6	15.6	4.1	
1960	22.7	16.0	---	---	41.4	46.4	28.2	15.4	3.9	
1955	21.6	15.3	---	---	39.7	45.1	27.8	14.1	3.6	
1950	19.3	15.1	---	---	33.5	33.5	22.0	10.5	2.7	
1940	14.1	12.6	---	---	21.3	19.9	13.3	7.2	2.0	
	7.1	7.4	---	---	9.5	7.2	5.1	3.4	1.2	
WHITE										
Reported/Inferred *										
Race of mother										
1992	35.2	33.0	21.6	51.5	52.7	45.4	31.5	16.2	3.6	
1991	34.6	32.8	21.8	49.6	51.5	44.6	31.1	15.2	3.2	
1990	32.9	30.6	20.4	44.9	48.2	43.0	29.9	14.5	3.2	
1989	30.2	28.0	19.3	40.2	43.8	39.1	26.8	13.1	2.9	
1988	27.4	25.3	17.6	36.8	39.2	35.4	24.2	12.1	2.7	
1987	25.3	23.2	16.2	34.5	36.6	32.0	22.3	10.7	2.4	
1986	23.9	21.8	14.9	33.5	34.2	30.5	20.1	9.7	2.2	
1985	22.5	20.8	14.5	31.2	31.7	28.5	18.4	9.0	2.0	
1984	20.6	19.3	13.7	27.9	28.5	25.5	16.8	8.4	2.0	
1983	19.8	18.7	13.6	26.4	27.1	23.8	15.9	7.8	2.0	
1982	19.3	18.0	13.1	25.3	26.5	23.1	15.3	7.4	2.1	
1981	18.6	17.2	12.6	24.6	25.8	22.3	14.2	7.2	1.9	
1980	18.1	16.5	12.0	24.1	25.1	21.5	14.1	7.1	1.8	
Estimated *										
Race of child										
1980	16.2	15.9	11.7	22.8	22.4	17.3	10.5	5.3	1.4	
1979	14.9	14.6	10.8	21.0	20.3	15.9	10.0	5.1	1.4	
1978	13.7	13.6	10.3	19.3	18.1	14.8	9.4	4.8	1.3	
1977	13.5	13.4	10.5	18.7	17.4	14.4	9.3	4.9	1.4	
1976	12.6	12.3	9.7	16.9	15.8	14.0	10.1	5.5	1.4	
1975	12.4	12.0	9.6	16.5	15.5	14.8	9.8	5.4	1.5	
1974	11.7	11.0	8.8	15.3	15.0	14.7	9.5	5.5	1.5	
1973	11.8	10.6	8.4	14.9	15.5	15.9	10.6	5.9	1.7	
1972	11.9	10.4	8.0	15.1	16.6	16.5	12.1	6.5	1.6	

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Table 1-77. Birth Rates for Unmarried Women by Age of Mother and Race: United States, Specified Years 1940-55 and Each Year 1960-92—Con.

(Page 2 of 3)

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group. Beginning 1970 excludes births to nonresidents of the United States; see Technical Appendix]

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-44 years]									
Year and race	15-44 years ¹	Age of mother							
		15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years ¹
		Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
WHITE—Con.									
Estimated *									
Race of child									
1971 *	12.5	10.3	7.4	15.8	18.7	18.5	13.2	7.2	1.9
1970 *	13.9	10.9	7.5	17.6	22.5	21.1	14.2	7.6	2.0
1969 *	13.4	9.9	6.8	16.6	23.0	22.5	15.1	7.6	2.0
1968 *	13.1	9.7	6.2	16.6	23.0	22.1	15.0		*4.7
1967 *	12.5	8.9	5.6	15.3	23.0	22.7	14.0		*4.7
1966 *	11.9	8.5	5.4	14.1	22.6	23.4	15.7		*4.9
1965 *	11.6	7.9	---	---	22.0	24.3	16.6		*4.9
1964 *	11.0	7.4	---	---	21.1	24.0	15.9		*4.8
1963 *	10.5	7.0	---	---	20.7	21.9	14.2		*4.6
1962 *	9.8	6.5	---	---	19.9	19.8	12.6		*4.3
1961 *	10.0	7.1	---	---	19.7	19.4	11.3		*4.2
1960 *	9.2	6.6	---	---	18.2	18.2	10.8		*3.9
1955 *	7.9	6.0	---	---	15.0	13.3	8.6		*2.8
1950 *	6.1	5.1	---	---	10.0	8.7	5.9		*2.0
1940 *	3.6	3.3	---	---	5.7	4.0	2.5		*1.2
ALL OTHER									
Reported/Inferred *									
Race of mother									
1992 *	76.1	87.9	64.2	123.9	121.2	86.9	53.6	25.4	5.7
1991 *	78.8	90.3	66.3	125.0	124.4	90.1	55.8	25.1	5.7
1990 *	79.7	88.3	65.0	120.6	124.3	94.3	57.8	24.6	5.2
1989 *	80.7	87.8	65.6	119.5	123.5	94.7	57.9	24.3	5.1
1988 *	77.3	81.6	61.9	111.8	116.7	89.9	54.9	23.5	5.0
1987 *	74.3	78.0	59.4	107.0	110.1	85.0	51.8	22.2	4.9
1986 *	71.4	76.6	57.4	106.3	104.0	78.5	48.5	20.1	4.6
1985 *	70.1	76.6	57.6	104.7	101.0	74.4	46.4	20.0	4.4
1984 *	68.8	76.1	58.0	102.2	97.5	72.7	43.0	19.3	4.4
1983 *	69.9	76.4	59.1	101.3	97.8	73.8	42.5	18.9	4.7
1982 *	71.5	76.7	59.1	103.0	100.1	75.4	42.4	19.2	5.1
1981 *	72.8	76.7	58.9	104.3	101.6	75.9	43.5	18.7	5.5
1980 *	75.2	80.2	62.1	109.3	103.5	76.4	45.2	18.5	5.4
Estimated *									
Race of child									
1980 *	78.0	83.0	64.0	113.4	108.2	79.1	46.2	18.5	5.3
1979 *	78.2	83.9	64.8	115.3	107.1	77.7	44.8	19.1	5.7
1978 *	76.5	81.2	63.2	111.6	104.9	76.4	43.6	18.2	5.6
1977 *	77.4	84.0	67.2	112.7	103.1	74.4	43.7	18.5	6.6
1976 *	76.4	82.5	67.5	108.9	101.1	74.0	43.4	18.7	6.9
1975 *	79.0	86.3	70.7	114.3	102.1	73.2	47.9	20.0	6.9
1974 *	80.3	87.3	73.2	113.4	103.0	77.0	50.9	23.2	6.6
1973 *	83.2	88.5	75.6	112.8	107.8	81.0	55.8	26.2	7.2
1972 *	86.2	91.8	77.8	119.3	112.4	83.3	55.7	29.0	8.2
1971 *	90.2	92.0	75.4	125.4	120.6	92.6	65.3	32.2	10.4
1970 *	89.9	90.8	73.3	126.5	121.0	93.8	69.8	32.0	10.7
1969 *	84.8	84.2	67.3	118.9	115.4	93.9	69.0	33.3	10.4
1968 *	85.1	82.1	66.2	115.4	116.4	100.0	75.8		*24.6
1967 *	88.3	80.0	64.1	114.5	126.2	113.5	92.1		*28.4
1966 *	92.1	77.4	61.2	113.3	137.0	138.0	113.3		*33.3
1965 *	97.4	77.1	---	---	147.8	161.0	131.9		*38.7
1964 *	97.2	75.5	---	---	158.2	164.9	127.0		*34.4
1963 *	97.2	75.3	---	---	156.3	168.9	120.8		*34.4
1962 *	97.6	75.5	---	---	158.5	171.3	113.2		*35.5
1961 *	101.0	78.8	---	---	165.8	171.3	110.0		*37.4
1960 *	98.3	76.5	---	---	166.5	171.8	104.0		*35.6
1955 *	87.2	77.6	---	---	133.0	125.2	100.9		*25.3
1950 *	71.2	68.5	---	---	105.4	94.2	63.5		*20.0
1940 *	35.6	42.5	---	---	46.1	32.5	23.4		*9.3

Table 1-77. Birth Rates for Unmarried Women by Age of Mother and Race: United States, Specified Years 1940-55 and Each Year 1960-92—Con.

(Page 3 of 3)

[Rates are live births to married women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group. Beginning 1970 excludes births to nonresidents of the United States; see Technical Appendix]

Year and race	15-44 years ¹	Age of mother							
		15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years ²
		Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
BLACK									
Reported/Inferred ³									
Race of mother									
1992									
1991	86.5	105.9	78.0	147.8	144.3	98.2	57.7	25.8	5.4
1990	89.5	108.5	80.4	148.7	147.5	100.9	60.1	25.6	5.4
1989	90.5	106.0	78.8	143.7	144.8	105.3	61.5	25.5	5.1
	90.7	104.5	78.9	140.9	142.4	102.9	60.5	24.9	5.0
1988	86.5	96.1	73.5	130.5	133.6	97.2	57.4	24.1	5.0
1987	82.6	90.9	69.9	123.0	126.1	91.6	53.1	22.4	4.7
1986	79.0	88.5	67.0	121.1	118.0	84.6	50.0	20.6	4.4
1985	77.0	87.6	66.8	117.9	113.1	79.3	47.5	20.4	4.3
1984 ⁴									
1983 ⁴	75.2	86.1	66.5	113.6	107.9	77.8	43.8	19.4	4.3
	76.2	85.5	66.8	111.9	107.2	79.7	43.8	19.4	4.8
1982 ⁴	77.9	85.1	66.3	112.7	109.3	82.7	44.1	19.5	5.2
	79.4	85.0	65.9	114.2	110.7	83.1	45.5	19.6	5.6
	81.1	87.9	68.8	118.2	112.3	81.4	46.7	19.0	5.5
Estimated ⁵									
Race of child									
1980 ⁴									
1979 ⁴	83.2	90.3	70.6	121.8	116.0	82.9	47.0	18.5	5.5
1978 ⁴	83.0	91.0	71.0	123.3	114.1	80.0	44.8	19.3	5.9
1977 ⁴	81.1	87.9	68.8	119.6	111.4	79.8	43.9	18.5	6.2
1976 ⁴	82.6	90.9	73.0	121.7	110.1	78.6	45.7	19.0	6.6
1975 ⁴	81.6	89.7	73.5	117.9	107.2	78.0	45.0	19.2	7.0
	84.2	93.5	76.8	123.8	108.0	75.7	50.0	20.5	7.2
1974 ⁴									
1973 ⁴	85.5	93.8	78.6	122.2	109.8	80.3	51.8	24.3	6.7
1972 ⁴	88.6	94.9	81.2	120.5	116.0	84.5	57.8	27.6	7.7
1971 ⁴	91.6	98.2	82.8	128.2	121.2	88.3	57.4	30.4	8.5
1970 ⁴	96.1	98.6	80.7	135.2	130.6	99.6	68.6	32.7	10.1
	95.5	96.9	77.9	136.4	131.5	100.9	71.8	32.9	10.4
	90.6	90.3	72.0	128.4	125.3	99.5	70.1	34.3	10.1

¹ Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried women, regardless of race.

- ¹ Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried women, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15-44 years.
- ² Rates computed by relating births to unmarried women aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40-44 years. Rates by race for years prior to 1969 are computed by relating births to unmarried women aged 35 years and over to unmarried women aged 35-44 years.
- ³ Data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred from other items on the birth certificate and included with data from the reporting States; see Technical Appendix.
- ⁴ Based on 100 percent of births in selected states and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical Appendix.
- ⁵ Births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported; see Technical Appendix.
- ⁶ Based on a 50-percent sample of births.
- ⁷ Based on a 20- to 50-percent sample of births.

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Table 1-78. Birth Rates for Married Women by Age of Mother and Race: United States, 1950, 1955, and 1960-92

(Page 1 of 3)

(Rates are live births to married women per 1,000 married women in specified group. Beginning 1970 excludes births to nonresidents of the United States; see Technical Appendix)

Year and race		15-44 years	Age of mother								
			15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
ALL RACES											
Reported/Inferred *											
		89.0	397.8	579.9	358.8	212.9	160.0	98.5	37.3	6.8	
1951		89.9	410.4	564.2	377.8	212.5	159.6	96.7	36.9	6.3	
		93.2	420.2	610.9	385.1	216.7	161.8	97.7	36.4	6.2	
1955		91.9	394.5	538.1	363.0	212.4	157.4	93.8	34.5	6.0	
		90.8	371.0	440.1	353.1	209.3	153.7	91.0	32.2	5.5	
1959		90.0	358.8	406.3	345.5	202.9	151.0	87.8	30.3	5.1	
		90.7	351.8	429.3	332.8	204.2	147.8	85.7	28.2	4.7	
		93.3	357.4	483.7	327.5	206.2	149.6	84.9	27.7	4.6	
1964		93.1	356.5	519.1	323.4	205.5	146.3	82.3	26.3	4.5	
1963		93.6	348.1	471.0	322.1	202.8	145.6	79.1	25.3	4.4	
		96.2	354.0	470.1	327.0	206.2	147.8	77.4	24.2	4.4	
1961		96.0	331.9	422.0	308.8	201.4	146.5	73.6	22.5	4.3	
		97.0	349.5	486.1	318.0	202.4	145.2	72.5	22.0	4.4	
Estimated *											
		97.8	350.0	481.5	319.7	204.0	146.3	73.2	22.3	4.5	
1979		96.4	331.8	473.4	299.2	196.7	143.3	71.3	22.0	4.5	
1978		93.6	323.1	489.8	284.7	187.5	137.0	67.5	21.2	4.6	
1977		94.9	309.2	471.6	271.1	188.2	138.2	64.8	21.4	4.9	
1976		91.6	307.6	490.6	265.8	178.3	129.3	60.7	20.9	4.9	
		92.1	313.1	482.1	270.8	178.5	129.7	58.6	21.3	5.3	
1975		94.2	324.1	484.4	281.0	182.5	131.6	59.9	21.9	5.5	
1974		94.7	340.3	527.4	292.1	181.1	130.8	61.2	23.8	6.2	
1973		100.8	376.0	602.8	324.6	194.8	136.0	65.6	26.7	7.1	
1972		113.2	414.3	712.5	354.1	223.7	154.2	73.5	30.9	8.2	
1971		121.1	443.7	720.3	386.3	246.6	164.3	79.2	34.2	9.5	
1970											
		118.8	437.8	693.0	385.0	245.1	161.3	79.4	35.8	10.2	
		116.6	435.9	605.8	395.6	242.6	158.9	79.8	37.5	11.4	
1961		118.7	439.8	614.1	399.9	246.2	158.2	84.7	40.9	12.4	
		123.6	456.4	674.9	412.3	260.9	164.1	90.9	44.7	13.7	
1965		130.2	462.7	---	---	273.6	178.6	100.4	49.9	14.8	
1964		141.8	480.2	---	---	307.8	197.8	110.2	54.7	15.9	
		145.9	486.6	---	---	320.6	205.6	114.2	56.9	16.2	
		150.8	502.1	---	---	335.8	213.6	118.9	59.6	16.8	
1961		155.8	521.5	---	---	347.0	220.7	124.5	64.0	17.5	
		156.6	530.6	---	---	353.6	221.0	123.9	61.8	18.3	
		153.7	480.2	---	---	332.1	213.7	126.8	64.8	19.3	
1950		141.0	410.4	---	---	282.6	191.8	115.7	59.0	18.3	
WHITE											
Reported/Inferred *											
Race of mother											
		89.6	389.2	•	•	211.8	161.6	99.1	37.0	6.6	
1951		90.6	402.6	•	•	211.3	161.3	97.4	36.7	6.1	
		94.1	414.4	•	•	216.3	164.4	98.9	38.1	6.0	
		92.9	386.3	•	•	213.0	160.0	95.2	34.4	5.7	
		91.7	363.7	•	•	209.0	156.4	92.3	31.9	5.2	
1958		91.1	355.2	•	•	202.1	153.9	89.2	30.0	4.8	
1957		91.7	345.3	•	•	203.0	149.9	87.0	27.6	4.4	
1955		94.1	348.5	•	•	204.9	151.3	86.1	27.1	4.3	
		93.7	349.1	•	•	203.6	147.8	83.0	25.7	4.2	
1954		94.3	343.1	•	•	201.4	147.6	79.6	24.6	4.1	
1953		96.8	352.7	•	•	205.3	149.9	77.4	23.4	4.1	
1952		96.6	331.0	•	•	201.0	148.6	73.4	21.6	4.0	
1951		97.5	352.7	•	•	201.9	147.1	71.9	21.0	4.0	
Estimated *											
Race of child											
		97.4	352.0	•	•	201.5	146.9	72.0	21.0	4.1	
1980		95.8	331.8	•	•	193.3	143.5	70.2	20.8	4.2	
1979		92.9	318.4	•	•	184.3	137.3	66.5	20.0	4.2	
1978		94.3	305.2	•	•	185.6	138.8	64.0	20.1	4.5	
1977		91.1	303.9	•	•	176.5	129.8	60.0	19.7	4.6	
1976				•	•						
		91.5	309.4	•	•	177.0	130.1	58.2	20.1	4.9	
1975		93.6	318.5	•	•	181.2	132.5	59.5	20.8	5.1	
1974		93.8	328.4	•	•	179.0	131.7	60.6	22.6	5.8	
1973		99.4	364.5	•	•	192.3	136.2	64.6	25.4	6.6	
1972		111.7	402.5	•	•	221.3	154.6	72.1	29.3	7.6	
1971		119.6	431.8	•	•	244.0	164.9	78.2	32.7	8.8	
1970				•	•						

Table 1-78. Birth Rates for Married Women by Age of Mother and Race: United States, 1950, 1955, and 1960-92—Con.

(Page 2 of 3)
(Rates are live births to married women per 1,000 married women in specified group. Beginning 1970 excludes births to nonresidents of the United States; see Technical Appendix)

Year and race		15-44 years ¹	Age of mother									
			15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years ²		
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years							
WHITE—Con.												
Estimated *												
Race of child												
1989 *												
1988 *												
1987 *		117.1	423.1									
1986 *		114.8	422.0			242.5	162.3	79.8		34.2		9.6
1985 *		116.5	424.1			240.0	157.8	78.7			23.1	
1984 *		121.1	438.8			243.5	158.1	83.3			25.2	
1983 *		127.5	443.2			258.3	163.4	89.6			27.7	
1982 *		139.0	461.0			270.9	177.3	98.9			30.8	
1981 *						306.8	196.8	108.5			33.6	
1980 *		143.0	473.0									
1979 *		147.8	490.5			318.9	204.1	112.5			34.8	
1978 *		152.7	505.3			334.3	212.0	117.0			36.4	
1977 *		153.6	513.0			345.9	219.2	122.5			38.9	
1976 *		150.6	440.9			352.5	220.5	121.6			39.7	
1975 *		139.3	398.5			328.5	211.2	126.2			42.2	
ALL OTHER					281.2	193.1	115.9				39.3	
Reported/Inferred *												
Race of mother												
1982												
1981		84.8	492.6									
		85.6	493.2			221.6	149.5	94.9		39.5		8.0
		87.4	507.9			221.4	148.2	91.9		38.4		7.9
		85.5	486.2			220.3	145.7	90.4		37.9		8.0
1988						208.4	140.8	85.1		35.3		7.9
1987		84.5	457.3									
1986		82.6	398.2			211.7	136.1	83.0		34.1		7.5
1985		84.3	442.6			209.6	131.7	79.0		32.2		6.8
		87.4	484.2			214.2	133.6	77.7		31.7		6.8
1984 *						217.3	137.7	77.1		32.4		6.5
1983 *		88.6	447.4									
1982 *		88.8	412.4			222.1	135.6	77.2		30.9		6.6
1981 *		91.8	362.7			215.0	131.9	76.0		30.2		6.6
1980 *		91.4	335.7			214.0	133.9	77.4		29.8		6.7
		93.5	320.0			205.0	132.1	75.0		29.1		6.7
						207.2	131.3	76.2		29.6		7.0
Estimated *												
Race of child												
1980 *												
1979 *		100.5	331.7									
1978 *		101.2	332.2			224.0	141.5	81.7		31.9		7.3
1977 *		99.4	369.0			226.0	141.7	79.6		31.2		7.1
1976 *		99.2	347.5			214.3	135.1	75.0		30.8		7.2
		95.4	339.3			208.8	133.9	71.4		31.3		7.6
1975 *						192.3	125.6	65.4		30.4		7.5
1974 *		96.2	342.5									
1973 *		98.5	367.4			189.1	126.8	62.1		30.4		8.3
1972 *		102.3	440.5			192.8	124.4	62.6		30.7		8.6
1971 *		111.2	465.1			196.4	124.1	65.3		32.4		9.9
1970 *		124.6	500.8			214.2	134.4	72.9		36.6		11.3
		132.8	522.4			243.2	151.1	83.2		42.6		13.1
1969 *						267.6	159.3	86.7		46.1		14.5
1968 *		131.7	529.9									
1967 *		130.6	518.9			266.5	153.1	86.9		47.8		14.9
1966 *		135.5	536.1			263.9	150.4	88.0			33.4	
1965 *		141.9	577.8			268.1	159.0	94.2			36.2	
1964 *		150.9	602.4			280.7	169.2	100.5			39.5	
		163.3	616.4			293.3	188.6	110.3			42.9	
1963 *						315.1	205.6	122.0			47.8	
1962 *		168.6	580.2									
1961 *		174.2	583.3			333.7	217.0	126.1			49.1	
1960 *		179.6	645.1			346.8	224.6	132.6			51.6	
1959 *		180.9	659.3			355.0	231.4	139.3			53.8	
1958 *		180.2	598.2			361.8	225.0	142.1			53.5	
1957 *		155.8	475.2			360.5	235.4	131.8			53.7	
1956 *						292.4	180.2	113.9			46.9	

SECTION 1 - NATALITY - PAGE 205

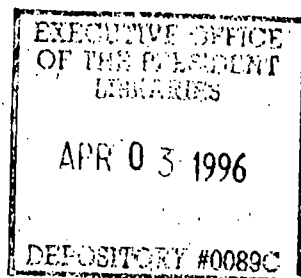
Table 1-78. Birth Rates for Married Women by Age of Mother and Race: United States, 1950, 1955, and 1960-92—Con.

(Page 3 of 3)

(Rates are live births to married women per 1,000 married women in specified group. Beginning 1970 excludes births to nonresidents of the United States; see Technical Appendix)

(Rates are live births to married women per 1,000 live births)										
Year and race		15-44 years ¹	Age of mother							
			Total	15-19 years		20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years ²
BLACK										
Reported/inferred ³										
Race of mother										
1992		78.8	511.0	*	*	222.3	132.8	79.2	31.8	6.0
1991		77.4	505.7	*	*	219.8	132.4	76.0	30.9	5.8
1990		79.7	486.8	*	*	225.2	130.6	75.4	30.1	6.1
1989		78.6	499.2	*	*	208.8	130.1	71.5	28.0	6.1
1988		76.4	490.2	*	*	207.8	122.2	68.0	26.6	5.6
1987		76.1	427.7	*	*	199.4	120.1	66.9	26.1	5.2
1986		78.6	489.5	*	*	206.7	122.6	67.2	26.1	5.3
1985		81.8	558.5	*	*	212.8	127.9	66.4	26.5	5.2
1984		83.2	470.8	*	*	219.0	123.9	67.5	26.0	5.4
1983		82.7	446.6	*	*	211.7	118.6	65.8	25.7	5.6
1982		85.4	382.5	*	*	210.6	119.1	67.1	25.5	5.6
1981		85.7	357.8	*	*	203.2	119.7	65.0	24.9	5.7
1980		89.2	340.4	*	*	205.7	122.3	67.0	25.7	6.1
Estimated ⁴										
Race of child										
1979		94.0	332.3	*	*	216.9	130.1	71.4	27.5	6.3
1978		95.8	315.3	*	*	222.8	131.9	69.9	27.6	6.8
1977		94.0	353.4	*	*	212.3	124.4	65.9	27.5	6.5
1976		94.7	337.3	*	*	207.7	125.1	63.1	28.8	7.3
1975		90.4	313.0	*	*	191.5	115.5	56.9	27.5	7.2
1974		91.8	318.8	*	*	188.7	117.3	54.3	27.6	8.3
1973		93.8	363.0	*	*	189.5	113.0	54.9	27.8	8.4
1972		98.2	453.7	*	*	191.8	113.0	58.3	29.8	9.9
1971		107.6	490.7	*	*	208.5	122.9	66.2	34.3	11.2
1970		121.5	511.7	*	*	238.9	139.2	76.5	40.9	13.2
1969		130.3	533.3	*	*	263.2	148.3	81.0	44.6	14.2
1968		129.1	514.6	*	*	260.2	143.5	81.3	46.4	14.6

- ¹ Rates are computed by relating total births to married women, regardless of age of mother, to married women aged 15-44 years.
- ² Rates are computed by relating births to married women aged 40 years and over to married women 40-44 years. Rates by race for years prior to 1969 are computed by relating births to married women aged 35 years and over to married women aged 35-44 years.
- ³ Data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred from other items on the birth certificate and included with data from the reporting States; see Technical Appendix.
- ⁴ Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical Appendix.
- ⁵ Births to married women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported; see Technical Appendix.
- ⁶ Based on a 50-percent sample of births.
- ⁷ Based on a 20- to 50-percent sample of births.



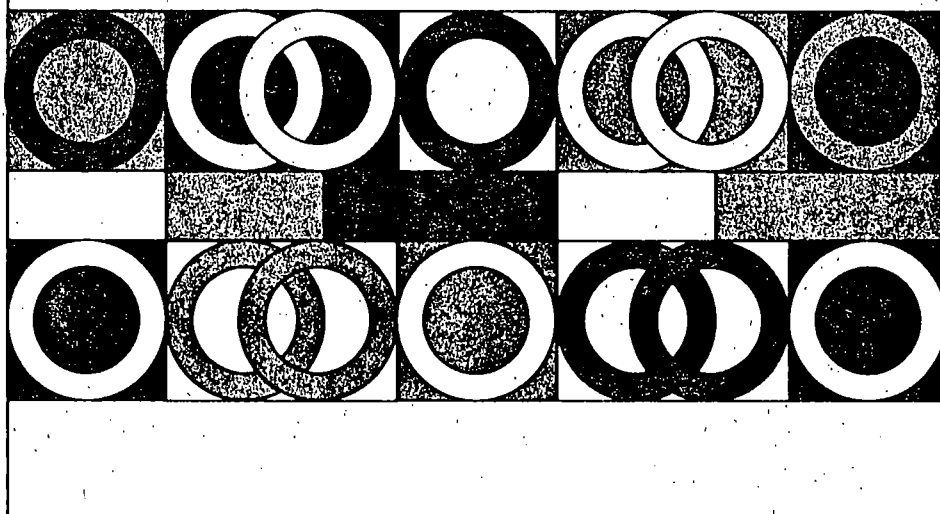
CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Population Characteristics

P20-484

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Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994



by Arlene F. Saluter



U.S. Department of Commerce

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Economics and Statistics Administration

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director

Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994

NOTE: The information on the Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico. All demographic surveys including CPS (Current Population Survey) and SIPP (Survey of Income and Program Participation) suffer from undercoverage of the population. This undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared to the level of the 1990 Decennial Census undercount of 1.6 percent, overall CPS and SIPP undercoverage is about 7 percent. Undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. For some groups such as 20 to 24 year old Black males, the undercoverage is as high as about 27 percent. The weighting procedures used by the Census Bureau partially correct for the bias due to undercoverage. However, its final impact on estimates is unknown. For details, see appendix E.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents detailed information on the marital status and living arrangements of the noninstitutional population of the United States, based on the results of the March 1994 Current Population Survey (CPS). The text of the report compares current survey data with data collected from earlier surveys. In some instances, data from decennial censuses are used when survey data are not available. Tables providing current and historical data on the topics covered in the text of this report can be found in appendix A.

Data contained in this report reflect the impact of various factors on the behavior of men and women regarding marriage, divorce, and living arrangements, and the corresponding effect upon the living arrangements of children.

HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights of the topics discussed in this report are printed below. The numbers in parentheses indicate the 90-percent confidence interval around the estimate, which is the standard used by the Census Bureau for the comparison of statistics based on sample surveys.

- The estimated median age at first marriage was 24.5 (± 0.1) years for women and 26.7 (± 0.1) years for men in 1994.
- The proportion of men and women age 30 to 34 years who have never married more than tripled from 9 (± 1.3) percent to 30 (± 1.6) percent for men and from 6 (± 1.0) percent to 20 (± 1.4) percent for women between 1970 and 1994.
- There were 7 unmarried couples for every 100 married couples in 1994, compared with only 1 for every 100 in 1970.
- In 1994, 23.6 million ($\pm 468,000$) adults lived alone, or 12 (± 0.3) percent of persons 15 years and over.

- A child in a single-parent situation was about as likely to be living with a parent who had never been married (36 (± 1.3) percent) as with a parent who was divorced (37 (± 1.3) percent) in 1994. Another 23 (± 1.6) percent lived with a parent who was separated from their spouse because of marital discord or some other reason.
- In 1994, 3.7 million ($\pm 219,000$) grandchildren under 18 lived in the home of their grandparents. Thirty-six (± 2.8) percent had no parents present in the home.
- Among the 30.8 million ($\pm 583,000$) persons 65 years and over (excluding institutional population) in 1994, 55 (± 1.0) percent lived with their spouse, 30 (± 0.9) percent lived alone, 13 (± 0.7) percent lived with other relatives, and 2 (± 0.3) percent with nonrelatives only.

The data in this report, with few exceptions, are estimates based on sample surveys, and are subject to sampling variability since they are not based on a complete enumeration of the population. Caution is advised when comparing differences in estimates that are based on a small number of cases, especially if the difference is not large.

MARITAL STATUS

Marital status, as shown in this report, reflects the person's status as of the survey date. For instance, the number of divorced persons is the count of those currently divorced and not remarried. It is not a count of divorces that occurred in 1994 nor a count of all persons who have ever divorced in their lifetime.¹ The category "married" includes adults who live with their spouse or

¹For estimates of persons ever divorced, see Norton, Arthur J., and Louisa F. Miller (1992) *Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage in the 1990's*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P23-180, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

who live apart due to marital discord (separated) or for any other reason. "Unmarried" includes those who have never married or are currently divorced or widowed.

Current marital status. The number of currently married persons has grown 21 percent since 1970 (from 95 million in 1970 to 115 million in 1994), but the proportion they represented of all adults declined from 72 to 61 percent (table A). The number of unmarried adults doubled since 1970 (from 38 million to 75 million), and the proportion they represented of all adults rose from 28 to 39 percent.

Table A. Marital Status of Persons 18 Years and Over: 1970 and 1994

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status	1994	1970
Total, 18 years and over	189,986	132,507
Percent	100%	100%
Married	61%	72%
Unmarried	39%	28%
Never married	23%	16%
Widowed	7%	9%
Divorced	9%	3%

Source: Tables 1 and A-1.

Never-married persons made up the largest share of unmarried adults in 1994 (59 percent) and a sizable portion of the total adult population (23 percent). Between 1970 and 1994, the number of never-married persons more than doubled, from 21.4 million to 44.2 million. However, the fastest growing marital status category was divorced persons. The number currently divorced quadrupled, from 4.3 million in 1970 to 17.4 million in 1994, representing an increase from 3 percent to 9 percent of all adults age 18 and over in 1994.

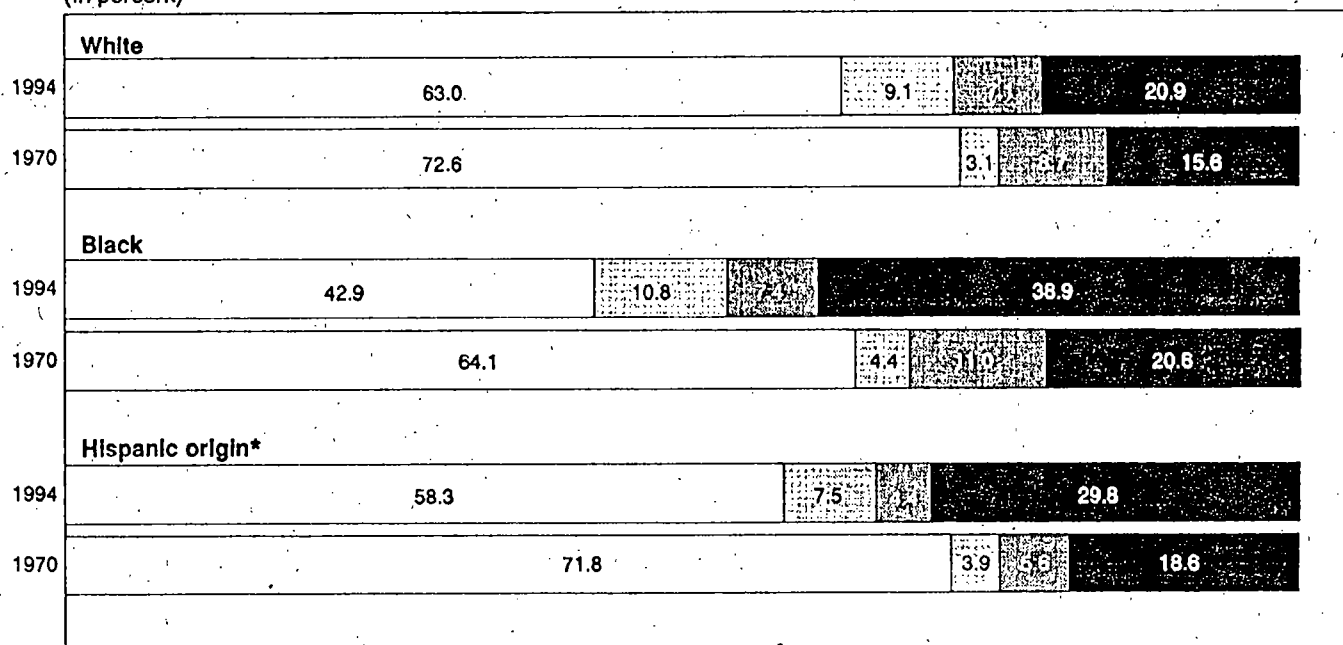
Declines in the proportion married and increases in the proportion unmarried have occurred for Whites, Blacks, and for persons of Hispanic origin, but the changes have been most pronounced for Blacks (figure 1 and appendix table A-1). In 1994, 63 percent of White adults were currently married, down from 73 percent in 1970. The proportion never-married among Whites increased from 16 to 21 percent during this period. Among Black adults, less than half (43 percent) were currently married in 1994, a considerable decrease from 64 percent in 1970. Thirty-nine percent of Black adults in 1994 had never been married, up from 21 percent in 1970.

**Figure 1.
Marital Status, by Race and Hispanic Origin:
1970 and 1994**

(Persons 18 years and over)

(In percent)

Married
Divorced
Widowed
Never married



*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

The proportion of Hispanics who were currently married declined from 72 to 58 percent between 1970 and 1994. The never-married proportion rose from 19 to 30 percent.²

Estimated median age at first marriage. In 1994, the estimated median age at first marriage was 26.7 years for men and 24.5 years for women (appendix table A-2). In 1890 (the first year for which data are available), the estimated median age at first marriage was 26.1 years for men and 22.0 years for women. At that time, a decline in the median age at first marriage began that did not end until 1956 when the median reached a low of 22.5 years for men and 20.1 years for women (figure 2). This 66-year decline reversed after the mid-1950's and by 1990 (34 years later) the median had returned to the high 1890-level of 26.1 years for men and an even higher 23.6 years for women. The estimated median age at first marriage has increased more than 4 full years since the low in 1956, with most of this increase occurring since 1975. In the twenty years spanning 1955 and 1975, the median age at first marriage increased only about 1 year for both men and women. In the 19 years that followed (1975-1994), the median age rose more than 3 years for men and women.

²In 1970, the proportion of Hispanics currently married was not different from Whites and the proportion never married was not different from Blacks.

These estimates are calculated indirectly by estimating the proportion of young people who will ever marry during their lifetime, calculating one-half of this proportion, and determining the current age of persons at this half-way mark by oscillatory interpolation.³ These medians differ slightly from medians calculated directly from vital records of marriages performed during the specific calendar year as prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics.⁴

Never-married adults. The number of persons who have never married has been one of the fastest growing segments of the adult population. In 1994, 44.2 million persons age 18 and older had never married, more than twice the number in 1970 (21.4 million). These never-married persons accounted for 23 percent of all adults. The majority of this growth has been among men and women in their twenties and thirties.

Among women ages 20 to 24, two-thirds had never married in 1994 compared to just over one-third in 1970 (table B). Among women in their late twenties and early

³For a complete description of the calculation of median age at first marriage, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, by Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel, and Associates, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1971.

⁴The National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 40, No. 4, Supplement, August 26, 1991, *Advance Report of Final Marriage Statistics, 1988*.

Figure 2.
Median Age at First Marriage,
by Sex: 1890 to 1994

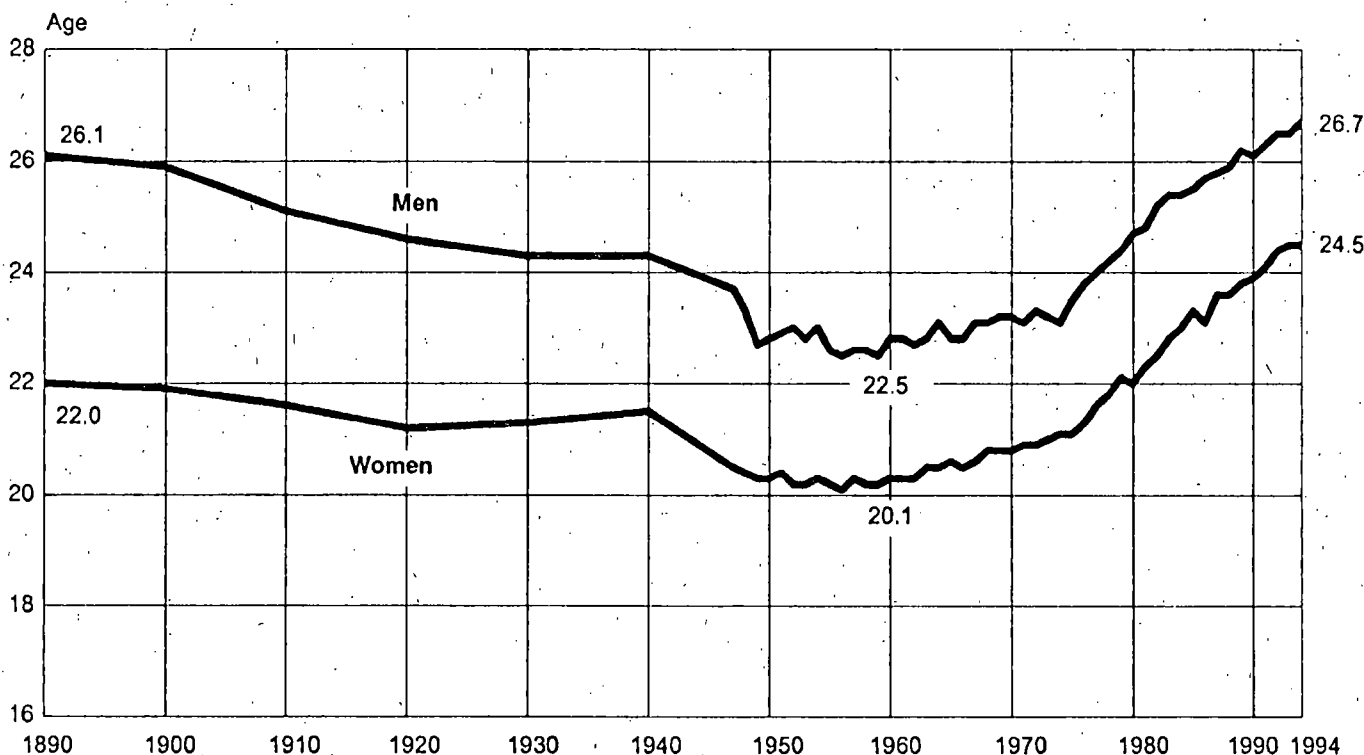


Table B. Percent Never Married: 1970 and 1994

Age	1994	1970
Women:		
20 to 24 years	66%	36%
25 to 29 years	35%	11%
30 to 34 years	20%	6%
35 to 39 years	13%	5%
40 to 44 years	9%	5%
Men:		
20 to 24 years	81%	55%
25 to 29 years	50%	19%
30 to 34 years	30%	9%
35 to 39 years	19%	7%
40 to 44 years	13%	6%

Source: Tables 1 and A-3.

thirties, the proportions never married more than tripled between 1970 and 1994 (from 11 to 35 percent for ages 25 to 29 and from 6 to 20 percent for ages 30 to 34). The proportion for women age 35 to 39 more than doubled, from 5 to 13 percent.⁵

Young men have higher proportions never married than women, as men tend to marry at older ages. In 1994, 81 percent of men ages 20 to 24 had never married (up from 55 percent in 1970) and one-half of men ages 25 to 29 had never married (up from 19 percent in 1970). Among men in their thirties, the proportion never married more than tripled during the 1970-to-1994-period for ages 30 to 34 and more than doubled for ages 35 to 39 (from 9 to 30 percent and from 7 to 19 percent, respectively).

Significant increases in the proportions never married have occurred for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics for men and women under 45 years since 1970, with the highest proportions among Blacks (appendix table A-3). For example, at age 30 to 34 years, 43 percent of Black women in 1994 had not married, compared with 16 percent of White and 21 percent of Hispanic women. The comparable proportions for men age 30 to 34 were 51 percent for Blacks, 27 percent for Whites, and 28 percent for men of Hispanic origin. (The proportion never married age 30 to 34 for Hispanic men is not statistically different from Hispanic women, nor is the proportion of Hispanic men different from White men.)

Same race and interracial married couples. This section focuses on racial intermarriage involving race groups classified as either White, Black, or other races. There were 54.3 million married couples in the United States in 1994. In the vast majority (at least 94 percent) of married couples, both partners were of the same race (table C and appendix table A-4). Same race married couples comprised of White husband and White wife made up 88 percent of all married couples, and Black husbands

married to Black wives were 7 percent. The small percentage of couples remaining (5 percent) are divided into those that can be identified as interracial couples and other couples that may or may not be interracial (such as Asian married to Asian or Asian married to American Indian).

Interracial married couples that can be identified here include: (1) Whites married to any race other than White, and (2) Blacks married to any race other than Black.⁶ Black/White interracial married couples are a subset of these two groups. By this measure only a small proportion of all married couples are interracial (2.4 percent). In 1994, there were 1.3 million interracial married couples, 296,000 of whom were Black/White, 909,000 were White/Other (other than Black), and 78,000 were Black/Other (other than White). Between 1970 and 1994, the number of interracial married couples increased from 310,000 to 1.3 million. This increase may be partially attributable to the difference between the surveys (Current Population Survey (CPS) versus Decennial census). Among the states that reported race on the marriage records for those marriages that took place in 1988, 2 percent were interracial.⁷

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN

Children under age 18 are considerably more likely to be living with only one parent today than two decades ago. As marital circumstances of the adult population

⁶Lack of detail in the CPS race categories and sample size does not allow for the specific identification of partner's races in other situations.

⁷See footnote 4 above.

Table C. Race and Hispanic Origin of Husband, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Wife: 1994

[Numbers in thousands]

Race	All married couples	Race of wife		
		White	Black	Other
Race of Husband:				
Total	54,251	48,167	3,718	2,366
White	48,251	47,606	100	544
Black	3,852	196	3,598	59
Other	2,148	365	19	1,764
	All married couples	Origin of wife		
		Hispanic ¹	Other	
Origin of Husband:				
Total	54,251	4,475	49,776	
Hispanic ¹	4,320	3,755	564	
Other	49,931	719	49,212	

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

⁸ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P20-483, *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994*, table 13.

⁵In 1970, the proportions never married for ages 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 were not statistically different.

have changed, so have the living arrangements of children. The rise in divorce and delay in first marriage among adults are two of the major factors contributing to the growing proportion of children in one-parent living situations.

Presence of parents. The proportion of children under 18 years living with two parents has declined since 1970. Between 1970 and 1994, this proportion of children living with two parents declined from 85 to 69 percent. These parents may be the child's biological, step, or adoptive parents.

Children are considerably more likely to be living with only one parent today than in 1970. In 1994, 27 percent of children under 18 lived with one parent, up from 12 percent in 1970 (table D). The majority (88 percent) of these children live with their mother, but an increasing proportion live with their father. In 1994, 12 percent of the children in a one-parent situation lived with their father, up from 9 percent in 1970.

White children are less likely to be living with one parent than are Black children or children of Hispanic origin (appendix table A-5 and figure 3). The proportions living with one parent in 1994 were 21 percent for White children, 57 percent for Black children, and 32 percent for children of Hispanic origin.

Users of these data should note that alternative measurement techniques can be used to derive more refined estimates of the family arrangement of children. The Bureau of the Census recently developed and reported estimates for the living arrangements of children based on family classifications more refined than possible with the CPS.⁸ Many surveys, including the CPS, collect information on the relationship of children to the householder, but the Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is unique in recording how each person is related to everyone else in the household.

⁸Furukawa, Stacy (1994) *The Diverse Living Arrangements of Children: Summer 1991*. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P70-38, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Table D. Living Arrangements of Children: 1970 and 1994

[Numbers in thousands]

Living arrangements	1994	1970
Children under 18 years	69,508	69,162
Percent living with:		
Two parents	69%	85%
One parent	27%	12%
Mother only	24%	11%
Father only	3%	1%
Neither parent	4%	3%

Source: Tables 4 and A-7.

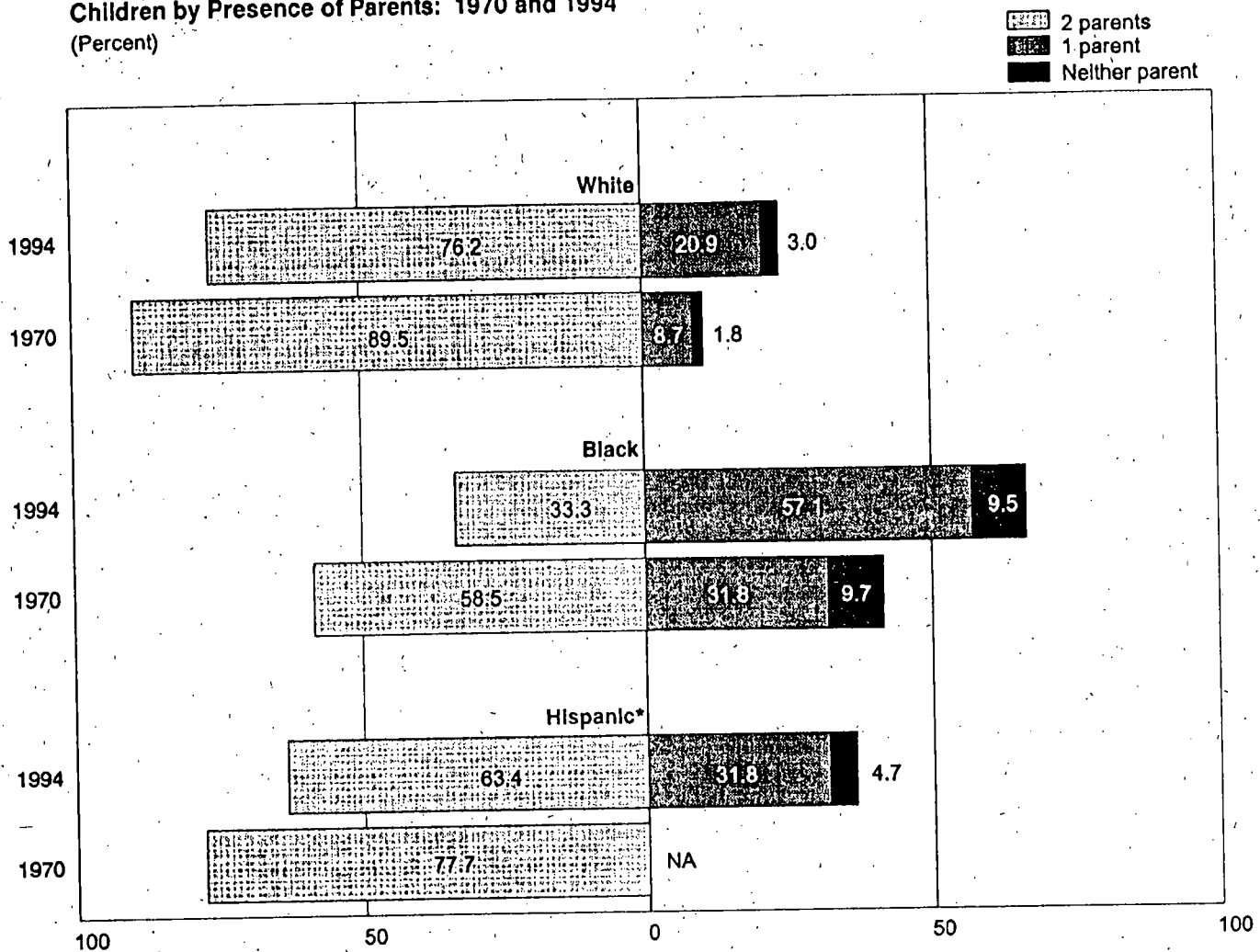
SIPP data for 1991 were used to distinguish children in two-parent families who lived in "traditional nuclear families" from children in other two-parent family situations, where traditional nuclear families were defined as including (1) both biological parents, (2) siblings who, if present in the home, were full siblings of the child, and (3) no other household members. Historical evidence indicates that since at least the second half of the nineteenth century, a substantial majority of children at any give time lived in households consisting of such "traditional nuclear families," but as of 1991 the proportion was 51 percent.⁹ The SIPP report also distinguishes children living with (1) both biological parents, (2) biological mother and stepfather, (3) biological father and stepmother, (4) adoptive mother and father, and (5) foster father and mother.¹⁰

Marital status of parent. A child in a single-parent situation in 1994 was just as likely to be living with a parent who was divorced (37 percent) as with a parent who had never been married (36 percent). Another 23 percent lived with a parent who was separated or living apart from their spouse for some other reason, and 4 percent lived with a widowed parent.

⁹Furukawa (1994); Hernandez, Donald J. (1993: 65, 74-75) *America's Children: Resources from Family, Government, and the Economy*, Russell Sage Foundation, New York.; Peter Uhlenberg (1980), "Death in the Family", *Journal of Family History*, Fall, 1980, 313-320; Hareven, Tamara and Maris Vinovskis (1978) *Family and Population in Nineteenth-Century America*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J.; and Davis, Kingsley (1972) "The American Family in Relation to Demographic Change," pp. 235-265, Charles F. Westoff and Robert Parke, Jr. (eds.), *Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, Research Reports, Volume I, Demographic and Social Aspects of Population Growth*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

¹⁰Data from the Current Population Survey's Marital and Fertility Histories collected in June 1980, 1985, and 1990 have been used to develop estimates of children in biological, step, and adoptive families (see Norton, Arthur J. and Louisa F. Miller (1992), *Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage in the 1990's*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P23-180, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; Miller, Louisa F., and Jeanne E. Moorman (1989) "Married-Couple Families with Children," *Studies in Marriage and the Family*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 162, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; and Moorman, Jeanne E. and Donald J. Hernandez (1989) "Married-Couple Families with Step, Adopted, and Biological Children," *Demography* 26(2): 267-277.) Estimates of children living with biological, step, and adoptive parents have been developed from the National Health Interview Survey's Child Health Supplements of 1981 and 1988 (see Dawson, Deborah A. (1991) "Family Structure and Children's Health and Well-being: Data from the 1988 National Health Interview Survey on Child Health," *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53: 573-584; and Zill, Nicholas (1988) "Behavior, Achievement, and Health Problems among Children in Stepfamilies: Findings from a National Survey of Child Health," in E. Mavis Hetherington and Josephine D. Arasteh (eds.), *Impact of Divorce, Single Parenting, and Stepparenting on Children*, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Hillsdale, N.J.), and the National Survey of Family Growth of 1976 (Bachrach, Christine A. (1983) "Children in Families: Characteristics of Biological, Step-, and Adopted Children," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 45: 171-179.) For a summary description of family relationship data available from a wide range of surveys, see Zill, Nicholas and Margaret Daly, eds. (1994) *Researching the Family: A Guide to Survey and Statistical Data on U.S. Families*, Child Trends, Inc., Washington, D.C. and Daly (1994).

Figure 3.
Children by Presence of Parents: 1970 and 1994
(Percent)



*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
NA not available

Table E and figure 4 show the proportion of children in a one-parent arrangement who lived with a divorced, separated, or never-married parent from 1960 to the present. During the years 1982 and 1983, improvements were made to the Census Bureau's data collection and processing procedures to help identify parent-child sub-families that might otherwise have been overlooked.¹¹ This accounts for most of the large increase in children of never-married parents in the early 1980's. This analysis, therefore, compares changes in the proportions before and after the improvement period rather than the overall change between the years 1970 and 1994.

Between 1970 and 1981, the proportion of children living with one parent who lived with a divorced parent rose by one-half (from 30 to 44 percent), while the proportion living with a never-married parent doubled,

from 7 to 15 percent. Children of separated parents declined during the 1970-81 period (from 30 to 27 percent in 1970 and 1981, respectively). In the years since the improvements were implemented (between 1983 and 1994), the proportion of one-parent children who lived with a divorced parent declined from 42 to 37 percent, while the proportion who lived with a never-married parent continued to rise, from 24 to 36 percent. The proportion living with a separated parent declined from 23 to 18 percent. A decade ago, a child in a one-parent situation was almost twice as likely to be living with a divorced parent as with a never-married parent, while today, the child is about as likely to be living with a divorced parent (37 percent) as with a never-married parent (36 percent). However, when children of unwed parents are compared to all children of parental marital discord (separation and divorce) the proportions have narrowed considerably, but the combined proportion living with a separated or divorced parent is still about half again as high.

¹¹For a more detailed discussion of the procedural improvement, see Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 399, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1984*, p. 8.

Table E. Proportion of Children in Single-Parent Situations Living With a Separated, Divorced, or Never-Married Parent: 1960, 1970, 1975, and 1980-1994

Year	Children living with a—		
	Separated parent	Divorced parent	Never-married parent
1960	27.6	23.0	4.2
1970	30.3	30.2	6.8
1975	30.5	35.9	10.7
1980	26.7	42.4	14.6
1981	26.7	43.8	15.2
1982*	24.5	42.0	21.0
1983**	22.9	42.0	24.0
1984	23.0	41.9	24.0
1985	22.5	41.2	25.7
1986	21.9	41.6	26.6
1987	21.9	40.7	28.5
1988	21.1	38.3	30.5
1989	20.4	38.9	30.9
1990	20.3	38.6	30.6
1991	20.2	36.8	33.5
1992	20.8	36.6	34.2
1993	20.2	37.1	35.0
1994	18.4	37.0	35.8

* Partial implementation of processing change.

** Full implementation of processing change.

The increase in children living with one parent is also reflected in number of births to unmarried women. Between 1980 and 1991, the number of births to unmarried women rose by 82 percent. In 1991, there were 1.2

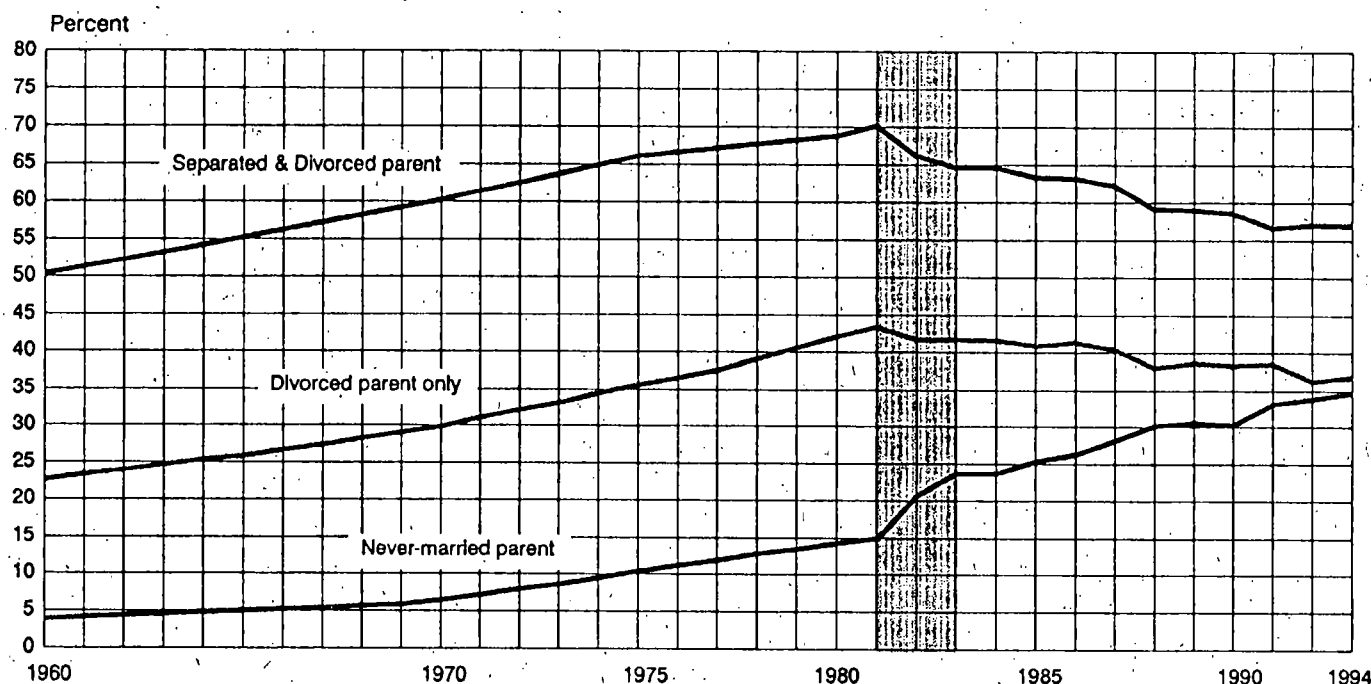
million births to unmarried mothers, representing 3 out of 10 total births in that year. The comparable figures for 1980 were 0.7 million births, fewer than 2 out of 10 total births.¹²

Grandchildren. In 1994, there were 3.7 million grandchildren under 18 years old living in the home of their grandparent(s). This represented 5 percent of all children under 18, up only slightly from 3 percent of all children in 1970 (appendix table A-6). The number of grandchildren shown here includes only those situations where the grandparents owned or rented the home; it does not include grandparents living in the home maintained by the child's parent(s).

In 1994, 12 percent of children living with grandparents also had both parents living with them, 47 percent had only their mother present, 5 percent had only their father present, and 36 percent had neither parent present in the grandparents' home. Since 1970, there has been an increase in the proportion of these children who have only their mother present and a decline in the proportion with no parent present. However, procedural improvement in the data collection and processing scheme during 1982-83 that helped to identify parent-child subfamilies is responsible for much of the decline in grandchildren living solely with their grandparents. (See section on "Marital status of parent" above.)

¹²The National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement, September 9, 1993, *Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991*.

Figure 4.
Children of Single Parents, by Marital Status of Parent: 1960-94



Note: Shaded area reflects processing change implementation.

Black children were more likely to live in their grandparents' home than White children or children of Hispanic origin. In 1994, 13 percent of Black children lived in the home of their grandparents, compared with 4 percent for Whites and 6 percent for Hispanics.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF ADULTS

Changes in the marital circumstances of the adult population greatly affect the way people live. Many of the specific living arrangements (such as living alone, with parents, in unmarried-couple households, etc.) are covered individually in this section. Table F provides an overview of basic living arrangements of adults 18 years and over in 1994. Eighty percent of adults lived with one or more family members, be they a spouse, child, parent, or other relative, while 12 percent lived alone and 8 percent lived with nonrelatives only.

Table F. Living Arrangements of Adults 18 Years and Over: 1994

[Numbers in thousands]

Living arrangements	Number	Percent
Total, 18 years and over	189,987	100.0
Living with a relative	152,093	80.1
Family householder	68,444	36.0
Spouse of householder	53,128	28.0
Child of householder	21,981	11.6
Others, living with relatives	8,540	4.5
Not living with a relative	37,894	19.9
Householder living alone	23,607	12.4
Householder with nonrelatives present ..	5,005	2.6
Others, living with nonrelatives	9,282	4.9

Source: Tables 2 and 7.

Young adults. Significant changes in the living arrangements of young adults have occurred in the past few decades (appendix table A-7). More young adults are living at home with their parents, more are living alone or sharing their home with a roommate or other nonrelative, more are living in the homes of others, and fewer are maintaining families of their own. The most striking of these changes has been the decline of persons maintaining families of their own.

Between 1970 and 1994, the proportion of persons 18 to 24 years old maintaining a family (married couples or other persons maintaining families) dropped from 38 to 21 percent, and the proportion of nonfamily householders (persons living alone or sharing the home they owned/rented with a roommate or other nonrelative) increased from 5 to 9 percent. Eighteen percent of persons 18 to 24 years old lived in the home of someone other than their parents, up from 10 percent in 1970. Since 1970, the proportion of adults aged 25 to 34 who maintained their own families also declined, from 83 to 62 percent. While this older group was three times more

likely than the younger group to be maintaining a family in 1994, they were only about twice as likely in 1970. The proportion of 25-to-34-year-olds living alone or sharing their home with nonrelatives increased from 5 percent in 1970 to 13 percent in 1994 and the proportion living in the home of someone other than their parents increased from 4 to 13 percent.¹³

The proportion of adults age 18 to 24 years who live in the home of their parents increased notably during the 1980's, but changed little or not at all during the 1970's and 1990's. Between 1970 and 1980, the proportion of 18-to-24-year-olds living in their parent's home was constant (47 percent in 1970 and 48 percent in 1980). During the 1980's, the proportion rose 5 percentage points to 53 percent in 1990. In 1994, the proportion living in their parents' home remained at 53 percent. Among adults age 25 to 34, a similar pattern exists. The proportions of these "older" young adults who lived with their parents were 8 percent in 1970, 9 percent in 1980, and 12 percent in 1990 and 1994. Increases in the proportion living at "home" occurred for both men and women, but at all points in time, men were more likely to live at "home" than women.

The majority of young adults who lived with their parents had never married (97 percent of 18-to-24-year-olds and 80 percent of 25-to-34-year-olds); the proportion who lived with their parents and who had children of their own present was 4 percent and 15 percent for each age group, respectively. (See table 7.)

Persons living alone. The population living alone represented 12 percent of adults age 15 and over in 1994 (23.6 million). (See appendix table A-8.) While women accounted for the larger share of persons living alone in 1994 (6 of 10), the number of men living alone increased at a faster pace than the number of women living alone. Between 1970 and 1994, the number of women living alone rose from 7.3 million to 14.2 million, a 94-percent increase. During this same time period, the number of men living alone rose from 3.5 million to 9.4 million, an increase of 167 percent.

Living alone is more common among the elderly, especially among women. Of adults under 45 years, only 6 percent of women and similarly 8 percent of men lived alone in 1994. For persons age 75 and older, the proportion was 52 percent for women and 21 percent for men. At the youngest age groups, there was a significant increase in the proportions of men and women living alone during the 1970's, but there has been no increase since 1980. Among adults under 35 years, the proportions of men and women living alone at least doubled between 1970 and 1980, while there was no increase between 1980 and 1994. Among 35-to-44-year-olds, the

¹³In 1970, the proportion of 25-to-34-year-olds living at home or sharing their home with nonrelatives was not statistically different from the proportion living in the home of someone other than their parents.

proportion living alone increased during each time period (1970-to-1980 and 1980-to-1994), growing from 4 to 10 percent for men between 1970 and 1994 and from 3 to 7 percent for women.

For persons age 75 and over, there was virtually no increase in the proportion of men living alone (19 percent in 1970 and 21 percent in 1994), but there was a large increase for women (from 37 to 52 percent). Most of the increase for women occurred during the decade of the 1970's.

Unmarried-couple households. The number of unmarried-couple households was 3.7 million in 1994, up from 523,000 in 1970 (appendix table A-9). Today there are 7 unmarried couples for every 100 married couples, compared with only 1 for every 100 in 1970. Two-thirds of unmarried-couple households have no children under 15 years present.

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

In the 1990 decennial census, a new approach was adopted to estimate the number of cohabiting households. The relationship category, "unmarried partner," was added to the 1990 Census Questionnaire. The Census definition of the category is, "a person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder." This category differs from the "Roomer/boarder" and "housemate/roommate" categories, where the person is not related to the householder and shares the living quarters primarily to reduce housing expenses.

The count of households with an unmarried partner of the opposite sex in the census of 1990 was 3,042,642. This is close to the 1990 Current Population Survey count of unmarried-couple households (2.9 million). Because the "unmarried partner" category is new to the census in 1990, the "unmarried-couple household" data from the CPS provide the only tool available for measuring change. The closeness of the two estimates (Census vs. CPS) in 1990 suggests that the increase in cohabiting couples can be measured with reasonable accuracy using the CPS.

The elderly. In 1994, there were 30.8 million persons age 65 years and older (excluding the noninstitutional population, such as those living in nursing homes or other places providing care or custody). Living arrangements of the elderly population differ by age, sex, and race. The "older" elderly (age 75 and over) are more likely than the "younger" elderly (age 65 to 74) to live

with other relatives, females are more likely than males to live alone, and Whites and Hispanics are more likely than Blacks to live with their spouses (appendix table A-10).

Among those age 65 to 74, the majority (64 percent) were married and living with their spouse, 23 percent lived alone, and 11 percent lived with other relatives. By age 75 and over, there is a higher proportion of widowed persons, resulting in very different living arrangements than for the younger cohort. Persons age 75 years and over were about as likely to live alone as to live with their spouse (40 percent and 43 percent, respectively), and 15 percent lived with other relatives.

The majority of elderly are women (18.0 million women versus 12.7 million men in 1994). Women on average live longer than men and longevity is a major factor affecting the gender difference in elderly living arrangements. Three of 10 women age 65 to 74 and half of women 75 and over lived alone in 1994. The proportions for men, by comparison were 13 and 21 percent, respectively. Elderly men were more likely than elderly women to live with their spouse.

Elderly Blacks and Hispanics were less likely to live with their spouse than elderly Whites (41, 40, and 57 percent, respectively, in 1994). The proportion of elderly who lived alone was higher for Whites (30 percent) and Blacks (31 percent) than for persons of Hispanic origin (22 percent), and the proportion who lived with other relatives was higher for Blacks and Hispanics than for Whites (24, 27, and 11 percent, respectively).¹⁴

CHANGES FOR 1994

1990 census based. The estimates for 1994 in this report are inflated to national population controls by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin based on results of the 1990 census. Appendix C provides a description of the introduction of 1990 census population controls. Tables in appendix C provide survey results from the March 1993 CPS based on the 1980 census compared to the same survey results using 1990 census population controls, thus providing a "bridge" to illustrate the effects of these new controls on data for marital status and living arrangements of the population. The two sets of population controls produce estimates that are quite similar.

Computer assisted interview. The March 1994 CPS was the first March CPS survey to use computer-assisted interviewing rather than the customary paper and pencil interviewing. See appendix D for a detailed description of the conversion to a computer-assisted questionnaire.

¹⁴In 1994, there was no statistical difference between Blacks and Hispanics in the proportions of elderly who lived with their spouse nor in the proportions who lived with other relatives. The proportions who lived alone were not statistically different for Blacks and Whites.

Group quarters families. The March 1994 CPS tape file identifies families in households, as it has historically, but it also, for the first time, identifies a small number of families (16,000) in group quarters. The March 1994 estimates shown in this report, as in all previous reports, count all persons in noninstitutional group quarters as group quarters population and not as family members. This is consistent with our definition of households, families, and family groups. In contrast, the income and poverty report includes these 16,000 group quarters families in its count of families.¹⁵

For researchers interested in using March CPS data for 1994 (and future years) to develop their own family estimates that include persons and families in group quarters, we provide the following information. On the 1994 public use microdata file, the unweighted unit count of families in group quarters is 17, and there are 58 persons in family group quarters. These families and persons are found in 15 family group quarters, while the remaining 101 group quarters are non-family group quarters.

On previous microdata files there was one family record for each person living in group quarters. Beginning with 1994 (and in later years), there will continue to be one family record for each person living in non-family group quarters, there will be one family record for each family living in family group quarters (a total of 17 in 1994), and there will be one family record for each person living in family group quarters who is not a member of the family.

The following variables on the microdata file can be used to calculate various alternative estimates involving family group quarters. First, as in the past, using the variable H-TYPE on the household record, code values 1-8 identify households as defined historically, and code value 9 identifies group quarters as defined historically. Second, a new variable on the household record, HRHTYPE, is available to identify households as defined historically with code values 1-8, family group quarters with code value 9, and non-family group quarters with code value 10. Third, variable A-FAMTYP on the person record can be used to identify persons who are in group quarters but are not in a family, code value of 2 or 5 (for primary or secondary individual), regardless of the type of group quarters. Fourth, variable A-FAMTYP on the person record can be used to identify persons who are in family group quarters and who are family members, code values 1, 3, and 4 for persons with HRHTYPE codes of 9.

Note that family records do not have a variable indicating whether the family record pertains to a family or unrelated individual in (1) a household, (2) a family group quarters, or (3) a non-family group quarters. To

ascertain whether a specific family record pertains to a household, a family group quarters, or a non-family group quarters, and whether it pertains to a family, or to a secondary individual, it is necessary to consult the HRHTYPE variable on the corresponding household record, and the A-FAMTYP variable for the corresponding person record(s). To ascertain the household or group quarters status of a person, and hence the nature of their family record, it is necessary to consult information on both the household record and the person record as indicated above.

DATA FILES AVAILABLE

The historical tables as they appear in appendix A and additional historical tables showing annual data are available on floppy diskette in either ASCII print files or QUATTRO PRO files (version 3.1). Users wishing to purchase files should specify which data format they prefer (ASCII or QUATTRO PRO), include a check for \$20 (make checks payable to "Commerce-Census"), and send to: Statistical Information Office, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

USER COMMENTS

We welcome your reaction to the usefulness of the information presented here and to the content of the questions used to provide these results. We are interested in your recommendations for improving our survey work. A facsimile of our questions may be found in appendix F. Please fill out the "U.S. Bureau of the Census User Questionnaire" located at the front of this report and return it with your comments.

RELATED REPORTS

Detailed statistics of household type and composition for 1994 and historical data back to 1947 on households and families by type are presented in Series P20-483, *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994*.

Projections for the United States of the numbers of households and families were published in Series P25-986, *Projections of the Number of Households and Families: 1986 to 2000*. Estimates of the number and characteristics of households and families that continue, discontinue, and/or are newly formed over 1-year and 2-year periods are presented in Current Population Reports, Series P23-179, *When Households Continue, Discontinue, and Form*. The most up-to-date information on the marital history of the population, that is, lifetime experience with divorce, remarriage, etc., may be found in Current Population Reports, Series P23-180, *Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage in the 1990's*. A series of graphs and interpretive text illustrating important trends

¹⁵U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P60-188, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 1995.

of the past several decades that have influenced household and family circumstances of all persons, with special emphasis on children, is available in chartbook form in Current Population Reports, Series P23-181, *Households, Families, and Children: A Thirty-Year Perspective*. Sixteen graphs and interpretive text focusing on changes for children between 1980 and 1990 in parental living arrangements, parental employment, family income, and poverty are available in chartbook form in Series WE10, *We the American Children*. A detailed historical study presenting trends for children from 1940 to 1989 regarding (1) nuclear and extended family living arrangements, (2) parental educational attainment, employment, and availability to provide child care, (3) family income and poverty, and (4) working-poor and welfare-dependent status is presented in *America's Children: Resources from Family, Government, and the Economy* (authored by Donald J. Hernandez, published in 1993 as a census monograph by the Russell Sage Foundation,

New York, NY). A detailed study of marriage and families for 1980, with many historical time series is presented in *American Families and Households* (authored by James A. Sweet and Larry L. Bumpass, published in 1987 as a census monograph by Russell Sage Foundation, New York, NY). The 1990 census monograph (edited by Reynolds Farley and published by the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, NY, in 1995), *State of the Union: America in the 1990's*, Volume 2: Social Trends, includes chapters on children ("Children and Youth: Living Arrangements and Welfare" by Dennis P. Hogan and Daniel T. Lichter) and families ("Growing Diversity and Inequality in the American Family" by Sara McLanahan and Lynne Casper).

Additional statistics for years since 1947 on subjects covered in this report have been published by the Bureau of the Census in other reports in Series P20, P23, and P25 and are listed at the end of this publication (appendix G).

Table A-1. Marital Status, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1994, 1990, 1980, and 1970

[Numbers in thousands]

Marital status	1994	1990	1980	1970	Percent distribution			
					1994	1990	1980	1970
All races, 18 and over	189,986	181,849	159,528	132,507	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	115,142	112,552	104,564	94,999	60.6	61.9	65.5	71.7
Unmarried	74,844	69,297	54,964	37,508	39.4	38.1	34.5	28.3
Never married	44,185	40,361	32,342	21,443	23.3	22.2	20.3	16.2
Widowed	13,295	13,810	12,734	11,784	7.0	7.6	8.0	8.9
Divorced	17,366	15,125	9,886	4,282	9.1	8.3	6.2	3.2
White, 18 and over	160,261	155,454	139,480	118,179	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	100,903	99,450	93,800	85,784	63.0	64.0	67.2	72.6
Unmarried	59,358	56,004	45,681	32,395	37.0	36.0	32.8	27.4
Never married	33,509	31,633	26,405	18,444	20.9	20.3	18.9	15.6
Widowed	11,301	11,730	10,938	10,280	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.7
Divorced	14,547	12,640	8,338	3,671	9.1	8.1	6.0	3.1
Black, 18 and over	21,783	20,320	16,638	12,972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	9,335	9,302	8,545	8,310	42.9	45.8	51.4	64.1
Unmarried	12,448	11,018	8,093	4,662	57.1	54.2	48.6	35.9
Never married	8,484	7,141	5,070	2,668	38.9	35.1	30.5	20.6
Widowed	1,617	1,730	1,627	1,427	7.4	8.5	9.8	11.0
Divorced	2,347	2,146	1,396	567	10.8	10.6	8.4	4.4
Hispanic origin, 18 and over*	17,097	13,560	7,888	5,066	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	9,965	8,365	5,176	3,637	58.3	61.7	65.6	71.8
Unmarried	7,132	5,195	2,711	1,429	41.7	38.3	34.4	28.2
Never married	5,102	3,694	1,901	943	29.8	27.2	24.1	18.6
Widowed	755	548	350	286	4.4	4.0	4.4	5.6
Divorced	1,275	952	460	200	7.5	7.0	5.8	3.9

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source of Hispanic data for 1970: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *U.S. Summary*, table 203.

Table A-2. Median Age at First Marriage, by Sex: 1890 to 1994

Year	Men	Women	Year	Men	Women
1994	26.7	24.5			
1993	26.5	24.5			
1992	26.5	24.4			
1991	26.3	24.1			
1990	26.1	23.9	1965	22.8	20.6
1989	26.2	23.8	1964	23.1	20.5
1988	25.9	23.6	1963	22.8	20.5
1987	25.8	23.6	1962	22.7	20.3
1986	25.7	23.1	1961	22.8	20.3
1985	25.5	23.3	1960	22.8	20.3
1984	25.4	23.0	1959	22.5	20.2
1983	25.4	22.8	1958	22.6	20.2
1982	25.2	22.5	1957	22.6	20.3
1981	24.8	22.3	1956	22.5	20.1
1980	24.7	22.0	1955	22.6	20.2
1979	24.4	22.1	1954	23.0	20.3
1978	24.2	21.8	1953	22.8	20.2
1977	24.0	21.6	1952	23.0	20.2
1976	23.8	21.3	1951	22.9	20.4
1975	23.5	21.1	1950	22.8	20.3
1974	23.1	21.1	1949	22.7	20.3
1973	23.2	21.0	1948	23.3	20.4
1972	23.3	20.9	1947	23.7	20.5
1971	23.1	20.9	1940	24.3	21.5
1970	23.2	20.8	1930	24.3	21.3
			1920	24.6	21.2
1969	23.2	20.8	1910	25.1	21.6
1968	23.1	20.8	1900	25.9	21.9
1967	23.1	20.6	1890	26.1	22.0
1966	22.8	20.5			

Note: Figures for 1947 to 1994 are based on Current Population Survey data, whereas those for earlier dates are from decennial censuses. A standard error of 0.1 years is appropriate to measure sampling variability for any of the above median ages at first marriage, based on Current Population Survey data.

Table A-3. Percent Never Married, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1994, 1990, 1980, and 1970

Age	Women				Men			
	1994	1990	1980	1970	1994	1990	1980	1970
ALL RACES								
20 to 24 years	66.0	62.8	50.2	35.8	81.0	79.3	68.8	54.7
25 to 29 years	35.3	31.1	20.9	10.5	50.3	45.2	33.1	19.1
30 to 34 years	19.9	16.4	9.5	6.2	29.7	27.0	15.9	9.4
35 to 39 years	12.8	10.4	6.2	5.4	19.2	14.7	7.8	7.2
40 to 44 years	9.2	8.0	4.8	4.9	13.0	10.5	7.1	6.3
45 to 54 years	5.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	8.2	6.3	6.1	7.5
55 to 64 years	4.1	3.9	4.5	6.8	5.4	5.8	5.3	7.8
65 years and over.....	4.3	4.9	5.9	7.7	4.7	4.2	4.9	7.5
WHITE								
20 to 24 years	63.0	59.9	47.2	34.6	79.4	77.7	79.4	54.4
25 to 29 years	30.5	27.6	18.3	9.2	47.5	43.3	47.5	17.8
30 to 34 years	16.2	13.5	8.1	5.5	26.5	24.5	26.5	9.2
35 to 39 years	9.9	8.4	5.2	4.6	16.8	13.6	16.8	6.1
40 to 44 years	7.3	6.8	4.3	4.8	11.8	9.6	11.8	5.7
45 to 54 years	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.9	7.3	5.4	7.3	7.1
55 to 64 years	3.6	3.6	4.4	7.0	4.8	5.2	4.8	7.6
65 years and over.....	4.2	4.9	6.1	8.0	4.6	4.0	4.6	7.4
BLACK								
20 to 24 years	80.9	77.5	68.5	43.5	88.1	86.7	79.3	56.1
25 to 29 years	60.7	52.1	37.2	18.8	66.0	55.4	44.2	28.4
30 to 34 years	42.7	35.4	19.0	10.8	51.4	44.8	30.0	9.2
35 to 39 years	31.1	24.5	12.2	12.1	37.6	22.2	18.5	15.8
40 to 44 years	21.7	16.5	9.0	6.9	24.3	21.4	10.8	11.2
45 to 54 years	13.8	10.0	7.7	4.4	17.1	15.5	11.7	10.4
55 to 64 years	8.2	6.8	5.7	4.7	12.0	11.3	5.9	9.1
65 years and over.....	5.1	5.3	4.5	4.2	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN*								
20 to 24 years	57.4	55.6	42.8	33.4	77.9	73.5	61.8	49.9
25 to 29 years	31.6	28.1	22.5	13.7	50.7	43.0	28.9	19.4
30 to 34 years	21.2	17.3	11.2	8.4	27.6	25.1	12.1	11.0
35 to 39 years	12.7	10.0	6.6	6.9	20.6	16.3	5.8	7.6
40 to 44 years	9.6	6.9	7.9	6.3	13.7	14.4	6.5	7.1
45 to 54 years	7.8	8.4	7.1	6.1	11.1	5.4	6.4	6.2
55 to 64 years	6.1	4.7	7.8	6.7	8.0	6.0	4.3	6.0
65 years and over.....	7.7	5.4	5.4	7.7	6.5	2.6	9.7	8.8

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source of Hispanic data for 1970: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *U.S. Summary*, table 203.

Table A-4. Married Couples of Same and Mixed Races and Origins: 1994, 1990, 1980, and 1970

[Numbers in thousands]

Race and origin of spouses	1994	1990	1980	1980 Census	1970 Census	Percent distribution				
						1994	1990	1980	1980 Census	1970 Census
All married couples	54,251	53,256	49,714	49,514	44,598	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RACE										
Same race married couples*	51,204	50,889	48,264	46,986	43,922	94.4	95.6	97.1	94.9	98.5
White/White	47,606	47,202	44,910	43,568	40,578	87.8	88.6	90.3	88.0	91.0
Black/Black	3,598	3,687	3,354	3,418	3,344	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.5
Interracial married couples	1,283	964	651	953	310	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.8	0.6
Black/White	296	211	167	121	65	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Black husband/White wife	196	150	122	94	41	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
White husband/Black wife	100	61	45	27	24	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
White/other race (excluding White and Black)	909	720	450	785	233	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.6	0.5
Black/other (excluding White and Black)	78	33	34	47	12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
All other married couples (excluding White and Black)	1,764	1,401	799	1,574	366	3.3	2.6	1.6	3.2	0.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
Hispanic/Hispanic married couples	3,755	3,085	1,906	2,087	1,368	6.9	5.8	3.8	4.2	3.1
Hispanic/not Hispanic married couples ..	1,283	1,193	891	931	584	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.3
All other married couples (not of Hispanic origin)	49,212	48,979	46,917	46,496	42,645	90.7	92.0	94.4	93.9	95.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source of 1980 census data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, PC80-2-4C, *Marital Characteristics*, table 11.Source of 1970 census data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-4C, *Marital Status*, table 11.

* The same race couples shown here are limited to White and Black couples only. Same race couples of other races may appear in the "All other married couples" category.

Table A-5. Living Arrangements of Children Under 18 Years, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1994, 1990, 1980, and 1970

[Numbers in thousands. Excludes persons under 18 years old who were maintaining households or family groups and spouses]

Living arrangements	1994	1990	1980	1970	Percent distribution			
					1994	1990	1980	1970
ALL RACES								
Children under 18 years.....	69,508	64,137	63,427	69,162	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with:								
Two parents.....	48,084	46,503	48,624	58,939	69.2	72.5	76.7	85.2
One parent.....	18,590	15,867	12,466	8,199	26.7	24.7	19.7	11.9
Mother only.....	16,334	13,874	11,406	7,452	23.5	21.6	18.0	10.8
Father only.....	2,257	1,993	1,060	748	3.2	3.1	1.7	1.1
Other relatives.....	2,150	1,422	1,949	1,547	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.2
Nonrelatives only.....	684	346	388	477	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7
WHITE								
Children under 18 years.....	54,795	51,390	52,242	58,790	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with:								
Two parents.....	41,766	40,593	43,200	52,624	76.2	79.0	82.7	89.5
One parent.....	11,434	9,870	7,901	5,109	20.9	19.2	15.1	8.7
Mother only.....	9,724	8,321	7,059	4,581	17.7	16.2	13.5	7.8
Father only.....	1,710	1,549	842	528	3.1	3.0	1.6	0.9
Other relatives.....	1,126	708	887	696	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.2
Nonrelatives only.....	468	220	254	362	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6
BLACK								
Children under 18 years.....	11,177	10,018	9,375	9,422	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with:								
Two parents.....	3,722	3,781	3,956	5,508	33.3	37.7	42.2	58.5
One parent.....	6,384	5,485	4,297	2,996	57.1	54.8	45.8	31.8
Mother only.....	5,967	5,132	4,117	2,783	53.4	51.2	43.9	29.5
Father only.....	417	353	180	213	3.7	3.5	1.9	2.3
Other relatives.....	898	654	999	820	8.0	6.5	10.7	8.7
Nonrelatives only.....	173	98	123	97	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN*								
Children under 18 years.....	9,496	7,174	5,459	4,006	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with:								
Two parents.....	6,022	4,789	4,116	3,111	63.4	66.8	75.4	77.7
One parent.....	3,019	2,154	1,152	(NA)	31.8	30.0	21.1	(NA)
Mother only.....	2,646	1,943	1,069	(NA)	27.9	27.1	19.6	(NA)
Father only.....	373	211	83	(NA)	3.9	2.9	1.5	(NA)
Other relatives.....	327	177	183	(NA)	3.4	2.5	3.4	(NA)
Nonrelatives only.....	128	54	8	(NA)	1.3	0.8	0.1	(NA)

NA Not available.

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source of Hispanic data for 1970: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-1C; *Persons of Spanish Origin*.

Table A-6. Grandchildren of the Householder, by Presence of Parents, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1994, 1990, 1980, and 1970

[Numbers in thousands]

Living arrangements	1994				1990	1980 Census	1970 Census
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic Origin*			
Total children under 18 years	69,508	54,795	11,177	9,496	69,276	63,369	69,276
Grandchild of householder	3,735	2,122	1,451	539	3,155	2,306	2,214
Percent of all children under 18	5.4	3.9	13.0	5.7	4.9	3.6	3.2
With both parents present	436	336	69	101	467	310	363
With mother only present	1,764	971	733	237	1,563	922	817
With father only present	175	142	23	43	191	86	78
With neither parent present	1,359	673	627	158	935	988	957
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With both parents present	11.7	15.8	4.8	18.7	14.8	13.4	16.4
With mother only present	47.2	45.8	50.5	44.0	49.5	40.0	36.9
With father only present	4.7	6.7	1.6	8.0	6.1	3.7	3.5
With neither parent present	36.4	31.7	43.2	29.3	29.6	42.8	43.2

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source of 1970 and 1980 data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-4B, *Persons by Family Characteristics*, table 1. 1980 Census of Population, PC80-2-4B, table 1. Excludes inmates of institutions.

Table A-7. Living Arrangements of Young Adults, by Sex: 1994, 1990, 1980, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

[Numbers in thousands]

Living arrangements	1994	1990	1980	1970	Percent distribution			
					1994	1990	1980	1970
ADULTS 18 TO 24 YEARS								
Total	25,475	25,310	29,122	22,357	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder*	13,471	13,367	14,091	10,582	52.9	52.8	48.4	47.3
Family householder or spouse	5,369	5,631	8,408	8,470	21.1	22.2	28.9	37.9
Nonfamily householder	2,262	2,252	2,776	1,066	8.9	8.9	9.5	4.8
Other	4,373	4,060	3,848	2,239	17.2	16.0	13.2	10.0
Male	12,683	12,450	14,278	10,398	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder*	7,547	7,232	7,755	5,641	59.5	58.1	54.3	54.3
Family householder or spouse	1,718	1,838	3,041	3,119	13.5	14.8	21.3	30.0
Nonfamily householder	1,210	1,228	1,581	563	9.5	9.9	11.1	5.4
Other	2,208	2,152	1,902	1,075	17.4	17.3	13.3	10.3
Female	12,792	12,860	14,844	11,959	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder*	5,924	6,135	6,336	4,941	46.3	47.7	42.7	41.3
Family householder or spouse	3,651	3,793	5,367	5,351	28.5	29.5	36.2	44.7
Nonfamily householder	1,052	1,024	1,195	503	8.2	8.0	8.1	4.2
Other	2,165	1,908	1,946	1,164	16.9	14.8	13.1	9.7
ADULTS 25 TO 34 YEARS								
Total	41,946	43,240	36,796	24,556	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder	5,120	4,986	3,194	1,958	12.2	11.5	8.7	8.0
Family householder or spouse	26,061	27,964	26,615	20,332	62.1	64.7	72.3	82.8
Nonfamily householder	5,472	5,618	4,411	1,215	13.0	13.0	12.0	4.9
Other	5,293	4,672	2,577	1,061	12.6	10.8	7.0	4.3
Male	20,873	21,462	18,107	11,929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder	3,261	3,213	1,894	1,129	15.6	15.0	10.5	9.5
Family householder or spouse	11,003	11,998	12,024	9,455	52.7	55.9	66.4	79.3
Nonfamily householder	3,363	3,467	2,765	775	16.1	16.2	15.3	6.5
Other	3,246	2,784	1,424	570	15.6	13.0	7.9	4.8
Female	21,073	21,779	18,689	12,637	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder	1,859	1,774	1,300	829	8.8	8.1	7.0	6.6
Family householder or spouse	15,058	15,966	14,591	10,877	71.5	73.3	78.1	86.1
Nonfamily householder	2,109	2,151	1,646	440	10.0	9.9	8.8	3.5
Other	2,047	1,888	1,153	491	9.7	8.7	6.2	3.9

* Child of householder includes unmarried college students age 18 to 24 living in dormitories.

Source of 1970, and 1980 data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, PC(80-2-4B, *Living Arrangements of Children and Adults*, table 4; 1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-4B, *Persons by Family Characteristics*, table 2, excluding inmates of institutions and military in barracks.

Table A-8. Persons Living Alone, by Age and Sex: 1994, 1990, 1980, and 1970

[Numbers in thousands]

Age	1994			1990			1980			1970		
	Total persons	Living alone		Total persons	Living alone		Total persons	Living alone		Total persons	Living alone	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
Both sexes	200,800	23,611	11.8	191,793	22,999	12.0	171,862	18,296	10.6	148,325	10,851	7.3
15 to 24 years	36,289	1,126	3.1	35,254	1,210	3.4	41,452	1,726	4.2	38,536	556	1.4
25 to 34 years	41,946	3,717	8.9	43,240	3,972	9.2	36,615	3,259	8.9	24,861	893	3.6
35 to 44 years	41,527	3,518	8.5	37,195	3,138	8.4	25,426	1,470	5.8	23,156	711	3.1
45 to 54 years	29,522	3,015	10.2	25,304	2,422	9.6	22,698	1,705	7.5	23,253	1,303	5.6
55 to 64 years	20,737	2,952	14.2	21,232	3,080	14.5	21,476	2,809	13.1	18,642	2,319	12.4
65 to 74 years	18,087	4,199	23.2	17,979	4,350	24.2	15,293	3,851	25.2	12,357	2,815	22.8
75 years and over	12,692	5,086	40.1	11,587	4,825	41.6	8,901	3,477	39.1	7,518	2,256	30.0
Men	96,768	9,440	9.8	91,955	9,049	9.8	81,947	6,966	8.5	70,559	3,532	5.0
15 to 24 years	18,229	570	3.1	17,533	674	3.8	20,558	947	4.6	18,695	274	1.5
25 to 34 years	20,873	2,244	10.8	21,462	2,395	11.2	18,051	1,975	10.9	12,191	535	4.4
35 to 44 years	20,543	2,115	10.3	18,331	1,836	10.0	12,435	945	7.6	11,277	398	3.5
45 to 54 years	14,454	1,440	10.0	12,292	1,167	9.5	10,938	804	7.4	11,224	513	4.6
55 to 64 years	9,933	1,033	10.4	10,002	1,036	10.4	10,014	809	8.1	8,835	639	7.2
65 to 74 years	7,924	1,031	13.0	8,013	1,042	13.0	6,657	775	11.6	5,393	611	11.3
75 years and over	4,812	1,006	20.9	4,320	901	20.9	3,296	711	21.6	2,943	563	19.1
Women	104,032	14,171	13.6	99,838	13,950	14.0	89,914	11,330	12.6	77,766	7,319	9.4
15 to 24 years	18,060	557	3.1	17,721	536	3.0	20,895	779	3.7	19,841	282	1.4
25 to 34 years	21,073	1,471	7.0	21,779	1,578	7.2	18,565	1,284	6.9	12,670	358	2.8
35 to 44 years	20,984	1,401	6.7	18,864	1,303	6.9	12,991	525	4.0	11,879	313	2.6
45 to 54 years	15,068	1,575	10.5	13,012	1,256	9.7	11,760	901	7.7	12,029	790	6.6
55 to 64 years	10,805	1,918	17.8	11,230	2,044	18.2	11,462	2,000	17.4	9,807	1,680	17.1
65 to 74 years	10,163	3,168	31.2	9,966	3,309	33.2	8,637	3,076	35.6	6,964	2,204	31.6
75 years and over	7,880	4,080	51.8	7,267	3,924	54.0	5,605	2,766	49.3	4,575	1,693	37.0

* 1970 is shown for the population 14 years and older.

Table A-9. Unmarried-Couple Households, by Presence of Children: 1970 to 1994

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total married couples	Unmarried couples			Ratio of unmarried couples per 100 married couples
		Total	Without children under 15 years	With children under 15 years	
1994	54,261	3,661	2,391	1,270	7
1990	53,256	2,856	1,966	891	5
1985	51,114	1,983	1,380	603	4
1980	49,714	1,589	1,159	431	3
1970	44,593	523	327	196	1

Source of 1970 data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-4B, *Persons by Family Characteristics*, table 11.

No. 626. Employment Status of Women, by Marital Status and Presence and Age of Children: 1960 to 1995

[As of March. For 1960, civilian noninstitutional persons 14 years and over, thereafter 16 years old and over. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

ITEM	TOTAL			WITH ANY CHILDREN								
	Single	Married	Other ²	Total			Children 6 to 17 only			Children under 6		
				Single	Married	Other ²	Single	Married	Other ²	Single	Married	Other ²
IN LABOR FORCE (mil.)												
1960	5.4	12.3	4.9	(NA)	6.6	1.5	(NA)	4.1	1.0	(NA)	2.5	0.4
1970	7.0	18.4	5.9	(NA)	10.2	1.9	(NA)	6.3	1.3	(NA)	3.9	0.6
1980	11.2	24.9	8.8	0.6	13.7	3.6	0.2	8.4	2.6	0.3	5.2	1.0
1985	12.9	27.7	10.3	1.1	14.9	4.0	0.4	8.5	2.9	0.7	6.4	1.1
1990	14.0	31.0	11.2	1.5	16.5	4.2	0.6	9.3	3.0	0.9	7.2	1.2
1992	14.1	31.7	11.5	1.7	16.8	4.2	0.7	9.5	3.0	1.0	7.3	1.2
1993	14.1	32.2	11.3	1.9	16.9	4.2	0.7	9.7	3.0	1.1	7.3	1.2
1994	14.9	32.9	11.9	2.2	17.6	4.4	0.8	9.9	3.2	1.4	7.7	1.2
1995	15.0	33.6	12.0	2.1	18.0	4.6	0.8	10.2	3.3	1.3	7.8	1.3
PARTICIPATION RATE ¹												
1960	44.1	30.5	40.0	(NA)	27.6	56.0	(NA)	39.0	65.9	(NA)	18.6	40.5
1970	53.0	40.8	39.1	(NA)	39.7	60.7	(NA)	49.2	66.9	(NA)	30.3	52.2
1980	61.5	50.1	44.0	52.0	54.1	69.4	67.6	61.7	74.6	44.1	45.1	60.3
1985	65.2	54.2	45.6	51.6	60.8	71.9	64.1	67.8	77.8	46.5	53.4	59.7
1990	66.4	58.2	46.8	55.2	65.3	74.2	69.7	73.6	79.7	48.7	58.9	63.6
1992	64.7	59.3	46.7	52.5	67.8	73.2	67.2	75.4	80.0	45.8	59.9	60.5
1993	64.5	59.4	45.9	54.4	67.5	72.1	70.2	74.9	78.3	47.4	59.6	60.0
1994	65.1	60.6	47.3	55.9	69.0	73.1	67.5	76.0	78.4	52.2	61.7	62.2
1995	65.5	61.1	47.3	57.5	70.2	75.3	67.0	76.2	79.5	53.0	63.5	66.3
EMPLOYMENT (mil.)												
1960	5.1	11.6	4.6	(NA)	6.2	1.3	(NA)	3.9	0.9	(NA)	2.3	0.4
1970	6.5	17.5	5.6	(NA)	9.6	1.8	(NA)	6.0	1.2	(NA)	3.6	0.6
1980	10.1	23.6	8.2	0.4	12.8	3.3	0.2	8.1	2.4	0.2	4.8	0.9
1985	11.6	26.1	9.4	0.9	13.9	3.5	0.3	8.1	2.6	0.5	5.9	0.9
1990	12.9	29.9	10.5	1.2	15.8	3.8	0.5	8.9	2.7	0.7	6.9	1.1
1992	12.8	30.1	10.6	1.4	15.9	3.7	0.6	9.1	2.7	0.8	6.8	1.0
1993	12.7	30.8	10.5	1.5	16.1	3.9	0.6	9.3	2.8	0.9	6.8	1.1
1994	13.4	31.4	11.0	1.7	16.8	4.0	0.7	9.5	2.9	1.1	7.3	1.0
1995	13.7	32.3	11.3	1.8	17.2	4.2	0.7	9.8	3.1	1.1	7.3	1.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ⁵												
1960	6.0	5.4	6.2	(NA)	6.0	8.4	(NA)	4.9	6.8	(NA)	7.8	12.5
1970	7.1	4.8	4.8	(NA)	6.0	7.2	(NA)	4.8	5.9	(NA)	7.9	9.8
1980	10.3	5.3	6.4	23.2	5.9	9.2	15.6	4.4	7.9	29.2	8.3	12.8
1985	10.2	5.7	8.5	23.8	6.6	12.1	15.4	5.5	10.6	28.5	8.0	16.1
1990	8.2	3.5	5.7	18.4	4.2	8.5	14.5	3.8	7.7	20.8	4.8	10.2
1992	9.1	4.9	7.6	17.3	5.7	10.8	14.1	4.6	8.6	19.4	7.0	16.3
1993	9.8	4.4	6.9	19.2	4.8	8.5	13.7	3.8	7.0	22.8	6.2	12.5
1994	10.0	4.5	7.4	19.5	5.0	9.8	13.2	4.5	7.7	23.0	5.6	15.1
1995	8.7	3.9	5.8	16.6	4.3	8.1	11.8	3.6	7.1	19.5	5.3	10.8

NA Not available. ¹ Husband present. ² Widowed, divorced, or separated. ³ Data beginning 1994 not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. See text, section 13, and February 1994 and March 1996 issues of *Employment and Earnings*. ⁴ Percent of women in each specific category in the labor force. ⁵ Unemployed as a percent of civilian labor force in specified group. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307; and unpublished data.

No. 627. Labor Force Participation Rates for Wives, Husband Present, by Age of Own Youngest Child: 1975 to 1995

[As of March. For civilian noninstitutional population, 16 years old and over. For definition of participation rate, see table 626. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILD	TOTAL			WHITE			BLACK		
	1975	1985	1995 ¹	1975	1985	1995 ¹	1975	1985	1995 ¹
Wives, total	44.4	54.2	61.1	43.6	53.3	60.7	54.1	63.8	68.2
No children under 18	43.9	48.2	53.2	43.6	47.5	52.9	47.6	55.2	57.4
With children under 18	44.9	60.8	70.2	43.6	59.9	70.0	58.4	71.7	79.3
Under 5, total	36.7	53.4	63.5	34.7	52.1	63.0	54.9	69.6	77.3
Under 3	32.7	50.5	60.9	30.7	49.4	60.3	50.1	66.2	76.3
1 year or under	30.8	49.4	59.0	29.2	48.6	58.6	50.0	63.7	74.1
2 years	37.1	54.0	66.7	35.1	52.7	66.5	56.4	69.9	78.8
3 to 5 years	42.2	58.4	67.2	40.1	56.6	68.8	61.2	73.8	78.5
3 years	41.2	55.1	65.5	39.0	52.7	65.5	62.7	72.3	80.6
4 years	41.2	59.7	67.7	38.7	58.4	67.7	64.9	70.6	71.8
5 years	44.4	62.1	69.6	43.8	59.9	69.3	56.3	79.1	84.0
6 to 13 years	51.8	68.2	74.3	50.7	67.7	74.9	65.7	73.3	79.1
14 to 17 years	53.5	67.0	79.6	53.4	66.6	79.7	52.3	74.4	85.4

¹ See footnote 3, table 626.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2340, and unpublished data.

No. 628. Civilian Labor Force—Employment Status, by Sex, Race, and Age: 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]

AGE AND RACE	TOTAL (1,000)	MALE (1,000)			FEMALE (1,000)			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE			
		Total	Em-ployed	Unem-ployed	Total	Em-ployed	Unem-ployed	Employed		Unemployed	
								Male	Female	Male	Female
All workers ¹	132,304	71,360	67,377	3,983	60,944	57,523	3,421	94.4	94.4	5.6	5.6
16 to 19 years	7,765	4,036	3,292	744	3,729	3,127	602	81.6	83.9	18.4	16.1
20 to 24 years	13,688	7,338	6,665	673	6,349	5,779	571	90.8	91.0	9.2	9.0
25 to 34 years	34,198	18,670	17,709	961	15,528	14,647	880	94.9	94.3	5.1	5.7
35 to 44 years	35,751	19,189	18,374	815	16,562	15,828	735	95.8	95.6	4.2	4.4
45 to 54 years	25,223	13,421	12,958	464	11,801	11,421	381	96.5	96.8	3.5	3.2
55 to 64 years	11,860	6,504	6,272	233	5,356	5,163	193	96.4	96.4	3.6	3.6
65 years and over	3,819	2,201	2,108	94	1,618	1,558	60	95.7	96.3	4.3	3.7
White	111,950	61,146	58,146	2,999	50,804	48,344	2,460	95.1	95.2	4.9	4.8
16 to 19 years	6,545	3,427	2,892	535	3,118	2,701	418	84.4	86.6	15.6	13.4
20 to 24 years	11,266	6,096	5,613	483	5,170	4,787	384	92.1	92.6	7.9	7.4
25 to 34 years	28,325	15,669	14,958	711	12,656	12,056	600	95.5	95.3	4.5	4.7
35 to 44 years	30,112	16,414	15,793	621	13,697	13,157	540	96.2	96.1	3.8	3.9
45 to 54 years	21,804	11,730	11,359	371	10,074	9,768	306	96.8	97.0	3.2	3.0
55 to 64 years	10,432	5,809	5,609	200	4,622	4,461	162	96.6	96.5	3.4	3.5
65 years and over	3,466	2,000	1,921	79	1,466	1,415	52	96.1	96.5	4.0	3.5
Black	14,817	7,183	6,422	762	7,634	6,857	777	89.4	89.8	10.6	10.2
16 to 19 years	911	453	285	168	458	301	157	62.9	65.7	37.1	34.3
20 to 24 years	1,754	866	714	153	887	729	158	82.4	82.2	17.6	17.8
25 to 34 years	4,267	2,089	1,895	195	2,177	1,949	228	90.7	89.5	9.3	10.5
35 to 44 years	4,165	1,987	1,836	150	2,178	2,025	153	92.4	93.0	7.6	7.0
45 to 54 years	2,404	1,148	1,085	63	1,256	1,202	53	94.5	95.7	5.5	4.2
55 to 64 years	1,046	490	468	21	556	536	20	95.7	96.4	4.3	3.6
65 years and over	271	150	138	11	121	114	7	92.0	94.2	7.6	5.8
Hispanic ²	12,267	7,376	6,725	651	4,891	4,403	488	91.2	90.0	8.8	10.0
16 to 19 years	850	479	358	121	371	287	84	74.7	77.4	25.3	22.6
20 to 24 years	1,818	1,153	1,030	123	866	579	287	86.3	87.1	10.6	12.9
25 to 34 years	3,943	2,469	2,284	185	1,473	1,334	140	92.5	90.6	7.5	9.5
35 to 44 years	3,113	1,795	1,675	120	1,318	1,213	104	93.3	92.1	6.7	7.9
45 to 54 years	1,671	965	908	57	706	657	50	94.1	92.9	5.9	7.1
55 to 64 years	720	417	384	33	303	282	21	92.1	93.1	7.9	6.9
65 years and over	152	98	85	13	54	50	3	86.7	94.3	13.3	5.7

¹ 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.

No. 629. Employed Civilians and Weekly Hours: 1970 to 1995

[In thousands, except as indicated. 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	1970	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1992	1993	1994 ¹	1995
Total employed	78,678	99,303	107,150	118,793	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900
Age:								
16 to 19 years old	6,144	7,710	6,434	6,581	5,669	5,805	6,161	6,419
20 to 24 years old	9,731	14,087	13,980	13,401	12,872	12,840	12,758	12,443
25 to 34 years old	16,318	27,204	31,208	33,935	32,667	32,385	32,286	32,356
35 to 44 years old	15,922	19,523	24,732	30,817	31,923	32,666	33,599	34,202
45 to 54 years old	16,473	16,234	16,509	19,525	21,022	22,175	23,348	24,378
55 to 64 years old	10,974	11,586	11,474	11,189	10,998	11,058	11,228	11,435
65 years old and over	3,118	2,960	2,813	3,346	3,341	3,331	3,681	3,666
Class of worker:								
Nonagriculture:	75,215	95,938	103,971	115,570	115,245	117,144	119,651	121,460
Wage and salary worker	69,491	88,525	95,871	106,598	106,437	107,966	110,517	112,448
Self-employed	5,221	7,000	7,811	8,719	8,575	8,959	9,003	8,902
Unpaid family workers	502	413	289	253	233	218	131	110
Agriculture:	3,463	3,364	3,179	3,223	3,247	3,115	3,409	3,440
Wage and salary worker	1,154	1,425	1,535	1,740	1,750	1,689	1,715	1,814
Self-employed	1,810	1,642	1,458	1,378	1,385	1,320	1,645	1,580
Unpaid family workers	499	297	185	105	112	106	49	45
Weekly hours:								
Nonagriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	38.3	38.1	38.7	39.2	38.7	39.2	39.1	39.2
Self-employed	45.0	41.2	41.1	40.8	40.1	40.6	39.5	39.4
Unpaid family workers	37.9	34.7	35.1	34.0	34.6	34.2	33.7	33.5
Agriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	40.0	41.6	40.8	41.2	40.5	40.7	41.0	41.1
Self-employed	51.0	49.3	48.2	46.8	47.0	46.4	43.0	43.5
Unpaid family workers	40.0	38.6	38.5	38.5	40.4	36.9	39.0	42.1

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	100,834	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 ²	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 1996 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.
	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.



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Preparation of this edition was
under the direction of
William Lerner
Chief, Statistical Compendia Staff

The bicentennial edition of *Historical Statistics of the United States* is the third in the series of volumes inaugurated in 1949. In both form and content, the bicentennial edition has drawn heavily from, and built upon, the two prior editions. Both the first volume, *Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789 to 1945*, issued in 1949, and the second volume, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957*, issued in 1960, were prepared by the Bureau of the Census with the cooperation of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC). Although the SSRC did not participate in the preparation of the bicentennial edition, its cooperation in the first two volumes was invaluable in establishing those volumes as the basis for continuing work in the field of historical statistics. Similarly, the many individuals and agencies who made important and distinctive contributions to the first two volumes were instrumental in the preparation of the present one. Immediately following the table of contents, therefore, are reprinted the "official roster and credits" pages from the first two volumes. Also, incorporated within the "Acknowledgments for Chapter Contributions," under the title of each edition, are the credits to contributors as they appeared in the first two volumes.

Analytical review and editing of text tables was primarily the responsibility of Helen E. Teir, Assistant Chief, Statistical Compendia Staff, Data User Services Division. During the period January 1972 to June 1973, Elma D. Beynon was primarily responsible for obtaining the cooperation and assistance of the many subject consultants and for immediate supervision of compilation operations. Suzanne L. Worth assisted Mrs. Beynon and, from July 1973 to November 1974, was responsible for working with consultants and for supervision of the technical and clerical staff. Alma L. Butler, assisted by Kay Swenson, was responsible for final editing and preparation

of manuscript for the printer. The Census Library, Dorothy W. Kaufman, Chief, also lent valuable assistance.

The cooperation of the many contributors to this volume and to the prior editions is gratefully acknowledged. Following the practice established by the prior editions, every data series shown in this volume is, to the extent possible, specifically identified by source as to issuing agency and/or individual author, publication title, publisher, and date of issue. Frequently all five items are shown; frequently additional information is given.

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Series B 20-27. Birth Rate, by Race, by Live-Birth Order: 1940 to 1970—Con.

Year and race	Total	Birth rate, by live-birth order							Year and race	Total	Birth rate, by live-birth order						
		1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th and 7th	8th and over			1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th and 7th	8th and over
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26			21	22	23	24	25	26	27
NEGRO AND OTHER									NEGRO AND OTHER—Con.								
1970.....	113.0	42.4	26.9	15.9	9.7	6.2	6.7	5.3	1955.....	155.3	35.0	30.7	24.4	19.1	14.6	17.4	14.1
1969.....	114.8	42.2	26.4	15.9	10.1	6.6	7.4	6.3	1954.....	153.2	35.6	29.7	24.4	19.1	14.2	16.5	13.5
1968.....	114.9	40.6	25.3	15.7	10.4	7.0	8.5	7.4	1953.....	147.2	34.1	29.6	23.8	18.4	13.3	15.4	12.8
1967.....	119.8	38.4	25.9	16.8	11.5	8.1	10.1	9.0	1952.....	143.3	33.1	29.2	24.0	18.1	12.4	14.2	12.4
1966.....	125.9	37.4	26.0	18.0	12.8	9.4	11.6	10.7	1951.....	142.1	34.1	29.9	23.9	16.9	11.2	13.5	12.2
1965.....	133.9	35.8	26.6	19.6	14.6	10.8	13.8	12.6	1950.....	137.3	33.8	30.3	22.9	15.3	10.4	12.6	12.0
1964.....	141.7	34.8	27.4	21.1	16.0	12.1	15.8	14.4	1949.....	135.1	35.4	30.8	21.2	14.0	9.8	12.2	11.8
1963.....	144.9	33.8	27.6	21.8	16.9	13.1	16.6	15.1	1948.....	131.6	37.3	29.5	19.4	12.9	9.2	11.7	11.6
1962.....	148.8	33.1	28.0	22.8	17.8	13.7	17.6	15.7	1947.....	125.9	38.4	26.2	17.3	12.1	8.8	11.4	11.6
1961.....	153.5	33.6	28.8	23.7	18.8	14.1	18.4	16.0	1946.....	113.9	31.1	23.4	16.0	11.8	8.7	11.3	11.7
1960*.....	153.6	33.6	29.3	24.0	18.6	14.1	18.4	15.6	1945.....	106.0	27.9	20.1	14.7	11.3	8.7	11.3	11.9
1959.....	156.0	33.9	29.8	24.4	19.1	14.5	18.7	15.6	1944.....	108.5	28.7	21.1	15.6	11.7	8.6	11.3	11.6
1958.....	160.5	34.7	31.0	25.4	19.5	14.9	19.1	15.9	1943.....	111.0	31.0	22.2	15.5	11.4	8.4	11.0	11.6
1957.....	163.0	36.1	31.6	25.7	19.8	15.3	19.0	15.6	1942.....	107.6	31.0	21.1	14.9	10.8	8.1	10.5	11.1
1956.....	160.9	35.9	31.7	25.2	19.7	15.0	18.7	15.0	1941.....	105.4	29.8	20.6	14.5	10.6	8.0	10.6	11.3
									1940.....	102.4	28.6	19.6	14.1	10.5	7.8	10.4	11.3

* Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaii.

† Excludes New Jersey; State did not require reporting of race.

Series B 28-35. Illegitimate Live Births and Birth Rates, by Age and Race of Mother: 1940 to 1970

[Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the United States. Rates are illegitimate live births per 1,000 unmarried females in specified group. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed. Based on 50-percent sample of births for 1951-1954, 1956-1966, and 1968-1970; on 20- to 50-percent sample for 1967]

Year and race	Births (1,000)	Rate, all ages ¹	Rate, by age of mother ¹						Year and race	Births (1,000)	Rate, all ages ¹	Rate, by age of mother ¹					
			15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years				15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-44 years	
			28	29	30	31	32	33				34	35	28	29	30	31
TOTAL									WHITE—Con.								
1970	399	26.4	22.4	38.4	37.1	27.0	13.3	3.6	1967	142	12.5	9.0	23.1	22.7	14.0	4.7	
1969	361	25.0	20.6	37.4	38.1	27.4	13.6	3.6	1966	133	12.0	8.5	22.5	23.5	15.7	4.9	
1968	339	24.4	19.8	37.3	38.6	28.2	14.9	3.8									
1967	318	23.9	18.6	38.3	41.4	29.2	15.4	4.0	1965	124	11.6	7.9	22.1	24.3	16.6	4.9	
1966	302	23.4	17.5	39.1	45.6	33.0	16.4	4.1	1964	114	11.0	7.3	21.2	24.1	15.9	4.8	
									1963	102	10.5	7.0	20.8	22.0	14.2	4.6	
1965	291	23.5	16.7	39.9	49.3	37.5	17.4	4.5	1962	93	9.8	6.5	20.0	19.8	12.6	4.3	
1964	276	23.0	15.8	39.9	50.2	37.2	16.3	4.4	1961	91	10.0	7.0	19.7	19.4	11.3	4.2	
1963	259	22.5	15.2	40.3	49.0	33.2	16.1	4.3									
1962	245	21.9	14.8	40.9	46.7	29.7	15.6	4.0	1960	83	9.2	6.6	18.2	18.2	10.8	3.9	
1961	240	22.7	15.9	41.7	46.5	28.3	15.4	3.9	1959	80	9.2	6.5	18.3	17.6	10.7	3.6	
									1958	75	8.8	6.3	17.3	15.8	10.8	3.4	
1960	224	21.6	15.3	39.7	45.1	27.8	14.1	3.6	1957	71	8.6	6.4	16.6	14.6	10.5	3.0	
1959	221	21.9	15.5	40.2	44.1	28.1	14.1	3.3	1956	68	8.3	6.2	16.3	14.0	9.2	3.0	
1958	209	21.2	15.3	38.2	40.5	27.5	13.3	3.2									
1957	202	21.0	15.8	37.3	36.8	26.8	12.1	3.1	1955	64	7.9	6.0	15.0	13.3	8.6	2.8	
1956	194	20.4	15.6	36.4	35.6	24.6	11.1	2.8	1950	54	6.1	5.1	10.0	8.7	5.9	2.0	
									1940	40	3.6	3.3	5.7	4.0	2.5	1.2	
1955	183	19.3	15.1	33.5	33.5	22.0	10.5	2.7	NEGRO AND OTHER								
1954	177	18.7	14.9	31.4	31.0	20.4	10.3	2.5	1970	224	89.9	90.8	120.9	93.7	69.9	21.6	
1953	161	16.9	13.9	28.0	27.6	17.3	9.0	2.4	1969	197	86.6	85.6	116.6	98.0	73.5	22.3	
1952	150	15.8	13.5	25.4	24.8	15.7	8.2	1.9	1968	184	86.6	82.8	118.3	104.4	80.6	25.2	
1951	147	15.1	13.2	23.2	22.8	14.6	7.6	2.2	1967	176	89.5	80.2	128.2	118.4	97.2	28.9	
									1966	170	92.8	76.9	139.4	143.8	119.4	33.8	
1950	142	14.1	12.6	21.3	19.9	13.3	7.2	2.0	1965	168	97.6	75.8	152.6	164.7	137.8	39.0	
1949	133	13.3	12.0	21.0	18.0	11.4	6.8	1.9	1964	161	97.2	74.0	164.2	168.7	132.3	34.5	
1948	130	12.5	11.4	19.8	16.4	10.0	5.8	1.6	1963	151	97.1	73.8	161.8	171.5	124.3	34.4	
1947	132	12.1	11.0	18.9	15.7	9.2	5.6	1.8	1962	147	97.5	74.1	163.6	172.7	115.2	35.5	
1946	125	10.9	9.5	17.3	15.6	7.3	4.4	1.8	1961	149	100.8	77.6	169.6	172.7	112.0	37.4	
									1960	142	98.3	76.5	166.5	171.8	104.0	35.6	
1945	117	101.1	9.5	15.3	12.1	7.1	4.1	1.6	1959	141	100.8	80.8	167.8	168.0	106.5	34.9	
1944	105	9.0	8.8	13.1	10.1	7.0	4.0	1.3	1958	134	97.8	80.4	153.2	161.2	110.5	32.5	
1943	98	8.3	8.4	11.4	8.8	6.7	3.8	1.3	1957	131	95.3	81.4	147.7	142.6	115.1	30.3	
1942	97	8.0	8.2	11.0	8.4	6.3	3.8	1.2	1956	126	92.1	79.6	143.5	132.7	113.7	27.0	
1941	96	7.8	8.0	10.5	7.8	6.0	3.7	1.4									
1940	90	7.1	7.4	9.5	7.2	5.1	3.4	1.2	1955	119	87.2	77.6	133.0	125.2	100.9	25.3	
WHITE									1950	88	71.2	68.5	105.4	94.2	63.5	20.0	
1970	175	13.8	10.9	22.5	21.1	14.2	4.4	4.4	1940	49	35.6	42.5	46.1	32.5	23.4	9.3	
1969	164	13.5	10.0	23.0	22.4	15.1	4.4	4.7									
1968	155	13.2	9.8	23.1	22.1	15.1	4.7										

* Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaii.

¹ Rates computed by relating total illegitimate births regardless of age of mother to women aged 15-44 years.² Rates for total computed by relating illegitimate births to mothers aged 40 and over to unmarried women aged 40-44 years. Rates for race detail computed by relating births to mothers aged 35 and over to women aged 35-44 years.

† Includes Alaska.

‡ Excludes New Jersey; State did not require reporting of race.

Series B 214-215. Marriage Rate: 1920 to 1970

Year	Per 1,000 population	Per 1,000 unmarried females ¹	Year	Per 1,000 population	Per 1,000 unmarried females ¹	Year	Per 1,000 population	Per 1,000 unmarried females ¹	Year	Per 1,000 population	Per 1,000 unmarried females ¹
	214	215		214	215		214	215		214	215
1970	10.6	76.7	1957	8.9	78.0	1944	10.9	76.5	1931	8.6	61.9
1969	10.6	80.0	1956	9.5	82.4	1943	11.7	83.0	1930	9.2	67.6
1968	10.4	79.1	1955	9.3	80.9	1942	13.2	93.0			
1967	9.7	76.4	1954	9.2	79.8	1941	12.7	88.5	1929	10.1	75.5
1966	9.5	75.6	1953	9.8	83.7	1940	12.1	82.8	1928	9.8	74.1
									1927	10.1	77.0
1965	9.3	75.0	1952	9.9	83.2	1939	10.7	78.0	1926	10.2	78.7
1964	9.0	74.6	1951	10.4	86.6	1938	10.3	69.9	1925	10.3	79.2
1963	8.8	73.4	1950	11.1	90.2	1937	11.3	78.0			
1962	8.5	71.2	1949	10.6	86.7	1936	10.7	74.0	1924	10.4	80.3
1961	8.5	72.2	1948	12.4	98.5	1935	10.4	72.5	1923	11.0	85.2
									1922	10.3	79.7
1960*	8.5	73.5	1947	13.9	106.2	1934	10.3	71.8	1921	10.7	83.0
1959	8.5	73.6	1946	16.4	118.1	1933	8.7	61.3	1920	12.0	92.0
1958	8.4	72.0	1945	12.2	83.6	1932	7.9	56.0			

* Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaii.
¹ 15 years old and over.

¹ Includes Alaska.

Series B 216-220. Divorce: 1920 to 1970

[Includes reported annulments]

Year	Divorce rate		Median duration of marriage (years)	Percent of spouses separated	Divorced persons per 1,000 married, spouse present ¹	Year	Divorce rate	
	Per 1,000 population	Per 1,000 married females ¹					Per 1,000 population	Per 1,000 married females ¹
	216	217					216	217
1970	3.5	14.9	6.7	1.8	47	1944	2.9	12.0
1969	3.2	13.4	6.9	1.9	46	1943	2.6	11.0
1968	2.9	12.4	7.0	1.8	45	1942	2.4	10.1
1967	2.6	11.2	7.1	1.8	43	1941	2.2	9.4
1966	2.5	10.9	7.1	1.9	43			
						1940	2.0	8.8
1965	2.5	10.6	7.2	2.0	41	1939	1.9	8.5
1964	2.4	10.0	7.4	1.9	41	1938	1.9	8.4
1963	2.3	9.6	7.5	1.8	39	1937	1.9	8.7
1962	2.2	9.4	7.3	1.9	37	1936	1.8	8.3
1961	2.3	9.6	7.1	1.9	37			
						1935	1.7	7.8
1960*	2.2	9.2	7.2	1.8	35	1934	1.6	7.5
1959	2.2	9.3	7.0	1.9	33	1933	1.3	6.1
1958	2.1	8.9	6.4	1.8	32	1932	1.3	6.1
1957	2.2	9.2	6.7	1.6	31	1931	1.5	7.1
1956	2.3	9.4	6.5	1.8	32			
						1930	1.6	7.5
1955	2.3	9.3	6.4	1.8	31	1929	1.7	8.0
1954	2.4	9.5	6.4	1.7	33	1928	1.7	7.8
1953	2.5	9.9	6.1	1.5	31	1927	1.6	7.8
1952	2.5	10.1	6.1	1.4	29	1926	1.6	7.5
1951	2.5	9.9	6.0	1.5	29			
						1925	1.5	7.2
1950	2.6	10.3	5.8	1.8	29	1924	1.5	7.2
1949	2.7	10.6			29	1923	1.5	7.1
1948	2.8	11.2			33	1922	1.4	6.6
1947	3.4	13.6				1921	1.5	7.2
1946	4.3	17.9				1920	1.6	8.0
1945	3.5	14.4						

* Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaii.
¹ 15 years old and over. Population enumerated as of April 1 for 1940, 1950, and 1960, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; includes Armed Forces abroad for 1941-1946.

¹ Persons 14 years old and over.
¹ Includes Alaska.

Series G 179-188. Number and Median Money Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals: 1947 to 1970

[Number of families and unrelated individuals as of March following year shown; income for calendar year shown]

Year	Families						Unrelated individuals			
	Total	Male head				Female head	Total	Male	Female	
		Total	Married, wife present		Other marital status					
			Total	Wife in paid labor force		Wife not in paid labor force				
179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	
NUMBER (1,000)										
1970	51,948	45,998	44,739	17,568	27,172	1,258	5,950	15,357	5,963	9,394
1969	51,237	45,657	44,436	17,464	26,972	1,221	5,580	14,452	5,441	9,011
1968	50,510	45,070	43,841	16,638	27,203	1,229	5,439	13,803	5,202	8,600
1967	49,834	44,501	43,292	15,845	27,447	1,210	5,333	13,114	4,845	8,269
1966	49,065	43,864	42,723	15,061	27,662	1,141	5,202	12,271	4,486	7,785
1965	48,279	43,287	42,108	14,183	27,925	1,179	4,992	12,132	4,475	7,657
1964	47,835	42,829	41,647	13,647	28,000	1,182	5,006	12,057	4,600	7,457
1963	47,436	42,554	41,311	13,398	27,913	1,243	4,882	11,182	4,275	6,907
1962	46,998	42,257	40,923	13,028	27,895	1,334	4,741	11,013	4,253	6,760
1961	46,341	41,698	40,405	12,366	28,039	1,293	4,643	11,163	4,388	6,775
1960	45,435	40,826	39,624	12,007	27,617	1,202	4,609	10,900	4,196	6,704
1959	45,062	40,568	39,335	11,265	28,070	1,233	4,494	10,702	4,217	6,485
1958	44,202	39,870	38,585	11,014	27,571	1,285	4,332	10,751	4,332	6,419
1957	43,714	39,404	38,112	10,696	27,416	1,292	4,310	10,313	4,161	6,152
1956	43,445	39,079	37,849	10,266	27,583	1,230	4,366	9,658	3,929	5,729
1955	42,843	38,604	37,200	9,786	27,414	1,404	4,239	9,766	4,071	5,695
1954	41,934	37,709	36,395	9,005	27,390	1,314	4,225	9,623	4,039	5,584
1953	41,202	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,514	(NA)	(NA)
1952	41,020	37,178	35,782	9,154	26,628	1,396	3,842	9,774	4,316	5,458
1951	40,442	36,412	35,196	8,044	27,152	1,216	4,030	9,015	3,945	5,070
1950	39,822	35,782	34,556			1,226	4,040	9,194	4,032	5,162
1949	39,193	35,556	34,291			1,265	3,637	8,835	4,072	4,763
1948	38,537	34,825	33,538			1,287	3,713	8,136	3,862	4,274
1947	37,279	33,522	32,288			1,234	3,757	8,056	3,720	4,337
MEDIAN MONEY INCOME (DOLLARS)										
1970	9,867	10,480	10,516	12,276	9,304	9,012	5,093	3,137	4,540	2,483
1969	9,433	9,965	10,001	11,629	8,879	8,340	4,822	2,931	4,134	2,397
1968	8,633	9,096	9,144	10,686	8,215	7,321	4,477	2,786	4,086	2,239
1967	7,933	8,358	8,398	9,917	7,570	6,804	4,269	2,379	3,514	1,917
1966	7,532	7,910	7,944	9,279	7,256	6,373	4,074	2,290	3,181	1,908
1965	6,957	7,310	7,330	8,633	6,706	6,515	3,535	2,153	3,194	1,767
1964	6,569	6,883	6,932	8,170	6,338	5,792	3,458	1,983	2,965	1,555
1963	6,249	6,561	6,593	7,789	6,039	5,710	3,211	1,800	2,424	1,476
1962	6,956	6,237	6,263	7,461	5,764	5,711	3,131	1,753	2,351	1,461
1961	6,737	6,019	6,037	7,188	5,592	5,069	2,993	1,755	2,638	1,407
1960	5,620	5,857	5,873	6,900	5,520	4,860	2,968	1,720	2,480	1,377
1959	5,417	5,628	5,662	6,705	5,317	4,613	2,764	1,556	2,118	1,318
1958	5,087	5,292	5,315	6,214	4,983	4,260	2,741	1,486	2,114	1,268
1957	4,971	5,158	5,157	6,141	4,833	4,581	2,763	1,496	2,102	1,264
1956	4,783	4,965	4,973	5,957	4,645	4,167	2,754	1,426	1,980	1,160
1955	4,421	4,592	4,599	5,622	4,326	4,190	2,471	1,316	1,831	1,054
1954	4,173	4,322	4,333	5,336	4,051	4,014	2,294	1,224	1,696	966
1953	4,233	4,371	4,371	5,405	4,117	4,113	2,455	1,394	2,177	972
1952	3,890	4,060	4,061	4,900	3,812	3,615	2,235	1,409	2,002	1,019
1951	3,709	3,829	3,837	4,631	3,634	3,452	2,220	1,195	1,909	917
1950	3,319	3,435	3,446			3,115	1,922	1,045	1,539	846
1949	3,107	3,187	3,195			2,821	2,103	1,050	1,437	856
1948	3,187	3,273	3,272			3,295	2,064	996	1,244	861
1947	3,031	3,104	3,109			2,936	2,172	980	1,349	792

NA Not available.

No. 721. Money Income of Families—Median Income, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1993

[See headnote, table 717. For composition of regions, see table 27]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER (1,000)				MEDIAN INCOME (dollars)			
	All families ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	All families ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²
All families.....	68,506	57,881	7,993	5,946	36,959	39,300	21,542	23,654
Region:								
Northeast.....	13,456	11,690	1,298	1,001	40,987	42,526	25,002	19,580
Midwest.....	16,210	14,258	1,643	405	37,942	40,158	20,794	27,501
South.....	24,438	19,461	4,461	1,915	33,365	36,504	20,372	23,651
West.....	14,402	12,472	591	2,624	38,881	39,614	26,182	24,781
Type of family:								
Married-couple families.....	53,181	47,452	3,715	4,038	43,005	43,675	35,218	28,454
Wife in paid labor force.....	32,194	28,539	2,417	2,121	51,204	51,630	44,805	35,973
Wife not in paid labor force.....	20,988	18,913	1,298	1,917	30,218	30,878	22,207	20,721
Male householder, wife absent.....	2,914	2,298	450	410	26,467	28,269	19,476	21,717
Female householder, husband absent.....	12,411	8,131	3,828	1,498	17,443	20,000	11,909	12,047
With related children ² under 18:								
Married couple.....	36,456	29,234	5,525	4,153	36,200	39,837	18,671	22,117
Male householder, wife absent.....	26,121	22,670	2,147	2,747	45,548	46,376	36,659	28,499
Female householder, husband absent.....	1,577	1,202	295	239	22,348	24,272	18,857	17,835
Number of earners:								
No earners.....	10,546	8,622	1,574	860	15,515	17,656	6,858	8,362
One earner.....	19,301	15,556	2,999	2,044	26,193	28,574	16,571	17,121
Two earners.....	30,137	26,336	2,620	2,248	47,424	48,332	37,124	32,172
Three earners.....	6,367	5,486	651	538	57,745	58,651	49,489	40,724
Four or more earners.....	2,155	1,882	149	256	72,673	73,269	59,678	49,876

¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

No. 722. Money Income of Families—Percent Distribution, by Income Level and Selected Characteristics: 1993

[See headnote, table 717. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series G 1-8 for U.S. data on total, White, Black, and other races. For composition of regions, see table 27]

ITEM	Number of families (1,000)	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION							Median income (dollars)
		Under \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 and over	
All families ¹	68,506	9.6	7.2	15.5	14.8	17.9	19.4	15.5	36,959
White, total.....	57,881	7.3	6.6	15.1	15.1	18.8	20.6	16.6	39,300
Northeast.....	11,690	7.2	5.7	13.5	13.5	18.3	21.5	20.3	42,526
Midwest.....	14,258	6.4	5.8	14.9	15.6	20.7	21.8	14.8	40,158
South.....	19,461	7.8	7.6	16.4	16.0	18.4	19.0	14.9	36,504
West.....	12,472	7.5	6.7	14.9	14.5	17.7	20.8	17.8	39,614
Black, total.....	7,993	25.8	11.4	18.6	13.7	12.9	10.9	6.6	21,542
Northeast.....	1,298	25.1	9.6	15.3	14.1	14.0	13.4	8.5	25,002
Midwest.....	1,643	30.7	10.0	17.3	13.1	12.2	9.7	6.8	20,794
South.....	4,461	25.2	12.6	20.2	13.3	13.2	10.2	5.4	20,372
West.....	591	18.8	10.0	17.6	17.1	10.8	15.1	11.2	26,182
Hispanic ² total.....	5,946	17.9	12.5	22.2	16.6	14.0	11.4	5.4	23,654
Northeast.....	1,001	28.4	11.9	19.5	13.6	12.7	8.5	5.5	19,580
Midwest.....	405	15.1	10.6	20.2	17.5	18.0	13.6	5.2	27,501
South.....	1,915	17.0	13.3	23.1	16.9	12.4	11.1	6.2	23,651
West.....	2,624	15.0	12.3	22.9	17.3	14.9	12.4	4.9	24,781
Presence of related children under 18 years old:									
All families.....	68,506	9.6	7.2	15.5	14.8	17.9	19.4	15.5	36,959
No children.....	32,050	5.5	7.4	17.1	15.9	17.7	19.7	16.6	37,849
One or more children.....	36,456	13.2	7.1	14.2	13.9	18.1	19.1	14.5	36,200
Married-couple families.....	53,181	4.4	5.5	14.1	14.9	19.5	22.7	18.9	43,005
No children.....	27,060	4.7	6.7	16.2	15.6	17.6	20.8	18.5	40,293
One or more children.....	26,121	4.2	4.2	11.8	14.2	21.6	24.7	19.4	45,548
Female householder, no husband present.....	12,411	30.8	14.0	20.3	14.0	11.2	7.1	2.7	17,443
No children.....	3,653	10.9	11.8	22.5	18.0	18.0	13.1	5.6	27,184
One or more children.....	8,758	39.1	15.0	19.4	12.3	8.3	4.5	1.5	13,472

¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.Source of tables 721 and 722: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P60-188; and unpublished data.

No. 723. Money Income of Families—Distribution, by Type of Family Income Level: 1994

[See headnote, table 717]

TYPE OF FAMILY	Number of families (1,000)	DISTRIBUTION (1,000)						
		Under \$10,000	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$19,999	\$20,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$34,999	\$35,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999
All families.....	69,313	6,012	4,794	5,098	5,323	9,912	12,471	13,819
Married-couple families.....	53,865	2,118	2,741	3,382	3,845	7,619	10,360	12,481
Wife worked.....	35,148	540	809	1,186	1,817	4,389	7,320	10,027
Wife did not work.....	18,717	1,581	1,932	2,196	2,028	3,230	3,039	2,453
Male householder ¹	3,228	422	353	356	325	520	558	474
Female householder.....	12,220	3,470	1,700	1,362	1,154	1,774	1,553	865
With related children ²	36,782	4,292	2,601	2,456	2,614	4,931	6,660	7,376
Married-couple.....	26,367	972	1,064	1,260	1,647	3,549	5,523	6,757
Female householder.....	8,665	3,048	1,307	986	780	1,116	857	413

¹ No spouse present. ² Children under 18 years old. Includes male householders not shown separately.

No. 724. Median Income of Families, by Type of Family in Current and Constant (1994) Dollars: 1970 to 1994

[See headnote, table 717. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series G 179-1]

YEAR	CURRENT DOLLARS					CONSTANT (1994) DOLLARS			
	Total	Married-couple families	Male householder, no wife present	Female householder, no husband present	Total	Married-couple families	Male householder, no wife present	Female householder, no husband present	Total
1970.....	9,867	10,516	12,276	9,304	9,012	5,093	35,407	37,735	44,051
1980.....	21,023	23,141	26,879	18,972	17,519	10,408	37,857	41,671	48,402
1981.....	22,388	25,065	29,247	20,325	19,889	10,960	36,825	41,228	48,107
1982.....	23,433	26,019	30,342	21,299	20,140	11,484	36,326	40,335	47,036
1983.....	24,580	27,286	32,107	21,890	21,845	11,789	36,574	40,600	47,774
1984.....	26,433	29,612	34,668	23,582	23,325	12,803	37,703	42,238	49,449
1985.....	27,735	31,100	36,431	24,556	22,622	13,660	38,200	42,835	50,177
1986.....	29,458	32,805	38,346	25,803	24,962	13,647	39,833	44,359	51,851
1987 ²	30,970	34,879	40,751	26,640	25,208	14,683	40,403	45,502	53,163
1988.....	32,191	36,389	42,709	27,220	26,827	15,346	40,327	45,588	53,504
1989.....	34,213	38,547	45,266	28,747	27,847	16,442	40,890	46,070	54,100
1990.....	35,353	39,895	46,777	30,265	29,046	16,932	40,087	45,237	53,040
1991.....	35,939	40,995	48,169	30,075	28,351	16,692	39,105	44,607	52,413
1992 ³	36,573	41,890	49,775	30,174	27,576	17,025	38,632	44,249	52,578
1993.....	36,959	43,005	51,204	30,218	26,467	17,443	37,905	44,106	52,515
1994.....	38,782	44,959	53,309	31,176	27,751	18,236	38,782	44,959	53,309

¹ Beginning 1984, data based on revised Hispanic population controls and not directly comparable with prior years. ² Beginning 1987, data based on revised processing procedures and not comparable with prior years. ³ Based on population controls.

No. 725. Median Income of Year-Round Full-Time Workers With Income: 1980-1994

[Age as of March of following year. Prior to 1990, earnings are for civilian workers only. For definition, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

ITEM	FEMALE					MALE			
	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1980	1990	1992	1994
Total with income.....	\$11,591	\$20,591	\$22,093	\$22,469	\$23,265	\$19,173	\$28,979	\$30,832	\$31,832
15 to 19 years old.....	6,779	13,944	14,662	15,227	15,063	7,753	15,462	15,658	15,658
20 to 24 years old.....	9,407	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12,109	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 to 34 years old.....	12,190	20,184	21,941	21,949	22,426	17,724	25,355	26,410	26,410
35 to 44 years old.....	12,239	22,505	24,125	25,282	25,744	21,777	32,607	34,714	34,714
45 to 54 years old.....	12,116	21,938	24,489	24,412	25,911	22,323	35,732	37,926	37,926
55 to 64 years old.....	11,931	20,755	22,581	22,587	22,875	21,053	33,169	35,537	35,537
65 years old and over.....	12,342	22,957	21,556	24,875	24,498	17,307	35,520	35,341	35,341
White.....	11,703	20,839	22,349	22,979	23,894	19,720	30,081	31,565	31,565
Black.....	10,915	18,544	20,258	20,315	20,628	13,875	21,481	22,991	22,991
Hispanic ²	9,887	16,181	17,674	17,112	18,418	13,790	19,358	19,855	19,855

NA Not available. ¹ 15 to 24 years old. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.Source of tables 723-725: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P60-189, and unpublished data.

vel, by State: 1980 to 1994

and Appendix III. The CPS is designed to collect reliable regional level. When the income data are tabulated by State, attention should be used when trying to interpret the results; for

LEVEL	PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					
	1994	1980	1990 ¹	1992	1993	1994
65	38,059	13.0	13.5	14.5	15.1	14.5
25	704	21.2	19.2	17.1	17.4	16.4
32	671	9.6	11.4	10.0	9.1	10.2
15	673	12.8	13.7	15.1	15.4	15.9
84		21.5	19.6	17.4	20.0	15.3
03	5,658	11.0	13.9	15.8	18.2	17.9
34	335	8.6	13.7	10.6	9.9	9.0
77	344	8.3	6.0	9.4	8.5	10.8
73	57	11.8	6.9	7.6	10.2	8.3
58	129	20.9	21.1	20.3	26.4	21.2
07	2,128	16.7	14.4	15.3	17.8	14.9
19	1,012	13.9	15.8	17.8	13.5	14.0
91	97	8.5	11.0	11.0	8.0	8.7
50	137	14.7	14.9	15.0	13.1	12.0
00	1,464	12.3	13.7	15.3	13.6	12.4
704	816	11.8	13.0	11.7	12.2	13.7
90	302	10.8	10.4	11.3	10.3	10.7
27	375	9.4	10.3	11.0	13.1	14.9
63	710	19.3	17.3	19.7	20.4	18.5
119	1,117	20.3	23.6	24.2	26.4	25.7
196	113	14.6	13.1	13.4	15.4	9.4
179	541	9.5	9.9	11.6	9.7	10.7
641		9.5	10.7	10.0	10.7	9.7
475	1,347	12.9	14.3	13.5	15.4	14.1
506	523	8.7	12.0	12.8	11.6	11.7
639	515	24.3	25.7	24.5	24.7	19.9
832	797	13.0	13.4	15.6	16.1	15.6
127	97	13.2	16.3	13.7	14.9	11.5
169	146	13.0	10.3	10.3	10.3	8.8
141	168	8.3	9.8	14.4	9.8	11.1
112	87	7.0	6.3	8.6	9.9	7.7
866	730	9.0	9.2	10.0	10.9	9.2
282	356	20.6	20.9	21.0	17.4	21.1
981	3,097	13.8	14.3	15.3	16.4	17.0
70	980	15.0	13.0	15.7	14.4	14.2
	65	15.5	13.7	11.9	11.2	10.4
461	1,571	9.8	11.5	12.4	13.0	14.1
662	540	13.9	15.6	18.4	19.9	16.7
363	373	11.5	9.2	11.3	11.8	11.8
	1,496	9.8	11.0	11.7	13.2	12.5
108	99	10.7	7.5	12.0	11.2	10.3
678	501	16.8	16.2	18.9	18.7	13.8
102	107	18.8	13.3	14.8	14.2	14.5
998	779	19.6	16.9	17.0	19.6	14.6
177	3,603	15.7	15.9	17.8	17.4	19.1
203	154	10.0	8.2	9.3	10.7	8.0
59	45	12.0	10.9	10.4	10.0	7.6
627	710	12.4	11.1	9.4	9.7	10.7
634	614	12.7	8.9	11.0	12.1	11.7
400	336	15.2	18.1	22.3	22.2	18.6
636	453	8.5	9.3	10.8	12.6	9.0
64	45	10.4	11.0	10.3	13.3	9.3

s and not directly comparable with prior years.

s, 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 persons⁴	26.1	33.8	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
White⁴	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
Black⁴	8.1	9.8	10.8	10.9	10.2	31.0	31.9	33.4	33.1	30.8
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

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 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	
Total¹	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	5.9
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 origin²	6,476	29.8	9,361	40.9	2,723	12.2	5.6
Region:³							
Northeast	6,953	13.6	10,144	20.0	2,587	5.1	4.0
Midwest	7,428	11.7	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:⁴							
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:⁵							
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

¹ 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.

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No. 90. Live Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Divorces: 1950 to 1994

[Prior to 1960, excludes Alaska and Hawaii. Beginning 1970, excludes births to, and deaths of nonresidents of the United States. See Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series B 1-5: B 142, B 167, and B 216].

YEAR	NUMBER (1,000)				RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION			
	Births ¹	Deaths		Divorces ⁴	Births ¹	Deaths		Divorces ⁴
		Total	Infant ²			Total	Infant ²	
1950	3,632	1,452	104	1,667	385	9.6	29.2	11.1
1951	4,097	1,529	107	1,531	377	9.3	26.4	9.3
1952	4,300	1,633	112	1,518	381	9.6	26.3	9.6
1953	4,258	1,712	111	1,523	393	9.5	26.0	8.5
1954	3,760	1,828	93	1,800	479	9.4	24.7	9.3
1955	3,731	1,921	75	2,159	708	9.5	20.0	10.6
1956	3,556	1,928	68	2,190	773	9.3	19.1	10.6
1957	3,258	1,964	60	2,282	845	9.4	18.5	10.9
1958	3,137	1,973	56	2,284	915	9.3	17.7	10.8
1959	3,160	1,934	53	2,230	977	9.1	16.7	10.5
1960	3,144	1,893	51	2,153	1,036	8.8	16.1	10.0
1961	3,168	1,909	48	2,155	1,083	8.8	15.2	9.9
1962	3,327	1,900	47	2,178	1,091	8.6	14.1	9.9
1963	3,333	1,928	46	2,282	1,130	8.7	13.8	10.3
1964	3,494	1,914	46	2,331	1,181	8.5	13.1	10.4
1965	3,612	1,990	46	2,390	1,189	8.8	12.6	10.6
1966	3,629	1,978	43	2,422	1,213	8.6	11.9	10.6
1967	3,681	1,975	42	2,456	1,170	8.5	11.5	10.6
1968	3,639	2,019	41	2,446	1,158	8.6	11.2	10.5
1969	3,669	2,039	40	2,477	1,169	8.6	10.8	10.5
1970	3,761	2,086	40	2,413	1,190	8.8	10.6	10.1
1971	3,757	2,105	39	2,407	1,178	8.8	10.4	10.0
1972	3,809	2,123	38	2,403	1,166	8.8	10.1	9.9
1973	3,910	2,168	39	2,396	1,167	8.9	10.0	9.8
1974	4,041	2,150	40	2,403	1,157	8.7	9.8	9.7
1975	4,158	2,148	38	2,443	1,182	8.6	9.2	9.8
1976	4,111	2,170	37	2,371	1,187	8.6	8.9	9.4
1977	4,065	2,176	35	2,362	1,215	8.5	8.5	9.3
1978	4,000	2,269	33	2,334	1,187	8.8	8.4	9.0
1979	3,979	2,286	31	2,362	1,191	8.8	7.9	9.1

¹ Prior to 1960, data adjusted for underregistration. ² Infants under 1 year, excluding fetal deaths; rates per 1,000 registered live births. ³ Includes estimates for some States through 1965 and also for 1976 and 1977 and marriage licenses for some States for all years except 1973 and 1975. Beginning 1978, includes nonlicensed marriages in California. ⁴ Includes reported annulments and some estimated State figures for all years. ⁵ Preliminary.

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

No. 91. Live Births, by Race and Type of Hispanic Origin—Selected Characteristics: 1990 and 1993

[Represents registered births. Excludes births to nonresidents of the United States. Data are based on race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother. Hispanic origin data are available from 48 States and DC in 1990]

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	NUMBER OF BIRTHS (1,000)		BIRTHS TO TEENAGE MOTHERS, PERCENT OF TOTAL		BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS, PERCENT OF TOTAL		PERCENT OF MOTHERS BEGINNING PRENATAL CARE DURING—				PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT ¹	
	1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993	First trimester		Third trimester or no care		1990	1993
							1990	1993	1990	1993		
Total	4,158	4,000	12.8	12.8	26.6	31.0	74.2	78.9	6.0	4.8	7.0	7.2
White	3,290	3,150	10.9	11.0	16.9	23.6	77.7	81.8	4.9	3.9	5.7	6.0
Black	684	659	23.1	22.7	66.7	68.7	60.7	66.0	10.9	9.0	13.3	13.3
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	39	39	19.5	20.3	53.6	55.8	57.9	63.4	12.9	10.3	6.1	6.4
Asian and Pacific Islander	142	153	5.7	5.7	(NA)	15.7	(NA)	77.6	(NA)	4.6	(NA)	5.5
Filipino	26	30	6.1	5.8	15.9	17.7	79.3	4.5	4.0	7.3	7.0	7.0
Chinese	23	26	1.2	1.0	5.0	6.7	81.3	84.6	3.4	2.9	4.7	4.9
Japanese	9	9	2.9	2.7	9.6	10.0	87.0	87.2	2.9	2.8	6.2	6.5
Hawaiian	6	6	18.4	18.5	45.0	47.8	65.8	70.6	8.7	6.7	7.2	6.8
Hispanic origin ³	595	654	16.8	17.4	36.7	40.0	60.2	66.6	12.0	8.8	6.1	6.2
Mexican	386	444	17.7	18.2	33.3	37.0	57.8	64.8	13.2	9.7	5.5	5.8
Puerto Rican	59	58	21.7	22.3	55.9	59.4	63.5	70.0	10.6	7.1	9.0	9.2
Cuban	11	12	7.7	6.8	18.2	21.0	84.8	88.9	2.8	1.8	5.7	6.2
Central and South American	83	92	9.0	10.0	41.2	45.2	61.5	68.7	10.9	7.3	5.8	5.9

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

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

No. 92. Births and Birth Rates: 1970 to 1993

[Births in thousands. Beginning 1980, births by race of child. Excludes births to nonresidents of the United States. For population bases used to derive these data, see text, section 2, and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series B 1, B 5-10, and B 12-20]

ITEM	1970	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Live births ¹	3,731	3,612	3,761	3,757	3,809	3,910	4,041	4,158	4,111	4,065	4,000
White	3,091	2,936	3,038	3,019	3,044	3,102	3,192	3,290	3,241	3,202	3,150
Black	572	568	582	593	611	635	673	684	683	674	659
American Indian	26	29	34	34	35	37	39	39	39	39	39
Asian or Pacific Islander	(NA)	74	105	108	117	129	133	142	145	150	153
Male	1,915	1,853	1,928	1,925	1,951	2,002	2,069	2,129	2,102	2,082	2,049
Female	1,816	1,760	1,833	1,832	1,858	1,907	1,971	2,029	2,009	1,983	1,951
Mailes per 100 females	106	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Age of mother:											
Under 20 years old	656	562	478	472	473	489	518	533	532	518	501
20 to 24 years old	1,419	1,226	1,141	1,102	1,076	1,067	1,078	1,094	1,090	1,070	1,038
25 to 29 years old	995	1,108	1,201	1,200	1,216	1,239	1,263	1,277	1,220	1,179	1,129
30 to 34 years old	428	550	696	721	761	804	842	886	885	895	901
35 to 39 years old	180	141	214	230	248	270	294	318	313	345	357
40 years old or more	53	24	29	31	36	41	46	50	54	58	61
Age of father:											
Under 20 years old	189	137	108	105	105	111	120	129	130	129	(NA)
20 to 24 years old	1,015	803	685	651	627	617	613	628	625	621	(NA)
25 to 29 years old	1,085	1,082	1,081	1,059	1,053	1,055	1,056	1,060	1,007	969	(NA)
30 to 34 years old	599	739	837	845	872	904	922	955	940	940	(NA)
35 to 39 years old	298	275	381	398	413	431	451	474	478	488	(NA)
40 years old or more	214	139	167	174	191	205	221	231	236	242	(NA)
Age not stated	330	437	502	524	549	585	659	681	696	677	(NA)
Birth rate per 1,000 population	18.4	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.7	16.0	16.4	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.5
White	17.4	15.1	15.0	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.4	15.8	15.4	15.0	14.7
Black	25.3	21.3	20.4	20.5	20.8	21.5	22.3	22.4	21.9	21.3	20.5
American Indian	(NA)	20.7	19.8	19.2	19.1	19.3	19.7	18.9	18.3	18.4	17.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	(NA)	19.9	18.7	18.0	18.4	19.2	18.7	19.0	18.2	18.0	17.7
Male	19.4	16.8	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.8	17.2	17.6	17.1	16.7	(NA)
Female	17.4	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.9	15.2	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.2	(NA)
Plural birth ratio ²	(NA)	19.3	21.0	21.6	22.0	22.4	23.0	23.3	23.9	24.4	25.2
White	(NA)	18.5	20.4	21.2	21.6	22.0	22.5	22.9	23.4	24.0	24.9
Black	(NA)	24.1	25.3	24.9	25.4	25.8	26.9	27.0	27.8	28.2	28.7
Fertility rate per 1,000 women ³	87.9	68.4	66.2	65.4	65.7	67.2	69.2	70.9	69.6	68.9	67.6
White ³	84.1	64.8	64.1	63.1	63.3	64.5	66.4	68.3	67.0	66.5	65.4
Black	115.4	84.7	78.8	78.9	80.1	82.6	86.2	86.8	85.2	83.2	80.5
American Indian	(NA)	82.7	78.6	75.9	75.6	76.8	79.0	76.2	75.1	75.4	73.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	(NA)	73.2	68.4	66.0	67.1	70.2	68.2	69.6	67.6	67.2	66.7
Age of mother:											
10 to 14 years old	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
15 to 19 years old	68.3	53.0	51.0	50.2	50.6	53.0	57.3	59.9	62.1	60.7	59.6
20 to 24 years old	167.8	115.1	108.3	107.4	107.9	110.2	113.8	116.5	115.7	114.6	112.6
25 to 29 years old	145.1	112.9	111.0	109.8	111.6	114.4	117.6	120.2	118.2	117.4	115.5
30 to 34 years old	73.3	61.9	69.1	70.1	72.1	74.8	77.4	80.8	79.5	80.2	80.8
35 to 39 years old	31.7	19.8	24.0	24.4	26.3	28.1	29.9	31.7	32.0	32.5	32.9
40 to 44 years old	8.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.1
45 to 49 years old	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Number of multiple births per 1,000 live births. ³ Per 1,000 women, 15 to 44 years old in specified group. The rate for age of mother 45 to 49 years old computed by relating births to mothers 45 years old and over to women 45 to 49 years old.

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

No. 93. Live Births, by State: 1993

[Number of births, except rate. Registered births. Excludes births to nonresidents of the United States. By race of mother. See Appendix III]

DIVISION AND STATE	All races ¹	WHITE		BLACK		Hispanic ²	Birth rate ³	Fertility rate ⁴
		Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic			
United States	4,000,240	3,149,833	2,472,031	658,875	641,273	654,418	15.5	67.6
Northeast	744,142	591,870	489,276	123,284	112,394	91,348	(NA)	(NA)
New England	183,302	161,862	142,022	15,662	13,149	15,549	(NA)	(NA)
Maine	15,065	14,779	14,340	57	54	107	12.2	53.3
New Hampshire	15,436	15,149	12,795	109	83	190	13.7	57.6
Vermont	7,457	7,346	6,940	29	28	25	13.0	55.1
Massachusetts	84,668	72,845	65,659	8,356	6,860	8,252	14.1	59.5
Rhode Island	13,976	12,204	9,624	1,151	925	1,594	14.0	60.5
Connecticut	46,700	39,539	32,664	5,960	5,199	5,381	14.2	62.7
Middle Atlantic	560,840	430,008	347,254	107,622	99,245	75,799	(NA)	(NA)
New York	282,392	208,093	147,516	60,083	51,847	51,847	15.6	67.2
New Jersey	117,686	88,852	72,747	23,128	21,384	17,650	15.0	65.8
Pennsylvania	160,762	133,063	126,991	24,411	24,013	6,302	13.4	60.6
Midwest	900,918	742,533	683,085	134,815	133,153	47,559	(NA)	(NA)
East North Central	643,152	516,377	471,151	113,224	112,313	39,960	(NA)	(NA)
Ohio	158,793	131,439	128,656	25,458	25,321	2,655	14.4	62.7
Indiana	83,949	73,713	71,507	9,374	9,341	2,131	14.7	63.6
Illinois	190,788	142,175	113,842	42,900	42,573	28,610	16.3	71.1
Michigan	139,855	109,182	99,426	28,312	27,950	4,389	14.8	63.6
Wisconsin	69,767	59,868	57,720	7,180	7,128	2,175	13.8	61.2
West North Central	257,766	226,156	211,934	21,591	20,840	7,599	(NA)	(NA)
Minnesota	64,648	58,302	50,870	2,828	2,163	1,560	14.3	62.4
Iowa	37,826	35,972	35,004	1,092	1,084	967	13.4	61.8
Missouri	75,253	61,045	59,912	13,007	12,974	1,150	14.4	64.3
North Dakota	8,690	7,742	7,544	89	88	122	13.6	63.1
South Dakota	10,719	8,827	8,721	77	76	122	15.0	70.4
Nebraska	23,224	21,233	19,621	1,260	1,251	1,261	14.4	65.1
Kansas	37,406	33,035	30,262	3,238	3,204	2,417	14.8	66.9
South	1,373,149	996,853	816,415	342,223	339,187	183,559	(NA)	(NA)
South Atlantic	671,272	460,462	416,433	194,084	191,563	46,808	(NA)	(NA)
Delaware	10,528	7,943	7,511	2,411	2,363	472	15.1	64.1
Maryland	74,988	46,812	44,519	24,658	23,967	2,996	15.1	62.8
Dist. of Columbia	10,629	1,595	1,355	8,500	8,154	930	18.4	70.8
Virginia	94,944	68,345	64,359	23,334	23,170	4,135	14.7	60.8
West Virginia	21,792	20,834	20,771	818	815	81	12.0	54.0
North Carolina	101,357	68,998	66,506	29,487	29,435	2,560	14.6	62.6
South Carolina	53,835	32,690	32,116	20,520	20,482	617	14.8	62.8
Georgia	110,622	68,759	65,281	39,873	39,707	3,467	16.0	65.7
Florida	192,537	144,486	114,016	44,483	43,470	31,550	14.0	67.0
East South Central	229,872	163,531	161,761	63,955	63,856	1,745	(NA)	(NA)
Kentucky	53,000	47,674	47,266	4,840	4,822	401	14.0	60.3
Tennessee	73,017	54,609	53,896	17,578	17,550	694	14.3	61.9
Alabama	61,706	39,990	39,508	21,116	21,067	509	14.8	63.9
Mississippi	42,149	21,258	21,091	20,421	20,417	141	16.0	69.2
West South Central	472,005	372,860	338,221	84,184	83,768	135,006	(NA)	(NA)
Arkansas	34,289	25,986	25,403	7,848	7,822	579	14.1	64.6
Louisiana	69,402	38,528	37,658	29,698	29,633	1,001	16.2	69.1
Oklahoma	46,243	36,135	34,074	4,944	4,896	2,133	14.3	65.4
Texas	322,071	272,211	241,086	41,694	41,417	131,293	17.9	76.1
West	982,031	818,577	483,255	58,553	56,539	331,952	(NA)	(NA)
Mountain	245,820	219,379	163,603	8,333	7,944	55,298	(NA)	(NA)
Montana	11,365	9,986	9,445	48	34	190	13.5	63.1
Idaho	17,440	16,891	15,044	46	44	1,850	15.8	72.1
Wyoming	6,555	6,190	5,713	61	60	488	14.0	62.7
Colorado	54,022	49,256	39,156	2,939	2,849	10,268	15.2	64.2
New Mexico	27,852	23,082	10,155	561	525	13,054	17.2	76.6
Arizona	69,056	59,701	36,517	2,403	2,272	22,579	17.5	79.7
Utah	37,127	35,198	32,834	278	202	2,456	20.0	85.9
Nevada	22,403	19,075	14,739	1,997	1,958	4,413	16.2	73.1
Pacific	736,211	599,198	319,652	50,220	48,595	276,654	(NA)	(NA)
Washington	78,645	68,921	59,636	3,145	3,036	7,708	15.0	64.6
Oregon	41,576	38,703	34,726	893	890	4,002	13.7	61.5
California	585,324	478,472	213,326	44,973	43,497	262,313	18.8	80.5
Alaska	11,073	7,508	7,106	585	570	439	18.5	77.9
Hawaii	19,593	5,594	4,858	624	602	2,192	16.8	74.8

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Births by Hispanic origin of mother. ³ Per 1,000 estimated population. ⁴ Per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years estimated.

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

No. 94. Total Fertility Rate and Intrinsic Rate of Natural Increase: 1960 to 1993

[Based on race of child and registered births only, thru 1979. Beginning 1980, based on race of mother. Beginning 1970, excludes births to nonresidents of United States. The total fertility rate is the number of births that 1,000 women would have in their lifetime if, at each year of age, they experienced the birth rates occurring in the specified year. A total fertility rate of 2.110 represents "replacement level" fertility for the total population under current mortality conditions (assuming no net immigration). The intrinsic rate of natural increase is the rate that would eventually prevail if a population were to experience, at each year of age, the birth rates and death rates occurring in the specified year and if those rates remained unchanged over a long period of time. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. See also Appendix III and *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series B 11]

ANNUAL AVERAGE AND YEAR	TOTAL FERTILITY RATE			INTRINSIC RATE			ANNUAL AVERAGE AND YEAR	TOTAL FERTILITY RATE			INTRINSIC RATE		
	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other		Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other
1960-64	3.449	3.326	4.326	18.6	-17.1	27.7	1979	1.808	1.716	2.310	-5.7	-7.7	3.8
1965-69	2.622	2.512	3.362	8.2	6.4	18.6	1980	1.840	1.773	2.177	-5.1	-7.0	4.0
1970-74	2.094	1.997	2.680	-0.7	-2.5	9.1	1981	1.812	1.748	2.118	-5.6	-7.4	3.0
1975-79	1.774	1.685	2.270	-6.6	-8.5	3.0	1982	1.828	1.767	2.107	-5.2	-7.0	3.0
1980-84	1.819	1.731	2.262	-5.4	-7.3	3.0	1983	1.799	1.741	2.066	-5.8	-7.5	2.2
1985-88	1.870	1.769	2.339	-4.2	-6.3	4.3	1984	1.807	1.749	2.071	-5.6	-7.3	2.1
1970	2.480	2.385	3.067	6.0	4.5	14.4	1985	1.844	1.787	2.109	-4.8	-6.5	2.7
1971	2.267	2.161	2.920	2.6	0.8	12.6	1986	1.838	1.776	2.136	-4.9	-6.7	2.8
1972	2.010	1.907	2.628	-2.0	-3.9	8.6	1987	1.872	1.805	2.198	-4.1	-6.1	4.0
1973	1.879	1.783	2.443	-4.5	-6.5	5.7	1988	1.934	1.857	2.298	-2.9	-5.1	5.7
1974	1.835	1.749	2.339	-5.4	-7.2	4.0	1989	2.014	1.931	2.433	-1.4	-3.6	7.4
1975	1.774	1.686	2.276	-6.7	-8.6	3.0	1990	2.081	2.003	2.480	-0.1	-2.3	8.3
1976	1.738	1.652	2.223	-7.4	-9.3	2.1	1991	2.073	1.996	2.480	-0.2	-2.4	8.2
1977	1.790	1.703	2.279	-6.2	-8.1	3.2	1992	2.065	1.994	2.442	-0.4	-2.5	7.5
1978	1.760	1.668	2.265	-6.8	-8.8	2.9	1993	2.046	1.982	2.385	-0.7	-1.9	3.7

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

No. 95. Projected Fertility Rates, by Race and Age Group: 1995 and 2010

[For definition of total fertility rate, see headnote, table 94. Birth rates represent live births per 1,000 women in age group indicated. Projections are based on middle fertility assumptions. For explanations of methodology, see text, section 1]

AGE GROUP	ALL RACES ¹		WHITE		BLACK		AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT		ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS		HISPANIC ¹	
	1995	2010	1995	2010	1995	2010	1995	2010	1995	2010	1995	2010
Total fertility rate	2.055	2.108	1.984	2.046	2.427	2.438	2.151	2.159	1.953	1.954	2.977	2.777
Birth rates:												
10 to 14 years old	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.9	4.8	4.8	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	2.6	2.3
15 to 19 years old	59.4	63.6	50.7	56.0	109.6	111.5	78.7	81.8	28.5	28.7	103.7	95.8
20 to 24 years old	115.4	118.2	108.9	112.6	157.4	158.7	143.3	143.7	80.3	79.5	184.1	172.6
25 to 29 years old	117.8	119.5	118.7	120.7	112.0	113.1	108.3	109.0	121.6	121.7	152.4	143.7
30 to 34 years old	78.9	81.0	80.0	82.0	66.6	67.8	61.7	62.9	100.9	101.1	96.7	91.5
35 to 39 years old	31.6	32.1	31.5	31.7	27.8	27.7	27.4	27.4	47.9	47.3	45.3	40.5
40 to 44 years old	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.3	6.0	6.0	10.4	10.3	10.8	8.5
45 to 49 years old	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5

¹ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P25-1130.

No. 96. Birth Rates, by Live-Birth Order and Race: 1970 to 1993

[Births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old in specified racial group. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive. Figures for births of order not stated are distributed. See also headnote, table 92, and *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series B 20-27]

LIVE-BIRTH ORDER	ALL RACES ¹					WHITE					BLACK				
	1970	1980	1990	1992	1993	1970	1980	1990	1992	1993	1970	1980	1990	1992	1993
Total	87.9	68.4	70.9	68.9	67.6	84.1	65.6	68.3	66.5	65.4	115.4	84.9	86.8	83.2	80.5
First birth	34.2	29.5	29.0	27.8	27.5	32.9	28.8	28.4	27.3	27.0	43.3	33.7	32.4	30.6	30.2
Second birth	24.2	21.8	22.8	22.3	21.9	23.7	21.3	22.4	22.0	21.7	47.1	24.7	25.6	24.3	23.4
Third birth	13.6	10.3	11.7	11.1	10.9	13.3	9.6	11.1	10.8	10.5	16.1	14.0	15.6	15.0	14.1
Fourth birth	3.8	2.9	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.4	4.4	4.0	3.9	10.0	6.5	7.2	7.2	6.9
Fifth birth	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1
Sixth and seventh	3.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	7.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Eighth and over	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7

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	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	1.1	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	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	9.8
Hawaiian	(NA)	35.0	35.9	NA	45.0	45.0	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	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)	69.7	65.8	68.1	69.9
Hispanic origin ²	61.2	61.0	61.3	59.5	60.2	61.0	64.2
Mexican	59.9	60.0	58.3	56.7	58.7	62.1	62.1
Puerto Rican	58.3	57.4	63.2	63.5	65.0	67.8	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	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	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.2
Asian and Pacific Islander	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.9	(NA)	(NA)	6.6
Filipino	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	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. Includes other types, not shown separately. ³ 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					
						Total¹	26.4	29.4	43.8	45.2	45.3
						White	13.9	17.6	31.8	35.2	35.9
						Black	95.5	93.9	93.9	86.5	84.0
						15 to 19 years	22.4	27.6	42.5	44.6	44.5
						20 to 24 years	38.4	40.9	65.1	68.5	69.2
						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		BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN, PERCENT OF TOTAL		DIVISION AND STATE	PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT ¹		BIRTHS TO TEENAGE MOTHERS, PERCENT OF TOTAL		BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN, PERCENT OF TOTAL	
	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	19.1	32.0
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	21.6	15.1	21.1	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	21.3	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	21.5	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	21.3	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	22.1	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. 100. Live Births, by Place of Delivery, Median and Low Birth Weight, and Prenatal Care: 1970 to 1993

[Represents registered births. Excludes births to nonresidents of the United States. For total number of births, see table 92. See Appendix III.]

YEAR	BIRTHS ATTENDED (1,000)			MEDIAN BIRTH WEIGHT ³			PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT ⁵			PERCENT OF BIRTHS BY PERIOD IN WHICH PRENATAL CARE BEGAN	
	In hos- pital	Not in hospital		Total ⁴	White	Black	Total ³	White	Black	1st tri- mester	3d tri- mester or no prenatal care
		Physi- cian	Mid- wife and other ²								
1970	3,708	5	18	7 lb.-4 oz.	7 lb.-5 oz.	6 lb.-14 oz.	7.9	6.8	13.9	68.0	7.9
1980	3,576	12	24	7 lb.-7 oz.	7 lb.-8 oz.	7 lb.-0 oz.	6.8	5.7	12.5	76.3	5.1
1990	4,110	14	21	7 lb.-7 oz.	7 lb.-8 oz.	7 lb.-0 oz.	7.0	5.7	13.3	74.2	6.0
1993	3,959	8	20	7 lb.-7 oz.	7 lb.-8 oz.	7 lb.-0 oz.	7.2	6.0	13.3	78.9	4.8

¹ Includes all births in hospitals or institutions and in clinics. ² Includes births with attendant not specified. ³ Beginning 1990, median birth weight based on race of mother; prior to 1989, based on race of child. ⁴ Includes other races not shown separately. ⁵ For 1970, births of 2,500 grams (5 lb.-8 oz.) or less at birth; thereafter, less than 2,500 grams.

No. 101. Cesarean Section Deliveries, by Age of Mother: 1990 to 1993

AGE OF MOTHER	1990	1991	1992	1993
Number of cesarean deliveries, total (1,000)	945	905	921	917
Rate: Mothers, all ages	23.5	22.6	22.3	22.8
Under 20 years old	16.6	16.4	17.5	15.6
20 to 24 years old	21.0	19.9	21.4	19.9
25 to 29 years old	23.3	23.3	23.2	23.0
30 to 34 years old	27.8	25.7	27.1	26.3
35 years and over	31.4	29.4	30.1	30.3

¹ Cesarean rates are the number of cesarean deliveries per 100 total deliveries for specified category.

No. 102. Live Births and Births to Teenage Mothers—20 Largest Metropolitan Areas: 1993

[Excludes births to and deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Data are by place of residence. Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA's), and New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA's) are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as of June 30, 1990. See Appendix II for definitions and components.]

METROPOLITAN AREA	ALL BIRTHS		BIRTHS TO TEENAGE MOTHERS	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number of teen births	Percent of total births
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA	290,532	16	22,950	8
Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA	310,792	20	36,390	12
Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	146,678	18	17,688	12
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	66,625	16	5,262	8
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	101,011	16	8,753	9
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	89,732	15	9,609	11
Boston-Lawrence-Salem-Lowell-Brockton, MA NECMA	54,281	14	3,402	6
Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA	72,354	15	8,347	12
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	73,645	18	9,788	13
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	74,277	19	10,226	14
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	52,393	16	5,476	10
Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA	40,565	15	3,458	9
Atlanta, GA MSA	51,280	17	5,955	12
Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA	40,822	15	4,891	12
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	40,314	16	2,972	7
San Diego, CA MSA	48,935	19	5,207	11
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	38,042	15	4,953	13
Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	27,177	12	2,548	9
Phoenix, AZ MSA	40,406	18	5,643	14
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	27,658	13	3,653	13
Baltimore, MD MSA	36,237	15	4,028	11
Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA	31,139	16	3,330	11
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA	27,104	15	3,611	13
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	25,099	15	2,335	13
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	24,787	15	3,011	12

Source of tables 100-102: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; and unpublished data.

No. 103. Women Who Have Had a Child in the Last Year, by Age: 1980 to 1994

[See headnote, table 104.]

AGE OF MOTHER	WOMEN WHO HAD A CHILD IN LAST YEAR (1,000)			TOTAL BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN			FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN		
	1980	1990	1994	1980	1990	1994	1980	1990	1994
Total	3,247	3,913	3,890	71.1	67.0	64.7	28.5	26.4	27.4
15 to 29 years old ¹	2,476	2,568	2,389	103.7	90.8	85.6	48.6	43.2	46.3
15 to 19 years old	(NA)	338	397	(NA)	39.8	45.2	(NA)	30.1	36.3
20 to 24 years old	1,396	1,038	938	96.6	113.4	100.7	(NA)	51.8	58.4
25 to 29 years old	1,081	1,192	1,054	114.8	112.1	107.7	(NA)	46.2	43.9
30 to 44 years old	770	1,346	1,501	35.4	44.7	46.6	6.3	10.6	11.0
30 to 34 years old	519	892	1,006	60.0	80.4	90.4	(NA)	21.9	23.0
35 to 39 years old	192	377	399	26.9	37.3	36.0	(NA)	6.5	7.3
40 to 44 years old	59	77	95	9.9	8.6	9.6	(NA)	1.2	1.8

NA Not available. ¹ For 1980-88, 18 to 29 years old. ² For 1980-88, 18 to 24 years old.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-375, P20-454 and P20-482.

No. 104. Characteristics of Women Who Have Had a Child in the Last Year: 1994

[As of June. Covers civilian noninstitutional population. Since the number of women who had a birth during the 12-month period was tabulated and not the actual numbers of births, some small underestimation of fertility for this period may exist due to the omission of: (1) Multiple births, (2) Two or more live births spaced within the 12-month period (the woman is counted only once), (3) Women who had births in the period and who did not survive to the survey date, (4) Women who were in institutions and therefore not in the survey universe. These losses may be somewhat offset by the inclusion in the CPS of births to immigrants who did not have their children born in the United States and births to nonresident women. These births would not have been recorded in the vital registration system. Based on Current Population Survey (CPS); see text, section 1, and Appendix III.]

CHARACTERISTIC	TOTAL, 15 TO 44 YEARS OLD		15 TO 29 YEARS OLD		30 TO 44 YEARS OLD	
	Number of women (1,000)	Total births per 1,000 women	Number of women (1,000)	Total births per 1,000 women	Number of women (1,000)	Total births per 1,000 women
Total ¹	60,088	64.7	27,893	85.6	32,195	46.6
White	48,531	64.0	22,104	83.8	26,427	47.5
Black	8,524	66.5	4,269	98.3	4,255	34.6
Hispanic ²	6,492	99.2	3,469	129.6	3,023	64.4
Currently married	31,659	91.1	8,917	174.3	88.9	22.742
Married, spouse present	29,218	94.0	8,053	182.3	94.4	21.165
Married, spouse absent ³	2,441	55.4	79.9	86.4	38.4	1.576
Widowed or divorced	5,697	20.1	4.3	94.8	21.1	4.749
Never married	22,733	39.2	22.5	18,028	26.6	4,705
Educational attainment:						
Less than high school	12,369	67.3	8,732	76.4	38.0	3.637
High school, 4 years	18,543	70.3	7,426	116.7	60.0	11.417
College: 1 or more years	29,176	60.1	11,735	72.9	44.0	17.441
No degree	12,672	53.6	23.3	64.48	39.3	6.224
Associate degree	4,756	63.4	29.1	112.2	73.6	3.221
Bachelor's degree	8,850	70.3	31.4	32.91	65.6	40.8
Grad. or prof. degree	2,897	52.2	22.1	45.9	32.1	2.438
Labor force status:						
Employed	39,644	46.3	21.8	16,690	60.4	37.1
Unemployed	3,352	69.2	31.9	2,199	91.0	48.4
Not in labor force	17,092	106.7	39.6	9,003	131.0	63.0
Occupation of employed women:						
Managerial-professional	10,880	51.0	23.9	3,190	66.1	42.0
Tech., sales, admin, support	16,903	42.9	21.4	7,781	55.0	36.3
Service workers	7,544	47.5	21.2	4,042	60.1	33.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	469	37.2	25.4	215	53.0	50.0
Precision prod., craft, repair	831	55.5	30.2	261	106.2	71.9
Operators, fabricators, laborers	3,016	44.0	14.9	1,202	73.5	30.9
Family income: Under \$10,000:	7,555	89.0	34.9	4,282	123.3	57.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	8,956	73.7	28.7	4,897	98.8	48.9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	4,758	76.8	34.6	2,394	111.2	55.6
\$25,000 to \$29,999	4,593	62.6	28.8	2,310	90.1	52.4
\$30,000 to \$34,999	4,341	62.2	23.0	1,963	77.6	43.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10,239	58.0	26.9	4,324	78.5	47.9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9,571	54.4	24.8	3,715	58.2	40.1
\$75,000 and over	6,494	48.8	17.9	2,468	29.2	14.5

¹ Includes women of other races and women with family income not reported, not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ³ Includes separated women.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-375, P20-454 and P20-482.

No. 105. Women Who Have Had a Child in the Last Year, by Age and Labor Force Status: 1980 to 1994

[See headnote, table 104]

YEAR	TOTAL, 18 TO 44 YEARS OLD			18 TO 29 YEARS OLD			30 TO 44 YEARS OLD		
	Number (1,000)	In the labor force		Number (1,000)	In the labor force		Number (1,000)	In the labor force	
		Number (1,000)	Percent		Number (1,000)	Percent		Number (1,000)	Percent
1980	3,247	1,233	38	2,476	947	38	770	287	37
1981	3,381	1,411	42	2,499	1,004	40	881	407	46
1982	3,433	1,508	44	2,445	1,040	43	988	469	48
1983	3,625	1,563	43	2,682	1,138	42	942	425	45
1984	3,311	1,547	47	2,375	1,058	45	936	489	52
1985	3,497	1,691	48	2,512	1,204	48	984	488	50
1986	3,625	1,805	50	2,452	1,185	48	1,174	620	53
1987	3,701	1,881	51	2,521	1,258	50	1,180	623	53
1988	3,667	1,866	51	2,384	1,177	49	1,283	688	54
1990	3,913	2,068	53	2,568	1,275	50	1,346	793	59
1992	3,688	1,985	54	2,346	1,182	50	1,342	802	60
1994	3,890	2,066	53	2,389	1,209	51	1,501	857	57

1 Lower age limit is 15 years old.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-482.

No. 106. Childless Women and Children Ever Born, by Race, Age, and Marital Status: 1994

[See headnote, table 104]

CHARACTERISTIC	Total number of women (1,000)	WOMEN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (percent)				CHILDREN EVER BORN	
		Total	None	One	Two or more	Total number (1,000)	Per 1,000 women
ALL RACES ¹							
Women ever married	37,355	100	19.1	22.5	58.5	65,954	1,766
15 to 19 years old	393	100	49.2	43.5	7.2	230	584
20 to 24 years old	3,189	100	37.4	36.4	26.2	3,120	978
25 to 29 years old	6,283	100	28.9	29.0	42.2	8,420	1,340
30 to 34 years old	8,898	100	17.5	22.8	59.7	15,912	1,788
35 to 39 years old	9,584	100	13.3	17.0	69.7	19,408	2,025
40 to 44 years old	9,009	100	12.1	17.6	70.3	18,863	2,094
Women never married	22,733	100	79.8	10.3	9.9	8,690	382
15 to 19 years old	8,405	100	93.5	5.2	1.3	683	81
20 to 24 years old	6,121	100	79.8	12.9	7.4	1,930	315
25 to 29 years old	3,502	100	70.0	13.0	17.1	2,121	606
30 to 34 years old	2,233	100	61.4	14.1	24.4	1,924	862
35 to 39 years old	1,509	100	59.9	15.5	24.5	1,302	863
40 to 44 years old	963	100	68.4	12.6	18.9	730	758
WHITE							
Women ever married	31,863	100	19.6	22.4	58.0	55,152	1,731
15 to 19 years old	346	100	46.4	46.9	6.7	210	607
20 to 24 years old	2,762	100	37.7	36.5	25.9	2,667	966
25 to 29 years old	5,367	100	29.5	28.5	42.1	7,072	1,318
30 to 34 years old	7,643	100	18.0	22.7	59.3	13,350	1,747
35 to 39 years old	8,155	100	13.9	17.0	69.1	16,229	1,990
40 to 44 years old	7,591	100	12.5	17.1	70.4	15,624	2,058
Women never married	16,668	100	87.1	7.9	5.0	3,523	211
15 to 19 years old	6,560	100	95.4	3.8	0.8	377	57
20 to 24 years old	4,589	100	85.4	10.6	4.0	935	204
25 to 29 years old	2,481	100	79.6	10.6	9.7	886	357
30 to 34 years old	1,453	100	76.6	10.3	13.1	649	447
35 to 39 years old	927	100	76.6	11.2	12.2	401	433
40 to 44 years old	659	100	81.9	8.3	9.8	275	418
BLACK							
Women ever married	3,669	100	13.6	24.8	61.7	7,496	2,043
15 to 19 years old	22	100	(B)	(B)	(B)	13	(B)
20 to 24 years old	261	100	26.8	41.1	32.1	319	1,222
25 to 29 years old	618	100	22.2	31.5	46.3	956	1,548
30 to 34 years old	829	100	13.4	25.1	61.4	1,757	2,120
35 to 39 years old	948	100	7.7	18.3	73.9	2,141	2,259
40 to 44 years old	991	100	9.4	22.3	68.3	2,310	2,330
Women never married	4,855	100	53.8	19.4	26.8	4,743	977
15 to 19 years old	1,395	100	85.1	11.7	3.2	259	186
20 to 24 years old	1,154	100	55.2	23.3	21.5	921	798
25 to 29 years old	818	100	40.2	21.1	38.8	1,109	1,354
30 to 34 years old	695	100	30.0	21.7	48.4	1,189	1,712
35 to 39 years old	530	100	31.0	23.7	45.4	821	1,551
40 to 44 years old	263	100	32.5	24.0	43.5	443	1,685

B Base figure too small to meet statistical standards for reliability. 1 Includes other races, not shown separately. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P20-482.

No. 107. Lifetime Births Expected per 1,000 Wives: 1971 to 1992

[See headnote, table 104]

YEAR	LIFETIME BIRTHS TO ALL WIVES ¹ AGED—			LIFETIME BIRTHS TO WHITE WIVES AGED—			LIFETIME BIRTHS TO BLACK WIVES AGED—			LIFETIME BIRTHS TO HISPANIC ² WIVES AGED—		
	18 to 24 yrs. old	25 to 29 yrs. old	30 to 34 yrs. old	18 to 24 yrs. old	25 to 29 yrs. old	30 to 34 yrs. old	18 to 24 yrs. old	25 to 29 yrs. old	30 to 34 yrs. old	18 to 24 yrs. old	25 to 29 yrs. old	30 to 34 yrs. old
1971	2,375	2,619	2,989	2,353	2,577	2,936	2,623	3,112	3,714	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1975	2,173	2,260	2,610	2,147	2,233	2,564	2,489	2,587	3,212	2,223	2,607	3,238
1980	2,134	2,166	2,246	2,130	2,146	2,223	2,155	2,426	2,522	2,428	2,495	2,909
1985	2,183	2,236	2,167	2,177	2,227	2,139	2,242	2,259	2,521	2,367	2,628	2,712
1990	2,244	2,285	2,277	2,218	2,272	2,257	2,509	2,443	2,579	2,404	2,482	2,824
1992	2,279	2,271	2,218	2,274	2,259	2,208	2,353	2,389	2,362	2,511	2,437	2,600

NA Not available. 1 Includes other races not shown separately. 2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

No. 108. Lifetime Births Expected by Women, 18 to 34 Years Old, by Selected Characteristics: 1992

[As of June. Covers women in the civilian noninstitutional population. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

CHARACTERISTIC	Women reporting on birth expectations (1,000)	RATE PER 1,000 WOMEN			PERCENTAGE EXPECTING—	
		Births to date	Future births expected	Lifetime births expected	No lifetime births	No future births
Total ¹	24,223	1,135	963	2,098	9.3	48.3
White	20,141	1,077	1,014	2,091	9.3	46.1
Black	3,217	1,508	628	2,136	9.3	63.4
Hispanic ²	2,357	1,493	838	2,331	5.7	51.4
Not a high school graduate	3,599	1,776	616	2,393	7.6	63.8
High school, 4 years	8,760	1,325	718	2,043	9.0	57.9
College ¹ or more years	11,864	800	1,249	2,049	10.0	36.5
Some college, no degree	5,871	848	1,216	2,064	10.0	39.2
Associate degree	1,731	1,020	1,018	2,038	8.9	43.4
Bachelor's degree	3,466	653	1,380	2,043	10.3	31.0
Graduate or professional degree	795	563	1,427	1,990	12.0	26.0
In labor force	17,834	929	1,069	1,998	10.5	44.1
Employed	16,130	903	1,077	1,980	10.7	43.6
Unemployed	1,705	1,176	991	2,167	8.4	49.3
Not in labor force	6,389	1,710	667	2,377	6.0	60.1
Managerial and professional	3,760	725	1,232	1,957	11.3	36.8
Technical, sales, and admin. support	7,517	835	1,126	1,962	10.2	41.0
Service workers	3,177	1,097	974	2,071	9.5	48.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1,958	1,426	972	2,398	14.1	55.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	299	1,135	714	1,849	12.7	59.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,235	1,223	675	1,897	13.5	62.4

1 Includes other races not shown separately. 2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source of tables 107 and 108: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P20-470.

No. 109. Pregnancies, Number and Outcome: 1976 to 1992

[Live births: source of data is statistics of registered births published annually by National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Induced abortions: derived from published reports by the Alan Guttmacher Institute. Fetal losses: based on the National Survey of Family Growth conducted by NCHS]

YEAR	NUMBER (1,000)				RATE PER 1,000 WOMEN, 15 TO 44 YEARS OLD			
	Total	Live births	Induced abortions	Fetal losses	Total	Live births	Induced abortions	Fetal losses
1976	5,002	3,168	1,179	655	102.7	65.0	24.2	13.4
1977	5,331	3,327	1,317	687	107.0	66.8	26.4	13.8
1978	5,433	3,333	1,410	690	106.7	65.5	27.7	13.5
1979	5,714	3,494	1,498	722	109.9	67.2	28.8	13.9
1980	5,912	3,612	1,554	746	111.9	68.4	29.4	14.1
1981	5,958	3,629	1,577	751	110.5	67.3	29.3	13.9
1982	6,024	3,681	1,574	769	110.1	67.3	28.8	14.1
1983	5,977	3,639	1,575	763	108.0	65.7	28.5	13.8
1984	6,019	3,669	1,577	773	107.4	65.5	28.1	13.8
1985	6,144	3,761	1,589	795	108.3	66.3	28.0	13.9
1986	6,129	3,757	1,574	798	106.7	65.4	27.4	14.1
1987	6,183	3,809	1,559	815	106.8	65.8	26.9	13.9
1988	6,341	3,910	1,591	840	109.1	67.2	27.4	14.5
1989	6,480	4,041	1,567	873	111.0	69.2	26.8	15.0
1990	6,668	4,158	1,609	902	113.8	70.9	27.4	15.4
1991	6,563	4,111	1,557	896	111.1	69.6	26.3	15.2
1992	6,484	4,065	1,529	890	109.9	68.9	25.9	15.1

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vol. 41, No. 6, Supplement.

No. 110. Pregnancies, by Outcome, Age of Woman, and Race: 1991

[See headnote, table 109]

ITEM	Total	Under 15 years old	15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old	35 to 39 years old	40 years old and over
PREGNANCIES								
Non-Hispanic:								
White, pregnancies	3,964	8	489	1,007	1,145	884	368	63
Live births	2,635	3	250	637	834	640	235	36
Induced abortions	774	4	164	264	163	106	58	16
Fetal losses	556	1	75	107	148	138	76	11
Black, pregnancies	1,344	14	272	439	320	202	81	15
Live births	673	6	149	216	160	98	37	6
Induced abortions	507	7	101	178	119	67	29	7
Fetal losses	164	1	22	45	41	37	15	3
Hispanic:								
Pregnancies	965	5	177	306	250	149	64	14
Live births	623	2	105	199	170	100	39	8
Induced abortions	208	1	40	73	50	28	13	4
Fetal losses	134	1	32	33	30	22	12	2
RATE PER 1,000 WOMEN								
Non-Hispanic:								
White, pregnancies	91.8	1.3	84.7	151.4	154.7	107.6	47.3	8.6
Live births	61.0	0.5	43.4	95.7	112.7	77.9	30.2	4.8
Induced abortions	17.9	0.7	28.4	39.6	22.0	12.9	7.4	2.2
Fetal losses	12.9	0.2	13.0	16.0	16.8	9.7	1.6	1.5
Black, pregnancies	174.8	11.0	216.7	337.2	232.3	142.7	63.9	14.4
Live births	87.6	4.9	118.9	166.1	116.3	69.3	28.9	5.7
Induced abortions	65.9	5.1	80.5	136.4	86.3	47.1	23.0	6.2
Fetal losses	21.3	0.9	17.2	34.7	29.7	26.3	12.1	2.4
Hispanic:								
Pregnancies	167.4	4.8	180.2	285.6	224.3	143.9	74.8	19.8
Live births	108.1	2.4	106.7	186.3	152.8	96.1	44.9	11.1
Induced abortions	36.2	1.4	40.4	68.1	44.4	27.1	15.5	5.2
Fetal losses	23.2	1.0	33.1	31.2	27.1	20.7	14.4	3.6

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vol. 43, No. 12.

No. 111. Contraceptive Use by Women, 15 to 44 Years Old: 1990

(Based on samples of the female population of the United States; see source for details. See Appendix III)

CONTRACEPTIVE STATUS AND METHOD	All women	AGE				RACE		MARITAL STATUS			
		15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years		Non-Hispanic		Never married	Currently married	Formerly married	
						White	Black				
All women (1,000)	58,381	17,637	21,728	19,016	42,968	7,510	5,500	20,788	30,561	7,033	
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION											
Sterile	32.1	3.8	26.4	64.6	32.9	34.0	27.5	7.1	46.0	45.2	
Surgically sterile	30.2	3.1	24.8	61.1	31.2	31.4	23.9	5.7	43.9	42.3	
Noncontraceptively sterile	5.2	0.3	2.7	12.5	5.4	6.5	3.2	1.1	6.6	10.9	
Contraceptively sterile	25.0	2.8	22.1	48.6	25.8	24.9	20.7	4.6	37.3	31.4	
Nonsurgically sterile	1.9	0.7	1.6	3.5	1.7	2.6	3.6	1.4	2.1	2.9	
Pregnant, postpartum	5.4	0.0	7.5	1.2	5.2	5.5	7.7	3.4	7.3	3.1	
Seeking pregnancy	4.0	1.8	7.6	2.0	3.7	4.7	5.1	1.1	6.6	1.5	
Other nonusers	24.2	46.4	17.1	12.0	23.6	22.1	28.3	50.0	6.6	24.4	
Never had intercourse	9.4	26.4	2.8	1.3	8.7	7.0	16.4	26.4			
No intercourse in last month	7.0	7.7	7.1	6.4	7.2	7.5	5.1	12.5	0.6	18.9	
Had intercourse in last month	7.8	12.3	7.2	4.3	7.7	7.6	6.8	11.1	6.0	5.5	
Nonsurgical contraceptors	34.3	41.2	41.3	20.1	34.6	33.8	31.7	38.5	33.3	25.8	
Pill	16.9	23.9	22.0	4.7	17.3	16.7	16.4	21.7	14.5	12.8	
IUD	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.4	
Diaphragm	1.7	0.2	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.3	2.9	0.5	
Condom	10.5	13.9	11.0	6.7	10.3	11.4	8.9	13.0	9.9	5.6	
Periodic abstinence	1.6	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.9	0.8	2.4	0.4	
Natural family planning	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2						
Withdrawal	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	
Other methods	2.3	1.4	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.1	5.0	

Represents or rounds to zero. ¹ Includes other races, not shown separately. ² Persons who had sterilizing operation and who gave as one reason that they had medical problems with their female organs. ³ Includes all other sterilization operations, and sterilization of the husband or current partner. ⁴ Persons sterile from illness, accident, or congenital conditions. ⁵ Douche, suppository, and less frequently used methods.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 182.

No. 112. Live Births—Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy, According to Educational Attainment and Race of Mother: 1993

(In thousands, except percents. Excludes California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy)

SMOKING MEASURE AND RACE OF MOTHER	Total	YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY MOTHER					
		0-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	Not stated
All races	3,038	143	500	1,100	655	598	42
White	2,381	115	339	843	526	528	29
Black	544	20	144	221	108	42	9
Percent: Smoker	15.8	15.2	29.0	19.3	11.3	3.1	15.6
White	16.8	16.6	34.0	21.3	12.0	3.2	16.3
Black	12.7	10.2	18.2	12.6	9.0	4.1	17.2
All races: 10 cigarettes or less	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11-20 cigarettes	62.7	57.2	61.6	62.3	65.5	71.5	64.2
21 cigarettes or more	32.1	34.5	32.6	32.9	30.2	25.2	30.8
White: Smoker	5.2	8.3	5.8	4.9	4.3	3.3	5.0
10 cigarettes or less	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11-20 cigarettes	59.7	54.9	57.7	59.3	63.2	70.2	60.0
21 cigarettes or more	34.6	36.2	35.8	35.4	32.1	26.3	34.3
Black: Smoker	5.7	8.8	6.5	5.3	4.7	3.6	5.7
10 cigarettes or less	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11-20 cigarettes	78.3	75.1	76.8	79.5	79.3	82.3	76.1
21 cigarettes or more	19.1	20.4	20.1	18.3	18.8	16.5	20.8
	2.6	4.6	3.1	2.2	1.9	(B)	3.1

B Base data too small to meet statistical standards for reliability of a derived figure. ¹ Includes races other than White and Black.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Reports*.

No. 113. Percent Low Birthweight, by Smoking Status, Age, and Race of Mother: 1993

(Low birthweight is defined as weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb. 8 oz.). Excludes California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy)

SMOKING STATUS AND RACE OF MOTHER	All ages	AGE OF MOTHER								
		Under 15 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
All races	7.4	13.8	9.6	10.5	9.0	7.5	6.5	6.8	8.0	9.0
Smoker	11.8	14.7	10.8	11.4	10.5	10.4	11.5	13.6	16.1	17.8
Nonsmoker	6.6	13.8	9.3	10.3	8.6	6.8	5.6	5.7	6.8	7.9
Not stated	9.2	14.2	11.8	12.9	11.1	9.0	8.2	8.7	9.9	10.3
White	6.1	10.8	7.9	8.6	7.5	6.1	5.4	5.7	6.8	7.7
Smoker	10.1	14.0	10.3	11.0	9.9	9.2	9.4	10.9	13.3	14.7
Nonsmoker	5.2	10.3	7.1	7.9	6.6	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.9	6.9
Not stated	7.6	(B)	9.7	10.9	9.1	7.8	6.6	7.4	8.2	9.5
Black	13.4	16.1	13.4	13.9	13.0	12.3	13.2	14.8	16.6	17.4
Smoker	22.6	19.6	17.2	17.1	17.3	18.8	23.2	26.3	27.8	30.4
Nonsmoker	12.0	15.9	13.1	13.7	12.6	11.4	11.2	11.8	13.6	14.6
Not stated	16.9	(B)	17.5	17.5	17.4	13.9	16.9	18.4	23.7	22.7

B Base data too small to meet statistical standards for reliability of a derived figure. ¹ Includes races other than White and Black.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Reports*.

No. 114. Live Births—Drinking Status of Mother Who Drank During Pregnancy, According to Age and Race of Mother: 1993

(In thousands, except percents. Excludes California, New York, and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of alcohol abuse during pregnancy)

DRINKING STATUS, DRINKING MEASURE, AND RACE OF MOTHER	All ages	AGE OF MOTHER								
		Under 15 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
All races: total	3,121.8	10.3	405.7	153.8	251.9	827.2	879.0	691.6	264.9	43.1
Drinker	63.8	0.1	4.4	1.5	2.9	13.4	17.7	18.5	8.4	1.3
Nondrinker	2,999.2	10.1	394.3	149.7	244.6	799.1	845.2	659.2	250.6	40.7
Not stated	58.8	0.2	7.1	2.6	4.4	14.6	16.1	13.9	5.9	1.1
White, total	2,454.4	4.3	268.2	93.7	174.4	620.7	721.6	583.7	220.9	35.1
Drinker	44.8	(2)	3.0	1.0	2.0	8.9	11.8	13.6	6.4	1.0
Nondrinker	2,363.8	4.1	260.3	91.1	169.2	601.0	697.0	558.6	209.6	33.2
Not stated	45.9	0.1	4.9	1.7	3.2	10.9	12.8	11.5	4.9	0.9
Black, total	553.7	5.8	126.0	55.7	70.3	180.0	124.1	80.2	32.0	5.5
Drinker	16.6	(2)	1.0	0.4	0.7	3.8	5.3	4.4	1.8	0.3
Nondrinker	527.3	5.7	123.1	54.6	68.5	173.2	116.3	74.1	29.6	5.2
Not stated	9.8	0.1	1.9	0.8	1.1	3.0	2.5	1.7	0.7	0.1
Percent: Drinker	2.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.2
White	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.4	3.0	3.0
Black	3.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	2.2	4.3	5.6	5.6	5.1

Z Less than 50. ¹ Includes races other than White or Black.Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Reports*.

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	278,350						
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	19,666	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 to 44 yrs. old		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	86.8	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 headnote, 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	68.6	56.2	54.7	54.8	54.4	54.4	54.3	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	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.1
Remarriage of bride, first marriage of groom	7.3	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.7	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:								
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:								
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:								
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:								
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:								
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:								
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:								
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:								
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 Divorced	Widowed	First mar- riage	Remarriage Divorced	Widowed
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
ALL RACES¹						
Year of dissolution of first marriage:						
All years	11,577	56.8	20.6	32.8	40.7	46.2
1980-84	3,504	47.5	16.3	28.1	36.4	41.1
1985-89	3,235	65.3	21.9	36.0	44.7	52.7
1970-74	1,887	83.2	24.9	38.6	47.9	56.4
1965-69	1,013	89.9	32.6	48.7	60.2	65.0
WHITE						
Year of dissolution of first marriage:						
All years	10,103	59.9	21.9	35.2	43.5	49.4
1980-84	3,030	51.4	18.2	31.1	40.3	45.2
1985-89	2,839	69.5	23.2	38.5	46.9	55.6
1970-74	1,622	87.5	24.9	39.8	49.8	59.3
1965-69	893	91.0	34.7	52.3	64.9	69.3
BLACK						
Year of dissolution of first marriage:						
All years	1,166	34.0	10.9	16.5	19.6	22.7
1980-84	380	19.7	4.7	10.6	12.9	14.8
1985-89	301	32.3	11.4	15.6	18.5	22.2
1970-74	227	59.0	22.3	29.4	35.3	38.7
1965-69	98	81.2	20.9	27.3	31.3	40.8
Hispanic, ⁴ all years	942	44.7	12.5	16.6	22.7	27.8

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	89.7	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
REMARIED 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	42.0	58.3	45.9
35 to 39 years old	64.9	65.0	66.9	66.5	50.6	54.0	45.2	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	36.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
50 to 54 years old	29.0	34.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

B Base is less than 75,000. NA Not available. ¹ 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			Number (1,000)			Rate per 1,000 population ²		
	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)	6.7
Oklahoma	46.5	35.9	29.3	15.4	10.9	9.0	24.2	26.4	21.9	8.0	8.0	5.4
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	10.9	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	10.6	10.7	7.8	8.8	9.0	5.3	5.3	4.7
Nevada	114.3	106.5	140.3	14.2	13.7	13.7	96.3	13.8	13.3	13.1	17.3	14.2
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	127.5	5.6	12.5	(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

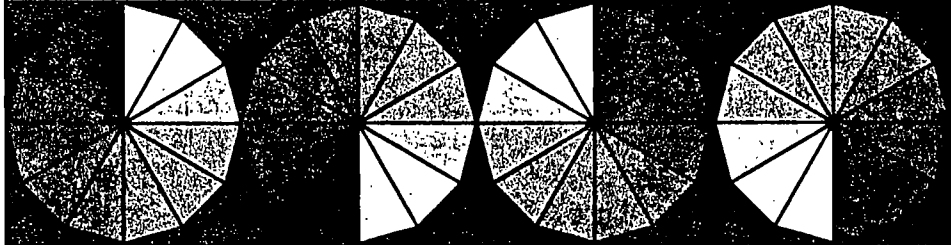
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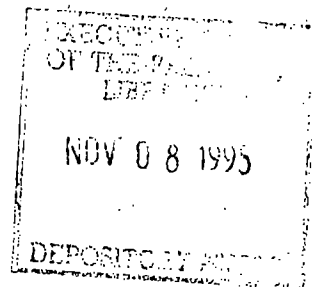
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Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994



by Steve Rawlings and Arlene Saluter



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Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994

INTRODUCTION

This annual report provides detailed, national, demographic data on households and families for March 1994. It compares the most current data with that for households and families for earlier years, and examines some of the major changes in their characteristics and composition.

The estimates are based on the Annual Demographic Supplement to the Current Population Survey. This supplement has been used to collect such data annually since 1947. The 1994 estimates reflect two changes in methodology. First, the data were collected by interviewers using computers instead of paper questionnaires. Previous data on households and families were not based on computer-assisted interviewing techniques. Second, new survey weights based on 1990 Census results (adjusted for the undercoverage of certain population groups) were introduced in 1994. The sample survey results are inflated to national population controls by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. The 1993 data were re-estimated using the 1990 Census-based weights to provide "bridge data" illustrating the impact of the introduction of the new weights on various counts of household and family units and their characteristics.

The Bureau of the Census produces several products which provide different estimates of the number of households. These include housing estimates which are derived from administrative data used in conjunction with decennial census results and trends measured using the CPS. The estimates based on administrative data represent the most precise estimates for the nation and specific states of the number and size of households by age of householder developed in a fashion consistent with the decennial census. Because the CPS is a housing-unit based population survey, estimates from the CPS are best suited for describing the characteristics of persons living in those households. Users interested in the most accurate count of households should refer to estimates derived from administrative procedures.¹

Some of the highlights of the topics discussed in this report are presented below. The numbers in parentheses indicate the 90-percent confidence interval around

the estimate, which is the standard used by the Census Bureau for the comparison of statistics based on sample surveys.

- The total number of households in March 1994 was about 97.1 million ($\pm 483,000$), not significantly greater than the revised total for March 1993.
- Since 1990, the number of households has risen by 1.0 (± 0.1) percent per year, compared with increases of 1.4 (± 0.05) percent per year for the 1980's and 2.4 (± 0.1) percent per year for the 1970's.
- Married-couple families accounted for 55 (± 0.4) percent of all households in 1994, well below their 71 (± 0.4) percent share in 1970.
- Persons living alone represented 24 (± 0.3) percent of all households in 1994, but the annual rate of increase in their number has slowed substantially since the 1970's.
- There were 11.4 million ($\pm 236,000$) single parents in 1994, representing about 31 (± 0.5) percent of all one-parent and two-parent situations combined.
- Single parents accounted for almost two-thirds, or 65 (± 1.3) percent, of all Black family groups with children present in 1994, versus 25 (± 0.6) percent among Whites.
- In 1994, there were about 9.9 million ($\pm 220,000$) single mothers versus 1.6 million ($\pm 89,000$) single fathers.
- About 38 (± 1.0) percent of single parents in 1994 had never been married, and roughly the same proportion were currently divorced.

The data in this report, with few exceptions, are estimates based on sample surveys, and are subject to sampling variability since they are not based on a complete enumeration of the population. Caution is advised when comparing differences in estimates that are based on a small number of cases, especially if the difference is not large.

All demographic surveys, including the CPS, suffer from undercoverage of the population. This undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed

¹See Prevost, Ron, *State Housing Unit and Household Estimates: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1993*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P25-1123, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

persons within sample households. Compared with decennial census data, overall CPS undercoverage is about 7 percent. Undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. For some groups such as 20 to 24 year old Black males, the undercoverage is as high as about 35 percent. The weighting procedures used by the Census Bureau partially correct for the bias due to undercoverage. However, its final impact on the estimates is unknown. See appendix C for a more detailed discussion of sampling and how it could affect the estimates for 1994 and earlier years.

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

According to estimates based on the Current Population Survey, there were 97.1 million households in the United States in March 1994. This was not significantly greater than the corresponding total for March 1993.

Users of these data should remember not to place too much emphasis on changes that occur over any one-year period. For example, between 1988 and 1989, the net increase in total households was 1.8 million, whereas the following year there was no significant increase in the number of households (see appendix table A-2). This illustrates how variable the net increase in households can be from one year to the next. For the decade of the 1980's as a whole, the number of households increased by about 12.6 million, or by an average of about 1.3 million households per year. By comparison, the number of households rose by a total of 17.4 million, or 1.7 million per year during the 1970's. Since 1990 the number of households has been increasing by an average of about 940,000 units per year.

As the numbers above suggest, there has been a decline in the annual rate of growth in the number of households. Between 1970 and 1980, the number of households was increasing by an average of 2.4 percent per year, but from 1980 to 1990 the annual rate of growth averaged only 1.4 percent. Since 1990 the number of households has risen by an average rate of 1.0 percent per year, significantly lower than the rate for the 1970's, and slightly lower than the rate for the 1980's (table A).

The number of households rises or falls not only in response to population increase and decline, but also in reaction to changes in the age composition and living arrangement decisions of the population. Changes in the average age at first marriage, divorce rates, and whether the economic climate is conducive to the formation and maintenance of separate households are among the factors that can have a positive or negative impact on changes in the household total. The net result of these various influences suggest that the current moderate pace of household increase is likely to continue for the remainder of the 1990's.

CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

As defined by the Census Bureau, a household refers to the person or persons who reside in a housing unit. The number of households is synonymous with the number of occupied housing units, but vacant living quarters are not included in the count of households. Consequently, the construction of new housing does not necessarily translate into additional households.

Households exhibit tremendous diversity in their composition. The Census Bureau, however, identifies two basic types of households: 1) family and 2) nonfamily. A family household is comprised of a minimum of two persons. One of those persons is the householder (who usually is the person who owns or rents the living quarters) and at least one of the other occupants is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. A nonfamily household has no relatives of the householder present in the home, and is often comprised of just one person — the householder (figure 1).

Family households. There were 68.5 million family households in 1994. Families have traditionally accounted for a large majority of households, but their proportion of the total is significantly lower now than it was at various points in the past. In 1940, the first year that household type is available from the Current Population Survey, families accounted for nine out of ten (90 percent) of all households (appendix table A-2). By 1970, about 81 percent of households were maintained by families, down 9 percentage points from their share thirty years earlier. It took only another ten years for the family share of the total to drop another seven points (74 percent of households in 1980). Families still accounted for about seven out of ten households in 1990 (71 percent), and the proportion remained at about the same level in 1994 (table A). Thus, during the 1990's the family household's shrinking share of the household pie has come to at least a temporary halt. The Bureau of the Census recognizes the wide diversity of families. We do, however, differentiate between three broad and basic types of family households: 1) married-couple families, numbering an estimated 53.2 million in 1994, 2) families with female householders (no husband present), 12.4 million, and 3) families with male householders (no wife present), 2.9 million (table A).

Married-couple families represented 55 percent of all households in 1994, a drop of 16 percentage points from their 71 percent share in 1970. Families maintained by women alone increased to 13 percent of households in 1994 versus 9 percent in 1970, and families maintained by men alone accounted for only 3 percent of households in 1994, up only slightly from their 2 percent share in 1970. Households not included in the proportions cited above fall into the category we label as nonfamily households.

Nonfamily households. There were an estimated 28.6 million nonfamily households in 1994 compared with

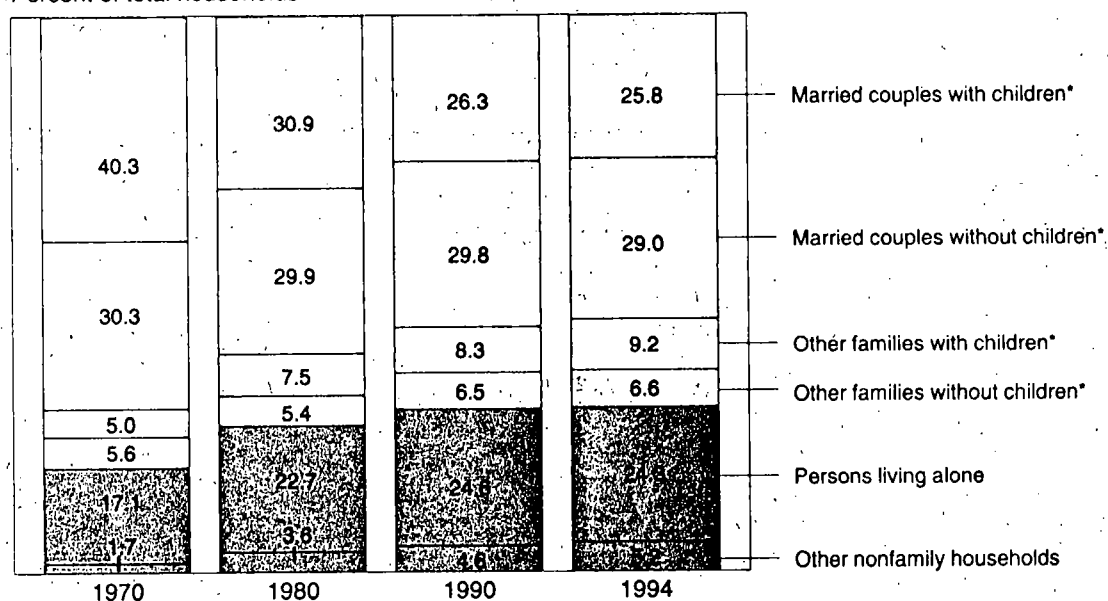
Table A. Household Composition, by Presence of Own Children Under 18: 1970 to 1994

(Number in thousands)

Type of household	1994	1993 ¹	1993	1990	1980	1970	Average annual percent change		
							1990-94	1980-90	1970-80
All households	97,107	96,426	96,391	93,347	80,776	63,401	1.0	1.4	2.4
Family households	68,490	68,216	68,144	66,090	59,550	51,456	0.9	1.0	1.5
No own children under 18	34,471	34,586	34,887	33,801	28,528	22,725	0.5	1.7	2.3
With own children under 18	34,018	33,629	33,257	32,289	31,022	28,732	1.3	0.4	0.8
Married-couple family	53,171	53,090	53,171	52,317	49,112	44,728	0.4	0.6	0.9
No own children under 18	28,113	28,179	28,464	27,780	24,151	19,196	0.3	1.4	2.3
With own children under 18	25,058	24,911	24,707	24,537	24,961	25,532	0.5	-0.2	-0.2
Other family, male householder ..	2,913	3,065	3,026	2,884	1,733	1,228	0.3	5.1	3.4
No own children under 18	1,599	1,724	1,702	1,731	1,117	887	-2.0	4.4	2.3
With own children under 18	1,314	1,341	1,324	1,153	616	341	3.3	6.3	5.9
Other family, female householder ..	12,406	12,061	11,947	10,890	8,705	5,500	3.3	2.2	4.6
No own children under 18	4,759	4,683	4,721	4,290	3,261	2,642	2.6	2.7	2.1
With own children under 18	7,647	7,378	7,226	6,599	5,445	2,858	3.7	1.9	6.4
Nonfamily householder	28,617	28,210	28,247	27,257	21,226	11,945	1.2	2.5	5.7
Living alone	23,611	23,558	23,642	22,999	18,296	10,851	0.7	2.3	5.2
Male householder	12,462	12,297	12,254	11,606	8,807	4,063	1.8	2.8	7.7
Living alone	9,440	9,444	9,436	9,049	6,966	3,532	1.1	2.6	6.8
Female householder	16,155	15,914	15,993	15,651	12,419	7,882	0.8	2.3	4.5
Living alone	14,171	14,114	14,206	13,950	11,330	7,319	0.4	2.1	4.4

¹ Revised using population controls based on the 1990 Census.Figure 1.
Household Composition: 1970 to 1994

Percent of total households



* Own children under 18

1.9 million in 1970, an increase of 16.7 million. During the same 24-year period, the proportion of all households that were nonfamily households climbed from 19 percent to 30 percent. Although nonfamilies now account for three of every ten households, the rate of increase in the number of this type of household has slowed significantly in recent years. During the 1970's nonfamily households increased at the average annual rate of 5.7 percent per year. Their rate of increase fell to 2.5 percent per year during the 1980's, and has declined further to just 1.2 percent per year during the 1990's.

There was no significant change in the number of nonfamily households between 1992 and 1993, leading us to ponder whether we were on the verge of seeing a reversal in their long-term rise. The boom in the number of nonfamily households has subsided, but the 1994 data indicate that last year's lack of increase was not a precursor of a significant decline in the nonfamily total.

The vast majority of nonfamily households are one-person households. About 83 percent of the 28.6 million nonfamily households in 1994 were people living alone. About 76 percent of male nonfamily householders lived alone which was a significantly lower proportion than the 88 percent of female nonfamily householders living alone in 1994.

All persons living alone represented 24 percent of all households in 1994, up from 17 percent in 1970. As with nonfamily households overall, the number of one-person households increased at a much higher rate in the 1970's (5.2 percent per year) than during the 1980's (2.3 percent per year) or 1990's (0.7 percent per year).

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN PRESENT IN THE HOME

Families do not necessarily include children. In fact, only about half of American families had one or more children present in the home in 1994. The most recent year in which a majority of families included at least one child among their members was 1982. In these data children are defined as the householder's own children who are under the age of 18, have never been married, and are still living at home.

The number of married-couple families with children declined by almost 1.0 million between 1970 and 1990, and their share of all households dropped by 14 percentage points. The decline in these two-parent families was the net result of the interaction of such factors as increases in age at first marriage and births out-of-wedlock, the postponement of childbearing, high levels

Table B. Family Household Composition, by Presence and Number of Own Children Under 18: 1970 to 1994

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of household	1994	1993	1993	1990	1980	1970	Average annual percent change		
							1990-94	1980-90	1970-80
Family households	68,490	68,216	68,144	66,090	59,550	51,456	0.9	1.0	1.5
No own children under 18	34,471	34,586	34,887	33,801	28,528	22,725	0.5	1.7	2.3
With own children under 18	34,018	33,629	33,257	32,289	31,022	28,732	1.3	0.4	0.8
1 child	13,824	13,846	13,690	13,530	12,443	9,350	0.5	0.8	2.9
2 children	13,806	12,914	12,804	12,263	11,470	8,942	3.0	0.7	2.5
3 or more children	7,108	6,869	6,763	6,496	7,109	10,440	2.3	-0.9	-3.8
Married-couple family	53,171	53,090	53,171	52,317	49,112	44,728	0.4	0.6	0.9
No own children under 18	28,113	28,179	28,464	27,780	24,151	19,196	0.3	1.4	2.3
With own children under 18	25,058	24,911	24,707	24,537	24,961	25,532	0.5	-0.2	-0.2
1 child	9,452	9,552	9,466	9,583	9,671	8,163	-0.3	-0.1	1.7
2 children	10,188	10,065	10,007	9,784	9,488	8,045	1.0	0.3	1.6
3 or more children	5,418	5,294	5,234	5,170	5,802	9,325	1.2	-1.2	-4.7
Other family, male householder	2,913	3,065	3,026	2,884	1,733	1,228	0.3	5.1	3.4
No own children under 18	1,599	1,724	1,702	1,731	1,117	887	-2.0	4.4	2.3
With own children under 18	1,314	1,341	1,324	1,153	616	341	3.3	6.3	5.9
1 child	805	809	799	723	374	179	2.7	6.6	7.4
2 children	368	402	397	307	165	87	4.5	6.2	6.4
3 or more children	141	130	128	123	77	75	3.4	4.7	0.3
Other family, female householder	12,406	12,061	11,947	10,890	8,705	5,500	3.3	2.2	4.6
No own children under 18	4,759	4,683	4,721	4,290	3,261	2,642	2.6	2.7	2.1
With own children under 18	7,647	7,378	7,226	6,599	5,445	2,858	3.7	1.9	6.4
1 child	3,566	3,485	3,425	3,225	2,398	1,008	2.5	3.0	8.7
2 children	2,531	2,447	2,400	2,173	1,817	810	3.8	1.8	8.1
3 or more children	1,550	1,446	1,400	1,202	1,230	1,040	6.4	-0.2	1.7

Revised using population controls based on the 1990 Census.

of separation and divorce, and young adults reaching the age at which they leave the parental home and thereby "empty the nest." There were about 25.1 million married-couple families with children in 1994, which represents an increase of about 521,000 since 1970. Thus, the numerical decline in two-parent families that was evident in the 1970's stabilized in the 1980's and appears to have reversed during the 1990's (table B).

There were about 9.0 million additional family households with children present in 1994 that were maintained by mothers alone (7.6 million) or fathers alone (1.3 million). In other words, if the parent had a husband or wife, they were not present in the home. The overall number of these families was just 3.2 million in 1970 with 2.9 million maintained by mothers and 341,000 by fathers. These families comprise the major component of single-parent family groups, and will be examined in more detail in a later section of the report.

About 13.8 million families in 1994 had only one child, compared with 9.4 million in 1970. The number of these families increased by 2.9 percent per year during the 1970's, but the rate of increase fell to only 0.8 percent per year during the 1980's, and has remained at a similarly low level during the 1990's (0.5 percent per year). These data refer to children present in the home at the time of the survey, and do not represent the number of families with "only children." Although an unknown number of such families would be included, families which had once had two or more children would also be included if only one child were still living at home.

The number of families with two children at home in 1994, 13.8 million, was approximately the same as the number with one child. The number of two-child families is up from 8.9 million in 1970.

Larger families with 3 or more children at home, in contrast to smaller families with just one or two children, are not as prevalent as in 1970, but have shown recent signs of a slight resurgence. The number of these larger families fell from 10.4 million in 1970 to 6.5 million in 1990, but have rebounded to 7.1 million in 1994.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

The ups and downs in the numbers and proportions of different types of households and their changing composition over the years have contributed to changes in the average number of persons per household. In 1790, the earliest year for which we have data on household size, there were 5.79 persons per household. By 1900, there were 4.76 persons per household. Thus, the average had declined by about one member per household over a period of 110 years. It took only another 40 years for household size to drop an additional person (3.76 persons per household in 1940).

There were 3.14 persons per household in 1970 versus 2.76 persons in 1980, and 2.63 persons in 1990.

The fact that household size declined more substantially between 1970 and 1980 (0.38 persons) than it did between 1980 and 1990 (0.13 persons) is a reflection of a variety of well-recognized trends that characterized the 1970's. These trends included the postponement of marriage, changing patterns of childbearing, the increase in divorce often leading to the break up of larger households and the emergence of more one-person and single-parent situations. Most, if not all of these changes continued throughout the 1980's, but the pace of change stabilized and resulted in a more moderate drop in household size for the decade (figure 2).

There were 2.62 persons per household in 1989 (appendix table A-1). There has been no further drop in household size since. Average household size for 1993 was originally estimated to be 2.63 persons. The revised average for 1993 was 2.66 persons. This "increase" of 0.03 persons per household is felt to have resulted primarily from the introduction of the adjusted 1990 Census population controls. These new controls had the effect of disproportionately increasing the total population in households without a commensurate increase in the number of households. Consequently, the revision resulted in an increase in the household size estimate. There were 2.67 persons per household in 1994, which was not significantly higher than the revised average for 1993 (table C).

The proportion of larger households (those with five persons or more) was 21 percent in 1970, compared with 11 percent in 1994. Medium-sized households comprised of three or four persons accounted for about one-third of households in both 1970 and 1994. Meanwhile, the smallest households with only one or two persons increased their share of the total from 46 percent to 56 percent (figure 3).

The number of one-person households increased at a higher rate than any other household size during the 1970's and 1980's. Their rate of increase has, however, slowed dramatically in response to such factors as changes in the age structure of the population and the stabilization of the divorce rate. Consequently, since 1990 the rate of increase for one-person households was about the same as that for households in general.

It remains to be seen whether or not the long-term pattern of shrinkage in household size has ended or is simply resting at a temporary plateau. Earlier projections suggested that household size would be between 2.32 persons and 2.64 persons in the year 2000. Given the recent lack of decline in this measure, it seems likely that household size in the year 2000 will end up closer to the upper end of the range of sizes projected. New household projections are being prepared, and are expected to be released later this year.

HOUSEHOLDERS BY AGE

Householders, by Census definition, must be at least 15 years of age. Persons who form households generally do so as young adults in their twenties, and they

Figure 2.
Average Size of Households and
Families: 1960 to 1994

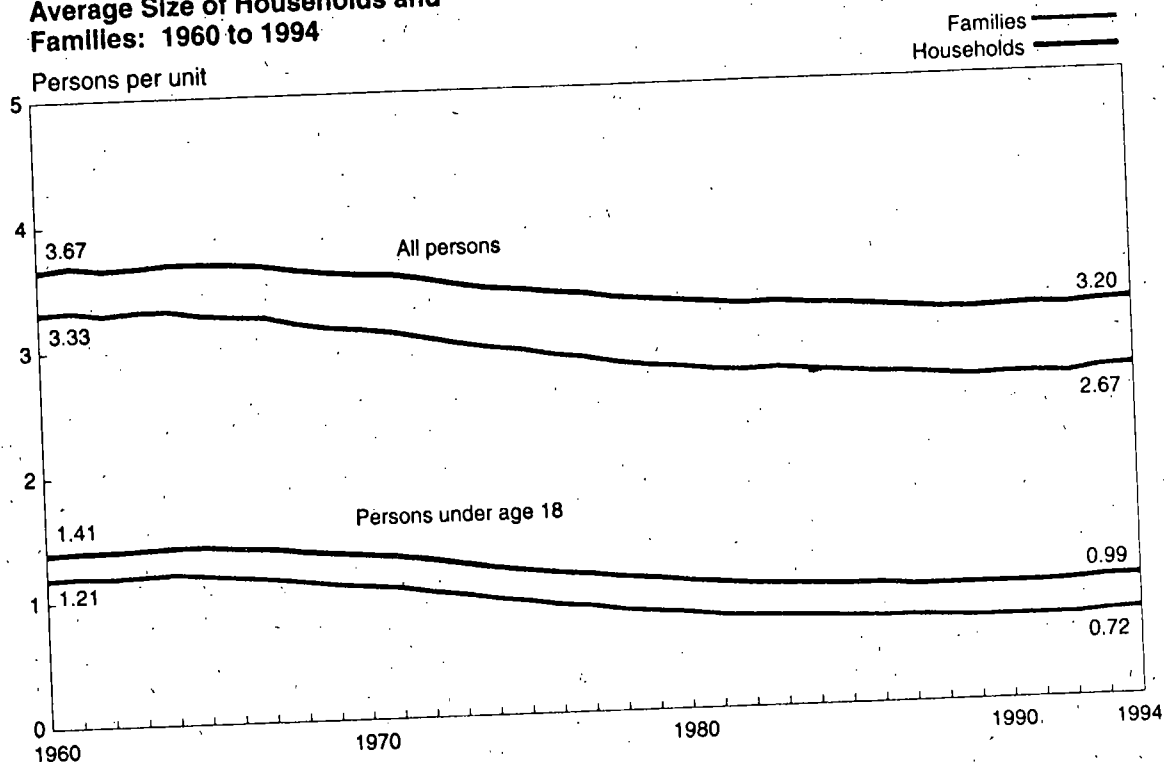


Table C. Household Size and Population: 1970 to 1994

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	1994	1993r	1993	1990	1980	1970	Average annual percent change		
							1990-94	1980-90	1970-80
Total households.....	97,107	96,426	96,391	93,347	80,776	63,401	1.0	1.4	2.4
1 person.....	23,611	23,558	23,642	22,999	18,296	10,851	0.7	2.3	5.2
2 persons.....	31,211	31,041	31,175	30,114	25,327	18,333	0.9	1.7	3.2
3 persons.....	16,898	16,964	16,895	16,128	14,130	10,949	1.2	1.3	2.6
4 persons.....	15,073	14,997	14,926	14,456	12,666	9,991	1.0	1.3	2.4
5 persons.....	6,749	6,404	6,357	6,213	6,059	6,548	2.1	0.3	-0.8
6 persons.....	2,186	2,217	2,180	2,143	2,519	3,534	0.5	-1.6	-3.4
7 or more persons.....	1,379	1,244	1,215	1,295	1,778	3,195	1.6	-3.2	-5.9
Population in households.....	259,507	256,508	253,924	245,774	222,540	199,030	1.4	1.0	1.1
Under 18 years.....	69,739	68,676	67,062	64,303	63,492	69,152	2.0	0.1	-0.9
18 years and over.....	189,768	187,832	186,862	181,471	159,048	129,878	1.1	1.3	2.0
Persons per household.....	2.67	2.66	2.63	2.63	2.76	3.14	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years.....	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.79	1.09	(X)	(X)	(X)
18 years and over.....	1.95	1.95	1.94	1.94	1.97	2.05	(X)	(X)	(X)

r Revised using population controls based on the 1990 Census.
X Not applicable.

continue to maintain a household of one type or another as they grow older. The median age of persons maintaining households in 1994 was 45.7 years (table D). In other words half were between 15 and 45.7 years of age, and half were older.

The age composition of householders alters in response to changes in household composition such as a rise in young single parents or an increase in elderly persons

living alone. The median age of householders, however, is also affected by changes in the basic underlying age structure.

The age structure of our population continues to be affected in a major way by the Baby Boom and its aftermath. Those born after World War II during the years between 1946 and 1964 are generally considered to be members of the post-war Baby-Boom generation.

Figure 3.
Households, by Size: 1970 to 1994
Percent of total households

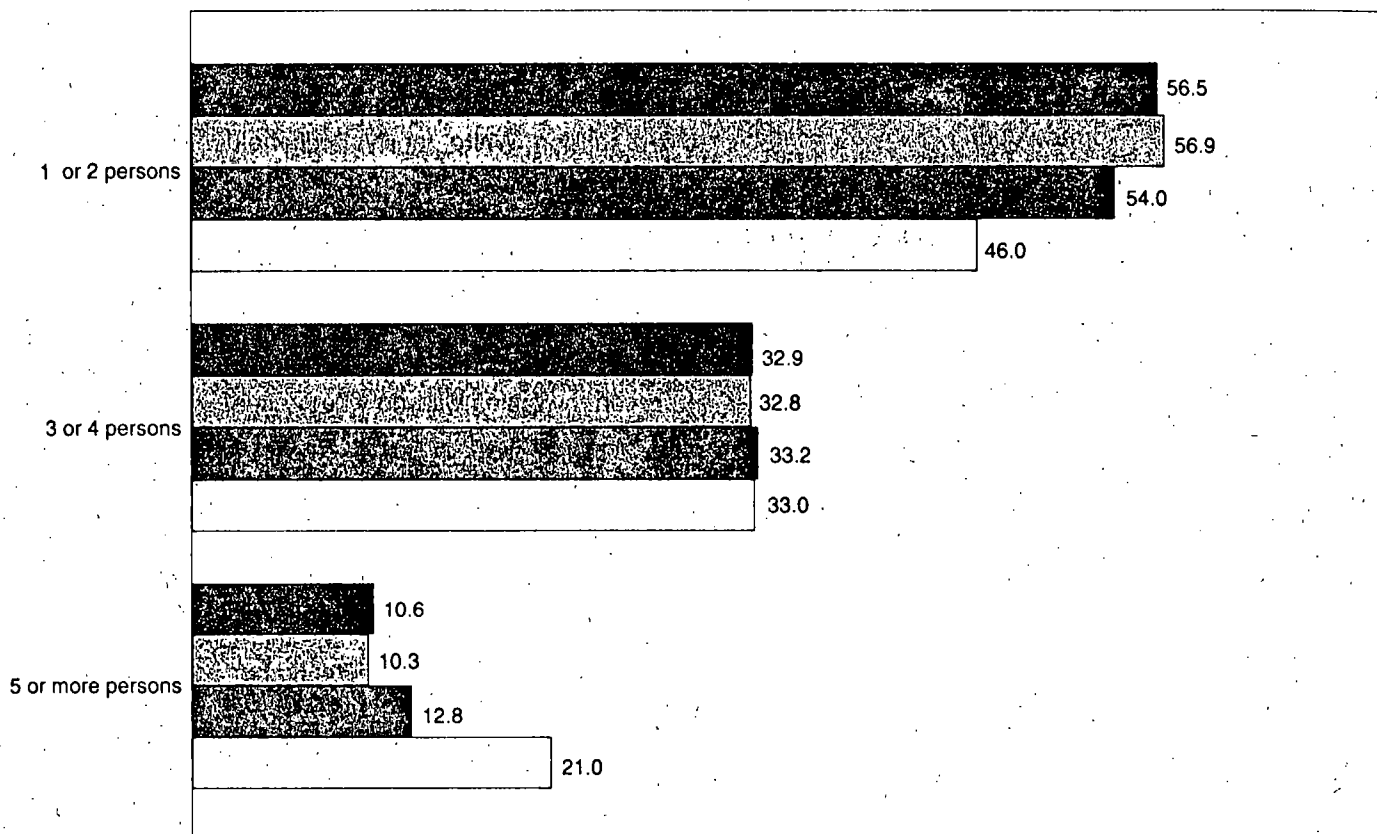
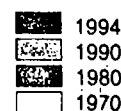


Table D. Age of Householder: 1970 to 1994

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of household	1994	1993 [*]	1993	1990	1980	1970	Average annual percent change		
							1990-94	1980-90	1970-80
All householders	97,107	96,426	96,391	93,347	80,776	63,401	1.0	1.4	2.4
15 to 24 years	5,265	5,257	5,022	5,121	6,569	4,359	0.7	-2.5	4.1
25 to 34 years	19,717	20,057	19,741	20,472	18,504	11,694	-0.9	1.0	4.6
35 to 44 years	22,293	21,862	21,718	20,555	13,980	11,810	2.0	3.9	1.7
45 to 54 years	16,823	16,413	16,576	14,514	12,654	12,216	3.7	1.4	0.4
55 to 64 years	12,188	12,154	12,438	12,529	12,525	10,824	-0.7	-	1.5
65 to 74 years	11,639	11,668	11,834	11,733	10,112	7,744	-0.2	1.5	2.7
75 years and over	9,168	9,014	9,061	8,423	6,432	4,756	2.1	2.7	3.0
Median age (years)	45.7	45.6	45.9	45.3	46.1	48.1	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family householders	68,490	68,216	68,144	66,090	59,550	51,456	0.9	1.0	1.5
15 to 24 years	2,998	2,896	2,751	2,853	3,814	3,491	1.2	-2.9	0.9
25 to 34 years	14,245	14,622	14,376	14,853	14,209	10,612	-1.0	0.4	2.9
35 to 44 years	17,803	17,697	17,569	16,694	12,222	10,983	1.6	3.1	1.1
45 to 54 years	13,278	12,954	13,069	11,712	10,768	10,806	3.1	0.8	-
55 to 64 years	8,950	8,913	9,117	9,251	9,541	8,360	-0.8	-0.3	1.3
65 to 74 years	7,238	7,244	7,350	7,228	6,140	4,798	-	1.6	2.5
75 years and over	3,977	3,889	3,911	3,499	2,856	2,407	3.2	2.0	1.7
Median age (years)	44.5	44.4	44.6	44.1	44.6	45.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily householders	28,617	28,210	28,247	27,257	21,226	11,945	1.2	2.5	5.7
15 to 24 years	2,266	2,361	2,271	2,268	2,756	867	-	-1.9	11.6
25 to 34 years	5,472	5,435	5,364	5,618	4,294	1,081	-0.7	2.7	13.8
35 to 44 years	4,490	4,165	4,148	3,860	1,758	827	3.8	7.9	7.5
45 to 54 years	3,558	3,459	3,506	2,802	1,886	1,410	6.0	4.0	2.9
55 to 64 years	3,237	3,241	3,321	3,279	2,983	2,464	-0.3	0.9	1.9
65 to 74 years	4,402	4,424	4,484	4,505	3,972	2,947	-0.6	1.3	3.0
75 years and over	5,191	5,126	5,151	4,925	3,576	2,348	1.3	3.2	4.2
Median age (years)	50.4	51.0	51.5	51.4	54.6	62.3	(X)	(X)	(X)

- Zero or rounds to zero.

^{*} Revised using population controls based on the 1990 Census.

X Not applicable.

As it ages, the disproportionately large size of this group has had an impact on everything from the demand for classroom space, to housing and job needs.

The leading edge of the Baby-Boom generation began forming their first households during the 1960's. By 1990, Baby Boomers ranged from 26 to 44 years of age. This group accounted for a disproportionately large number of households formed during the two decades between 1970 and 1990. As they increased their share of the total, the median age of householders responded by dropping from 48.1 years to 45.3 years during the same period.

The last of the Baby Boomers turned age 30 in 1994. Most of those who will form households are likely to have done so. As this large segment of the population continues to grow older, and is replaced by the comparatively smaller generation that follows, we would expect the median age of householders to reverse its decline. There is some evidence that this turnaround has begun, as the median age of householders has increased slightly since 1990.

Between 1990 and 1994, the number of households maintained by persons 45 to 54 years of age increased at an average rate of 3.7 percent per year. This was a higher rate of increase than that for any other age category, and was significantly higher than the corresponding rates of increase for this age group in the 1970's (0.4 percent per year) or the 1980's (1.4 percent per year).

The median age of those maintaining family households in 1994 was much lower (44.5 years) than that for persons maintaining nonfamily households (50.4 years). The fact that family householders were an average of 5.9 years younger than nonfamily counterparts is attributable to the fact that family householders include many young parents raising children, whereas nonfamily householders are likely to include such persons as elderly widows living alone.

Approximately one-third (34 percent) of nonfamily householders in 1994 were age 65 years or older compared with 44 percent of the nonfamily householders in 1970. The 10-percentage-point decline in the elderly householder proportion was reflected in the 11.9 year drop in the median age of nonfamily householders from 62.3 years in 1970 to 50.4 years in 1994.

RACE AND ETHNIC DIFFERENTIALS IN FAMILY COMPOSITION

In 1994, about 85 percent of the 68.5 million family households were maintained by White householders, 12 percent by Black householders, and 3 percent by householders of other races (primarily Asians and Pacific Islanders). Approximately 9 percent of family households were maintained by Hispanic householders. Hispanics constitute an ethnic group rather than a racial

category, and their members may classify themselves as White, Black, or of some other race. The comparative proportions in 1970 were 90 percent White, 9 percent Black, and 1 percent of some other race; while 4 percent were Hispanic (table E).

There are significant racial and ethnic differences in family composition (figure 4). About 82 percent of the 57.9 million White family households in 1994 were maintained by married couples, 14 percent by females with no husband present, and 4 percent by males with no wife present. By contrast, only 47 percent of the 8.0 million Black family households (with or without children present) were maintained by married couples, an almost equal percentage (48 percent) were maintained by female householders with no husband present, and 6 percent by males with no wife present.

1994 was the first year in which Black family households maintained by women alone were not outnumbered by those maintained by married couples. Since 1970, the average annual rate of increase in the number of these Black female family householders has been significantly higher than for married-couple families. During the 1970's, the average increase was 6.1 percent per year for Black female family householders compared with only 0.3 percent per year for Black married-couple families. Between 1990 and 1994, the average increase slowed to 3.9 percent per year for families maintained by women alone, while married-couple families declined 0.2 percent per year.

There were an estimated 1.7 million family households in 1994 that were maintained by persons in the Asian or Pacific Islander racial category (API's). Married-couple families accounted for about 82 percent of the total, which was approximately the same share as among White family households.

About 5.9 million family households in 1994 were maintained by Hispanics, up from 2.0 million in 1970 (an increase of 196 percent). About 68 percent of the Hispanic family households in 1994 were maintained by married couples. This proportion was significantly lower than for Whites overall, and higher than that for Blacks overall. However, since Hispanics may be of any race, care should be exercised when comparing their family composition to that of Whites, Blacks, or those of other races.

RISE IN SINGLE PARENTS

One of the most important changes in the composition of the American family has been the tremendous increase in the number of single parents. The rise of the single parent has had a profound impact on the life experiences not only of those parents, but also of their children, related family members, and the public at large.

Table E. Family Households, by Type, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1970 to 1994
(Numbers in thousands)

Type of family	1994	1993'	1993	1990	1980	1970	Average annual percent change		
							1990-94	1980-90	1970-80
ALL RACES									
Family households.....	68,490	68,216	68,144	66,090	59,550	51,456	0.9	1.0	1.5
Married-couple families.....	53,171	53,090	53,171	52,317	49,112	44,728	0.4	0.6	0.9
Male householder, no wife present.....	2,913	3,065	3,026	2,884	1,733	1,228	0.3	5.1	3.4
Female householder, no husband present.....	12,406	12,061	11,947	10,890	8,705	5,500	3.3	2.2	4.6
WHITE									
Family households.....	57,870	57,669	57,858	56,590	52,243	46,166	0.6	0.8	1.2
Married-couple families.....	47,443	47,383	47,601	46,981	44,751	41,029	0.2	0.5	0.9
Male householder, no wife present.....	2,297	2,418	2,409	2,303	1,441	1,038	-0.1	4.7	3.3
Female householder, no husband present.....	8,130	7,868	7,848	7,306	6,052	4,099	2.7	1.9	3.9
BLACK									
Family households.....	7,989	7,982	7,888	7,470	6,184	4,856	1.7	1.9	2.4
Married-couple families.....	3,714	3,777	3,748	3,750	3,433	3,317	-0.2	0.9	0.3
Male householder, no wife present.....	450	467	460	446	256	181	0.2	5.6	3.5
Female householder, no husband present.....	3,825	3,738	3,680	3,275	2,495	1,358	3.9	2.7	6.1
ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER*									
Family households.....	1,737	1,760	1,662	1,531	818	(NA)	3.2	6.3	(NA)
Married-couple families.....	1,426	1,409	1,335	1,256	691	(NA)	3.2	6.0	(NA)
Male householder, no wife present.....	79	106	95	86	39	(NA)	-2.1	7.9	(NA)
Female householder, no husband present.....	232	245	232	188	88	(NA)	5.3	7.6	(NA)
HISPANIC*									
Family households.....	5,940	5,733	5,318	4,840	3,029	2,004	5.1	4.7	4.1
Married-couple families.....	4,033	3,940	3,674	3,395	2,282	1,615	4.3	4.0	3.5
Male householder, no wife present.....	410	445	407	329	138	82	5.5	8.7	5.2
Female householder, no husband present.....	1,498	1,348	1,238	1,116	610	307	7.4	6.0	6.9

* Revised using population controls based on the 1990 Census.

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. 1970 Hispanic data from 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 4A, Table 6.

+ 1980 data for Asian or Pacific Islander from 1980 Census of Population, Vol. I, Table 141.

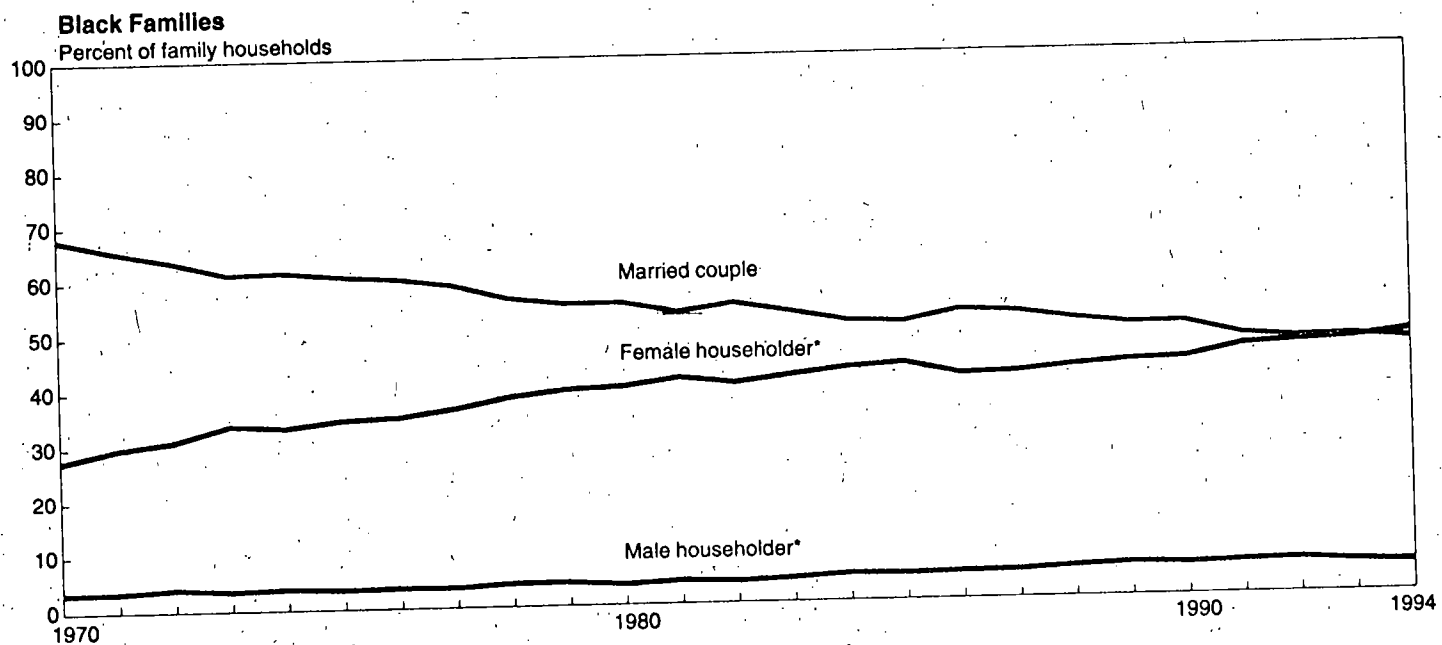
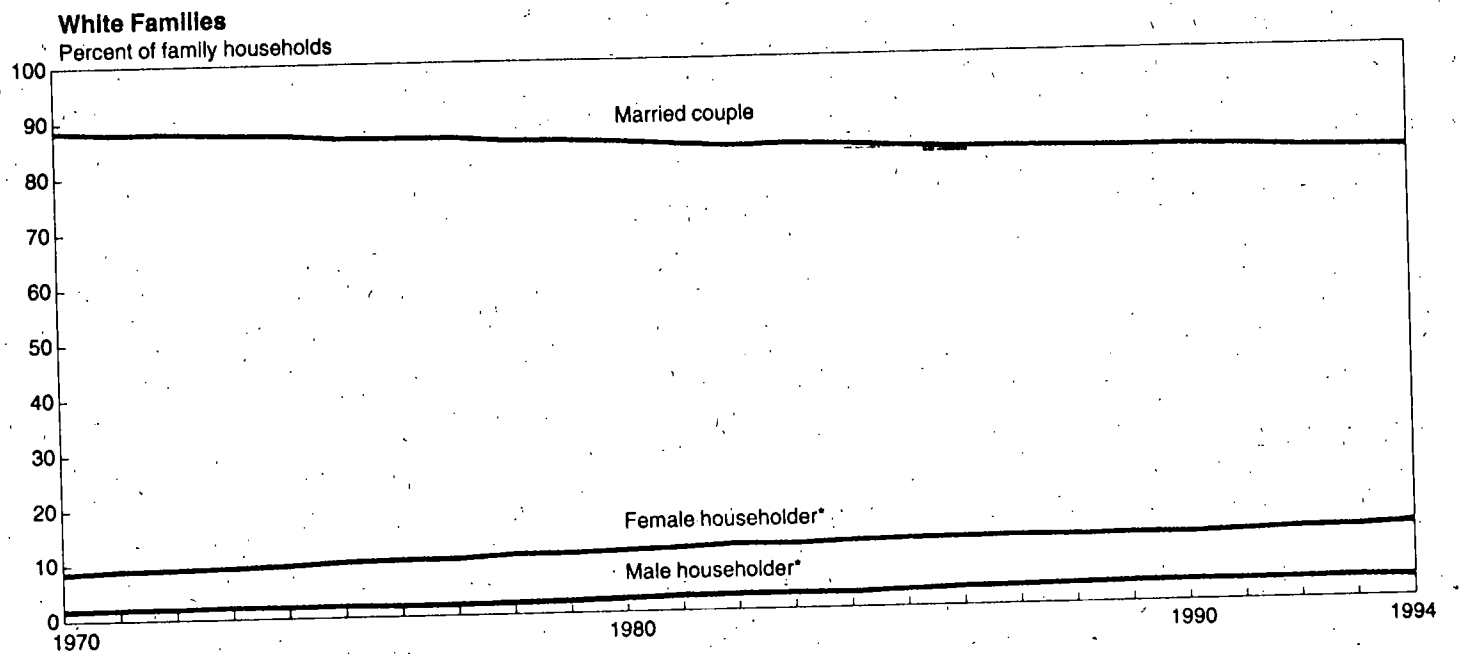
NA Not available.

other factors, contributed to the initial enlargement of the pool of single parents. It was during the 1970's that their number began to increase at rates which could not escape notice. The number of single parents went from 3.8 million in 1970 to 6.9 million in 1980, thereby increasing at an average rate of 6.0 percent per year. By 1990, there were 9.7 million single parents, but their average rate of increase was a more moderate 3.4 percent per year for the 1980's. There were an estimated 11.4 million single parents in 1994, and their number has been increasing during the 1990's by about

3.9 percent per year, a rate not significantly different from that for the 1980's. Thus, single parents continue to increase, but at much more moderate rates than the during the 1970's (table F).

About three out of ten, or 31 percent of all parent-child living arrangements (two-parent and one-parent combined) were accounted for by one-parent situations in 1994, compared with 13 percent of the total in 1970. About half of this 18 percentage-point increase in the single-parent share occurred between 1970 and 1980.

Figure 4.
Type of Family as a Percent of All Family Households,
by Race: 1970 to 1994



*No spouse present

Table F. Family Groups with Children Under 18, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder or Reference Person: 1970 to 1994

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	1994	1993 ¹	1993	1990	1980	1970	Average annual percent change		
							1990-94	1980-90	1980-70
ALL RACES									
Family groups with children	37,008	36,533	36,058	34,670	32,150	29,631	1.6	0.8	0.8
Two-parent family groups	25,598	25,384	25,157	24,921	25,231	25,823	0.7	-0.1	-0.2
One-parent family groups	11,410	11,149	10,901	9,749	6,920	3,808	3.9	3.4	6.0
Maintained by mother	9,854	9,566	9,339	8,398	6,230	3,415	4.0	3.0	6.0
Maintained by father	1,556	1,583	1,562	1,351	690	393	3.5	6.7	5.6
WHITE									
Family groups with children	29,645	29,355	29,225	28,294	27,294	26,115	1.2	0.4	0.4
Two-parent family groups	22,310	22,113	22,058	21,905	22,628	23,477	0.5	-0.3	-0.4
One-parent family groups	7,335	7,242	7,167	6,389	4,664	2,638	3.5	3.1	5.7
Maintained by mother	6,144	5,971	5,901	5,310	4,122	2,330	3.6	2.5	5.7
Maintained by father	1,191	1,271	1,265	1,079	542	307	2.5	6.9	5.7
BLACK									
Family groups with children	5,614	5,545	5,364	5,087	4,074	3,219	2.5	2.2	2.4
Two-parent family groups	1,978	2,047	1,987	2,006	1,961	2,071	-0.4	0.2	-0.5
One-parent family groups	3,636	3,498	3,377	3,081	2,114	1,148	4.1	3.8	6.1
Maintained by mother	3,350	3,249	3,135	2,860	1,984	1,063	4.0	3.7	6.2
Maintained by father	287	250	242	221	129	85	6.5	5.4	4.2
HISPANIC*									
Family groups with children	4,369	4,181	3,838	3,429	2,194	(NA)	6.1	4.5	(NA)
Two-parent family groups	2,786	2,697	2,494	2,289	1,626	(NA)	4.9	3.4	(NA)
One-parent family groups	1,583	1,484	1,344	1,140	568	(NA)	8.2	7.0	(NA)
Maintained by mother	1,364	1,279	1,157	1,003	526	(NA)	7.7	6.5	(NA)
Maintained by father	219	205	187	138	42	(NA)	11.5	11.9	(NA)

Note: Family groups comprise family households, related subfamilies and unrelated subfamilies.

NA Not available.

¹ Revised using population controls based on the 1990 Census.

* May be of any race.

About half of this 18 percentage-point increase in the single-parent share occurred between 1970 and 1980.

Estimates of the number of single parents for a particular point in time may differ depending on the concept underlying the number. Single parents, as defined in this section of the report, refer to family groups comprised of parents with one or more of their children under 18 years of age in residence. Single parents are not restricted just to those family households that own or rent their own home. Many single parents live with and share a household that may belong to their parents, other relatives, or a friend or acquaintance. In some unknown number of instances two or more single mothers and/or single fathers may share the same family household.

The Census Bureau uses the phrase "single-parent family group" to encompass not only single parents maintaining family households, but also those in related

and unrelated subfamilies sharing someone else's household. In 1994, there were 9.0 million single-parent householders, 1.8 million single parents as part of a related subfamily living in a relative's home, and 650,000 single parents in unrelated subfamilies living in the home of a nonrelative. The 2.5 million single parents in subfamilies represented 21 percent of all 11.4 million single parents in 1994 (table G).

Race and ethnic origin of single parents. About 7.3 million, or 64 percent of all single parents in 1994 were White, but the incidence of one-parent situations is much higher among Blacks than Whites (figure 5). Single parents accounted for almost two-thirds (65 percent) of all Black family groups with children present (one and two parent situations combined), compared with 25 percent among Whites. In 1970, the corresponding proportions were 36 percent for Blacks and 10 percent for Whites.

Table G. Family Groups with Children Under 18, by Type, Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder or Reference Person: 1994

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	All family groups		Family households		All subfamilies		Related subfamilies		Unrelated subfamilies	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ALL RACES										
Family groups with children ..	37,008	100.0	34,081	100.0	2,989	100.0	2305	100.0	684	100.0
Two-parent groups	25,598	69.2	25,058	73.5	540	18.1	505	21.9	34	5.0
One-parent groups	11,410	30.8	8,961	26.3	2,449	81.9	1,800	78.1	650	95.0
Maintained by mother	9,854	26.6	7,647	22.4	2,207	73.8	1,636	71.0	571	83.5
Maintained by father	1,556	4.2	1,314	3.9	242	8.1	164	7.1	78	11.4
WHITE										
Family groups with children ..	29,645	100.0	27,642	100.0	2,004	100.0	1,443	100.0	561	100.0
Two-parent groups	22,310	75.3	21,884	79.2	426	21.3	402	27.9	24	4.3
One-parent groups	7,335	24.7	5,758	20.8	1,578	78.7	1,041	72.1	536	95.5
Maintained by mother	6,144	20.7	4,748	17.2	1,396	69.7	925	64.1	470	83.8
Maintained by father	1,191	4.0	1,010	3.7	182	9.1	116	8.0	66	11.8
BLACK										
Family groups with children ..	5,614	100.0	4,793	100.0	822	100.0	735	100.0	87	100.0
Two-parent groups	1,978	35.2	1,924	40.1	54	6.6	52	7.1	2	2.3
One-parent groups	3,636	64.8	2,869	59.9	767	93.3	683	92.9	84	96.6
Maintained by mother	3,350	59.7	2,630	54.9	719	87.5	644	87.6	76	87.4
Maintained by father	287	5.1	238	5.0	48	5.8	40	5.4	9	10.3
HISPANIC*										
Family groups with children ..	4,369	100.0	3,790	100.0	579	100.0	444	100.0	135	100.0
Two-parent groups	2,786	63.8	2,609	68.8	177	30.6	154	34.7	23	17.0
One-parent groups	1,583	36.2	1,181	31.2	402	69.4	290	65.3	112	83.0
Maintained by mother	1,364	31.2	1,006	26.5	358	61.8	258	58.1	100	74.1
Maintained by father	219	5.0	175	4.6	44	7.6	32	7.2	12	8.9

Note: Family groups comprise family households, related subfamilies, and unrelated subfamilies.

* May be of any race.

and 1.1 million in 1970. Although the number continues to rise, the average annual rate of increase dropped from 6.1 percent per year during the 1970's to 3.8 percent per year during the 1980's. Since 1990, the rate of increase has been about 4.1 percent per year which was not significantly higher than during the 1980's. Thus, the number of Black single parents continues to rise, but at a more moderate pace than during the 1970's.

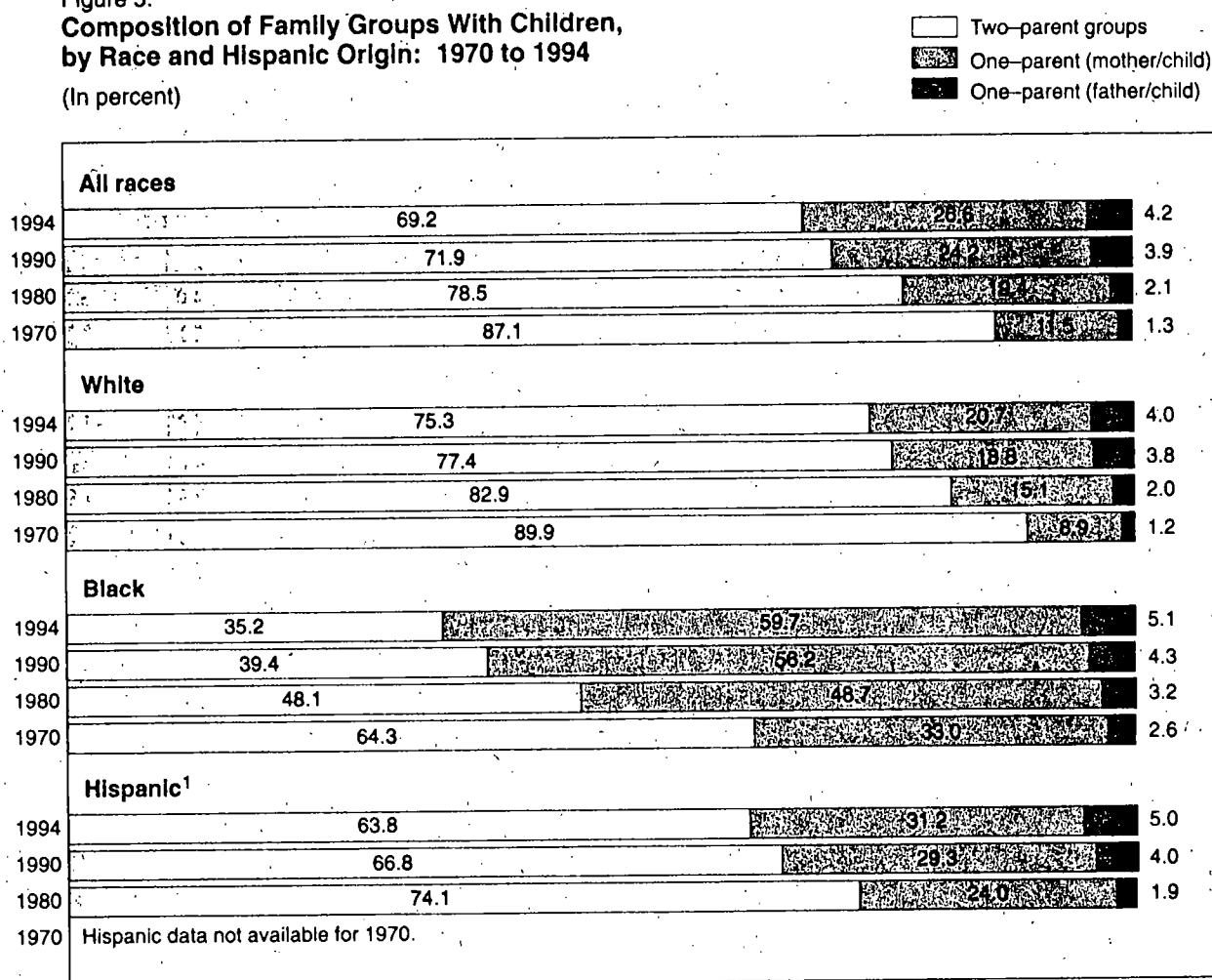
About 1.6 million single parents in 1994 were persons of Hispanic origin, compared with 1.3 million in 1990 and 568,000 in 1980. Comparable data for Hispanic single parents were not available for 1970. The number of Hispanic single parents has increased by an average of 8.2 percent per year since 1990, not significantly higher than the 7.0 percent per year increase between 1980 and 1990. Single parents accounted for about 36 percent of all Hispanic family groups with children present in 1994. Data users should exercise caution in making comparisons with Whites or Blacks, since Hispanics may be in any racial category.

Sex and marital status of single parents. Mothers account for the vast majority of single parents. In 1994, there were about 9.9 million single mothers versus 1.6 million single fathers (table H). Thus, single mothers represented 86 percent of all single parents, which was about the same as their share in 1990 and only slightly lower than their proportion in 1970 and 1980 when they accounted for 90 percent of single parents.

Single fathers are more common among Whites than Blacks. In 1994, fathers accounted for 16 percent of White single parents versus 8 percent among Blacks. The corresponding single-father proportions in 1970 were somewhat lower for Whites (12 percent), but were not significantly lower for Blacks (7 percent).

Single parents may be of any marital status except "married, spouse present." Men and women generally become single parents as a result of one or more of the following events: 1) births out of wedlock, 2) separation, 3) divorce, or 4) widowhood. Most single parents are accounted for by those who either have never been

Figure 5.
Composition of Family Groups With Children,
by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1970 to 1994
(In percent)



¹Hispanic may be of any race.

NOTE: Family groups comprise family households and subfamilies.

following events: 1) births out of wedlock, 2) separation, 3) divorce, or 4) widowhood. Most single parents are accounted for by those who either have never been married or are currently divorced. In 1994, about 38 percent of single parents were never-married, and roughly the same proportion (38 percent) were divorced. These two marital status categories combined accounted for three of every four single parents. Relatively smaller proportions of single parents in 1994 were either married but not living with their spouse (20 percent) or widowed (5 percent).

RELATED REPORTS

A companion report entitled *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994* (Current Population Reports, Series P20-484, forthcoming in 1995) presents data using persons, rather than households or families, as the unit of analysis. The marital status of adults, age at first marriage, persons living alone, unmarried couples, and living arrangements of children are among the topics included in the report.

Data on children in nuclear families, extended families (including multi-generational families), stepfamilies, and adoption are included in *The Diverse Living Arrangements of Children: Summer 1991*, Current Population Reports, Series P70, No. 38, 1994. A brief summary of demographic and economic information pertaining to children is also available in *We, the American Children*, WE-10, 1993. This report uses a series of graphs and accompanying text to illustrate trends, and compare the 1990 Census data with that from earlier censuses.

Characteristics of households that remain intact, dissolve, and/or are newly formed are presented in *When Households Continue, Discontinue, and Form*, Current Population Reports, Series P23-179, 1992. The most current information on the marital history of the population may be found in *Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage in the 1990's*, Current Population Reports, Series P23-180, 1992. A chartbook illustrating important trends that have influenced the circumstances of households, families, and children is available in *Households, Families, and Children: A Thirty Year Perspective*, Current Population Reports, Series P23-181, 1992.

Table H. One-Parent Family Groups, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Marital Status of Householder or Reference Person: 1970 to 1994

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	1994	1993 ¹	1993	1990	1980	1970	Average annual percent change		
							1990-94	1980-90	1970-80
ALL RACES									
One-parent family groups	11,410	11,149	10,901	9,749	6,920	3,808	3.9	3.4	6.0
Maintained by mother	9,854	9,566	9,339	8,398	6,230	3,415	4.0	3.0	6.0
Never married	3,829	3,595	3,448	2,775	1,063	248	8.0	9.6	14.6
Married, spouse absent	2,043	2,026	1,974	1,836	1,743	1,377	2.7	0.5	2.4
Separated	1,659	1,711	1,670	1,557	1,483	962	1.6	0.5	4.3
Divorced	3,539	3,523	3,497	3,194	2,721	1,109	2.6	1.6	9.0
Widowed	443	421	420	593	703	682	-7.3	-1.7	0.3
Maintained by father	1,556	1,583	1,562	1,351	690	393	3.5	6.7	5.6
Never married	471	529	510	345	63	22	7.8	(B)	(B)
Married, spouse absent*	268	290	288	217	181	247	5.3	1.8	-3.1
Divorced	741	684	683	700	340	(NA)	1.4	7.2	(NA)
Widowed	75	80	80	89	107	124	-4.3	-1.8	-1.5
WHITE									
One-parent family group	7,335	7,242	7,167	6,389	4,664	2,638	3.5	3.1	5.7
Maintained by mother	6,144	5,971	5,901	5,310	4,122	2,330	3.6	2.5	5.7
Never married	1,708	1,534	1,478	1,139	379	73	10.1	11.0	16.5
Spouse absent	1,302	1,307	1,288	1,206	1,033	796	1.9	1.5	2.6
Separated	1,044	1,105	1,091	1,015	840	477	0.7	1.9	5.7
Divorced	2,809	2,820	2,825	2,553	2,201	930	2.4	1.5	8.6
Widowed	324	310	311	411	511	531	-5.9	-2.2	-0.4
Maintained by father	1,191	1,271	1,265	1,079	542	307	2.5	6.9	5.7
Never married	315	366	356	253	32	18	5.5	(B)	(B)
Spouse absent*	209	240	239	169	141	196	5.3	1.8	-3.3
Divorced	607	602	606	5912	88	(NA)	0.7	7.2	(NA)
Widowed	60	64	64	65	82	93	(B)	-2.3	-1.3
BLACK									
One-parent family group	3,636	3,498	3,377	3,081	2,114	1,148	4.1	3.8	6.1
Maintained by mother	3,350	3,249	3,135	2,860	1,984	1,063	4.0	3.7	6.2
Never married	1,967	1,946	1,871	1,572	665	173	5.6	8.6	13.5
Spouse absent	667	632	611	570	667	570	3.9	-1.6	1.6
Separated	565	550	532	502	616	479	3.0	-2.0	2.5
Divorced	622	578	562	574	477	172	2.0	1.9	10.2
Widowed	93	92	91	144	174	148	-10.9	-1.9	1.6
Maintained by father	287	250	242	221	129	85	6.5	5.4	4.2
Never married	128	135	130	74	30	4	(B)	(B)	(B)
Spouse absent*	48	39	38	38	37	50	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	101	63	61	93	43	(NA)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Widowed	10	14	13	18	19	30	(B)	(B)	(B)
HISPANIC+									
One-parent family group	1,583	1,484	1,344	1,140	568	(NA)	8.2	7.0	(NA)
Maintained by mother	1,364	1,279	1,157	1,003	526	(NA)	7.7	6.5	(NA)
Never married	587	535	476	361	120	(NA)	12.2	11.0	(NA)
Spouse absent	378	352	318	314	199	(NA)	4.6	4.6	(NA)
Separated	293	279	252	249	170	(NA)	4.1	3.8	(NA)
Divorced	328	331	304	266	162	(NA)	5.2	5.0	(NA)
Widowed	72	61	58	62	46	(NA)	(B)	3.0	(NA)
Maintained by father	219	205	187	138	42	(NA)	11.5	(B)	(NA)
Never married	96	99	88	62	7	(NA)	(B)	(B)	(NA)
Spouse absent*	46	43	40	26	13	(NA)	(B)	(B)	(NA)
Divorced	66	50	46	40	13	(NA)	(B)	(B)	(NA)
Widowed	11	13	14	9	8	(NA)	(B)	(B)	(NA)

Note: Family groups comprise family households, related subfamilies and unrelated subfamilies.

B Base less than 75,000. NA Not available.

¹ Revised using population controls based on 1990 Census.

* Data for 1970 includes divorced fathers.

+ May be of any race.

The most current state household estimates are published in *State Housing Unit and Household Estimates: April 1, 1980, to July 1, 1993*, Current Population Reports, Series P25-1123, 1994. Projections of the number of households are available in a new report entitled *Projections of the Number of Households and Families: 1994 to 2010*, Current Population Reports, Series P25, forthcoming in 1995.

For years prior to 1994, survey based data on households, families, marital status, and living arrangements

have been published in Current Population Reports, Series P20, P23, and P25. A complete listing of these reports for earlier years may be found in appendix E.

Household data for specific subnational geographic areas is generally available in the decennial census. The 1990 Census of Population and Housing provides the most current detailed data for states, counties, metropolitan areas, cities and towns.

Table A-1. Average Population per Household and Family: 1940 to 1994

Year	Population per household			Population per family		
	All ages	Under 18 years	18 years and over	All ages	Under 18 years	18 years and over
1994	2.67	0.72	1.95	3.20	0.99	2.21
1993	2.66	0.71	1.95	3.19	0.99	2.20
1993	2.63	0.70	1.94	3.16	0.96	2.20
1992	2.62	0.69	1.93	3.17	0.97	2.22
1991	2.63	0.69	1.94	3.18	0.96	2.22
1990	2.63	0.69	1.94	3.17	0.96	2.21
1989	2.62	0.69	1.93	3.16	0.96	2.20
1988	2.64	0.70	1.94	3.17	0.96	2.21
1987	2.66	0.71	1.96	3.19	0.96	2.22
1986	2.67	0.71	1.96	3.21	0.98	2.23
1985	2.69	0.72	1.97	3.23	0.98	2.24
1984	2.71	0.73	1.98	3.24	0.99	2.25
1983	2.73	0.74	1.99	3.26	1.00	2.26
1982	2.72	0.75	1.97	3.25	1.01	2.24
1981	2.73	0.76	1.96	3.27	1.03	2.23
1980	2.76	0.79	1.97	3.29	1.05	2.23
1979	2.78	0.81	1.97	3.31	1.08	2.23
1978	2.81	0.83	1.98	3.33	1.10	2.23
1977	2.86	0.87	1.99	3.37	1.13	2.24
1976	2.89	0.89	2.00	3.39	1.15	2.23
1975	2.94	0.93	2.01	3.42	1.18	2.23
1974	2.97	0.96	2.00	3.44	1.21	2.23
1973	3.01	1.00	2.02	3.48	1.25	2.23
1972	3.06	1.03	2.03	3.53	1.29	2.25
1971	3.11	1.07	2.04	3.57	1.32	2.25
1970	3.14	1.09	2.05	3.58	1.34	2.25
1969	3.16	1.11	2.05	3.60	1.36	2.24
1968	3.20	1.14	2.06	3.63	1.38	2.25
1967	3.26	1.17	2.08	3.67	1.41	2.27
1966	3.27	1.19	2.08	3.69	1.42	2.27
1965	3.29	1.21	2.09	3.70	1.44	2.26
1964	3.33	1.23	2.10	3.70	1.44	2.25
1963	3.33	1.22	2.10	3.68	1.43	2.25
1962	3.31	1.21	2.10	3.67	1.42	2.25
1961	3.34	1.22	2.13	3.70	1.42	2.27
1960	3.33	1.21	2.12	3.67	1.41	2.26
1959	3.34	1.20	2.14	3.65	1.39	2.26
1958	3.34	1.19	2.15	3.64	1.37	2.27
1957	3.33	1.17	2.16	3.60	1.34	2.27
1956	3.32	1.15	2.17	3.58	1.31	2.27
1955	3.33	1.14	2.19	3.59	1.30	2.29
1954	3.34	1.13	2.20	3.59	1.30	2.29
1953	3.28	1.09	2.19	3.53	1.24	2.29
1952	3.32	1.12	2.20	3.54	1.25	2.29
1951	3.34	1.10	2.23	3.54	1.23	2.31
1950	3.37	1.06	2.31	3.54	1.17	2.37
1949	3.42	1.09	2.33	3.58	1.19	2.39
1948	3.49	1.10	2.48	3.64	1.19	2.44
1947	3.56	(NA)	(NA)	3.67	(NA)	(NA)
1940	3.67	1.14	2.53	3.76	1.24	2.52

NA Not available.

* Revised using population controls based on the 1990 Census.

Table A-2. Household and Family Units,

(Numbers in

Line no.	Type of unit	March 1994		March 1993 ^a	March 1993	March 1992	March 1991	March 1990		March 1989	March 1988a
		Number	Percent					Number	Percent		
	Households										
1	Total	97,107	100.0	96,426	96,391	95,669	94,312	93,347	100.0	92,830	91,124
2	Family households	68,490	70.5	68,216	68,144	67,173	66,322	66,090	70.8	65,837	65,204
3	Married-couple family	53,171	54.8	53,090	53,171	52,457	52,147	52,317	56.0	52,100	51,675
4	Other family, male householder	2,913	3.0	3,065	3,026	3,025	2,907	2,884	3.1	2,847	2,834
5	Other family, female householder	12,406	12.8	12,061	11,947	11,692	11,268	10,890	11.7	10,890	10,696
6	Nonfamily households	28,617	29.5	28,210	28,247	28,496	27,990	27,257	29.2	26,994	25,919
7	Male householder	12,462	12.8	12,297	12,254	12,428	12,150	11,606	12.4	11,874	11,282
8	Female householder	16,155	16.6	15,914	15,993	16,068	15,840	15,651	16.8	15,120	14,637
9	Living alone	23,611	24.3	23,558	23,642	23,974	23,590	22,999	24.6	22,708	21,933
	Families										
10	Total	68,490	100.0	68,216	68,144	67,173	66,322	66,090	100.0	65,837	65,204
11	Married-couple family	53,171	77.6	53,090	53,171	52,457	52,147	52,317	79.2	52,100	51,675
12	Other family, male householder	2,913	4.3	3,065	3,026	3,025	2,907	2,884	4.4	2,847	2,833
13	Other family, female householder	12,406	18.1	12,061	11,947	11,692	11,268	10,890	16.5	10,890	10,696
	Unrelated Subfamilies										
14	Total	716	100.0	724	708	669	639	534	100.0	473	462
15	Married-couple family	66	9.2	89	83	92	94	68	12.7	49	46
16	Other, male reference person	78	10.9	68	68	55	41	45	8.4	26	25
17	Other, female reference person	571	79.7	567	557	523	504	421	78.8	398	391
	Related Subfamilies										
18	Total	2,813	100.0	2,766	2,671	2,559	2,546	2,403	100.0	2,278	2,330
19	Married-couple family	1,014	36.0	971	945	963	986	871	36.2	775	797
20	Father-child	164	5.8	174	170	134	142	153	6.4	104	116
21	Mother-child	1,636	58.2	1,621	1,556	1,462	1,418	1,378	57.3	1,398	1,417
	Married Couples										
22	Total	54,251	100.0	54,150	54,199	53,512	53,227	53,256	100.0	52,924	52,517
23	With own household	53,171	98.0	53,090	53,171	52,457	52,147	52,317	98.2	52,100	51,675
24	Without own household	1,080	2.0	1,060	1,028	1,055	1,080	939	1.8	824	842
25	Percent without own household	2.0	(X)	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	(X)	1.6	1.6
	Unrelated Individuals										
26	Total	38,469	100.0	37,122	37,006	37,094	36,298	35,384	100.0	34,499	33,200
27	Male	18,354	47.7	17,560	17,423	17,504	17,030	16,317	46.1	16,115	15,443
28	Female	20,116	52.3	19,563	19,582	19,590	19,268	19,067	53.9	18,384	17,757
	Secondary Individuals										
29	Total	9,852	100.0	8,912	8,759	8,598	8,308	8,127	100.0	7,505	7,281
30	Male	5,892	59.8	5,263	5,169	5,076	4,880	4,711	58.0	4,241	4,161
31	Female	3,961	40.2	3,649	3,589	3,522	3,428	3,416	42.0	3,264	3,120

by Type: 1940 to 1993

(thousands)

March 1988	March 1987	March 1986	March 1985	March 1984b	March 1984	March 1983	March 1982	March 1981	Line no.
91,066	89,479	88,458	86,789	85,290	85,407	83,918	83,527	82,368	1
65,133	64,491	63,558	62,706	62,015	61,997	61,393	61,019	60,309	2
51,809	51,537	50,933	50,350	50,081	50,090	49,908	49,630	49,294	3
2,715	2,510	2,414	2,228	2,038	2,030	2,016	1,986	1,933	4
10,608	10,455	10,211	10,129	9,896	9,878	9,469	9,403	9,082	5
25,933	24,988	24,900	24,082	23,276	23,410	22,525	22,508	22,059	6
11,310	10,652	10,648	10,114	9,689	9,752	9,514	9,457	9,279	7
14,624	14,336	14,252	13,968	13,587	13,658	13,011	13,051	12,780	8
21,889	21,128	21,178	20,602	19,847	19,954	19,250	19,354	18,936	9
65,133	64,491	63,558	62,706	62,015	61,997	61,393	61,019	60,309	10
51,809	51,537	50,933	50,350	50,081	50,090	49,908	49,630	49,294	11
2,715	2,510	2,414	2,228	2,038	2,030	2,016	1,986	1,933	12
10,608	10,445	10,211	10,129	9,896	9,878	9,469	9,403	9,082	13
537	566	505	526	504	504	440	372	393	14
38	37	45	46	53	53	39	39	22	15
46	77	63	85	64	63	43	24	36	16
452	452	397	395	387	388	358	309	334	17
2,397	2,286	2,256	2,228	2,208	2,198	2,220	1,877	1,236	18
765	712	726	719	724	722	719	625	580	19
152	123	131	116	115	113	146	113	78	20
1,480	1,451	1,399	1,392	1,369	1,363	1,355	1,139	578	21
52,613	52,286	51,704	51,114	50,858	50,864	50,666	50,294	49,896	22
51,809	51,537	50,933	50,350	50,081	50,090	49,908	49,630	49,294	23
803	749	771	764	777	775	758	664	602	24
1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	25
33,124	31,914	31,506	30,518	29,393	29,497	28,083	27,930	27,348	26
15,391	14,599	14,412	13,857	13,256	13,283	12,586	12,469	12,221	27
17,734	17,314	17,094	16,661	16,137	16,214	15,497	15,461	15,127	28
7,191	6,926	6,606	6,436	6,117	6,087	5,558	5,422	5,288	29
4,081	3,947	3,764	3,743	3,567	3,531	3,072	3,012	2,942	30
3,110	2,978	2,842	2,693	2,550	2,556	2,486	2,410	2,346	31

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Household and Family Units,

(Numbers in

Line no.	Type of unit	March 1980c		March 1980	March 1979	March 1978	March 1977	March 1976	March 1975	March 1974	March 1973
		Number	Percent								
	Households										
1	Total	80,776	100.0	79,108	77,330	76,030	74,142	72,867	71,120	69,859	68,251
2	Family households	59,550	73.7	58,426	57,498	56,958	56,472	56,056	55,563	54,917	54,264
3	Married-couple family	49,112	60.8	48,180	47,662	47,357	47,471	47,297	46,951	46,787	46,297
4	Other family, male householder	1,733	2.1	1,706	1,616	1,564	1,461	1,424	1,485	1,421	1,432
5	Other family, female householder	8,705	10.8	8,540	8,220	8,037	7,540	7,335	7,127	6,709	6,535
6	Nonfamily households	21,226	26.3	20,682	19,831	19,071	17,669	16,811	15,557	14,942	13,986
7	Male householder	8,807	10.9	8,594	8,064	7,811	6,971	6,548	5,912	5,654	5,129
8	Female householder	12,419	15.4	12,088	11,767	11,261	10,698	10,263	9,645	9,288	8,858
9	Living alone	18,296	22.7	17,816	17,201	16,715	15,532	14,983	13,939	13,368	12,635
	Families										
10	Total	59,550	100.0	58,426	57,804	57,215	56,710	56,245	55,712	55,053	54,373
11	Married-couple family	49,112	82.6	48,180	47,692	47,385	47,497	47,318	46,971	46,812	46,314
12	Other family, male householder	1,733	2.9	1,706	1,655	1,594	1,500	1,444	1,499	1,438	1,453
13	Other family, female householder	8,705	14.6	8,540	8,458	8,236	7,713	7,482	7,242	6,804	6,607
	Unrelated Subfamilies										
14	Total	360	100.0	348	306	257	238	189	149	137	109
15	Married-couple family	20	5.6	19	30	28	26	22	20	25	17
16	Other, male reference person	36	10.0	36	39	30	39	20	14	17	21
17	Other, female reference person	304	84.4	294	238	199	173	147	115	95	72
	Related Subfamilies										
18	Total	1,150	100.0	1,115	1,056	1,093	1,176	1,190	1,349	1,178	1,250
19	Married-couple family	582	50.6	567	566	536	503	547	576	512	626
20	Father-child	54	4.7	55	59	81	52	52	69	63	52
21	Mother-child	512	44.5	494	431	476	619	591	705	602	573
	Married Couples										
22	Total	49,714	100.0	48,765	48,258	47,920	48,002	47,866	47,547	47,324	46,939
23	With own household	49,112	98.8	48,180	47,662	47,357	47,471	47,297	46,951	46,787	46,297
24	Without own household	602	1.2	585	596	563	531	569	596	537	642
25	Percent without own household	1.2	(X)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4
	Unrelated Individuals										
26	Total	26,426	100.0	25,838	24,864	23,402	21,722	20,509	19,100	18,587	17,111
27	Male	11,813	44.7	11,605	10,833	10,168	9,203	8,513	8,000	7,713	6,852
28	Female	14,613	55.3	14,233	14,031	13,233	12,519	11,996	11,101	10,874	10,259
	Secondary Individuals										
29	Total	5,200	100.0	1,156	5,033	4,330	4,053	3,698	3,543	3,646	3,125
30	Male	3,006	57.8	3,011	2,769	2,358	2,231	1,965	2,087	2,059	1,722
31	Female	2,194	42.2	2,145	2,264	1,973	1,821	1,733	1,456	1,586	1,403

by Type: 1940 to 1993—Continued

(thousands)

March 1972	March 1971	March 1970		March 1969	March 1968	March 1967	March 1966	March 1965	March 1964	Line no.
		Number	Percent							
66,676	64,778	63,401	100.0	62,214	60,813	59,236	58,406	57,436	56,149	1
53,163	52,102	51,456	81.2	50,729	50,012	49,086	48,399	47,838	47,381	2
45,724	44,928	44,728	70.5	44,086	43,507	42,743	42,263	41,689	41,341	3
1,331	1,254	1,228	19	1,221	1,195	1,190	1,163	1,167	1,204	4
6,108	5,920	5,500	8.7	5,422	5,310	5,153	4,973	4,982	4,836	5
13,513	12,676	11,945	18.8	11,485	10,801	10,150	10,007	9,598	8,768	6
4,839	4,403	4,063	6.4	3,890	3,658	3,419	3,299	3,277	2,965	7
8,674	8,273	7,882	12.4	7,595	7,143	6,731	6,708	6,321	5,803	8
12,189	11,446	10,851	17.1	10,401	9,802	9,200	9,093	8,631	7,805	9
53,296	52,227	51,586	100.0	50,823	50,111	49,214	48,509	47,956	47,540	10
45,752	44,964	44,744	86.8	44,110	43,530	42,805	42,312	41,749	41,395	11
1,353	1,262	1,239	2.4	1,232	1,211	1,203	1,178	1,181	1,245	12
6,191	6,001	5,591	10.8	5,481	5,370	5,206	5,019	5,026	4,900	13
133	125	130	100.0	94	99	128	110	118	159	14
28	36	27	20.8	24	23	62	49	60	54	15
22	8	11	8.5	11	16	13	15	14	41	16
83	81	91	70.0	59	60	53	46	44	64	17
1,253	1,238	1,150	100.0	1,168	1,225	1,292	1,383	1,293	1,343	18
649	711	617	53.7	603	661	679	721	729	742	19
66	59	48	4.266	80	91	92	72	83	20	
539	468	484	42.1	499	484	522	570	492	518	21
46,400	45,675	45,373	100.0	44,713	44,191	43,484	43,033	42,478	42,137	22
45,724	44,928	44,728	98.6	44,086	43,507	42,743	42,263	41,689	41,341	23
676	747	645	1.4	627	684	741	770	789	796	24
1.5	1.6	1.4	(X)	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	25
16,598	15,844	14,988	100.0	14,154	13,425	12,725	12,558	12,333	11,433	26
6,591	6,165	5,693	38.0	5,305	4,952	4,705	4,649	4,709	4,393	27
10,007	9,679	9,296	62.0	8,849	8,473	8,020	7,909	7,624	7,040	28
3,085	3,168	3,043	100.0	2,669	2,624	2,575	2,551	2,735	2,665	29
1,752	1,762	1,631	53.6	1,415	1,294	1,286	1,350	1,432	1,428	30
1,333	1,406	1,412	46.6	1,254	1,330	1,289	1,201	1,303	1,237	31

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Household and Family Units,

(Numbers in

Line no.	Type of unit	March 1963	March 1962	March 1961	March 1960		March 1959	March 1958	March 1957	March 1956	April 1955
					Number	Percent					
	Households										
1	Total	55,270	54,764	53,557	52,799	100.0	51,435	50,474	49,673	48,902	47,874
2	Family households	46,872	46,262	45,905	44,905	85.0	43,971	43,426	43,262	42,583	41,732
2	Married-couple family	40,888	40,404	39,620	39,254	74.3	38,410	37,911	37,718	37,047	36,251
4	Other family, male householder	1,295	1,268	1,199	1,228	2.3	1,285	1,278	1,241	1,408	1,328
5	Other family, female householder	4,689	4,590	4,564	4,422	8.4	4,276	4,237	4,304	4,138	4,153
6	Nonfamily households	8,398	8,502	8,174	7,895	15.0	7,464	7,047	6,411	6,309	6,142
7	Male householder	2,838	2,932	2,779	2,716	5.1	2,449	2,329	2,038	2,058	2,059
8	Female householder	5,560	5,570	5,395	5,179	9.8	5,015	4,718	4,374	4,250	4,083
9	Living alone	7,517	7,448	7,123	6,896	13.1	6,327	6,107	5,464	5,428	5,221
	Families										
10	Total	47,059	46,418	45,539	45,111	100.0	44,232	43,696	43,497	42,889	41,951
11	Married-couple family	40,975	40,470	39,678	39,329	87.2	38,574	38,056	37,856	37,204	36,378
12	Other family, male householder	1,333	1,296	1,222	1,275	2.8	1,319	1,324	1,263	1,440	1,339
13	Other family, female householder	4,751	4,652	4,639	4,507	10.0	4,339	4,315	4,378	4,245	4,234
	Unrelated Subfamilies										
14	Total	187	156	156	207	100.0	261	269	235	296	219
15	Married-couple family	87	66	58	75	36.2	164	145	138	157	127
16	Other, male reference person	38	28	23	47	22.7	33	46	22	32	11
17	Other, female reference person	62	62	75	85	41.1	63	78	75	107	81
	Related Subfamilies										
18	Total 1,375	1,407	1,532	1,514	100.0	1,630	1,730	1,804	1,825	1,973	
19	Married-couple family	786	815	903	871	57.5	943	1,068	1,091	1,106	1,178
20	Father-child	87	82	78	115	7.6	103	75	97	120	69
21	Mother-child	502	510	551	528	34.9	584	587	615	600	726
	Married Couples										
22	Total	41,761	41,285	40,581	40,200	100.0	39,518	39,124	38,947	38,310	37,556
23	With own household	40,888	40,404	39,254	39,254	97.6	38,410	37,911	37,718	37,047	36,251
24	Without own household	873	881	961	946	2.4	1,108	1,213	1,229	1,263	1,305
25	Percent without own household	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	(X)	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5
	Unrelated Individuals										
26	Total	11,330	11,563	11,231	11,092	100.0	11,062	10,568	9,901	10,019	9,891
27	Male	4,399	4,586	4,327	4,462	40.2	4,526	4,315	4,095	4,246	4,187
28	Female	6,931	6,977	6,904	6,630	59.8	6,536	6,252	5,806	5,774	5,704
	Secondary Individuals										
29	Total	2,932	3,061	3,057	3,198	100.0	3,598	3,520	3,489	3,710	3,749
30	Male	1,561	1,654	1,548	1,746	54.6	2,077	1,987	2,057	2,187	2,128
31	Female	1,371	1,407	1,509	1,451	45.4	1,520	1,534	1,432	1,523	1,621

by Type: 1940 to 1993—Continued

(thousands)

April 1954	April 1953	April 1952	April 1951	March 1950		April 1949	April 1948	April 1947	April 1940d		Line no.
				Number	Percent				Number	Percent	
46,962	46,385	45,538	44,673	43,554	100.0	42,182	40,532	39,107	34,949	100.0	1
40,998	40,540	40,235	39,502	38,838	89.2	38,080	36,629	34,964	31,491	91.1	2
35,926	35,577	35,164	34,391	34,075	78.2	33,257	31,900	30,612	26,571	76.0	3
1,315	1,206	1,119	1,154	1,169	2.7	1,197	1,020	1,129	1,510	4.3	4
3,757	3,757	3,952	3,957	3,594	8.3	3,626	3,709	3,223	3,410	9.8	5
5,964	4,845	5,303	5,171	4,716	10.8	4,102	3,903	4,143	3,458	9.9	6
1,925	1,902	1,757	1,732	1,668	3.8	1,308	1,198	1,388	1,599	4.6	7
4,039	3,943	3,546	3,439	3,048	7.0	2,794	2,705	2,755	1,859	5.3	8
5,025	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,954	9.1	(NA)	(NA)	2,894	2,684	7.7	9
41,263	40,877	40,608	39,944	39,303	100.0	38,624	37,237	35,794	32,166	100.0	10
36,094	35,821	35,396	34,696	34,440	87.6	33,631	32,356	31,211	26,971	83.8	11
1,338	1,209	1,133	1,170	1,184	3.0	1,230	1,064	1,186	1,579	4.9	12
3,831	3,847	4,079	4,078	3,679	9.4	3,763	3,817	3,397	3,616	11.2	13
241	342	373	442	465	100.0	544	608	830	675	100.0	14
166	222	232	305	365	78.5	374	456	599	400	59.3	15
10	12	14	16	15	3.2	33	44	57	69	10.2	16
65	108	127	121	85	18.3	137	108	174	206	30.5	17
2,107	1,968	2,061	2,227	2,402	100.0	2,547	2,679	3,123	2,062	100.0	18
1,305	1,324	1,326	1,453	1,651	68.7	1,794	2,008	2,332	1,546	75.0	19
98	64	104	89	113	4.7	109	68	83	52	2.5	20
704	580	631	685	638	26.6	644	603	708	464	22.5	21
37,397	37,123	36,722	36,149	36,091	100.0	35,425	34,364	33,543	28,517	100.0	22
35,926	35,577	35,164	34,391	34,075	94.4	33,257	31,900	30,612	26,571	93.2	23
1,471	1,546	1,558	1,758	2,016	5.6	2,168	2,464	2,931	1,946	6.8	24
3.9	4.2	4.2	4.9	5.6	(X)	6.1	7.2	8.7	6.8	(X)	25
9,752	9,957	9,308	9,514	9,136	100.0	8,503	8,303	8,491	9,277	100.0	26
4,097	4,343	4,052	4,195	4,209	46.1	4,087	3,840	3,852	4,942	53.3	27
5,655	5,614	5,255	5,319	4,927	53.9	4,416	4,463	4,639	4,335	46.7	28
3,788	4,113	4,005	4,341	4,420	100.0	4,401	4,400	4,348	5,819	100.0	29
2,172	2,451	2,295	2,462	2,541	57.5	2,779	2,642	2,464	3,343	57.4	30
1,616	1,662	1,709	1,879	1,879	42.5	1,622	1,758	1,884	2,476	42.6	31

*Data based on 1988 revised processing.

*Incorporates Hispanic-origin population controls.

*Revised using population controls based on the 1980 census.

*Based on 1940 census.

X Not applicable.

Current Population Reports

Population Characteristics

Household and Family Characteristics: March 1995

REVISED

By Ken Bryson

CENSUS BUREAU

P20-488
October 1996

Introduction

Are "traditional" households dead? Today, only one-fourth of households are composed of married couples with own children under 18, compared with 40 percent in 1970. Over the past 25 years, the number of households consisting of single-parent families and people living alone have increased substantially.

Over the past several decades, the composition of households has changed significantly due to changes in the age structure of the population and changes in social values. This report provides national demographic data on households and families, based on the March 1995 Current Population Survey.

The largest decline in the proportion of households composed of married couples occurred between 1970 and 1980. Similarly, one-person households increased most rapidly during the same decade.

A "household" is a person or group of people who occupy a housing unit. The "householder" is the person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented.

A "family" is a group of two or more people (one of whom is the householder) living together, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

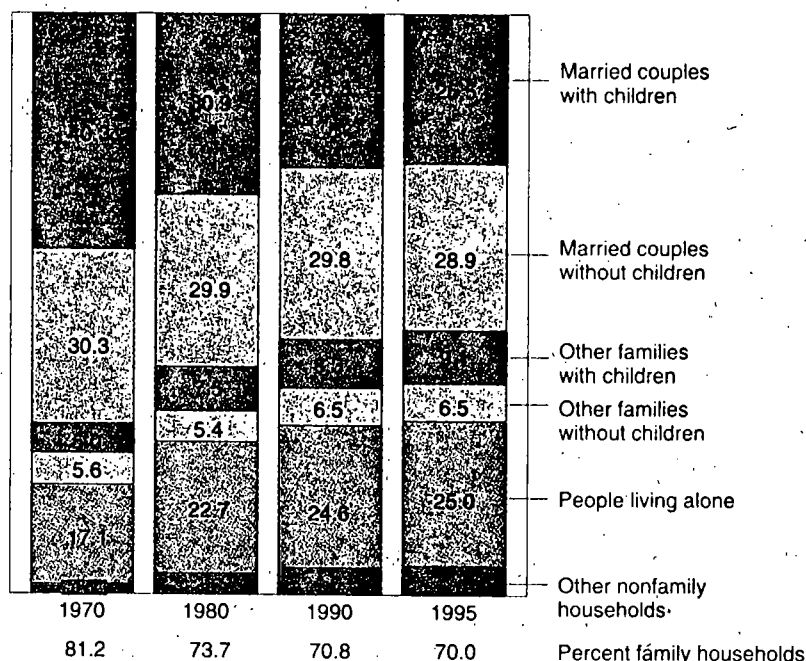
"Own children" under 18 are never-married sons and daughters of the householder, including step- and adopted children.

A "nonfamily household" consists of a person living alone or a householder who shares the home with nonrelatives only, for example, boarders or roommates.

Then in 1970	and	Now in 1995
1) Married couples with children made up 40 percent of households		1) Married couples with children make up 25 percent of households
2) There were 3.14 people per household		2) There are 2.65 people per household
3) One out of every five households had five or more people		3) Only one out of every ten households has five or more people
4) People living alone made up one-sixth of the households		4) People living alone make up one-fourth of the households
5) 5.6 million families were maintained by women with no husband present		5) 12.2 million families are maintained by women with no husband present
6) 1.2 million families were maintained by men with no wife present		6) 3.2 million families are maintained by men with no wife present
7) Two out of three households were in metropolitan areas		7) Four out of five households are in metropolitan areas
8) 44 percent of families had no own children under 18 at home		8) 51 percent of families have no own children under 18 at home

Figure 1.
Household Composition: 1970 to 1995

Percent of total households



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Number and Composition of Households

In 1995, the number of U.S. households reached nearly 99 million¹, up from 93.3 million in 1990. The rate of growth in the number of households has slowed during the past 25 years. Between 1970 and 1980 the number of households increased by an average of 1.7 million per year. During the 1980s, growth slowed to 1.3 million per year, and thus far in the 1990s, has not changed significantly, remaining at 1.1 million per year.

Growth in the number of households depends on population

¹ The Bureau of the Census produces several different estimates of the number of households using different estimation methods. The Current Population Survey, on which this report is based, is the best source for estimates of the demographic characteristics of U.S. households; housing estimates, derived from decennial census and administrative data, are the best source of the actual number of households.

growth, changes in the age composition of the population, and decisions that individuals make about their living arrangements. Changes in the median age at first marriage, divorce rates, and the condition of the economy are among other factors that can have a positive or negative effect on the number of households. Factors such as these also influence the composition of households.

Types of households. U.S. households encompass a wide variety of living arrangements. The two major types are "family households" and "nonfamily households."

Families are further categorized into those maintained by a married couple, and "other families" maintained by men or women with no spouse at home. These other families may include one-parent families with children, sisters sharing a home, or any combination of relatives, but no

spouse of the householder. Nonfamily households include people living alone and householders living only with nonrelatives, for example, boarders or roommates. In this report, we will focus our attention on family households.

Traditionally, families have accounted for a large majority of all households. As recently as 1940, nine out of ten households were families. As figure 1 indicates, by 1970 this proportion had fallen to 81 percent, and during the 1970s it fell another 7 percentage points to 74 percent in 1980. Thereafter, the family household category began to stabilize, declining only 4 percentage points to 70 percent of all households in 1995. Table A shows that, of the 99.0 million households in 1995, 69.3 million were family households and 29.7 million were nonfamily households.

Table A.
Households by Type and Selected Characteristics: 1995

[Numbers are in thousands, except averages and percentages]

Characteristics	All households	Family households				Nonfamily households		
		Total	Married couple	Other families		Total	Female householder	Male householder
				Female householder	Male householder			
All households	98,990	69,305	53,858	12,220	3,226	29,686	16,496	13,190
Race and Hispanic origin¹								
White	83,737	58,437	47,899	8,031	2,507	25,300	14,207	11,093
Black	11,655	8,093	3,842	3,716	536	3,562	1,909	1,653
Hispanic	7,735	6,200	4,235	1,485	479	1,535	745	790
Size of household								
1 person	24,732	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	24,732	14,592	10,140
2 persons	31,834	27,875	21,366	5,065	1,444	3,959	1,677	2,282
3 persons	16,827	16,212	11,485	3,809	918	614	149	465
4 persons	15,321	15,056	12,741	1,837	478	265	56	209
5 persons	6,616	6,530	5,433	904	193	86	7	79
6 persons	2,279	2,260	1,823	337	100	19	12	8
7 or more persons	1,382	1,372	1,010	269	92	10	3	7
Average size	2.65	3.25	3.27	3.19	3.19	1.24	1.15	1.36
Percent with own children under 18	34.6	49.5	46.9	62.3	44.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
Age of householder								
Under 25	5,444	3,079	1,632	1,124	323	2,365	1,107	1,258
25 to 64	72,180	54,990	42,940	9,561	2,489	17,191	7,648	9,544
65 and over	21,365	11,237	9,286	1,536	414	10,128	7,741	2,388

¹ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
X Not applicable.

In 1995, five-sixths of these non-family households were people living alone. There was a striking difference between female and male nonfamily householders. Women, who made up three-fifths of the nonfamily householders, often were elderly. Nearly half of these women were 65 or older and 44 percent were widows. In contrast, nearly three-fourths of the male nonfamily householders were aged 25 to 64, and half had never married.

Size of households. In 1995, the average number of people per household was 2.65, down from 3.14 in 1970. Between 1970 and 1990, the share of households with five or more people decreased from 21 percent to 10 percent (see figure 2). During the same period, the share of households with only one or two people increased from 46 to 57 percent. Since 1990, the size distribution of households has remained unchanged.

Only 35 percent of all households contain "own" (birth, adopted, or step-) children of the householder. By definition, nonfamily households contain no own children, although they may include other people under 18 who are not relatives of the householder. Presence of own children in married-couple and other family households is discussed in the next section of this report.

Location of households. The geographical distribution of U.S. households has shifted away from the "rust belt" toward the "sun belt" during the past 25 years. In 1970, 52 percent of all households were in the Northeast and Midwest and 48 percent were in the South and West. In 1995, these percentages were 44 and 56, respectively.

Households also have become more urbanized during this period. The share of households in metropolitan areas increased from 69 percent in 1970 to 79 percent in 1995.

Characteristics of Families

In 1995, 78 percent of the 69.3 million American families were maintained by married couples. The remaining 22 percent were maintained by women or men with no spouse present. Nearly four-fifths of the latter group were maintained by women.

The number of families maintained by people with no spouse present is increasing rapidly. Since 1970, the number of female-householder families has increased by 122 percent (from 5.5 million to 12.2 million). The number of male-householder families grew by 163 percent (from 1.2 million to 3.2 million). In contrast, married-couple families grew only 20 percent (from 44.7 million to 53.9 million).

Considerable attention is paid to the problems of one-parent families. They are much more likely to be poor than are married couples with children. Less notice is given to the situation of families with no spouse present and married-couple families without own children at home.

More than half of families had no own children under 18 at home.

In 1995, 51 percent of all families contained no own children under 18 — 7 percentage points more than in 1970, when only 44 percent of families had no own children under 18 at home.

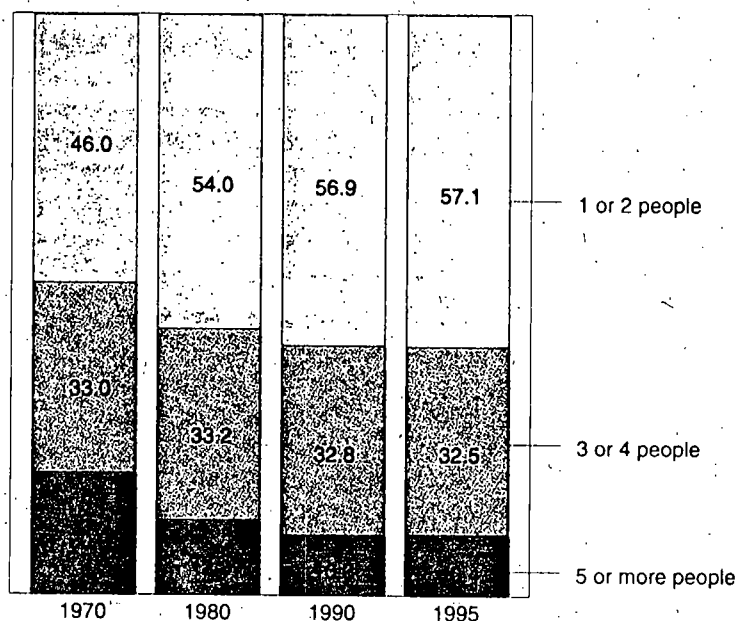
Families without own-children under 18 at home are not necessarily "childless." Some contain other related children, for example, children of an adult sibling, or grandchildren. They also may include unrelated foster children. Other families include adult children who are still living at home. Still other families have adult children who are living away from home.

The last case is largely made up of families which are at the "empty nest" stage in their life cycle. In 1995, 81 percent of married couples with a householder 45 years old or older had no own children under 18 at home, compared with 68 percent in 1970.

More younger families are without own children under 18 now than in 1970. Among married-couple

Figure 2.
Households by Size: 1970 to 1995

Percent of total households



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

families with a householder under age 35, 29 percent had no own children under 18 in 1995, compared with 23 percent in 1970. An increase in the proportion of families without own children is what one would expect in a population which is delaying child-bearing.

In 1970, 28 percent of the householders in married-couple families were younger than 35; of these, 77 percent had own children under 18. Fewer married-couple householders were in these prime child-bearing ages in 1995. Only 22 percent were under 35; and, of these, only 70 percent had own children under 18. This reflects aging of the population, as well as delayed marriage and child-bearing.

A substantial number of other families also are without own children under 18. They are families consisting of a woman or man, without a spouse or own children present, maintaining a household with one or more other family members present. In 1995, more than a third of female-householder and more than half of male-householder families were without own children under 18.

The number of married-couple families with children was not significantly different between 1995 (25.2 million) and 1970 (25.5 million), in spite of a 20 percent growth in the total number of married-couple families during the period. In contrast, the number of mothers living with their children and the number of fathers living with their children (but without spouses at home) did increase: the former grew by 160 percent (from 2.9 million to 7.6 million), while the latter grew by 317 percent (from 0.3 million to 1.4 million).

Nearly 22 million adult sons and daughters were living with one or both parents. In 1995, of the 21.7 million own children 18 or older living in their family of origin, 14.2 million lived with both parents, 6.2

million with their mother only, and 1.3 million with their father only.

More than 60 percent of the stay-at-home adult children were in the 18-to-24 age group, many of whom were living in college dormitories. These adult children who were away at college were counted at their parental residences for the purposes of this survey.

Most families were small. The average number of people in a family was 3.19 in 1995, down from 3.58 in 1970. Only two persons were present in 42 percent of all families. Fully 40 percent of married-couple families consisted of the husband and wife alone.

Married-couple families were larger, on average, than families whose householder had no spouse present. In 1995, the average size of married-couple families was 3.25 people, compared with averages of 3.05 for female-householder, no spouse present, and 2.84 for male-householder, no spouse present, families.

Families with a White householder were smaller than those with Black or Hispanic² householders: 2.59 people for Whites, 2.85 for Blacks, and 3.52 for Hispanics. White married-couple families had an average size of 3.20, Black married-couple families 3.61, and Hispanic married-couple families had an average of 4.08 people. Female-householder families, with no spouse present, followed a similar pattern: for Whites 2.87, for Blacks 3.42, and for Hispanics 3.55 people.

Families with no spouse present had younger householders than married-couple families. The median age of female householders, with no spouse present, was 40.4, not significantly different from 40.7 years for male householders, with no spouse present, but more than 5 years younger than the median

age of householders in married-couple families, 45.9 years. Among those with no spouse present, 27 percent of the female, and 37 percent of the male, householders had never married.

About half of Black mother-child families had a never-married mother. In 1995, 51 percent of Black female householders with own children under 18 and no spouse present had never been married. Comparable proportions were 35 percent for Hispanics and 23 percent for Whites.

Many of the mothers who have never married by the birth of one or more of their children may marry later. This possibly follows from comparing the percent of never married mothers of younger children compared with those of older children. Among mothers with own children under 6 only, 78 percent of Blacks, 65 percent of Hispanics, and 55 percent of Whites had never married. Percentages of never-married mothers with own children 6 to 17 only were 40 percent of Blacks, 21 percent of Hispanics, and 12 percent of Whites. But these percentages could be explained by a trend over time away from marriage, as well as by marriages after women had their first children.

Number and Characteristics of Family Groups With Own Children Under 18

Family groups with own children under 18 include all one- and two-parent living arrangements with children. They include those maintaining their own home (families) and those living in a home maintained by another relative (related subfamilies) or a nonrelative (unrelated subfamilies).

In 1995, 69 percent of the family groups contained a mother and a father. Of the remainder, 85 percent were mother-child family groups. There were 9.8 million such mother-child family groups. Of these, 77 percent were mother-child families, 17 percent were

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table B.

Families by Type, Race and Hispanic Origin¹, and Selected Characteristics: 1995

[Numbers are in thousands, except averages and medians]

Characteristics	Other families									
	Married couple families					Female householder				Male householder
	All families	All races	White	Black	Hispanic	All races	White	Black	Hispanic	All races
All families	69,305	53,858	47,899	3,842	4,235	12,220	8,031	3,716	1,485	3,226
Size of family²										
2 persons	29,176	21,570	19,908	1,192	889	5,697	4,136	1,364	484	1,909
3 persons	15,903	11,502	10,144	903	845	3,605	2,365	1,102	437	796
4 persons	14,624	12,687	11,102	961	1,157	1,647	953	628	296	290
5 persons	6,283	5,379	4,585	477	718	784	383	362	149	120
6 persons	2,106	1,777	1,463	185	356	276	117	141	70	53
7 or more persons	1,213	944	697	124	269	212	78	118	48	58
Average size	3.19	3.25	3.20	3.61	4.08	3.05	2.87	3.42	3.55	2.84
Own children under 18										
Without own children under 18	35,009	28,617	25,894	1,916	1,492	4,606	3,191	1,227	437	1,786
With own children under 18	34,296	25,241	22,005	1,926	2,743	7,615	4,841	2,489	1,048	1,440
One own child under 18	14,088	9,564	8,340	769	885	3,633	2,470	1,028	415	891
Two own children under 18	13,213	10,358	9,094	732	1,022	2,450	1,571	797	328	405
Three or more own children under 18	6,995	5,319	4,571	425	836	1,531	799	664	305	144
Total own children under 18	63,253	47,690	41,604	3,633	6,102	13,419	8,177	4,701	2,230	2,145
Average per family with own children under 18	1.84	1.89	1.89	1.89	2.22	1.76	1.69	1.89	2.13	1.49
Age of own children³										
Of any age	44,233	31,233	27,129	2,513	3,198	10,832	7,128	3,294	1,335	2,168
Under 18 years	34,296	25,241	22,005	1,926	2,743	7,615	4,841	2,489	1,048	1,440
Under 12 years	25,754	19,274	16,718	1,503	2,269	5,497	3,376	1,900	818	983
Under 6 years	15,609	11,950	10,465	829	1,550	3,092	1,854	1,096	522	567
Under 3 years	8,827	6,923	6,053	487	923	1,595	941	583	285	309
Under 1 year	2,991	2,415	2,138	163	299	468	248	202	83	108
Six to 17 years	25,883	18,903	16,392	1,552	2,016	5,954	3,781	1,967	796	1,027
Members 65 and older										
Without members 65 and older	56,035	43,181	38,150	3,213	3,716	10,303	6,558	3,330	1,326	2,551
With members 65 and older	13,270	10,677	9,749	629	519	1,917	1,473	386	159	675
Family without own children	12,644	10,181	9,361	592	430	1,823	1,407	361	145	640
Family with own children	626	496	387	38	89	94	66	25	13	35
Householder's age										
Under 25 years	3,079	1,632	1,462	93	269	1,124	651	433	157	323
25 to 34 years	14,077	10,316	8,964	850	1,270	2,965	1,815	1,040	414	796
35 to 44 years	18,273	13,919	12,262	1,036	1,135	3,502	2,321	1,037	449	852
45 to 54 years	13,746	11,153	9,810	818	771	2,037	1,371	569	221	556
55 to 64 years	8,894	7,552	6,842	510	430	1,057	697	317	131	285
65 to 74 years	7,268	6,169	5,657	372	264	853	644	187	75	246
75 years or more	3,969	3,117	2,902	162	96	683	533	133	36	168
Median age	44.6	45.9	46.2	44.4	39.7	40.4	41.4	38.4	38.4	40.7
Householder's marital status										
Married, spouse present	53,858	53,858	47,899	3,842	4,235	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Married, spouse absent	2,645	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	2,160	1,330	711	386	485
Separated	2,107	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,794	1,111	610	320	313
Other	537	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	366	218	100	66	171
Widowed	2,715	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	2,283	1,673	534	201	432
Divorced	5,666	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	4,537	3,485	912	435	1,129
Never married	4,421	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	3,240	1,544	1,559	462	1,180

¹ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.² Note that "size of family" and "size of household" are different. Household members include all persons living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives.³ Age categories are not mutually exclusive.

X Not applicable.

related subfamilies, and 6 percent were unrelated subfamilies.

Mothers in related subfamilies were younger and more likely to never have married than those in mother-child families. This situation corresponds to a child who continues to live with her parents after having a child of her own. Later, she may move out and set up her own household, either as a mother-child or as a married-couple family. Other types of mother-child subfamilies also occur. One-third of these mothers were married with absent spouses (due to marital separation or some other reason) or were divorced. Also, more than one-third were 30 years of age or older.

Unrelated subfamilies consisting of a mother and her children also encompass a variety of living arrangements. The mother might be the unmarried partner, roommate, boarder, or live-in employee of the householder. More than half of these mothers were divorced. Their median age (32.0 years) was less than that of mothers maintaining their own families (40.4 years). Like mothers in related subfamilies,

some of the mothers in unrelated subfamilies may establish their own family households later.

Two-parent family groups with own children were almost all married-couple families (25.2 million of 25.6 million). The small number of other two-parent family groups were almost all related subfamilies. Often they were three generation, child-parent-grandparent households.

In the type of three-generation household just described, the parent-children subfamily is usually dependent on the grandparent primary family as indicated by the fact that the grandparent is the householder. This situation may occur when economic hardship does not allow the middle generation to maintain a separate household for themselves and their children.

Another type of three-generation household has one or more grandparents or other elderly relatives dependent on the primary family of parents and their children. The popular image is of "sandwich" families, with both dependent children and dependent elders at home.

This type of living arrangement is relatively uncommon.

In 1995, only about 600 thousand families had both children under 18 and other members 65 and older living together. Moreover, not all of the elders necessarily were economically dependent. Some of those 65 and older were the parents of the children under 18.

How have the relative numbers of different types of family groups with own children under 18 changed over time? In 1970, there were 29.6 million family groups, compared with 37.2 million in 1995. Of these, the proportion that contained both a mother and a father dropped from 87 percent in 1970 to 69 percent in 1995.

The number of family groups with children headed by women with no spouse present increased from 3.4 million in 1970 to 9.8 million in 1995. Of these, the proportion of subfamilies increased from 16 percent in 1970 to 23 percent in 1995. The number of men living with their children but with no spouse present

Table C.

Married-Couple Families by Presence of Own Children Under 18 and Labor Force Status: 1995

[Numbers are in thousands]

Labor force status	All married couples	With own children under 6	With own children under 18	Without own children under 18
All married-couple families	53,858	11,951	25,241	28,617
Both husband and wife in labor force	29,999	7,406	17,024	12,975
Both employed	27,648	6,742	15,631	12,017
Husband employed, wife unemployed	1,249	408	792	457
Wife employed, husband unemployed	941	222	507	435
Both spouses unemployed	161	33	95	66
Only husband in labor force	11,777	4,059	6,863	4,914
Husband employed	11,278	3,892	6,579	4,699
Husband unemployed	499	167	284	215
Only wife in labor force	3,043	233	756	2,287
Wife employed	2,878	209	696	2,182
Wife unemployed	165	24	60	105
Neither husband nor wife in labor force	9,039	253	598	8,440

grew from 0.4 million to 1.7 million between 1970 and 1995.

Labor Force Status of Married-Couple Families

The living conditions of married-couple families usually depend on the participation of husband and wife in the labor force. If both spouses work, they may be able to afford a better house and other amenities. On the other hand, in married-couple families with children, employment of both parents may pose child care problems.

In 1995, both husband and wife were in the labor force in 30.0 million of the 53.9 million married-couple families. In 27.6 million of the married-couples, both spouses were employed; the rest had at least one unemployed spouse. In 61 percent of the "working-age" married-couple families (ones with householders under 65), both spouses were employed.

Employment rates differed between married couples with and without own children under 18. In 62 percent of married-couple families with children, both parents were employed, compared with 42 percent among those with no children under 18. This lower employment rate is to be expected since at least one spouse in many of the couples with no children under 18 at home was retired.

In married-couple families with own children under 18, 91 percent of the fathers and 67 percent of the mothers were employed. When couples had children under 6 at home,

92 percent of the husbands and 60 percent of the wives were employed.

Source of Data

Most estimates in this report come from data obtained in March 1995 from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Some estimates are based on data obtained from the CPS in earlier years and from decennial censuses. The Bureau of the Census conducts the CPS every month, although this report uses only data from the March survey.

Accuracy of the Estimates

All statistics are subject to sampling error, as well as nonsampling error such as survey design flaws, respondent classification and reporting errors, data processing mistakes, and undercoverage. The Census Bureau has taken steps to minimize errors in the form of quality control and edit procedures to reduce errors made by respondents, coders, and interviewers. Ratio estimation to independent age-race-sex-Hispanic population controls partially corrects for bias attributable to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates when missed persons have characteristics different from those of interviewed persons in the same age-race-sex-Hispanic group.

Analytical statements in this report have been tested and meet statistical standards. However, because of methodological differences, use caution when comparing these data with data from other sources. Contact Andy Zbikowski, Demographic

Statistical Methods Division, at 301-457-4220 or on the Internet at azbikows@census.gov for information on the source of the data, the accuracy of the estimates, the use of standard errors, and the computation of standard errors.

More Information

A detailed package of tables with characteristics of households and families by metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence, region, tenure of housing unit, and other variables is available on paper (PPL-46) for \$36, from the Population Division's Statistical Information Office (301-457-2422). Detailed tables and some time series data also are available on the Internet (<http://www.census.gov>); look for households and families.

Contacts

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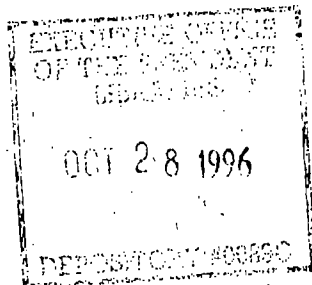
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User Comments

The Census Bureau welcomes the comments and advice of users of its data and reports. If you have any suggestions or comments, please write to:

Chief, Population Division
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Washington, DC 20233

or send email to:
pop@census.gov



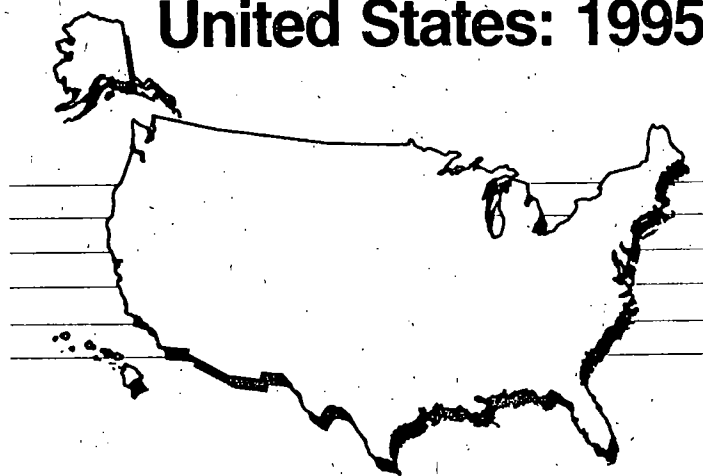
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Poverty in the United States: 1995



by
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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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Poverty in the United States: 1995

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data for calendar year 1995 on the social and economic characteristics of the population living below the poverty level. These data were compiled from information collected in the March 1996 Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The poverty definition used in most of this report was originally adopted for official government use by the Office of Management and Budget in 1969. Poverty status is defined by a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition. Families or individuals with income below their appropriate poverty thresholds are classified as poor.

The official poverty definition is based on pre-tax money income only, excluding capital gains, and does not include the value of noncash benefits such as employer-provided health insurance, food stamps, Medicaid, Medicare, or public housing. In the early 1980's the Census Bureau embarked on separate research programs to examine: 1) the effect of government non-cash benefits on poverty and 2) the effect of taxes on measures of the distribution of income. This report contains a section entitled "Alternative Definitions of Poverty" which presents updated estimates of the incremental effects of benefits and taxes on poverty for 1995.¹

The comparability of the data for 1995 with those from previous surveys is affected by three changes: 1) this year the March CPS is based entirely on the 1990 census sampling frame; 2) there was a reduction in the size of the sample in January 1996; and 3) people who indicate the "other race" category are now allocated to a specific race category. (See page xiii.) This report also includes poverty statistics on the foreign-born population for the first time.

HIGHLIGHTS

(The figures in parentheses denote 90-percent confidence intervals.)

- There was a significant drop in the number of people living below the official government poverty level

between 1994 and 1995. In 1995, there were 36.4 (± 0.9) million poor, a figure 1.6 million lower than the 38.1 (± 0.9) million poor in 1994.

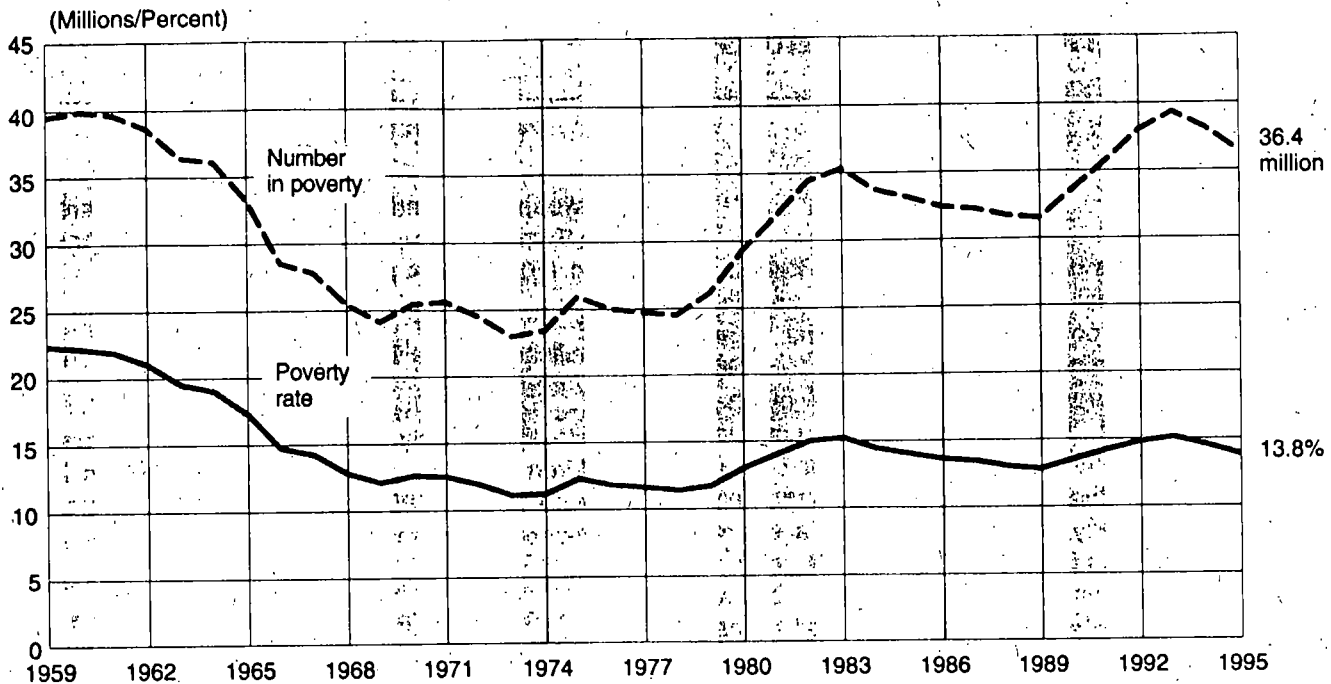
- The poverty rate was 13.8 (± 0.3) percent in 1995, significantly lower than the 14.5 (± 0.3) percent poverty rate in 1994.
- While the poverty rate of 20.8 (± 0.7) percent for children under 18 years old in 1995 was significantly lower than the 1994 rate of 21.8 (± 0.7) percent, it remained higher than those of other age groups.
- There was a significant decrease in both the rate and the number of poor families between 1994 and 1995. In 1995, there were 7.5 (± 0.2) million poor families, resulting in a poverty rate of 10.8 (± 0.3) percent.
- Between 1994 and 1995, the poverty rate decreased significantly for Whites and Blacks. There was no significant change for people of Hispanic origin or Asians and Pacific Islanders.
- The Midwest was the only region with a statistically significant drop in the poverty rate—13.0 (± 0.7) percent in 1994 to 11.0 (± 0.7) percent in 1995.
- Based on comparing the two-year moving average of 1993-1994 with that for 1994-1995, ten states had statistically significant changes in their poverty rates. The poverty rate dropped in nine—Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. New Mexico showed an increase.
- The addition of means-tested noncash transfers (food stamps, housing, and Medicaid) to an income definition that included cash income from the private and government sectors (definition 14) resulted in 27.2 (± 0.8) million people being poor, which corresponds to a poverty rate of 10.3 (± 0.3) percent.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1995, the number of people below the official government poverty level was 36.4 million, representing 13.8 percent of the Nation's population—both significantly lower than the corresponding 1994 figures of 38.1 million poor and a poverty rate of 14.5 percent. A similar decline was reported last year, when the number of poor fell from 39.3 million and a rate of 15.1 percent in 1993.

¹For more information on these estimates of the incremental effects of benefits and taxes on income, see the report entitled *Money Income in the United States: 1995* (60-193).

Figure 1.
Poverty: 1959 to 1995



Shaded areas = Recessionary periods
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1996 Current Population Survey

Though the decline in the poverty rate from 14.5 percent to 13.8 percent was significant, it is still higher than the 1989 rate of 13.1 percent², the most recent low point achieved during the economic expansion of November 1982 to July 1990. Figure 1 shows poverty rates and the number of poor from 1959 to 1995.

Age

In 1995 the poverty rate for all persons under 18 years of age was 20.8 percent and the poverty rate for people 18 to 64 years of age was 11.4 percent, both significantly greater than the 10.5 percent rate for those 65 years and over. About half of the Nation's poor in 1995 were either under 18 years of age or 65 and over (49 percent). Table A indicates a statistically significant decrease in both the number of poor and the poverty rate for people under 18, as well as those in the age groups between 35 to 44 and 60 years and over between 1994 and 1995.

The elderly are underrepresented in the poverty population. People age 65 and over are 12 percent of the total population but make up only 9 percent of the poor. However, a higher proportion of elderly (7 percent) than nonelderly (4 percent) were concentrated just over

their respective poverty thresholds (between 100 percent and 125 percent of their thresholds); 18 percent of the Nation's 12.3 million "near poor" were elderly.

The age group under 18 continues to represent a very large segment of the poor (40 percent) even though they are only a little more than one-fourth of the total population. Between 1994 and 1995 the poverty rate for those under age 18 declined significantly, from 21.8 percent to 20.8 percent.

Children under age six have been particularly vulnerable. In 1995, the overall poverty rate for related children under six years of age was 23.7 percent. Of related children under age six living in families with a female householder, no spouse present, 61.8 percent were poor, compared with 11.1 percent of such children in married-couple families.

Race and Hispanic Origin

In 1995, the poverty rate was 11.2 percent for all Whites, 8.5 percent for non-Hispanic Whites, and 29.3 percent for Blacks. For persons of Hispanic origin (who may be of any race), the poverty rate was 30.3 percent, not significantly different from that for Blacks (see table A). For Asians and Pacific Islanders, the poverty rate was 14.6 percent in 1995. Even though the poverty rate for Whites was lower than that for the other racial and ethnic groups, the majority of poor people in 1995 were White (67 percent) and 45 percent were non-Hispanic White.

²Revised, based on 1990 census population controls for comparison purposes.

Table A. Persons and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 1994 and 1995

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Below poverty				1995-94 difference	
	1995		1994		Number of poor	Poverty rate
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
PERSONS						
Total	36,425	13.8	38,059	14.5	*-1,635	*-0.7
Race						
White	24,423	11.2	25,379	11.7	*-955	*-0.5
Not of Hispanic origin	16,267	8.5	18,110	9.4	*-1,843	*-0.9
Black	9,872	29.3	10,196	30.6	-324	*-1.3
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,411	14.6	974	14.6	*437	-0.0
Hispanic origin ¹	8,574	30.3	8,416	30.7	159	-0.4
Family Status						
In families	27,501	12.3	28,985	13.1	*-1,484	*-0.7
Householder	7,532	10.8	8,053	11.6	*-520	*-0.8
Related children under 18	13,999	20.2	14,610	21.2	*-610	*-1.1
Related children under 6	5,670	23.7	5,878	24.5	-208	-0.8
In unrelated subfamilies	676	46.4	786	47.7	-110	-1.3
Children under 18	400	48.8	459	50.5	-60	-1.6
Unrelated individual	8,247	20.9	8,287	21.5	-40	-0.6
Male	3,382	18.0	3,276	17.8	106	0.2
Female	4,865	23.5	5,012	24.9	-147	*-1.4
Age						
Under 18 years	14,665	20.8	15,289	21.8	*-624	*-1.0
18 to 24 years	4,553	18.3	4,538	18.0	15	0.3
25 to 34 years	5,196	12.7	5,463	13.2	*-267	-0.5
35 to 44 years	4,064	9.4	4,467	10.6	*-403	*-1.2
45 to 54 years	2,470	7.8	2,381	7.8	89	0.1
55 to 59 years	1,163	10.3	1,129	10.4	34	-0.1
60 to 64 years	996	10.2	1,129	11.4	*-133	*-1.2
65 years and over	3,318	10.5	3,663	11.7	*-345	*-1.2
Nativity						
Native	30,762	13.0	32,873	13.8	*-2,111	*-0.8
Foreign born	5,452	22.2	5,186	22.6	266	-0.4
Naturalized citizen	833	10.5	668	9.4	165	1.1
Not a citizen	4,619	27.8	4,518	28.5	101	-0.7
Residence						
In metropolitan areas	28,342	13.4	29,610	14.2	*-1,268	*-0.8
In central cities	16,269	20.6	16,098	20.9	171	-0.3
Outside central cities	12,072	9.1	13,511	10.3	*-1,439	*-1.2
Outside metropolitan areas	8,083	15.6	8,449	16.0	-366	-0.4
Region						
Northeast	6,445	12.5	6,597	12.9	-152	-0.4
Midwest	6,785	11.0	7,965	13.0	*-1,180	*-2.0
South	14,458	15.7	14,729	16.1	-271	-0.3
West	8,736	14.9	8,768	15.3	-32	-0.4
FAMILIES						
Total	7,532	10.8	8,053	11.6	*-520	*-0.8
Race						
White	4,994	8.5	5,312	9.1	*-317	*-0.6
Not of Hispanic origin	3,384	6.4	3,833	7.2	*-449	*-0.8
Black	2,127	26.4	2,212	27.3	-85	-0.9
Asian and Pacific Islander	264	12.4	208	13.1	*56	-0.7
Hispanic origin ¹	1,695	27.0	1,724	27.8	-28	-0.8
Type of Family						
Married-couple	2,982	5.6	3,272	6.1	*-289	*-0.5
White	2,443	5.1	2,629	5.5	*-186	*-0.4
Black	314	8.5	336	8.7	-22	-0.3
Hispanic origin ¹	803	18.9	827	19.5	-23	-0.6
Female householder, no husband present	4,057	32.4	4,232	34.6	-175	*-2.2
White	2,200	26.6	2,329	29.0	-129	*-2.4
Black	1,701	45.1	1,715	46.1	-14	-1.0
Hispanic origin ¹	792	49.4	773	52.0	19	-2.6

*Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1996 Current Population Survey.

Whites overall and non-Hispanic Whites in particular showed a decrease in both their poverty rates and the number of poor between 1994 and 1995. The poverty rate for Blacks also dropped significantly. For people of Hispanic origin, there was no significant change in the number of poor or the poverty rate between 1994 and 1995. Asians and Pacific Islanders showed no significant change in their poverty rate between 1994 and 1995.

Nativity

In 1995, the foreign-born population was disproportionately poor when compared with natives³ of the United States. With a 1995 poverty rate of 22.2 percent, the 24.5 million foreign-born individuals represent only 9 percent of the total population but comprise 15 percent of the poor. Of the foreign-born population, 16.6 million people (68 percent) were not naturalized citizens; 27.8 percent of non-citizens were poor in 1995. The poverty rate for naturalized citizens was 10.5 percent.

Families, Family Composition, and Unrelated Individuals

The incidence of poverty declined for families between 1994 and 1995—7.5 million in 1995, down significantly from 8.1 million poor families in 1994. The poverty rate for families was 10.8 percent in 1995 compared with 11.6 percent in 1994.

White families followed the same pattern, showing a decline from 9.1 percent poor in 1994 to 8.5 percent in 1995, with poverty rates for White married couples declining from 5.5 percent in 1994 to 5.1 percent in 1995. There was no significant change for Black or Hispanic-origin families overall.

A decline in poverty rates occurred across all family types. Married couples had a 1995 poverty rate of 5.6 percent, down from 6.1 percent in 1994, while the poverty rate for male-householder families declined significantly from 17.0 percent to 14.0 percent, and families with a female householder, no spouse present, also showed a significant decrease in poverty, from 34.6 percent in 1994 to 32.4 percent in 1995. Female-householder families were over-represented among the poor—while 54 percent of all poor families had a female householder, with no spouse present, only 18 percent of all families in the U.S. had such a householder.⁴

³Natives are defined as people born in the U.S., Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S., and those born in a foreign country but who had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All others are foreign-born regardless of date of entry into the U.S. or citizenship status.

⁴Neither of these figures was statistically different from their respective 1994 estimates.

For the 39.5 million unrelated individuals (people living alone or with nonrelatives only), the poverty rate was 20.9 percent in 1995, not significantly different from their 1994 rate. The number of poor unrelated individuals was 8.2 million in 1995. Unrelated individuals accounted for 23 percent of the poverty population, compared with only 15 percent of the entire U.S. population.

Work Experience

In 1995, there was no significant change in the portion of the poor 16 years old and over who worked. Of this group, 41 percent worked and 11 percent worked year-round, full-time. (For all persons, the comparable figures were 70 percent and 44 percent, respectively.) These figures were not significantly different from the 1994 estimates of poor workers. The poverty rate for all workers in 1995 was 6.8 percent, not statistically different from the 1994 estimate.

Regions

Between 1994 and 1995, neither poverty rates nor the number of poor changed significantly for the Northeast, South, or West. Among the Nation's four regions, the Midwest alone showed a decline in poverty, from 13.0 percent in 1994 to 11.0 percent in 1995. Looking at poverty rates over a two-year span from 1993 to 1995, poverty rates declined from 17.1 percent to 15.7 percent in the South as well as showing a drop in the Midwest (from 13.4 percent in 1993). There was no significant change between 1993 and 1994 for the Midwest.

Unlike years previous to 1994, in which the South had the highest regional poverty rate, the West, with a rate of 14.9 percent in 1995, continues to show no significant difference from the South (15.7 percent).

The South continues to have a disproportionately large share of the Nation's poverty population; 40 percent of the poor lived in the South in 1995, compared with 35 percent of all persons. The West claims 24 percent of those living in poverty.

Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan Residence

Between 1994 and 1995, both the poverty rate and the number of poor fell for metropolitan areas overall, but this drop occurred for people living in suburbs, not those in central cities. The nonmetropolitan poverty rate in 1995 (15.6 percent) was higher than the rate in metropolitan areas (13.4 percent). Central cities of metropolitan areas had the highest poverty rate, 20.6 percent. In 1995, 45 percent of the poor lived in central cities, compared with 30 percent of all people.

State Poverty Data

Table B contains State-level poverty rates using three-year averages covering 1993 to 1995. State poverty rates ranged from 7.6 percent in New Hampshire to 23.9

Table B. Percent of Persons in Poverty by State: 1993, 1994, and 1995

State	1995		1994		1993		Three-year average 1993-1995		Average 1994-1995		Average 1993-1994		Difference in 2-year moving averages	
	Per-cent	Stan-dard error	Per-cent	Stan-dard error	Per-cent	Stan-dard error	Per-cent	Stan-dard error	Per-cent	Stan-dard error	Per-cent	Stan-dard error	Per-cent	Stan-dard error
Alabama	20.1	1.96	16.4	1.87	17.4	1.94	18.0	1.4	18.3	1.6	16.9	1.6	1.4	1.4
Alaska	7.1	1.28	10.2	1.38	9.1	1.34	8.8	1.0	8.7	1.1	9.7	1.2	-1.0	0.9
Arizona	16.1	1.77	15.9	1.79	15.4	1.81	15.8	1.3	16.0	1.5	15.7	1.5	0.4	1.3
Arkansas	14.9	1.75	15.3	1.83	20.0	2.04	16.7	1.4	15.1	1.5	17.7	1.6	*-2.6	1.3
California	16.7	0.76	17.9	0.74	18.2	0.74	17.6	0.5	17.3	0.6	18.1	0.6	-0.8	0.5
Colorado	8.8	1.43	9.0	1.48	9.9	1.59	9.2	1.1	8.9	1.2	9.5	1.3	-0.6	1.1
Connecticut	9.7	1.67	10.8	1.85	8.5	1.65	9.7	1.3	10.3	1.5	9.7	1.5	0.6	1.2
Delaware	10.3	1.72	8.3	1.56	10.2	1.68	9.6	1.2	9.3	1.4	9.3	1.4	0.1	1.2
D.C.	22.2	2.28	21.2	2.45	26.4	2.67	23.3	1.8	21.7	2.0	23.8	2.2	-2.1	1.8
Florida	16.2	0.98	14.9	0.87	17.8	0.94	16.3	0.7	15.6	0.8	16.4	0.8	-0.8	0.7
Georgia	12.1	1.46	14.0	1.68	13.5	1.70	13.2	1.2	13.1	1.3	13.8	1.4	-0.7	1.1
Hawaii	10.3	1.68	8.7	1.55	8.0	1.47	9.0	1.1	9.5	1.4	8.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Idaho	14.5	1.73	12.0	1.51	13.1	1.57	13.2	1.2	13.3	1.4	12.6	1.3	0.7	1.2
Illinois	12.4	0.98	12.4	0.90	13.6	0.94	12.8	0.7	12.4	0.8	13.0	0.8	-0.6	0.7
Indiana	9.6	1.48	13.7	1.79	12.2	1.74	11.8	1.2	11.7	1.4	13.0	1.5	-1.3	1.1
Iowa	12.2	1.65	10.7	1.57	10.3	1.54	11.1	1.2	11.5	1.4	10.5	1.3	0.9	1.1
Kansas	10.8	1.60	14.9	1.77	13.1	1.69	12.9	1.2	12.9	1.4	14.0	1.5	-1.1	1.2
Kentucky	14.7	1.76	18.5	1.99	20.4	2.09	17.9	1.4	16.6	1.6	19.5	1.7	*-2.9	1.4
Louisiana	19.7	1.90	25.7	2.32	26.4	2.37	23.9	1.6	22.7	1.8	26.1	2.0	*-3.4	1.5
Maine	11.2	1.77	9.4	1.58	15.4	1.89	12.0	1.3	10.3	1.4	12.4	1.5	-2.1	1.3
Maryland	10.1	1.59	10.7	1.65	9.7	1.61	10.2	1.2	10.4	1.4	10.2	1.4	0.2	1.1
Massachusetts	11.0	1.16	9.7	0.83	10.7	0.86	10.5	0.7	10.4	0.9	10.2	0.7	0.2	0.7
Michigan	12.2	1.04	14.1	0.94	15.4	0.97	13.9	0.7	13.2	0.8	14.8	0.8	*-1.6	0.7
Minnesota	9.2	1.44	11.7	1.69	11.6	1.71	10.8	1.2	10.5	1.3	11.7	1.4	-1.2	1.1
Mississippi	23.5	2.11	19.9	1.97	24.7	2.12	22.7	1.5	21.7	1.7	22.3	1.7	-0.6	1.5
Missouri	9.4	1.54	15.6	1.96	16.1	1.97	13.7	1.3	12.5	1.5	15.9	1.7	*-3.4	1.3
Montana	15.3	1.76	11.5	1.59	14.9	1.77	13.9	1.2	13.4	1.4	13.2	1.4	0.2	1.2
Nebraska	9.6	1.52	8.8	1.38	10.3	1.48	9.6	1.1	9.2	1.2	9.6	1.2	-0.4	1.1
Nevada	11.1	1.70	11.1	1.49	9.8	1.44	10.7	1.1	11.1	1.4	10.5	1.2	0.6	1.1
New Hampshire	5.3	1.32	7.7	1.57	9.9	1.76	7.6	1.1	6.5	1.2	8.8	1.4	*-2.3	1.1
New Jersey	7.8	0.88	9.2	0.78	10.9	0.84	9.3	0.6	8.5	0.7	10.1	0.7	*-1.6	0.6
New Mexico	25.3	2.08	21.1	1.96	17.4	1.86	21.3	1.4	23.2	1.7	19.3	1.6	*4.0	1.4
New York	16.5	0.84	17.0	0.77	16.4	0.76	16.6	0.6	16.8	0.7	16.7	0.7	0.1	0.6
North Carolina	12.6	1.25	14.2	0.91	14.4	0.92	13.7	0.7	13.4	0.9	14.3	0.8	-0.9	0.8
North Dakota	12.0	1.66	10.4	1.50	11.2	1.55	11.2	1.1	11.2	1.3	10.8	1.3	0.4	1.1
Ohio	11.5	0.98	14.1	0.93	13.0	0.89	12.9	0.7	12.8	0.8	13.6	0.8	-0.8	0.7
Oklahoma	17.1	1.83	16.7	1.90	19.9	2.00	17.9	1.4	16.9	1.6	18.3	1.7	-1.4	1.4
Oregon	11.2	1.66	11.8	1.73	11.8	1.75	11.6	1.3	11.5	1.4	11.8	1.5	-0.3	1.2
Pennsylvania	12.2	0.94	12.5	0.88	13.2	0.90	12.6	0.7	12.4	0.8	12.9	0.8	-0.5	0.7
Rhode Island	10.6	1.75	10.3	1.78	11.2	1.84	10.7	1.3	10.5	1.5	10.8	1.5	-0.3	1.3
South Carolina	19.9	2.11	13.8	1.59	18.7	1.79	17.5	1.3	16.9	1.6	16.3	1.4	0.6	1.4
South Dakota	14.5	1.75	14.5	1.60	14.2	1.61	14.4	1.2	14.5	1.4	14.4	1.4	0.2	1.2
Tennessee	15.5	1.83	14.6	1.69	19.6	1.94	16.6	1.3	15.1	1.5	17.1	1.5	-2.1	1.3
Texas	17.4	0.98	19.1	0.99	17.4	0.97	18.0	0.7	18.3	0.8	18.3	0.8	0.0	0.7
Utah	8.4	1.31	8.0	1.29	10.7	1.48	9.0	1.0	8.2	1.1	9.4	1.2	-1.2	1.0
Vermont	10.3	1.70	7.6	1.51	10.0	1.70	9.3	1.2	9.0	1.4	8.8	1.4	0.1	1.2
Virginia	10.2	1.48	10.7	1.38	9.7	1.34	10.2	1.0	10.5	1.2	10.2	1.2	0.3	1.0
Washington	12.5	1.75	11.7	1.60	12.1	1.63	12.1	1.2	12.1	1.4	11.9	1.4	0.2	1.2
West Virginia	16.7	1.77	18.6	2.04	22.2	2.17	19.2	1.5	17.7	1.6	20.4	1.8	*-2.8	1.4
Wisconsin	8.5	1.37	9.0	1.39	12.6	1.60	10.0	1.1	8.8	1.2	10.8	1.3	*-2.1	1.1
Wyoming	12.2	1.66	9.3	1.73	13.3	2.02	11.6	1.3	10.8	1.4	11.3	1.6	-0.6	1.3
Los Angeles CMSA	18.6	0.91	19.8	0.91	20.0	0.90	19.5	0.7	19.2	0.8	19.9	0.8	-0.7	0.6
New York CMSA	15.0	0.74	14.9	0.71	15.5	0.73	15.1	0.5	15.0	0.6	15.2	0.6	-0.3	0.5

*Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1996, 1995, and 1994 Current Population Survey.

percent in Louisiana. Users should be aware that although the data presented in table B indicate that Louisiana had the highest poverty rate and New Hampshire the lowest, the rates were not statistically different from the rates for certain other states. For example, the Louisiana poverty rate was not statistically different from that in Mississippi, New Mexico, or the District of Columbia, though higher than the rate in the other 47 States.

Based on comparisons of two two-year moving averages (1993-94 versus 1994-95) as the best statistic to use to evaluate changes over time, nine States had statistically significant drops in their poverty rates—Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The only state showing a statistically significant increase was New Mexico.

Ratio of Income to Poverty Level

In 1995, nearly two-fifths (38 percent) of all poor people, or 13.9 million persons, were in families (or were unrelated individuals) whose total income in 1995 was less than one-half of their poverty threshold (see table C). This represents a significant decrease from the 15.4

million persons in this category in 1994. There were 12.3 million people who had "near poor" income in 1995—that is, income more than their respective poverty threshold but below 125 percent of their threshold. The number of near poor did not change significantly from 1994.

Average Income Deficit

The income deficit for families (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold), averaged \$6,038 in 1995, not statistically different from the 1994 figure of \$6,270 (in 1995 dollars). (See table D.) This amounts to a deficit per family member of \$1,654 in 1995. The average income deficit for poor families with a female householder, no husband present (\$6,407) was higher than that for married-couple families (\$5,655). This difference is compounded by the fact that poor families with a female householder were smaller than poor married-couple families. Thus, the deficit per family member was \$1,830 in 1995 for families with a female householder, no husband present, compared with \$1,427 for married-couple families.

For unrelated individuals, the average income deficit was \$3,762 in 1995. The average deficit in 1995 for female unrelated individuals was \$3,467, significantly

Table C. Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level for Persons by Selected Characteristics: 1995

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total	Under 0.50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
PERSONS							
Total.....	263,733	13,892	5.3	36,425	13.8	48,761	18.5
Age							
Under 18 years.....	70,566	5,970	8.5	14,665	20.8	18,634	26.4
18 to 24 years.....	24,843	1,966	7.9	4,553	18.3	5,801	23.4
25 to 34 years.....	40,919	2,171	5.3	5,196	12.7	6,856	16.8
35 to 44 years.....	43,078	1,462	3.4	4,064	9.4	5,579	13.0
45 to 54 years.....	31,584	941	3.0	2,470	7.8	3,315	10.5
55 to 59 years.....	11,300	441	3.9	1,163	10.3	1,565	13.8
60 to 64 years.....	9,784	329	3.4	996	10.2	1,420	14.5
65 years and over.....	31,658	613	1.9	3,318	10.5	5,591	17.7
Race							
White.....	218,028	8,669	4.0	24,423	11.2	33,663	15.4
Not of Hispanic origin.....	190,951	5,512	2.9	16,267	8.5	23,257	12.2
Black.....	33,740	4,425	13.1	9,872	29.3	12,385	36.7
Asian and Pacific Islander.....	9,644	535	5.5	1,411	14.6	1,846	19.1
Hispanic origin ¹	28,344	3,328	11.7	8,574	30.3	10,909	38.5
Family Status							
In families.....	222,792	10,080	4.5	27,501	12.3	36,847	16.5
Householder.....	69,597	2,810	4.0	7,532	10.8	10,223	14.7
Related children under 18.....	69,425	5,517	7.9	13,999	20.2	17,891	25.8
Related children under 6.....	23,943	2,502	10.4	5,670	23.7	7,011	29.3
Unrelated individual.....	39,484	3,416	8.7	8,247	20.9	11,108	28.1
Male.....	18,790	1,641	8.7	3,382	18.0	4,354	23.2
Female.....	20,694	1,774	8.6	4,865	23.5	6,754	32.6

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table D. Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 1995

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total	Size of deficit										Average deficit	Deficit per family member
		Under \$500	\$500 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$6,999	\$7,000 to \$7,999	\$8,000 or more		
Deficit for Those Below Poverty Level													
All families.....	7,532	462	407	687	626	655	693	661	541	506	2,295	\$6,038	\$1,654
Married-couple families	2,982	219	185	285	319	281	264	276	194	160	799	5,655	1,427
Families with female householder, no husband present	4,057	202	179	354	263	325	379	343	330	313	1,369	6,407	1,830
Unrelated individual.....	8,247	667	896	1,567	1,071	675	552	454	583	1,781	-	3,762	3,762
Male.....	3,382	232	295	537	413	282	254	222	281	865	-	4,187	4,187
Female.....	4,865	435	600	1,030	658	393	299	232	302	915	-	3,467	3,467
Surplus for Those Above Poverty Level													
All families	62,065	396	441	886	945	859	1,057	971	1,029	1,020	54,461	43,763	13,908
Married-couple families	50,588	216	253	450	550	520	691	621	735	692	45,861	48,226	15,046
Families with female householder, no husband present	8,457	137	168	376	308	296	280	276	238	256	6,124	21,866	7,486
Unrelated individual	31,237	838	668	1,438	1,612	1,220	1,353	1,201	993	1,406	20,509	20,463	20,463
Male	15,408	272	183	531	618	543	618	486	402	577	11,177	24,363	24,363
Female	15,829	566	485	906	994	677	734	715	590	829	9,331	16,665	16,665

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1996 Current Population Survey.

lower than the \$4,187 figure for men. A larger proportion of female unrelated individuals were aged 65 and over, a group for whom poverty thresholds are lower than for younger people.

In 1995, there were 462,000 poor families whose incomes were less than \$500 below their poverty thresholds, and a similar number of families (396,000) had incomes within \$500 above their respective poverty thresholds.

ALTERNATIVE DEFINITIONS OF POVERTY

The official definition of poverty as presented in this report is based on research by Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration in 1963 and 1964⁶ and revised in 1969 and 1981 by federal interagency committees. In 1992, a panel of the Committee on National Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences began evaluating alternative definitions of poverty. Their report, containing recommendations for a new measure of poverty, was released in the spring of 1995.⁷

Several important issues concerning the adequacy of the official poverty measure were raised by this panel. These issues fall into two categories: issues concerning

the measurement of income or available resources, and issues regarding the poverty thresholds or measures of need. The Census Bureau is continuing its research program on income and poverty measurement and will be publishing research papers on various aspects of the panel's report. The results of ongoing research on poverty measurement will be posted on the Census Bureau's poverty measurement Internet site at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas.html>.

This report continues the series of experimental measures we have published since 1979. The tax data in this report are based on a tax model that simulates taxes. In all, four types of taxes were simulated: 1) Federal individual income taxes, 2) State individual income taxes, 3) property taxes on owner-occupied housing, and 4) payroll taxes. In addition, values of employers' contributions for health insurance, Medicare and Medicaid, rent subsidies, free and reduced price school lunches, food stamps, and return on equity in one's own home are imputed.⁷

Text table E shows how poverty estimates change cumulatively when specific components are successively subtracted or added to the definition of income. The starting point for the table is the official income measure (money income excluding capital gains and

⁶For a detailed discussion of the original SSA poverty thresholds, see Mollie Orshansky, *Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile*, Social Security Bulletin, vol. 28, no. 1, January 1965, pp. 3-29 (reprinted in Social Security Bulletin, vol. 51, no. 10, October 1988, pp. 25-51); and *Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty*, Social Security Bulletin, vol. 28, no. 7, July 1965, pp. 3-32.

⁷Constance F. Citro and Robert T. Michael, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*. Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 1995.

⁷More information on the methodology and procedures used to estimate taxes and to value noncash benefits can be found in appendix B of this report and in P60-186RD *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1992*.

Table E. The Cumulative Effect of Taxes and Transfers on Poverty Estimates: 1994-1995

[Numbers in thousands]

Selected income definitions		1995		1994		1994-1995 Difference	
		Number below poverty	Poverty rate	Number below poverty	Poverty rate	Number below poverty	Poverty rate
Definition 1	(current measure)	36,425	13.8	38,059	14.5	*-1,634	*-0.7
Definition 2	(definition 1 less government cash transfers) ¹	57,643	21.9	59,730	22.8	*-2,087	*-0.9
Definition 4	(definition 2 plus capital gains and employee health benefits)	55,558	21.1	57,526	22.0	*-1,968	*-0.9
Definition 6	(definition 4 less Social Security payroll and Federal income taxes) ²	58,388	22.1	60,673	23.2	*-2,285	*-1.1
Definition 7	(definition 6 plus the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC))	55,061	20.9	57,624	22.0	*-2,563	*-1.1
Definition 8	(definition 7 less State income taxes)	55,505	21.0	57,977	22.2	*-2,472	*-1.2
Definition 9	(definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers)	37,176	14.1	39,570	15.1	*-2,394	*-1.0
Definition 11	(definition 9 plus the value of Medicare and regular-price school lunches)	36,177	13.7	38,572	14.7	*-2,395	*-1.0
Definition 14	(definition 12 plus the value of Medicaid and other means-tested government non-cash transfers)	27,190	10.3	29,038	11.1	*-1,848	*-0.8

*Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹See appendix B.²This definition refers to Social Security and Federal income tax liabilities before taking into account refundable credits i.e. EITC.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1996 Current Population Survey.

before taxes) that is used to produce the official poverty estimates, 36.4 million people or 13.8 percent of the population poor in 1995.

Moving successively down the table, the first step begins with the removal of all government cash benefits (such as Social Security, AFDC, and SSI benefits) from income, resulting in a pretax pretransfer poverty rate of 21.9 percent. Adding capital gains and the value of employers' contributions for health insurance resulted in a poverty rate of 21.1 percent.

The next steps illustrate the effect of subtracting various taxes from income. Taking out federal income and social security payroll taxes resulted in a poverty rate of 22.1 percent. Including the effect of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) reduced the percent poor to 20.9 percent.

The final steps add government benefits back into income, bringing the poverty rate back down. Further, addition of values for noncash benefits (such as Medicare and Medicaid coverage and food stamps) resulted in a poverty rate of 10.3 percent, well below the official level.

Text table F shows the marginal or individual effect, rather than the cumulative effect, on poverty estimates when specific components were subtracted or added to the current measure of income. Care should be taken when interpreting these numbers, since the changes to the income definitions listed here would not occur in isolation, without causing changes in other related variables affecting poverty status. Table F does not include any valuation of medical transfers such as Medicaid,

Medicare, or employers' payments for health benefits. It shows the combined effect on poverty estimates of including the value of all other noncash benefits with disposable income (net of all taxes). The starting point for the table is again the current official income measure (money income excluding capital gains and before taxes).

Income definitions that show the effect of the tax system appear first. The marginal effect of subtracting payroll taxes from income and including imputed net capital gains is to increase the poverty rate to 14.6 percent. Subtracting federal and state income taxes did not increase the poverty rate significantly (13.9 percent). Including the effect of the EITC reduced the poverty rate to 12.6 percent. Overall, adjusting the income definition for all taxes produced a decrease of 0.4 percentage points in the poverty rate, to 13.4 percent.

Examining the effect of excluding government cash transfers from the current official measure shows large increases in the number of people below the poverty line. Taking nonmeans-tested government cash transfers (primarily Social Security) out of income had a large effect on poverty estimates. The subtraction of this income component increased the poverty rate to 21.0 percent.

The effect of removing means-tested cash transfers (primarily AFDC and SSI) was small compared with that of removing nonmeans-tested cash transfers (primarily Social Security). Subtracting means-tested cash transfers increased the estimate of the percent of people in poverty to 14.9 percent.

Table F. The Marginal Effect of Taxes and Transfers on Poverty Estimates: 1995

[Numbers in thousands]

Income measures	1995	
	Number below poverty	Poverty Rate
Official definition.....	36,425	13.8
Official less payroll taxes plus net capital gains	38,488	14.6
Official less federal and state income taxes plus net capital gain	36,754	13.9
Official less federal and state income taxes plus net capital gain and EITC.....	33,171	12.6
Official less taxes plus net capital gain and EITC.....	35,245	13.4
Official less nonmeans-tested cash transfers.....	55,355	21.0
Official less means-tested cash transfers	39,400	14.9
Official plus means-tested non-medical noncash transfers.....	31,736	12.0
Official plus foodstamps	34,319	13.0
Official plus rent subsidies.....	35,180	13.3
Official plus regular-price school lunch	36,400	13.8
Official plus all non-medical noncash transfers	31,705	12.0
Official less taxes plus EITC and all noncash transfers.....	30,497	11.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1996 Current Population Survey.

The addition of noncash benefits, which include food stamps, free and reduced price school lunches, and rent subsidies lowered the poverty rate from 13.8 percent to 12.0 percent.

Alternative Price Index

Using an alternative approach to adjust the poverty thresholds over time has a noticeable impact on the number and percent of people considered to be poor, but not on the pattern of poverty over time. The official estimates presented above are based on poverty thresholds updated over time for changes in prices based on the official Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, the CPI-U. An alternative price index, CPI-U-X1, was developed in 1983 to improve the treatment of home ownership costs retrospectively to 1967. The methodology was called the rental equivalence approach. The cumulative effect of using the CPI-U-X1 for years prior to 1983 results in poverty thresholds that are approximately 8 percent lower than the official thresholds based on the CPI-U. On average, the 1995 poverty rates based on the CPI-U-X1 are approximately 1.3 percentage points and 3.5 million persons lower than estimates based on the official thresholds.

As shown in figure 2, poverty estimates based on the CPI-U-X1 and the CPI-U show the same general patterns over time. Using the official definition of income (definition 1), the 1995 poverty rate based on the CPI-U-X1 was 12.3 percent compared with 13.8 percent based on the CPI-U. Using definition 14 (which includes the effect of taxes, cash and noncash benefits, capital gains, and employers' contributions for health insurance), the poverty rate under the CPI-U-X1 was 9.0 percent compared with 10.3 percent based on the CPI-U.

NOTES AND USERS' COMMENTS

The data in this report for income year 1995, derived from the March 1996 Current Population Survey (CPS), are the first estimates based entirely on households selected from the 1990 census-based sample design. The March 1996 sample incorporates the geographic definitions (officially released in June 1993) of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence from the 1990 decennial census.⁸ The March 1995 metropolitan/nonmetropolitan estimates shown in this report are also based on the 1990 census definitions.

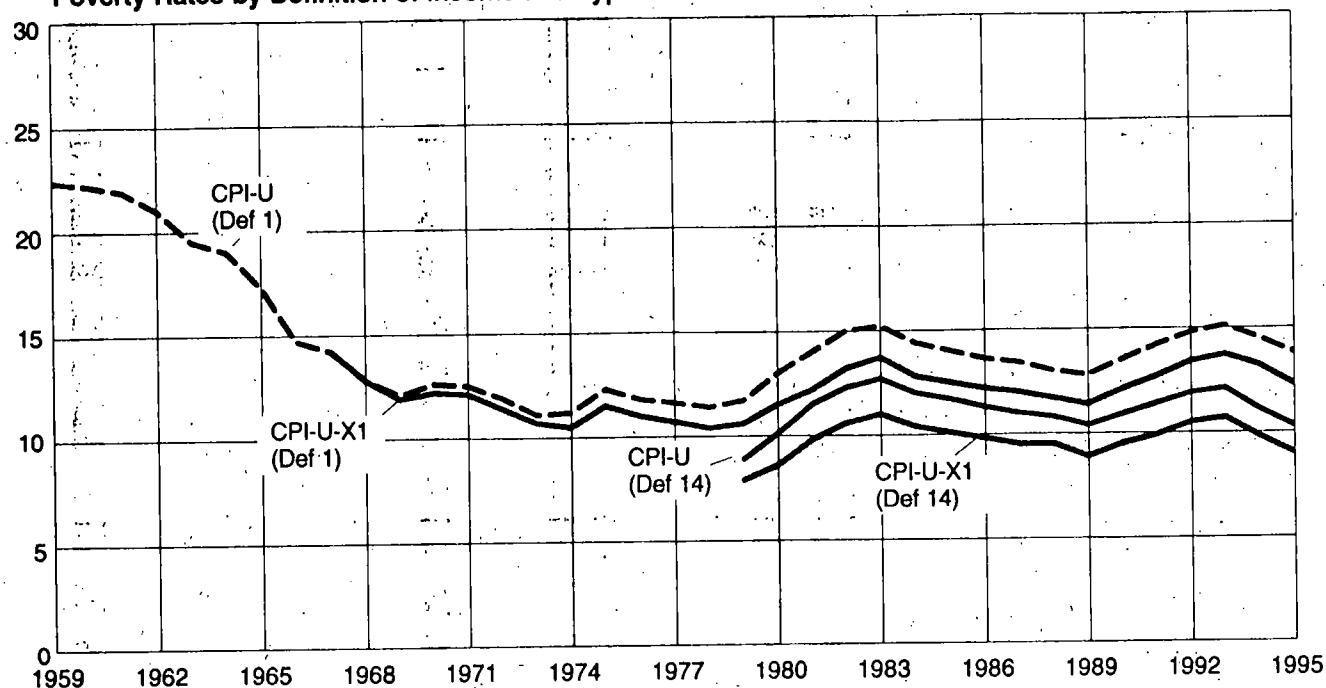
Beginning with the January 1996 survey, the CPS sample was reduced by about 7,000 housing units for budgetary reasons. The sample reduction took place in seven states (Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania), New York City, and the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area. The sample reduction affected the reliability of estimates at the national level and at the state and substate levels for those areas where sample was reduced. The reduction did not affect the reliability of those states not involved in the reduction.⁹

A revised edit and allocation procedure for the race item was also introduced in January 1996. This new procedure assigns respondents "Other (unspecified) race" in the race item to one of the four major race categories: White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut, and Asian or Pacific Islander. The decision to introduce this new edit and allocation procedure was

⁸For detailed information on the 1990 sample redesign, see the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics report, "Employment and Earnings," Volume 41 Number 5, May 1994.

⁹For detailed information on the 1990 sample redesign, see the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics report, "Employment and Earnings," Volume 43 Number 2, May 1996.

Figure 2.
Poverty Rates by Definition of Income and Type of Deflator: 1959 to 1995



Shaded areas = Recessionary periods

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1996 Current Population Survey

based on the rising proportion of the CPS population reporting their race as "Other."

All demographic surveys, including the CPS, suffer from undercoverage of the population. This undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared with the level of the 1990 decennial census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 8 percent. Undercoverage varies with age, and race. For some groups, such as 20 to 24 year old Black males, the undercoverage is as high as about 29 percent. The weighting procedures used by the Census Bureau partially correct for the bias due to undercoverage. However, its final impact on estimates is unknown. For details see appendix D.

The information shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and does not include residents of Puerto Rico. The estimates in this report are controlled to national population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. The population controls used in the preparation of the estimates are based on results of the 1990 census carried forward to 1995.

The CPS is primarily a household survey and thus persons who are homeless and not living in shelters are not included in these poverty statistics. The CPS also excludes armed forces personnel living on military bases.

This report differs from the two previous P60 reports containing poverty data (*entitled Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993 (1994)*, P60-188 and P60-189, respectively) in that it reports only official poverty data and alternative measures of poverty. Unpublished versions of previously published tabulations are available at the address below for the cost of photocopying. Historical time-series tables are also available on the internet (<http://www.census.gov>).

We are interested in your reaction to the usefulness of the information provided in this report, and we welcome your recommendations for improving our products. If you have suggestions or comments, please complete the questionnaire at the beginning of this report or write to:

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U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233-8500

Review with data in

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Level: 1995

[Numbers in thousands. Persons, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Under .50			Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
	Total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
ALL PERSONS													
Both Sexes													
Total	263 733	13 892	5.3	36 425	13.8	48 761	18.5	61 964	23.5	75 411	28.6	88 606	33.8
Under 18 years	70 566	5 970	8.5	14 665	20.8	18 634	26.4	22 720	32.2	26 867	38.1	30 540	43.3
18 to 24 years	24 843	1 966	7.9	4 553	18.3	5 801	23.4	7 201	29.0	8 660	34.9	9 994	40.2
25 to 34 years	40 819	2 171	5.3	5 196	12.7	6 856	16.8	8 844	21.6	10 908	26.7	13 045	31.9
35 to 44 years	43 078	1 462	3.4	4 064	9.4	5 579	13.0	7 304	17.0	9 080	21.1	11 008	25.8
45 to 54 years	31 584	941	3.0	2 470	7.8	3 315	10.5	4 184	13.2	5 119	16.2	6 122	19.4
55 to 59 years	11 300	441	3.9	1 163	10.3	1 565	13.8	1 908	16.9	2 268	20.1	2 697	23.9
60 to 64 years	9 784	329	3.4	996	10.2	1 420	14.5	1 787	18.4	2 214	22.8	2 665	27.2
65 years and over	31 658	813	1.9	3 318	10.5	5 591	17.7	8 007	25.3	10 295	32.5	12 536	39.6
65 to 74 years	18 270	287	1.6	1 573	8.8	2 638	14.4	3 799	20.8	4 998	27.4	6 142	33.6
75 years and over	13 388	325	2.4	1 745	13.0	2 953	22.1	4 208	31.4	5 297	39.6	6 394	47.8
Male													
Total	128 852	6 091	4.7	15 683	12.2	21 085	16.4	27 202	21.1	33 627	26.1	39 964	31.0
Under 18 years	36 111	3 033	8.4	7 351	20.4	9 371	25.9	11 451	31.7	13 602	37.7	15 563	43.1
18 to 24 years	12 402	709	5.7	1 857	15.0	2 390	19.3	3 090	24.9	3 833	30.9	4 478	36.1
25 to 34 years	20 390	804	3.9	2 030	10.0	2 819	13.8	3 734	18.3	4 753	23.3	5 789	28.4
35 to 44 years	21 273	608	2.8	1 698	8.0	2 363	11.1	3 174	14.9	4 063	19.1	5 048	23.7
45 to 54 years	15 324	433	2.8	1 080	7.0	1 462	9.5	1 886	12.3	2 330	15.2	2 776	18.1
55 to 59 years	5 513	173	3.1	444	8.1	614	11.1	781	14.2	925	16.8	1 107	20.1
60 to 64 years	4 579	144	3.1	402	8.8	551	12.0	725	15.8	870	19.0	1 080	23.6
65 years and over	13 260	189	1.4	822	6.2	1 516	11.4	2 360	17.8	3 252	24.5	4 125	31.1
65 to 74 years	8 213	93	1.1	456	5.6	837	10.2	1 258	15.3	1 765	21.5	2 238	27.2
75 years and over	5 047	96	1.9	366	7.2	679	13.5	1 101	21.8	1 487	29.5	1 887	37.4
Female													
Total	134 880	7 801	5.8	20 742	15.4	27 677	20.5	34 763	25.8	41 783	31.0	48 643	36.1
Under 18 years	34 455	2 937	8.5	7 314	21.2	9 264	26.9	11 268	32.7	13 265	38.5	14 977	43.5
18 to 24 years	12 441	1 257	10.1	2 696	21.7	3 412	27.4	4 111	33.0	4 827	38.8	5 514	44.3
25 to 34 years	20 528	1 387	6.7	3 166	15.4	4 037	19.7	5 110	24.9	6 156	30.0	7 256	35.3
35 to 44 years	21 805	856	3.9	2 367	10.9	3 216	14.7	4 130	18.9	5 017	23.0	5 962	27.3
45 to 54 years	16 260	508	3.1	1 390	8.5	1 853	11.4	2 298	14.1	2 789	17.2	3 348	20.8
55 to 59 years	5 787	268	4.6	718	12.4	951	16.4	1 126	19.5	1 343	23.2	1 590	27.5
60 to 64 years	5 205	185	3.6	594	11.4	869	16.7	1 072	20.6	1 344	25.8	1 585	30.5
65 years and over	18 398	424	2.3	2 496	13.6	4 075	22.1	5 647	30.7	7 042	38.3	8 411	45.7
65 to 74 years	10 057	194	1.9	1 117	11.1	1 801	17.9	2 541	25.3	3 233	32.1	3 904	38.8
75 years and over	8 341	230	2.8	1 379	16.5	2 274	27.3	3 106	37.2	3 810	45.7	4 507	54.0
Household Relationship													
Total	263 733	13 892	5.3	36 425	13.8	48 761	18.5	61 964	23.5	75 411	28.6	88 606	33.8
65 years and over	31 658	813	1.9	3 318	10.5	5 591	17.7	8 007	25.3	10 295	32.5	12 536	39.6
In families	222 792	10 080	4.5	27 501	12.3	36 847	16.5	47 205	21.2	58 082	26.1	68 878	30.9
Householder	69 597	2 810	4.0	7 532	10.8	10 223	14.7	13 251	19.0	16 443	23.8	19 702	28.3
Under 65 years	58 292	2 856	4.6	6 915	11.9	9 188	15.7	11 542	19.8	14 012	24.0	16 530	28.4
65 years and over	11 306	154	1.4	618	5.5	1 055	9.3	1 708	15.1	2 432	21.5	3 172	28.1
Related children under 18 years	89 425	5 517	7.9	13 999	20.2	17 891	25.8	21 884	31.5	25 975	37.4	29 603	42.8
Under 6 years	23 943	2 502	10.4	5 670	23.7	7 011	29.3	8 403	35.1	9 834	41.1	11 077	46.3
6 to 17 years	45 481	3 015	6.6	8 329	18.3	10 879	23.9	13 481	29.8	16 140	35.5	18 526	40.7
Own children 18 years and over	21 990	587	2.7	2 017	9.2	2 828	12.9	3 704	18.8	4 628	21.0	5 610	25.5
In married-couple families	173 966	3 242	1.9	11 817	6.8	17 504	10.1	24 806	14.3	32 691	18.8	40 938	23.5
Husbands	53 570	851	1.8	2 982	5.6	4 495	8.4	6 510	12.2	8 740	16.3	11 138	20.8
Under 65 years	44 002	747	1.7	2 603	5.9	3 800	8.6	5 304	12.1	6 907	15.7	8 660	19.7
65 years and over	9 569	104	1.1	379	4.0	695	7.3	1 206	12.6	1 833	19.2	2 478	25.9
Wives	53 570	851	1.8	2 982	5.6	4 495	8.4	6 510	12.2	8 740	16.3	11 138	20.8
Under 65 years	46 242	778	1.7	2 722	5.9	3 984	8.6	5 547	12.0	7 263	15.7	9 107	19.7
65 years and over	7 329	73	1.0	260	3.6	511	7.0	963	13.1	1 478	20.2	2 031	27.7
Related children under 18 years	49 811	1 293	2.6	4 971	10.0	7 188	14.4	9 917	19.9	12 740	25.6	15 453	31.0
Under 6 years	17 415	498	2.9	1 936	11.1	2 756	15.8	3 714	21.3	4 791	27.5	5 778	33.2
6 to 17 years	32 397	795	2.5	3 035	9.4	4 432	13.7	6 203	19.1	7 949	24.5	9 677	29.9
Own children 18 years and over	14 024	175	1.2	633	4.5	964	6.9	1 348	9.6	1 810	12.9	2 288	16.3
In families with female householder, no spouse present	38 908	6 286	16.2	14 205	36.5	17 287	44.4	19 741	50.7	22 228	57.1	24 164	62.1
Householder	12 514	1 783	14.2	4 057	32.4	5 029	40.2	5 843	46.7	6 631	53.0	7 274	58.1
Under 65 years	10 884	1 736	15.9	3 836	35.2	4 710	43.3	5 398	49.6	6 081	55.9	6 639	61.0
65 years and over	1 631	47	2.9	221	13.5	319	19.6	444	27.3	550	33.7	636	39.0
Related children under 18 years	16 637	3 952	23.8	8 364	50.3	9 805	58.9	10 845	65.2	11 924	71.7	12 639	76.0
Under 6 years	5 504	1 852	33.7	3 003	61.8	3 817	69.3	4 136	75.1	4 433	80.5	4 626	84.1
6 to 17 years	11 133	2 100	18.9	4 961	44.8	5 989	53.8	6 709	60.3	7 492	67.3	8 013	72.0
Own children 18 years and over	6 603	380	5.8	1 243	18.8	1 662	25.2	2 079	31.5	2 477	37.5	2 907	44.0
In unrelated subfamilies	1 457	397	27.2	876	46.4	806	55.3	947	65.0	1 033	70.9	1 110	76.2
Under 18 years	825	235	28.5	406	49.2	480	58.1	562	68.2	611	74.0	654	79.3
Under 6 years	240	117	48.8	150	62.5	164	68.0	183	76.0	202	84.1	213	88.5
6 to 17 years	585	118	20.2	256	43.8	316	54.1	380	65.0	408	69.9	441	75.5
18 years and over	632	161	25.5	270	42.7	327	51.7	385	60.9	423	66.9	456	72.2
Unrelated individuals	39 484	3 418	8.7	8 247	20.9	11 108	28.1	13 812	35.0	16 295	41.3	18 618	47.2
Male	18 790	1 841	8.7	3 382	18.0	4 354	23.2	5 461	29.1	6 570	35.0	7 532	40.1
Under 65 years	16 130	1 567	9.7	3 002	18.6	3 649	22.6	4 468	27.7	5 364	33.3	6 162	38.2
Living alone	8 004	483	6.0	1 097	13.7	1 373	17.2	1 733	21.7	2 036	25.4	2 369	29.6
65 years and over	2 659	74	2.8	380	14.3	705	26.5	993	37.4	1 207	45.4	1 370	51.5
Living alone	2 307	60	2.6	308	13.3	579	25.1	821	35.6	1 012	43.9	1 154	50.0
Female	20 694	1 774	8.6	4 865	23.5	6 754	32.6	8 351	40.4	9 724	47.0	11 086	53.8
Under 65 years	12 798	1 495	11.7	2 855	23.3	3 717	29.0	4 392	34.3	5 069	39.6	5 803	45.3
Living alone	7 096	482	6.8	1 316	18.5	1 680	23.7	1 991	28.1	2 355	33.2	2 699	38.0
65 years and over	7 896	280	3.5	1 880	23.8	3 037	38.5	3 959	50.1	4 655	59.0	5 283	66.9
Living alone	7 540	260	3.4	1 777	23.6	2 879	38.2	3 759	49.9	4 431	58.8	5 030	66.7

Footnote at end of table.

17. Kasarda (1988); Frey and Speare (1988), Chapter 11.
18. Frey and Speare (1988), Chapter 8; Massey and Denton (1987).
19. These include metropolitan areas where the minority population comprises at least 20,000 people or represents at least 3 percent of the total metropolitan population. See Frey and Farley (1993).

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