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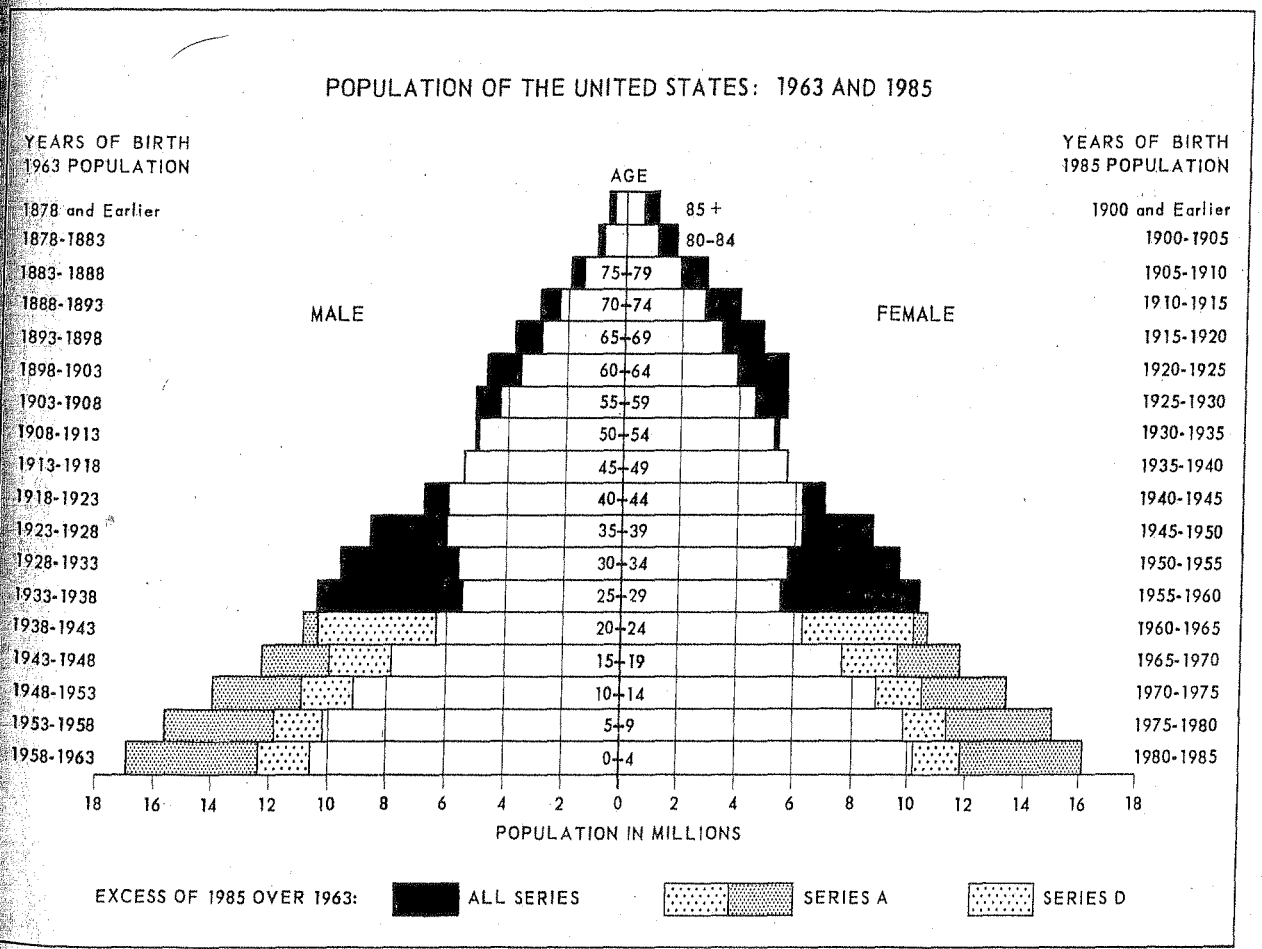
PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1964 TO 1985

With Extensions to 2010

by Jacob S. Siegel, Meyer Zitter, and Donald S. Akers



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PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1964 TO 1985

With Extensions to 2010

(This report presents more detailed figures than the advance report Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 279. The projections in this report supersede those previously published in Series P-25, Nos. 251, 241, and 187)

INTRODUCTION

This report presents four principal series of projections of the population of the United States including Armed Forces abroad, by age and sex, for 1964 to 1985, using current estimates for July 1, 1963, as their benchmark. These projections are supplemented by extensions to the year 2010 derived by a similar method. The figures indicate the approximate future level and age-sex composition of our population under various assumptions as to future fertility. It should be emphasized, however, that long-range projections are not forecasts and that, depending on developments during the time span covered, the population at a given date in the future may differ from any of the figures presented here. In particular, the number of young children may differ substantially from the figures given here.

The four series of assumptions concerning fertility used here are only a few of the numerous possible series of assumptions which might have been employed in preparing these projections. These assumptions were not chosen to demarcate precisely a range within which fertility is almost certain to fall, but they were chosen as reasonable possibilities which would very probably encompass actual events. The fertility assumptions chosen are lower as a set than those used in the Bureau's previous set of projections, but there is considerable overlap with the levels of the earlier assumptions. Reasonable alternative assumptions concerning the future levels of mortality and net immigration from abroad would also affect the future size of the total population but to a considerably lesser degree than the probable variations in future fertility. For the older age groups, however, the level of mortality is an important determinant of future population size.

Since by far the most important area of uncertainty in projections of future United States population is that relating to fertility, the tables in this report distinguish projections of the population already born by July 1, 1963, from projections of the population to be born during the projection period. The projections are based on the assumption that there will be no disastrous war, widespread epidemic, or similar catastrophe. It is further assumed that there will be no major economic depression; in fact, the projections are designed to be consistent with high economic activity. Only very general impressions are now available, however, as to just how the components of population change respond to changes in economic conditions, and the evidence suggests that a high level of economic activity is consistent with a fairly wide range of fertility levels.

The present set of projections starts with current estimates of the population by age and sex for July 1, 1963. All the series employ assumptions which are tied in with the level of age-specific fertility recorded up to January 1, 1962, and the level of age-specific mortality in 1960; and the estimated population by age and sex on July 1, 1963, incorporates current data on births and deaths up to that date. As compared with the projections previously published in 1958 (Series P-25, No. 187) or 1961-62 (Series P-25, No. 241 and No. 251),[1] this revision involves not only a shift in the benchmark date from July 1, 1957, or July 1, 1960, to July 1, 1963, respectively, but also changes in projected levels of fertility and mortality. Because of these changes, none of the series shown here agrees with any of the earlier series.

The four principal series of population projections given here differ among themselves only in the projections of persons born after July 1, 1963. All four series include the same set of projections of the number of persons born before

[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 187, "Illustrative Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1960 to 1980," Nov. 10, 1958; Series P-25, No. 241, "Interim Revised Projections of the Population of the United States by Age and Sex: 1965 and 1970," Jan. 17, 1962; and Series P-25, No. 251, "Interim Revised Projections of the Population of the United States, by age and sex: 1975 and 1980," July 6, 1962.

July 1, 1963. Since the possible range of variation in mortality and net immigration is small compared to the possible range of future fertility, as shown below, it was not considered necessary to make alternative allowance for these components.

The four series of revised projections of the total population and the projections of total population published earlier in Series P-25, No. 187 and No. 251, are presented in table A. Because of the interest usually shown in annual projections, especially for the years immediately ahead, projections of total population for each year have been prepared. The figures for 1964 to 1975 are shown in table B, and figures for the whole projection period, 1964 to 1985, along with data on certain components of change (i.e., net change, births, and deaths), are shown in table 1.

Table A.--COMPARISON BETWEEN REVISED AND PREVIOUS PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1965 TO 1985

(In millions. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad)

Series	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
REVISED PROJECTIONS[1]						
Series A	180.7	195.1	211.4	230.4	252.1	275.6
Series B	180.7	194.7	209.0	225.9	245.3	266.3
Series C	180.7	194.1	206.1	220.1	236.5	254.0
Series D	180.7	194.1	205.9	218.9	233.1	248.0
PREVIOUS PROJECTIONS[2]						
Series P-25, No. 251:						
Series II	180.7	196.2	214.2	235.3	259.6	...
Series III	180.7	194.5	208.9	226.0	245.7	...
Series P-25, No. 187:[3]						
Series I	181.9	199.9	220.5	245.1	273.9	305.7
Series II	180.9	196.6	214.8	236.4	261.3	288.3
Series III	180.5	194.5	209.2	226.6	246.6	267.4
Series IV	180.2	192.4	203.7	216.8	232.0	247.7

[1] In all series of projections "slightly declining" mortality and an annual net immigration of 300,000 are assumed.

[2] In all series of projections "medium" mortality and an annual net immigration of 300,000 are assumed.

[3] Projections published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 187, have been adjusted to include Alaska and Hawaii and extended to 1985.

Table B.--ANNUAL PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION INCLUDING ARMED FORCES ABROAD: 1963 TO 1975

(In thousands)

Year (July 1)	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
1963[1]	189,278	189,278	189,278	189,278
1964	192,166	191,967	191,734	191,731
1965	195,129	194,671	194,136	194,127
1966	198,186	197,413	196,510	196,489
1967	201,343	200,212	198,863	198,819
1968	204,602	203,050	201,207	201,126
1969	207,963	205,964	203,609	203,469
1970	211,430	208,996	206,110	205,886
1971	215,006	212,145	208,714	208,364
1972	218,691	215,409	211,418	210,900
1973	222,486	218,786	214,223	213,495
1974	226,395	222,273	217,129	216,147
1975	230,415	225,870	220,133	218,855

[1] Base for projections. A revised estimate for July 1, 1963, prepared after these projections had been completed, is 189,375,000; the comparable estimate for January 1, 1964, is 190,809,000.

Comparison of earlier projections with current estimates.--The estimated population of the United States in July 1, 1963, fell between the figures for this date implied by the Series II and III projections shown in the last previous Census Bureau report on population projections (Series P-25, No. 251) and between the Series II and III figures implied by the projections published in 1958 (Series P-25, No. 187). A comparison of the differences between the estimated current population and the projections implied for July 1, 1963, is presented in table C. The current estimate was somewhat closer to the Series III figure in Series P-25, No. 187, at that date than to the Series II figure. The difference of 315,000, or 0.17 percent, between the current estimate and the Series III projection for July 1, 1963, resulted from an underestimate of 643,000 for births between 1957 and 1963, an underestimate of 420,000 for deaths in this period, an underestimate of 50,000 for net immigration, and an upward revision of the estimate for July 1, 1957, by 49,000. Differences between the current estimate and the other projections (Series I, II, and IV) were 3,131,000 (or 1.66 percent), 873,000 (or 0.46 percent), and 1,510,000 (or 0.80 percent). In the case of Series P-25, No. 251, the Series II and Series III projections deviated from the current estimate by 533,000 (or 0.28 percent) and 309,000 (or 0.16 percent), respectively.

By age, the differences between the current estimates and the projections implied for 1963 by the previous report (Series P-25, No. 251) are also minor, except for the age group under 5 years (table D). For this group, the Series II projection exceeded the current estimate by 3.2 percent and the Series III projection fell below the current estimate by 1.7 percent. Differences at the older ages amounted to 1 percent or less. By 1980, however, because of differences in the fertility and mortality assumptions, the differences between the revised and previous projections exceed 1 percent in most age groups. For ages 65 years and over, the revised projection falls below the previous projection for 1980 by about 6 percent, principally as a result of the higher mortality rates used in the revision. In general, the projections above age 45 in 1980 were revised downward.

Table C.--COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED POPULATION FOR JULY 1, 1963, AND OF POPULATION CHANGE, BY COMPONENTS, FOR JULY 1, 1957, TO JUNE 30, 1963

(Numbers in thousands. Total population including Armed Forces abroad. Minus sign (-) indicates that the projections are below the current estimate)

Item	Current estimate	Projections			
		Series I	Series II	Series III	Series IV
SERIES P-25, NO. 187[1]					
Population: July 1, 1957	171,278	171,229	171,229	171,229	171,229
Change: July 1957 to June 1963	17,155	20,335	18,077	16,889	15,694
Births	25,540	28,429	26,113	24,897	23,671
Deaths	10,228	9,894	9,836	9,808	9,777
Net immigration	1,850	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Adjustment for census[2]	-7	...	...	...	...
Population: July 1, 1963	[3]188,433	191,564	189,306	188,118	186,923
Deviation from current estimate:					
Amount	...	+3,131	+873	-315	-1,510
Part due to revision of base	...	-49	-49	-49	-49
Part due to actual change	...	+3,180	+922	-266	-1,461
Percent of estimated population	...	+1.66	+0.46	-0.17	-0.80
SERIES P-25, NO. 251[4]					
Population: July 1, 1960	180,676	...	180,677	180,677	...
Change: July 1960 to June 1963	8,603	...	9,134	8,292	...
Births	12,799	...	13,317	12,458	...
Deaths	5,227	...	5,083	5,066	...
Net immigration	1,031	...	900	900	...
Population: July 1, 1963	[5]189,278	...	189,811	188,969	...
Deviation from current estimate:					
Amount	...	...	+533	-309	...
Part due to revision of base	...	...	+1	+1	...
Part due to actual change	...	...	+531	-311	...
Percent of estimated population	...	...	+0.28	-0.16	...

[1] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
[2] Error of closure, or amount by which the estimate for April 1, 1960, had to be adjusted to bring it into agreement with the census count.
[3] A revised estimate, prepared after the new population projections had been completed, is 188,530,000.
[4] Includes Alaska and Hawaii.
[5] Base of projections. A revised estimate, prepared after the new population projections had been completed, is 189,375,000.

Table D.--COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES AND REVISED PROJECTIONS WITH INTERIM PROJECTIONS PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, BY AGE: 1963, 1975, AND 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. Minus sign (-) indicates that the previous projections are below the estimates or revised projections)

Age	1963				1970				1980			
	Estimates[1]	Previous projections	Difference		Projections		Difference		Projections		Difference	
			Number	Percent	Revised	Previous	Number	Percent	Revised	Previous	Number	Percent
All ages[2]	[3]189,278	189,811	+533	+0.3	211,430	214,222	+2,792	+1.3	252,056	259,584	+7,528	+3.0
Under 5 years[2]	20,722	21,387	+665	+3.2	23,991	25,135	+1,144	+4.8	30,557	32,505	+1,948	+6.4
5 to 14 years[2]	38,012	37,970	-42	-0.1	41,746	42,615	+869	+2.1	51,386	53,985	+2,599	+5.1
15 to 24 years[2]	28,136	28,081	-55	-0.2	36,044	36,004	-40	-0.1	41,993	42,819	+826	+2.0
25 to 34 years	22,356	22,526	+170	+0.8	25,220	25,048	-172	-0.7	36,517	36,389	-128	-0.4
35 to 44 years	24,603	24,356	-247	-1.0	22,997	23,118	+121	+0.5	25,267	25,227	-40	-0.2
45 to 54 years	21,489	21,466	-23	-0.1	23,360	23,541	+181	+0.8	22,194	22,570	+376	+1.7
55 to 64 years	16,394	16,451	+57	+0.3	18,501	18,724	+223	+1.2	21,056	21,631	+575	+2.7
65 to 74 years	11,336	11,331	-5	[4]	12,131	12,296	+165	+1.4	14,489	15,096	+607	+4.2
75 years and over	6,231	6,243	+12	+0.2	7,439	7,739	+300	+4.0	8,598	9,362	+764	+8.9
65 years and over	17,567	17,574	+7	[4]	19,571	20,035	+464	+2.4	23,087	24,458	+1,371	+5.9

[1] From Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 276.
[2] For the present purpose, Series II projections in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 251, are compared with the Series A projections of this report. In general, the individual series of projections in the present report do not correspond to particular series of projections in Series P-25, No. 251, however.
[3] The most current estimate of the total population for July 1, 1963, is 189,375,000.
[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

The differences, both in absolute and in percentage terms, between the Series II and III projections for July 1, 1963, and the corresponding current estimates may be viewed as negligible from a practical point of view. Even the differences for Series I and IV are also relatively small. It may be asked, then, why is a major revision of the previous projections necessary or desirable at this time? For short-run projections, such as those up to 1965 and 1970, the fact that some of the series of projections are not in line with the actual current estimates creates certain difficulties in the use of the previous short-run projections in combination with the most recent current estimates. The use of the existing projections without any adjustment gives an unreasonable picture of short-run population changes. In effect, then, it is desirable to revise a set of population projections periodically, perhaps every year, merely because of the passage of time since the base date of the projections; necessarily some of the projected series will diverge progressively from the current estimate.

Moreover, in the present case, the trends of fertility and mortality in the years since the last projections were prepared strongly suggested the need for a reexamination of the long-term, as well as the short-term, assumptions made earlier. In particular, it seemed desirable to employ a more refined procedure of projecting fertility than was employed previously and to take advantage of some of the recent research on fertility in the hope of (1) developing projections which would vary little from the actual future population, (2) reducing the range of the alternative series without reducing the likelihood of their bracketing the true figure, (3) avoiding the selection of unreasonable assumptions, or assumptions which imply unreasonable levels or changes in the components of fertility, and (4) converting the initial basic assumptions more satisfactorily into the actual fertility rates to be used in the computations. Accordingly, the age-specific birth rate method of projecting fertility, formerly used, was replaced by the so-called cohort method in preparing the principal series of population projections given here. For comparison, a supplementary series of projections of population based on the use of age-specific birth rates has been developed and is presented in an appendix.

INDICATED POPULATION SIZE AND CHANGES

Total population.--Primarily because of the uncertainty as to the future course of fertility, the size of the cohorts representing survivors of future births may differ widely from any of the projections for these groups, as indicated earlier. For the cohorts already alive on July 1, 1963, only the changes resulting from mortality and net immigration have to be allowed for. For a substantial portion of the population, therefore, future size can be projected over the next few decades with considerable confidence. Since projections of the total population for dates in the near future are affected only very little by the uncertainty in the projection of fertility, they will tend to differ little from the actual future population; but the range of reasonable possibilities widens as one looks ahead farther into the future and, hence, with the increasing length of the projection period, the projections may differ more and more widely from the actual future population.

The revised projections of total population shown in table A indicate a population from 205.9 million (Series D) to 211.4 million in 1970 (Series A) and from 248.0 million (Series D) to 275.6 million (Series A) in 1985. The new set of projections is generally lower than those published earlier (Series P-25, No. 187 and No. 251) although there is considerable overlap. The new Series A projection for 1985 (275.6 million) falls between the former Series II and Series III projections (288.3 and 267.4 million) although the Series D (248.0 million) projection is approximately equal to the former Series IV projection (247.7) million. In effect, the variation in the projections of total population in 1985 has been reduced by more than half, from 58.0 million to 27.7 million in absolute numbers and from 21.0 percent to 10.6 percent in relative terms.[2] Even the variation from Series II to Series IV in 1985 exceeded 40 million, or 15 percent. For evaluating the effect of the change of method on the range of the projections, however, it would be fairer to equate the length of the projection period by comparing the new range in 1985 with the old range in 1980. On this basis, the range in the earlier projections of 42.0 million, or 16.6 percent, was reduced by more than one-third in the new projections.

Age-sex structure.--Projected changes in the age-sex structure of the population are depicted in the population "pyramid" on the cover. The composition of our 1963 and 1985 population is compared. For the portion of the population dependent upon future births, Series A and D projections are shown for illustrative purposes. The paragraphs below touch upon some of the indicated changes for the various age groups, particularly

[2] The bases used in the computation of these percents are the mean of the Series A and D projections and the mean of the Series I and IV projections.

certain important functional segments (e.g., population of school age, population in the main working ages, and the elderly population). In interpreting this material, it is important to bear in mind the fact previously mentioned that measures of age-sex structure involving the younger age groups (which represent the survivors of births during the projection period) are subject to greater uncertainty than measures involving only survivors of cohorts already born.

Children of preschool age.--The number of children under 5 years of age (roughly preschool age children) is expected to show a moderate to marked net gain by 1985, but there may be a loss during the early part of the period. According to Series D, for example, this group will decline from 20,722,000 in 1963 to 19,444,000 in 1970, or by 6 percent (tables E and F). Thereafter, principally because of the larger numbers of women who will reach the childbearing ages, the number of children under 5 is expected to increase steadily. Even according to Series D, there would be 17 percent more children under 5 in 1985 than in 1963, or 24,235,000. Series A shows a net gain in this period of nearly 60 percent to 33,048,000.

Table E.--PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, BY BROAD AGE GROUPS: 1963 TO 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Series A and D projections are shown for illustrative purposes. Figures above the heavy line depend, in whole or part, on projections of births; all percentages are affected by the projections of births)

Age	1963	1970		1975		1980		1985	
		Series A	Series D	Series A	Series D	Series A	Series D	Series A	Series D
Total, all ages	189,278	211,430	205,886	230,415	218,855	252,056	233,140	275,622	247,953
Under 5 years	20,722	23,991	19,444	27,312	21,276	30,557	23,164	33,048	24,235
5 to 13 years	34,515	37,748	36,751	41,057	35,533	46,826	36,984	52,719	40,447
14 to 17 years	13,480	15,675	15,675	16,680	16,680	17,440	15,759	20,040	15,948
18 to 24 years	18,153	24,368	24,368	27,178	27,178	29,113	29,113	30,733	28,241
25 to 34 years	22,356	25,220	25,220	31,139	31,139	36,517	36,517	40,004	40,004
35 to 44 years	24,603	22,997	22,997	22,458	22,458	25,267	25,267	31,089	31,089
45 to 54 years	21,489	23,360	23,360	23,574	23,574	22,194	22,194	21,718	21,718
55 to 64 years	16,394	18,501	18,501	19,846	19,846	21,056	21,056	21,266	21,266
65 to 74 years	11,336	12,131	12,131	13,227	13,227	14,489	14,489	15,600	15,600
75 years and over	6,231	7,439	7,439	7,944	7,944	8,597	8,597	9,406	9,406
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	10.9	11.3	9.4	11.9	9.7	12.1	9.9	12.0	9.8
5 to 13 years	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.8	16.2	18.6	15.9	19.1	16.3
14 to 17 years	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.6	6.9	6.8	7.3	6.4
18 to 24 years	9.6	11.5	11.8	11.8	12.4	11.6	12.5	11.2	11.4
25 to 34 years	11.8	11.9	12.2	13.5	14.2	14.5	15.7	14.5	16.1
35 to 44 years	13.0	10.9	11.2	9.7	10.3	10.0	10.8	11.3	12.5
45 to 54 years	11.4	11.0	11.3	10.2	10.8	8.8	9.5	7.9	8.8
55 to 64 years	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.6	9.1	8.4	9.0	7.7	8.6
65 to 74 years	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.3
75 years and over	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.8

Table F.--PERCENT OF CHANGE IN PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION, BY AGE: 1963 TO 1985

(Series A and D projections are shown for illustrative purposes. Figures above the heavy lines depend on projections of births)

Age	1963 to 1970	1970 to 1975	1975 to 1980	1980 to 1985	1963 to 1975	1963 to 1980	1963 to 1985
Series A: All ages	+11.7	+9.0	+9.4	+9.3	+21.7	+33.2	+45.6
Under 5 years	+15.8	+13.8	+11.9	+8.2	+31.8	+47.5	+59.5
5 to 13 years	+9.4	+8.8	+14.1	+12.6	+19.0	+35.7	+52.7
14 to 17 years	+16.3	+6.4	+4.6	+14.9	+23.7	+29.4	+48.7
18 to 24 years	+34.2	+11.5	+7.1	+5.6	+49.7	+60.4	+69.3
Series D: All ages	+8.8	+6.3	+6.5	+6.4	+15.6	+23.2	+31.0
Under 5 years	-6.2	+9.4	+8.9	+4.6	+2.7	+11.8	+17.0
5 to 13 years	+6.5	-3.3	+4.1	+9.4	+2.9	+7.2	+17.2
14 to 17 years	+16.3	+6.4	-5.5	+1.2	+23.7	+16.9	+18.3
18 to 24 years	+34.2	+11.5	+7.1	-3.0	+49.7	+60.4	+55.6
All series, 25 years and over:							
25 to 34 years	+12.8	+23.5	+17.3	+9.5	+39.3	+63.3	+78.9
35 to 44 years	-6.5	-2.3	+12.5	+23.0	-8.7	+2.7	+26.4
45 to 54 years	+8.7	+0.9	-5.9	-2.1	+9.7	+3.3	+1.1
55 to 64 years	+12.9	+7.3	+6.1	+1.0	+21.1	+28.4	+29.7
65 to 74 years	+7.0	+9.0	+9.5	+7.7	+16.7	+27.8	+37.6
75 and over	+19.4	+6.8	+8.2	+9.4	+27.5	+38.0	+50.9

Population of elementary and high school age.--The number of children 5 to 13 years of age (roughly elementary school age children) will continue to grow at least to 1968 as the larger number of children born between 1958 and 1963 enters this group and replaces those born between 1949 and 1954. In 1963, the group numbered 34½ million. By 1968 the group will increase by nearly 2½ million. Growth in this group during the years after 1968 is dependent primarily on the unpredictable number of babies to be born in future years. Growth during the 1968-75 period may be rapid or slow, or there may even be a decline; whereas between 1975 and 1985, the pace of growth should be relatively rapid. According to Series A, elementary school age children will increase by about 4.1 million between 1968 and 1975 and by an additional 11.7 million by 1985. Series D, on the other hand, shows steady losses between 1968 and 1976 and a sharp rise thereafter to 1985. According to these series, there may be 40 to 53 million elementary school age children in 1985, representing overall increases of 17 to 53 percent over 1963.

The number of persons 14 to 17 years of age (roughly high school age children) will reach 15.7 million in 1970 and 16.7 million in 1975. Thereafter, growth in this group will be dependent primarily on the future number of births. Series D shows a decline to 15.9 million high school age persons in 1985 and Series A a further rise to 20.0 million. These figures imply increases of 18 and 49 percent, respectively, over the 13½ million persons of high school age in 1963.

Population 18 to 24 years of age.--The age range 18 to 24 years generally defines the ages at which adult roles and responsibilities are assumed. This group includes the college age group and provides the bulk of new recruits into the labor force and into military service. It is also the age range within which most families are formed, since most women marry and have their first child during this period of their life. A very marked increase in this age group is expected in the next several years. By 1970 the group will be composed entirely of persons born in the years since the end of World War II (1945-52) whereas the present group is composed of persons born in the late Depression years and the War years. There will be about 24.4 million persons in this group in 1970 as compared with 18.2 million in 1963. An overall increase of one-third during this period, with growth averaging close to 0.9 million annually, is implied. Growth in this group will be considerably slower in the seventies and early eighties. There will be about 27.2 million persons 18 to 24 in 1975 and, according to Series D and A, 28.2 and 30.7 million, respectively, in 1985.

The college age group (18 to 21 years) will number about 14.3 million in 1970 and 16.0 million in 1975. As compared with the 11.1 million in this group in 1963, there will be an increase of about 44 percent between 1963 and 1975. After 1975 the college age group will grow much less rapidly and may even show a decline between 1980 and 1985.

Data on annual changes in the population of school and college age are of considerable use in the planning of educational development programs. Table G shows projections of the number of persons in selected age groups (5 to 13 years, 14 to 17 years, and 18 to 21 years), roughly representing the elementary, high school, and college ages, respectively, for each year to 1985. For illustrative purposes Series A and D figures are given for years which depend on projections of births.

Table G.--ANNUAL ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION, BY AGE: 1960 TO 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Figures below heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963 or changes involving survivors of births. Series A and D projections are shown for illustrative purposes)

Year (July 1)	5 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 21 years
Estimates:			
1960	32,985	11,211	9,546
1961	33,276	12,010	10,246
1962	33,888	12,751	10,745
1963	34,515	13,480	11,129
Projections:			
All series:			
1964	35,175	14,201	11,282
1965	35,734	14,055	12,073
1966	36,352	14,226	12,810
1967	36,732	14,536	13,535
1968	36,942	14,942	14,253
Series A:			
1969	37,304	15,345	14,108
1970	37,748	15,675	14,278
1971	38,205	15,971	14,587
1972	38,773	16,210	14,992
1973	39,456	16,365	15,393
1974	40,267	16,499	15,722
1975	41,057	16,680	16,017
1976	42,078	16,747	16,255
1977	43,330	16,704	16,410
1978	44,468	16,910	16,543
1979	45,639	17,066	16,723
1980	46,826	17,440	16,790
1981	48,021	18,035	16,747
1982	49,218	18,510	16,952
1983	50,408	19,010	17,109
1984	51,578	19,521	17,481
1985	52,719	20,040	18,074
Series D:			
1969	36,872	15,345	14,108
1970	36,751	15,675	14,278
1971	36,517	15,971	14,587
1972	36,262	16,210	14,992
1973	35,996	16,365	15,393
1974	35,792	16,499	15,722
1975	35,533	16,680	16,017
1976	35,461	16,747	16,255
1977	35,566	16,704	16,410
1978	35,935	16,480	16,543
1979	36,417	16,074	16,723
1980	36,984	15,759	16,790
1981	37,633	15,534	16,747
1982	38,355	15,493	16,524
1983	39,086	15,544	16,119
1984	39,782	15,699	15,805
1985	40,447	15,948	15,582

Table G.--ANNUAL ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION, BY AGE: 1960 TO 1985--Con.

Year (July 1)	5 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 21 years
Percent increase over 1963:			
Series A:			
1965	3.5	4.3	8.5
1970	9.4	16.3	28.3
1975	19.0	23.7	43.9
1980	35.7	29.4	50.9
1985	52.7	48.7	62.4
Series D:			
1965	3.5	4.3	8.5
1970	6.5	16.3	28.3
1975	2.9	23.7	43.9
1980	7.2	16.9	50.9
1985	17.2	18.3	40.0

Population in the main working ages.--The population in the main working ages (25 to 64 years) will grow from 84.8 million in 1963 to about 90.1 million in 1970, 97.0 million in 1975, and 114.1 million in 1985. The change projected for 1963 to 1985 is 29.2 million, or 34 percent.

For the next dozen years the younger portion of this group, that is, the population 25 to 44 years old, will grow at a moderate pace. It will number 53.6 million in 1975 as compared with 47.0 million in 1963, indicating an increase of 6.6 million, or 14 percent. After 1975, however, the group will grow quite rapidly; it will number 61.8 million in 1980 and 71.1 million in 1985. In the whole period 1963 to 1985, the group 25 to 44 years of age will increase by over 50 percent.

The older persons of working age--45 to 64 years--will grow only moderately after 1963, reaching 43.4 million in 1975. This figure implies a gain of about 5.5 million, or 15 percent, over the 37.9 million of 1963. The group will number slightly less in 1985 than in 1975.

Elderly population.--The number of persons 65 years and over has risen rapidly in the past several decades. In 1940 there were an estimated 9.0 million persons 65 and over, and in 1963 there were about 17.6 million; these figures reflect an average annual increase of 367,000 persons of this age group, and a near doubling of the aged population in 23 years. Continued substantial increases in the population 65 years and over are indicated by the projections, but the rate of growth is expected to diminish. The projections show 25.0 million aged persons in 1985, implying an increase of 7.4 million, or 42 percent, in the 22-year period after 1963 and an average gain of roughly 338,000 persons annually. An 11.4 percent gain during the remainder of this decade will bring the population 65 and over to 19.6 million in 1970; the corresponding average annual gain is 286,000. It will not be until after 1985 that the declines in the number of births during the 1920's and 1930's will affect the size of this age group.

The growth rate for the older portion of this range (75 years and over) will be much larger than for the younger portion (65 to 74 years) between 1963 and 1985. The 65-to-74-year group will increase by about 38 percent, and the 75-and-over group, by about 51 percent during this period.

Although the future size of the aged population is dependent to some extent upon the future course of death rates, the expected increase in the elderly population is due mainly to past increases in the number of births. Past trends in fertility will continue for a number of years to have a greater effect upon prospective changes in the number of aged persons than past and prospective trends in mortality and immigration, and the effects of future trends in fertility will not be felt until well into the next century. Even if mortality rates were to remain at 1960 levels, the expected increase in the aged population between 1963 and 1985 would amount to about 6.6 million, or 38 percent (as compared with the increase of 7.4 million under the assumption of slightly declining mortality used in the four principal series of population projections previously discussed). A negligible part of the projected increase is accounted for by future net immigration.

Overall shifts in age composition.--The projected changes in the numbers of persons in various age groups will bring about changes in the relative proportions of the total population in these groups. Because of the uncertainty regarding the course of future fertility, it is not clear whether the proportions of preschool-age children (under 5 years) and school-age (5 to 17 years) children will rise or fall by 1985 from their present 10.9 percent and 25.4 percent (table E). However, the proportions of youths 18 to 24 and of younger persons in the main working ages (25 to 44 years) are expected to rise substantially. During the same period, the proportion of older persons of working age (45 to 64 years) is expected to fall sharply. The proportion of aged persons may rise or fall from its present level depending on future changes in fertility. At present, about 9.3 percent of the population is 65 or over; according to the A series, the proportion would fall to 9.1 percent and under the D series the proportion would rise to 10.1 percent.

The median age reflects these expected changes in age composition. The median age is expected to continue falling from its present level of 28.5 years to at least the year 1970; then its course will depend on the level of future fertility (table H and figure 1). Under Series D the median age would rise again to 28.6 years in 1985, but

under Series A the median age would continue to fall, reaching 25.3 years in that year.

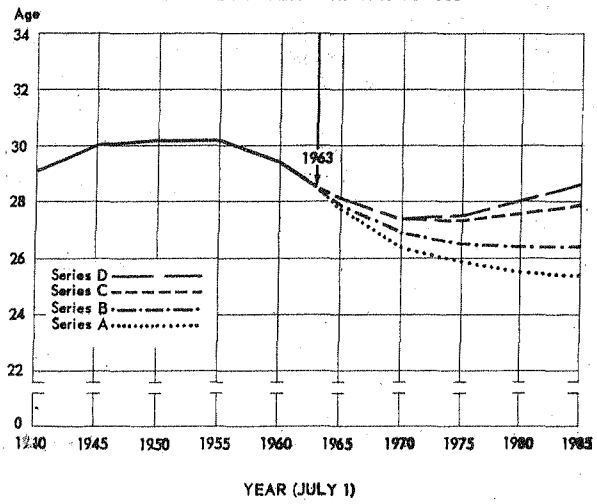
According to the various series of population projections, the median ages of males and females are expected to follow parallel trends in future years, so that the present gap between the average age of males and females would hardly change between 1963 and 1985. Although there has been a steady widening of the gap between the median ages of the sexes over the last quarter century as a result largely of the increasing advantage of women over men in life expectancy and the consequently higher proportion of women among older persons, this trend will not continue according to the population projections. In 1963 the median age of males was 27.4 and the median age of females was 29.7 years, with a gap of 2.3 years; in 1940 the figures agreed at 29.1 years. According to Series A, with its assumption of relatively high fertility, the medians are expected to fall to 24.2 years for men and to 26.4 years for women in 1985, maintaining a difference of 2.2 years. In Series D, which has an assumption of relatively low fertility, the medians drop slightly to 1970, then rise again to approximately the same level as at present. Future changes in the relative level of male and female death rates will have an important impact on the difference between the median ages of the sexes.

Table H.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED MEDIAN AGE OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX: 1940 TO 1985

(Series A and D projections are shown for illustrative purposes)

Year	Both sexes	Male	Female
Estimates:			
1940	29.1	29.1	29.1
1945	30.0	29.8	30.2
1950	30.2	29.8	30.5
1955	30.2	29.6	30.8
1960	29.4	28.5	30.3
1963	28.5	27.4	29.7
Projections:			
Series A:			
1965	27.8	26.6	29.0
1970	26.4	25.2	27.6
1975	25.9	24.8	27.0
1980	25.5	24.5	26.7
1985	25.3	24.2	26.4
Series D:			
1965	28.1	26.8	29.3
1970	27.4	26.2	28.6
1975	27.5	26.5	28.6
1980	28.0	26.9	29.1
1985	28.6	27.6	29.7

Figure 1.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED MEDIAN AGE OF THE POPULATION: 1940 TO 1985



Numbers reaching selected "key" ages.--Considerable interest has been shown by users of population projections in the prospective numbers of persons reaching certain "key" ages. These ages mark the usual entrances into or exits from various important statuses in the life cycle. Accordingly, annual projections of the number of persons reaching ages 6, 14, 18, 21, 45, and 65 are presented in table J. More detailed data are shown in table 7, and some of this material is shown graphically in figure 2. Ordinarily, the number

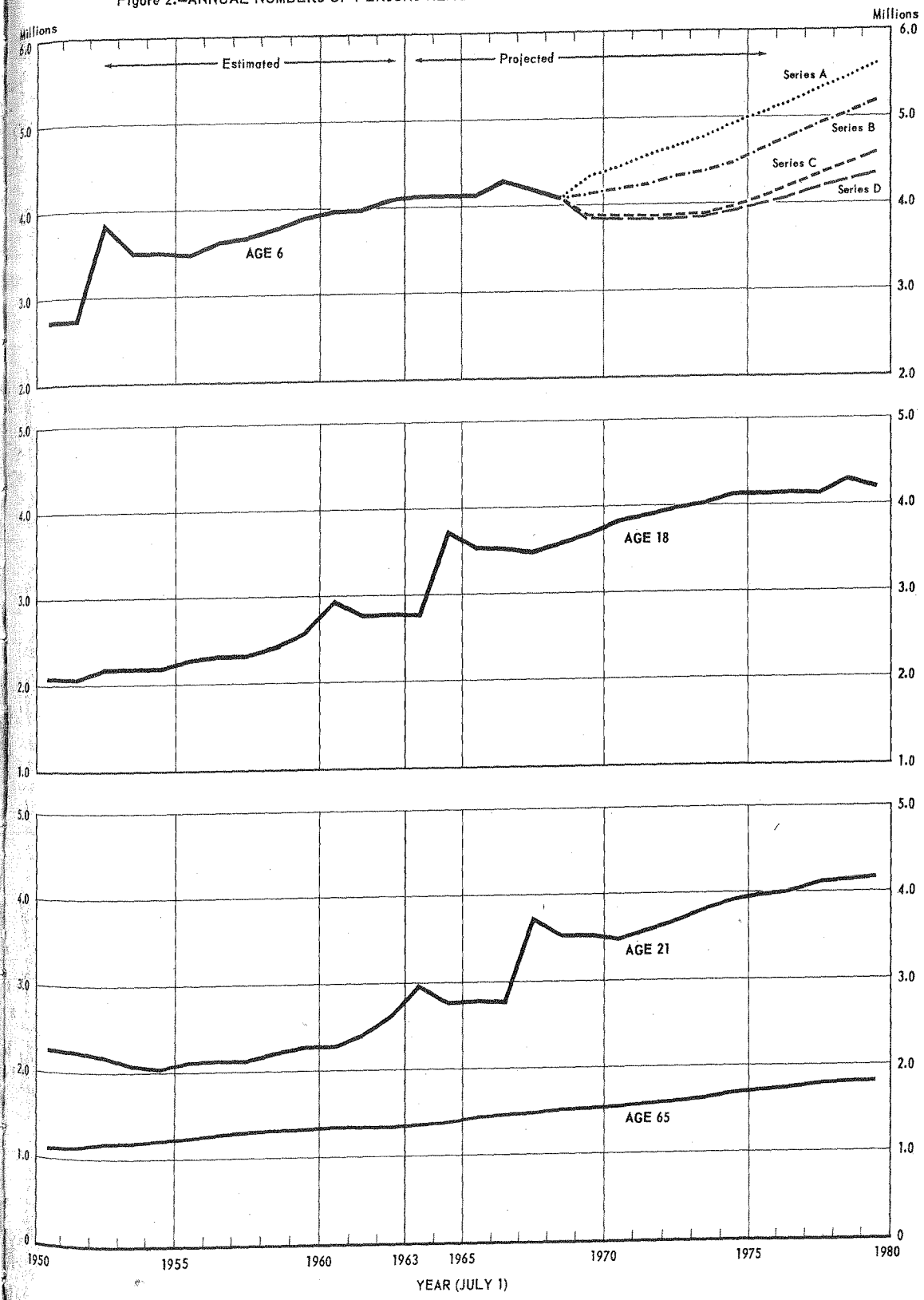
Table J.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED ANNUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS REACHING SELECTED AGES: 1950 TO 1985

(In thousands. Figures below the heavy lines depend on projections of births. Series A and D projections are shown for illustrative purposes)

Year or period (July 1 to June 30)	Age 6	Age 14	Age 18	Age 21	Age 45	Age 65
Estimates:						
1950-1955[1]	3,246	2,264	2,135	2,154	2,039	1,162
1955-1960[1]	3,678	2,711	2,389	2,179	2,228	1,287
1960-1961	3,959	3,717	2,934	2,286	2,268	1,339
1961-1962	3,981	3,496	2,767	2,410	2,281	1,334
1962-1963	4,087	3,496	2,778	2,623	2,306	1,341
Projections:						
All series:						
1963-1964	4,103	3,473	2,761	2,952	2,350	1,364
1964-1965	4,116	3,573	3,728	2,783	2,399	1,394
1965-1966	4,116	3,667	3,505	2,794	2,443	1,424
1966-1967	4,269	3,806	3,505	2,777	2,481	1,453
1967-1968	4,170	3,879	3,482	3,740	2,498	1,479
1968-1969	4,073	3,977	3,582	3,519	2,486	1,501
Series A:						
1969-1970	4,323	3,997	3,676	3,519	2,461	1,522
1970-1971	4,426	4,103	3,814	3,495	2,436	1,544
1971-1972	4,545	4,118	3,887	3,595	2,409	1,567
1972-1973	4,671	4,132	3,984	3,689	2,374	1,595
1973-1974	4,799	4,131	4,005	3,827	2,331	1,629
1974-1975	4,928	4,284	4,111	3,900	2,288	1,666
1975-1980[1]	5,328	4,322	4,177	4,085	2,188	1,758
1980-1985[1]	5,990	4,943	4,429	4,224	2,261	1,855
Series D:						
1969-1970	3,891	3,997	3,676	3,519	2,461	1,522
1970-1971	3,861	4,103	3,814	3,495	2,436	1,544
1971-1972	3,853	4,118	3,887	3,595	2,409	1,567
1972-1973	3,847	4,132	3,984	3,689	2,374	1,595
1973-1974	3,850	4,131	4,005	3,827	2,331	1,629
1974-1975	3,911	4,284	4,111	3,900	2,288	1,666
1975-1980[1]	4,177	3,986	4,177	4,085	2,188	1,758
1980-1985[1]	4,568	3,959	3,930	4,138	2,261	1,855

[1] Annual average for 5-year period.

Figure 2.–ANNUAL NUMBERS OF PERSONS REACHING SELECTED AGES: 1950-1951 TO 1979-1980



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

of persons reaching a given age annually increases or decreases, as the case may be, rather smoothly. Because of the marked changes in the annual number of births during the war and postwar years, however, irregular changes appear in the annual numbers reaching selected ages. For example, the number of persons reaching age 18 is expected to show a sharp increase between fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) 1963-64 and fiscal year 1964-65, reflecting the upsurge in births between 1945-46 and 1946-47. The number would increase from 2,761,000 to 3,728,000, or by 35 percent. The number reaching 18 will show a small decrease thereafter to 3,482,000 by 1967-68, then will rise steadily to nearly 4.2 million (annual average) in the 1975-80 period. The changes noted for the number reaching age 18 are reflected in corresponding changes three years later in the number reaching age 21. The number reaching age 65 is expected to increase steadily from 1.4 million in 1963-64 to 1.9 million annually in 1980-85, a gain of 36 percent in this period.

Sex composition.--The various series of population projections generally indicate a further increase in both the absolute and relative excess of females over males in the population. The number of women first exceeded the number of men about 1945, and the disparity has been growing wider ever since. For every 100 females in the population, there were in 1963, 97.4 males, as compared with 97.8 in 1960 and 99.2 in 1950. Women outnumbered men by 2.5 million in 1963. According to the B series of population projections, the sex ratio will decline to 96.6 in 1975 and then rise slightly to 96.8 in 1985; women would outnumber men by 4.3 million in the latter year. Little variation in the overall sex ratio is introduced by alternative assumptions on future fertility; the A series figure would be 97.1 and the D series figure would be 96.3 in 1985. The small variation arises from the differences between the series in the proportion of young children, whose sex ratios are high, rather than from variations from one series to another in the sex ratios by age.

Whether the female population will actually continue to grow more rapidly than the male population, as is implied for all series to 1975, depends largely on the relative changes in the future death rates of the sexes. Death rates for males have generally exceeded death rates for females throughout the age range since the Death Registration Area was established in 1900, and the disparity has been widening. (The reduction in the volume of immigration and the dying off of the older generation of immigrants, in which men predominated, have also played a part in the decline of the proportion of males.) If the trend of the past were to be followed, it would be assumed that death rates for males would improve less rapidly than death rates for females in future years, as was done in the projections of mortality prepared by the Social Security Administration from 1953 to 2000, which were used as a basis for the mortality projections in this report. However, this original assumption was substantially modified by the introduction of data from the abridged United States life table for 1960 prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics. As a result, for many ages, survival rates for males rise more rapidly between 1960 and 1985 then the corresponding survival rates for females. Projected changes in death rates in this period are so small, however, that changes in the relative trends of the death rates have little effect on changes in the sex ratios by age.

Implied trends in the sex ratios vary for the younger ages and the older ages. (Table K and figure 3 indicate the changes in sex ratios by age between 1963 and 1985. Only one series of sex ratios by age is shown; the sex ratios are essentially the same for all series of projections because only a single series of mortality rates was assumed.) The projections show sharp declines in the proportion of males at the older ages in future years. At ages 55 to 64 years there were an estimated 92.8 males per 100 females in 1963; by 1985 the ratio is expected to fall to 86.5 males per 100 females. The drop in the ratio is even sharper for the group 65 to 74 years, from 83.3 to 75.5 males per 100 females. At the younger ages, particularly for ages 15 to 44, the trend in the sex ratio is upward. This "trend" may contain an element of unreality, however, in that current sex ratios may be spuriously depressed as a result of a greater net census undercount among young adult males than among young adult females.

Table K.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED SEX RATIOS, BY AGE: 1950 TO 1985

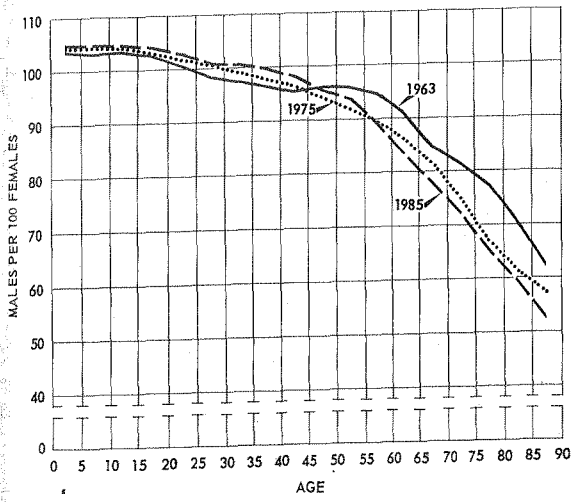
(Males per 100 females. Only one series of sex ratios is shown for the younger ages because of the very slight variations from one series to another)

Age	1950	1963	1970	1975	1985
Total, all ages[1]	99.2	97.4	96.7	96.6	96.8
Under 5 years	103.9	103.8	104.3	104.3	104.4
5 to 14 years	103.6	103.4	103.6	104.1	104.2
15 to 24 years	100.1	101.7	102.3	102.3	103.1
25 to 34 years	96.4	98.1	98.9	99.8	100.3
35 to 44 years	97.8	95.9	96.7	97.2	98.8
45 to 54 years	99.6	95.9	93.5	93.3	94.6
55 to 64 years	100.2	92.8	89.9	88.0	86.5
65 to 74 years	93.1	83.3	80.2	78.9	75.5
75 years and over	82.5	72.9	67.1	63.6	61.1

[1] Sex ratios for future years are based on the B series of population projections. The sex ratios for the other series in 1985 are as follows: Series A, 97.1; Series C, 96.5; and Series D, 96.3.

It is of interest also to consider the variation of the sex ratio with age at a given date. In all future years, as in 1963, the sex ratio is progressively lower from childhood to older age. The decline by age is relatively rapid in the older ages. This pattern is more pronounced in 1985 than in 1963. For example, an excess of women does not appear until the age group 35 to 39 in 1985 as compared with the group 25 to 29 in 1963; yet, as mentioned, the sex ratio among the elderly falls to a much lower level in 1985 than in 1963.

Figure 3.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED SEX RATIOS, BY AGE: 1963, 1975, AND 1985



NOTE: ONLY ONE CURVE IS SHOWN FOR EACH YEAR 1975 AND 1985 BECAUSE THE SEX RATIOS DO NOT VARY FROM ONE SERIES TO ANOTHER.

Resident population.--As has been stated, the projections given in this report relate primarily to the total population of the United States including Armed Forces abroad. They are not comparable, therefore, with the principal census counts for the United States, which relate to the resident population of the 50 States and the District of Columbia and exclude Armed Forces abroad. For certain purposes, it is desirable to have projections of the resident population. To prepare such figures, it is necessary to have projections of the number of Armed Forces personnel expected to be abroad at various future dates. In the absence of such information, it may be useful to make the simple and arbitrary assumption that the number of persons in the Armed Forces abroad will remain at the same level as on July 1, 1963, the base date of the projections (747,000). The projections of resident population for each year, 1964 to 1975, shown in table L employ this assumption. Corresponding projections by age and sex can be derived on the basis of a similar assumption and the projections of population including Armed Forces abroad by age and sex shown in this report. Estimates of the number of persons in the Armed Forces abroad by age and sex on July 1, 1963, are as follows (in thousands):

	Male	Female
Total, all ages	743	4
Under 20 years	124	1
20 to 24 years	292	1
25 to 29 years	113	...
30 to 34 years	88	...
35 to 39 years	57	...
40 to 44 years	44	1
45 to 49 years	19	...
50 and over	6	...

Table L.--ANNUAL PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION: 1963 TO 1975

(In thousands. Figures exclude Armed Forces abroad)

Year (July 1)	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
1963[1]	188,531	188,531	188,531	188,531
1964	191,419	191,220	190,987	190,984
1965	194,382	193,924	193,389	193,380
1966	197,439	196,666	195,763	195,742
1967	200,596	199,465	198,116	198,072
1968	203,855	202,303	200,460	200,379
1969	207,216	205,217	202,862	202,722
1970	210,683	208,249	205,363	205,139
1971	214,259	211,398	207,967	207,617
1972	217,944	214,662	210,671	210,153
1973	221,739	218,039	213,476	212,748
1974	225,648	221,526	216,382	215,400
1975	229,668	225,123	219,386	218,108

[1] Consistent with the estimate of total population including Armed Forces abroad used as the base for the principal projections in this report (189,278,000). A revised estimate of total resident population for July 1, 1963, prepared after these projections had been completed, is 188,616,000; the comparable estimate for Jan. 1, 1964, is 190,092,000.

DESCRIPTION OF METHOD AND ASSUMPTIONS

General method.--A "component" method was used to develop the population projections presented here. This method involves the preparation of separate projections of each of the components of population change (i.e., births, deaths, and net immigration) on the basis of certain assumptions and the combination of the projections of change with estimates of the current population. More specifically, a "cohort-survival" procedure was used to carry forward the male and female population, age by age, to each future year to yield annual population projections by age and sex. In its general outline, this method is the same as the one used by the Census Bureau in deriving its earlier national projections. The present method differs, however, from that used for the earlier projections principally in the specific method of projecting births, the mechanics by which the projections were obtained, and the detail of the computations. In the present case, births were

projected by the "cohort" method rather than by the "period" or "calendar-year" age-specific method, most calculations were carried out by electronic computer, and results were obtained for single ages and single calendar years.

The projections were based on current estimates of the population including Armed Forces abroad, by single years of age and sex, for July 1, 1963. These estimates were based, in turn, on 1960 Census data from the complete count, tabulated by age and sex. The age detail from the count is for 5-year age groups for ages under 85 years old, with a terminal group 85 years and over, and for single years of age for ages under 21 years. The population 21 to 84 years of age was distributed by single years, within the 5-year totals, in proportion to annual births (21 to 24 years), by mathematical interpolation (30 and over), or by an average of the results of these methods (25 to 29 years). The tabulations for the population 21 years old and over by single years of age were not considered adequate for use in making postcensal estimates and projections because they showed artificial fluctuations due, principally, to errors of knowledge and memory, digit preference in reporting year of birth, and sampling error.

The 1960 Census data have not otherwise been adjusted for errors in the census enumeration, although it is recognized that there were both errors of underenumeration and misreporting of age in addition to digit preference. However, the evaluation studies of the 1960 Census have not yet been completed and as yet there is no definitive measure of net undercount for the total population, nor for most of the age groups.[3]

The population by single years of age and sex for April 1, 1960, derived in the above manner, was carried forward to July 1, 1963, by the cohort-survival method, employing birth, death, and immigration statistics for the intervening period. A detailed explanation of the derivation of the current estimates for 1963 is given in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 276. The population in midyear 1963 was carried forward by the use of appropriate life-table survival rates and allowances for net immigration, by single years of age and sex, on an annual basis, to 1985. The projections of the population cohorts born after midyear 1963 depend, of course, on projections of births for each year. Once computed, the projected births were carried forward on an annual basis to 1985, by use of appropriate life-table survival rates and allowances for net immigration, in the same manner as the population living in 1963 was projected. For the most part, these computations were made on an electronic computer. The specific assumptions on fertility, mortality, and net immigration are described in later sections of this report.

Projections of births: Cohort-fertility method.--Of the components of population change involved in determining the population for future years, the fertility component is the one with the highest degree of uncertainty. Because of the difficulties of trying to estimate annual numbers of births even in the short run, no attempt is made here to "predict" future fertility. Rather, a series of assumptions was made about the course of future fertility and the required computations were carried through to determine the number of births that will occur in later years on the basis of these stated assumptions. Each of the alternative assumptions is offered as a reasonable possibility over the projection period; and, together, they are believed to provide a reasonable range of future births. No one series is especially likely to depict precisely the levels of fertility throughout the projection period. The future course of fertility may conform reasonably well to one or another of the various series of fertility projections for brief periods of years, or may fail to accord well with any series even though it remains within the boundaries of the range.

In recent reports on national population projections issued by the Bureau of the Census, the assumptions concerning future fertility were stated in terms of calendar-year age-specific birth rates for women in the childbearing ages or calendar-year gross reproduction rates.[4] Under this procedure the past trend of birth rates for each age of woman or of calendar-year gross reproduction rates was analyzed and projected either by

[3] See, for example, Conrad Taeuber and Morris H. Hansen, "A Preliminary Evaluation of the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing," Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, 1963 Annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, Cleveland, Ohio. September 5, 1963.

[4] These age-specific birth rates represented annual births per 1,000 women of childbearing age in a given 5-year age group at the middle of the year. The gross reproduction rate represents the number of daughters a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 women entering the childbearing period together would bear during their lives if they were subject to a given set of age-specific birth rates and there were no deaths in this cohort between birth and completion of the childbearing period. The gross reproduction rate serves as a summary measure of annual fertility which permits comparison from year to year unaffected by changes in age composition. Variations in the pattern of age-specific birth rates tend to have little effect on the levels of the corresponding gross reproduction rates, so that the gross rate is a useful substitute for making projections of births by the age-specific birth rate method.

extension of the past trend or by assuming certain levels at future dates similar to rates experienced earlier. In the last detailed report of this kind, Series P-25, No. 187, four series of fertility projections were selected, based on alternative assumptions relating to calendar-year gross reproduction rates. This approach is very simple operationally and readily provides any number of alternative figures on births for future years corresponding to various assumptions regarding age-adjusted fertility in these years. However, when interpreted from the point of view of the fertility performance of a specific group of women, this approach does not always yield reasonable levels of implied family size. This method also has the disadvantages that there is no logical basis for projecting the trend of annual fertility and that the levels assumed for various dates in the projection period are extremely arbitrary.

For this report, the approach using calendar-year age-specific birth rates has been discarded in favor of an approach making use of data developed by P.K. Whelpton and Arthur A. Campbell of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems on the fertility history of cohorts of women (that is, women born in specific years) as they progress through the childbearing ages. Cohort fertility, as these data are usually designated, describes the cumulative fertility of specific groups of women to each successive age, thus reflecting the fertility of each group of women over the several calendar years covered by the cumulative rate. The cohort of 1912 (that is, women born in 1912), for example, reached its fiftieth birthday in 1962 and has completed its childbearing. Cohort fertility data trace the fertility of these women from the time they reached age 14 in 1926 to age 50 in 1962. Thus, not only do we know the rate at which this group of women had children at each age but also its cumulative rate from the beginning of childbearing up to any given age. Historical statistics of this kind have been computed by the Scripps Foundation through 1961.[5]

[5] The cohort fertility rates prepared by the Scripps Foundation contain a small variable downward adjustment to allow for assumed net undercount of women in the various censuses. They are, therefore, not exactly consistent with the fertility rates published annually by the National Center for Health Statistics.

The cohort fertility data are presented in: National Office of Vital Statistics, Fertility Tables for Birth Cohorts of American Women, Part 1, by P. K. Whelpton and Arthur A. Campbell, Vital Statistics-Special Reports, Vol. 51, No. 1, Jan. 29, 1960; and unpublished records. See also P. K. Whelpton, "Cohort Analysis and Fertility Projections," Emerging Techniques in Population Research, 1962 Conference of the Milbank Memorial Fund, New York, 1963.

The difference between cohort fertility and fertility as measured by calendar-year rates can be further illustrated by the following example. The completed fertility rate for the year 1961 (calendar-year rate) implies that if 1,000 women were subject to the age-specific birth rates of 1961 throughout their childbearing period and they all live to the end of the childbearing period, they would have a total of 3,615 children, or 3.6 children per woman. The last previous cohort of women to have a completed family size this large were the women born in roughly the years 1875-80 (the earliest years for which cohort data are available) and reaching age 45 in 1920-25. These women were having a substantial portion of their children in the closing years of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century, when large families were in style. In fact, it is not likely that any of the cohorts of women now of childbearing age, even those in their late twenties or early thirties, who show relatively higher cumulative fertility than many prior cohorts did up to this age, will achieve a completed fertility as high as 3,600. A direct year-by-year comparison of the levels of completed fertility achieved by past birth cohorts of women with the levels implied for specific calendar years based on calendar-year age-specific rates clearly cannot be made, although the general trends can be compared.

Two main advantages of the cohort-fertility approach are (1) that the fertility assumptions can be described in terms of completed fertility of real cohorts of women, so that unreasonable or unlikely assumptions concerning completed family size may be avoided, and (2) that use can be made of (a) information available on the accumulated fertility to date of each cohort--i.e., how many children women at each age already have had by the beginning of the projection period--and (b) information on the expressed expectations of women regarding completed family size that have been obtained in national sample surveys.

Regarding this last point, some account was taken in these computations of information on the expectations regarding completed family size reported by a national sample of married couples included in the Growth of American Families (GAF) Studies of 1955 and 1960.[6] These studies were

[6] The methods and results of the 1960 survey will be described in a book by the late P. K. Whelpton, A. A. Campbell, and J. E. Patterson, now in preparation. The methods and results of the 1955 survey are described in: R. Freedman, P. K. Whelpton, and A. A. Campbell, Family Planning, Sterility, and Population Growth, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1959. The data for 1960 are based on a national probability sample of 3,256 married women under 44 years of age living with

carried out jointly by the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems and the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan. The methods and results of the 1955 and 1960 studies were similar.

In spite of the apparently superior logic of the cohort-fertility approach to fertility projections as compared with the age-specific birth rate method, the degree of uncertainty concerning the future level of fertility is still large. For one thing, it is still necessary to make assumptions about the level of completed fertility of each cohort. Expressed birth expectations may be unreliable because of changing circumstances, particularly for young women who have recently married and who have not begun childbearing. Making assumptions about the level of completed fertility is particularly hazardous for cohorts which have not yet entered the childbearing ages, for whom expectation data are not available. In only a few years these will be contributing most of the births, and their fertility expectations may be quite different from those for women now of childbearing age. However, even if completed fertility for a cohort can be stated within fairly narrow limits, it is still necessary to make additional assumptions about the timing or spacing of births over the childbearing period for the cohort; the timing pattern is a major determinant of the annual number of births that will occur during the projection period. Such assumptions, like the assumptions made by the Bureau of the Census in previous studies regarding age-specific fertility rates or gross reproduction rates for future calendar years, may vary widely from the actual events as they develop.

The general approach to the derivation of the fertility projections involved developing assumptions of completed fertility for each annual cohort of women, developing further assumptions as to how the total fertility of each annual cohort was distributed year by year over the childbearing span, consistent with cumulative fertility to date and with the previously assumed levels of completed fertility, and calculating the implied cumulative fertility rate for each cohort to each age of childbearing. The procedure made use of the data compiled by the Scripps Foundation on the level of cumulative fertility to January 1962, by age of women, for women now in the childbearing ages (cohorts born 1912 to 1947)[4] and traced the future fertility of each cohort to the end of the childbearing period on the basis of the predetermined assumptions regarding its completed fertility. The set of age-specific birth rates used to carry the cumulative fertility of each cohort in the childbearing ages in 1962 to its completed level, or to distribute the completed fertility of new cohorts entering the childbearing ages after 1962 over the childbearing period, is based on the pattern (or relative distribution) of age-specific birth rates in the period 1959-61, as described below.

The application of the cohort-fertility method in preparing the projections presented in this report is restricted to use of detail on the age or birthdate of the women. Other factors important in fertility changes, such as the marital status of the woman, the birth order of the child, the parity of the woman (i.e., number of previous children born to the woman), birth interval (i.e., numbers of months since birth of previous child), age at marriage, or duration of marriage, are not taken into account directly. It is quite possible, however, that important changes in age at marriage or in the distribution of women by parity are implicit in one or more of the series of fertility projections. Cohorts expected to have a completed fertility of only 2,400 children per 1,000 women should have a substantially different median age at marriage and a substantially different ultimate parity distribution from cohorts expected to have a completed fertility of 3,500 children per 1,000 women. Some projections of fertility employing other factors important in fertility changes than those used here are described later.

The principal considerations employed in selecting the levels of completed fertility for the four basic series of fertility projections presented here--designated Series A, B, C, and D--are described in this and the next several paragraphs. Cumulative fertility to 1962 and the assumed levels of completed fertility for five-year birth cohorts of women are given in table M. In general, the levels of completed fertility for birth cohorts of women were arrived at by internal analysis of the historical series of cumulative fertility rates, although the initial assumptions derived in this fashion were compared with the results of the 1960 GAF Study on expectations of women

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their husbands; many results, however, derive from the sample of 2,684 wives 18 to 39 years of age with husbands present. The reports in 1955 on the number of children expected in the period 1955-60 appeared to be rather accurate predictions in the aggregate, as judged by the reports in 1960 of the numbers of children actually born during 1955-60. See also R. Freedman, D. Goldberg, and D. Slesinger, "Current Fertility Expectations of Married Couples in the United States," Population Index, Vol. 29, No. 4, October 1963; and A. A. Campbell, P. K. Whelpton, and R. F. Tomasson, "The Reliability of Birth Expectations of U.S. Wives," in Proceedings of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, New York, 1961, Paper No. 70.

regarding completed family size. In selecting the terminal levels of completed fertility--that is, the completed fertility of those cohorts which have yet to reach childbearing age--it was assumed that the terminal level of fertility would not exceed, but might well fall below, the expected level of completed fertility for that cohort which had the bulk of its fertility during the past decade, namely, women 30 to 34 years of age in 1962.

Table M.--ESTIMATED AND ASSUMED COMPLETED FERTILITY RATES, FOR 5-YEAR BIRTH COHORTS OF WOMEN: BIRTH YEARS, 1902-1907 TO 1957-1962

(Average number of children ever born by end of childbearing period per 1,000 women. Rates below the heavy line are projections)

Birth period of women[1]	Age on July 1, 1962 (years)	Cumulative fertility rate to 1962	Completed fertility rate			
			Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
1902-1907.....	55 to 59.	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350
1907-1912.....	50 to 54.	2,273	2,273	2,273	2,273	2,273
1912-1917.....	45 to 49.	2,364	2,364	2,364	2,364	2,364
1917-1922.....	40 to 44.	2,638	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
1922-1927.....	35 to 39.	2,751	3,000	2,970	2,949	2,949
1927-1932.....	30 to 34.	2,667	3,350	3,234	3,192	3,192
1932-1937.....	25 to 29.	2,206	3,520	3,380	3,284	3,284
1937-1942.....	20 to 24.	1,102	3,520	3,358	3,184	3,184
1942-1947.....	15 to 19.	185	3,520	3,309	2,885	2,867
1947-1952.....	10 to 14.	...	3,367	3,121	2,786	2,570
1952-1957.....	5 to 9...	...	3,350	3,100	2,775	2,450
1957-1962.....	Under 5..	...	3,350	3,100	2,775	2,450
1962 or later.	(2)	...	3,350	3,100	2,775	2,450

[1] Period extends from July 1 of initial year to June 30 of terminal year.
[2] Born after July 1, 1962.

It is recognized that the immediately succeeding cohorts (women aged 15 to 29 in 1962) might have somewhat higher fertility, but the evidence on expectations from the GAF Study would indicate that such higher fertility is unlikely to persist. Initial results were also examined to assure terminal levels for the intermediate fertility series projected here, Series B and C, which would bracket the results of the 1960 GAF Study on the "most likely" expectation of women regarding completed family size. Some specific considerations in deriving each series are as follows:

Series A.--The first series, Series A, continues the high fertility of cohorts experiencing, during their major childbearing ages, the high rates from the post-World War-II years to the present. The terminal level of fertility for this series has been placed at 3,350 children per 1,000 women. This figure also represents a reasonable upper limit for the women aged 30 to 34 years of age in 1962 (birth cohorts of 1927 to 1932), who have completed the bulk of their childbearing. These cohorts are the first to reflect the fertility of the immediate post-war period, since they reached age 17 between 1945 and 1949. Earlier, less fertile cohorts had some 20 percent of their children after ages 30 to 34. Women 30 to 34 years old today would attain a completed fertility of 3,350 if they repeat the experience of earlier cohorts. Another possibility is that these women, having had more children at a younger age, will have fewer at an older age. The nature of the relationship between the past and future birth performance of the same cohort of women has not been established, however. In the absence of such knowledge, it was assumed, for the present series, that the group 30 to 34 in 1962 had completed about 80 percent of its ultimate fertility and would, therefore, complete its fertility with a rate of 3,350 children per 1,000 women.

Women 35 to 39 years old in 1962 (birth cohorts of 1922 to 1927) had approximately 2,751 children per 1,000 women and are estimated to have completed about 92 percent of their fertility. Thus, a completed rate of 3,000 is assumed.

Women at ages 25 to 29 in 1962 (i.e., birth cohorts of 1932 to 1937) had a cumulative fertility rate of 2,206 children per 1,000 women in 1962. The fertility of these cohorts is already 10 to 15 percent higher than that which cohorts aged 30 to 34 years in 1962 had at the same ages five years earlier. For purposes of the Series A projections, some of this differential was maintained. Specifically, it was assumed that the completed fertility level of women 25 to 29 years in 1962 would be about 5 percent higher than for those 30 to 34 in 1962, leading to a total of 3,520 children per 1,000 women. If we were to assume that the differential between the two cohorts would be maintained, completed fertility of the younger group would be over 3,800, a level which appears unreasonably high in the light of past experience for any actual cohort born in the last 70 years. This figure is even higher than any hypothetical completed fertility rate for a postwar year based on the experience of a single year.

For women in the childbearing ages under 25 in 1962 (i.e., birth cohorts of 1937-42 and 1942-47), Series A assumes completed fertility of the same high level as for those 25 to 29--that is, 3,520 children per 1,000 women. This rate is consistent with the fact that these younger cohorts, although still in the younger ages of childbearing, have demonstrated relatively high initial levels. In fact, the cohorts in their early twenties in 1962 have had higher cumulative fertility to date than the group 25 to 29 in 1962 had had when it was five years younger. As mentioned above, however, the results of the GAF Study suggest that this excess may disappear by the time the cohort reaches the end of childbearing. For cohorts under 15 years of age in 1962 or born

after that year, lower levels of completed fertility were assumed, 3,367 for the cohorts 10 to 14 in 1962 and 3,350 for all later cohorts. As previously noted, this terminal level of completed level agrees with the level assumed for the age cohorts 30 to 34 in 1962.

Series B.--The assumed levels of completed fertility under Series B are scaled down somewhat from those used under Series A. The series is considered a moderately high series in that it presumes only a modest drop from the levels of fertility in the last decade. The Series B rates were developed by first establishing, as before, the completed level for the 30-to-34-year-old group. It was assumed that, by 1962, the group had completed about 82 percent of its fertility (compared with 80 percent for Series A), yielding a projected completed fertility of 3,234 children per 1,000 women. The completed fertility for the other cohorts was scaled so that the general pattern of change from cohort to cohort paralleled that of Series A. The rate of 3,100 children per 1,000 women assigned to the cohorts yet to reach the beginning of their childbearing period corresponds approximately to the mean of the rates projected for those 30 to 34 years and 35 to 39 years of age in 1962; the majority of these women bore most of their children in the late forties and early fifties. The figure of 3,100 is just above the "most likely" figure on expectations regarding completed family size for all women 18 to 39 years of age which can be inferred from the 1960 GAF Study (3,000).

Series C and D.--Inasmuch as Series C and D were developed in close relation to one another, they are discussed here in combination. The terminal levels of these two lower series are based on the assumption that fertility will drop to some level commensurate with the levels observed during the 50 years preceding the recent rise in fertility. Cohorts of women who experienced most of their childbearing during the Depression years--roughly, cohorts born in 1905 to 1915--experienced relatively low levels of fertility, completing fertility near the level of 2,300 children per 1,000 women. Cohorts born in the immediately preceding years were in their maximum childbearing ages during the 1920's; their completed fertility ranged from a low of 2,343 for the cohort of 1904-1905 to 2,511 for the cohort of 1900-1901 and approximately 2,800 for the cohort of 1895-1896. As we go back in time, each cohort has had higher completed fertility than the younger, succeeding cohort.

In selecting the terminal level of the lowest series--Series D, it was deemed desirable to choose the lowest level experienced by earlier cohorts born during the past several decades, excluding the cohorts affected primarily by the Depression lows; that is to say, the selection would be made from the experience of cohorts who were born after 1890, excluding the cohorts of 1905 to 1915. To assume that fertility would settle as low as the level of that of the cohorts which experienced most of their childbearing during the Depression seemed extreme. The rejection of the fertility of the cohorts born in 1905-1915 led to the selection of the completed fertility rate of cohorts born in 1900-1904 as the terminal rate for Series D. Specifically, the completed fertility for all cohorts born after 1952 and completing childbearing about the end of the century or later was set at 2,450 children per 1,000 women.

After the determination of the terminal completed fertility rate for Series D, the terminal rate for Series C was set as the mean of the corresponding rates for Series B and Series D--that is, 2,775 children per 1,000 women. This rate is somewhat below the "most likely" figure implied by the 1960 GAF Study relating to expectations regarding complete family size for all women 18 to 39 years of age (3,000). The terminal level of completed fertility under Series C agrees approximately with the completed fertility rate to be achieved by the cohorts born in 1920-21; this cohort experienced most of its childbearing during the decade of the forties. Since the older cohorts have already started childbearing and, in some instances, have already achieved a relatively high level of cumulative fertility, one could not reasonably expect all or even most of these cohorts to complete fertility at levels as low as 2,775 children per 1,000 women. Cohorts 30 to 34 years of age in 1962, in fact, had already nearly achieved this level; for this group, cumulative fertility of 2,667 in 1962 was inflated to 3,192 to represent completed fertility. The rates for Series C assume a peak completed fertility at 3,284 for the cohorts 25 to 29 in 1962 and a moderate decline thereafter to the rate of 2,775 previously assigned for the cohorts under 10 in 1962 or born after that year.

With an assigned terminal completed fertility of 2,450 children per 1,000 women and relatively high cumulative fertility for a number of older cohorts in 1962, Series D would perforce have to assume a sharp decline in fertility. Cohorts 30 to 34, 35 to 39, and 40 to 44 years in 1962 had already passed the ultimate low of Series D by that year; that is, they had more than 2,450 children per 1,000 women in 1962. Since the cohort approach takes into account cumulative fertility to date and this is already rather high, any lower figures than Series C for the completed levels of fertility for most cohorts now in childbearing

would imply too drastic a reduction in age-specific rates remaining for these cohorts. For the cohorts aged 20 and over, therefore, the same levels of completed fertility were set for Series D as for Series C. The two series begin to diverge with the cohort aged 18 in 1962 (cohort born in 1944-45) and the divergence increases gradually thereafter until the terminal level of completed fertility in Series D is reached with the cohorts 6 to 9 in 1962. It should be recognized that, in spite of the similarity of fertility rates of the cohorts 19 and over under Series C and D, the numbers of births in these series differ from the very beginning of the projection period, albeit only slightly in the first several years, as the youngest cohorts of childbearing age in 1962 and the still younger cohorts move up and contribute to the total numbers of births.

Other fertility assumptions.--The completed fertility rates in five-year age groups and five-year birth cohorts, determined as just described, next had to be subdivided into single years of age and single-year birth cohorts. This step was carried out simply by mathematical interpolation. Table A-1 and figure 4 present a historical and projected series of completed fertility rates for one-year birth cohorts.

In addition to assumptions regarding the completed fertility of cohorts, it was necessary to distribute the fertility of each cohort over the childbearing span--that is, to make some assumptions about the timing of births from 1962, or later year when childbearing begins, to the end of the childbearing period. For the present purpose, a single pattern (or percent distribution) of age-specific birth rates of women was used. The pattern selected was that of 1959-61. (Table N presents the distribution of age-specific birth rates in 1959-61 in abbreviated form.)

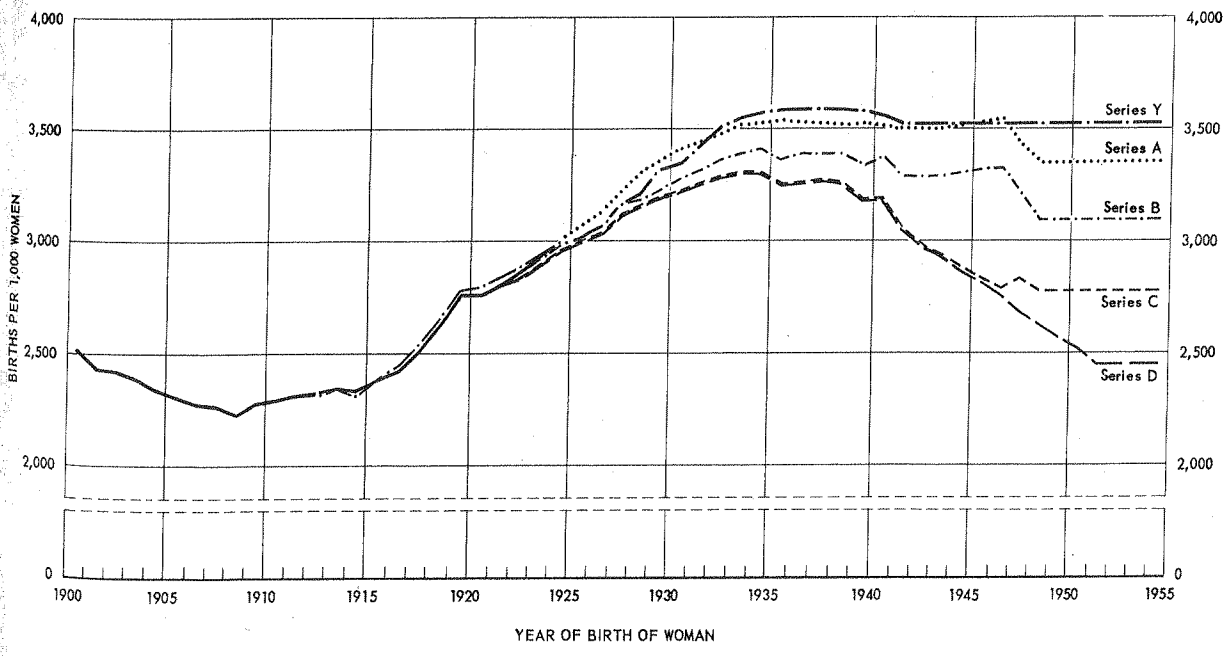
Specifically, annual age-specific birth rates for each year, for each cohort in the childbearing

Table N.--SUMMARY OF AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES USED IN DISTRIBUTING "REMAINING" AND COMPLETED COHORT FERTILITY BY AGE AFTER 1962

Age of woman	Birth rates, 1959-1961[1]	Percent of total		Percent remaining fertility[2]
		In age group	Cumulated	
15 to 19 years[3].....	91.8	12.6	12.6	100.0
20 to 24 years.....	254.3	34.9	47.5	87.4
25 to 29 years.....	197.1	27.0	74.5	52.6
30 to 34 years.....	113.1	15.5	90.0	25.5
35 to 39 years.....	57.0	7.8	97.8	10.0
40 to 44 years.....	15.4	2.1	99.9	2.2
45 to 49 years[4].....	0.9	0.1	100.0	0.1

[1] Rates based on female population adjusted for net census undercounts, as computed by Scripps Foundation.
[2] In indicated age group and all later age groups.
[3] Includes births to women under 15 years of age.
[4] Includes births to women 50 years old and over.

Figure 4.--COMPLETED FERTILITY RATES, BY BIRTH COHORT OF WOMAN: BIRTH YEARS, 1900-1901 TO 1954-1955



NOTE: POINTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ARE PLOTTED MIDWAY BETWEEN JULY 1 DATES.
SERIES Y ASSUMES CONTINUATION OF THE LEVEL OF AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES OF 1960-63.
SEE TEXT FOR EXPLANATION OF SERIES A, B, C, AND D.

ages in 1962, were derived by distributing the assumed "remaining" fertility of each cohort (that is, the difference between cumulative fertility in 1962 and assumed completed fertility) in proportion to the age-specific birth rates of women in 1959-61, taken as a synthetic cohort. The same synthetic cohort was used to distribute assumed completed fertility of each cohort entering the childbearing ages after 1962. Some graphical smoothing of the resulting age-specific birth rates in Series B, C, and D between 1962 and 1967 was found to be desirable to achieve a more satisfactory juncture of the projected rates with the current rates. The cumulative fertility rates up to each age were then obtained by combining cumulative fertility to 1962 with the projected age-specific rates for single years of age in each year for each cohort. (Cumulative fertility rates up to various ages for cohorts born in 1900-1901 and after are presented in table A-1 and are graphically depicted in figure 5.) The annual age-specific birth rates for calendar years, consistent with the adjusted cumulative figures, were then multiplied cumulatively by the projected female population for the year to obtain projections of births in each year.[7]

A greater range in the fertility projections would possibly have been obtained if alternative patterns of age-specific fertility, representing different patterns of spacing births, had been used to distribute the "remaining" fertility of cohorts and the fertility of cohorts entering childbearing. Although only a single pattern of age-specific rates was applied to all cohorts after 1962, it is recognized that variations in spacing patterns could have an important effect on the annual level of fertility and on the cumulative number of births in the projection period. A young average age of mother would tend to increase the annual level of fertility in population projections in two ways. In the long run, it would reduce the length of a generation--that is, the average age gap between parents and their children--and, hence, reduce the number of years by which completed fertility is achieved.[8] Furthermore, if the assumption regarding age of mother leads to a lowering of the average age, there will be a temporary increase in fertility because of the overlap of fertility in succeeding cohorts. Conversely, an assumption leading to a rising average age of mothers, will lead to a temporary drop in births because of the fanning out of fertility between cohorts during the transition. Variations in the timing pattern would be expected to be associated with the level of completed fertility, cohorts with a high total fertility having a low median age of motherhood and cohorts with low total fertility having a high median age of motherhood. An examination of the trend of median age of motherhood (figure 6), in relation to the trend of completed fertility over the last several decades, however, does not reveal a consistently close relationship between these variables, although the two series roughly mirror one another. Furthermore, some testing with widely different age patterns (patterns of the birth cohorts of 1900-1905 and of 1932-1937), in combination with cumulative fertility to 1962 and with assigned completed fertility for each cohort, indicated a serious disjuncture, with a precipitous drop in Series B, C, and D around 1962. It appeared impossible to combine an age pattern with a high median age with the cumulative fertility already achieved, given the levels of completed fertility previously assigned for the cohorts. The adjustment required to smooth the trend of age-specific

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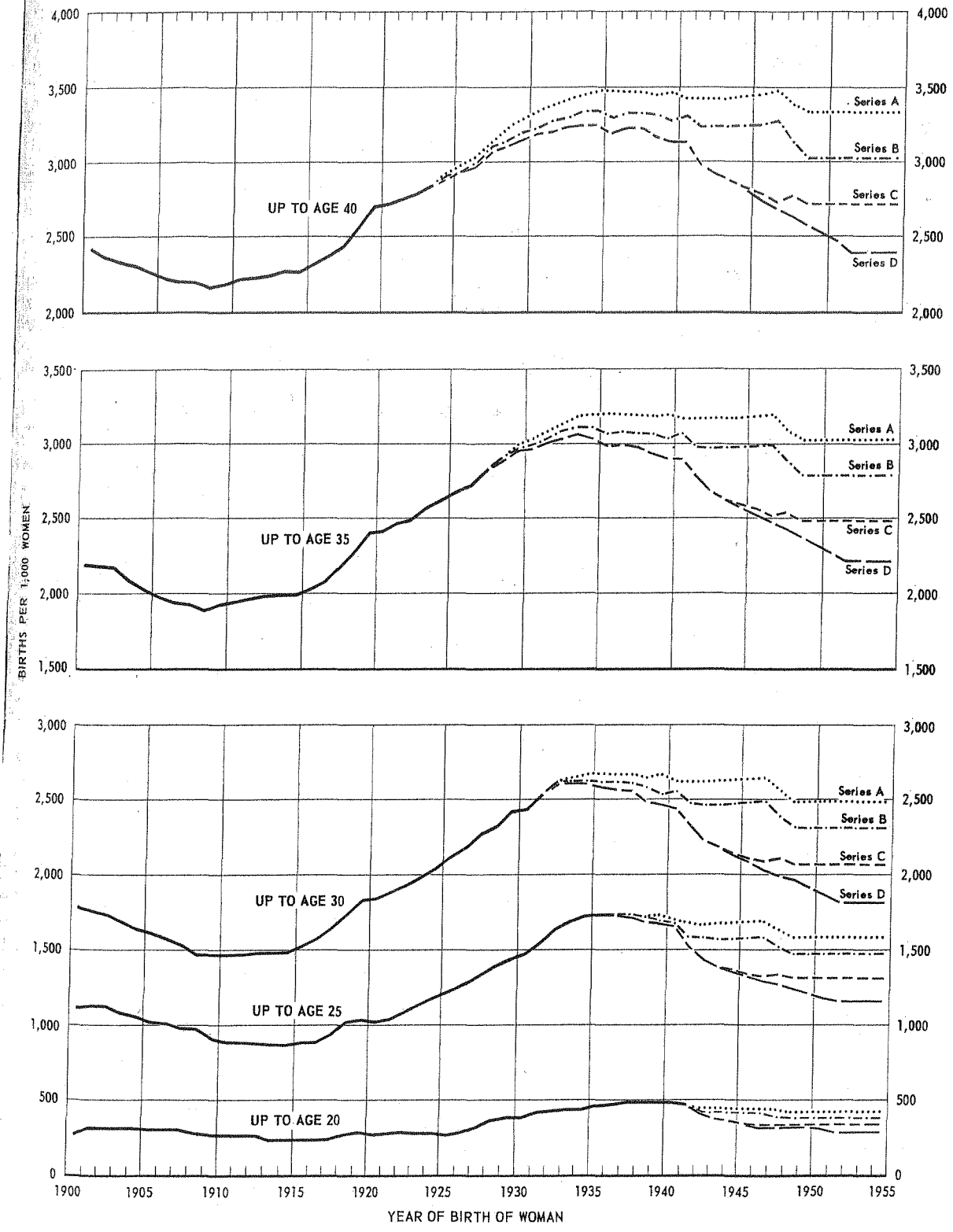
[7] Before the actual application of the annual age-specific birth rates to the projected female population, the rates corresponding to the cohorts of women born prior to 1960 were inflated by approximately 2 percent so as to remove the adjustment of this size for assumed net census undercount of women included in the base of the cohort rates. This calculation made the rates more appropriate for use with population projections which do not take account of census underenumeration and more consistent with the annual fertility rates published by the National Center for Health Statistics.

The annual age-specific birth rates for each year in Series B, C, and D were, in fact, applied to the population of each subsequent year as a result of an error in the computer operations, discovered just before publication of this report. The direct effect of this error was generally to assign higher birth rates in Series B, C, and D to each year than the original assumptions called for, particularly in the first several years of the projection period; the increase was greatest for Series D and least for Series B because of the differences between the series in the magnitude of the year-to-year changes. The error does not significantly modify the underlying assumptions and has little effect on the level of the population projections. It does, however, result in a perceptible narrowing of the range of variation, in the short-run, among the various series of annual fertility rates and among the various projections of births and population growth. The numbers of births during the first year of the projection period (July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1964) can now be closely estimated, and this estimate falls well within the range of the projections of births for this year. The range originally intended for 1963-64 has been narrowed somewhat, and the range in the projection of births for 1964-65 now corresponds approximately to the range originally intended for 1963-64.

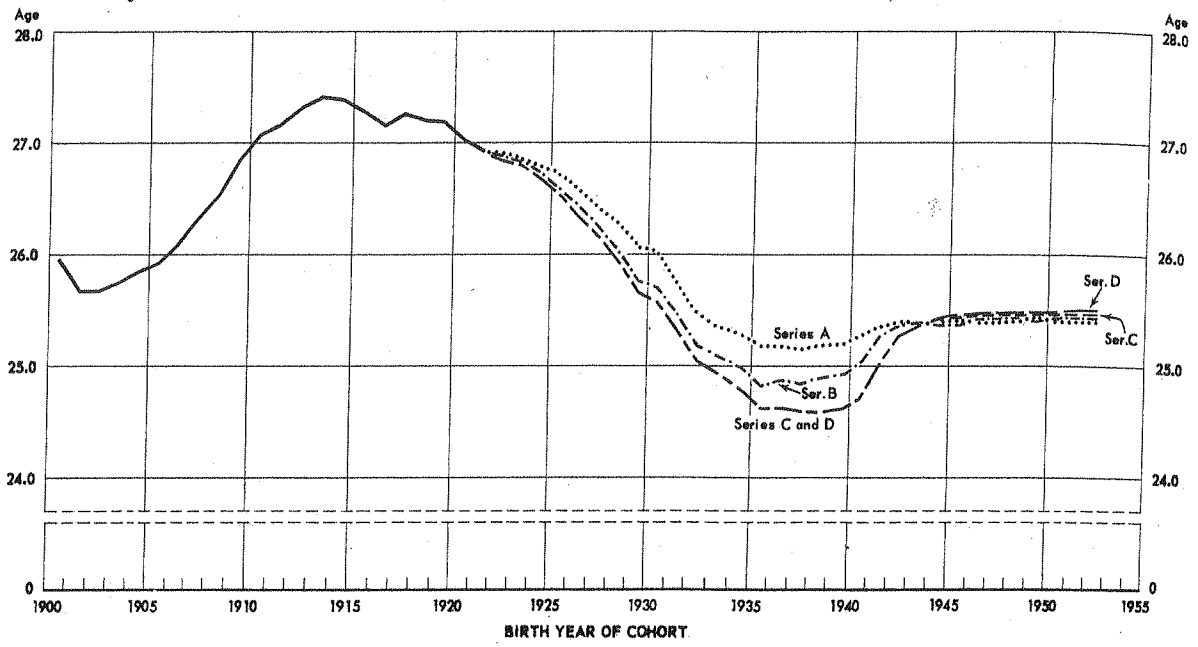
[8] Ansley J. Coale and C. Y. Tye, "The Significance of Age Patterns of Fertility in High Fertility Populations," Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, Vol. 39, No. 4, pp. 631-646, October 1961.

Figure 5.--CUMULATIVE FERTILITY RATES UP TO SELECTED AGES, BY BIRTH COHORT OF WOMAN: BIRTH YEARS, 1900-1901 TO 1954-1955



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

Figure 6.--MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER, BY BIRTH COHORT OF WOMAN: BIRTH YEARS, 1900-1901 TO 1952-1953



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

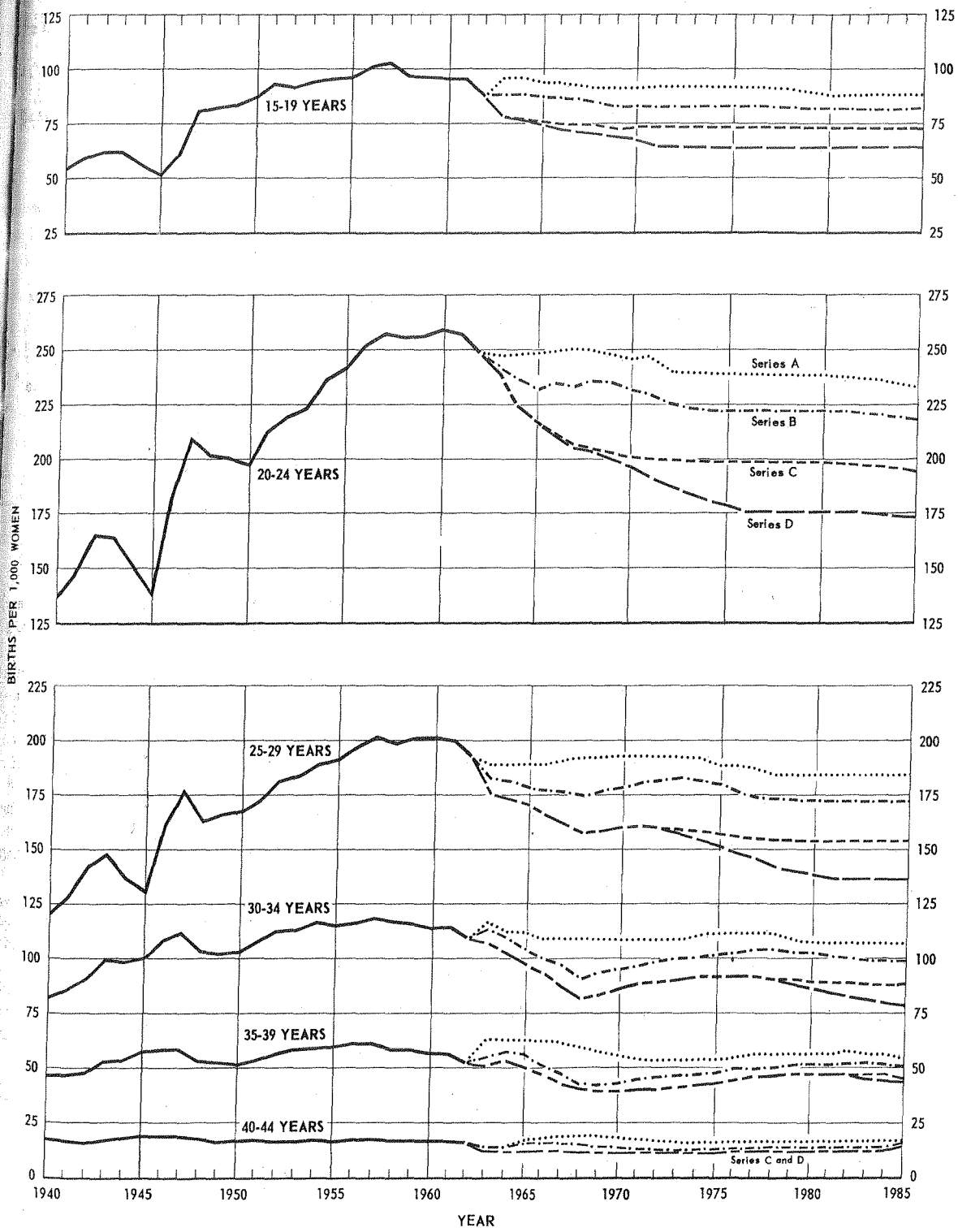
birth rates between the base year and the short-term future would eliminate much of the difference resulting from the use of alternative patterns of age-specific birth rates for distributing completed fertility over the childbearing span. Variations in median age of mothers in this century have been much affected by war and depression, and use of the age distributions of cohorts with very high and very low median ages may exaggerate the effect of the probable variation in future years. Furthermore, it may be maintained that both types of age patterns should be applied alternatively to each cohort since both a high and a low median age of motherhood may be associated with high or low completed fertility.

The difficulties cited and the incomplete and indeterminate state of our research led to a decision, considered most expedient at this time, to employ merely a single pattern of birth rates based on very recent experience and reflecting a high fertility pattern. The 1959-61 synthetic pattern finally selected resembled closely the fertility pattern with a low median age of childbearing tested earlier. The median age of childbearing in the 1959-61 data is 25.4 years; and about 47.5 percent of total fertility had been completed by age 25. The use of such a recent pattern reduced considerably the problem of achieving a smooth juncture between current age-specific birth rates and projected rates in the next few years, although it did not eliminate it entirely. It is quite possible that the pattern selected may be inappropriate for, say, Series D later in the projection period.

The age-specific birth rates in single years of age in each year, derived as previously described, have been consolidated in the form of five-year birth rates for every fifth year, 1965 to 1985. The rates form a smooth and apparently reasonable series from 1968 on (table A-2 and figure 7). The fluctuations of the series in the years prior to 1968 arise from the revision of the rates for these years made by graphical smoothing along cohort lines mentioned earlier.

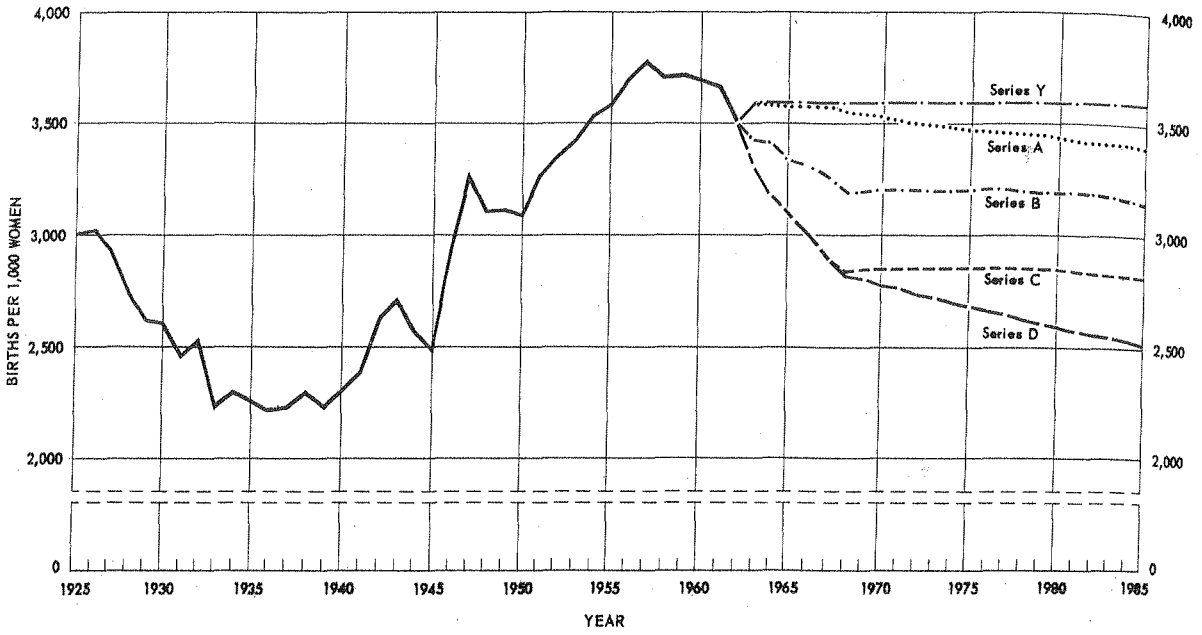
The implications, in terms of annual fertility levels, of the assumptions regarding completed fertility and the age distribution over the childbearing span of birth rates for cohorts of women, may be summarized in terms of period or calendar-year completed fertility rates. The trends of the four series of completed fertility rates shown in table A-2 and figure 8 appear rather smooth except for the "break" in 1968, already mentioned. Annual fertility declines from the present fertility level to successively lower annual levels in all four series. Series A implies a decline from 3,587 children per 1,000 women in 1965 to 3,396 in 1985. The latter figure corresponds approximately to the completed fertility rate in 1953. Series B falls from 3,350 in 1965 to 3,152 in 1985, which corresponds to fertility in 1949. Series C and D are nearly equal in 1965, at 3,100 and 3,095, then

Figure 7.--BIRTH RATES, BY AGE OF WOMAN: 1940 TO 1985



NOTE: RATES FOR AGES 15 TO 19 INCLUDE BIRTHS TO WOMEN UNDER 15.
RATES FOR AGES 40 TO 44 INCLUDE BIRTHS TO WOMEN 45 AND OVER.

Figure 8.--COMPLETED FERTILITY RATES, BY CALENDAR YEARS: 1925 TO 1985



NOTE: SERIES Y ASSUMES CONTINUATION OF THE LEVEL OF AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES OF 1960-63. SEE TEXT FOR EXPLANATION OF SERIES A, B, C, AND D.

fall at different rates by 1985. The Series C figure of 2,815 for 1985 corresponds to the observed rate in about 1945-46 and the Series D figure of 2,516 for 1985 agrees approximately with the rate recorded for 1941-42.

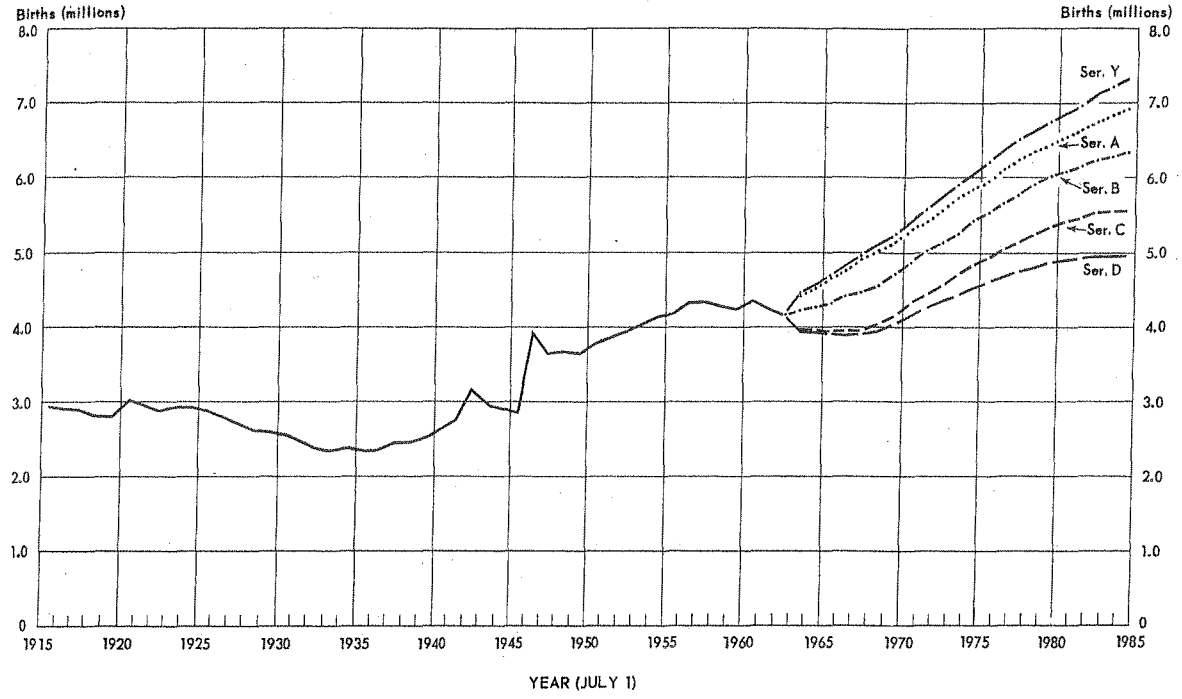
A summary of the final projections of births and of crude birth rates appears in table O and figures 9 and 10. The strong influence of the change in the age-sex composition of the population on the crude rate is evident in the fact that all four basic series of birth rates tend to have parallel trends, except during the early part of the projection period (1963 to 1968), when changes in age-specific birth rates are more pronounced. The birth rate rises generally during the period 1968-69 to 1976-77, levels off in the next few years, then falls after 1979-80. Only Series A shows a steady increase up to 1968-69; the other series tend to be about level (Series B) or fall (Series C and D) in this period. The curve for Series Y, a special series developed for analytical purposes which assumes constancy of age-specific birth rates at recent levels, reflects directly the effect of changing population composition on the crude rate. On this basis, the underlying tendency for a steady rise to about 1976-77, followed by some stability, and finally decline after 1979-80 is very clear.

Table O.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED BIRTHS AND CRUDE BIRTH RATES: 1950 TO 1985

Period[1]	Births (millions)					Average annual rate per 1,000 population				
	Series Y	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D	Series Y	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
1950-1955[2]	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8
1955-1960[2]	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7
1960-1965	21.8	21.7	21.3	20.7	20.7	23.1	23.1	22.6	22.1	22.1
1965-1970	24.8	24.5	22.5	20.1	19.9	24.4	24.1	22.3	20.1	19.9
1970-1975	28.8	27.9	25.7	22.8	21.7	26.0	25.3	23.7	21.4	20.5
1975-1980	32.5	31.2	28.9	25.7	23.6	26.8	25.9	24.6	22.6	20.9
1980-1985	35.5	33.7	31.1	27.5	24.7	26.6	25.6	24.3	22.4	20.6
1960-1963[2]	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
1963-1965	9.0	8.9	8.5	7.9	7.9	23.3	23.3	22.1	20.7	20.7

[1] From July 1 of initial year to June 30 of terminal year.
[2] Registered births adjusted for underregistration.

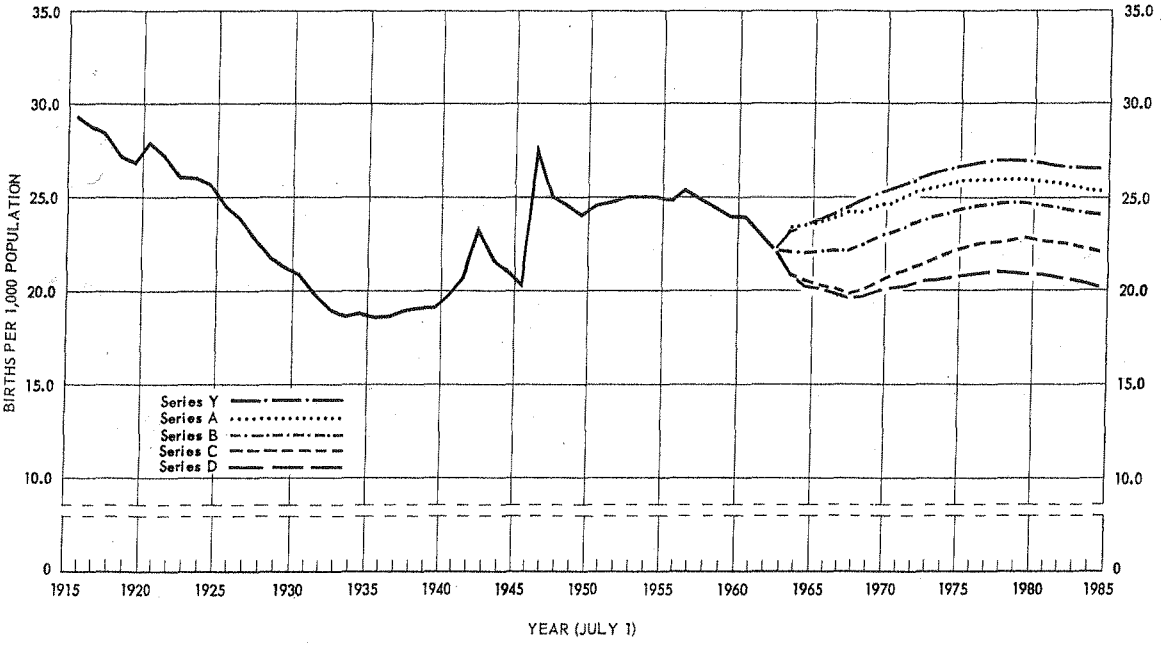
Figure 9.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS: 1915-1916 TO 1984-1985



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

SOURCE: DATA FOR 1915-16 TO 1939-40 ESTIMATED FROM: NATIONAL OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS, *VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1960*, VOL. I, *NATALITY*, TABLE 1-B; DATA FOR 1940-41 TO 1962-63, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, *CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS*, SERIES P-25, NO. 278.

Figure 10.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE CRUDE BIRTH RATE: 1915-1916 TO 1984-1985



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

Projections of deaths.--One series of age-sex specific mortality rates was used for all four principal series of population projections given in this report. The set of rates selected was based on the higher of two sets of mortality projections, designated "low" and "high," prepared in 1957 by the Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration (SSA). In deriving the original mortality projections, hypothetical low and high age-specific death rates for each sex for the year 2000 were arrived at by respectively applying assumed high and low percentages of reduction of death rates specific in terms of age, sex, and cause between 1953 and 2000, to the corresponding recorded death rates for 1953, and converting the results to age-sex-specific rates for all causes combined. For this purpose 10 broad groups of causes were identified. Next, the age-sex specific death rates of the year 2000 were converted to an abridged life table and five-year survival rates were computed. In general, the low mortality projections of the Social Security Administration were intended to reflect a definitely "optimistic" view as to the future course of mortality, whereas the high mortality projections were intended to reflect a relatively "pessimistic" view, particularly with regard to the possibility of reduction in death rates for the diseases typical of old age. (A detailed description of the method and assumptions employed in developing these mortality projections is given in the report of that office, Illustrative United States Population Projections, by T. N. E. Greville, Actuarial Study No. 46, May 1957.)

The high set of SSA mortality projections in 2000 was selected as the set of rates to be used in deriving the principal population projections of this report. An average of the high and low sets ("medium") had been used in preparing the projections of Series P-25, No. 187 and No. 251.

Preferring the high series of SSA mortality projections to the low SSA series or other alternative possibility took account of trends in mortality and life expectancy at birth and other ages during the last few decades, particularly during the years since 1955, of studies analyzing the increases in life expectation that would result from the elimination of certain major causes of death, and of expert opinion as to the prospects for significantly reducing death rates from the major causes of death. Although there was a marked increase in life expectation at birth between 1940 and 1962, amounting to 6 years for males and 8 years for females, virtually all of this increase occurred prior to 1955 and little change has been recorded since that year. In the 1955-62 period life expectation increased only about 0.2 years for males and 0.7 years for females, and life expectation was slightly lower in 1962 than in 1961.

One basis for the choice of the SSA high mortality series was a comparison of the five-year survival rates and the values for expectation of life at birth, by sex, for 1960 and 1962, implied by the SSA high and medium (an average of high and low) mortality series for 1955-60 and 1960-65, with the corresponding actual values from the life tables for 1960 and 1962. A comparison was also made between the age-specific death rates for 1962, by sex, implied by the high and medium SSA mortality series for 1960-65, and the actual rates for this year. For most age groups, the actual age-specific death rates were closer to the high mortality series than to the average of the high and low series; they were often higher. The

Table P.--ACTUAL LIFE EXPECTANCY, 1940-1962, AND PROJECTED VALUES ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE ASSUMPTIONS OF MORTALITY

Year or period	Both sexes	Male	Female
Actual:			
1940	62.9	60.8	65.2
1945	65.9	63.6	67.9
1950	68.2	65.6	71.1
1955	69.5	66.6	72.7
1960[1]	69.7	66.6	73.1
1961[1]	70.2	67.0	73.6
1962	70.0	66.8	73.4
Model SSA projections:[2]			
High mortality:			
1960-1965	70.3	67.2	73.5
1980-1985	71.8	68.6	75.0
2000	72.2	68.9	75.4
Medium mortality:			
1960-1965	70.8	67.7	73.9
1980-1985	73.4	70.3	76.4
2000	74.4	71.3	77.1
Low mortality:			
1960-1965	71.3	68.2	74.5
1980-1985	75.1	72.3	77.9
2000	76.4	74.0	78.9
Present projections:[3]			
Slightly declining mortality:[4]			
1964-1965	70.1	66.8	73.4
1974-1975	70.6	67.4	73.9
1984-1985	71.2	68.0	74.5
1999-2000	72.1	68.9	75.4
Rapidly declining mortality:			
1964-1965	70.5	67.3	73.7
1974-1975	72.0	69.0	75.0
1984-1985	73.6	70.8	76.4
1999-2000	76.2	73.8	78.7

[1] These are the values for life expectancy at birth corresponding to the assumption of constant mortality used in one of the supplementary series of population projections given in this report.

[2] Consistent with projections of mortality shown in: Social Security Administration, Illustrative United States Population Projections, by T. N. E. Greville, Actuarial Study, No. 46, May 1957.

[3] Derived from survival rates obtained by linear interpolation between current survival rates for 1960 and the survival rates projected by the Social Security Administration for 2000.

[4] These are the values for life expectancy at birth corresponding to the mortality rates used in the four basic series (A, B, C, and D) of population projections given in this report.

survival rates indicated a similar relationship. The mortality data indicate a life expectation at birth in 1962 of 70.0 years; the high SSA projection for 1960-65 is 70.3 years and the medium projection is 70.8 years. (The comparison of values for life expectation is shown in table P, and the comparison of age-specific death rates for 1962 is shown in table Q.)

It appears that the momentum of the pace of improvement in death rates in the United States has slowed down considerably, with the sharp reduction of mortality from infectious illnesses and with the now widespread use and application of the revolutionary developments in chemotherapy and surgery of the last few decades. Moreover, the recent mortality trends for chronic diseases and

Table Q.--COMPARISON OF AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, BY SEX, ACTUAL 1962 AND PROJECTED 1960-1965

(Deaths per 1,000 midyear population)

Age	Male					Female				
	Actual rates, 1962[1]	Projected rates, 1960-1965[2]		Percent excess of actual over projected[3]		Actual rates, 1962[1]	Projected rates, 1960-1965[2]		Percent excess of actual over projected[3]	
		High series	Medium series	High series	Medium series		High series	Medium series	High series	Medium series
Under 5 years	6.61	6.05	5.95	9.3	11.1	5.10	4.75	4.67	7.4	9.2
5 to 9 years	0.51	0.55	0.52	-7.3	-1.9	0.39	0.38	0.35	2.6	11.4
10 to 14 years	0.53	0.65	0.61	-18.5	-13.1	0.31	0.37	0.35	-16.2	-11.4
15 to 19 years	1.23	1.37	1.33	-10.2	-7.5	0.52	0.56	0.53	-7.1	-1.9
20 to 24 years	1.79	1.91	1.89	-6.3	-5.3	0.71	0.74	0.70	-4.1	1.4
25 to 29 years	1.69	1.87	1.80	-9.6	-6.1	0.89	0.90	0.86	-1.1	3.5
30 to 34 years	2.02	2.00	1.86	1.0	8.6	1.22	1.23	1.17	-0.8	4.3
35 to 39 years	2.91	2.83	2.62	2.8	11.1	1.84	1.82	1.74	1.1	5.7
40 to 44 years	4.54	4.51	4.20	0.7	8.1	2.75	2.76	2.64	-0.4	4.2
45 to 49 years	7.41	7.40	7.02	0.1	5.6	4.17	4.23	3.97	-1.4	5.0
50 to 54 years	12.26	11.77	11.26	4.2	8.9	6.33	6.34	5.86	-0.2	8.0
55 to 59 years	18.32	18.00	17.23	1.8	6.3	9.11	9.37	8.59	-2.8	6.1
60 to 64 years	27.90	27.72	26.89	0.6	3.8	14.48	14.34	13.77	1.0	5.2
65 to 69 years	42.47	40.62	39.78	4.6	6.8	22.56	22.97	22.38	-1.8	0.8
70 to 74 years	58.29	57.20	55.85	1.9	4.4	35.45	37.10	35.28	-4.4	0.5
75 to 79 years	84.41	83.81	82.32	0.7	2.5	58.37	61.77	59.72	-5.5	-2.3
80 to 84 years	127.66	125.10	123.00	2.0	3.8	100.24	102.77	100.26	-2.5	(4)

[1] Based on death statistics obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service.
[2] Estimated from projected 5-year survival rates for 1960-65 developed by the Social Security Administration (Illustrative United States Population Projections, Actuarial Study No. 46, by T. N. E. Greville, May 1957).
[3] Minus sign (-) denotes that the projected rate is greater than the actual rate.
[4] Less than 0.05.

accidents and violence, the diseases which now account for the bulk of the deaths, have been such as to retard any reduction in the overall death rate.[9] Although it is true that several other countries and certain States in the United States have achieved lower mortality than the United States as a whole, death rates in these areas have begun to stabilize also.

To achieve a significant increase in life expectancy, it would be necessary to accomplish a major "breakthrough" in the prevention and treatment of the whole range of diseases characteristic of later life, or at least of the cardiovascular diseases ("heart disease" and "stroke"). A study by Woodhall and Jablon employing data for 1949-51 indicated that the complete elimination of all infective and parasitic diseases would add only about one year to life expectation at birth of whites (at the initial level of 69 years).[10] The elimination of cancer would add 2 to 2½ years. On the other hand, the elimination of the major cardiovascular-renal diseases would add more than 10 years to life expectancy at birth of whites. Life expectancy at age 60 shows a similar pattern of possible increase. The spectacular accomplishments in surgical technique, reported in the press in recent years, relating particularly to use of artificial and transplanted vital organs, have involved too few cases and have had no evident impact on the statistics. The kind of "breakthrough" required for a significant increase in life expectation is not yet in sight.

These findings indicate, therefore, that there has been little improvement in mortality over the last decade and suggest that the gains in longevity in the immediate future may be very slight and that the trend of increasing longevity

[9] National Center for Health Statistics, "The Change in Mortality Trend in the United States," Vital and Health Statistics, Analytical Studies, by I. M. Moriyama, Series 3, No. 1, March 1964.

[10] Barnes Woodhall and Seymour Jablon, "Prospects for Future Increase in Average Longevity," Geriatrics, Vol. 12, No. 12, October 1957, pp. 586-591.

may be approaching a limit. For the purpose of preparing these population projections, one reasonable assessment of the prospects is to project a slight decline in mortality over the next several decades. A comparison of current mortality levels with the projections of the Social Security Administration for current years suggests that the high SSA levels for 2000 would provide a consistent basis for determining mortality levels for intermediate years on the assumption of slight declines in mortality between 1962 and 1985.

For the present purpose, the grouped data on the life table stationary population ($_5L_x$) in the SSA high mortality table for 2000 were reduced to single years by interpolation and one-year single-year-of-age survival rates were computed. Single-year-of-age survival rates for each year between 1963 and 1985 were then obtained by linear interpolation between the rates computed from the interpolated abridged life table for the year 1960 and the rates established for 2000. In the age range 5 to 29, several of the original survival rates in 2000 were slightly below the observed rates in 1960; in these cases, the rates were assumed to remain constant at the 1960 level after 1963. The resulting set of mortality projections is referred to in this report as "slightly declining" mortality. (The five-year survival rates consistent with the single-year-of-age survival rates used in the computations are given in table A-3.) The mortality projections selected here contemplate a slight decrease in death rates, and a slight increase in life expectancy, in future years. The expectation of life at birth (e^0_x) would increase from 66.6 in 1960 and 66.8 in 1962 to 68.0 in 1984-85 for males, and from 73.1 in 1960 and 73.4 years in 1962 to 74.5 years in 1984-85 for females. (Table P presents the actual changes in life expectancy at birth between 1940 and 1962 and prospective changes to 2000.)

Another series of mortality projections, based on the low SSA mortality rates in 2000, is used in one of the supplementary series of population projections presented here. This series shows an increase in life expectancy at birth to 70.8 years for males and 76.4 years for females in 1984-85. This series is designated as "rapidly declining" mortality.

In line with the long-term trends, the original SSA projections assumed a widening excess of male over female death rates after 1953. The substitution of observed rates for 1960, however, made it necessary to modify this general assumption; and the male and female death rates and survival rates in a number of age groups actually used show convergence. The projected gain in life expectation at birth between 1960 and 1985 is 1.4 years for both males and females. The impact of the modification of the original assumption of divergence is slight because of the very modest decrease in death rates assumed.

Use of alternative reasonable assumptions regarding future mortality would result in only moderate variations in the future size and composition of the population. The difference in the projected population levels in 1985 resulting from the use of the assumptions of "slightly declining" mortality and "rapidly declining" mortality is only about 3.0 million; and more than half of the difference is in the group 65 years and over. (See table R, and tables B-1 and B-2). An assumption of slightly declining mortality results in about 2.0 million fewer persons in 1985 than would have resulted if it had been assumed that mortality remained constant at the 1960 levels. Because of the expectation of continuing advances in medical science and allied fields and of the wider use of the most modern medical services, though these may have only a modest effect on death rates, an assumption of increasing or even constant mor-

Table R.--PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE ASSUMPTIONS OF FERTILITY, MORTALITY, AND IMMIGRATION: 1965 TO 1985

(In thousands. Total population including Armed Forces abroad. Series with immigration assume an annual net immigration of 300,000)

Year (July 1)	Constant fertility	Series A fertility	Series B fertility				Series C fertility	Series D fertility
	High mortality, with immigration	Slightly declining mortality, with immigration	Rapidly declining mortality, with immigration	Slightly declining mortality, with immigration	Constant mortality, with immigration	Slightly declining mortality, no immigration	Slightly declining mortality, with immigration	Slightly declining mortality, with immigration
1963[1]	189,278	189,278	189,278	189,278	189,278	189,278	189,278	189,278
1965	195,137	195,129	194,753	194,671	194,564	194,057	194,136	194,127
1970	211,700	211,430	209,448	208,996	208,582	206,592	206,110	205,886
1975	231,508	230,415	226,925	225,870	225,084	221,384	220,133	218,855
1980	254,449	252,056	247,203	245,313	244,013	238,543	236,474	233,140
1985	279,807	275,622	269,278	266,322	264,337	257,112	254,016	247,953

[1] Base for projections. A more recent estimate for July 1, 1963, prepared after these projections had been completed, is 189,375,000.

tality has not been included in the basic projections presented in this report.

A general indication of the projected trend in mortality is given in terms of the average annual crude death rates (average annual deaths per 1,000 of the midperiod population) for future five-year periods shown in table S. The substantial effect of the age composition of the population on the crude death rate is apparent in the trend of the projected death rate. Because the Series A population is much "younger" in 1985 than the Series D population, Series A eventually shows a resumption of the continuation of the long-term decline in the crude death rate (from 9.5 in 1960-65 to 8.8 in 1980-85); whereas the Series D population, with its considerably lower level of fertility and larger proportion of older persons, implies a nearly constant crude death rate during the projection period (9.5 in 1960-65 and in 1980-85).

Table S.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED ANNUAL AVERAGE CRUDE DEATH RATES: 1950 TO 1985

(Rate per 1,000 population)

Period[1]	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
1950-1955	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
1955-1960	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
1960-1965	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
1965-1970	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
1970-1975	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7
1975-1980	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.6
1980-1985	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5

[1] From July 1 of initial year to June 30 of terminal year.

Projections of net immigration.--Only one series of allowances for future net civilian immigration was used for all four basic series of population projections. Moreover, the same allowance for net civilian immigration by age and sex was used for each year in each series of population projections. The volume of civilian immigration to the United States has fluctuated in the neighborhood of 300,000 in each of the years since 1948, with a low of 242,000 in 1952 and a high of 391,000 in 1961. The volume of immigration to the United States is determined largely by our laws controlling this movement; these have tended to keep the numbers arriving at a relatively low level. In view of the relatively minor role of net immigration as a component of change in the population of the United States in recent years and the impossibility of predicting changes in the quota laws, it was decided to make a small, constant, arbitrary allowance for annual net immigration in these projections. Accordingly, it was assumed that there would be a net immigration of 300,000 per year (or 1.5 million per quinquennium). (This is the same assumption as was employed in preparing the previous projections given in Series P-25, No. 187 and No. 251.) This amount is based on the experience of the period 1950-63, when average annual net immigration amounted to 318,000; alternatively, the averages for the periods 1948-63 or 1955-63 would also approximate 300,000.[11] Net civilian immigration consists principally of movement of immigrant aliens into the country although some alien emigration and some movement of citizens into and out of the country are also included.

It was further assumed that the future annual net immigration would be distributed by age and sex as in the period 1957-62. This distribution is shown in table T. To simplify the computations, it was assumed that the immigrants would not bear any children during the year in which they enter and that they would all survive to the end of the year of entry. At the same time, the age distribution was adjusted to reflect the change in age between the date of entry and the end of the entry period. Following the year of arrival, the same birth rates and death rates were applied to the immigrants as to the general population. Any actual difference in the level of fertility or mortality of the general population and the immigrant population would have very little effect on the projections of population.

In all, the projections assume a total net immigration of 6.6 million over the 22-year projection period. During the same period, according to the Series B projections, this number is

Table T.--ASSUMED DISTRIBUTION OF FUTURE ANNUAL NET IMMIGRATION, BY AGE AND SEX

(Rounded to nearest hundred. Age shown as of the end of year of arrival)

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, all ages	300,000	132,600	167,400
Under 5 years	28,100	14,400	13,700
5 to 9 years	20,900	10,500	10,400
10 to 14 years	18,100	9,100	9,000
15 to 19 years	30,600	11,700	18,900
20 to 24 years	54,900	18,900	36,000
25 to 29 years	44,700	20,400	24,300
30 to 34 years	30,300	14,400	15,900
35 to 39 years	21,500	10,600	10,900
40 to 44 years	13,700	6,600	7,100
45 to 49 years	12,000	5,600	6,400
50 to 54 years	9,100	4,000	5,100
55 to 59 years	6,600	2,700	3,900
60 to 64 years	4,500	1,800	2,700
65 to 69 years	2,600	1,000	1,600
70 to 74 years	1,400	500	900
75 to 79 years	700	300	400
80 years and over	300	100	200

[11] For annual data on net civilian immigration, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 278.

augmented by about 3.0 million babies born to immigrant women after they enter and reduced by about 400,000 deaths (including deaths to babies born after the immigration of the mother). The net total addition to our population over the entire projection period resulting from the assumption of an annual net immigration of 300,000 (or 1.5 million for each five-year period) is 9.2 million, or 3.5 percent of the Series B projected population for 1985. The net cumulative additions to our population (Series B) at five-year intervals resulting from the assumption of a net immigration of 300,000 per year are shown in table U; the corresponding figures for each year may be derived from table B-1 and, by age and sex, from table B-2. With Series D fertility, the number of babies born to immigrant women between 1963 and 1985 would be somewhat smaller; but the net total addition to the population resulting from the assumption of an annual net immigration of 300,000 would constitute about the same percentage of the total population in 1985 as for Series B.

Table U can also be used to measure the net effect of other immigration assumptions on the future size of the United States population. For example, if the volume of net immigration per year were assumed to be twice or one-half that actually assumed in this report, the net additions to our population resulting from net immigration (assuming Series B fertility) would be twice or one-half, respectively, the amounts shown in table U. Thus, if as a result of a change in our laws governing immigration, net immigration during the next few decades should amount to 600,000 annually, our national population (according to Series B) would be about 18.4 million, or 7.2 percent, larger than under an assumption of no net immigration after 1963.

Table U.--FUTURE ADDITIONS TO THE POPULATION RESULTING FROM AN ANNUAL NET IMMIGRATION OF 300,000, BY COMPONENTS: 1963 TO 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Based on Series B population projections, including allowance for net immigration. Assumes that immigrants do not have births or die during the year of arrival. Base date is July 1, 1963)

Year (July 1)	Cumulative additions or losses					Additions or losses during preceding period			
	Net additions		Births	Deaths	Migrants	Net additions	Births	Deaths	Migrants
	Number	Percent of total population[1]							
1965	614	0.3	17	3	600	614	17	3	600
1970	2,404	1.2	339	35	2,100	1,790	322	32	1,500
1975	4,486	2.0	991	105	3,600	2,082	652	70	1,500
1980	6,770	2.8	1,889	219	5,100	2,284	898	114	1,500
1985	9,209	3.5	2,997	387	6,600	2,439	1,107	168	1,500

[1] Base is population on estimate date.

Use of electronic computers.--Most of the computations required for preparing these population projections were carried out by electronic computer. A general computer program for preparing population projections by the component cohort-survival method, written in USE compiler language for the Univac 1105 computer, was adapted for the present purpose. This program carried forward the current population in single years of age, by sex, to each future year on the basis of certain programmed instructions and certain input data relating to fertility, mortality, and net immigration.

The principal input data consisted of annual age-specific birth rates, from 1963 to 1985, life-table survival rates for males and females for the base year 1960 and for the terminal year 2000, and a distribution of net immigration of males and females by age--all in single years of age. The output data consisted of the following types of information: First, population projections in single years of age, in the conventional five-year age groups, and in selected combinations of ages; and second, the gross reproduction rate, the expectation of life at birth, and the components of population change (total change, births, and deaths). Such information was made available for each year 1963 to 1985, for males, females, and both sexes combined. The computer program called for the interpolation of the survival rates to each projection year, but the interpolated rates were not printed out.

The principal computer program was supplemented by subsidiary programs designed to prepare the age-specific birth rates required, from rates initially expressed in the form of completed fertility rates for birth cohorts of women. These subsidiary programs were prepared in Fortran language for use on the IBM 1401 computer. The output data consisted of cumulative fertility rates, for each birth cohort of women, up to each successive age of childbearing; age-specific birth rates; and calendar-year completed fertility rates. All computations were carried out in single years of age for each calendar year, 1963 to 1985, and the output data were given in the same detail.

LIMITATIONS

The four main series of population projections given here offer the user a fairly wide choice of assumptions as to the course of future population changes. It is possible, however, that, for some part of the projection period, future population size will exceed or fall below the range defined. It is even more possible that actual population changes will not follow any particular series very closely. Annual fertility has fluctuated widely in certain past periods, and a 10-percent rise or fall in annual rates is not unprecedented in the light of the postwar experience.

In view of the many uncertainties in predicting future fertility, the Bureau of the Census does not recommend any one series as the "best" series. Series A, which is the highest of the four basic series shown here, in effect incorporates annual fertility levels which show a modest decline, although they are nearly equal to those observed in the 1960-63 period. The analysis of the fertility data by cohorts strongly suggests a drop in annual fertility from the 1960-63 level in the next several years. It is improbable, therefore, that fertility will remain at recent annual levels throughout the 22-year projection period. Yet, population Series A illustrates a possibility which may occur during most or even all of the projection period. On the other hand, population Series D, the lowest of the four basic series, incorporates annual fertility levels which fall sharply in the first few years and then decline gradually to the 1941-42 level by 1985. Thus, although the lowest fertility series shows a large decline over the projection period, it remains well above the 1930-39 Depression levels throughout the period. This series is by no means regarded as a probable lower limit, therefore, except possibly in the context of a high level of economic activity.

The assignment of mathematical probabilities to the various series of projections, analogous to sampling errors of population estimates based on probability samples, is not possible. If the present range turns out to be realistic, the revised projections should prove somewhat more useful than the previous set because of the narrower range of the figures.

EXTENSION OF THE PROJECTIONS TO 2010

For many purposes, particularly in connection with planning for future needs for natural resources and for major engineering facilities and installations, projections for a longer period than 25 years are needed. Both public and private agencies concerned with long-term planning in the fields of natural resources, water supply and control, urban renewal, social security, etc., have frequently sought projections of population extending at least 40 and even 50 to 100 years ahead.

Projections to the year 2010 are necessarily subject to the possibility of considerable error, inasmuch as they require the projection of births, deaths, and net immigration for nearly a half century ahead. In the year 2010, the population born since 1963 would constitute about three-quarters of the total population, and the projections for this group would have been built up wholly from the assumptions made regarding future changes in fertility, mortality, and immigration, unlike the projections for the older group, for whom the number of births is known. Furthermore, the types of assumptions implicit in short-term or intermediate-term projections become more arbitrary and hence more hypothetical, as the length of the projection period is extended. Under these circumstances it becomes increasingly more hazardous to assume, as is most convenient and practical, that there will be no revolutionary technological or social changes, apart from world war, which could drastically alter the course of population development. Such changes might include the liberalization of immigration legislation, sweeping modifications in our marriage and divorce laws, a breakthrough in the medical control of the illnesses of "aging," achievement of universal and completely effective family planning, a radical change in attitudes and fashions with regard to ideal family size, etc. Changes in the structure of our economy, such as change in the basic character of our Federal and State income tax laws or in our local tax laws, and changing patterns of population distribution and density could have a profound effect on the number of children desired by couples.

In view of the pressing need for long-term projections on the part of many agencies, and in spite of the reservations noted, it was decided to extend the basic series of population projections given in this report from 1985 to 2010, employing a similar methodology and similar assumptions. Projections of total population for every fifth year, 1965 to 2010, are presented in table V, and projections of the population by age and sex, for every fifth year, 1985 to 2010, are presented in table 8.

The methodology and assumptions for computing these long-term projections were simple extensions of the methodology and assumptions employed to derive the projections to the year 1985. The survival rates used to measure changes due to mortality between 1985 and 2000, like those for the period before 1985, were obtained by linear interpolation between survival rates for 1960 from the

Table V.--PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1963 TO 2010

(In thousands. Total population including Armed Forces abroad)

Year (July 1)	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
1963[1]	189,278	189,278	189,278	189,278
1965	195,129	194,671	194,136	194,127
1970	211,430	208,996	206,110	205,886
1975	230,415	225,870	220,133	218,855
1980	252,056	245,313	236,474	233,140
1985	275,622	266,322	254,016	247,953
1990	301,166	288,219	271,426	262,234
1995	329,675	311,828	289,197	276,283
2000	361,947	338,219	308,517	290,902
2005	397,997	367,521	329,693	306,242
2010	437,578	399,256	352,189	321,916

[1] Base of projections. A revised estimate for July 1, 1963, is 189,375,000.

official life table for that year and the "high" (mortality) projected survival rates for 2000 developed by the Social Security Administration. For the decade 2000 to 2010, the survival rates for 1999-2000 were maintained unchanged. The projected values for life expectation for 1984-85 and 1999-2000 are shown in table P, and the projected five-year survival rates, 1985-90 to 2005-10, are shown in table A-3.

The assumptions regarding net immigration employed for the period before 1985 were continued unchanged to 2010. In other words, net immigration was assumed to amount to 300,000 annually, and the immigrants were assigned the age-sex distribution recorded for the 1957-62 period.

The fertility assumptions are summarized in table M in the form of assumed levels of completed fertility for cohorts (number of live children born to 1,000 women by the end of childbearing), by year of birth or by age in 1962. Fertility performance between 1985 and 2010 may be described in terms of assumed completed fertility for cohorts 20 to 24 years of age and younger in 1962. For much of this period, the terminal levels of fertility shown in table M, that is, those which relate to cohorts aged 5 to 9 years or younger in 1962, are applicable. They are as follows: Series A, 3,350; Series B, 3,100; Series C, 2,775; and Series D, 2,450. The assigned levels of completed fertility for cohorts were distributed by age of mother over the childbearing span, as for the years before 1985, in accordance with the age distribution of birth rates of women in 1959-61. The terminal levels of completed fertility by cohorts correspond to the following figures for period or annual completed fertility in 1985 to 2010:[12]

Series	1985	1990	2000	2010
Series A	3,396	3,369	3,352	3,352
Series B	3,152	3,122	3,102	3,102
Series C	2,815	2,793	2,777	2,777
Series D	2,516	2,473	2,452	2,452

These figures imply an assumption of very little change from year to year in age-specific fertility in the final 25-year period, particularly after 2000. The corresponding figures for earlier years are shown in table A-2.

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

Because of the use of the electronic computer in developing these projections, it was possible to obtain considerably more detail in the results, with little additional expenditure of resources, than has been possible in the past with computation by use of clerical manpower and desk calculating machines. Specifically, the "printouts" obtained in the process of preparing these projections show figures for single years of age (to 85 and over), by sex, for each year 1963 to 1985. Such detail is available for the four principal series of population projections (Series A, B, C, and D), as well as for Series Y and the series involving alternative levels for mortality and net immigration in combination with Series B fertility. In sum, such detail is available for all series summarized in table R. It is, therefore, possible to obtain conveniently any combination of ages desired without the necessity of mathematically interpolating age groups.

Data for single calendar years and single ages by sex, for the several series of population projections included in table R, are also available for the years between 1985 and 2000. For the period between 2000 and 2010, such detail is available only for Series A, B, C, and D.

Certain additional data relating to the components of change in the projections are also available; these were described above under the heading "Use of electronic computers."

These additional unpublished data may be obtained on request to the Bureau of the Census for the cost of compiling the data or of preparing photocopies of the material. Requests for unpublished data, giving a specific description of the figures desired, should be addressed to the Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

RELATED REPORTS

As noted above, the current estimates of the population of the United States including Armed Forces abroad, by single years of age and sex, for July 1, 1963, used as bases for making these

[12] See headnote of table A-2 for an explanation of the slight difference between the terminal levels of cohort fertility and period completed fertility in 2010.

projections, were the same as, or consistent with, estimates published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 276. This report presents data in five-year age groups to 85 and over and data for single years of age in the range under 25 years, according to three concepts of population--total population including Armed Forces abroad, total resident population, and civilian resident population. The latest national totals for 1963 and earlier years were published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 278.

The projections given in this report supersede those to 1980 previously published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 187, No. 241, and No. 251. Series P-25, No. 187, published in 1958, was the last report prior to the present one involving a major revision of the projections of the Census Bureau. Series P-25, No. 241 and No. 251, which appeared in 1961 and 1962, respectively, contain interim revisions which used essentially the same procedure as Series P-25, No. 187.

The Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems has recently developed a new set of national population projections which are to be included in a book now in preparation relating to the 1960 Growth of American Families Study. These projections are for five-year age groups and sex, for every fifth year, 1965 to 1985. They differ from the projections presented here primarily for the age groups born after 1960 (i.e., those for which projections of births had to be made), inasmuch as essentially the same assumptions relating to mortality and net immigration were made for projecting the population now alive. The figures are shown in appendix table D-6 of this report. A detailed explanation of the underlying projections of fertility is given in a later section of this report.

Projections of the population of States and smaller areas, comparable to the national population projections shown in the present report, are not available at this time. The last Census Bureau report presenting projections of State population, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 160, was published in August 1957. These projections do not, of course, take account of the 1960 Census results and, therefore, are now out of date. Because of the number of years which have passed since their preparation and the fact that current estimates are now available for years up to 1963 which reflect important changes in regional population trends, adequate results would not be obtained by a simple mechanical adjustment of the earlier State population projections to tie them in with the new national population projections presented here. It is now planned to publish projections of State population in broad age groups to 1975 or 1980, consistent with these new national population projections, during the latter part of this year. These State projections would also be made consistent with current population estimates by States in broad age groups for July 1, 1963.

Projections of the number of households and families in the United States to 1980 were last published by the Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 123. This report also contains projections of households by type and age of head, subfamilies, married couples, marital status by age and sex, and average size of household and of family. The projections of households and families were designed to be consistent with the earlier population projections published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 251. However, because they depend only on the projections of adult population, which have been modified to only a small extent by the present revision, except in the older ages at the more distant future dates (see table D of the present report), they are also approximately in line with the revised population projections presented in the present report. Adjusted projections of households and families which would take account of the revised projections of population would be slightly lower than the figures in Series P-20, No. 123. The projections of households and families might require more substantial modification, however, when a comprehensive reexamination of the methods and assumptions concerning rates of family and household formation is undertaken. Such a review of the household and family projections is to be carried out later this year.

Projections of the labor force in the United States to 1975 were published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Special Labor Force Report, No. 24.[13] Like the household projections of the Census Bureau, these projections were designed to be consistent with the earlier national population projections (Series P-25, No. 251); however, they too, for the same reason, are also approximately in line with the revised population projections given in the present report. Revised projections of labor force which are based on these revised population projections as well as on revised assumptions concerning rates of labor force participation by age and sex are now being prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and are to be published later this year.

Projections of the educational attainment of the national population, by age and sex, to 1980 were published by the Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 91, and projections of school and college enrollment

[13] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Interim Revised Projections of the U.S. Labor Force, 1965-1975," Special Labor Force Report, No. 24, 1962.

by age and sex to 1980, for the country as a whole, were published in Series P-25, No. 232. These sets of projections were developed before the corresponding 1960 Census data became available and, hence, are not consistent with them or with current data for more recent years. Revised projections of educational attainment and of school enrollment, based on the revised population projections, are scheduled for publication within the next year or so. Until new projections of these types are published, the present projections may still serve as useful indications of the general direction and magnitude of future changes in school enrollment and the educational level of our population.

SOME ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF PROJECTING BIRTHS

As mentioned, the population projections in this report were based on one of many possible methods of projecting births. This component represents at once the most important and the most difficult of the components to project. Possible alternative methods vary with respect to the variables taken into account, and the procedures and assumptions employed in using these variables. This final section of this report describes three methods of projecting births which differ from the method employed in deriving the basic series of this report. The presentation of this material is intended primarily to illustrate such alternative methods and the types of results secured. The resulting projections of births and population are not offered as formal alternatives to the basic series of projections presented earlier.

The first method described, the period age-specific birth rate method, is the method which was employed until recently by the Census Bureau (Series P-25, No. 251 and No. 187) and involves the projection of a set of period or calendar-year age-specific birth rates, or of the sum of the age-specific rates in the form of the period completed fertility rate or the gross reproduction rate. The only variable involved is age of women. The present illustration applies the specific assumption that the average annual age-specific birth rates during 1960-63 would continue unchanged throughout the projection period. The results are presented in Appendix C.

In its latest population projections, the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems employed a variation of the cohort-fertility method which takes specific account of the variables of age and marital status of women. This method carries cumulative fertility rates for birth cohorts of ever-married women and proportions of women married by each age into the future, partly on the basis of the results of the Growth of American Families Studies previously mentioned on the expressed expectations of married women regarding completed family size. Illustrative material on the method and results are shown in Appendix D.

The third method described, the marriage-parity-progression method, was developed by Wilson H. Grabill of the Census Bureau staff and takes direct account of the variables of marriage, parity, and birth interval. In this procedure, marriages, then first births, then second births, etc., are sequentially estimated by a scheme of actuarially computed probabilities of marrying and then of bearing children of each successively higher order. Illustrative material on the method and results are presented in Appendix E.

Period age-specific birth rate method.--In previous reports on population projections published by the Census Bureau, the principal set of projections was derived by the period age-specific birth rate method of projecting fertility rather than the cohort method used here. The age-specific birth rate method consists essentially of projecting age-specific birth rates (or the period gross reproduction rate, the sum of period female age-specific birth rates) to the estimate dates, usually on the basis of past trends in these rates, and then applying these rates to the projected female population by age. The characteristic feature of the method is that the trend analysis is in terms of rates for a given age group or a combination of rates for all age groups in a given year or period, rather than in terms of cumulative rates of fertility for birth cohorts (women born in same year) or marriage cohorts (women married in same year).

In Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 187, four series of projections, and in No. 251, two series of projections, were computed following the age-specific birth rate method. It has been usual to include among the series computed on this basis one series which assumed a continuation of the "current" or "recent" fertility level. Series II in the reports cited implied a continuation of the fertility level in 1955-57 or 1958-60. For comparison with the projections computed by the cohort method presented in this report, and to satisfy the special needs of those users who desire a series which is defined in terms of current period rates and which provides continuity with the previously published projections of this kind, one series of projections has been included here which assumes a continuation of recent age-specific fertility. The assumptions relating to mortality and migration are the same as those incorporated in the principal projection series presented here.

This series has been designated Series Y. For this purpose, recent fertility was represented by estimates of the average annual age-specific birth rates for the period July 1, 1960, to June 30, 1963. These were based on the pattern of age-specific birth rates for 1959-61, as computed by the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems. The age-specific birth rates for 1959-61 and the estimates for 1960-63 used in preparing the Y series of population projections are as follows:

Age of woman	1959-61[1]	1960-63[2]
15 to 19[3]	91.8	90.5
20 to 24	254.3	250.6
25 to 29	197.1	194.2
30 to 34	113.0	111.4
35 to 39	57.0	56.2
40 to 44	15.4	15.1
45 to 49[4]	0.9	0.9

[1] Rates based on female population adjusted for net census undercounts, as computed by Scripps Foundation.
[2] Rates for 1959-61 adjusted to the level of total births for 1960-63 and to a base of female population not adjusted for net census undercounts, i.e., comparable to the 1960 Census counts.
[3] Includes births to females under 15 years of age.
[4] Includes births to females 50 years of age and over.

These figures imply a period or calendar-year completed fertility rate of 3,595, and a gross reproduction rate of 1,754, for 1960-63. In accordance with the basic assumption, these rates are assumed to apply in all future years. The period completed fertility rate for this series of projections is higher in all future years than that corresponding to the A series which, as may be recalled, shows a gradual decline over the projection period to 3,396 in 1985 (see table A-2 and figure 8).

It is of interest to consider the implications of the Series Y fertility assumption in terms of completed fertility rates for birth cohorts of women and to compare these cohort fertility rates with the corresponding rates in Series A:

Birth years of women[1]	Age on July 1, 1962	Series Y	Series A
1917-22	40 to 44	2,709	2,700
1922-27	35 to 39	2,974	3,000
1927-32	30 to 34	3,300	3,350
1932-37	25 to 29	3,561	3,520
1937-42	20 to 24	3,573	3,520
1942-47	15 to 19	3,525	3,520
1947-52	10 to 14	[2]3,527	3,367
1952 or later	([3])	[2]3,527	3,350

[1] Period extends from July 1 of initial year to June 30 of terminal year.
[2] Differs from the period completed fertility rate (3,595) because of the downward adjustment, to allow for net census undercounts of women in the cohort rates, of those annual age-specific birth rates after 1962 which correspond to cohorts born before 1960.
[3] Under 10 on July 1, 1962, or born after that date.

Under the Y series, completed fertility rises to a peak of 3,573 children per 1,000 women for cohorts born in 1937 to 1942 and then falls back only slightly to a terminal level of 3,527. Except for the larger drop in Series A in completed fertility for cohorts still to enter childbearing, the two series are rather similar. Accordingly, Series Y, in comparison with Series A, may serve to illustrate the effect, in terms of numbers of births and population growth to 1985, of maintaining the level of completed fertility for the new cohorts entering childbearing at the level of the cohorts already in childbearing.

The trends of births and of the crude birth rate implied by the Y series are depicted graphically in figures 9 and 10. The crude rate shows an upward trend to about 1977, then levels off and declines slightly. The changes in this series reflect directly the impact of changes in the projected age-sex composition of the population on the crude birth rate inasmuch as the age-specific birth rates are assumed not to change during the projection period in the Y series.

According to the Y series of population projections, the population would number 231.5 million in 1975 and 279.8 million in 1985 (table R). This series tends to be lower than Series II of Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 251, the previously published series which assumed a continuation of the then current fertility level. This results principally from the fact that the fertility level in the 1960-63 period, the basis for the more recent projections, is lower than that in the 1955-57 or 1958-60 period, the basis for the earlier projections.

The Series Y projections of population for 1985 would number only 4.2 million, or 1.5 percent, greater than the Series A projection for that year. Differences between the two series in earlier years are even smaller; for example, in 1975 the difference is only 1.1 million. Inasmuch as both series of projections are based on the same assumptions relating to mortality and migration, from a practical point of view, the A series of population projections is roughly consistent with the assumption of a short-run continuation of the recent period age-specific level.

Series Y projections of total population for each year, 1964 to 1985, are presented in appendix table C-1, and Series Y projections of the population by age and sex for every fifth year, 1965 to 1985, are presented in table C-2.

Cohort fertility method: Age and marital status.--The projections of births and population developed by the Census Bureau may be compared with another set of projections recently prepared by the late Pascal K. Whelpton and Arthur A.

Campbell of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems by a similar but somewhat more complex procedure.[14] Like the projections of the Census Bureau described earlier, they are based upon cohort analysis of fertility involving cumulative fertility rates for birth cohorts of women (i.e., groups of women born in specific years) and assumed levels of completed fertility. However, the projections of Whelpton and Campbell utilize assumptions about the proportion of women in each birth cohort who will have married by each later age and about the birth rates for ever-married women cumulated to these ages.

In the projection of the marriage and fertility rates of cohorts that have already begun reproducing, the cumulative experience of each cohort to date is taken into account. The projections of completed fertility made by Whelpton and Campbell also take rather directly into account the expectations regarding size of completed family reported in 1955 and 1960 by the representative nationwide samples of married women included in the Growth of American Families (GAF) Studies in these years, referred to above.

Three series of population projections were developed--high, medium, and low--based on different assumptions regarding the percent of women who will ever marry, the size of completed family, and the distribution of birth rates by age of mother over the childbearing span. The base population used for the projections was the population for July 1, 1960, as estimated by the Census Bureau. The mortality assumptions are essentially the same as those used in the Census Bureau projections, except that the computations were carried out for 5-year age groups by 5-year time periods. Specifically, 5-year survival rates from the official life table for 1960 and the "high" projections for 2000 prepared by the Social Security Administration were interpolated linearly to each fifth year. As in the Census Bureau projections, net immigration was assumed to be 300,000 per year, distributed by age and sex like the immigrant aliens in the period 1957 to 1962.

The specific steps followed in developing the various series of projections of births are as follows:

1. Projections were made of the proportion of women who had married by specified ages in groups of birth cohorts (tables D-1 and D-2). The high series assumes a slight increase in the proportion of women marrying by ages 45 to 49 years. The proportion ever-married would increase from 93.3 percent for women 45 to 49 in 1960 to 97.0 percent for women 45 to 49 in 2000. The medium series assumes, first, a rise in the proportion ever-married for women 45 to 49 years of age from 93.3 in 1960 to 96.5 in 1970, then a drop to 94.0 in 2000. The low series assumes, first, a rise in the proportion ever-married to 96.5 percent in 1970, then a drop to 91.0 by 2000. The three series imply approximately the following changes in median age at marriage: (1) The high series assumes a continuation, but at a decreasing rate, of the reduction in age at marriage which has characterized successive birth cohorts up to those of 1935-39 (aged 22 to 27 in 1962); a small decrease--less than one year--is implied in future years. (2) The medium series implies a small increase (less than one year) in the age at marriage; and (3) the low series implies a large increase (about two years).

2. Next, projections were made by the birth rates of ever-married women up to specified ages in groups of cohorts (tables D-1 and D-2). The cumulative marital birth rates for each cohort group were projected to the end of the childbearing ages on the basis of the expectations regarding size of completed families obtained in the GAF Studies. (These were adjusted to allow for an evident tendency for younger women to underestimate their future fertility, which was discovered by comparing the results of the 1955 and 1960 studies.) The medium size of completed family indicated by the married women in the GAF Study of 1960 was adjusted to represent all women and accepted as the medium assumption for completed family size in the Scripps Foundation projections. The final number of births per 1,000 ever-married women eventually reached in the high series is close to the highest level that seems likely to be achieved by the cohorts of 1930-35. The completed fertility rate used in the low series is near the rates reached by the cohorts of 1905-15, the lowest ever recorded in this country. The high and low assumptions are intended to cover the range of completed fertility rates that have been reached or seem likely to be reached by cohorts born so far in this century.[15]

The assumptions on fertility made by Whelpton and Campbell imply a range in the completed fertility rate from 2,780 per 1,000 women to 3,380 per 1,000 women, for women aged 20 to 24 years in 1962, whereas the Census Bureau's figures for this group range from 3,184 to 3,520. In the Scripps Foundation projections, completed

[14] See footnote 6.

[15] Whelpton and Campbell have pointed out that, for this reason, these assumptions may be considered extreme. They have stated that even if the completed fertility rates used in the high or low series are actually reached by some cohorts, it is unlikely that these rates will remain constant for later cohorts, as is assumed for the high and low series.

fertility tends ultimately toward 2,275 to 3,395 children per 1,000 women. The terminal levels of fertility in the Census Bureau's projections range from 2,450 to 3,350 per 1,000 women; hence, the range is somewhat wider in the Scripps assumptions than in the Census Bureau figures. A summary comparison of the Scripps Foundation assumptions and those of the Census Bureau relating to completed fertility is as follows:

Scripps Foundation[1]			Bureau of the Census		
Series	CFR for women 20-24 in 1962	Ultimate level of CFR[2]	Series	CFR for women 20-24 in 1962	Ultimate level of CFR[3]
High....	3,380	3,395	A.....	3,520	3,350
Medium..	3,075	2,820	B.....	3,358	3,100
Low.....	2,780	2,275	C.....	3,184	2,775
			D.....	3,184	2,450

[1] Unpublished data provided by the late P. K. Whelpton, Director of the Scripps Foundation.
[2] These levels apply to cohorts born after about 1948.
[3] These levels apply to cohorts born after about 1951.

In the distribution of the completed fertility of each cohort over the span of its childbearing period, it was assumed, in the high series, that the tendency to concentrate childbearing in the early part of married life, which has been underway for a number of years (i.e., on the part of cohorts entering the marriageable ages between about 1935 and 1955), would continue but at a decreasing pace. For cohorts entering the marriageable ages about 1980-85, 81.0 percent of the cumulative births for ever-married women would have occurred by age 30, as compared with 59.0 percent for the cohorts entering the marriageable ages in the early thirties. In the medium series, it was assumed that the tendency to concentrate childbearing in the early part of married life would shortly reach a peak, then slowly reverse. Under this assumption the "ultimate" proportion for births under age 30 is 74.0 percent. In the low series, it was assumed that the concentration of childbearing would continue to a higher peak, then fall sharply; the "ultimate" proportion would be 67 percent for births under age 30.

3. The cumulative birth rates for ever-married women in groups of birth cohorts were then converted to rates for women of all marital statuses by multiplying the cumulative birth rate for ever-married women of a given age group (item 2) by the proportion of women who have married by that age (item 1). (See table D-3. The period completed fertility rates and gross reproduction rates corresponding to these cohort fertility rates are given in table D-4.)

4. The rise from one age group to another for the cumulative birth rate of all women in a given group of birth cohorts (item 3) was used to derive the number of births added per 1,000 women during each 5-year interval. For example, in the medium series, it is estimated that each 1,000 women born between July 1, 1940, and June 30, 1945, and living to ages 20 to 24 years in 1965 will bear 1,070 babies by that date. By 1970 the projected cumulated birth rate will be 2,153, so that each 1,000 women 20 to 24 years old in 1965 who live through the next five years will bear an additional 1,083 babies. This same type of calculation was repeated for each 5-year birth cohort to obtain the remaining projections of births per 1,000 women in each 5-year birth cohort over the 5-year period.

5. The projections of births per 1,000 women in a given initial age group in a 5-year period (item 4) were then applied to the female population in that age group at the beginning of the interval to obtain the number of births occurring to these women during the period. The total number of births during a specific 5-year period was obtained by summing the projected numbers of births for all cohorts in that period. These projected numbers of births are shown in appendix table D-5.

Population projections by age and sex, for 1965 to 1985, employing the projections of births shown in table D-5 and the other assumptions described above relating to mortality and net immigration, are shown in table D-6. Although, in general, the same survival rates and allowances for net immigration were employed in the Census Bureau projections and the Scripps Foundation projections, the two series differ in the projections of the segment of the population born before 1960 because of differences in the application of the mortality and migration assumptions.

The approach to fertility projections taken by the Scripps Foundation takes more variables into account than the approach of the Census Bureau. The method requires assumptions not only about the completed fertility of each cohort and the timing of their future births, as in the projections of the Census Bureau, but also about future marriage rates and marital fertility. These additional assumptions, like the more basic ones required by the Census Bureau method, are subject to considerable uncertainty and may contribute to an increase or a decrease in the difference between the projections and the population. The explicit introduction of the additional variable of marriage may prevent the incorporation of unreasonable implicit assumptions regarding marital composition and marital fertility in the overall rates.

Marriage-parity-progression method.--As part of the general program of experimentation in methods of projecting fertility at the Census Bureau,

alternative projections of births were prepared by Wilson H. Grabill of the Bureau by a method which takes account of the variables of marriage, parity, and birth interval. This method was designated the marriage-parity-progression method. Parity refers to the number of previous children a woman has born, and birth interval refers to the period of time between marriage and the birth of the first child, between the birth of the first child and the birth of the second child, etc. The marriage-parity-progression method essentially operates in attrition fashion, using as successive bases the progressively smaller numbers of women who have experienced each successive type of event. Thus, single women are reduced in numbers by marriage, childless married women may become 1-parity women, who, in turn, may become 2-parity women, etc. Only one series of projections, which is deemed a high series, was developed by this method.

The steps taken in developing projections of births by the marriage-parity-progression method are as follows:

1. First marriage rates were computed, primarily on the basis of 1960 Census data on the percent single among women, by single years of age and color. The age-to-age changes in the percent single, expressed as a percent of the figure at the earlier age, were taken to represent the age-specific schedule of first marriage rates (first marriages at a given age per 1,000 women single at the next younger age). Small adjustments were made to obtain a smoother pattern of marriage rates at some ages. These rates are shown in table E-1.

2. These age-specific first marriage rates (item 1), in combination with age-specific survival rates from United States life tables for 1959, were used to derive annual projections of first marriages of women of childbearing age, and of women who were still single, by age. The marriage rates were first applied to the single population by age on April 1, 1960, to obtain estimates of the number of women who married in the year after the 1960 Census and the number still single at the end of the year. This process was repeated from year to year. Only a single set of first marriage rates was used in all future years.

3. Next, parity-interval-specific birth rates were estimated. A parity-interval-specific birth rate represents the probability that a women of parity n will have a birth of order n+1 during the next year, separate rates being computed for twelve-month birth intervals. For this purpose, it was necessary, in effect, to develop estimates of women by parity and interval since the birth date of the previous child (interval since marriage for childless or zero-parity women) and of births by order and interval since the previous event. The numerators of the rates employed in these computations relate to the year 1959, so that the basic parity-interval-specific rates relate essentially to this year also, although the bases of the rates involve birth registration data extending back 20 years or more before 1959. In the calculation of the parity-interval-specific rates, extensive use was made of annual birth registration data by order of birth compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, and of data compiled by the Bureau of the Census from which interval between births was inferred.[16] Intervals of 12 months were used in the distribution of women in each parity group and parity groups up to the sixth (the terminal group being seven and over) were considered separately.

a. A single set of first birth rates by interval since the marriage of the women (first births per 1,000 women childless at the start of the interval) was computed. These rates were adjusted to be consistent with the percent childless among women 30 to 34 years old ever married as reported in the 1960 Census, assuming that the women 30 to 34 years old had been married 144 months on the average. The annual first birth rates by interval since the marriage of the women, by color, are shown in table E-2.

b. Two sets of birth rates of second to sixth order were computed. The first set, designated initial values, was assumed to apply only to the year after April 1, 1960. These initial values could not be used unchanged for future years because parity progressions in the year 1959 were temporarily occurring at abnormally high levels, which, if maintained, would eventually result in far higher lifetime "progression" proportions for women than is evident in other data for real cohorts of women. The other set of birth rates, designated terminal values, represent the lower levels to which the initial values were assumed to fall by various future years in order to more nearly match overall parity progressions observed for real cohorts of women. On the assumption that the conditions that encouraged early marriage and childbearing after World War II would continue, the experience of the most recent cohort that had completed a sufficient portion of its

[16] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 108, "Marriage, Fertility, and Childspacing, August 1959," by Wilson H. Grabill and Robert Parke, Jr., July 12, 1961. U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, annual volumes of Vital Statistics of the United States.

childbearing to be a useful guide to future expectations was employed. For this purpose, data for women 30 to 34 years in 1960, projected to age 49, were used to represent the expected progression to the second and third parities and data for women 35 to 39 were used to represent the expected progression to the fourth, fifth, and sixth parities. It was further assumed that the second birth rates would decline linearly for five years from the levels of the initial values used for the year beginning April 1, 1960, to the levels of the terminal values, and then remain constant from 1965 on. For higher orders, a similar principle, but decline over a longer period, was employed. The rates for second to sixth orders of birth include an implicit allowance for the effect of mortality and for some women attaining too old an age to have children. Initial values for birth rates of second to fifth order, by interval since the birth date of the previous child and color, are shown in table E-3. The corresponding terminal values are shown in the same table.

c. A constant ratio was applied to the annual projections of births of sixth order to estimate the number of births of seventh and higher order in the same year.

4. The initial parity-interval-specific birth rates (item 3) were then applied to the female population by parity and birth interval in 1960 to secure projections of births by order and birth interval in the year after the 1960 Census. The results were then used to obtain projections of the female population by parity and birth interval for the end of the first year, which became the basis for the application of the interpolated parity-interval-specific birth rates for the second year after April 1, 1960, and so on sequentially. Births for fiscal years, 1960-61 to 1983-84, are presented in table E-4, and births for 5-year periods by order are presented in table E-5. This series of births corresponds most closely over this period to the B series of birth projections shown in table 1.

All the computations were carried out separately for the white and nonwhite populations. The base date for this experimental calculation of projected births was April 1, 1960, so that the resulting figures for all years after April 1, 1960, are projections. The numbers of single women as enumerated in the 1960 Census were adjusted for net undercounts in the census to allow for the effect of the undercount on the projections of first marriages; the net effect of this adjustment was to increase first marriages in 1960 by 2.9 percent and by progressively smaller percentages for later years. Allowance was also made for illegitimate births; for this purpose, first births were increased by an average of 5 percent.

In the present application of the marriage-parity-progression method, no direct account was taken of the age distribution or of the year of marriage of the women (except in the projection of first births) in estimating the births of ever-married women. However, the concentration of births within a narrow spacing range provides some indirect control on age. Nor do the projections of births allow for the effect of net immigration after April 1, 1960; this step was omitted for lack of time, although an allowance could be made with a moderate amount of additional work.

In the absence of information on age, it is very difficult to convert the fertility rates used in the marriage-parity-progression method to completed fertility rates for birth cohorts or to period completed fertility rates. A rough estimate of completed fertility implied by the results of the method, for cohorts that entered childbearing after the base date (1960), is 3,300 children per thousand women.

Because Grabill made no allowance for the possibility that wider use and more efficient methods of family limitation and other factors would tend to reduce parity progressions below those observed for recent real cohorts of high-parity women, he viewed the resulting projections of births as a "high" series. Alternative series of projections would then be based on somewhat lower parity-interval-specific birth rates. Over the long run, these alternative assumptions could have a considerable effect on the projected numbers of births.

In spite of the reservation made, the numbers of births projected by the marriage-parity-progression method for the years 1960 to 1963 are in generally close agreement with the actual figures:

Year	Projected	Actual	Percent deviation
1960	4,330,000	4,307,000	+0.5
1961	4,318,000	4,317,000	...
1962	4,295,000	4,213,000	+1.9
1963	4,281,000	4,123,000	+3.8

Finally, it should be noted that the work done so far on the marriage-parity-progression method is exploratory. It may be possible to extend the computations at a later date to incorporate additional data and improvements in method, as well as to evaluate alternative assumptions.

Table 1.--ANNUAL ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND OF POPULATION CHANGE BY COMPONENTS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950 TO 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Figures include Alaska and Hawaii and Armed Forces abroad. For a description of the assumptions underlying the four series shown, see text)

Series and year (July 1 to June 30)	Population at beginning of period	Net change during year[1]		Births		Deaths	
		Amount	Percent[2]	Amount	Rate[3]	Amount	Rate[3]
ESTIMATES							
1950-1951	152,271	2,606	1.71	3,771	24.5	1,485	9.7
1951-1952	154,878	2,675	1.73	3,859	24.7	1,510	9.7
1952-1953	157,553	2,631	1.67	3,951	24.9	1,530	9.6
1953-1954	160,184	2,842	1.77	4,045	25.0	1,487	9.2
1954-1955	163,026	2,905	1.78	4,119	25.0	1,505	9.1
1955-1956	165,931	2,972	1.79	4,167	24.9	1,570	9.4
1956-1957	168,903	3,081	1.82	4,312	25.3	1,581	9.3
1957-1958	171,984	2,898	1.68	4,313	24.9	1,683	9.7
1958-1959	174,882	2,948	1.69	4,298	24.4	1,647	9.3
1959-1960	177,830	2,846	1.60	4,279	23.9	1,698	9.5
1960-1961	180,676	3,066	1.70	4,364	23.9	1,679	9.2
1961-1962	183,742	2,849	1.55	4,266	23.0	1,744	9.4
1962-1963	186,591	2,688	1.44	4,169	22.2	1,804	9.6
PROJECTIONS							
Series A							
1963-1964	[4]189,278	2,887	1.53	4,422	23.2	1,835	9.6
1964-1965	192,166	2,964	1.54	4,527	23.4	1,863	9.6
1965-1966	195,129	3,056	1.57	4,648	23.6	1,892	9.6
1966-1967	198,186	3,157	1.59	4,777	23.9	1,920	9.6
1967-1968	201,343	3,259	1.62	4,908	24.2	1,949	9.6
1968-1969	204,602	3,362	1.64	5,039	24.2	1,977	9.6
1969-1970	207,963	3,467	1.67	5,172	24.7	2,005	9.6
1970-1971	211,430	3,575	1.69	5,308	24.9	2,033	9.5
1971-1972	215,006	3,685	1.71	5,445	25.1	2,060	9.5
1972-1973	218,691	3,796	1.74	5,582	25.3	2,087	9.5
1973-1974	222,486	3,908	1.76	5,721	25.5	2,113	9.4
1974-1975	226,395	4,020	1.78	5,859	25.7	2,138	9.4
1975-1976	230,415	4,131	1.79	5,995	25.8	2,164	9.3
1976-1977	234,546	4,238	1.81	6,126	25.9	2,188	9.2
1977-1978	238,784	4,337	1.82	6,250	25.9	2,212	9.2
1978-1979	243,121	4,427	1.82	6,363	25.9	2,236	9.1
1979-1980	247,548	4,508	1.82	6,467	25.9	2,259	9.0
1980-1981	252,056	4,582	1.82	6,563	25.8	2,281	9.0
1981-1982	256,638	4,648	1.81	6,652	25.7	2,304	8.9
1982-1983	261,286	4,712	1.80	6,739	25.6	2,328	8.8
1983-1984	265,998	4,777	1.80	6,829	25.4	2,351	8.8
1984-1985	270,775	4,847	1.79	6,923	25.3	2,376	8.7
1985-1986	275,622	...	...	...	...	...	...
Series B							
1963-1964	[4]189,278	2,688	1.42	4,219	22.1	1,830	9.6
1964-1965	191,967	2,704	1.41	4,260	22.0	1,856	9.6
1965-1966	194,671	2,743	1.41	4,326	22.1	1,883	9.6
1966-1967	197,413	2,799	1.42	4,409	22.2	1,911	9.6
1967-1968	200,212	2,838	1.42	4,476	22.2	1,937	9.6
1968-1969	203,050	2,914	1.44	4,579	22.4	1,965	9.6
1969-1970	205,964	3,032	1.47	4,724	22.8	1,993	9.6
1970-1971	208,996	3,149	1.51	4,869	23.1	2,020	9.6
1971-1972	212,145	3,264	1.54	5,012	23.4	2,048	9.6
1972-1973	215,409	3,377	1.57	5,151	23.7	2,074	9.6
1973-1974	218,786	3,488	1.59	5,288	24.0	2,100	9.5
1974-1975	222,273	3,597	1.62	5,423	24.2	2,126	9.5
1975-1976	225,870	3,703	1.64	5,554	24.4	2,151	9.4
1976-1977	229,573	3,805	1.66	5,680	24.5	2,176	9.4
1977-1978	233,378	3,898	1.67	5,797	24.6	2,199	9.3

[1] Includes annual net immigration of 300,000, not shown separately.
[2] Percent of population at beginning of fiscal year.
[3] Rate per 1,000 population at middle of fiscal year.
[4] A revised estimate of total population for July 1, 1963, prepared after these projections had been completed, is 189,375,000. See Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 278, for other revised data for 1960-63.

Table 1.--ANNUAL ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND OF POPULATION CHANGE BY COMPONENTS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950 TO 1985--Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Figures include Alaska and Hawaii and Armed Forces abroad. For a description of the assumptions underlying the four series shown, see text)

Series and year (July 1 to June 30)	Population at beginning of period	Net change during year[1]		Births		Deaths	
		Amount	Percent[2]	Amount	Rate[3]	Amount	Rate[3]
PROJECTIONS--Con.							
Series B--Con.							
1978-1979	237,276	3,982	1.68	5,904	24.7	2,222	9.3
1979-1980	241,257	4,056	1.68	6,001	24.7	2,245	9.2
1980-1981	245,313	4,118	1.68	6,086	24.6	2,267	9.2
1981-1982	249,432	4,169	1.67	6,158	24.5	2,290	9.1
1982-1983	253,600	4,209	1.66	6,221	24.3	2,312	9.0
1983-1984	257,809	4,241	1.65	6,277	24.1	2,335	9.0
1984-1985	262,051	4,271	1.63	6,330	24.0	2,358	8.9
1985-1986	266,322	...	...	...	...	...	...
Series C							
1963-1964	[4]189,278	2,455	1.30	3,980	20.9	1,825	9.6
1964-1965	191,734	2,402	1.25	3,951	20.5	1,849	9.6
1965-1966	194,136	2,375	1.22	3,948	20.2	1,874	9.6
1966-1967	196,510	2,353	1.20	3,951	20.0	1,899	9.6
1967-1968	198,863	2,344	1.18	3,968	19.8	1,924	9.6
1968-1969	201,207	2,402	1.19	4,052	20.0	1,950	9.6
1969-1970	203,609	2,501	1.23	4,179	20.4	1,978	9.7
1970-1971	206,110	2,603	1.26	4,308	20.8	2,005	9.7
1971-1972	208,714	2,704	1.30	4,436	21.1	2,032	9.7
1972-1973	211,418	2,805	1.33	4,563	21.4	2,058	9.7
1973-1974	214,223	2,906	1.36	4,689	21.7	2,084	9.7
1974-1975	217,129	3,004	1.38	4,813	22.0	2,109	9.6
1975-1976	220,133	3,100	1.41	4,933	22.3	2,133	9.6
1976-1977	223,233	3,192	1.43	5,050	22.5	2,158	9.6
1977-1978	226,425	3,278	1.45	5,159	22.6	2,181	9.6
1978-1979	229,703	3,353	1.46	5,257	22.7	2,204	9.5
1979-1980	233,056	3,418	1.47	5,344	22.8	2,226	9.5
1980-1981	236,474	3,469	1.47	5,417	22.7	2,248	9.4
1981-1982	239,943	3,505	1.46	5,474	22.6	2,270	9.4
1982-1983	243,448	3,523	1.45	5,514	22.5	2,291	9.3
1983-1984	246,971	3,526	1.43	5,539	22.3	2,313	9.3
1984-1985	250,497	3,519	1.40	5,554	22.0	2,335	9.3
1985-1986	254,016	...	...	...	...	...	...
Series D							
1963-1964	[4]189,278	2,452	1.30	3,977	20.9	1,825	9.6
1964-1965	191,731	2,396	1.25	3,944	20.4	1,849	9.6
1965-1966	194,127	2,362	1.22	3,936	20.2	1,873	9.6
1966-1967	196,489	2,330	1.19	3,928	19.9	1,898	9.6
1967-1968	198,819	2,307	1.16	3,930	19.7	1,923	9.6
1968-1969	201,126	2,343	1.16	3,992	19.7	1,949	9.6
1969-1970	203,469	2,416	1.19	4,092	20.0	1,976	9.7
1970-1971	205,886	2,479	1.20	4,181	20.2	2,002	9.7
1971-1972	208,364	2,536	1.22	4,263	20.3	2,027	9.7
1972-1973	210,900	2,595	1.23	4,347	20.5	2,052	9.7
1973-1974	213,495	2,652	1.24	4,429	20.6	2,077	9.7
1974-1975	216,147	2,708	1.25	4,509	20.7	2,101	9.7
1975-1976	218,855	2,762	1.26	4,587	20.8	2,125	9.6
1976-1977	221,617	2,815	1.27	4,663	20.9	2,148	9.6
1977-1978	224,432	2,863	1.28	4,734	21.0	2,171	9.6
1978-1979	227,295	2,905	1.28	4,797	21.0	2,192	9.6
1979-1980	230,200	2,939	1.28	4,853	20.9	2,214	9.6
1980-1981	233,140	2,964	1.27	4,899	20.9	2,235	9.5
1981-1982	236,104	2,976	1.26	4,932	20.8	2,256	9.5
1982-1983	239,080	2,975	1.24	4,952	20.6	2,277	9.5
1983-1984	242,054	2,961	1.22	4,959	20.4	2,298	9.4
1984-1985	245,015	2,938	1.20	4,958	20.1	2,320	9.4
1985-1986	247,953	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Includes annual net immigration of 300,000, not shown separately.
[2] Percent of population at beginning of fiscal year.
[3] Rate per 1,000 population at middle of fiscal year.
[4] A revised estimate of total population for July 1, 1963, prepared after these projections had been completed, is 189,375,000. See Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 278, for other revised data for 1960-63.

Table 2.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1960 TO 1985

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the four series, see text. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963. Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand; hence the sum of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown)

Series, age, and sex	1960	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
BOTH SEXES							
Series A							
All ages	180,676	[1]189,278	195,129	211,430	230,415	252,056	275,622
Under 5 years	20,364	20,722	21,242	23,991	27,312	30,557	33,048
5 to 9 years	18,825	20,012	20,420	21,277	24,017	27,327	30,561
10 to 14 years	16,910	18,000	18,888	20,469	21,325	24,060	27,363
15 to 19 years	13,465	15,536	16,977	18,941	20,516	21,369	24,096
20 to 24 years	11,112	12,600	13,623	17,104	19,057	20,624	21,472
Series B							
All ages	180,676	[1]189,278	194,671	208,996	225,870	245,313	266,322
Under 5 years	20,364	20,722	20,783	22,013	25,192	28,345	30,469
5 to 9 years	18,825	20,012	20,420	20,821	22,047	25,215	28,358
10 to 14 years	16,910	18,000	18,888	20,469	20,870	22,094	25,255
15 to 19 years	13,465	15,536	16,977	18,941	20,516	20,915	22,136
20 to 24 years	11,112	12,600	13,623	17,104	19,057	20,624	21,021
Series C							
All ages	180,676	[1]189,278	194,136	206,110	220,133	236,474	254,016
Under 5 years	20,364	20,722	20,248	19,660	22,330	25,225	26,974
5 to 9 years	18,825	20,012	20,420	20,289	19,703	22,364	25,250
10 to 14 years	16,910	18,000	18,888	20,469	20,339	19,755	22,410
15 to 19 years	13,465	15,536	16,977	18,941	20,516	20,386	19,804
20 to 24 years	11,112	12,600	13,623	17,104	19,057	20,624	20,494
Series D							
All ages	180,676	[1]189,278	194,127	205,886	218,855	233,140	247,953
Under 5 years	20,364	20,722	20,239	19,444	21,276	23,164	24,235
5 to 9 years	18,825	20,012	20,420	20,280	19,488	21,314	23,197
10 to 14 years	16,910	18,000	18,888	20,469	20,330	19,540	21,363
15 to 19 years	13,465	15,536	16,977	18,941	20,516	20,377	19,591
20 to 24 years	11,112	12,600	13,623	17,104	19,057	20,624	20,485
All Series--25 Years Old and Over							
25 to 29 years	10,931	10,971	11,319	13,795	17,254	19,195	20,753
30 to 34 years	11,978	11,385	11,055	11,425	13,885	17,322	19,252
35 to 39 years	12,542	12,343	12,003	11,079	11,448	13,889	17,299
40 to 44 years	11,681	12,261	12,459	11,917	11,010	11,378	13,790
45 to 49 years	10,926	11,234	11,483	12,239	11,715	10,833	11,200
50 to 54 years	9,655	10,255	10,585	11,121	11,859	11,361	10,518
55 to 59 years	8,465	8,866	9,169	10,046	10,567	11,279	10,816
60 to 64 years	7,162	7,528	7,805	8,454	9,278	9,777	10,450
65 to 69 years	6,264	6,242	6,308	6,892	7,484	8,231	8,694
70 to 74 years	4,769	5,093	5,188	5,239	5,743	6,258	6,906
75 to 79 years	3,084	3,404	3,585	3,901	3,963	4,364	4,780
80 to 84 years	1,601	1,826	1,962	2,281	2,497	2,555	2,831
85 years and over	940	1,002	1,060	1,258	1,485	1,678	1,796

[1] A revised estimate of total population for July 1, 1963, prepared after these projections had been completed, is 189,375,000.

Table 2.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1960 TO 1985--Con.

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the four series, see text. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963. Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand; hence the sum of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown)

Series, age, and sex	1960	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
MALE							
Series A							
All ages	89,328	93,369	96,148	103,998	113,290	124,003	135,749
Under 5 years	10,352	10,554	10,838	12,245	13,943	15,602	16,877
5 to 9 years	9,572	10,171	10,374	10,851	12,252	13,944	15,597
10 to 14 years	8,595	9,153	9,601	10,394	10,870	12,269	13,956
15 to 19 years	6,814	7,872	8,612	9,609	10,399	10,873	12,266
20 to 24 years	5,558	6,315	6,843	8,621	9,611	10,394	10,865
Series B							
All ages	89,328	93,369	95,914	102,756	110,971	120,562	131,005
Under 5 years	10,352	10,554	10,604	11,236	12,861	14,473	15,560
5 to 9 years	9,572	10,171	10,374	10,618	11,248	12,866	14,473
10 to 14 years	8,595	9,153	9,601	10,394	10,638	11,266	12,881
15 to 19 years	6,814	7,872	8,612	9,609	10,399	10,642	11,268
20 to 24 years	5,558	6,315	6,843	8,621	9,611	10,394	10,635
Series C							
All ages	89,328	93,369	95,641	101,283	108,043	116,052	124,727
Under 5 years	10,352	10,554	10,331	10,034	11,399	12,880	13,775
5 to 9 years	9,572	10,171	10,374	10,347	10,052	11,411	12,886
10 to 14 years	8,595	9,153	9,601	10,394	10,367	10,073	11,430
15 to 19 years	6,814	7,872	8,612	9,609	10,399	10,372	10,080
20 to 24 years	5,558	6,315	6,843	8,621	9,611	10,394	10,367
Series D							
All ages	89,328	93,369	95,636	101,168	107,391	114,350	121,633
Under 5 years	10,352	10,554	10,326	9,924	10,861	11,827	12,376
5 to 9 years	9,572	10,171	10,374	10,342	9,942	10,876	11,839
10 to 14 years	8,595	9,153	9,601	10,394	10,363	9,964	10,896
15 to 19 years	6,814	7,872	8,612	9,609	10,399	10,368	9,971
20 to 24 years	5,558	6,315	6,843	8,621	9,611	10,394	10,363
All Series--25 Years Old and Over							
25 to 29 years	5,422	5,449	5,619	6,884	8,647	9,627	10,404
30 to 34 years	5,901	5,625	5,469	5,656	6,910	8,658	9,631
35 to 39 years	6,140	6,054	5,899	5,467	5,654	6,896	8,627
40 to 44 years	5,733	5,989	6,078	5,836	5,414	5,600	6,824
45 to 49 years	5,384	5,501	5,600	5,932	5,700	5,294	5,478
50 to 54 years	4,758	5,018	5,154	5,357	5,679	5,463	5,081
55 to 59 years	4,143	4,307	4,430	4,794	4,990	5,296	5,102
60 to 64 years	3,418	3,585	3,709	3,965	4,297	4,480	4,762
65 to 69 years	2,929	2,866	2,881	3,137	3,362	3,651	3,815
70 to 74 years	2,195	2,284	2,290	2,261	2,471	2,658	2,897
75 to 79 years	1,372	1,486	1,542	1,607	1,596	1,753	1,895
80 to 84 years	674	756	806	908	951	952	1,054
85 years and over	367	385	404	472	543	592	618

Table 2.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1960 TO 1985--Con.

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the four series, see text. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963. Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand; hence the sum of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown)

Series, age, and sex	1960	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
FEMALE							
Series A							
All ages	91,347	95,909	98,981	107,432	117,125	128,053	139,874
Under 5 years	10,013	10,168	10,403	11,746	13,369	14,955	16,171
5 to 9 years	9,254	9,841	10,046	10,426	11,764	13,383	14,964
10 to 14 years	8,314	8,848	9,288	10,075	10,455	11,791	13,407
15 to 19 years	6,651	7,664	8,365	9,331	10,117	10,496	11,829
20 to 24 years	5,554	6,285	6,780	8,483	9,446	10,229	10,607
Series B							
All ages	91,347	95,909	98,757	106,240	114,899	124,751	135,317
Under 5 years	10,013	10,168	10,179	10,778	12,332	13,873	14,909
5 to 9 years	9,254	9,841	10,046	10,203	10,800	12,349	13,885
10 to 14 years	8,314	8,848	9,288	10,075	10,232	10,828	12,374
15 to 19 years	6,651	7,664	8,365	9,331	10,117	10,273	10,868
20 to 24 years	5,554	6,285	6,780	8,483	9,446	10,229	10,385
Series C							
All ages	91,347	95,909	98,495	104,827	112,090	120,422	129,289
Under 5 years	10,013	10,168	9,917	9,625	10,931	12,346	13,199
5 to 9 years	9,254	9,841	10,046	9,942	9,651	10,953	12,364
10 to 14 years	8,314	8,848	9,288	10,075	9,972	9,681	10,981
15 to 19 years	6,651	7,664	8,365	9,331	10,117	10,014	9,724
20 to 24 years	5,554	6,285	6,780	8,483	9,446	10,229	10,127
Series D							
All ages	91,347	95,909	98,490	104,717	111,464	118,790	126,321
Under 5 years	10,013	10,168	9,912	9,520	10,415	11,337	11,859
5 to 9 years	9,254	9,841	10,046	9,938	9,546	10,439	11,358
10 to 14 years	8,314	8,848	9,288	10,075	9,967	9,576	10,467
15 to 19 years	6,651	7,664	8,365	9,331	10,117	10,009	9,619
20 to 24 years	5,554	6,285	6,780	8,483	9,446	10,229	10,122
All Series--25 Years Old and Over							
25 to 29 years	5,509	5,522	5,700	6,911	8,607	9,568	10,349
30 to 34 years	6,077	5,760	5,586	5,769	6,975	8,664	9,620
35 to 39 years	6,402	6,289	6,105	5,612	5,795	6,993	8,672
40 to 44 years	5,948	6,272	6,381	6,082	5,596	5,778	6,966
45 to 49 years	5,541	5,733	5,883	6,307	6,015	5,539	5,722
50 to 54 years	4,896	5,237	5,431	5,764	6,180	5,898	5,437
55 to 59 years	4,322	4,558	4,738	5,252	5,577	5,983	5,715
60 to 64 years	3,744	3,943	4,096	4,489	4,981	5,296	5,688
65 to 69 years	3,335	3,376	3,427	3,755	4,122	4,580	4,879
70 to 74 years	2,574	2,809	2,898	2,979	3,272	3,600	4,009
75 to 79 years	1,712	1,918	2,043	2,294	2,367	2,611	2,884
80 to 84 years	927	1,070	1,156	1,372	1,545	1,603	1,777
85 years and over	573	617	656	786	942	1,087	1,178

Table 3.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS, BY SEX: 1960 TO 1985

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the four series, see text. Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand; hence the sum of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown)

Series, age, and sex	1960	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
BOTH SEXES							
All ages:							
Series A	180,676	189,278	195,129	211,430	230,415	252,056	275,622
Series B			194,671	208,996	225,870	245,313	266,322
Series C			194,136	206,110	220,133	236,474	254,016
Series D			194,127	205,886	218,855	233,140	247,953
Under 1 year:							
Series A	4,112	4,075	4,430	5,067	5,745	6,348	6,803
Series B			4,169	4,628	5,318	5,891	6,220
Series C			3,867	4,095	4,720	5,246	5,458
Series D			3,861	4,009	4,423	4,765	4,873
1 to 4 years:							
Series A	16,252	16,647	16,811	18,925	21,567	24,209	26,244
Series B			16,613	17,385	19,875	22,454	24,249
Series C			16,381	15,565	17,610	19,979	21,516
Series D			16,378	15,435	16,853	18,399	19,362
5 to 13 years:							
Series A	32,985	34,515	35,734	37,748	41,057	46,826	52,719
Series B				37,292	38,632	43,060	48,833
Series C				36,760	35,757	38,235	43,423
Series D				36,751	35,533	36,984	40,447
14 to 17 years:							
Series A	11,211	13,480	14,055	15,675	16,680	17,440	20,040
Series B						16,674	18,321
Series C						15,780	16,251
Series D						15,759	15,948
18 to 21 years:							
Series A	9,546	11,129	12,073	14,278	16,017	16,790	18,074
Series B							16,957
Series C							15,625
Series D							15,582
22 to 44 years: All series	53,701	53,983	54,883	58,307	64,758	74,107	83,752
45 to 64 years: All series	36,208	37,882	39,040	41,860	43,420	43,250	42,984
65 and over: All series	16,659	17,567	18,102	19,571	21,171	23,087	25,006
14 years and over:							
Series A	127,326	134,041	138,154	149,691	162,046	174,673	189,856
Series B						173,908	187,020
Series C						173,013	183,618
Series D						172,992	183,272
18 years and over:							
Series A	116,115	120,561	124,099	134,016	145,366	157,233	169,816
Series B							168,699
Series C							167,367
Series D							167,324
21 years and over:							
Series A	108,830	112,059	114,812	123,260	133,251	144,597	156,100
Series B							155,905
Series C							155,676
Series D							155,673

Table 3.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS, BY SEX: 1960 TO 1985--Con.

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the four series, see text. Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand; hence the sum of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown)

Series, age, and sex	1960	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
MALE							
All ages:							
Series A	89,328	93,369	96,148	103,998	113,290	124,003	135,749
Series B			95,914	102,756	110,971	120,562	131,005
Series C			95,641	101,283	108,043	116,052	124,727
Series D			95,636	101,168	107,391	114,350	121,633
Under 1 year:							
Series A	2,091	2,080	2,262	2,587	2,934	3,242	3,475
Series B			2,129	2,363	2,716	3,009	3,177
Series C			1,974	2,091	2,410	2,680	2,788
Series D			1,971	2,047	2,259	2,434	2,489
1 to 4 years:							
Series A	8,260	8,474	8,576	9,658	11,009	12,359	13,401
Series B			8,475	8,872	10,145	11,464	12,382
Series C			8,357	7,944	8,989	10,200	10,987
Series D			8,355	7,877	8,603	9,394	9,887
5 to 13 years:							
Series A	16,773	17,547	18,158	19,214	20,939	23,888	26,899
Series B				18,981	19,702	21,967	24,916
Series C				18,710	18,236	19,505	22,156
Series D				18,705	18,122	18,867	20,637
14 to 17 years:							
Series A	5,679	6,843	7,142	7,957	8,469	8,884	10,211
Series B						8,494	9,335
Series C						8,038	8,280
Series D						8,027	8,126
18 to 21 years:							
Series A	4,806	5,615	6,097	7,230	8,103	8,504	9,179
Series B							8,611
Series C							7,933
Series D							7,911
22 to 44 years: All series	26,478	26,622	27,098	28,918	32,246	36,985	41,881
45 to 64 years: All series	17,704	18,411	18,893	20,049	20,667	20,533	20,422
65 and over: All series	7,537	7,777	7,923	8,385	8,923	9,606	10,279
14 years and over:							
Series A	62,204	65,268	67,152	72,539	78,408	84,513	91,973
Series B						84,123	90,529
Series C						83,667	88,796
Series D						83,656	88,619
18 years and over:							
Series A	56,525	58,425	60,010	64,582	69,939	75,629	81,762
Series B							81,194
Series C							80,516
Series D							80,494
21 years and over:							
Series A	52,851	54,134	55,315	59,130	63,804	69,219	74,792
Series B							74,692
Series C							74,576
Series D							74,575

Table 3.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS, BY SEX: 1960 TO 1985--Con.

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the four series, see text. Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand; hence the sum of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown)

Series, age, and sex	1960	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
FEMALE							
All ages:							
Series A	91,347	95,909	98,981	107,432	117,125	128,053	139,874
Series B			98,757	106,240	114,899	124,751	135,317
Series C			98,495	104,827	112,090	120,422	129,289
Series D			98,490	104,717	111,464	118,790	126,321
Under 1 year:							
Series A	2,021	1,995	2,168	2,480	2,811	3,106	3,328
Series B			2,041	2,265	2,602	2,882	3,042
Series C			1,893	2,004	2,310	2,567	2,670
Series D			1,890	1,962	2,164	2,331	2,384
1 to 4 years:							
Series A	7,992	8,173	8,235	9,267	10,558	11,849	12,843
Series B			8,138	8,513	9,730	10,991	11,867
Series C			8,024	7,621	8,621	9,779	10,529
Series D			8,023	7,558	8,251	9,006	9,475
5 to 13 years:							
Series A	16,212	16,968	17,576	18,534	20,117	22,938	25,820
Series B				18,311	18,929	21,094	23,917
Series C				18,050	17,521	18,730	21,267
Series D				18,046	17,411	18,117	19,809
14 to 17 years:							
Series A	5,533	6,637	6,913	7,718	8,210	8,556	9,829
Series B						8,180	8,986
Series C						7,742	7,971
Series D						7,731	7,822
18 to 21 years:							
Series A	4,740	5,514	5,977	7,048	7,914	8,286	8,895
Series B							8,346
Series C							7,692
Series D							7,671
22 to 44 years: All series	27,223	27,361	27,785	29,389	32,512	37,122	41,871
45 to 64 years: All series	18,504	19,471	20,148	21,811	22,753	22,716	22,561
65 and over: All series	9,121	9,790	10,180	11,187	12,248	13,481	14,727
14 years and over:							
Series A	65,122	68,773	71,002	77,152	83,638	90,160	97,883
Series B						89,785	96,491
Series C						89,346	94,822
Series D						89,336	94,652
18 years and over:							
Series A	59,589	62,136	64,089	69,434	75,428	81,604	88,054
Series B							87,505
Series C							86,851
Series D							86,830
21 years and over:							
Series A	55,980	57,926	59,497	64,130	69,448	75,378	81,308
Series B							81,212
Series C							81,100
Series D							81,098

Table 4.--ANNUAL ESTIMATES AND SERIES B PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1960 TO 1985

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. Base date for projections is July 1, 1963; figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963 according to Series B assumptions. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the projections, see text)

Age and sex	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
BOTH SEXES									
All ages	180,676	183,742	186,591	189,278	191,967	194,671	197,413	200,212	203,050
Under 5 years	20,364	20,660	20,746	20,722	20,731	20,783	20,746	20,891	21,199
5 to 9 years	18,825	19,257	19,696	20,012	20,265	20,420	20,708	20,790	20,760
10 to 14 years	16,910	17,738	17,688	18,000	18,384	18,888	19,313	19,749	20,062
15 to 19 years	13,465	13,840	14,965	15,536	16,274	16,977	17,797	17,746	18,055
20 to 24 years	11,112	11,404	11,875	12,600	13,119	13,623	13,987	15,104	15,671
25 to 29 years	10,931	10,864	10,854	10,971	11,163	11,319	11,597	12,060	12,778
30 to 34 years	11,978	11,798	11,602	11,385	11,167	11,055	10,978	10,965	11,079
35 to 39 years	12,542	12,541	12,469	12,343	12,182	12,003	11,818	11,620	11,405
40 to 44 years	11,681	11,861	12,066	12,261	12,398	12,459	12,450	12,376	12,251
45 to 49 years	10,926	11,056	11,150	11,234	11,341	11,483	11,656	11,855	12,043
50 to 54 years	9,655	9,847	10,052	10,255	10,434	10,585	10,704	10,794	10,877
55 to 59 years	8,465	8,607	8,736	8,866	9,008	9,169	9,346	9,538	9,730
60 to 64 years	7,162	7,257	7,383	7,528	7,672	7,805	7,930	8,048	8,169
65 to 69 years	6,264	6,284	6,268	6,242	6,255	6,308	6,394	6,511	6,643
70 to 74 years	4,769	4,889	5,001	5,093	5,155	5,188	5,196	5,185	5,175
75 to 79 years	3,084	3,200	3,306	3,404	3,496	3,585	3,670	3,752	3,823
80 to 84 years	1,601	1,676	1,752	1,826	1,893	1,962	2,030	2,096	2,160
85 and over	940	964	981	1,002	1,029	1,060	1,094	1,132	1,172
MALE									
All ages	89,328	90,777	92,117	93,369	94,636	95,914	97,214	98,545	99,900
Under 5 years	10,352	10,508	10,559	10,554	10,570	10,604	10,586	10,661	10,819
5 to 9 years	9,572	9,790	10,010	10,171	10,298	10,374	10,527	10,576	10,568
10 to 14 years	8,595	9,020	8,997	9,153	9,345	9,601	9,815	10,033	10,192
15 to 19 years	6,814	7,003	7,576	7,872	8,251	8,612	9,033	9,009	9,164
20 to 24 years	5,558	5,704	5,945	6,315	6,583	6,843	7,026	7,593	7,887
25 to 29 years	5,422	5,394	5,391	5,449	5,542	5,619	5,758	5,995	6,360
30 to 34 years	5,901	5,818	5,727	5,625	5,521	5,469	5,436	5,431	5,487
35 to 39 years	6,140	6,141	6,110	6,054	5,981	5,899	5,813	5,722	5,621
40 to 44 years	5,733	5,811	5,902	5,989	6,050	6,078	6,075	6,043	5,987
45 to 49 years	5,384	5,436	5,471	5,501	5,541	5,600	5,674	5,761	5,845
50 to 54 years	4,758	4,841	4,930	5,018	5,093	5,154	5,200	5,231	5,260
55 to 59 years	4,143	4,205	4,257	4,307	4,364	4,430	4,505	4,586	4,666
60 to 64 years	3,418	3,459	3,518	3,585	3,651	3,709	3,760	3,806	3,852
65 to 69 years	2,929	2,920	2,895	2,866	2,862	2,881	2,918	2,971	3,031
70 to 74 years	2,195	2,233	2,264	2,284	2,293	2,290	2,278	2,259	2,244
75 to 79 years	1,372	1,416	1,454	1,486	1,516	1,542	1,565	1,586	1,601
80 to 84 years	674	702	730	756	781	806	830	853	873
85 and over	367	376	380	385	394	404	416	428	442
FEMALE									
All ages	91,347	92,965	94,473	95,909	97,330	98,757	100,199	101,666	103,150
Under 5 years	10,013	10,152	10,187	10,168	10,162	10,179	10,160	10,229	10,379
5 to 9 years	9,254	9,466	9,686	9,841	9,967	10,046	10,181	10,214	10,192
10 to 14 years	8,314	8,718	8,691	8,848	9,039	9,288	9,498	9,716	9,870
15 to 19 years	6,651	6,837	7,389	7,664	8,023	8,365	8,765	8,737	8,892
20 to 24 years	5,554	5,700	5,929	6,285	6,536	6,780	6,961	7,511	7,784
25 to 29 years	5,509	5,470	5,463	5,522	5,621	5,700	5,838	6,065	6,418
30 to 34 years	6,077	5,980	5,874	5,760	5,647	5,586	5,542	5,533	5,592
35 to 39 years	6,402	6,400	6,360	6,289	6,201	6,105	6,004	5,898	5,784
40 to 44 years	5,948	6,050	6,164	6,272	6,347	6,381	6,375	6,333	6,263
45 to 49 years	5,541	5,619	5,679	5,733	5,799	5,883	5,982	6,094	6,199
50 to 54 years	4,896	5,006	5,122	5,237	5,341	5,431	5,504	5,562	5,616
55 to 59 years	4,322	4,402	4,479	4,558	4,643	4,738	4,842	4,953	5,064
60 to 64 years	3,744	3,797	3,865	3,943	4,021	4,096	4,170	4,242	4,317
65 to 69 years	3,335	3,363	3,373	3,376	3,393	3,427	3,477	3,540	3,612
70 to 74 years	2,574	2,656	2,737	2,809	2,862	2,898	2,918	2,925	2,931
75 to 79 years	1,712	1,783	1,852	1,918	1,981	2,043	2,105	2,167	2,222
80 to 84 years	927	974	1,022	1,070	1,112	1,156	1,200	1,243	1,286
85 and over	573	589	601	617	636	656	679	703	730

Table 4.--ANNUAL ESTIMATES AND SERIES B PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1960 TO 1985--Con.

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. Base date for projections is July 1, 1963; figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963 according to Series B assumptions. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the projections, see text)

Age and sex	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
BOTH SEXES									
All ages	205,964	208,996	212,145	215,409	218,786	222,273	225,870	229,573	233,378
Under 5 years	21,555	22,013	22,549	23,143	23,807	24,505	25,192	25,867	26,526
5 to 9 years	20,770	20,821	20,784	20,928	21,235	21,591	22,047	22,581	23,172
10 to 14 years	20,314	20,469	20,756	20,838	20,809	20,818	20,870	20,833	20,977
15 to 19 years	18,438	18,941	19,364	19,799	20,110	20,362	20,516	20,802	20,884
20 to 24 years	16,405	17,104	17,919	17,868	18,176	18,557	19,057	19,477	19,910
25 to 29 years	13,294	13,795	14,157	15,267	15,830	16,560	17,254	18,064	18,014
30 to 34 years	11,269	11,425	11,701	12,161	12,875	13,388	13,885	14,244	15,347
35 to 39 years	11,190	11,079	11,003	10,991	11,104	11,294	11,448	11,722	12,179
40 to 44 years	12,093	11,917	11,735	11,541	11,329	11,118	11,010	10,936	10,925
45 to 49 years	12,178	12,239	12,231	12,160	12,038	11,885	11,715	11,537	11,349
50 to 54 years	10,982	11,121	11,290	11,484	11,668	11,800	11,859	11,853	11,786
55 to 59 years	9,902	10,046	10,162	10,249	10,330	10,433	10,567	10,731	10,917
60 to 64 years	8,303	8,454	8,621	8,801	8,981	9,143	9,278	9,388	9,471
65 to 69 years	6,772	6,892	7,005	7,113	7,224	7,346	7,484	7,635	7,798
70 to 74 years	5,191	5,239	5,316	5,416	5,529	5,640	5,743	5,841	5,935
75 to 79 years	3,873	3,901	3,911	3,906	3,904	3,921	3,963	4,025	4,106
80 to 84 years	2,221	2,280	2,338	2,394	2,442	2,477	2,497	2,505	2,505
85 and over	1,214	1,258	1,303	1,348	1,394	1,439	1,485	1,530	1,575
MALE									
All ages	101,296	102,756	104,278	105,861	107,506	109,209	110,971	112,790	114,663
Under 5 years	11,001	11,236	11,510	11,813	12,153	12,509	12,861	13,205	13,542
5 to 9 years	10,584	10,618	10,600	10,675	10,832	11,014	11,248	11,520	11,822
10 to 14 years	10,318	10,394	10,546	10,596	10,588	10,604	10,638	10,620	10,695
15 to 19 years	9,355	9,609	9,823	10,040	10,198	10,324	10,399	10,551	10,600
20 to 24 years	8,263	8,621	9,038	9,015	9,168	9,358	9,611	9,822	10,037
25 to 29 years	6,626	6,884	7,066	7,628	7,919	8,292	8,647	9,060	9,037
30 to 34 years	5,580	5,656	5,794	6,029	6,391	6,655	6,910	7,091	7,648
35 to 39 years	5,518	5,467	5,435	5,431	5,486	5,578	5,654	5,791	6,024
40 to 44 years	5,916	5,836	5,752	5,663	5,564	5,464	5,414	5,383	5,379
45 to 49 years	5,905	5,932	5,929	5,899	5,846	5,777	5,700	5,619	5,533
50 to 54 years	5,300	5,357	5,429	5,514	5,594	5,653	5,679	5,678	5,650
55 to 59 years	4,737	4,794	4,838	4,869	4,897	4,936	4,990	5,059	5,139
60 to 64 years	3,905	3,965	4,033	4,107	4,180	4,245	4,297	4,338	4,366
65 to 69 years	3,087	3,137	3,182	3,222	3,263	3,309	3,362	3,421	3,485
70 to 74 years	2,244	2,261	2,292	2,336	2,384	2,431	2,471	2,508	2,542
75 to 79 years	1,608	1,607	1,600	1,588	1,579	1,581	1,596	1,620	1,653
80 to 84 years	892	908	923	936	946	951	951	948	942
85 and over	457	472	487	501	516	530	543	555	568
FEMALE									
All ages	104,668	106,240	107,867	109,548	111,280	113,064	114,899	116,783	118,715
Under 5 years	10,554	10,778	11,040	11,330	11,654	11,996	12,332	12,661	12,984
5 to 9 years	10,186	10,203	10,184	10,253	10,403	10,576	10,800	11,061	11,350
10 to 14 years	9,996	10,075	10,210	10,243	10,221	10,215	10,232	10,213	10,282
15 to 19 years	9,083	9,331	9,541	9,759	9,912	10,038	10,117	10,251	10,284
20 to 24 years	8,142	8,483	8,881	8,853	9,008	9,198	9,446	9,655	9,873
25 to 29 years	6,668	6,911	7,091	7,639	7,911	8,268	8,607	9,004	8,977
30 to 34 years	5,690	5,769	5,907	6,132	6,483	6,733	6,975	7,154	7,699
35 to 39 years	5,672	5,612	5,568	5,560	5,618	5,716	5,795	5,931	6,156
40 to 44 years	6,177	6,082	5,983	5,878	5,766	5,654	5,596	5,553	5,545
45 to 49 years	6,274	6,307	6,302	6,261	6,193	6,108	6,015	5,918	5,816
50 to 54 years	5,681	5,764	5,861	5,970	6,074	6,147	6,180	6,176	6,136
55 to 59 years	5,165	5,252	5,324	5,380	5,433	5,497	5,577	5,672	5,778
60 to 64 years	4,398	4,489	4,588	4,695	4,801	4,898	4,981	5,050	5,105
65 to 69 years	3,685	3,755	3,824	3,891	3,961	4,037	4,122	4,214	4,313
70 to 74 years	2,947	2,979	3,024	3,081	3,145	3,209	3,272	3,333	3,393
75 to 79 years	2,265	2,294	2,311	2,318	2,324	2,340	2,367	2,405	2,453
80 to 84 years	1,329	1,372	1,415	1,458	1,496	1,525	1,545	1,557	1,563
85 and over	758	786	816	847	878	910	942	975	1,007

Table 4.--ANNUAL ESTIMATES AND SERIES B PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1960 TO 1985--Con.

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. Base date for projections is July 1, 1963; figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963 according to Series B assumptions. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the projections, see text)

Age and sex	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BOTH SEXES								
All ages	237,276	241,257	245,313	249,432	253,600	257,809	262,051	266,322
Under 5 years	27,164	27,773	28,345	28,872	29,347	29,768	30,140	30,469
5 to 9 years	23,834	24,530	25,215	25,887	26,545	27,181	27,788	28,358
10 to 14 years	21,283	21,638	22,094	22,626	23,217	23,878	24,572	25,255
15 to 19 years	20,855	20,864	20,915	20,879	21,023	21,328	21,682	22,136
20 to 24 years	20,220	20,470	20,624	20,908	20,990	20,960	20,970	21,021
25 to 29 years	18,320	18,698	19,195	19,613	20,043	20,351	20,600	20,753
30 to 34 years	15,907	16,632	17,322	18,126	18,077	18,381	18,758	19,252
35 to 39 years	12,887	13,396	13,889	14,245	15,339	15,896	16,615	17,299
40 to 44 years	11,037	11,225	11,378	11,649	12,101	12,801	13,303	13,790
45 to 49 years	11,143	10,937	10,833	10,762	10,752	10,864	11,048	11,200
50 to 54 years	11,670	11,524	11,361	11,191	11,011	10,814	10,616	10,518
55 to 59 years	11,094	11,221	11,279	11,275	11,214	11,106	10,969	10,816
60 to 64 years	9,550	9,648	9,777	9,931	10,107	10,274	10,394	10,450
65 to 69 years	7,961	8,107	8,231	8,331	8,409	8,483	8,575	8,694
70 to 74 years	6,032	6,139	6,258	6,390	6,531	6,672	6,799	6,906
75 to 79 years	4,195	4,282	4,364	4,443	4,518	4,597	4,683	4,780
80 to 84 years	2,508	2,523	2,555	2,600	2,655	2,715	2,775	2,831
85 and over	1,616	1,651	1,678	1,701	1,721	1,742	1,766	1,796
MALE								
All ages	116,586	118,554	120,562	122,604	124,674	126,766	128,877	131,005
Under 5 years	13,869	14,180	14,473	14,742	14,985	15,201	15,391	15,560
5 to 9 years	12,161	12,516	12,866	13,210	13,546	13,871	14,181	14,473
10 to 14 years	10,852	11,033	11,266	11,538	11,840	12,177	12,532	12,881
15 to 19 years	10,592	10,608	10,642	10,625	10,699	10,856	11,036	11,268
20 to 24 years	10,194	10,319	10,394	10,545	10,593	10,586	10,601	10,635
25 to 29 years	9,189	9,377	9,627	9,837	10,051	10,206	10,330	10,404
30 to 34 years	7,937	8,306	8,658	9,068	9,046	9,196	9,383	9,631
35 to 39 years	6,382	6,643	6,896	7,074	7,626	7,913	8,278	8,627
40 to 44 years	5,434	5,525	5,600	5,735	5,965	6,318	6,575	6,824
45 to 49 years	5,438	5,341	5,294	5,264	5,261	5,316	5,404	5,478
50 to 54 years	5,600	5,536	5,463	5,387	5,306	5,216	5,124	5,081
55 to 59 years	5,215	5,270	5,296	5,296	5,271	5,226	5,168	5,102
60 to 64 years	4,393	4,430	4,480	4,544	4,617	4,687	4,738	4,762
65 to 69 years	3,548	3,605	3,651	3,686	3,712	3,737	3,770	3,815
70 to 74 years	2,576	2,614	2,658	2,707	2,760	2,813	2,859	2,897
75 to 79 years	1,689	1,723	1,753	1,781	1,807	1,833	1,862	1,895
80 to 84 years	939	942	952	969	990	1,013	1,034	1,054
85 and over	578	586	592	596	599	603	609	618
FEMALE								
All ages	120,690	122,703	124,751	126,827	128,926	131,043	133,174	135,317
Under 5 years	13,296	13,593	13,873	14,130	14,362	14,567	14,749	14,909
5 to 9 years	11,674	12,014	12,349	12,678	12,999	13,310	13,607	13,885
10 to 14 years	10,431	10,605	10,828	11,088	11,377	11,700	12,040	12,374
15 to 19 years	10,262	10,256	10,273	10,254	10,323	10,472	10,646	10,868
20 to 24 years	10,025	10,151	10,229	10,364	10,396	10,375	10,368	10,385
25 to 29 years	9,131	9,321	9,568	9,776	9,993	10,145	10,270	10,349
30 to 34 years	7,970	8,326	8,664	9,058	9,031	9,185	9,374	9,620
35 to 39 years	6,505	6,753	6,993	7,171	7,713	7,983	8,336	8,672
40 to 44 years	5,603	5,700	5,778	5,914	6,136	6,482	6,728	6,966
45 to 49 years	5,705	5,596	5,539	5,498	5,491	5,548	5,644	5,722
50 to 54 years	6,070	5,988	5,898	5,804	5,705	5,598	5,492	5,437
55 to 59 years	5,879	5,950	5,983	5,979	5,942	5,879	5,801	5,715
60 to 64 years	5,157	5,219	5,296	5,388	5,490	5,587	5,656	5,688
65 to 69 years	4,412	4,503	4,580	4,645	4,697	4,746	4,805	4,879
70 to 74 years	3,456	3,524	3,600	3,683	3,771	3,859	3,940	4,009
75 to 79 years	2,506	2,559	2,611	2,662	2,712	2,764	2,821	2,884
80 to 84 years	1,569	1,582	1,603	1,631	1,665	1,703	1,740	1,777
85 and over	1,038	1,064	1,087	1,105	1,122	1,139	1,157	1,178

Table 5.--ANNUAL ESTIMATES AND SERIES B PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS, BY SEX: 1960 TO 1985

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. Figures below heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963 according to Series B assumptions. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the projections, see text)

Age and year	Both sexes	Male	Female
14 YEARS AND OVER			
Estimates:			
1960	127,326	62,204	65,122
1961	129,806	63,348	66,458
1962	131,957	64,330	67,627
1963	134,041	65,268	68,773
Projections:			
1964	136,060	66,191	69,870
1965	138,154	67,152	71,002
1966	140,315	68,152	72,163
1967	142,589	69,208	73,380
1968	144,910	70,290	74,620
1969	147,303	71,415	75,888
1970	149,691	72,539	77,152
1971	152,160	73,705	78,455
1972	154,619	74,869	79,749
1973	157,067	76,028	81,039
1974	159,492	77,180	82,312
1975	162,046	78,408	83,638
1976	164,479	79,576	84,902
1977	166,792	80,687	86,105
1978	169,136	81,816	87,320
1979	171,500	82,957	88,543
1980	173,908	84,123	89,785
1981	176,376	85,322	91,054
1982	178,888	86,545	92,344
1983	181,480	87,810	93,670
1984	184,191	89,138	95,053
1985	187,020	90,529	96,491
18 YEARS AND OVER			
Estimates:			
1960	116,115	56,525	59,589
1961	117,796	57,260	60,537
1962	119,206	57,859	61,347
1963	120,561	58,425	62,136
Projections:			
1964	121,860	58,976	62,884
1965	124,099	60,010	64,089
1966	126,089	60,923	65,166
1967	128,053	61,823	66,230
1968	129,968	62,703	67,265
1969	131,958	63,623	68,335
1970	134,016	64,582	69,434
1971	136,188	65,598	70,590
1972	138,409	66,640	71,769
1973	140,702	67,725	72,977
1974	142,993	68,811	74,183
1975	145,366	69,939	75,428
1976	147,732	71,066	76,665
1977	150,088	72,188	77,900
1978	152,422	73,304	79,118
1979	154,888	74,496	80,392
1980	157,233	75,629	81,604
1981	159,461	76,705	82,757
1982	161,720	77,798	83,922
1983	163,999	78,904	85,095
1984	166,320	80,033	86,287
1985	168,699	81,194	87,505
21 YEARS AND OVER			
Estimates:			
1960	108,830	52,851	55,980
1961	109,841	53,243	56,598
1962	110,876	53,653	57,223
1963	112,059	54,134	57,926
Projections:			
1964	113,533	54,772	58,761
1965	114,812	55,315	59,497
1966	116,076	55,855	60,221
1967	117,298	56,376	60,923
1968	119,459	57,378	62,081
1969	121,372	58,260	63,112
1970	123,260	59,130	64,130
1971	125,100	59,981	65,119
1972	127,016	60,872	66,144
1973	129,001	61,802	67,199
1974	131,101	62,790	68,311
1975	133,251	63,804	69,448
1976	135,476	64,862	70,613
1977	137,699	65,921	71,778
1978	140,005	67,022	72,983
1979	142,305	68,123	74,182
1980	144,597	69,219	75,378
1981	146,867	70,308	76,559
1982	149,269	71,473	77,795
1983	151,550	72,579	78,971
1984	153,713	73,627	80,085
1985	155,905	74,692	81,212
65 YEARS AND OVER			
Estimates:			
1960	16,659	7,537	9,121
1961	17,013	7,647	9,366
1962	17,308	7,723	9,585
1963	17,567	7,777	9,790
Projections:			
1964	17,829	7,846	9,983
1965	18,102	7,923	10,180
1966	18,384	8,006	10,378
1967	18,676	8,097	10,579
1968	18,973	8,192	10,781
1969	19,271	8,288	10,983
1970	19,571	8,385	11,187
1971	19,873	8,483	11,390
1972	20,178	8,584	11,595
1973	20,493	8,689	11,804
1974	20,823	8,801	12,021
1975	21,171	8,923	12,248
1976	21,537	9,052	12,485
1977	21,920	9,189	12,731
1978	22,311	9,330	12,981
1979	22,702	9,470	13,232
1980	23,087	9,606	13,481
1981	23,465	9,739	13,726
1982	23,835	9,868	13,967
1983	24,208	9,998	14,211
1984	24,597	10,134	14,463
1985	25,006	10,279	14,727

Table 6.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER 35 YEARS OLD, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE: 1963 TO 1985

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 of each year and include Armed Forces abroad. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the projections, see text. Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand; hence the sum of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown)

Series, year, and age	Male	Female
1963		
Total, under 35...	55,138	54,088
Under 1 year.....	2,080	1,995
1 year.....	2,123	2,039
2 years.....	2,174	2,088
3 years.....	2,089	2,021
4 years.....	2,087	2,025
5 years.....	2,085	2,017
6 years.....	2,077	2,011
7 years.....	2,026	1,959
8 years.....	2,018	1,948
9 years.....	1,965	1,906
10 years.....	1,930	1,869
11 years.....	1,864	1,798
12 years.....	1,816	1,755
13 years.....	1,766	1,705
14 years.....	1,777	1,720
15 years.....	1,779	1,720
16 years.....	1,891	1,834
17 years.....	1,396	1,363
18 years.....	1,406	1,373
19 years.....	1,400	1,374
20 years.....	1,486	1,463
21 years.....	1,323	1,304
22 years.....	1,216	1,207
23 years.....	1,151	1,158
24 years.....	1,138	1,153
25 years.....	1,126	1,141
26 years.....	1,095	1,107
27 years.....	1,087	1,096
28 years.....	1,085	1,102
29 years.....	1,056	1,076
30 years.....	1,081	1,101
31 years.....	1,109	1,131
32 years.....	1,128	1,154
33 years.....	1,143	1,175
34 years.....	1,164	1,199
1965		
Series A		
Total, under 35...	57,356	56,169
Under 1 year.....	2,262	2,168
1 year.....	2,203	2,113
Series B		
Total, under 35...	57,122	55,944
Under 1 year.....	2,129	2,041
1 year.....	2,102	2,016
Series C		
Total, under 35...	56,849	55,682
Under 1 year.....	1,974	1,893
1 year.....	1,983	1,903
Series D		
Total, under 35...	56,844	55,678
Under 1 year.....	1,971	1,890
1 year.....	1,982	1,901
1965--Con.		
All Series--2 to 34 Years		
2 years.....	2,074	1,991
3 years.....	2,124	2,041
4 years.....	2,176	2,090
5 years.....	2,091	2,023
6 years.....	2,089	2,028
7 years.....	2,087	2,019
8 years.....	2,079	2,014
9 years.....	2,028	1,961
10 years.....	2,020	1,951
11 years.....	1,967	1,908
12 years.....	1,932	1,871
13 years.....	1,865	1,801
14 years.....	1,817	1,757
15 years.....	1,768	1,708
16 years.....	1,778	1,724
17 years.....	1,780	1,724
18 years.....	1,890	1,839
19 years.....	1,397	1,370
20 years.....	1,408	1,383
21 years.....	1,402	1,385
22 years.....	1,488	1,475
23 years.....	1,326	1,317
24 years.....	1,220	1,220
25 years.....	1,155	1,170
26 years.....	1,143	1,164
27 years.....	1,131	1,150
28 years.....	1,099	1,114
29 years.....	1,091	1,103
30 years.....	1,089	1,108
31 years.....	1,059	1,081
32 years.....	1,083	1,105
33 years.....	1,110	1,135
34 years.....	1,129	1,157
1970		
Series A		
Total, under 35..	64,261	62,741
Under 1 year.....	2,587	2,480
1 year.....	2,513	2,410
2 years.....	2,447	2,347
3 years.....	2,381	2,285
4 years.....	2,317	2,224
5 years.....	2,258	2,167
6 years.....	2,206	2,118
Series B		
Total, under 35..	63,019	61,549
Under 1 year.....	2,363	2,265
1 year.....	2,284	2,191
2 years.....	2,232	2,141
3 years.....	2,199	2,110
4 years.....	2,158	2,071
5 years.....	2,125	2,040
6 years.....	2,105	2,022
1970--Con.		
Series C		
Total, under 35..	61,546	60,136
Under 1 year.....	2,091	2,004
1 year.....	2,022	1,939
2 years.....	1,980	1,899
3 years.....	1,971	1,892
4 years.....	1,970	1,891
5 years.....	1,972	1,893
6 years.....	1,987	1,908
Series D		
Total, under 35..	61,431	60,026
Under 1 year.....	2,047	1,962
1 year.....	1,992	1,911
2 years.....	1,961	1,881
3 years.....	1,960	1,881
4 years.....	1,964	1,885
5 years.....	1,969	1,890
6 years.....	1,986	1,907
All Series--7 to 34 Years		
7 years.....	2,079	1,997
8 years.....	2,128	2,047
9 years.....	2,180	2,096
10 years.....	2,096	2,030
11 years.....	2,094	2,034
12 years.....	2,091	2,025
13 years.....	2,083	2,019
14 years.....	2,031	1,967
15 years.....	2,023	1,957
16 years.....	1,969	1,915
17 years.....	1,934	1,879
18 years.....	1,866	1,811
19 years.....	1,818	1,770
20 years.....	1,768	1,724
21 years.....	1,778	1,744
22 years.....	1,781	1,748
23 years.....	1,891	1,866
24 years.....	1,403	1,401
25 years.....	1,415	1,413
26 years.....	1,409	1,415
27 years.....	1,495	1,502
28 years.....	1,335	1,341
29 years.....	1,230	1,241
30 years.....	1,165	1,188
31 years.....	1,152	1,179
32 years.....	1,138	1,163
33 years.....	1,105	1,126
34 years.....	1,095	1,113
1975		
Series A		
Total, under 35..	72,633	70,733
Under 1 year.....	2,934	2,811
1 year.....	2,857	2,739
2 years.....	2,786	2,672
3 years.....	2,717	2,606
4 years.....	2,649	2,541

Table 6.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER 35 YEARS OLD, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE: 1963 TO 1985--Con.

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 of each year and include Armed Forces abroad. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the projections, see text. Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand; hence the sum of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown)

Series, year, and age	Male	Female
1975--Con.		
Series A--Con.		
5 years	2,581	2,477
6 years	2,515	2,414
7 years	2,450	2,352
8 years	2,385	2,291
9 years	2,322	2,230
10 years	2,262	2,173
11 years	2,210	2,124
Series B		
Total, under 35	70,313	68,508
Under 1 year	2,716	2,602
1 year	2,641	2,532
2 years	2,571	2,466
3 years	2,501	2,399
4 years	2,431	2,332
5 years	2,359	2,264
6 years	2,287	2,195
7 years	2,236	2,147
8 years	2,203	2,116
9 years	2,162	2,077
10 years	2,130	2,047
11 years	2,110	2,028
Series C		
Total, under 35	67,386	65,698
Under 1 year	2,410	2,310
1 year	2,343	2,246
2 years	2,279	2,185
3 years	2,215	2,125
4 years	2,152	2,065
5 years	2,088	2,004
6 years	2,026	1,945
7 years	1,985	1,906
8 years	1,977	1,899
9 years	1,976	1,898
10 years	1,977	1,900
11 years	1,992	1,914
Series D		
Total, under 35	66,733	65,073
Under 1 year	2,259	2,164
1 year	2,213	2,122
2 years	2,171	2,082
3 years	2,129	2,042
4 years	2,089	2,004
5 years	2,045	1,963
6 years	1,996	1,916
7 years	1,966	1,888
8 years	1,965	1,888
9 years	1,969	1,892
10 years	1,974	1,897
11 years	1,990	1,913
All Series--12 to 34 Years		
12 years	2,083	2,003
13 years	2,132	2,052
14 years	2,183	2,102
15 years	2,098	2,036
16 years	2,096	2,040
17 years	2,092	2,033
1975--Con.		
All Series--12 to 34 Years--Con.		
18 years	2,083	2,029
19 years	2,031	1,979
20 years	2,021	1,972
21 years	1,968	1,934
22 years	1,933	1,903
23 years	1,867	1,838
24 years	1,820	1,799
25 years	1,772	1,754
26 years	1,782	1,772
27 years	1,786	1,774
28 years	1,895	1,887
29 years	1,412	1,421
30 years	1,422	1,430
31 years	1,416	1,429
32 years	1,500	1,514
33 years	1,339	1,351
34 years	1,233	1,250
1980		
Series A		
Total, under 35	81,368	79,085
Under 1 year	3,242	3,106
1 year	3,182	3,050
2 years	3,123	2,994
3 years	3,060	2,934
4 years	2,994	2,872
5 years	2,926	2,807
6 years	2,857	2,742
7 years	2,788	2,676
8 years	2,720	2,611
9 years	2,652	2,547
10 years	2,584	2,482
11 years	2,518	2,419
12 years	2,453	2,358
13 years	2,388	2,296
14 years	2,324	2,235
15 years	2,264	2,179
16 years	2,211	2,130
Series B		
Total, under 35	77,927	75,783
Under 1 year	3,009	2,882
1 year	2,953	2,830
2 years	2,898	2,778
3 years	2,838	2,721
4 years	2,775	2,661
5 years	2,709	2,599
6 years	2,642	2,536
7 years	2,574	2,471
8 years	2,505	2,405
9 years	2,435	2,338
10 years	2,363	2,270
11 years	2,291	2,201
12 years	2,240	2,153
13 years	2,207	2,122
14 years	2,166	2,083
15 years	2,133	2,053
16 years	2,112	2,034
1980--Con.		
Series C		
Total, under 35	73,417	71,453
Under 1 year	2,680	2,567
1 year	2,630	2,520
2 years	2,579	2,472
3 years	2,524	2,421
4 years	2,466	2,365
5 years	2,406	2,309
6 years	2,345	2,250
7 years	2,283	2,191
8 years	2,220	2,131
9 years	2,157	2,071
10 years	2,093	2,011
11 years	2,031	1,951
12 years	1,989	1,912
13 years	1,981	1,904
14 years	1,979	1,904
15 years	1,980	1,906
16 years	1,994	1,921
Series D		
Total, under 35	71,715	69,821
Under 1 year	2,434	2,331
1 year	2,401	2,300
2 years	2,368	2,269
3 years	2,332	2,236
4 years	2,294	2,200
5 years	2,256	2,164
6 years	2,216	2,127
7 years	2,176	2,088
8 years	2,134	2,049
9 years	2,094	2,011
10 years	2,050	1,969
11 years	2,001	1,922
12 years	1,970	1,894
13 years	1,970	1,894
14 years	1,973	1,898
15 years	1,977	1,903
16 years	1,993	1,920
All Series--17 to 34 Years		
17 years	2,084	2,011
18 years	2,132	2,062
19 years	2,182	2,114
20 years	2,097	2,051
21 years	2,094	2,059
22 years	2,090	2,056
23 years	2,082	2,056
24 years	2,031	2,008
25 years	2,023	2,001
26 years	1,971	1,962
27 years	1,937	1,928
28 years	1,872	1,860
29 years	1,825	1,817
30 years	1,777	1,769
31 years	1,786	1,785
32 years	1,788	1,784
33 years	1,895	1,895
34 years	1,414	1,429

Table 6.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER 35 YEARS OLD, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE: 1963 TO 1985--Con.

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 of each year and include Armed Forces abroad. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the projections, see text. Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand; hence the sum of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown)

Series, year, and age	Male	Female
1985		
Series A		
Total, under 35...	89,596	86,948
Under 1 year.....	3,475	3,328
1 year.....	3,420	3,276
2 years.....	3,372	3,232
3 years.....	3,327	3,189
4 years.....	3,282	3,146
5 years.....	3,233	3,101
6 years.....	3,181	3,051
7 years.....	3,124	2,997
8 years.....	3,062	2,939
9 years.....	2,997	2,876
10 years.....	2,929	2,812
11 years.....	2,860	2,747
12 years.....	2,791	2,681
13 years.....	2,722	2,616
14 years.....	2,654	2,551
15 years.....	2,586	2,488
16 years.....	2,519	2,425
17 years.....	2,453	2,365
18 years.....	2,387	2,305
19 years.....	2,322	2,247
20 years.....	2,261	2,194
21 years.....	2,209	2,149
Series B		
Total, under 35...	84,852	82,391
Under 1 year.....	3,177	3,042
1 year.....	3,144	3,012
2 years.....	3,113	2,983
3 years.....	3,081	2,953
4 years.....	3,044	2,918
5 years.....	3,001	2,878
6 years.....	2,953	2,832
7 years.....	2,899	2,782
8 years.....	2,841	2,726
9 years.....	2,778	2,667

Series, year, and age	Male	Female
1985--Con.		
Series B--Con.		
10 years.....	2,713	2,604
11 years.....	2,646	2,541
12 years.....	2,577	2,476
13 years.....	2,508	2,410
14 years.....	2,437	2,343
15 years.....	2,365	2,275
16 years.....	2,292	2,207
17 years.....	2,240	2,160
18 years.....	2,206	2,131
19 years.....	2,164	2,095
20 years.....	2,131	2,068
21 years.....	2,110	2,053
Series C		
Total, under 35..	78,575	76,363
Under 1 year.....	2,788	2,670
1 year.....	2,775	2,658
2 years.....	2,761	2,645
3 years.....	2,740	2,626
4 years.....	2,711	2,599
5 years.....	2,674	2,565
6 years.....	2,631	2,524
7 years.....	2,582	2,478
8 years.....	2,528	2,426
9 years.....	2,470	2,371
10 years.....	2,410	2,314
11 years.....	2,349	2,256
12 years.....	2,287	2,197
13 years.....	2,224	2,137
14 years.....	2,160	2,077
15 years.....	2,096	2,017
16 years.....	2,033	1,958
17 years.....	1,991	1,920
18 years.....	1,981	1,914
19 years.....	1,979	1,916
20 years.....	1,979	1,922
21 years.....	1,993	1,941

Series, year, and age	Male	Female
1985--Con.		
Series D		
Total, under 35..	75,480	73,395
Under 1 year.....	2,489	2,384
1 year.....	2,485	2,380
2 years.....	2,480	2,376
3 years.....	2,469	2,367
4 years.....	2,453	2,352
5 years.....	2,430	2,330
6 years.....	2,403	2,305
7 years.....	2,371	2,275
8 years.....	2,336	2,242
9 years.....	2,299	2,206
10 years.....	2,260	2,170
11 years.....	2,221	2,133
12 years.....	2,180	2,094
13 years.....	2,138	2,055
14 years.....	2,097	2,016
15 years.....	2,053	1,975
16 years.....	2,003	1,929
17 years.....	1,972	1,902
18 years.....	1,970	1,903
19 years.....	1,973	1,910
20 years.....	1,976	1,919
21 years.....	1,992	1,939
All Series--22 to 34		
22 years.....	2,083	2,034
23 years.....	2,131	2,088
24 years.....	2,181	2,142
25 years.....	2,097	2,080
26 years.....	2,095	2,087
27 years.....	2,093	2,080
28 years.....	2,085	2,076
29 years.....	2,034	2,026
30 years.....	2,026	2,016
31 years.....	1,973	1,974
32 years.....	1,938	1,938
33 years.....	1,872	1,868
34 years.....	1,823	1,824

Table 7.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NUMBER OF PERSONS REACHING SELECTED AGES ANNUALLY: 1960 TO 1985

(In thousands. Figures include Armed Forces abroad. Figures in Part A represent survivors of births which occurred prior to July 1, 1963; figures in Part B represent survivors of births projected for years after July 1, 1963. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the various series of projections, see text)

PART A.--ALL SERIES

Year (July 1 to June 30)	Total							Male	
	6 years	14 years	18 years	21 years	45 years	62 years	65 years	18 years	65 years
Estimates:									
1960-1961	3,959	3,717	2,934	2,286	2,268	1,459	1,339	1,483	630
1961-1962	3,981	3,496	2,767	2,410	2,281	1,491	1,334	1,399	625
1962-1963	4,087	3,496	2,778	2,623	2,306	1,522	1,341	1,406	626
Projections:									
1963-1964	4,103	3,473	2,761	2,952	2,350	1,554	1,364	1,396	636
1964-1965	4,116	3,573	3,728	2,783	2,399	1,582	1,394	1,890	651
1965-1966	4,116	3,667	3,505	2,794	2,443	1,604	1,424	1,780	665
1966-1967	4,269	3,806	3,505	2,777	2,481	1,626	1,453	1,778	679
1967-1968	4,170	3,879	3,482	3,740	2,498	1,649	1,479	1,768	690
1968-1969	4,073	3,977	3,582	3,519	2,486	1,673	1,501	1,818	698
1969-1970	...	3,997	3,676	3,519	2,461	1,703	1,522	1,866	706
1970-1971	...	4,103	3,814	3,495	2,436	1,739	1,544	1,933	714
1971-1972	...	4,118	3,887	3,595	2,409	1,778	1,567	1,969	722
1972-1973	...	4,132	3,984	3,689	2,374	1,817	1,595	2,022	733
1973-1974	...	4,131	4,005	3,827	2,331	1,855	1,629	2,031	747
1974-1975	...	4,284	4,111	3,900	2,288	1,884	1,666	2,083	762
1975-1976	...	4,185	4,126	3,996	2,256	1,903	1,703	2,092	777
1976-1977	...	4,089	4,139	4,017	2,218	1,917	1,739	2,095	792
1977-1978	...	...	4,139	4,122	2,165	1,929	1,767	2,098	802
1978-1979	...	...	4,291	4,137	2,122	1,940	1,785	2,183	809
1979-1980	...	...	4,193	4,151	2,181	1,963	1,798	2,132	812
1980-1981	...	...	4,096	4,150	2,182	2,001	1,810	2,084	816
1981-1982	...	...	...	4,302	2,206	2,044	1,821	...	820
1982-1983	...	...	...	4,204	2,276	2,083	1,843	...	828
1983-1984	...	...	...	4,108	2,308	2,117	1,879	...	843
1984-1985	...	...	...	...	2,333	2,132	1,920	...	860

PART B.--BY SERIES

Year and age (July 1 to June 30)	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D	Year and age (July 1 to June 30)	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
6 years:					14 years:				
1969-1970	4,323	4,126	3,894	3,891	1977-1978	4,338	4,141	3,911	3,908
1970-1971	4,426	4,167	3,867	3,861	1978-1979	4,441	4,183	3,884	3,877
1971-1972	4,545	4,232	3,865	3,853	1979-1980	4,559	4,247	3,882	3,870
1972-1973	4,671	4,314	3,869	3,847	1980-1981	4,685	4,329	3,886	3,864
1973-1974	4,799	4,380	3,887	3,850	1981-1982	4,813	4,395	3,904	3,867
1974-1975	4,928	4,481	3,969	3,911	1982-1983	4,941	4,496	3,986	3,928
1975-1976	5,059	4,624	4,094	4,009	1983-1984	5,072	4,638	4,110	4,025
1976-1977	5,192	4,766	4,220	4,097	1984-1985	5,205	4,780	4,236	4,113
1977-1978	5,327	4,906	4,346	4,178	18 years:				
1978-1979	5,462	5,042	4,471	4,261	1981-1982	4,345	4,149	3,919	3,916
1979-1980	5,598	5,177	4,594	4,342	1982-1983	4,447	4,190	3,892	3,885
1980-1981	5,734	5,309	4,716	4,421	1983-1984	4,565	4,254	3,890	3,878
1981-1982	5,868	5,439	4,835	4,497	1984-1985	4,691	4,336	3,894	3,872
1982-1983	5,998	5,563	4,949	4,572	21 years:				
1983-1984	6,119	5,679	5,057	4,643	1984-1985	4,355	4,160	3,931	3,928
1984-1985	6,231	5,784	5,154	4,706	Male, 18 years:				
					1981-1982	2,211	2,111	1,994	1,992
					1982-1983	2,263	2,132	1,980	1,977
					1983-1984	2,323	2,165	1,979	1,973
					1984-1985	2,387	2,207	1,982	1,970

Table 8.--PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1985 TO 2010

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces overseas. Figures represent extensions of Series A, B, C, and D projections given in table 2. Slightly declining mortality and 300,000 annual net immigration after 1963 are assumed in all series. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963. For further explanation of the assumptions underlying the four series, see text. Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand; hence the sums of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown)

Series, age, and sex	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
BOTH SEXES						
Series A						
All ages	275,622	301,166	329,675	361,947	397,997	437,578
Under 5 years	33,048	35,641	39,253	43,676	48,235	52,665
5 to 9 years	30,561	33,045	35,631	39,233	43,641	48,185
10 to 14 years	27,363	30,592	33,071	35,652	39,247	43,647
15 to 19 years	24,096	27,388	30,607	33,079	35,652	39,236
20 to 24 years	21,472	24,184	27,460	30,661	33,120	35,679
25 to 29 years	20,753	21,597	24,293	27,549	30,731	33,174
30 to 34 years	19,252	20,801	21,641	24,322	27,558	30,720
35 to 39 years	17,299	19,215	20,755	21,593	24,254	27,464
40 to 44 years	13,790	17,159	19,056	20,582	21,411	24,041
45 to 49 years	11,200	13,568	16,876	18,743	20,241	21,054
Series B						
All ages	266,322	288,219	311,828	338,219	367,521	399,256
Under 5 years	30,469	31,960	34,300	37,720	41,384	44,670
5 to 9 years	28,358	30,476	31,965	34,297	37,707	41,358
10 to 14 years	25,255	28,393	30,508	31,994	34,322	37,725
15 to 19 years	22,136	25,288	28,415	30,523	32,005	34,326
20 to 24 years	21,021	22,235	25,371	28,481	30,578	32,051
25 to 29 years	20,753	21,148	22,356	25,473	28,564	30,648
30 to 34 years	19,252	20,801	21,195	22,398	25,495	28,567
35 to 39 years	17,299	19,215	20,755	21,150	22,345	25,418
40 to 44 years	13,790	17,159	19,056	20,582	20,973	22,155
45 to 49 years	11,200	13,568	16,876	18,743	20,241	20,623
Series C						
All ages	254,016	271,426	289,197	308,517	329,693	352,189
Under 5 years	26,974	27,429	28,394	30,556	33,126	35,246
5 to 9 years	25,250	26,995	27,450	28,414	30,569	33,130
10 to 14 years	22,410	25,291	27,033	27,488	28,450	30,601
15 to 19 years	19,804	22,452	25,324	27,060	27,513	28,473
20 to 24 years	20,494	19,916	22,550	25,406	27,133	27,584
25 to 29 years	20,753	20,625	20,051	22,669	25,508	27,225
30 to 34 years	19,252	20,801	20,675	20,108	22,710	25,531
35 to 39 years	17,299	19,215	20,755	20,634	20,073	22,655
40 to 44 years	13,790	17,159	19,056	20,582	20,462	19,911
45 to 49 years	11,200	13,568	16,876	18,743	20,241	20,121
Series D						
All ages	247,953	262,234	276,283	290,902	306,242	321,916
Under 5 years	24,235	24,280	24,643	25,806	27,221	28,323
5 to 9 years	23,197	24,266	24,313	24,676	25,836	27,246
10 to 14 years	21,363	23,242	24,310	24,357	24,720	25,877
15 to 19 years	19,591	21,408	23,281	24,346	24,392	24,754
20 to 24 years	20,485	19,703	21,512	23,375	24,433	24,480
25 to 29 years	20,753	20,616	19,840	21,637	23,489	24,541
30 to 34 years	19,252	20,801	20,666	19,898	21,685	23,525
35 to 39 years	17,299	19,215	20,755	20,625	19,865	21,637
40 to 44 years	13,790	17,159	19,056	20,582	20,454	19,705
45 to 49 years	11,200	13,568	16,876	18,743	20,241	20,112
All Series--50 Years Old and Over						
50 to 54 years	10,518	10,883	13,184	16,398	18,210	19,660
55 to 59 years	10,816	10,027	10,388	12,591	15,657	17,381
60 to 64 years	10,450	10,035	9,319	9,671	11,724	14,571
65 to 69 years	8,694	9,310	8,954	8,333	8,658	10,492
70 to 74 years	6,906	7,320	7,860	7,579	7,060	7,340
75 to 79 years	4,780	5,298	5,642	6,083	5,868	5,466
80 to 84 years	2,831	3,120	3,477	3,725	4,020	3,871
85 years and over	1,796	1,983	2,208	2,479	2,710	2,933

Table 8.--PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1985 TO 2010--Con.

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces overseas. Figures represent extensions of Series A, B, C, and D projections given in table 2. Slightly declining mortality and 300,000 annual net immigration after 1963 are assumed in all series. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963. For further explanation of the assumptions underlying the four series, see text. Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand; hence the sums of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown)

Series, age, and sex	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
MALE						
Series A						
All ages	135,749	148,553	162,920	179,239	197,616	217,740
Under 5 years	16,877	18,204	20,053	22,316	24,790	27,067
5 to 9 years	15,597	16,868	18,191	20,034	22,289	24,754
10 to 14 years	13,956	15,606	16,874	18,195	20,033	22,283
15 to 19 years	12,266	13,946	15,589	16,852	18,167	19,998
20 to 24 years	10,865	12,247	13,914	15,545	16,798	18,103
25 to 29 years	10,404	10,871	12,241	13,894	15,510	16,752
30 to 34 years	9,631	10,402	10,866	12,226	13,865	15,467
35 to 39 years	8,627	9,591	10,357	10,818	12,166	13,788
40 to 44 years	6,824	8,529	9,481	10,238	10,693	12,021
45 to 49 years	5,478	6,674	8,339	9,272	10,010	10,455
Series B						
All ages	131,005	141,952	153,823	167,148	182,071	198,182
Under 5 years	15,560	16,324	17,522	19,273	21,269	22,958
5 to 9 years	14,473	15,557	16,319	17,514	19,259	21,247
10 to 14 years	12,881	14,484	15,566	16,327	17,519	19,260
15 to 19 years	11,268	12,876	14,472	15,550	16,308	17,495
20 to 24 years	10,635	11,257	12,852	14,436	15,505	16,258
25 to 29 years	10,404	10,643	11,259	12,841	14,411	15,471
30 to 34 years	9,631	10,402	10,640	11,252	12,821	14,378
35 to 39 years	8,627	9,591	10,357	10,594	11,202	12,755
40 to 44 years	6,824	8,529	9,481	10,238	10,473	11,071
45 to 49 years	5,478	6,674	8,339	9,272	10,010	10,239
Series C						
All ages	124,727	133,389	142,288	152,014	162,779	174,168
Under 5 years	13,775	14,010	14,505	15,612	17,025	18,114
5 to 9 years	12,886	13,780	14,014	14,509	15,613	17,019
10 to 14 years	11,430	12,902	13,793	14,028	14,522	15,622
15 to 19 years	10,080	11,431	12,897	13,785	14,018	14,510
20 to 24 years	10,367	10,078	11,419	12,873	13,754	13,985
25 to 29 years	10,404	10,378	10,091	11,420	12,862	13,735
30 to 34 years	9,631	10,402	10,377	10,094	11,412	12,841
35 to 39 years	8,627	9,591	10,357	10,334	10,055	11,360
40 to 44 years	6,824	8,529	9,481	10,238	10,215	9,942
45 to 49 years	5,478	6,674	8,339	9,272	10,010	9,987
Series D						
All ages	121,633	128,698	135,700	143,030	150,807	158,703
Under 5 years	12,376	12,401	12,589	13,185	13,990	14,556
5 to 9 years	11,839	12,387	12,413	12,601	13,195	13,997
10 to 14 years	10,896	11,856	12,403	12,430	12,617	13,211
15 to 19 years	9,971	10,899	11,856	12,401	12,427	12,614
20 to 24 years	10,363	9,970	10,891	11,840	12,381	12,407
25 to 29 years	10,404	10,373	9,984	10,897	11,838	12,374
30 to 34 years	9,631	10,402	10,373	9,987	10,893	11,826
35 to 39 years	8,627	9,591	10,357	10,329	9,949	10,846
40 to 44 years	6,824	8,529	9,481	10,238	10,211	9,838
45 to 49 years	5,478	6,674	8,339	9,272	10,010	9,983
All Series--50 Years Old and Over						
50 to 54 years	5,081	5,264	6,416	8,019	8,916	9,623
55 to 59 years	5,102	4,753	4,932	6,018	7,523	8,361
60 to 64 years	4,762	4,594	4,289	4,460	5,444	6,804
65 to 69 years	3,815	4,063	3,927	3,676	3,828	4,673
70 to 74 years	2,897	3,039	3,248	3,150	2,953	3,078
75 to 79 years	1,895	2,075	2,188	2,348	2,280	2,138
80 to 84 years	1,054	1,147	1,263	1,341	1,441	1,397
85 years and over	618	679	751	838	909	979

Table 8.--PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1985 TO 2010--Con.

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces overseas. Figures represent extensions of Series A, B, C, and D projections given in table 2. Slightly declining mortality and 300,000 annual net immigration after 1963 are assumed in all series. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963. For further explanation of the assumptions underlying the four series, see text. Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand; hence the sums of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown)

Series, age, and sex	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
FEMALE						
Series A						
All ages	139,874	152,612	166,755	182,709	200,381	219,838
Under 5 years	16,171	17,437	19,200	21,360	23,445	25,599
5 to 9 years	14,964	16,177	17,439	19,199	21,352	23,431
10 to 14 years	13,407	14,986	16,197	17,458	19,214	21,364
15 to 19 years	11,829	13,442	15,018	16,227	17,485	19,237
20 to 24 years	10,607	11,937	13,545	15,117	16,322	17,576
25 to 29 years	10,349	10,726	12,052	13,655	15,221	16,422
30 to 34 years	9,620	10,398	10,775	12,097	13,693	15,253
35 to 39 years	8,672	9,623	10,398	10,774	12,089	13,676
40 to 44 years	6,966	8,630	9,575	10,344	10,718	12,020
45 to 49 years	5,722	6,894	8,537	9,471	10,230	10,599
Series B						
All ages	135,317	146,267	158,005	171,071	185,450	201,073
Under 5 years	14,909	15,636	16,777	18,447	20,115	21,713
5 to 9 years	13,885	14,920	15,645	16,784	18,449	20,111
10 to 14 years	12,374	13,909	14,942	15,666	16,803	18,465
15 to 19 years	10,868	12,412	13,943	14,974	15,697	16,831
20 to 24 years	10,385	10,979	12,518	14,045	15,073	15,794
25 to 29 years	10,349	10,505	11,097	12,631	14,153	15,177
30 to 34 years	9,620	10,398	10,555	11,146	12,674	14,189
35 to 39 years	8,672	9,623	10,398	10,555	11,143	12,663
40 to 44 years	6,966	8,630	9,575	10,344	10,500	11,083
45 to 49 years	5,722	6,894	8,537	9,471	10,230	10,384
Series C						
All ages	129,289	138,037	146,909	156,503	166,914	178,021
Under 5 years	13,199	13,419	13,889	14,943	16,101	17,132
5 to 9 years	12,364	13,215	13,435	13,904	14,956	16,110
10 to 14 years	10,981	12,389	13,240	13,460	13,928	14,978
15 to 19 years	9,724	11,021	12,427	13,276	13,495	13,963
20 to 24 years	10,127	9,838	11,131	12,533	13,380	13,599
25 to 29 years	10,349	10,247	9,960	11,249	12,647	13,490
30 to 34 years	9,620	10,398	10,298	10,014	11,298	12,689
35 to 39 years	8,672	9,623	10,398	10,300	10,019	11,295
40 to 44 years	6,966	8,630	9,575	10,344	10,247	9,969
45 to 49 years	5,722	6,894	8,537	9,471	10,230	10,134
Series D						
All ages	126,321	133,536	140,584	147,872	155,436	163,212
Under 5 years	11,859	11,878	12,054	12,620	13,231	13,767
5 to 9 years	11,358	11,880	11,900	12,075	12,641	13,250
10 to 14 years	10,467	11,386	11,906	11,927	12,102	12,667
15 to 19 years	9,619	10,509	11,425	11,945	11,965	12,140
20 to 24 years	10,122	9,734	10,621	11,535	12,053	12,073
25 to 29 years	10,349	10,242	9,856	10,741	11,652	12,168
30 to 34 years	9,620	10,398	10,294	9,910	10,791	11,698
35 to 39 years	8,672	9,623	10,398	10,296	9,916	10,791
40 to 44 years	6,966	8,630	9,575	10,344	10,243	9,867
45 to 49 years	5,722	6,894	8,537	9,471	10,230	10,130
All Series--50 Years Old and Over						
50 to 54 years	5,437	5,619	6,769	8,379	9,294	10,037
55 to 59 years	5,715	5,274	5,455	6,573	8,134	9,020
60 to 64 years	5,688	5,441	5,030	5,211	6,280	7,767
65 to 69 years	4,879	5,247	5,027	4,657	4,830	5,819
70 to 74 years	4,009	4,280	4,613	4,429	4,107	4,263
75 to 79 years	2,884	3,223	3,454	3,734	3,587	3,328
80 to 84 years	1,777	1,973	2,214	2,384	2,578	2,473
85 years and over	1,178	1,304	1,457	1,641	1,801	1,955

APPENDIX A

Tables relating to fertility and mortality assumptions of basic projection series and extensions to 2010

Table A-1.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF CUMULATIVE FERTILITY RATES, BY BIRTH COHORT OF WOMAN: BIRTH YEARS, 1900-1901 TO 1951-1952

(Rates represent cumulative live births per 1,000 women up to age indicated. Rates below the heavy lines are based, in whole or part, on age-specific fertility rates projected for years after 1963)

Series and birth year of woman	Up to age 20	Up to age 25	Up to age 30	Up to age 35	Up to age 40	Completed fertility
ALL SERIES						
1900-1901	287	1,112	1,780	2,195	2,430	2,511
1901-1902	310	1,115	1,750	2,135	2,355	2,435
1902-1903	314	1,113	1,737	2,121	2,344	2,426
1903-1904	315	1,091	1,697	2,083	2,310	2,392
1904-1905	314	1,053	1,646	2,026	2,261	2,343
1905-1906	311	1,028	1,602	1,981	2,226	2,306
1906-1907	307	1,004	1,564	1,946	2,202	2,282
1907-1908	303	982	1,539	1,934	2,201	2,279
1908-1909	290	933	1,478	1,888	2,154	2,230
1909-1910	281	916	1,476	1,910	2,188	2,268
1910-1911	279	897	1,467	1,926	2,205	2,285
1911-1912	274	888	1,472	1,951	2,222	2,303
1912-1913	264	879	1,487	1,979	2,246	2,328
1913-1914	248	868	1,499	1,988	2,253	2,334
1914-1915	240	856	1,498	1,986	2,252	2,331
1915-1916	243	871	1,538	2,035	2,307	2,387
1916-1917	244	891	1,590	2,088	2,362	2,441
1917-1918	248	930	1,649	2,155	2,442	2,519
1918-1919	263	1,003	1,742	2,269	2,560	2,636
1919-1920	273	1,034	1,827	2,391	2,695	2,770
1920-1921	269	1,016	1,841	2,406	2,701	2,769
1921-1922	273	1,049	1,886	2,457	2,747	2,810
SERIES A						
1922-1923	281	1,087	1,924	2,500	2,782	2,855
1923-1924	289	1,126	1,980	2,558	2,843	2,925
1924-1925	280	1,166	2,048	2,622	2,914	3,000
1925-1926	266	1,205	2,105	2,676	2,984	3,075
1926-1927	275	1,253	2,162	2,724	3,043	3,136
1927-1928	320	1,322	2,256	2,829	3,137	3,225
1928-1929	351	1,376	2,315	2,898	3,211	3,300
1929-1930	377	1,449	2,415	2,989	3,282	3,365
1930-1931	384	1,480	2,445	3,030	3,330	3,415
1931-1932	407	1,550	2,526	3,087	3,369	3,450
1932-1933	426	1,633	2,612	3,139	3,404	3,480
1933-1934	438	1,675	2,640	3,168	3,434	3,510
1934-1935	448	1,704	2,655	3,186	3,454	3,530
1935-1936	454	1,729	2,666	3,196	3,464	3,540
1936-1937	464	1,730	2,658	3,190	3,458	3,535
1937-1938	479	1,732	2,657	3,186	3,454	3,530
1938-1939	481	1,723	2,649	3,181	3,449	3,525
1939-1940	487	1,724	2,653	3,185	3,454	3,531
1940-1941	480	1,696	2,631	3,167	3,438	3,515
1941-1942	459	1,676	2,619	3,160	3,432	3,510
1942-1943	442	1,664	2,610	3,153	3,427	3,505
1943-1944	445	1,665	2,611	3,153	3,427	3,505
1944-1945	444	1,669	2,618	3,162	3,437	3,515
1945-1946	444	1,673	2,625	3,171	3,447	3,525
1946-1947	447	1,684	2,643	3,193	3,471	3,550
1947-1948	431	1,629	2,557	3,090	3,358	3,435
1948-1949 and later	419	1,588	2,494	3,013	3,276	3,350

Table A-1.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF CUMULATIVE FERTILITY RATES, BY BIRTH COHORT OF WOMAN: BIRTH YEARS, 1900-1901 TO 1951-1952--Con.

(Rates represent cumulative live births per 1,000 women up to age indicated. Rates below the heavy lines are based, in whole or part, on age-specific fertility rates projected for years after 1963)

Series and birth year of woman	Up to age 20	Up to age 25	Up to age 30	Up to age 35	Up to age 40	Completed fertility
SERIES B						
1922-1923	281	1,087	1,924	2,500	2,782	2,855
1923-1924	289	1,126	1,980	2,558	2,843	2,925
1924-1925	280	1,166	2,048	2,622	2,902	2,980
1925-1926	266	1,205	2,105	2,676	2,945	3,020
1926-1927	275	1,253	2,162	2,724	2,997	3,071
1927-1928	320	1,322	2,256	2,826	3,098	3,161
1928-1929	351	1,376	2,315	2,885	3,127	3,189
1929-1930	377	1,449	2,415	2,967	3,172	3,229
1930-1931	384	1,480	2,445	2,992	3,214	3,276
1931-1932	407	1,550	2,526	3,037	3,251	3,312
1932-1933	426	1,633	2,610	3,089	3,298	3,358
1933-1934	438	1,675	2,630	3,102	3,321	3,384
1934-1935	448	1,704	2,634	3,109	3,337	3,402
1935-1936	454	1,729	2,606	3,066	3,299	3,366
1936-1937	464	1,730	2,615	3,085	3,323	3,390
1937-1938	479	1,730	2,602	3,077	3,317	3,386
1938-1939	481	1,719	2,587	3,070	3,313	3,382
1939-1940	487	1,690	2,542	3,030	3,277	3,347
1940-1941	480	1,683	2,559	3,055	3,305	3,377
1941-1942	459	1,592	2,470	2,973	3,228	3,300
1942-1943	430	1,572	2,458	2,966	3,222	3,295
1943-1944	422	1,568	2,455	2,965	3,222	3,295
1944-1945	418	1,569	2,461	2,973	3,232	3,305
1945-1946	416	1,572	2,468	2,982	3,241	3,315
1946-1947	417	1,581	2,483	3,000	3,261	3,335
1947-1948	398	1,518	2,385	2,882	3,133	3,205
1948-1949 and later	383	1,466	2,306	2,788	3,031	3,100
SERIES C						
1922-1923	281	1,087	1,924	2,500	2,777	2,839
1923-1924	289	1,126	1,980	2,558	2,836	2,906
1924-1925	280	1,166	2,048	2,622	2,893	2,962
1925-1926	266	1,205	2,105	2,676	2,936	3,002
1926-1927	275	1,253	2,162	2,724	2,972	3,036
1927-1928	320	1,322	2,256	2,822	3,068	3,125
1928-1929	351	1,376	2,315	2,875	3,098	3,156
1929-1930	377	1,449	2,415	2,952	3,145	3,198
1930-1931	384	1,480	2,445	2,964	3,167	3,225
1931-1932	407	1,550	2,526	3,000	3,197	3,254
1932-1933	426	1,633	2,604	3,048	3,237	3,291
1933-1934	438	1,675	2,618	3,053	3,249	3,305
1934-1935	448	1,704	2,615	3,039	3,243	3,301
1935-1936	454	1,729	2,575	2,987	3,196	3,255
1936-1937	464	1,730	2,568	2,992	3,207	3,268
1937-1938	479	1,727	2,558	2,989	3,206	3,268
1938-1939	481	1,697	2,493	2,930	3,151	3,214
1939-1940	487	1,673	2,456	2,899	3,122	3,186
1940-1941	480	1,659	2,450	2,898	3,124	3,188
1941-1942	459	1,525	2,315	2,768	2,996	3,062
1942-1943	412	1,434	2,226	2,680	2,910	2,975
1943-1944	382	1,398	2,185	2,637	2,865	2,930
1944-1945	363	1,369	2,148	2,595	2,821	2,885
1945-1946	350	1,343	2,112	2,554	2,776	2,840
1946-1947	340	1,319	2,078	2,513	2,732	2,795
1947-1948	345	1,336	2,104	2,544	2,767	2,830
1948-1949 and later	337	1,309	2,063	2,495	2,713	2,775

Table A-1.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF CUMULATIVE FERTILITY RATES, BY BIRTH COHORT OF WOMAN: BIRTH YEARS, 1900-1901 TO 1951-1952--Con.

(Rates represent cumulative live births per 1,000 women up to age indicated. Rates below the heavy lines are based, in whole or part, on age-specific fertility rates projected for years after 1963)

Series and birth year of woman	Up to age 20	Up to age 25	Up to age 30	Up to age 35	Up to age 40	Completed fertility
SERIES D						
1922-1923	281	1,087	1,924	2,500	2,777	2,839
1923-1924	289	1,126	1,980	2,558	2,836	2,906
1924-1925	280	1,166	2,048	2,622	2,893	2,962
1925-1926	266	1,205	2,105	2,676	2,936	3,002
1926-1927	275	1,253	2,162	2,724	2,972	3,036
1927-1928	320	1,322	2,256	2,822	3,068	3,125
1928-1929	351	1,376	2,315	2,875	3,098	3,156
1929-1930	377	1,449	2,415	2,952	3,145	3,198
1930-1931	384	1,480	2,445	2,964	3,167	3,225
1931-1932	407	1,550	2,526	3,000	3,197	3,254
1932-1933	426	1,633	2,604	3,048	3,237	3,291
1933-1934	438	1,675	2,618	3,053	3,249	3,305
1934-1935	448	1,704	2,615	3,039	3,243	3,301
1935-1936	454	1,729	2,575	2,987	3,196	3,255
1936-1937	464	1,730	2,568	2,992	3,207	3,268
1937-1938	479	1,727	2,558	2,989	3,206	3,268
1938-1939	481	1,697	2,493	2,930	3,151	3,214
1939-1940	487	1,673	2,456	2,899	3,122	3,186
1940-1941	480	1,659	2,450	2,898	3,124	3,188
1941-1942	459	1,525	2,315	2,768	2,996	3,062
1942-1943	412	1,434	2,226	2,680	2,910	2,975
1943-1944	382	1,398	2,185	2,637	2,865	2,930
1944-1945	362	1,362	2,137	2,582	2,806	2,870
1945-1946	346	1,329	2,090	2,527	2,748	2,810
1946-1947	335	1,298	2,044	2,472	2,688	2,750
1947-1948	328	1,270	2,000	2,418	2,630	2,690
1948-1949	319	1,241	1,955	2,364	2,571	2,630
1949-1950	312	1,212	1,910	2,311	2,513	2,570
1950-1951	304	1,184	1,866	2,256	2,454	2,510
1951-1952 and later	291	1,152	1,820	2,202	2,395	2,450

Table A-2.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES AND OTHER MEASURES OF PERIOD FERTILITY: 1950 to 2010

(For explanation of assumptions underlying Series A, B, C, and D, see text. The rates in this table corresponding to cohorts born before 1960 are not fully consistent with the fertility rates for birth cohorts of women given in other tables of this report since they exclude the adjustment for net census undercount of women in the population base included in the cohort rates)

Series and year	Crude birth rate[1]	General fertility rate[2]	Birth rates by age of mother[3]						Completed fertility rate	Gross reproduction rate
			15 to 19 years[4]	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years[5]		
Estimates:										
1950	23.9	106.2	82.6	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	16.3	3,091	1,508
1955	24.9	118.0	90.6	242.8	190.8	115.5	59.4	16.8	3,580	1,747
1960	23.8	119.2	90.3	259.9	200.7	114.5	56.9	16.5	3,694	1,803
1962	22.6	113.3	83.1	246.3	193.3	109.8	53.2	15.8	3,509	1,713
Projections:										
Series A:										
1965	23.5	117.9	89.8	248.5	189.1	111.0	63.2	15.8	3,587	1,750
1970	24.8	124.2	85.5	245.1	192.8	108.4	55.9	17.7	3,528	1,722
1975	25.7	127.4	85.5	238.5	189.3	110.5	54.7	15.9	3,473	1,695
1980	25.8	125.9	83.8	238.5	184.9	108.4	55.8	15.6	3,436	1,677
1985	25.3	120.2	83.8	233.7	184.9	106.0	54.7	15.9	3,396	1,657
1990	25.2	117.2	83.8	233.7	181.2	106.0	53.6	15.5	3,369	1,644
1995	25.5	118.0	83.8	233.7	181.2	103.9	53.6	15.3	3,357	1,638
2000	25.8	114.5	83.8	233.7	181.2	103.9	52.5	15.3	3,352	1,636
2005	25.8	119.9	83.8	233.7	181.2	103.9	52.5	15.3	3,352	1,636
2010	25.5	118.6	83.8	233.7	181.2	103.9	52.5	15.3	3,352	1,636
Series B:										
1965	22.1	110.3	83.9	232.8	178.2	104.3	56.0	14.6	3,350	1,635
1970	23.0	113.7	78.2	231.8	178.7	95.9	43.4	13.8	3,209	1,566
1975	24.3	117.9	78.2	221.1	179.0	102.5	48.5	12.5	3,209	1,566
1980	24.6	117.3	77.3	221.1	171.4	102.5	51.8	13.8	3,190	1,557
1985	23.9	111.8	76.6	217.6	171.4	98.3	51.7	14.8	3,152	1,538
1990	23.3	107.2	76.6	216.7	168.5	98.3	49.6	14.6	3,122	1,523
1995	23.4	107.2	76.6	216.7	167.9	96.6	49.6	14.2	3,108	1,517
2000	23.8	109.1	76.6	216.7	167.9	96.3	48.7	14.2	3,102	1,514
2005	23.8	110.5	76.6	216.7	167.9	96.3	48.7	14.2	3,102	1,514
2010	23.5	109.6	76.6	216.7	167.9	96.3	48.7	14.2	3,102	1,514
Series C:										
1965	20.3	101.5	70.7	217.5	170.0	97.8	50.5	13.5	3,100	1,513
1970	20.6	100.6	68.7	201.8	160.3	86.5	39.7	12.3	2,847	1,389
1975	22.1	104.7	68.7	198.5	156.1	91.9	43.7	11.4	2,852	1,392
1980	22.8	105.0	67.9	198.5	153.8	89.4	46.5	12.5	2,843	1,387
1985	21.9	100.2	67.3	195.3	153.8	88.2	45.1	13.2	2,815	1,374
1990	20.8	94.4	67.3	194.5	151.2	88.2	44.5	12.8	2,793	1,363
1995	20.6	93.4	67.3	194.5	150.7	86.7	44.5	12.7	2,782	1,358
2000	21.0	95.6	67.3	194.5	150.7	86.4	43.8	12.7	2,777	1,355
2005	21.1	98.0	67.3	194.5	150.7	86.4	43.8	12.7	2,777	1,355
2010	20.8	97.8	67.3	194.5	150.7	86.4	43.8	12.7	2,777	1,355
Series D:										
1965	20.3	101.2	69.6	217.5	170.0	97.8	50.5	13.5	3,095	1,511
1970	20.1	98.0	62.4	196.5	160.3	86.5	39.7	12.3	2,789	1,361
1975	20.8	97.7	59.5	178.1	151.5	91.9	43.7	11.4	2,681	1,308
1980	20.9	95.2	58.8	175.7	137.8	86.7	46.5	12.5	2,590	1,264
1985	20.0	89.5	58.3	172.9	136.2	78.9	43.7	13.2	2,516	1,228
1990	18.9	83.7	58.3	172.2	133.9	78.1	39.8	12.4	2,473	1,207
1995	18.5	82.1	58.3	172.2	133.5	76.7	39.4	11.4	2,457	1,199
2000	18.5	83.1	58.3	172.2	133.5	76.5	38.7	11.2	2,452	1,196
2005	18.5	84.9	58.3	172.2	133.5	76.5	38.7	11.2	2,452	1,196
2010	18.1	84.9	58.3	172.2	133.5	76.5	38.7	11.2	2,452	1,196

[1] Births per 1,000 midyear population including Armed Forces abroad.
[2] Total births, regardless of age of mother, per 1,000 female population aged 15 to 44 years.
[3] Births per 1,000 female population in specific age group.
[4] Includes births to women under 15 years of age.
[5] Includes births to women 45 years old and over.

Table A-3.--FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL RATES, 1960, AND RATES PROJECTED ACCORDING TO ASSUMPTION OF SLIGHTLY DECLINING MORTALITY, 1965-1970 TO 2005-2010

(Projected rates based on projections of population in 5-year age groups assuming no net immigration. The small fluctuations and decreases in rates arise from variations from one period to another in the relative weighting, within each 5-year age group, of the underlying single-year-of-age survival rates, all of which were assumed to show gradual increases or to be constant between 1960 and 2000 and to remain constant thereafter. For further explanation of the derivation of these rates, see text)

Initial age	Terminal age	1960[1]	1965 to 1970	1970 to 1975	1975 to 1980	1980 to 1985	1985 to 1990	1990 to 1995	1995 to 2000	2000 to 2005	2005 to 2010
		BOTH SEXES									
Births	Under 5	.97254	.97453	.97582	.97705	.97829	.97955	.98084	.98211	.98257	.98256
Under 5	5 to 9	.99585	.99595	.99597	.99604	.99613	.99623	.99630	.99637	.99642	.99642
5 to 9	10 to 14	.99784	.99788	.99790	.99792	.99794	.99796	.99798	.99801	.99802	.99802
10 to 14	15 to 19	.99669	.99673	.99672	.99671	.99675	.99677	.99678	.99678	.99678	.99679
15 to 19	20 to 24	.99456	.99454	.99455	.99455	.99455	.99458	.99460	.99461	.99461	.99461
20 to 24	25 to 29	.99366	.99365	.99367	.99371	.99374	.99376	.99380	.99383	.99384	.99384
25 to 29	30 to 34	.99282	.99298	.99307	.99317	.99326	.99336	.99345	.99356	.99360	.99360
30 to 34	35 to 39	.99033	.99060	.99085	.99106	.99126	.99145	.99163	.99181	.99192	.99193
35 to 39	40 to 44	.98527	.98567	.98596	.98633	.98664	.98694	.98722	.98748	.98755	.98761
40 to 44	45 to 49	.97653	.97734	.97774	.97821	.97881	.97932	.97980	.98025	.98036	.98028
45 to 49	50 to 54	.96283	.96395	.96471	.96533	.96608	.96701	.96778	.96852	.96873	.96863
50 to 54	55 to 59	.94396	.94554	.94679	.94785	.94869	.94969	.95092	.95194	.95230	.95221
55 to 59	60 to 64	.91628	.91918	.92087	.92262	.92407	.92521	.92659	.92836	.92883	.92873
60 to 64	65 to 69	.87738	.88094	.88320	.88530	.88747	.88925	.89062	.89231	.89332	.89318
65 to 69	70 to 74	.82320	.82916	.83195	.83503	.83788	.84085	.84329	.84524	.84603	.84656
70 to 74	75 to 79	.74407	.75150	.75593	.75947	.76329	.76678	.76947	.77345	.77378	.77363
75 to 79	80 to 84	.62763	.63619	.64001	.64470	.64854	.65260	.65617	.66018	.66071	.65949
80 and over	85 and over	.40535	.41627	.41957	.42150	.42415	.42862	.43246	.43590	.43663	.43570
		MALE									
Births	Under 5	.96914	.97139	.97285	.97426	.97566	.97710	.97856	.98001	.98054	.98053
Under 5	5 to 9	.99538	.99550	.99553	.99560	.99571	.99582	.99590	.99598	.99603	.99604
5 to 9	10 to 14	.99741	.99746	.99748	.99751	.99754	.99757	.99760	.99762	.99764	.99764
10 to 14	15 to 19	.99551	.99558	.99557	.99557	.99563	.99566	.99567	.99567	.99568	.99569
15 to 19	20 to 24	.99218	.99222	.99222	.99221	.99221	.99225	.99226	.99226	.99226	.99226
20 to 24	25 to 29	.99117	.99118	.99119	.99120	.99121	.99122	.99122	.99123	.99123	.99123
25 to 29	30 to 34	.99081	.99098	.99109	.99119	.99128	.99138	.99147	.99157	.99160	.99160
30 to 34	35 to 39	.98804	.98840	.98869	.98897	.98923	.98945	.98967	.98989	.99002	.99003
35 to 39	40 to 44	.98171	.98220	.98257	.98302	.98344	.98381	.98413	.98443	.98452	.98460
40 to 44	45 to 49	.97025	.97116	.97164	.97224	.97299	.97368	.97429	.97481	.97493	.97485
45 to 49	50 to 54	.95081	.95251	.95342	.95428	.95533	.95659	.95776	.95880	.95906	.95891
50 to 54	55 to 59	.92503	.92711	.92847	.92970	.93086	.93223	.93389	.93545	.93606	.93593
55 to 59	60 to 64	.88987	.89258	.89406	.89568	.89708	.89838	.90001	.90207	.90296	.90302
60 to 64	65 to 69	.84083	.84415	.84615	.84800	.85003	.85178	.85343	.85549	.85675	.85707
65 to 69	70 to 74	.77872	.78360	.78674	.78981	.79269	.79578	.79855	.80117	.80236	.80307
70 to 74	75 to 79	.69631	.70138	.70543	.70912	.71272	.71604	.71725	.72282	.72355	.72363
75 to 79	80 to 84	.58204	.58909	.59198	.59672	.60090	.60497	.60869	.61287	.61358	.61275
80 and over	85 and over	.37839	.38972	.39342	.39601	.40025	.40620	.41113	.41580	.41701	.41630
		FEMALE									
Births	Under 5	.97612	.97783	.97893	.97999	.98105	.98213	.98323	.98432	.98473	.98472
Under 5	5 to 9	.99633	.99642	.99644	.99649	.99657	.99666	.99672	.99678	.99682	.99682
5 to 9	10 to 14	.99829	.99831	.99833	.99834	.99835	.99837	.99839	.99841	.99841	.99841
10 to 14	15 to 19	.99789	.99791	.99791	.99790	.99792	.99793	.99793	.99793	.99793	.99794
15 to 19	20 to 24	.99689	.99693	.99695	.99696	.99698	.99700	.99703	.99704	.99705	.99705
20 to 24	25 to 29	.99606	.99616	.99623	.99628	.99634	.99639	.99646	.99652	.99654	.99654
25 to 29	30 to 34	.99477	.99495	.99507	.99518	.99528	.99538	.99548	.99561	.99565	.99565
30 to 34	35 to 39	.99253	.99277	.99297	.99315	.99333	.99348	.99363	.99378	.99387	.99387
35 to 39	40 to 44	.98867	.98901	.98927	.98958	.98985	.99011	.99034	.99056	.99063	.99067
40 to 44	45 to 49	.98262	.98323	.98358	.98399	.98448	.98492	.98534	.98571	.98582	.98578
45 to 49	50 to 54	.97395	.97485	.97534	.97581	.97637	.97703	.97763	.97819	.97836	.97829
50 to 54	55 to 59	.96177	.96304	.96383	.96454	.96523	.96603	.96696	.96782	.96813	.96810
55 to 59	60 to 64	.94175	.94407	.94538	.94676	.94800	.94919	.95060	.95226	.95292	.95297
60 to 64	65 to 69	.91152	.91427	.91597	.91754	.91921	.92068	.92209	.92380	.92482	.92502
65 to 69	70 to 74	.86390	.86747	.86975	.87197	.87399	.87617	.87801	.87976	.88063	.88128
70 to 74	75 to 79	.78621	.79113	.79429	.79755	.80072	.80355	.80665	.80918	.80961	.80972
75 to 79	80 to 84	.66506	.67174	.67367	.67707	.68059	.68397	.68683	.69013	.69042	.68928
80 and over	85 and over	.42319	.43400	.43628	.43681	.43788	.44132	.44437	.44695	.44725	.44612

[1] Based on official life tables for 1960 published in: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1960, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, table 2-1.

APPENDIX B

Tables presenting projections based on alternative assumptions of mortality and net immigration

Table B-1.--ANNUAL PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND OF POPULATION CHANGE BY COMPONENTS, ASSUMING VARIOUS LEVELS OF MORTALITY AND NET IMMIGRATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1963 TO 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Figures include Armed Forces abroad. All series assume the Series B level of fertility. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the projections, see text)

Series and year (July 1 to June 30)	Population at beginning of year	Net change during year		Births		Deaths	
		Amount	Percent[1]	Amount	Rate[2]	Amount	Rate[2]
SLIGHTLY DECLINING MORTALITY, WITH IMMIGRATION[3]							
1963-1964	189,278	2,688	1.42	4,219	22.1	1,830	9.6
1964-1965	191,967	2,704	1.41	4,260	22.0	1,856	9.6
1965-1966	194,671	2,743	1.41	4,326	22.1	1,883	9.6
1966-1967	197,413	2,799	1.42	4,409	22.2	1,911	9.6
1967-1968	200,212	2,838	1.42	4,476	22.2	1,937	9.6
1968-1969	203,050	2,914	1.44	4,579	22.4	1,965	9.6
1969-1970	205,964	3,032	1.47	4,724	22.8	1,993	9.6
1970-1971	208,996	3,149	1.51	4,869	23.1	2,020	9.6
1971-1972	212,145	3,264	1.54	5,012	23.4	2,048	9.6
1972-1973	215,409	3,377	1.57	5,151	23.7	2,074	9.6
1973-1974	218,786	3,488	1.59	5,288	24.0	2,100	9.5
1974-1975	222,273	3,597	1.62	5,423	24.2	2,126	9.5
1975-1976	225,870	3,703	1.64	5,554	24.4	2,151	9.4
1976-1977	229,573	3,805	1.66	5,680	24.5	2,176	9.4
1977-1978	233,378	3,898	1.67	5,797	24.6	2,199	9.3
1978-1979	237,276	3,982	1.68	5,904	24.7	2,222	9.3
1979-1980	241,257	4,056	1.68	6,001	24.7	2,245	9.2
1980-1981	245,313	4,118	1.68	6,086	24.6	2,267	9.2
1981-1982	249,432	4,169	1.67	6,158	24.5	2,290	9.1
1982-1983	253,600	4,209	1.66	6,221	24.3	2,312	9.0
1983-1984	257,809	4,241	1.65	6,277	24.1	2,335	9.0
1984-1985	262,051	4,271	1.63	6,330	24.0	2,358	8.9
1985-1986	266,322	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAPIDLY DECLINING MORTALITY, WITH IMMIGRATION[3]							
1963-1964	189,278	2,725	1.44	4,219	22.1	1,794	9.4
1964-1965	192,003	2,750	1.43	4,260	22.0	1,811	9.4
1965-1966	194,753	2,798	1.44	4,326	22.1	1,828	9.3
1966-1967	197,551	2,863	1.45	4,410	22.2	1,846	9.3
1967-1968	200,414	2,912	1.45	4,476	22.2	1,864	9.2
1968-1969	203,326	2,998	1.47	4,580	22.4	1,882	9.2
1969-1970	206,324	3,124	1.51	4,725	22.7	1,901	9.1
1970-1971	209,448	3,251	1.55	4,870	23.1	1,919	9.1
1971-1972	212,699	3,375	1.59	5,013	23.4	1,938	9.0
1972-1973	216,075	3,497	1.62	5,153	23.7	1,955	9.0
1973-1974	219,572	3,617	1.65	5,290	23.9	1,972	8.9
1974-1975	223,189	3,736	1.67	5,425	24.1	1,989	8.8
1975-1976	226,925	3,852	1.70	5,557	24.3	2,005	8.8
1976-1977	230,777	3,962	1.72	5,683	24.4	2,021	8.7
1977-1978	234,739	4,065	1.73	5,801	24.5	2,036	8.6
1978-1979	238,804	4,158	1.74	5,908	24.5	2,050	8.5
1979-1980	242,962	4,241	1.75	6,006	24.5	2,064	8.4
1980-1981	247,203	4,313	1.74	6,091	24.4	2,078	8.3
1981-1982	251,516	4,373	1.74	6,164	24.3	2,092	8.2
1982-1983	255,889	4,422	1.73	6,228	24.1	2,106	8.2
1983-1984	260,311	4,464	1.71	6,284	23.9	2,120	8.1
1984-1985	264,775	4,503	1.70	6,338	23.7	2,135	8.0
1985-1986	269,279	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Percent of population at beginning of fiscal year.
[2] Rate per 1,000 population at middle of fiscal year.
[3] Assumes constant annual net immigration of 300,000. Figures for net change include net immigration component, not shown separately.

Table B-1.--ANNUAL PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND OF POPULATION CHANGE BY COMPONENTS, ASSUMING VARIOUS LEVELS OF MORTALITY AND NET IMMIGRATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1963 TO 1985--Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Figures include Armed Forces abroad. All series assume the Series B level of fertility. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the projections, see text)

Series and year (July 1 to June 30)	Population at beginning of year	Net change during year		Births		Deaths	
		Amount	Percent[1]	Amount	Rate[2]	Amount	Rate[2]
CONSTANT MORTALITY, WITH IMMIGRATION[3]							
1963-1964	189,278	2,644	1.40	4,195	22.0	1,851	9.7
1964-1965	191,922	2,642	1.38	4,224	21.9	1,883	9.7
1965-1966	194,564	2,692	1.38	4,307	22.0	1,915	9.8
1966-1967	197,256	2,728	1.38	4,375	22.0	1,948	9.8
1967-1968	199,984	2,756	1.38	4,435	22.0	1,980	9.8
1968-1969	202,739	2,867	1.41	4,580	22.4	2,013	9.9
1969-1970	205,606	2,977	1.45	4,723	22.8	2,047	9.9
1970-1971	208,582	3,087	1.48	4,867	23.2	2,080	9.9
1971-1972	211,669	3,195	1.51	5,008	23.5	2,112	9.9
1972-1973	214,865	3,301	1.54	5,146	23.8	2,144	9.9
1973-1974	218,166	3,407	1.56	5,283	24.0	2,176	9.9
1974-1975	221,573	3,511	1.58	5,418	24.3	2,207	9.9
1975-1976	225,084	3,612	1.60	5,549	24.5	2,237	9.9
1976-1977	228,696	3,708	1.62	5,674	24.6	2,267	9.8
1977-1978	232,404	3,795	1.63	5,791	24.7	2,296	9.8
1978-1979	236,199	3,873	1.64	5,897	24.8	2,324	9.8
1979-1980	240,072	3,941	1.64	5,993	24.8	2,352	9.7
1980-1981	244,013	3,996	1.64	6,075	24.7	2,379	9.7
1981-1982	248,009	4,040	1.63	6,146	24.6	2,406	9.6
1982-1983	252,049	4,072	1.62	6,206	24.4	2,434	9.6
1983-1984	256,121	4,097	1.60	6,259	24.2	2,462	9.5
1984-1985	260,218	4,119	1.58	6,308	24.1	2,490	9.5
1985-1986	264,337	...	...	...	...	...	...
SLIGHTLY DECLINING MORTALITY, NO NET IMMIGRATION							
1963-1964	189,278	2,390	1.26	4,219	22.1	1,829	9.6
1964-1965	191,668	2,389	1.25	4,243	22.0	1,854	9.6
1965-1966	194,057	2,412	1.24	4,292	22.0	1,880	9.6
1966-1967	196,469	2,454	1.25	4,359	22.0	1,906	9.6
1967-1968	198,923	2,480	1.25	4,411	22.0	1,931	9.6
1968-1969	201,402	2,543	1.26	4,500	22.2	1,957	9.7
1969-1970	203,945	2,647	1.30	4,631	22.6	1,983	9.7
1970-1971	206,592	2,753	1.33	4,762	22.9	2,010	9.7
1971-1972	209,345	2,857	1.36	4,892	23.2	2,035	9.7
1972-1973	212,202	2,959	1.39	5,020	23.5	2,060	9.6
1973-1974	215,161	3,061	1.42	5,146	23.7	2,085	9.6
1974-1975	218,222	3,162	1.45	5,270	24.0	2,109	9.6
1975-1976	221,384	3,260	1.47	5,392	24.2	2,132	9.6
1976-1977	224,644	3,354	1.49	5,509	24.3	2,155	9.5
1977-1978	227,998	3,441	1.51	5,617	24.5	2,177	9.5
1978-1979	231,439	3,518	1.52	5,716	24.5	2,198	9.4
1979-1980	234,957	3,586	1.53	5,804	24.5	2,218	9.4
1980-1981	238,543	3,643	1.53	5,881	24.5	2,238	9.3
1981-1982	242,186	3,687	1.52	5,946	24.4	2,258	9.3
1982-1983	245,873	3,721	1.51	6,000	24.2	2,279	9.2
1983-1984	249,594	3,748	1.50	6,047	24.0	2,299	9.1
1984-1985	253,342	3,770	1.49	6,090	23.9	2,320	9.1
1985-1986	257,112	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Percent of population at beginning of fiscal year.

[2] Rate per 1,000 population at middle of fiscal year.

[3] Assumes constant annual net immigration of 300,000. Figures for net change include net immigration component, not shown separately.

Table B-2.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX, ASSUMING VARIOUS LEVELS OF MORTALITY AND NET IMMIGRATION: 1960 TO 1985

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. All series assume the Series B level of fertility after July 1, 1963. Series with immigration assume constant annual net immigration of 300,000 after July 1, 1963. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the projections, see text. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963)

Series, age, and sex	1960	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
BOTH SEXES							
Slightly Declining Mortality, With Immigration							
All ages	180,676	189,278	194,671	208,996	225,870	245,313	266,322
Under 5	20,364	20,722	20,783	22,013	25,192	28,345	30,469
5 to 9	18,825	20,012	20,420	20,821	22,047	25,215	28,358
10 to 14	16,910	18,000	18,888	20,469	20,870	22,094	25,255
15 to 19	13,465	15,536	16,977	18,941	20,516	20,915	22,136
20 to 24	11,112	12,600	13,623	17,104	19,057	20,624	21,021
25 to 29	10,931	10,971	11,319	13,795	17,254	19,195	20,753
30 to 34	11,978	11,385	11,055	11,425	13,885	17,322	19,252
35 to 39	12,542	12,343	12,003	11,079	11,448	13,889	17,299
40 to 44	11,681	12,261	12,459	11,917	11,010	11,378	13,790
45 to 49	10,926	11,234	11,483	12,239	11,715	10,833	11,200
50 to 54	9,655	10,255	10,585	11,121	11,859	11,361	10,518
55 to 59	8,465	8,866	9,169	10,046	10,567	11,279	10,816
60 to 64	7,162	7,528	7,805	8,454	9,278	9,777	10,450
65 to 69	6,264	6,242	6,308	6,892	7,484	8,231	8,694
70 to 74	4,769	5,093	5,188	5,239	5,743	6,258	6,906
75 to 79	3,084	3,404	3,585	3,901	3,963	4,364	4,780
80 to 84	1,601	1,826	1,962	2,281	2,497	2,555	2,831
85 and over	940	1,002	1,060	1,258	1,485	1,678	1,796
Rapidly Declining Mortality, With Immigration							
All ages	180,676	189,278	194,753	209,448	226,925	247,203	269,279
Under 5	20,364	20,722	20,788	22,041	25,248	28,438	30,606
5 to 9	18,825	20,012	20,421	20,830	22,081	25,281	28,465
10 to 14	16,910	18,000	18,889	20,472	20,882	22,133	25,329
15 to 19	13,465	15,536	16,978	18,944	20,525	20,937	22,187
20 to 24	11,112	12,600	13,624	17,110	19,070	20,647	21,061
25 to 29	10,931	10,971	11,320	13,801	17,270	19,224	20,797
30 to 34	11,978	11,385	11,056	11,430	13,899	17,352	19,301
35 to 39	12,542	12,343	12,005	11,085	11,462	13,918	17,353
40 to 44	11,681	12,261	12,461	11,928	11,030	11,412	13,850
45 to 49	10,926	11,234	11,486	12,257	11,750	10,884	11,275
50 to 54	9,655	10,255	10,590	11,148	11,918	11,451	10,634
55 to 59	8,465	8,866	9,176	10,086	10,652	11,423	11,010
60 to 64	7,162	7,528	7,815	8,506	9,395	9,974	10,746
65 to 69	6,264	6,242	6,320	6,958	7,632	8,492	9,083
70 to 74	4,769	5,093	5,200	5,305	5,898	6,536	7,344
75 to 79	3,084	3,404	3,593	3,953	4,084	4,594	5,150
80 to 84	1,601	1,826	1,967	2,313	2,578	2,703	3,080
85 and over	940	1,002	1,064	1,282	1,549	1,806	2,006
Constant Mortality, With Immigration							
All ages	180,676	189,278	194,564	208,582	225,084	244,013	264,337
Under 5	20,364	20,722	20,716	21,880	25,089	28,184	30,217
5 to 9	18,825	20,012	20,420	20,752	21,910	25,106	28,189
10 to 14	16,910	18,000	18,888	20,468	20,800	21,955	25,144
15 to 19	13,465	15,536	16,977	18,940	20,515	20,845	21,997
20 to 24	11,112	12,600	13,623	17,104	19,055	20,621	20,949
25 to 29	10,931	10,971	11,319	13,794	17,252	19,192	20,747
30 to 34	11,978	11,385	11,055	11,423	13,881	17,314	19,239
35 to 39	12,542	12,343	12,002	11,075	11,440	13,874	17,274
40 to 44	11,681	12,261	12,457	11,911	10,997	11,358	13,757
45 to 49	10,926	11,234	11,481	12,228	11,693	10,801	11,155
50 to 54	9,655	10,255	10,581	11,105	11,825	11,308	10,449
55 to 59	8,465	8,866	9,165	10,026	10,523	11,203	10,713
60 to 64	7,162	7,528	7,800	8,431	9,223	9,681	10,305
65 to 69	6,264	6,242	6,303	6,866	7,424	8,123	8,531
70 to 74	4,769	5,093	5,182	5,211	5,678	6,143	6,723
75 to 79	3,084	3,404	3,580	3,871	3,899	4,250	4,602
80 to 84	1,601	1,826	1,958	2,258	2,443	2,466	2,690
85 and over	940	1,002	1,057	1,238	1,436	1,588	1,657

Table B-2.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX, ASSUMING VARIOUS LEVELS OF MORTALITY AND NET IMMIGRATION: 1960 TO 1985--Con.

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. All series assume the Series B level of fertility after July 1, 1963. Series with immigration assume constant annual net immigration of 300,000 after July 1, 1963. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the projections, see text. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963)

Series, age, and sex	1960	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
BOTH SEXES--Con.							
Slightly Declining Mortality, No Net Immigration							
All ages	180,676	189,278	194,057	206,592	221,384	238,543	257,112
Under 5	20,364	20,722	20,720	21,627	24,483	27,395	29,313
5 to 9	18,825	20,012	20,375	20,636	21,540	24,386	27,289
10 to 14	16,910	18,000	18,853	20,332	20,593	21,495	24,336
15 to 19	13,465	15,536	16,924	18,791	20,265	20,525	21,425
20 to 24	11,112	12,600	13,520	16,832	18,689	20,155	20,413
25 to 29	10,931	10,971	11,223	13,434	16,725	18,571	20,029
30 to 34	11,978	11,385	10,990	11,144	13,341	16,611	18,446
35 to 39	12,542	12,343	11,957	10,886	11,042	13,222	16,466
40 to 44	11,681	12,261	12,429	11,786	10,734	10,891	13,045
45 to 49	10,926	11,234	11,458	12,147	11,523	10,500	10,661
50 to 54	9,655	10,255	10,565	11,045	11,719	11,124	10,144
55 to 59	8,465	8,866	9,154	9,990	10,457	11,107	10,553
60 to 64	7,162	7,528	7,795	8,415	9,199	9,648	10,264
65 to 69	6,264	6,242	6,302	6,867	7,432	8,144	8,562
70 to 74	4,769	5,093	5,185	5,225	5,713	6,206	6,824
75 to 79	3,084	3,404	3,584	3,896	3,950	4,339	4,737
80 to 84	1,601	1,826	1,962	2,280	2,494	2,547	2,814
85 and over	940	1,002	1,060	1,258	1,485	1,677	1,791
MALE							
Slightly Declining Mortality, With Immigration							
All ages	89,328	93,369	95,914	102,756	110,971	120,562	131,005
Under 5	10,352	10,554	10,604	11,236	12,861	14,473	15,560
5 to 9	9,572	10,171	10,374	10,618	11,248	12,866	14,473
10 to 14	8,595	9,153	9,601	10,394	10,638	11,266	12,881
15 to 19	6,814	7,872	8,612	9,609	10,399	10,642	11,268
20 to 24	5,558	6,315	6,843	8,621	9,611	10,394	10,635
25 to 29	5,422	5,449	5,619	6,884	8,647	9,627	10,404
30 to 34	5,901	5,625	5,469	5,656	6,910	8,658	9,631
35 to 39	6,140	6,054	5,899	5,467	5,654	6,896	8,627
40 to 44	5,733	5,989	6,078	5,836	5,414	5,600	6,824
45 to 49	5,384	5,501	5,600	5,932	5,700	5,294	5,478
50 to 54	4,758	5,018	5,154	5,357	5,679	5,463	5,081
55 to 59	4,143	4,307	4,430	4,794	4,990	5,296	5,102
60 to 64	3,418	3,585	3,709	3,965	4,297	4,480	4,762
65 to 69	2,929	2,866	2,881	3,137	3,362	3,651	3,815
70 to 74	2,195	2,284	2,290	2,261	2,471	2,658	2,897
75 to 79	1,372	1,486	1,542	1,607	1,596	1,753	1,895
80 to 84	674	756	806	908	951	952	1,054
85 and over	367	385	404	472	543	592	618
Rapidly Declining Mortality, With Immigration							
All ages	89,328	93,369	95,965	103,036	111,620	121,718	132,801
Under 5	10,352	10,554	10,607	11,251	12,892	14,524	15,636
5 to 9	9,572	10,171	10,374	10,623	11,266	12,903	14,532
10 to 14	8,595	9,153	9,601	10,396	10,645	11,288	12,922
15 to 19	6,814	7,872	8,613	9,612	10,405	10,655	11,298
20 to 24	5,558	6,315	6,844	8,626	9,620	10,411	10,662
25 to 29	5,422	5,449	5,619	6,888	8,658	9,648	10,435
30 to 34	5,901	5,625	5,470	5,659	6,920	8,679	9,665
35 to 39	6,140	6,054	5,900	5,471	5,662	6,914	8,662
40 to 44	5,733	5,989	6,079	5,842	5,427	5,621	6,861
45 to 49	5,384	5,501	5,602	5,943	5,722	5,326	5,525
50 to 54	4,758	5,018	5,158	5,375	5,718	5,521	5,156
55 to 59	4,143	4,307	4,436	4,821	5,048	5,393	5,231
60 to 64	3,418	3,585	3,716	4,001	4,378	4,615	4,963
65 to 69	2,929	2,866	2,889	3,182	3,461	3,826	4,074
70 to 74	2,195	2,284	2,298	2,302	2,570	2,834	3,175
75 to 79	1,372	1,486	1,547	1,639	1,668	1,892	2,119
80 to 84	674	756	808	925	995	1,031	1,190
85 and over	367	385	405	479	565	638	695

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(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. All series assume the Series B level of fertility after July 1, 1963. Series with immigration assume constant annual net immigration of 300,000 after July 1, 1963. For an explanation of the assumptions underlying the projections, see text. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963)

Series, age, and sex	1960	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
MALE--Con.							
Constant Mortality, With Immigration							
All ages	89,328	93,369	95,857	102,535	110,551	119,870	129,953
Under 5	10,352	10,554	10,569	11,164	12,802	14,381	15,419
5 to 9	9,572	10,171	10,374	10,583	11,174	12,804	14,376
10 to 14	8,595	9,153	9,601	10,394	10,602	11,192	12,818
15 to 19	6,814	7,872	8,612	9,609	10,398	10,605	11,193
20 to 24	5,558	6,315	6,843	8,621	9,610	10,393	10,598
25 to 29	5,422	5,449	5,619	6,884	8,646	9,627	10,403
30 to 34	5,901	5,625	5,469	5,655	6,909	8,655	9,626
35 to 39	6,140	6,054	5,898	5,465	5,649	6,888	8,614
40 to 44	5,733	5,989	6,077	5,832	5,407	5,588	6,805
45 to 49	5,384	5,501	5,598	5,926	5,687	5,275	5,452
50 to 54	4,758	5,018	5,152	5,347	5,658	5,430	5,039
55 to 59	4,143	4,307	4,428	4,782	4,963	5,250	5,039
60 to 64	3,418	3,585	3,706	3,953	4,267	4,428	4,683
65 to 69	2,929	2,866	2,878	3,124	3,331	3,595	3,731
70 to 74	2,195	2,284	2,287	2,245	2,437	2,599	2,804
75 to 79	1,372	1,486	1,539	1,593	1,565	1,699	1,812
80 to 84	674	756	804	897	927	912	990
85 and over	367	385	402	461	518	548	553
Slightly Declining Mortality, No Net Immigration							
All ages	89,328	93,369	95,641	101,672	108,928	117,459	126,763
Under 5	10,352	10,554	10,572	11,038	12,498	13,987	14,969
5 to 9	9,572	10,171	10,352	10,524	10,989	12,443	13,927
10 to 14	8,595	9,153	9,583	10,325	10,498	10,961	12,413
15 to 19	6,814	7,872	8,590	9,541	10,280	10,451	10,914
20 to 24	5,558	6,315	6,808	8,523	9,466	10,200	10,370
25 to 29	5,422	5,449	5,577	6,748	8,448	9,383	10,110
30 to 34	5,901	5,625	5,438	5,527	6,688	8,374	9,301
35 to 39	6,140	6,054	5,876	5,375	5,464	6,614	8,284
40 to 44	5,733	5,989	6,063	5,771	5,281	5,372	6,504
45 to 49	5,384	5,501	5,588	5,889	5,608	5,135	5,227
50 to 54	4,758	5,018	5,145	5,323	5,614	5,351	4,905
55 to 59	4,143	4,307	4,425	4,770	4,942	5,220	4,981
60 to 64	3,418	3,585	3,705	3,949	4,265	4,427	4,682
65 to 69	2,929	2,866	2,879	3,127	3,342	3,617	3,763
70 to 74	2,195	2,284	2,289	2,256	2,460	2,639	2,867
75 to 79	1,372	1,486	1,542	1,606	1,591	1,745	1,881
80 to 84	674	756	806	908	951	950	1,048
85 and over	367	385	404	472	543	591	617
FEMALE							
Slightly Declining Mortality, With Immigration							
All ages	91,347	95,909	98,757	106,240	114,899	124,751	135,317
Under 5	10,013	10,168	10,179	10,778	12,332	13,873	14,909
5 to 9	9,254	9,841	10,046	10,203	10,800	12,349	13,885
10 to 14	8,314	8,848	9,288	10,075	10,232	10,828	12,374
15 to 19	6,651	7,664	8,365	9,331	10,117	10,273	10,868
20 to 24	5,554	6,285	6,780	8,483	9,446	10,229	10,385
25 to 29	5,509	5,522	5,700	6,911	8,607	9,568	10,349
30 to 34	6,077	5,760	5,586	5,769	6,975	8,664	9,620
35 to 39	6,402	6,289	6,105	5,612	5,795	6,993	8,672
40 to 44	5,948	6,272	6,381	6,082	5,596	5,778	6,966
45 to 49	5,541	5,733	5,883	6,307	6,015	5,539	5,722
50 to 54	4,896	5,237	5,431	5,764	6,180	5,898	5,437
55 to 59	4,322	4,558	4,738	5,252	5,577	5,983	5,715
60 to 64	3,744	3,943	4,096	4,489	4,981	5,296	5,688
65 to 69	3,335	3,376	3,427	3,755	4,122	4,580	4,879
70 to 74	2,574	2,809	2,898	2,979	3,272	3,600	4,009
75 to 79	1,712	1,918	2,043	2,294	2,367	2,611	2,884
80 to 84	927	1,070	1,156	1,372	1,545	1,603	1,777
85 and over	573	617	656	786	942	1,087	1,178

Table B-2.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX, ASSUMING VARIOUS LEVELS OF MORTALITY AND NET IMMIGRATION: 1960 TO 1985--Con.

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Series, age, and sex	1960	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
FEMALE--Con.							
Rapidly Declining Mortality, With Immigration							
All ages	91,347	95,909	98,788	106,412	115,305	125,486	136,478
Under 5	10,013	10,168	10,181	10,790	12,356	13,913	14,970
5 to 9	9,254	9,841	10,046	10,207	10,815	12,378	13,933
10 to 14	8,314	8,848	9,288	10,076	10,237	10,845	12,408
15 to 19	6,651	7,664	8,365	9,332	10,120	10,282	10,890
20 to 24	5,554	6,285	6,781	8,484	9,450	10,237	10,399
25 to 29	5,509	5,522	5,701	6,913	8,612	9,576	10,362
30 to 34	6,077	5,760	5,587	5,771	6,979	8,673	9,636
35 to 39	6,402	6,289	6,105	5,614	5,800	7,004	8,691
40 to 44	5,948	6,272	6,382	6,086	5,603	5,791	6,989
45 to 49	5,541	5,733	5,884	6,313	6,028	5,558	5,749
50 to 54	4,896	5,237	5,432	5,773	6,200	5,929	5,478
55 to 59	4,322	4,558	4,740	5,264	5,604	6,030	5,779
60 to 64	3,744	3,943	4,099	4,505	5,017	5,359	5,783
65 to 69	3,335	3,376	3,431	3,777	4,170	4,667	5,009
70 to 74	2,574	2,809	2,902	3,003	3,329	3,701	4,170
75 to 79	1,712	1,918	2,046	2,314	2,416	2,702	3,031
80 to 84	927	1,070	1,159	1,388	1,583	1,672	1,890
85 and over	573	617	659	803	984	1,168	1,310
Constant Mortality, With Immigration							
All ages	91,347	95,909	98,707	106,047	114,533	124,143	134,384
Under 5	10,013	10,168	10,147	10,715	12,287	13,803	14,799
5 to 9	9,254	9,841	10,046	10,170	10,736	12,302	13,812
10 to 14	8,314	8,848	9,288	10,075	10,199	10,763	12,327
15 to 19	6,651	7,664	8,365	9,331	10,116	10,240	10,804
20 to 24	5,554	6,285	6,780	8,482	9,445	10,228	10,351
25 to 29	5,509	5,522	5,700	6,910	8,606	9,565	10,345
30 to 34	6,077	5,760	5,586	5,768	6,972	8,659	9,613
35 to 39	6,402	6,289	6,104	5,610	5,791	6,986	8,660
40 to 44	5,948	6,272	6,380	6,079	5,590	5,770	6,952
45 to 49	5,541	5,733	5,882	6,302	6,006	5,526	5,703
50 to 54	4,896	5,237	5,429	5,758	6,167	5,878	5,410
55 to 59	4,322	4,558	4,737	5,244	5,560	5,953	5,674
60 to 64	3,744	3,943	4,094	4,478	4,956	5,253	5,622
65 to 69	3,335	3,376	3,425	3,743	4,093	4,528	4,800
70 to 74	2,574	2,809	2,895	2,965	3,241	3,544	3,919
75 to 79	1,712	1,918	2,040	2,278	2,334	2,551	2,790
80 to 84	927	1,070	1,154	1,361	1,516	1,554	1,700
85 and over	573	617	655	777	918	1,040	1,104
Slightly Declining Mortality, No Net Immigration							
All ages	91,347	95,909	98,416	104,921	112,456	121,084	130,349
Under 5	10,013	10,168	10,148	10,589	11,985	13,408	14,344
5 to 9	9,254	9,841	10,024	10,112	10,551	11,943	13,362
10 to 14	8,314	8,848	9,270	10,007	10,095	10,534	11,923
15 to 19	6,651	7,664	8,334	9,251	9,986	10,074	10,512
20 to 24	5,554	6,285	6,712	8,308	9,222	9,955	10,043
25 to 29	5,509	5,522	5,646	6,686	8,277	9,188	9,919
30 to 34	6,077	5,760	5,552	5,617	6,653	8,237	9,145
35 to 39	6,402	6,289	6,081	5,512	5,578	6,608	8,182
40 to 44	5,948	6,272	6,365	6,014	5,452	5,520	6,541
45 to 49	5,541	5,733	5,870	6,259	5,915	5,365	5,434
50 to 54	4,896	5,237	5,420	5,722	6,104	5,772	5,238
55 to 59	4,322	4,558	4,730	5,220	5,515	5,888	5,572
60 to 64	3,744	3,943	4,090	4,465	4,934	5,222	5,582
65 to 69	3,335	3,376	3,423	3,740	4,090	4,528	4,800
70 to 74	2,574	2,809	2,896	2,970	3,253	3,566	3,957
75 to 79	1,712	1,918	2,043	2,291	2,359	2,594	2,856
80 to 84	927	1,070	1,156	1,372	1,543	1,597	1,765
85 and over	573	617	656	786	942	1,085	1,175

APPENDIX C

Tables presenting projections assuming continuation of the recent level of fertility (Series Y)

Table C-1.--ANNUAL PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND OF POPULATION CHANGE BY COMPONENTS, ASSUMING CONTINUATION OF THE RECENT LEVEL OF FERTILITY, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1963 TO 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Figures include Armed Forces abroad. Series Y projections assume (1) a continuation of the 1960-63 level of age-specific fertility, (2) slightly declining mortality, and (3) an annual net immigration of 300,000)

Series and year (July 1 to June 30)	Population at beginning of year	Net change during year[1]		Births		Deaths	
		Amount	Percent[2]	Amount	Rate[3]	Amount	Rate[3]
1963-1964	189,278	2,889	1.53	4,423	23.2	1,835	9.6
1964-1965	192,167	2,970	1.55	4,533	23.4	1,863	9.6
1965-1966	195,137	3,071	1.57	4,663	23.7	1,892	9.6
1966-1967	198,208	3,187	1.61	4,808	24.1	1,921	9.6
1967-1968	201,395	3,309	1.64	4,959	24.4	1,950	9.6
1968-1969	204,704	3,434	1.68	5,112	24.8	1,979	9.6
1969-1970	208,138	3,562	1.71	5,270	25.1	2,007	9.6
1970-1971	211,700	3,695	1.75	5,430	25.4	2,036	9.5
1971-1972	215,395	3,828	1.78	5,592	25.7	2,064	9.5
1972-1973	219,223	3,962	1.81	5,753	26.0	2,091	9.5
1973-1974	223,185	4,095	1.84	5,913	26.3	2,118	9.4
1974-1975	227,281	4,227	1.86	6,071	26.5	2,144	9.3
1975-1976	231,508	4,356	1.88	6,225	26.6	2,170	9.3
1976-1977	235,864	4,480	1.90	6,375	26.8	2,195	9.2
1977-1978	240,344	4,597	1.91	6,516	26.9	2,219	9.1
1978-1979	244,940	4,704	1.92	6,647	26.9	2,243	9.1
1979-1980	249,645	4,805	1.92	6,771	26.9	2,266	9.0
1980-1981	254,449	4,897	1.92	6,887	26.8	2,290	8.9
1981-1982	259,346	4,984	1.92	6,997	26.7	2,313	8.8
1982-1983	264,330	5,069	1.92	7,106	26.6	2,337	8.8
1983-1984	269,400	5,157	1.91	7,218	26.5	2,361	8.7
1984-1985	274,556	5,250	1.91	7,337	26.5	2,387	8.6
1985-1986	279,807	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Includes annual net immigration of 300,000, not shown separately.
[2] Percent of population at beginning of fiscal year.
[3] Rate per 1,000 population at middle of fiscal year.

Table C-2.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX, ASSUMING CONTINUATION OF THE RECENT LEVEL OF FERTILITY: 1960 TO 1985

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. Series Y projections assume (1) a continuation of the 1960-63 level of age-specific fertility, (2) slightly declining mortality, and (3) an annual net immigration of 300,000. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or in part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963)

Age and sex	1960	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
Both sexes, all ages....	180,676	189,278	195,137	211,700	231,508	254,449	279,807
Under 5 years.....	20,364	20,722	21,249	24,254	28,136	31,861	34,847
5 to 9 years.....	18,825	20,012	20,420	21,284	24,278	28,147	31,860
10 to 14 years.....	16,910	18,000	18,888	20,469	21,332	24,320	28,182
15 to 19 years.....	13,465	15,536	16,977	18,941	20,516	21,376	24,356
20 to 24 years.....	11,112	12,600	13,623	17,104	19,057	20,624	21,479
25 to 29 years.....	10,931	10,971	11,319	13,795	17,254	19,195	20,753
30 to 34 years.....	11,978	11,385	11,055	11,425	13,885	17,322	19,252
35 to 39 years.....	12,542	12,343	12,003	11,079	11,448	13,889	17,299
40 to 44 years.....	11,681	12,261	12,459	11,917	11,010	11,378	13,790
45 to 49 years.....	10,926	11,234	11,483	12,239	11,715	10,833	11,200
50 to 54 years.....	9,655	10,255	10,585	11,121	11,859	11,361	10,518
55 to 59 years.....	8,465	8,866	9,169	10,046	10,567	11,279	10,816
60 to 64 years.....	7,162	7,528	7,805	8,454	9,278	9,777	10,450
65 to 69 years.....	6,264	6,242	6,308	6,892	7,484	8,231	8,694
70 to 74 years.....	4,769	5,093	5,188	5,239	5,743	6,258	6,906
75 to 79 years.....	3,084	3,404	3,585	3,901	3,963	4,364	4,780
80 to 84 years.....	1,601	1,826	1,962	2,281	2,497	2,555	2,831
85 years and over.....	940	1,002	1,060	1,258	1,485	1,678	1,796
Male, all ages.....	89,328	93,369	96,152	104,136	113,848	125,224	137,884
Under 5 years.....	10,352	10,554	10,842	12,379	14,364	16,268	17,795
5 to 9 years.....	9,572	10,171	10,374	10,855	12,386	14,362	16,260
10 to 14 years.....	8,595	9,153	9,601	10,394	10,874	12,402	14,374
15 to 19 years.....	6,814	7,872	8,612	9,609	10,399	10,877	12,399
20 to 24 years.....	5,558	6,315	6,843	8,621	9,611	10,394	10,868
25 to 29 years.....	5,422	5,449	5,619	6,884	8,647	9,627	10,404
30 to 34 years.....	5,901	5,625	5,469	5,656	6,910	8,658	9,631
35 to 39 years.....	6,140	6,054	5,899	5,467	5,654	6,896	8,627
40 to 44 years.....	5,733	5,989	6,078	5,836	5,414	5,600	6,824
45 to 49 years.....	5,384	5,501	5,600	5,932	5,700	5,294	5,478
50 to 54 years.....	4,758	5,018	5,154	5,357	5,679	5,463	5,081
55 to 59 years.....	4,143	4,307	4,430	4,794	4,990	5,296	5,102
60 to 64 years.....	3,418	3,585	3,709	3,965	4,297	4,480	4,762
65 to 69 years.....	2,929	2,866	2,881	3,137	3,362	3,651	3,815
70 to 74 years.....	2,195	2,284	2,290	2,261	2,471	2,658	2,897
75 to 79 years.....	1,372	1,486	1,542	1,607	1,596	1,753	1,895
80 to 84 years.....	674	756	806	908	951	952	1,054
85 years and over.....	367	385	404	472	543	592	618
Female, all ages.....	91,347	95,909	98,985	107,564	117,660	129,225	141,922
Under 5 years.....	10,013	10,168	10,407	11,875	13,773	15,593	17,052
5 to 9 years.....	9,254	9,841	10,046	10,430	11,892	13,785	15,600
10 to 14 years.....	8,314	8,848	9,288	10,075	10,458	11,919	13,808
15 to 19 years.....	6,651	7,664	8,365	9,331	10,117	10,499	11,957
20 to 24 years.....	5,554	6,285	6,780	8,483	9,446	10,229	10,611
25 to 29 years.....	5,509	5,522	5,700	6,911	8,607	9,568	10,349
30 to 34 years.....	6,077	5,760	5,586	5,769	6,975	8,664	9,620
35 to 39 years.....	6,402	6,289	6,105	5,612	5,795	6,993	8,672
40 to 44 years.....	5,948	6,272	6,381	6,082	5,596	5,778	6,966
45 to 49 years.....	5,541	5,733	5,883	6,307	6,015	5,539	5,722
50 to 54 years.....	4,896	5,237	5,431	5,764	6,180	5,898	5,437
55 to 59 years.....	4,322	4,558	4,738	5,252	5,577	5,983	5,715
60 to 64 years.....	3,744	3,943	4,096	4,489	4,981	5,296	5,688
65 to 69 years.....	3,335	3,376	3,427	3,755	4,122	4,580	4,879
70 to 74 years.....	2,574	2,809	2,898	2,979	3,272	3,600	4,009
75 to 79 years.....	1,712	1,918	2,043	2,294	2,367	2,611	2,884
80 to 84 years.....	927	1,070	1,156	1,372	1,545	1,603	1,777
85 years and over.....	573	617	656	786	942	1,087	1,178

APPENDIX D

Tables relating to population projections of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems

Table D-1.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED CUMULATIVE MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY RATES UP TO AGES 45 TO 49, FOR BIRTH COHORTS OF WOMEN: BIRTH YEARS, 1900-1905 TO 1950-1955

(Percents and rates below the horizontal line are projections)

Birth years of women[1]	Year in which cohorts reach--		High series			Medium series			Low series		
	Ages 15 to 19	Ages 45 to 49	Percent ever married	Births per 1,000 women ever married	Births per 1,000 total women	Percent ever married	Births per 1,000 women ever married	Births per 1,000 total women	Percent ever married	Births per 1,000 women ever married	Births per 1,000 total women
1900-1905.....	1920...	1950...	92.2	2,625	2,420	92.2	2,625	2,420	92.2	2,625	2,420
1905-1910.....	1925...	1955...	92.4	2,458	2,271	92.4	2,458	2,271	92.4	2,458	2,271
1910-1915.....	1930...	1960...	93.3	2,481	2,315	93.3	2,481	2,315	93.3	2,481	2,315
1915-1920.....	1935...	1965...	95.0	2,720	2,584	95.0	2,700	2,565	95.0	2,680	2,546
1920-1925.....	1940...	1970...	96.5	3,030	2,924	96.5	3,000	2,895	96.5	2,970	2,866
1925-1930.....	1945...	1975...	96.5	3,400	3,281	96.0	3,300	3,168	95.5	3,200	3,056
1930-1935.....	1950...	1980...	96.5	3,600	3,474	95.5	3,450	3,295	94.5	3,300	3,118
1935-1940.....	1955...	1985...	96.5	3,500	3,378	95.0	3,300	3,135	93.5	3,100	2,898
1940-1945.....	1960...	1990...	96.5	3,500	3,378	94.5	3,200	3,024	92.5	2,900	2,682
1945-1950.....	1965...	1995...	97.0	3,500	3,395	94.5	3,100	2,930	92.0	2,700	2,484
1950-1955.....	1970...	2000...	97.0	3,500	3,395	94.0	3,000	2,820	91.0	2,500	2,275
1955 or later..	1975 or later.	2005 or later.	97.0	3,500	3,395	94.0	3,000	2,820	91.0	2,500	2,275

[1] Period extends from July 1 of initial year to June 30 of terminal year.

Source: Unpublished data provided by Pascal K. Whelpton, Director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems. These data will appear in a book reporting on the 1960 Growth of American Families Study by the late Pascal K. Whelpton, Arthur A. Campbell, and John E. Patterson, now in preparation.

Table D-2.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED CUMULATIVE MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY RATES, BY SUCCESSIVE AGES, FOR COHORTS OF WOMEN BORN IN 1930 TO 1935

(These cohorts reach 15 to 19 years of age in 1950 and 45 to 49 years of age in 1980. Percents and rates below the horizontal line are projections)

Age	High series			Medium series			Low series		
	Cumulative percent ever married	Number of births per 1,000 women ever married	Number of births per 1,000 total women	Cumulative percent ever married[1]	Number of births per 1,000 women ever married	Number of births per 1,000 total women	Cumulative percent ever married[1]	Number of births per 1,000 women ever married	Number of births per 1,000 total women
15 to 19 years.....	17.3	729	126	17.3	729	126	17.3	729	126
20 to 24 years.....	69.8	1,397	975	69.8	1,397	975	69.8	1,397	975
25 to 29 years.....	89.3	2,390	2,134	89.3	2,390	2,134	89.3	2,390	2,134
30 to 34 years.....	93.5	3,110	2,908	92.5	3,075	2,844	91.5	3,040	2,782
35 to 39 years.....	95.0	3,440	3,268	94.0	3,350	3,149	93.0	3,260	3,032
40 to 44 years.....	96.0	3,585	3,442	95.0	3,440	3,268	94.0	3,295	3,097
45 to 49 years.....	96.5	3,600	3,474	95.5	3,450	3,295	94.5	3,300	3,118

Source: Same as table D-1.

Table D-3.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED CUMULATIVE FERTILITY RATES BY SUCCESSIVE AGES ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM SERIES, FOR BIRTH COHORTS OF WOMEN: BIRTH YEARS, 1900-1905 TO 1965-1970

(Rates represent cumulative live births per 1,000 women up to age indicated. Rates below the heavy line are projections)

Birth years of women[1]	Year in which cohorts reach--		Cumulative rates by age (years)						
	Ages 15 to 19	Ages 45 to 49	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49
1900-1905	1920	1950	85	700	1,435	1,937	2,238	2,387	2,420
1905-1910	1925	1955	94	642	1,267	1,738	2,073	2,241	2,271
1910-1915	1930	1960	88	559	1,177	1,734	2,119	2,285	2,315
1915-1920	1935	1965	78	564	1,298	1,941	2,347	2,524	2,565
1920-1925	1940	1970	85	635	1,524	2,247	2,674	2,861	2,895
1925-1930	1945	1975	86	788	1,804	2,565	2,972	3,137	3,168
1930-1935	1950	1980	126	975	2,134	2,844	3,149	3,268	3,295
1935-1940	1955	1985	143	1,097	2,209	2,815	3,029	3,114	3,135
1940-1945	1960	1990	146	1,070	2,153	2,731	2,925	3,003	3,024
1945-1950	1965	1995	137	1,006	2,048	2,618	2,837	2,908	2,930
1950-1955	1970	2000	127	939	1,943	2,503	2,728	2,799	2,820
1955-1960	1975	2005	125	933	1,925	2,484	2,725	2,799	2,820
1960-1965	1980	2010	122	925	1,902	2,460	2,722	2,799	2,820
1965-1970	1985	2015	121	922	1,887	2,444	2,720	2,799	2,820

[1] Period extends from July 1 of initial year to June 30 of terminal year.

Source: Same as table D-1.

Table D-4.--PROJECTED COMPLETED FERTILITY RATES AND GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES, FOR FIVE-YEAR PERIODS: 1960-1965 TO 1980-1985

(Rates per 1,000 women)

Period[1]	Completed fertility rates			Gross reproduction rates		
	High series	Medium series	Low series	High series	Medium series	Low series
1960-1965	3,828	3,518	3,213	1,867	1,716	1,567
1965-1970	3,762	3,189	2,646	1,835	1,556	1,291
1970-1975	3,632	2,921	2,280	1,772	1,425	1,112
1975-1980	3,581	2,810	2,141	1,747	1,371	1,044
1980-1985	3,532	2,794	2,160	1,723	1,362	1,054

[1] Period extends from July 1 of initial year to June 30 of terminal year.

Source: Same as table D-1.

Table D-5.--PROJECTIONS OF BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES: 1960-1965 TO 1980-1985

Period[1]	Births (millions)			Birth rates (per 1,000 population)[2]		
	High series	Medium series	Low series	High series	Medium series	Low series
1960-1965	23.3	21.4	19.6	24.8	22.9	21.0
1965-1970	26.4	22.3	18.4	25.7	22.1	18.6
1970-1975	29.8	23.9	18.6	26.5	22.1	17.9
1975-1980	33.4	25.9	19.6	27.0	22.3	17.9
1980-1985	36.8	27.8	20.7	27.0	22.3	18.1

[1] From July 1 of initial year to June 30 of terminal year.
[2] Based on population estimates and projections consistent with figures in table D-6.

Source: Same as table D-1.

Table D-6.--PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1965 TO 1985

(In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include Armed Forces abroad. Figures inside heavy lines represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963. Projections assume slight declines in mortality and constant annual net immigration of 300,000 after July 1, 1960; these assumptions correspond essentially to those employed in the projections of the Census Bureau shown in tables 1 and 2. Small differences between the projections shown here and those shown in tables 1 and 2, for the age cohorts 5 years and over on July 1, 1965, result from differences in the application of the mortality and migration assumptions. For further explanation of the basis of computation, see text, pages 33-35)

Series, age, and sex	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
BOTH SEXES						
High Series						
All ages	180,673	196,512	214,660	235,499	259,279	285,795
Under 5	20,365	22,794	25,783	29,130	32,692	36,033
5 to 9	18,826	20,402	22,823	25,800	29,135	32,684
10 to 14	16,909	18,878	20,451	22,867	25,838	29,166
15 to 19	13,465	16,966	18,929	20,498	22,905	25,867
20 to 24	11,112	13,611	17,093	19,045	20,606	23,000
Medium Series						
All ages	180,673	194,661	208,833	223,932	240,458	258,252
Under 5	20,365	20,943	21,800	23,368	25,400	27,247
5 to 9	18,826	20,402	20,979	21,834	23,397	25,420
10 to 14	16,909	18,878	20,451	21,028	21,880	23,441
15 to 19	13,465	16,966	18,929	20,498	21,072	21,922
20 to 24	11,112	13,611	17,093	19,045	20,606	21,177
Low Series						
All ages	180,673	192,838	203,260	213,237	223,605	234,539
Under 5	20,365	19,120	18,043	18,229	19,209	20,331
5 to 9	18,826	20,402	19,163	18,091	18,277	19,254
10 to 14	16,909	18,878	20,451	19,215	18,145	18,331
15 to 19	13,465	16,966	18,929	20,498	19,265	18,199
20 to 24	11,112	13,611	17,093	19,045	20,606	19,379
All Series--25 Years Old and Over						
25 to 29	10,931	11,300	13,784	17,244	19,184	20,735
30 to 34	11,978	11,038	11,406	13,875	17,312	19,241
35 to 39	12,542	11,991	11,063	11,429	13,878	17,288
40 to 44	11,681	12,446	11,906	10,995	11,360	13,779
45 to 49	10,925	11,473	12,227	11,705	10,819	11,181
50 to 54	9,654	10,573	11,111	11,849	11,353	10,506
55 to 59	8,465	9,154	10,036	10,558	11,270	10,812
60 to 64	7,162	7,791	8,440	9,269	9,767	10,442
65 to 69	6,264	6,311	6,879	7,470	8,223	8,685
70 to 74	4,769	5,180	5,241	5,732	6,246	6,900
75 to 79	3,084	3,568	3,901	3,969	4,360	4,774
80 to 84	1,601	1,942	2,265	2,496	2,558	2,826
85 and over	940	1,094	1,322	1,568	1,773	1,876

Table D-6.--PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1965 TO 1985--Con.

Series, age, and sex	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
MALE						
High Series						
All ages	89,327	96,873	105,664	115,900	127,701	140,954
Under 5	10,352	11,635	13,164	14,875	16,697	18,406
5 to 9	9,572	10,366	11,644	13,166	14,870	16,685
10 to 14	8,595	9,594	10,386	11,661	13,179	14,879
15 to 19	6,814	8,607	9,602	10,391	11,660	13,172
20 to 24	5,558	6,837	8,616	9,603	10,386	11,645
Medium Series						
All ages	89,327	95,929	102,690	109,997	118,097	126,902
Under 5	10,352	10,691	11,130	11,933	12,973	13,918
5 to 9	9,572	10,366	10,704	11,142	11,942	12,977
10 to 14	8,595	9,594	10,386	10,724	11,160	11,959
15 to 19	6,814	8,607	9,602	10,391	10,727	11,162
20 to 24	5,558	6,837	8,616	9,603	10,386	10,719
Low Series						
All ages	89,327	94,998	99,845	104,537	109,494	114,802
Under 5	10,352	9,760	9,212	9,308	9,810	10,386
5 to 9	9,572	10,366	9,777	9,232	9,328	9,828
10 to 14	8,595	9,594	10,386	9,799	9,255	9,351
15 to 19	6,814	8,607	9,602	10,391	9,806	9,265
20 to 24	5,558	6,837	8,616	9,603	10,386	9,805
All Series--25 Years Old and Over						
25 to 29	5,422	5,611	6,879	8,642	9,620	10,396
30 to 34	5,901	5,460	5,648	6,906	8,654	9,624
35 to 39	6,140	5,893	5,459	5,646	6,891	8,622
40 to 44	5,733	6,072	5,831	5,407	5,593	6,819
45 to 49	5,384	5,594	5,927	5,696	5,287	5,471
50 to 54	4,758	5,146	5,351	5,675	5,460	5,075
55 to 59	4,143	4,421	4,788	4,985	5,293	5,101
60 to 64	3,418	3,701	3,956	4,291	4,475	4,759
65 to 69	2,929	2,884	3,130	3,353	3,645	3,810
70 to 74	2,195	2,289	2,263	2,466	2,651	2,893
75 to 79	1,372	1,535	1,609	1,599	1,751	1,892
80 to 84	674	801	903	953	954	1,052
85 and over	367	427	508	585	635	653

Table D-6.--PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1965 TO 1985--Con.

Series, age, and sex	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
FEMALE						
High Series						
All ages	91,346	99,639	108,996	119,599	131,578	144,841
Under 5	10,013	11,159	12,619	14,255	15,995	17,627
5 to 9	9,254	10,036	11,179	12,634	14,265	15,999
10 to 14	8,314	9,284	10,065	11,206	12,659	14,287
15 to 19	6,651	8,359	9,327	10,107	11,245	12,695
20 to 24	5,554	6,774	8,477	9,442	10,220	11,355
Medium Series						
All ages	91,346	98,732	106,143	113,935	122,361	131,350
Under 5	10,013	10,252	10,670	11,435	12,427	13,329
5 to 9	9,254	10,036	10,275	10,692	11,455	12,443
10 to 14	8,314	9,284	10,065	10,304	10,720	11,482
15 to 19	6,651	8,359	9,327	10,107	10,345	10,760
20 to 24	5,554	6,774	8,477	9,442	10,220	10,458
Low Series						
All ages	91,346	97,840	103,415	108,700	114,111	119,737
Under 5	10,013	9,360	8,831	8,921	9,399	9,945
5 to 9	9,254	10,036	9,386	8,859	8,949	9,426
10 to 14	8,314	9,284	10,065	9,416	8,890	8,980
15 to 19	6,651	8,359	9,327	10,107	9,459	8,934
20 to 24	5,554	6,774	8,477	9,442	10,220	9,574
All Series 25 Years Old and Over						
25 to 29	5,509	5,689	6,905	8,602	9,564	10,339
30 to 34	6,077	5,578	5,758	6,969	8,658	9,617
35 to 39	6,402	6,098	5,604	5,783	6,987	8,666
40 to 44	5,948	6,374	6,075	5,588	5,767	6,960
45 to 49	5,541	5,879	6,300	6,009	5,532	5,710
50 to 54	4,896	5,427	5,760	6,174	5,893	5,431
55 to 59	4,322	4,733	5,248	5,573	5,977	5,711
60 to 64	3,744	4,090	4,484	4,978	5,292	5,683
65 to 69	3,335	3,427	3,749	4,117	4,578	4,875
70 to 74	2,574	2,891	2,978	3,266	3,595	4,007
75 to 79	1,712	2,033	2,292	2,370	2,609	2,882
80 to 84	927	1,141	1,362	1,543	1,604	1,774
85 and over	573	667	814	983	1,138	1,223

Source: Same as table D-1.

APPENDIX E

Tables relating to the marriage-parity-progression method of projecting fertility

Table E-1.--ASSUMED (HIGH SERIES) FIRST MARRIAGE RATES, BY AGE AND COLOR

(First marriages at age x per 1,000 women single at age x-1)

Age at last birthday	White	Nonwhite	Age at last birthday	White	Nonwhite
14 years	11	8	30 years	60	85
15 years	12	20	31 years	45	75
16 years	35	40	32 years	35	65
17 years	67	73	33 years	29	60
18 years	142	130	34 years	23	55
19 years	212	168			
			35 years	18	50
20 years	239	190	36 years	17	45
21 years	255	190	37 years	16	40
22 years	250	185	38 years	15	36
23 years	235	175	39 years	13	34
24 years	200	160			
			40 years	11	32
25 years	170	145	41 years	10	28
26 years	140	130	42 years	8	26
27 years	120	115	43 years	7	24
28 years	100	105	44 years	7	22
29 years	80	95			

Table E-2.--ASSUMED (HIGH SERIES) FIRST BIRTH RATES, BY INTERVAL SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE OF WOMAN AND COLOR

(First births during interval per 1,000 ever-married women childless at start of interval)

Interval since first marriage of woman (months)	White	Nonwhite	Interval since first marriage of woman (months)	White	Nonwhite
0 to 11	332	446	156 to 167	17	29
12 to 23	409	323	168 to 179	13	25
24 to 35	317	228	180 to 191	13	23
36 to 47	234	122	192 to 203	11	19
48 to 59	179	74	204 to 215	8	16
60 to 71	153	74	216 to 227	7	12
72 to 83	118	73	228 to 239	5	9
84 to 95	85	65	240 to 251	6	8
96 to 107	62	58	252 to 263	4	7
108 to 119	43	51	264 to 275	3	5
120 to 131	39	42	276 to 287	2	3
132 to 143	30	36	288 to 299	1	1
144 to 155	23	31	300 and over	...	...

Table E-3.--ASSUMED (HIGH SERIES) INITIAL AND TERMINAL VALUES FOR PARITY-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES OF CHILDREN OF SECOND TO FIFTH ORDER, BY BIRTH INTERVAL AND COLOR

(Births of given order n during interval per 1,000 women of parity n-1 at start of interval)

Interval since birth date of previous child (months)	White				Nonwhite			
	2nd births per 1,000 1-parity women	3rd births per 1,000 2-parity women	4th births per 1,000 3-parity women	5th births per 1,000 4-parity women	2nd births per 1,000 1-parity women	3rd births per 1,000 2-parity women	4th births per 1,000 3-parity women	5th births per 1,000 4-parity women
INITIAL VALUES								
0 to 11	39	28	23	20	57	56	60	59
12 to 23	357	221	201	180	411	383	376	373
24 to 35	351	215	188	170	368	281	332	327
36 to 47	302	184	147	133	189	193	161	155
48 to 59	262	142	108	99	112	124	173	165
60 to 71	199	108	59	55	114	123	76	72
72 to 83	159	85	50	48	116	102	63	61
84 to 95	125	68	41	41	111	81	50	51
96 to 107	108	56	36	36	103	67	42	45
108 to 119	87	46	30	31	89	54	35	39
120 to 131	63	21	22	22	64	37	36	40
132 to 143	49	18	14	14	55	34	25	27
144 to 155	43	16	10	10	53	33	19	20
156 to 167	44	16	8	8	51	33	16	16
168 to 179	42	15	6	5	44	31	11	11
180 to 191	31	11	3	3	35	23	5	6
192 to 203	20	6	...	...	24	13	...	...
204 to 215	14	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
216 to 227	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
228 to 239	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
240 to 251	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
252 to 263	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
264 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TERMINAL VALUES								
0 to 11	36	25	21	20	53	54	57	57
12 to 23	335	198	183	172	382	366	355	354
24 to 35	323	191	168	155	329	261	299	298
36 to 47	261	158	125	114	156	171	133	133
48 to 59	214	119	88	79	87	103	135	135
60 to 71	150	89	42	35	82	96	54	51
72 to 83	117	69	35	30	80	77	44	42
84 to 95	92	54	28	25	74	60	34	34
96 to 107	75	44	24	22	66	48	28	30
108 to 119	61	36	20	19	55	38	23	25
120 to 131	44	13	10	9	35	20	17	18
132 to 143	38	11	7	6	29	18	12	12
144 to 155	34	10	5	4	27	18	9	8
156 to 167	27	10	4	3	26	17	7	7
168 to 179	22	9	3	2	22	16	5	5
180 to 191	18	7	1	1	17	12	2	2
192 to 203	13	4	...	...	11	7	...	...
204 to 215	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
216 to 227	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
228 to 239	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
240 to 251	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
252 to 263	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
264 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table E-4.--ANNUAL PROJECTIONS (HIGH SERIES) OF BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES: 1960 TO 1985

Year or period[1]	Births (thousands)	Birth rates[2]	Year or period[1]	Births (thousands)	Birth rates[2]
1960-1965	21,476	22.9	1975-1980	26,498	23.1
1960-1961	4,331	[3]23.8	1975-1976	5,104	22.9
1961-1962	4,305	[3]23.2	1976-1977	5,208	23.0
1962-1963	4,287	[3]22.8	1977-1978	5,307	23.1
1963-1964	4,277	22.5	1978-1979	5,398	23.1
1964-1965	4,276	22.2	1979-1980	5,481	23.2
1965-1970	21,964	21.9	1980-1985	28,358	22.9
1965-1966	4,294	22.0	1980-1981	5,555	23.1
1966-1967	4,334	21.9	1981-1982	5,621	23.0
1967-1968	4,382	21.9	1982-1983	5,680	22.9
1968-1969	4,444	21.9	1983-1984	5,732	22.8
1969-1970	4,510	22.0	1984-1985[4]	5,770	22.7
1970-1975	23,933	22.4			
1970-1971	4,585	22.0			
1971-1972	4,680	22.2			
1972-1973	4,782	22.4			
1973-1974	4,889	22.6			
1974-1975	4,997	22.7			

[1] From July 1 of initial year to June 30 of terminal year.
[2] Based on births computed by the marriage-parity-progression method and population projections consistent with those shown in table R assuming the B level of fertility, slightly declining mortality, and no net immigration.
[3] Based on current estimates of population.
[4] April 1, 1984, to March 31, 1985.

Table E-5.--PROJECTIONS (HIGH SERIES) OF FIRST MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS BY ORDER: 1960-1965 TO 1980-1985

(In millions)

Period[1]	First marriages of women 14 to 44 years	Births by order						
		Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth and higher
1960-1965	6.3	21.5	5.9	5.1	3.9	2.6	1.6	2.4
1965-1970	7.6	21.9	6.9	5.5	3.6	2.2	1.4	2.3
1970-1975	8.6	23.8	7.9	6.4	4.1	2.2	1.2	2.0
1975-1980	9.3	26.4	8.6	7.2	4.6	2.5	1.4	2.1
1980-1985	9.5	28.3	8.9	7.6	5.1	2.9	1.5	2.3

[1] Period extends from April 1 of initial year to March 31 of terminal year.