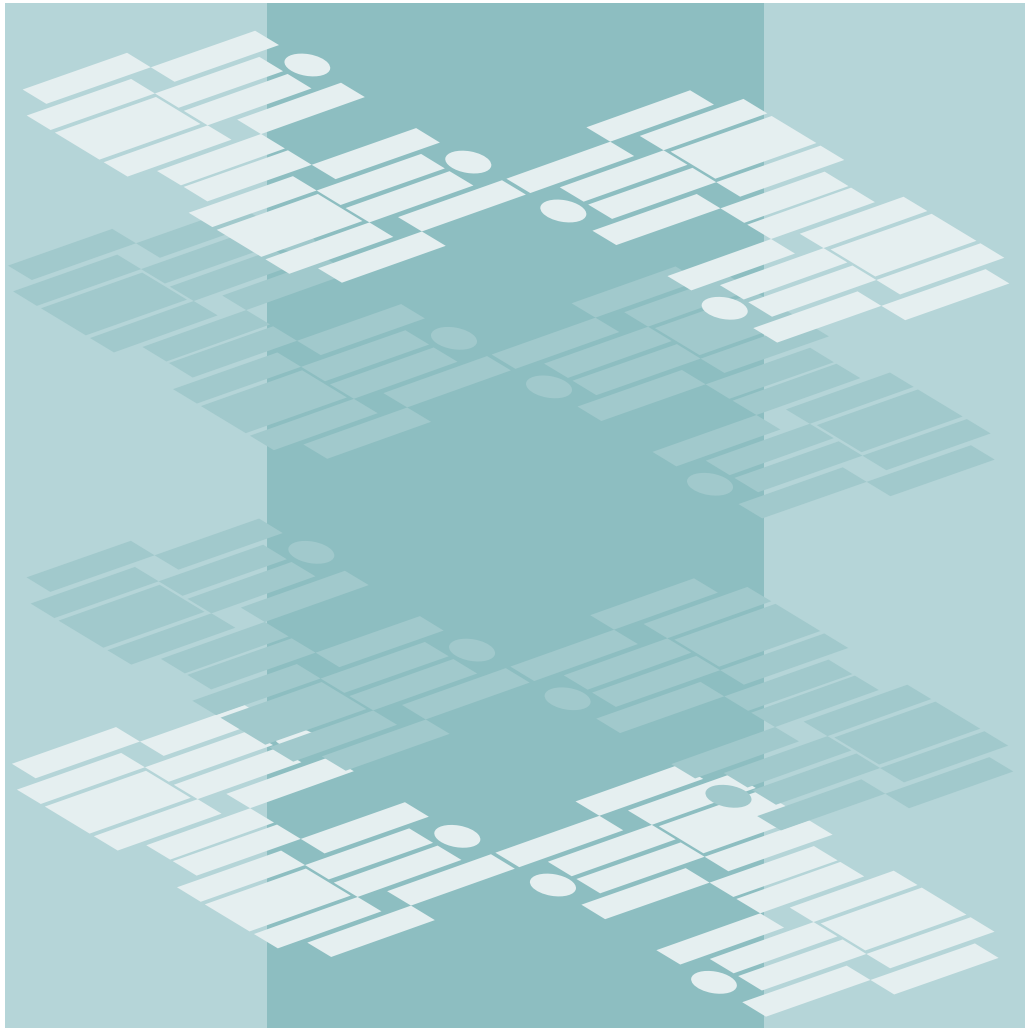


CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

**Projections of the Number of Households and Families
in the United States: 1995 to 2010**

P25-1129



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

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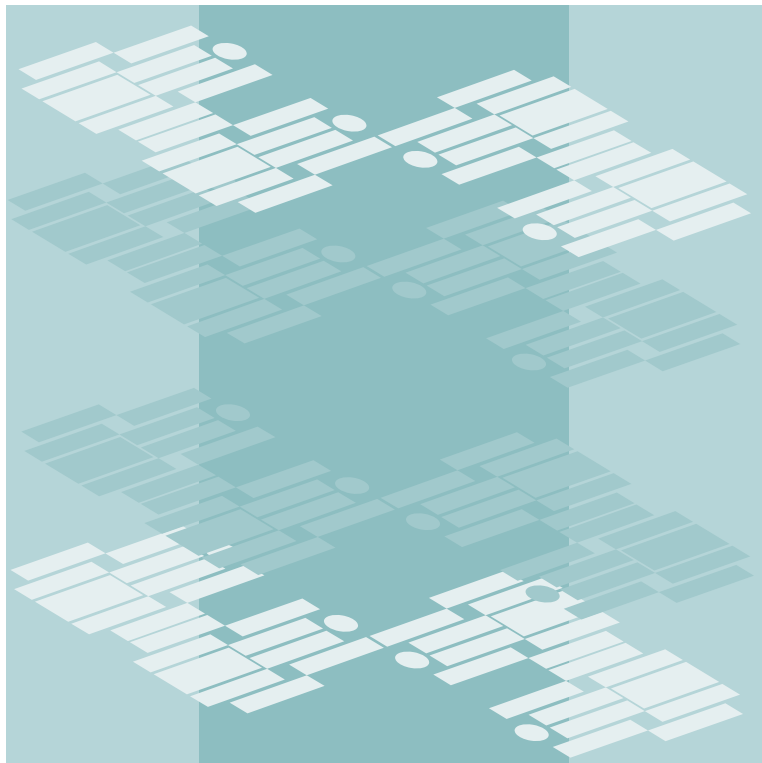
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Issued April 1996



U.S. Department of Commerce
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Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director



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Projections of the Number of Households and Families in the United States: 1995 to 2010

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of households in the United States is projected to increase during the next 15 years, reaching 103 million by the turn of the century and almost 115 million by 2010. However, the rate of household growth during this period may be slower than it has been during the past few decades due to slower population growth and, specifically, smaller population cohorts entering the primary ages of household formation.
- The number of family households is projected to increase by 15 percent (from 68 million in 1995 to 78 million in 2010), adding more than half of the growth in total households. As a proportion of all households, family households would decrease slightly from 70 to 68 percent.
- The number of married-couple households would contribute most of this projected growth in families, increasing from 53 million to 59 million between 1995 and 2010. Yet as a proportion of all households, married-couple households would decrease from 55 to 52 percent during this period.
- Even though the share of households maintained as other family households (female family householder or male family householder) would scarcely change, (15 percent in 1995 and 16 percent in 2010), the rate of growth of other family households is expected to be faster than any other household type (with an average annual percent change of 1.3 for female family householders and 1.9 for male family householders). In total, other family households are expected to increase from 15 million to 19 million between 1995 and 2010.
- Much of the driving force of household and family formation during the next 15 years will depend on the actions of the large post-World War II Baby-Boom cohorts, currently 38 percent of the population age 15 years and over. By 2010, the Baby-Boom cohorts will have aged to their late 40's, 50's, and early 60's.
- The number of two-parent families (that is, married-couple families with children) may increase from 24.6 million to a peak at 24.8 million in 1997, then slowly decrease to 23.1 million by 2010. One in five households in 2010 would contain a mother, father, and child(ren) under 18 compared with 1 in 4 currently.
- Other families with children (those maintained by persons with no spouse present) are projected to increase moderately from 8 million to 9 million between 1995 and 2010 and would continue to represent about 8 percent of all households.
- Currently, slightly more than half of American families have no children under age 18 living at home; by 2010, 3 of 5 families may have no children under 18 present. Although the number of families with children is projected to remain near 1995 levels, the number of families with no children under 18 is projected to increase by 28 percent (from 36 million to 46 million) by 2010.
- The number of married couples with no children is expected to grow by 7 million; all of the increase would occur in the 45 and over age groups, burgeoning with aging cohorts of empty-nest Baby Boomers.
- The average size of households is projected to slowly decline from 2.62 persons per household in 1995 to 2.53 by 2010. The average family size is also expected to decline from 3.15 to 3.05. Two major factors contribute to these declines in average household and family sizes: increases in households and families with no children under 18, and increases in persons living alone.
- Currently, about one-quarter of households are maintained by a person living alone; this proportion is expected to increase slightly from 25 to 27 percent between 1995 to 2010. The number of persons living alone is projected to increase from 24 million to 31 million. Most of this increase in the population living alone would be between the ages of 45 and 64 due to the influx of Baby Boomers in these age groups.

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THE LAST REPORT

Projections in this report supersede the information contained in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 986. The methodology used to create the projections in this report has been modified, though it uses logic similar to that found in earlier reports. Also changed are the base population projections and the household formation assumptions.

These projections differ from previous CPS-based household projections created by the Census Bureau since independently derived household estimates began only recently and were not available for previous household projections. These household projections are based on 1990 census data and post-censal estimates and are not

comparable with post-1990 results from the Current Population Survey (CPS) or reports generated by the Census Bureau based on the CPS. The data in this report have not been adjusted to reflect the population undercount in the 1990 census. The methodology section of this report describes the reasons for these changes.

This report contains the Census Bureau's first effort to provide projections of people living alone and of families with and without children. Moreover, a new alternative series presents projections of households and families by race and Hispanic origin of the householder.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS

This report includes projections of the number of households and families in the United States for the years 1995 to 2010. These numbers are based on the 1990 census, as enumerated, with modifications for age and race¹, and household estimates from 1991 to 1994², and are projected forward using alternative marital status and household-type proportions. These household projections are not intended as a forecast, but represent the results of assumptions about future trends in population change and household formation. The increase in the number of households (occupied housing units) is not necessarily identical to the volume of housing construction which may take place during the projection period. The number of housing units is likely to differ from the increase in the number of households because of changes in the number of vacant units (vacant housing units are not counted as households), the demolition of existing units, and conversions or mergers in existing structures.

Three Alternative Series

Three alternative series were selected to illuminate alternative patterns of future household change. Series 1, based on a time series model, is the preferred projection in light of past and possible future trends in household change. Series 2 reflects the consequences of projected change in the age/sex structure of the population only, that is, assuming no change from the composition in 1990 of the proportion maintaining households for specific types by age and sex. This series provides a basis for evaluating the implications of alternative assumptions in other series. Series 3 reflects the consequences of projected change in both the age/sex structure and race/origin composition of the population; again this assumes no change in the composition in 1990 proportions maintaining specific types of households by age and sex, also projected separately by race and Hispanic origin.

¹See Byerly, Edwin R. and Kevin Deardorff, *National and State Population Estimates: 1990 to 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P25-1127, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1995.

²See Census Bureau Press Release CB95-108, *Estimates of Housing Units, Households, and Persons per Household for States: April 1, 1990 and July 1, 1994*, June 12, 1995.

This report presents projected numbers of households and families by type of household, sex of householder (if not married spouse present), and age of householder. Also shown are the average size of households and families, marital status of the population, and the number of families with children. Series 3 also includes projections of households and families disaggregated by four race groups — White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut (AIEA); and Asian and Pacific Islander (API) — and by Hispanic origin. Households reported by race or origin of the householder do not include assumptions about the race/origin of other members of the household or mixed race/origin marriages. Data are presented only in terms of the race or origin of the householder.

Unless otherwise noted, the discussion in this report refers to the projections based on the preferred series — Series 1. Series 2 and 3 are included for illustrative purposes.

Elements of Household Projections

Household projections depend on future population growth, future age composition of the population, and future life course patterns — described as householdership rates (the population maintaining households within specified population categories). All three household projection series are based on the middle series in the Census Bureau's most recent population projections. Assumptions regarding future population growth and the age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin composition of the population are consistent with those reported in Current Population Reports, P25-1130.

Differences among the three series depend on the assumptions about future life course patterns and the future race and origin composition of the population (see table A). For series 1, assumptions about future changes in family and household situation (e.g., age at first marriage, divorce, and the impact of the aging Baby-Boom cohorts) extend well-documented trends of the past 30 years.³ For series 2 and series 3, current patterns of family and householdership are assumed to remain at their 1990 proportions.

Household Types

Household types are arranged into two groups: family households and nonfamily households (table B). A family household contains at least two persons — the householder and at least one other person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption — and is categorized into three types: married couple; female householder with

³For further information, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P23-181, *Households, Families, and Children: A 30-Year Perspective*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1992.

Table A. Components of Household Projections by Series

Component of change	Series 1	Series 2	Series 3
Population	Middle series P25-1130	Middle series P25-1130	Middle series P25-1130
Composition by age, sex, and race	Total by age and sex	Total by age and sex	Race and Hispanic origin by age and sex
Household change	Time series by household type	Composition in 1990 by household type	Composition in 1990 by household type

Table B. Types of Households

Households				
Family			Nonfamily	
Married couple	Female family householder with no spouse present	Male family householder with no spouse present	Female nonfamily	Male nonfamily

Table C. Number of Households and Average Annual Increase: 1940 to 2010

[Numbers in thousands. Reference date is July 1, except as noted]

Year	Number of households			Average annual increase over preceding period		
	Series 1	Series 2	Series 3	Series 1	Series 2	Series 3
CENSUS ESTIMATES						
1940*	34,949	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1950*	43,468	(X)	(X)	852	(X)	(X)
1960*	52,610	(X)	(X)	914	(X)	(X)
1970*	63,450	(X)	(X)	1,084	(X)	(X)
1980*	80,390	(X)	(X)	1,694	(X)	(X)
1990*	91,947	(X)	(X)	1,156	(X)	(X)
PROJECTIONS						
1995	97,723	97,695	97,574	1,155	1,150	1,125
1996	98,857	98,801	98,641	1,134	1,106	1,067
1997	99,965	99,880	99,680	1,109	1,079	1,039
1998	101,043	100,924	100,684	1,078	1,045	1,004
1999	102,119	101,966	101,683	1,076	1,041	1,000
2000	103,246	103,058	102,734	1,127	1,092	1,051
2001	104,344	104,119	103,754	1,098	1,061	1,020
2002	105,456	105,190	104,784	1,112	1,071	1,030
2003	106,566	106,260	105,814	1,110	1,070	1,029
2004	107,673	107,324	106,835	1,107	1,064	1,022
2005	108,819	108,426	107,892	1,146	1,101	1,057
2006	109,982	109,543	108,963	1,163	1,117	1,071
2007	111,162	110,676	110,051	1,180	1,133	1,088
2008	112,363	111,833	111,161	1,201	1,157	1,110
2009	113,568	112,992	112,271	1,205	1,159	1,109
2010	114,825	114,200	113,426	1,257	1,208	1,155

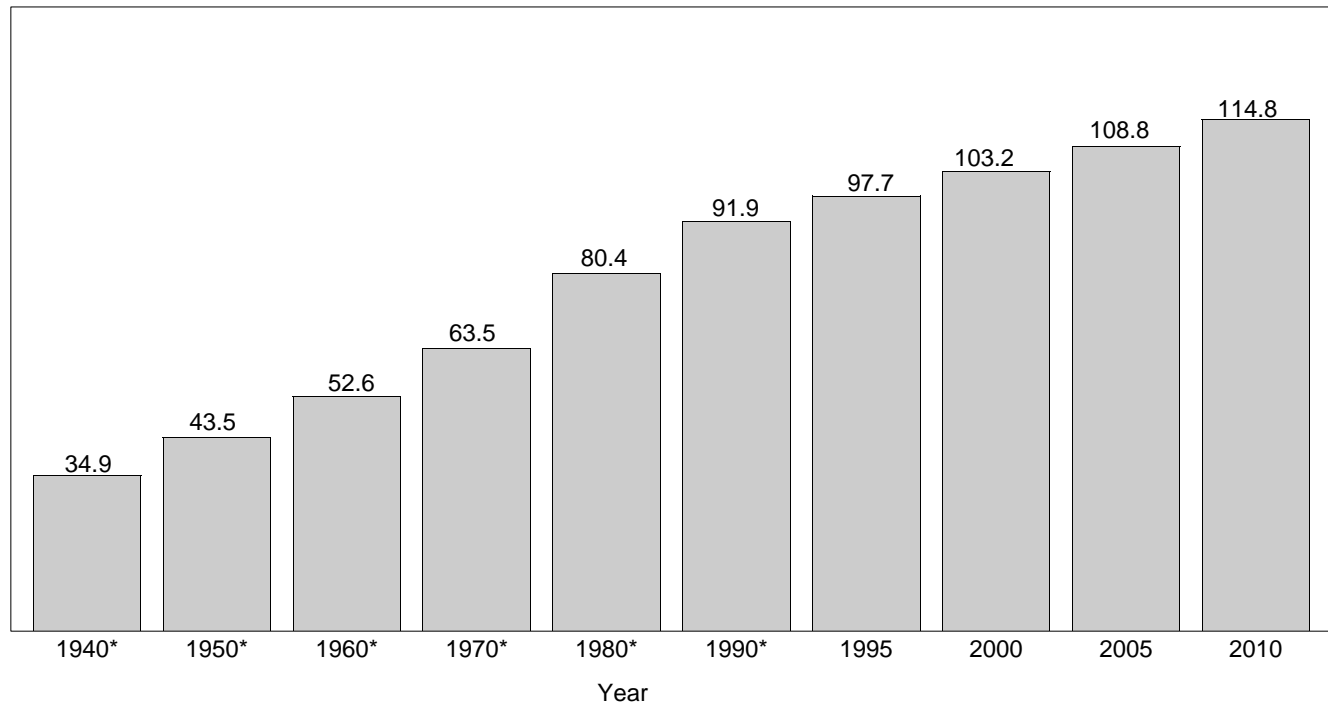
* As of April 1, from population censuses.

X Not applicable.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*, Bicentennial Edition, Part 2. Washington, DC, 1975, p. 42.; Census of the Population: 1970, Volume 1. Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, *United States Summary* - Section 1. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1973, p.1-278.; 1980 Census of Population. Volume 1. Characteristics of the Population. PC80-1-B1, *United States Summary*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1983, p.1-44.; 1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, *United States*, 1990 CP-1-1, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1992; and table 1.

Figure 1.
Number of Households: 1940 to 2010

(Series 1. In millions)



* As of April 1, from population censuses.

Source: Table C.

no spouse present; and male householder with no spouse present. A nonfamily household may contain only one person — the householder — or additional persons who are not relatives of the householder. Nonfamily households may be classified as either female nonfamily or male nonfamily households. For each year, the total number of households is the sum of the five mutually exclusive household types. By census definition, householders must be at least 15 years of age.

PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD TRENDS

Projected Number of Households

The number of households in the United States is projected to increase during the next 15 years, reaching 103 million by the turn of the century and almost 115 million by 2010, according to Series 1 (table C, figure 1). Almost 6 million households are expected to be added during the second half of the 1990's and almost 12 million households would be added between 2000 and 2010.

Due to the smaller population cohorts entering the primary ages of householdership, the growth in the number of households each year is projected to wane during the

latter half of the 1990's, adding about 1.1 million households each year between 1995 and 2000. The annual growth during this period may be slower than the annual growth that occurred during the past two decades. After the turn of the century when the generations born during the late 1970's and the 1980's begin forming households, the annual growth in the number of households is projected to slowly increase and by 2005 would amount to about 1.2 million households annually.

Similarly, the rate of household growth during the next 15 years may be slower than it has been during the past few decades (table D). The relatively slow rate of growth of households since the 1970's⁴ is projected to slow even more during the remainder of the 1990's at about 1.1 percent per year and remain at this level throughout the first decade of the 21st century.

Components of Household Growth

Changing population size. Future population change is a key component of the projected number of households. Assumptions used to create population projections (i.e.,

⁴Rawlings, Steve W. and Arlene F. Saluter, *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P20-483, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1995.

Table D. **Average Annual Percent Change in Households: 1940 to 2010**

[Numbers in thousands. Reference date is July 1, except as noted]

Period	Series 1	Series 2	Series 3
CENSUS ESTIMATES			
1940-1950*	2.2	(X)	(X)
1950-1960*	1.9	(X)	(X)
1960-1970*	1.9	(X)	(X)
1970-1980*	2.4	(X)	(X)
1980-1990*	1.3	(X)	(X)
PROJECTIONS			
1990-1995	1.2	1.2	1.2
1995-1996	1.2	1.1	1.1
1996-1997	1.1	1.1	1.0
1997-1998	1.1	1.0	1.0
1998-1999	1.1	1.0	1.0
1999-2000	1.1	1.1	1.0
2000-2001	1.1	1.0	1.0
2001-2002	1.1	1.0	1.0
2002-2003	1.0	1.0	1.0
2003-2004	1.0	1.0	1.0
2004-2005	1.1	1.0	1.0
2005-2006	1.1	1.0	1.0
2006-2007	1.1	1.0	1.0
2007-2008	1.1	1.0	1.0
2008-2009	1.1	1.0	1.0
2009-2010	1.1	1.1	1.0

* As of April 1, from population censuses.

X Not applicable.

Source: Table C.

future fertility, future mortality, and future net immigration) determine much of the expected growth of the household population. Although the size of the population is expected to increase, the projected slower growth in the number of households over the next 15 years will be influenced by slower population growth. Moreover, unlike earlier years when the household growth rate far exceeded the population growth rate, the projected average annual increase between 1995 and 2010 of both the population age 15 and over and the number of households may be quite close at about 1 percent (figure 2).

Changing age distribution. The age composition of the population is an important component of household growth since most new households are established by young adults. As people move along their life course, the transition to a different type of household (such as, through marriage, childbearing, divorce, or widowhood) may not necessarily change the total number of households since the creation of the new type of household is often offset by the dissolution of a household of a different type.

The projected slower growth in the total number of households is primarily due to the relatively small cohorts of young adults who will be forming new households during the next 15 years (figure 3). Unlike the previous two decades when the large cohorts of the Baby Boom amplified rapid changes that occurred during the 1970's and

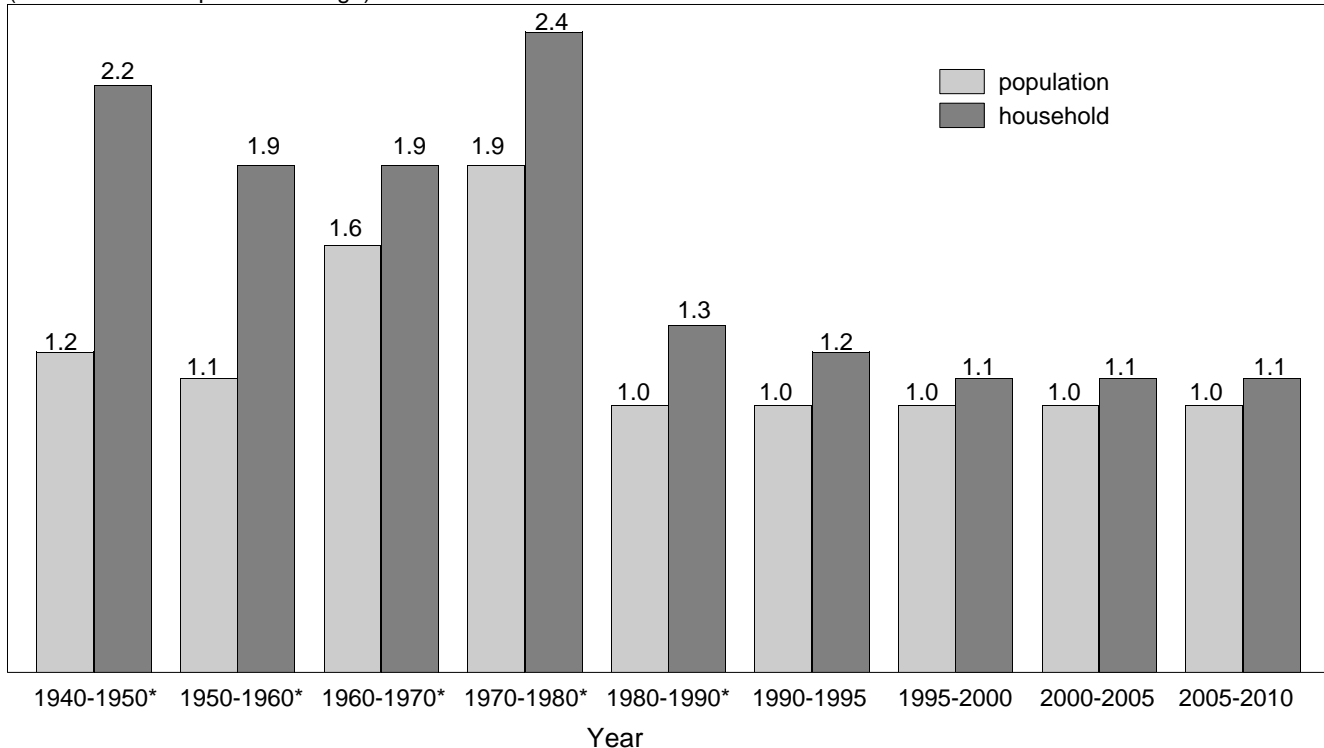
1980's, transitions in household types by the middle-aged Baby Boomers are not projected to appreciably influence the total number of households.

Changing patterns of householdership. In Series 1, the recent changing trends in householdership are extended through 2010. However, the effects of shifts in householdership rates are relatively minor compared to the influence of population growth and age composition (see table E). Comparison of Series 1, which includes projected changes in householdership rates, with Series 2, which includes no projected changes in householdership rates, illustrates the dominant role of the U.S. population age structure in the determination of the future number of households. For example, between 1995 and 2000, projections based on Series 1 show an increase of 5,523,000 additional households. Most of this growth (5,363,000) would be caused by population growth and change in the age composition of the population, and less than 3 percent of the growth (160,000) would be caused by a change in householdership rates; i.e., life course patterns.

Changing race/ethnic distribution. Similarly, the shifting shares of the population by race and origin has a rather trivial effect on household growth. Population projections suggest that the race/ethnic composition of the Nation may shift from 74 percent non-Hispanic White in 1995 to 68

Figure 2.
**Household Growth Compared With Growth
of the 15 and Over Population: 1940 to 2010**

(Series 1. Annual percent change)



*As of April 1, from population censuses.

Sources: Current Population Reports, P25-519, P25-917, P25-1095, P25-1127, P25-1130; table C.

percent non-Hispanic White by 2010⁵. As shown in table E, the growth in the total number of households based on Series 3, which projects households by race, is very similar to that based on Series 2, which projects household growth using total population increase. For example, between 1995 and 2000, the growth in the number of households according to Series 3 is 5,160,000 — 203,000 less than the household growth projected using the total population only (Series 2). By 2010, projections of the total number of households based on the two alternative series differ by less than 1 percent or about 240,000 households.⁶

⁵For more details on the race/ethnic composition of the population and the changing population shares, see Jennifer Cheeseman Day, *Population Projections of the United States By Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P25-1130, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996.

⁶The distribution of households by type of household is moderately affected by using race and ethnic population projections. See detailed table 4.

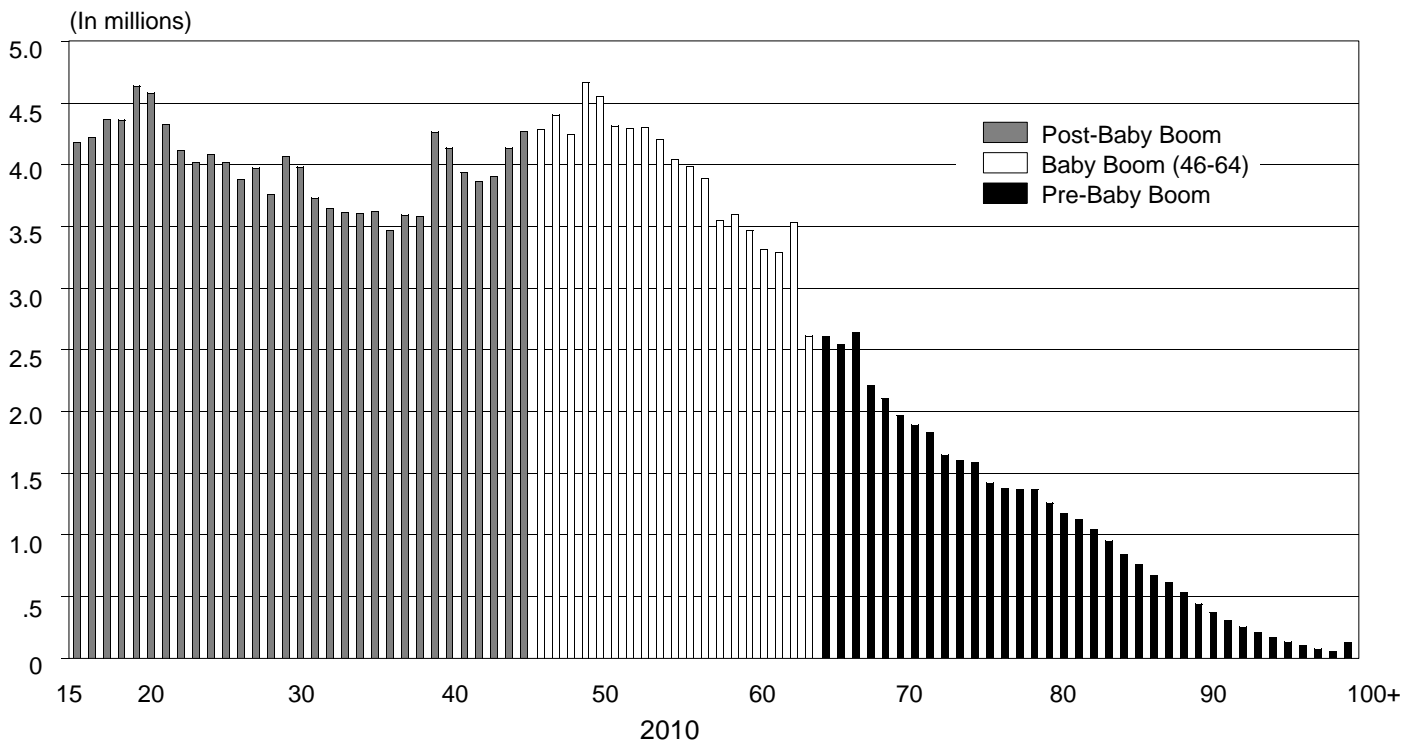
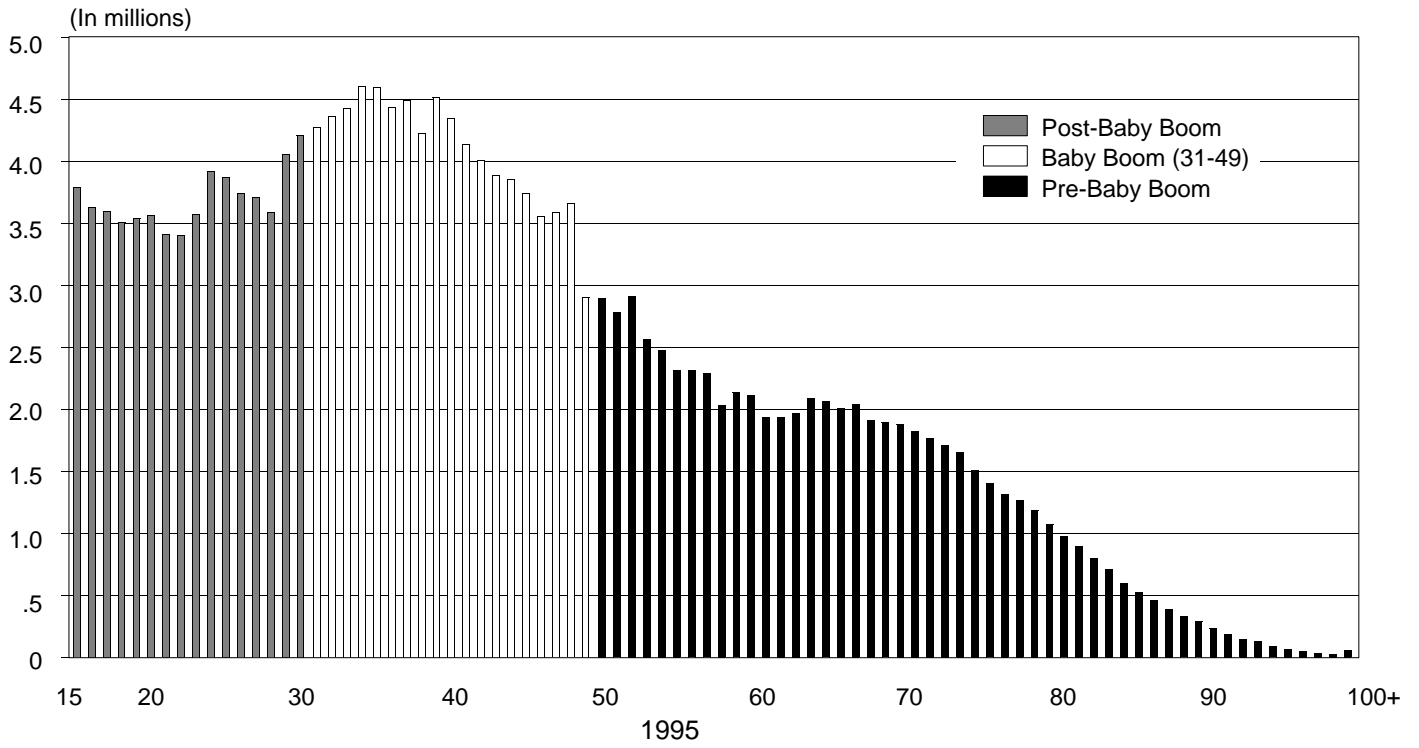
Projected Average Size of Households and Families

Series 1 shows that average household size and average family size are projected to slowly decline during the next 15 years, from 2.62 to 2.53 persons per household and 3.15 to 3.05 persons per family (table F). Two major factors which contribute to this decline are increases in households and families with no persons under age 18 and increases in persons living alone.

It is important to note that the number of persons under age 18 is projected to grow during this period from 69 million (in 1995) to 73 million (in 2010). However, the annual rate of increase of the under 18 population (0.36 percent) is slower than that of the number of households (1.10 percent).

Much of the driving force for any change in household and family size and composition of households during the next 15 years will depend on the actions of the large post-World War II Baby-Boom cohorts, currently 38 percent

Figure 3.
Projections of the Population
Ages 15 and Over: 1995 and 2010



Source: Current Population Reports, P25-1130, middle series.

Table E. **Projected Increase in the Number of Households by Components: 1995 to 2010**

[In thousands]

Year or period	Series		
	Series 1	Series 2	Series 3
HOUSEHOLDS			
1995	97,723	97,695	97,574
2000	103,246	103,058	102,734
2005	108,819	108,426	107,892
2010	114,825	114,200	113,426
INCREASE BY COMPONENTS			
1995 to 2000, total	5,523	5,363	5,160
Population growth	5,363	5,363	5,363
Difference	160	–	(203)
2000 to 2005, total	5,573	5,368	5,158
Population growth	5,368	5,368	5,368
Difference	205	–	(210)
2005 to 2010, total	6,007	5,774	5,534
Population growth	5,774	5,774	5,774
Difference	233	–	(240)

– Represents zero.

Note: Parentheses represent negative numbers.

Sources: Current Population Reports, P25-1130; table C.

Table F. **Average Size of Household and Family: 1940 to 2010**

Year	Series 1					
	Persons per household			Persons per family		
	All persons	Under 18 years	18 years and over	All persons	Under 18 years	18 years and over
CENSUS ESTIMATES						
1940	3.67	1.14	2.53	3.76	1.24	2.52
1950	3.37	1.06	2.31	3.54	1.17	2.37
1960	3.33	1.21	2.12	3.67	1.41	2.26
1970	3.14	1.09	2.05	3.58	1.32	2.26
1980	2.76	0.79	1.97	3.29	1.05	2.24
1990	2.63	0.69	1.94	3.15	0.96	2.19
PROJECTIONS						
1995	2.62	0.70	1.92	3.15	0.98	2.17
2000	2.59	0.68	1.91	3.12	0.97	2.15
2005	2.57	0.66	1.91	3.09	0.94	2.15
2010	2.53	0.63	1.90	3.05	0.91	2.14

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*, Bicentennial Edition, Part 2. Washington, DC, 1975, p. 42.; Census of the Population: 1970, Volume 1. Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, *United States Summary* - Section 1. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1973, p. 1-278.; 1980 Census of Population. Volume 1. Characteristics of the Population. PC80-1-B1, *United States Summary*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1983, p.1-44.; 1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, *United States*, 1990 CP-1-1, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1992.

of the population age 15 years and over. Already past the primary ages of establishing new households, the Baby-Boom cohorts (ages 31 to 49 in 1995⁷) will age through the peak years of family stability between 1995 and 2010.⁸ By 2010, the Baby-Boom cohorts will have aged to their late 40's, 50's, and early 60's — ages when many parents' children leave home⁹ (figure 3). By that time, the Baby-Boom cohorts would still account for about one-third (31 percent) of the population age 15 years and over.

PROJECTIONS OF HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

During the next 15 years, the overall composition of households is projected to shift, with a decreasing proportion of family households with children and increasing proportions of family households with no children and

⁷Baby-Boom cohorts usually refer to the population born between late 1946 and 1964. Technically, because the population and household data in this report use a reference date of July 1, most of the Baby-Boom cohorts may be 6 months younger than these ages (30.5 - 48.5 in 1995).

⁸For household discontinuation rates by age and sex, see table D in Donald J. Hernandez, *Studies in Household and Family Formation, When Households Continue, Discontinue, and Form*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P23-179, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1992.

⁹Current Population Reports, P20-483, table 3.

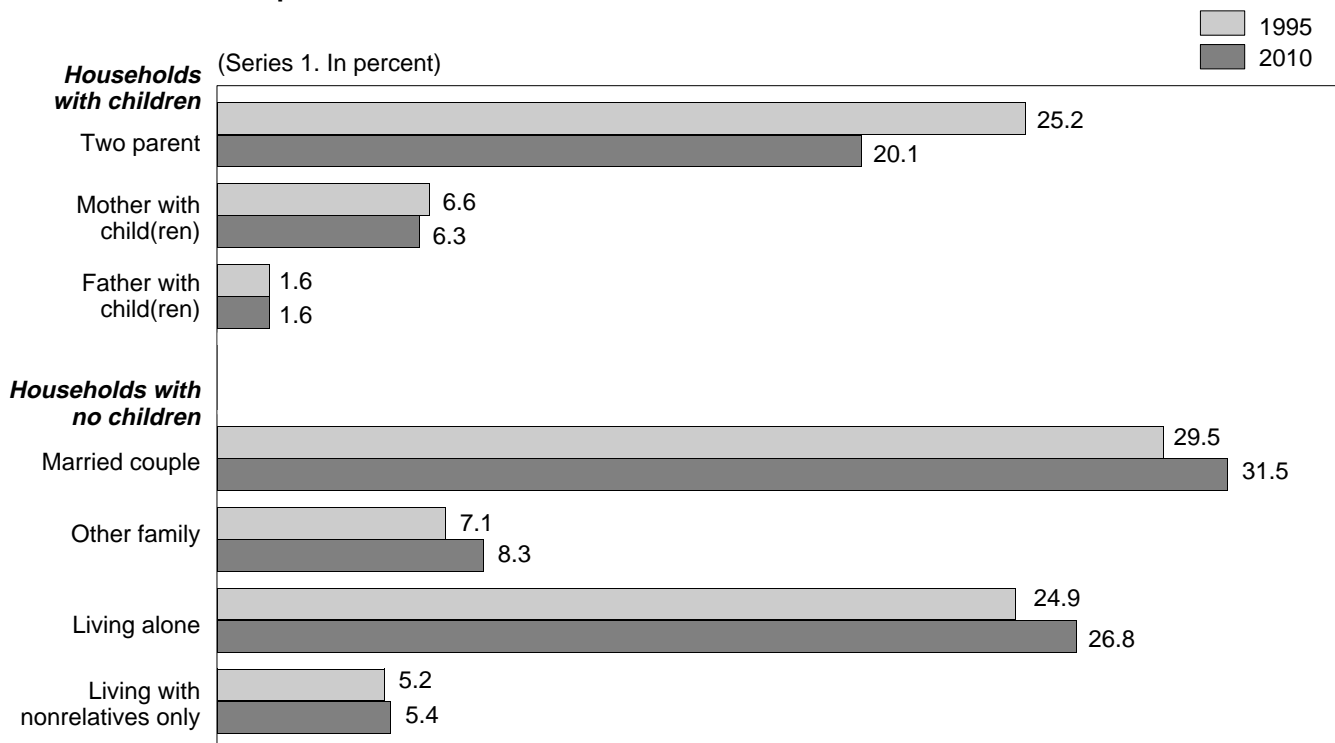
people living alone (figure 4). As previously described, the aging of the Baby-Boom cohorts drives most of this change, not shifts in family structure, per se.

Family Households

In Series 1, the number of family households is projected to increase 10 million (15 percent) during the next 15 years from 68 million in 1995 to 78 million by 2010 (table G). The growth in family households would add more than half (about 56 percent) of the growth of total households projected by 2010. Yet, since family households would not grow as rapidly as nonfamily households (0.9 versus 1.5 average annual percent change), due mostly to the aging of the Baby Boom, the family household proportion of all households would decrease slightly from 70 percent in 1995 to 68 percent by 2010.

The number of married-couple households would contribute most of the projected growth in families, increasing from 53 million to 59 million between 1995 and 2010. Married-couple households are projected to grow slowly, at 0.7 average annual percent increase between 1995 and 2010. As a proportion of all households, married-couple households would decrease from 55 to 52 percent between 1995 and 2010.

Figure 4.
Projections of Changing Household Composition: 1995 and 2010



Source: Derived from tables G and H.

Table G. Projections of Households by Type: 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010

Series 1

[In thousands. Reference date is July 1]

Year	All households	Family households				Nonfamily households				
		Total	Married-couple	Other family		Total	Female		Male	
				Female householder	Male householder		Total	Living alone	Total	Living alone
HOUSEHOLDS										
1995	97,723	68,383	53,433	11,439	3,511	29,340	16,085	14,131	13,255	10,173
2000	103,246	71,669	55,496	12,272	3,901	31,577	17,095	15,035	14,482	11,195
2005	108,819	74,733	57,371	13,084	4,278	34,086	18,301	16,093	15,784	12,244
2010	114,825	77,895	59,308	13,927	4,660	36,931	19,702	17,327	17,229	13,400
AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE										
1995 to 2000	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.9
2000 to 2005	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8
2005 to 2010	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8
1995 to 2010	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION										
1995	100.0	70.0	54.7	11.7	3.6	30.0	16.5	14.5	13.6	10.4
2000	100.0	69.4	53.8	11.9	3.8	30.6	16.6	14.6	14.0	10.8
2005	100.0	68.7	52.7	12.0	3.9	31.3	16.8	14.8	14.5	11.3
2010	100.0	67.8	51.7	12.1	4.1	32.2	17.2	15.1	15.0	11.7
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD GROWTH										
1995 to 2010	100.0	55.6	34.4	14.5	6.7	44.4	21.1	18.7	23.2	18.9

Table H. Projected Number of Families With Children Under 18 and Families With No Children Under 18

Series 1

[In thousands]

Year	Total families	With children				With no children	
		Total	Married couples	No spouse present		Total	Married couples
				Female parent	Male parent		
1995	68,383	32,585	24,607	6,435	1,544	35,797	28,826
2000	71,669	33,117	24,686	6,737	1,694	38,552	30,810
2005	74,733	32,699	23,958	6,944	1,797	42,034	33,413
2010	77,895	32,203	23,126	7,189	1,888	45,692	36,182
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES							
1995	100.0	47.7	36.0	9.4	2.3	52.3	42.2
2000	100.0	46.2	34.4	9.4	2.4	53.8	43.0
2005	100.0	43.8	32.1	9.3	2.4	56.2	44.7
2010	100.0	41.3	29.7	9.2	2.4	58.7	46.4
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN							
1995		100.0	75.5	19.7	4.7		
2000		100.0	74.5	20.3	5.1		
2005		100.0	73.3	21.2	5.5		
2010		100.0	71.8	22.3	5.9		

Other family households are also expected to increase — from 11.4 million to 13.9 million female family households with no spouse present and 3.5 million to 4.7 million male family households with no spouse present. The rate of growth of other family households is expected to be faster than other household types (with an average annual percent change of 1.3 for female family householders and 1.9 for male family householders). But, the share of households maintained as other family households would scarcely change (15 percent in 1995 and 16 percent in 2010).

Families with children. The number of families with children under 18 is projected to increase minimally from 32.6 million in 1995, peak at 33.2 million in 2001, and then slowly decrease to 32.2 by 2010 (table H). At the same time, however, as a proportion of all families, families with children may steadily fall from almost half (48 percent) in 1995 to 41 percent in 2010.

Two critical demographic trends occur during this period. First, between 1995 and 2010, the large Baby-Boom cohorts will age through the peak years of child-rearing and subsequently, as their children also age, these cohorts will increase the number of families with no children under age 18 present. Second, smaller cohorts born after the Baby Boom will enter those ages during which they are most likely to have children living at home. Even though the number of children under 18 is projected to increase due to higher fertility rates during the 1990's and 2000's than during the 1970's and 1980's¹⁰, the number of families with children is projected to decrease slightly.

Currently about three-quarters of families with children include two married parents. The number of two-parent families may increase from 24.6 million, peak at 24.8 in 1997, then slowly decrease to 23.1 million by 2010. In 2010, 1 in 5 households would contain a mother, father, and child(ren) under 18 compared with 1 in 4 currently.

In contrast, other families with children (those maintained by persons with no spouse present) are projected to increase moderately from 8 million to 9 million between 1995 and 2010, and would continue to represent 8 percent of all households but increase as a proportion of families with children from 24 percent to 28 percent. The number of female-parent households is projected to increase by 12 percent (from 6.4 million to 7.2 million) between 1995 and 2010, continue to constitute 9 percent of all families, and increase slightly from 20 percent to 22 percent of all families with children. The number of one-parent households maintained by men is projected to increase by 22 percent (from 1.5 million to 1.9 million) between 1995 and 2010. Still, male family householders with children would constitute only 2 percent of all families and 6 percent of all families with children.

Families with no children. Although the number of families with children is projected to remain near 1995 levels, the number of families with no children under 18 is projected to increase by 28 percent from 36 million to 46 million between 1995 and 2010 (figure 5). Currently, slightly more than half of American families have no children living at home; by 2010, 3 of 5 families may have no children present.

The number of married couples with no children is expected to grow by 7 million (from 29 million to 36 million in 2010). All of the increase would occur in the 45 and over age groups, burgeoning with aging cohorts of empty-nest Baby Boomers. Similarly, the number of female family householders and male family householders with no children would also increase by 1 million and 2 million, respectively.

Nonfamily Households

The number of nonfamily households in Series 1 is expected to increase almost 8 million or 36 percent during the next 15 years, from 29 million in 1995 to 37 million by 2010 (table G). Nonfamily households would contribute about 44 percent of the growth of total households between 1995 and 2010 and would modestly increase in proportion from 30 percent to 32 percent of all households.

The increase in the number of female nonfamily households during this period (almost 4 million) would contribute largely to the projected growth in nonfamily households. Nonfamily households are projected to increase at 1.5 percent a year from 1995 to 2010. Male nonfamily households are projected to grow slightly faster at 1.7 percent annually and female nonfamily households may grow at 1.4 percent a year.

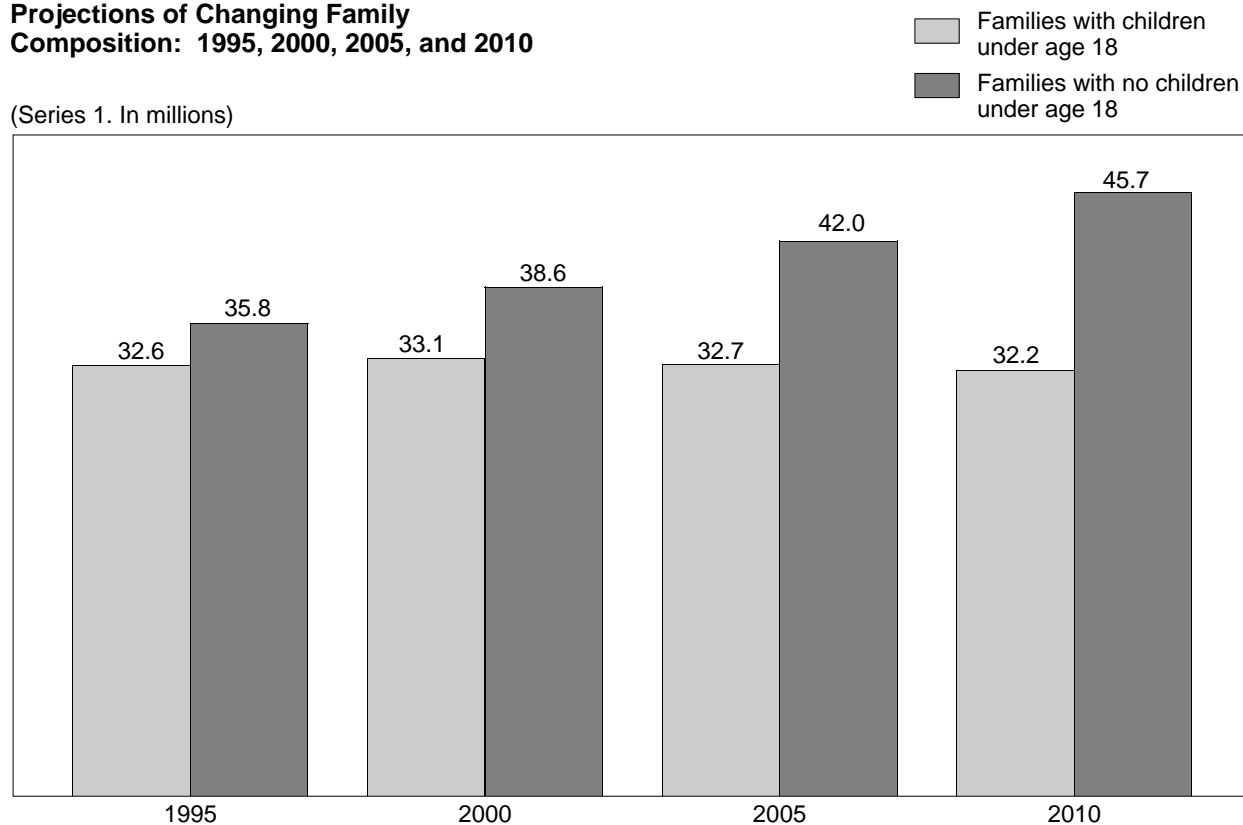
Living alone. One-quarter of all households (24 million) are maintained by persons living alone; this proportion is projected to increase slightly during the next 15 years from 24.9 to 26.8 percent (growing to 31 million people living alone). During this period, the number of female householders living alone may grow from 14 million to 17 million, and the number of male householders living alone would increase from 10 million to 13 million (table G).

The age structure of householders living alone is projected to change substantially during the next 15 years (figure 6, table I). In 1995, approximately 2 in 5 one-person householders would be in younger age groups (between ages 15 and 44), slightly more than 1 in 5 would be middle aged (between ages 45-64), and about 2 in 5 would be elderly (ages 65 and over). Although the number of people living alone would increase for all three age groups by 2010, most of the increase in the population living alone (69 percent) would be between ages 45 and 64 due to the influx of the Baby Boomers. Likewise, the number of young and elderly people living alone is expected to increase minimally due to the relatively slow growth in those age

¹⁰The total fertility rate dropped to a low of 1.7 births per woman in 1976, then increased slowly to 1.8 in 1979, 1.9 in 1987, 2.0 in 1989, and 2.1 in 1990. Projected total fertility rates remain about 2.1 to 2010. See Current Population Reports, P25-1130 for further discussion.

Figure 5.
**Projections of Changing Family
 Composition: 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010**

(Series 1. In millions)



Source: Table H.

groups. The age composition of one-person households would be evenly split among the broad age groups by 2010, with about one-third in the younger age groups, one-third in their middle ages, and one-third elderly.

Gender differences of persons living alone by age are projected to persist through 2010 (table I). The population of persons living alone in 2010 would be predominantly male under age 45 (61 percent) and mostly female at ages 65 and over (78 percent). This difference is due to two factors: first, most persons living alone under age 45 are never married and men continue to experience older ages at first marriage than women; second, women on average live longer than men.¹¹

Projected Marital Status Trends

Projections of the ever-married and never-married population are presented in table J. The category ever married includes adults (persons 18 and over)¹² who are currently

married living with their spouse, married not living with their spouse, separated, divorced, or widowed. The number of ever-married adults is projected to increase from 152 million in 1995 to 159 million by 2000, and to 174 million by 2010, paralleling the increased population growth. Similarly, the total number of people currently married and living together would continue to increase from 107 million in 1995 to 111 million by 2000 and 119 million by 2010. Yet, as a proportion of the total adult population, married couples are projected to slightly decrease from 55 percent in 1990 to 53 percent by 2010.

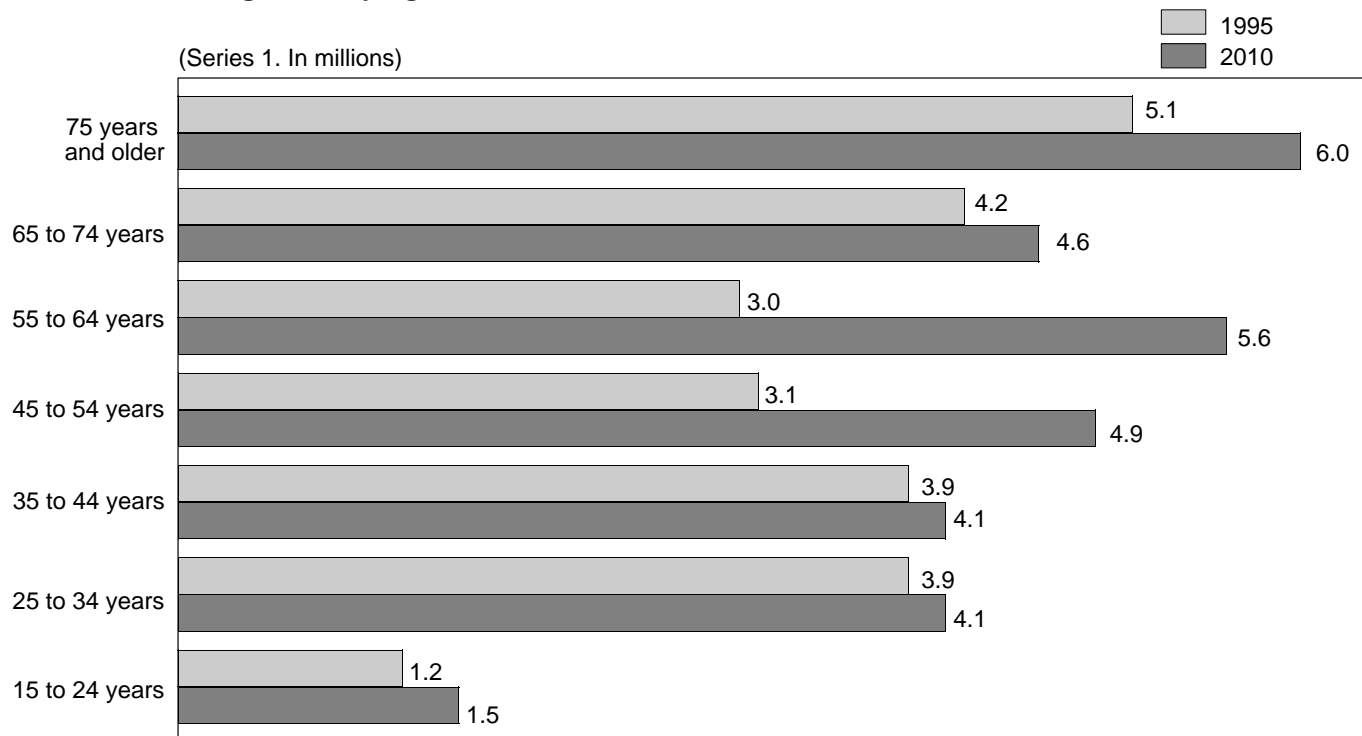
The number of never-married adults in the United States for 1995 is projected to be 42 million — 1 million more than in 1990. Following trends of the past 20 years¹³, the number of never-married adults would increase continually, reaching 44 million by 2000 and 51 million by 2010. The proportion of single adults would remain the same during the next 15 years, at 22 percent. Yet, at the same time the proportion of single younger adults would increase due to

¹¹Saluter, Arlene F., *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P20-484, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996.

¹²Discussions of marital status here refer to the adult population (ages 18 and over), since most persons younger than age 18 are never married.

¹³Current Population Reports, P20-484.

Figure 6.
**Projected Number of Persons
 Living Alone by Age: 1995 and 2010**



Source: Table I.

the postponement of marriage. By 2010, 28 percent of adults in the age group 30-34 may have never married, compared to 23 percent in 1995 (table 7).

Effects of Alternative Population Projections

All of the preceding results use the same population base, the middle series from Current Population Reports P25-1130. The actual future course of population growth, however, could vary considerably from the middle series because of variations in fertility, life expectancy, and net immigration¹⁴. A higher or lower future population would result in different household numbers. For illustrative purposes, the projected number of households based on the extreme lowest and extreme highest population projections series are shown in table K.

DETAILED METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

Estimates of Households

These household projections are consistent with the 1990 census, as enumerated, and the household estimates based on administrative records which advance the

¹⁴The middle series includes assumptions of 2.1 children per woman, a life expectancy of 75.9 years in 1995 increasing to 77.4 by 2010, and net annual immigration of 820,000 people.

1990 census household count through the decade.¹⁵ It is important to note that these projections differ from previous CPS-based household projections created by the U.S. Census Bureau¹⁶ since independently derived household estimates began only recently and were not available for previous household projections.

The U.S. Census Bureau produces several other products which provide differing estimates of the number of households; these include the American Housing Survey (AHS), the Housing Vacancy Survey (HVS), and the Current Population Survey (CPS).¹⁷ The March CPS is the only one which presents annual detailed characteristics on household composition. All three products indicate a greater number of households than that found in the 1990 census count (table L). Among the reasons for these differences are survey weighting differences, sampling frame variations, and reference month differences. After 1993, the

¹⁵See Prevost, Ron, *State Housing Unit and Household Estimates: April 1, 1980, to July 1, 1993*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P25-1123, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1994.

¹⁶Current Population Reports P25-986; P25-805; P25-607; P25-394; P25-360; P20-123; P20-90; P20-69; and P20-42.

¹⁷The American Housing Survey and the Housing Vacancy Survey focus on housing units. By definition, the number of households is equivalent to the number of occupied housing units.

Table I. **Persons Living Alone by Age and Sex: 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010**

Series 1

[In thousands]

Age and sex	1995	2000	2005	2010
Total	24,304	26,231	28,336	30,727
15 to 24 years	1,181	1,239	1,370	1,472
25 to 34 years	3,911	3,706	3,743	4,079
35 to 44 years	3,850	4,288	4,278	4,118
45 to 54 years	3,098	3,850	4,500	4,926
55 to 64 years	2,964	3,488	4,479	5,556
65 to 74 years	4,201	4,019	4,031	4,584
75 years and over	5,098	5,640	5,936	5,993
Female	14,131	15,035	16,093	17,327
15 to 24 years	526	553	613	659
25 to 34 years	1,499	1,421	1,443	1,579
35 to 44 years	1,459	1,575	1,539	1,462
45 to 54 years	1,570	1,932	2,244	2,448
55 to 64 years	1,830	2,090	2,611	3,155
65 to 74 years	3,124	2,931	2,888	3,233
75 years and over	4,124	4,533	4,754	4,791
Male	10,173	11,195	12,244	13,400
15 to 24 years	656	685	757	813
25 to 34 years	2,411	2,285	2,300	2,499
35 to 44 years	2,392	2,713	2,738	2,657
45 to 54 years	1,528	1,918	2,256	2,477
55 to 64 years	1,134	1,399	1,868	2,400
65 to 74 years	1,077	1,088	1,143	1,351
75 years and over	974	1,107	1,182	1,203

Table J. **Marital Status: 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010**

Series 1

[In thousands]

Marital status	1995	2000	2005	2010
Total population 18 and over	194,078	203,852	214,017	225,206
Never married (single)	42,309	44,459	47,280	50,747
Ever married	151,769	159,393	166,737	174,459
Married, spouse present	107,289	111,408	115,146	119,016
Other	44,480	47,985	51,592	55,443
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married (single)	21.8	21.8	22.1	22.5
Ever married	78.2	78.2	77.9	77.5
Married, spouse present	55.3	54.7	53.8	52.8
Other	22.9	23.5	24.1	24.6

CPS and HVS were adjusted for the 1990 census net population undercount,¹⁸ thus showing an even larger number of households.

Starting Point Issues

The 1994 household estimates, used as the starting point for the household projections, presented two challenges: lack of household type detail, and “jump off” point differences. In the first challenge, the household estimates consistent with the 1990 census as enumerated included

¹⁸Beginning in 1994, the Current Population Survey began using in its base population controls the 1990 census adjusted for undercount by the Post Enumeration Survey. For more specific details on the Current Population Survey population base, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Introduction of 1990 Census-Based Population Controls” in *Employment and Earnings*, Vol. 41, No. 2, February 1994, pp.32-37.

data only for the total number of U.S. households by 5-year age groups; specific details, such as type of household and marital status of householder, required to project the future household composition, were not available. Therefore, these items were obtained from the 1990 census and carried forward based on proportional annual changes in the CPS. For each year, 1990 through 1994, sums of these detailed household types were calculated; these sums differed from the official estimates. To obtain estimates by type consistent with the official total, the detailed household-type projections were multiplied by the ratio of their sums to the official total estimates for each year.

The second challenge emerged in the first projection year, 1995. The difference between the total number of households, controlled to the previous estimates (1990 through 1994) and the projected number of households with no control produced dramatic shifts in the rate of

Table K. **Alternative Household Projections Using Different Population Projections: 2010**
Series 1

Household characteristics and age	Lowest	Middle	Highest
Households (in thousands)	110,378	114,825	119,564
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD			
All persons	2.49	2.53	2.57
Under 18 years.....	0.59	0.63	0.67
18 years and over.....	1.90	1.90	1.90
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY			
All persons	2.98	3.05	3.12
Under 18 years.....	0.85	0.91	0.97
18 years and over.....	2.13	2.14	2.15

Table L. **Estimates of the Number of Households: 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994**

Source	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
American Housing Survey ¹	(X)	95,453 ^a 93,147 ^b	(X)	94,724 ^b	(X)
Current Population Survey ²	93,347 ^a	94,312 ^a	95,669 ^a	96,391 ^a 96,019 ^b 96,426 ^c	97,107 ^c
Housing Vacancy Survey ³	94,224 ^a	95,253 ^a	96,391 ^a	97,728 ^a 97,717 ^c	98,695 ^c
1990 Census (April 1).....	91,947	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Administrative records (July 1).....	92,194	93,183	94,652	95,335	95,946

¹Survey conducted every other year.

² As of March. Monthly CPS household estimates vary from the March number due to weighting differences.

³ 12-month average.

^aWeighted using 1980 census-based controls.

^bWeighted using 1990 census-based controls with no adjustment.

^cWeighted using 1990 census-based controls with adjustment for net undercount.

X Not applicable.

household change from 1994 to 1995, an artifact of different methodologies to arrive at the total number. Therefore, an overall check (by broad age group) was created by averaging the annual modifications for the 5 overlapping years (1990 through 1994) and then applying these averaged adjustments to the total projected number of households by broad age group for every year from 1995 to 2010.

Demographic Assumptions

Various demographic factors influence trends in household change. Age at first marriage influences the proportion of persons never married. Increased age at first marriage can lead to an increase in the proportion of younger persons in nonfamily living arrangements, either living alone or with roommates and can reduce the proportion of persons maintaining family households. Divorces can influence household composition by leading to increases in adults forming their own households; that is, family households with no spouse and nonfamily households, thereby reducing the proportion maintaining married-couple households. The effect of nonmarital childbearing augments the proportion of family households with no spouse present, especially female family householders with children. Postponed or foregone childbearing may also decrease the proportion of younger married couples with children and delayed childbearing may increase the proportion of older married couples with children. Longer life expectancy (assumed in the base population projections P25-1130) increases the proportion of married couples in older ages by deferring widowhood; however, differential increases in life expectancy by sex can lead to more people living alone at older ages. All of these demographic effects may be accentuated by the changes in the age composition of the population.

Although many of these demographic trends changed dramatically during the 1970's and 1980's, recent evidence suggests some of these demographic components may be slowing and, in some cases, reversing themselves¹⁹. Hence, the following assumptions and rationale underlie the household projections. First, age at first marriage will continue to increase, but at a slower pace than previously. Since the late 1970's and early 1980's, the quinquennial increases in percent never married have become gradually smaller for younger age groups (under 30). This suggests that we have passed the peak in the rate of increase and may expect more modest future gains in age at first marriage.

Second, the divorce rate leveled off and declined slightly after 1979. This had an especially striking effect in reducing the rate of change in the married-couple household proportions ages 20-44. As these cohorts become older during the next 15 years, a similar leveling can be expected at the older ages. The leveling of divorce also moderates change

in the proportion of persons with children but no spouse in the home, especially for women. Although the proportion of men maintaining other families has been increasing through age 34, an acceleration of this trend seems unlikely.

Methodology

The methodology used to create the projections in this report employed five household-type matrices: married-couple household; female family household, no spouse present; male family household, no spouse present; nonfamily, female householder; and nonfamily, male householder; and one marital status matrix (never married, ever married). Each matrix contained proportions by the demographic characteristics of the householder: age group (15-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75+), sex (male, female), race (Total; White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander), and Hispanic origin (Hispanic origin or not of Hispanic origin). The projected number of households by type is the product of the proportions by type of household and the household population at risk.

Compared to earlier household projection reports, data used in this report are blended from a large number of sources: the 1990 census, the 1959-1993 Current Population Surveys (CPS), estimates of the number of households (1990-1994), population estimates (1990-1994), and population projections (1995-2010).

Creation of the household population. By definition, the household population consists of the resident population excluding people living in group quarters (i.e., 9 or more people living together who are unrelated to the householder). Projections of the group quarters population (GQ) are calculated using constant rates (by single years of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin) based on the 1990 census.²⁰ For each year, the GQ rates were applied to future populations by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin to create the projected group quarters population. The difference between the projected resident population and the projected group quarters population is the projected household population. The projected population in households was then summed for each year to form the ten broad age groups specified earlier and the under 15 population.

Creation of future proportions maintaining households.

The proportions used in Series 1 were initially founded on a time series model. This model was based on estimates of the annual changes in householder proportions for the past three decades to project changes to the year 2010. One hundred annual proportion series from 1959 to 1993 of

¹⁹For further information see Current Population Reports, P20-483 and P20-484.

²⁰These numbers cannot be directly compared to published results by age and race because modifications were made to the data to adjust for age misreporting and the reporting of an unspecified race in the 1990 census. This file also includes corrections to the census made through March 1994.

marital status²¹ and type of householder²² data by age and sex were prepared based on Current Population Survey data. Slight changes in the CPS and its universe during the time period required several modifications to the data in order to preserve a consistent series of household proportions (see P25-986).

The 100 sets of proportions were first transformed using the logistic transformation, which is often used to transform a data set of proportions to better approximate a normal distribution. If x_t is the proportion in a given category for the year t , the transformed value, y_t , is

$$y_t = \log(x_t/(1-x_t))$$

Since values of exactly 0 and exactly 1 cannot be used with this transformation, values of 0 were defined to be outliers, effectively removing them from the model fitting. There were no values of exactly 1. A time series model (discussed below) was fitted to each y_t series. Empirical outlier detection techniques were applied as part of the model fitting. The model was then used (with a restriction discussed below) to forecast y_t , and forecasts of x_t were obtained from the inverse transformation,

$$x_t = \exp(y_t)/(1 + \exp(y_t)).$$

The time series model used was the ARIMA(0,2,1) model, which involves twice differencing the y_t series and modeling autocorrelation in the resulting differenced series with a moving average (MA) model of order 1. This model was used in developing a previous set of household projections, as discussed in more detail by Bell, et al. (1986).²³ Forecasts from this model (of the transformed data) follow a straight line emanating from the last data point. The slope of the forecast line is estimated by a weighted average of the year-to-year changes (first differences), with more weight given to the changes in recent years as long as the MA parameter is less than 1. The model implicitly allows for changing trends in that as new data become available the slope of the forecast line changes.

When the ARIMA(0,2,1) model was fitted to the 100 time series of transformed proportions, estimates of the MA parameter were equal to 1 for about 75 percent of the series, and for many of the remaining series the parameter estimates were near 1. When the MA parameter is 1, the ARIMA(0,2,1) model reduces to a constant slope model with all the historical data given equal weight in determining the slope. Rather than accept this result from the fitted models, forecasting was instead performed with the MA

parameter set equal to .85 for every series. This was done for two reasons. First, since the time series available are relatively short (35 observations), there is actually considerable uncertainty about the correct or best values of the MA parameters. Second, it was believed appropriate for the most recent data to exert heavier influence in the determination of the slope of the forecast line.

The preliminary projected results based on this model were judged to be on the high side of the range of reasonable demographic assumptions. (See Demographic Assumptions section.) Thus, Series 1 projections were developed by using projected slopes that were less extreme than those obtained from the model described above. Specifically, the change in the proportions never married were reduced by two-thirds for ages under 35 and three-quarters for ages 35 and over; the change in the proportions for married-family households were reduced by one-third for all age groups. Since there was little projected change in the remaining household types, those proportions were simply left at their 1990 level.

In order to provide projections more refined than in the past with regard to living alone and children in households, special tabulations from the 1990 census were generated for this report; these proportions are assumed to remain constant at their 1990 levels throughout the projected time period. This included the proportion of nonfamily households with people living alone, the proportion of families by type of family with children, and the proportion of married couples by sex of the reference person

Creation of marital status projections. Since householders and spouses in married-couple families are limited to the population who are ever married, projections of married-couple families require projections of the marital status (never married and ever married) of the future household population. First, initial proportions of the household population ever married by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin were created. Then, future proportions were derived by multiplying the ever-married proportion's projected rate of change (based on time series data for Series 1; for Series 2 and 3 the projected change is 1.0; that is, no change) by the previous year's proportion by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. These proportions are multiplied by the projected household population for each corresponding year to produce the projected ever-married population for each year.

Creation of married-couple household projections. Current proportions of married-couple families are based on the ever-married universe. The change in the projected proportion of married-couple families (based on time series data for Series 1; for Series 2 and 3, the projected change is 1.0; that is, no change) is multiplied by the current rate

²¹Only one marital status group needed to be calculated since the remainder is ever married.

²²These householder types included married-couple householders, family householders with no spouse present, and nonfamily householders; this series also included proportions of persons in households not related to the householder.

²³Bell, William R., James E. Bozik, Sandra K. McKenzie, and Holly B. Shulman (1986) *Time Series Analysis of Household Headship Proportions: 1959-1985*, Research Report Number 86/01, Statistical Research Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

for each subsequent year, creating projected annual proportions of married-couple households. Then, the projected proportions of married-couple households by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for each year are applied to the future ever-married population to produce the annual number of married-couple households.²⁴

Creation of other family and nonfamily household projections. The universe for female family households, male family households, and nonfamily households is the total population in households minus the population in married-couple households (husbands and wives). Starting proportions from the 1990 census are created for each household type for the base year by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Then, projected proportions are created by applying the annual change in the household formation by type (based on time series data for Series 1; for Series 2 and 3, the projected change is 1.0; that is, no change) to the proportion in the previous year. The number of households by type are derived by multiplying the annual proportions by the population for each year.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE DETAILED DATA AND RELATED REPORTS

Space limitations restrict publication in this report of all data produced for the three projections series. More detailed data are available, from the Bureau of the Census, either in paper copy or in machine readable form. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Statistical Information Staff, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-3400. Data also are available on the U.S. Census Bureau's site on the Internet (www.census.gov).

²⁴As a technical refinement to take into account current data collection procedures which distinguish whether the husband or wife is listed as the reference person in a married-couple household, the following adjustment was made. The number of married-couple men and women was obtained as the average number of males and females maintaining married-couple households. Using proportions of reported male and female householders in married-couple households from the 1990 census, the sex of the householder was determined for each age/race/origin group; the remainder were classified as spouses.

The following U.S. Census Bureau reports contain household and family data relating to that shown in this report:

P25-1130	Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050
CB95-108	Press Release: Estimates of Housing Units, Households, and Persons for States: April 1, 1990, and July 1, 1994
P25-1127	National and State Population Estimates: 1990 to 1994
P25-1123	State Housing Unit and Household Estimates: April 1, 1980, to July 1, 1993
P20-484	Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994
P20-483	Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994
P23-181	Households, Families, and Children: A 30-Year Perspective
P23-180	Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage in the 1990's
P23-179	Studies in Household and Family Formation
P23-165	Work and Family Patterns of American Women
P70-38	The Diverse Living Arrangements of Children: Summer 1991

SYMBOLS

–	Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA	Not available.
X	Not applicable.

Table 2. Percent Distribution of Projected Households by Type: 1995 to 2010

Series 1, 2, and 3

[Reference date is July 1]

Series and year	All households	Family households				Nonfamily households		
		Total	Married couple	Other family		Total	Female householder	Male householder
				Female householder	Male householder			
SERIES 1								
1995	100.0	70.0	54.7	11.7	3.6	30.0	16.5	13.6
1996	100.0	69.9	54.5	11.7	3.6	30.1	16.5	13.7
1997	100.0	69.8	54.3	11.8	3.7	30.2	16.5	13.7
1998	100.0	69.7	54.1	11.8	3.7	30.3	16.5	13.8
1999	100.0	69.5	53.9	11.8	3.7	30.5	16.5	13.9
2000	100.0	69.4	53.8	11.9	3.8	30.6	16.6	14.0
2001	100.0	69.3	53.6	11.9	3.8	30.7	16.6	14.1
2002	100.0	69.1	53.4	11.9	3.8	30.9	16.6	14.2
2003	100.0	69.0	53.1	12.0	3.9	31.0	16.7	14.3
2004	100.0	68.8	52.9	12.0	3.9	31.2	16.8	14.4
2005	100.0	68.7	52.7	12.0	3.9	31.3	16.8	14.5
2006	100.0	68.5	52.5	12.0	4.0	31.5	16.9	14.6
2007	100.0	68.4	52.3	12.1	4.0	31.6	16.9	14.7
2008	100.0	68.2	52.1	12.1	4.0	31.8	17.0	14.8
2009	100.0	68.0	51.9	12.1	4.0	32.0	17.1	14.9
2010	100.0	67.8	51.7	12.1	4.1	32.2	17.2	15.0
SERIES 2								
1995	100.0	70.5	55.5	11.4	3.5	29.5	16.3	13.2
1996	100.0	70.5	55.6	11.4	3.5	29.5	16.2	13.3
1997	100.0	70.5	55.6	11.4	3.5	29.5	16.2	13.3
1998	100.0	70.5	55.6	11.3	3.5	29.5	16.2	13.3
1999	100.0	70.5	55.6	11.3	3.6	29.5	16.2	13.3
2000	100.0	70.5	55.6	11.3	3.6	29.5	16.2	13.3
2001	100.0	70.5	55.7	11.2	3.6	29.5	16.2	13.3
2002	100.0	70.4	55.7	11.2	3.6	29.6	16.2	13.4
2003	100.0	70.4	55.7	11.2	3.6	29.6	16.2	13.4
2004	100.0	70.3	55.6	11.1	3.6	29.7	16.2	13.4
2005	100.0	70.3	55.6	11.1	3.6	29.7	16.3	13.4
2006	100.0	70.3	55.6	11.0	3.6	29.7	16.3	13.5
2007	100.0	70.2	55.6	11.0	3.6	29.8	16.3	13.5
2008	100.0	70.2	55.6	11.0	3.6	29.8	16.3	13.5
2009	100.0	70.1	55.6	10.9	3.6	29.9	16.4	13.5
2010	100.0	70.0	55.6	10.9	3.6	30.0	16.4	13.6
SERIES 3								
1995	100.0	70.6	55.4	11.6	3.6	29.4	16.2	13.2
1996	100.0	70.6	55.4	11.6	3.6	29.4	16.1	13.2
1997	100.0	70.7	55.4	11.6	3.6	29.3	16.1	13.2
1998	100.0	70.7	55.4	11.6	3.6	29.3	16.1	13.3
1999	100.0	70.7	55.4	11.6	3.7	29.3	16.0	13.3
2000	100.0	70.7	55.4	11.6	3.7	29.3	16.0	13.3
2001	100.0	70.7	55.4	11.6	3.7	29.3	16.0	13.3
2002	100.0	70.7	55.4	11.6	3.7	29.3	16.0	13.3
2003	100.0	70.7	55.3	11.6	3.7	29.3	16.0	13.3
2004	100.0	70.7	55.3	11.6	3.7	29.3	16.0	13.4
2005	100.0	70.7	55.3	11.6	3.8	29.3	16.0	13.4
2006	100.0	70.6	55.3	11.6	3.8	29.4	16.0	13.4
2007	100.0	70.6	55.2	11.6	3.8	29.4	16.0	13.4
2008	100.0	70.6	55.2	11.6	3.8	29.4	16.0	13.4
2009	100.0	70.5	55.1	11.6	3.8	29.5	16.0	13.5
2010	100.0	70.5	55.1	11.6	3.8	29.5	16.0	13.5

Table 3. Projections of Households by Type of Household and Age of Householder: 1995 to 2010—Con.

Series 1, 2, and 3

[Reference date is July 1]

Series, type of household, and age of householder	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
SERIES 3—Con.																
Nonfamily Households																
Female householder . . .	15,799,625	15,914,198	16,037,537	16,171,073	16,300,363	16,443,281	16,574,784	16,737,426	16,907,152	17,069,178	17,233,807	17,403,252	17,579,493	17,780,666	17,973,497	18,172,225
Under 25 years	1,006,850	981,696	978,232	991,334	1,011,326	1,034,048	1,059,636	1,078,481	1,098,262	1,111,266	1,118,959	1,127,821	1,134,053	1,144,329	1,160,377	1,173,131
25 to 29 years	990,212	989,480	978,724	961,075	936,362	909,987	880,387	873,167	878,831	894,447	914,637	937,010	955,767	972,818	981,584	986,572
30 to 34 years	945,400	917,853	887,240	857,912	834,451	822,935	822,374	813,352	799,012	778,999	757,422	732,910	727,171	731,655	744,006	760,167
35 to 44 years	1,714,782	1,737,334	1,753,007	1,762,407	1,764,626	1,756,657	1,739,235	1,710,306	1,678,865	1,650,334	1,624,734	1,600,544	1,566,059	1,527,194	1,488,779	1,459,465
45 to 54 years	1,722,041	1,783,557	1,845,326	1,889,565	1,948,737	2,013,760	2,086,501	2,110,268	2,148,588	2,186,330	2,223,477	2,256,981	2,281,782	2,297,312	2,303,959	2,296,897
55 to 64 years	1,912,806	1,924,266	1,957,530	2,025,747	2,083,755	2,129,326	2,170,956	2,301,226	2,401,505	2,499,219	2,595,679	2,692,009	2,790,246	2,862,531	2,957,173	3,059,364
65 to 74 years	3,252,206	3,225,750	3,182,256	3,142,924	3,097,548	3,073,733	3,052,639	3,032,181	3,026,781	3,036,457	3,052,405	3,083,230	3,146,938	3,268,296	3,368,019	3,448,548
75 years and over	4,255,328	4,354,262	4,455,222	4,540,109	4,623,558	4,702,835	4,763,056	4,818,445	4,875,308	4,912,126	4,946,494	4,972,747	4,977,477	4,976,531	4,969,600	4,988,081
Male householder	12,901,961	13,053,029	13,202,797	13,351,275	13,497,525	13,653,417	13,800,264	13,956,854	14,117,540	14,273,056	14,431,072	14,592,326	14,755,188	14,933,830	15,109,622	15,295,575
Under 25 years	1,296,085	1,265,312	1,262,668	1,280,921	1,308,391	1,339,854	1,375,358	1,403,011	1,431,366	1,449,805	1,462,150	1,475,840	1,485,857	1,500,718	1,524,238	1,544,738
25 to 29 years	1,638,446	1,640,470	1,627,236	1,602,327	1,565,775	1,527,588	1,483,737	1,476,336	1,489,968	1,519,891	1,556,978	1,599,134	1,635,528	1,669,834	1,689,490	1,702,990
30 to 34 years	1,709,846	1,669,408	1,620,968	1,574,568	1,537,322	1,521,037	1,522,825	1,511,544	1,489,478	1,456,972	1,422,560	1,382,903	1,376,884	1,390,674	1,418,599	1,453,515
35 to 44 years	2,854,620	2,918,403	2,969,690	3,009,528	3,035,036	3,039,983	3,025,581	2,991,170	2,949,537	2,911,159	2,874,399	2,839,495	2,786,335	2,726,973	2,666,730	2,623,726
45 to 54 years	1,859,944	1,944,764	2,029,441	2,094,822	2,176,874	2,266,528	2,362,455	2,406,444	2,465,973	2,524,012	2,581,269	2,634,832	2,678,248	2,712,220	2,733,499	2,737,695
55 to 64 years	1,239,948	1,261,361	1,296,561	1,354,364	1,403,754	1,445,475	1,482,713	1,584,971	1,664,883	1,743,673	1,822,214	1,901,988	1,981,813	2,046,437	2,126,361	2,214,676
65 to 74 years	1,195,276	1,200,967	1,199,927	1,200,808	1,199,455	1,206,555	1,212,452	1,219,044	1,230,155	1,246,103	1,263,632	1,288,219	1,326,460	1,389,762	1,441,924	1,487,453
75 years and over	1,107,796	1,152,344	1,196,306	1,233,937	1,270,918	1,306,397	1,335,143	1,364,334	1,396,180	1,421,441	1,447,870	1,469,915	1,484,063	1,497,212	1,508,781	1,530,782

Table 5. **Projected Number of Families With Children Under 18 by Type: 1995 to 2010**
Series 1, 2, and 3

[Reference date is July 1]

Series and year	Total families	Families with children under 18				Percent of total families			
		Total	Married couple	Other family		Total	Married couple	Other family	
				Female householder	Male householder			Female householder	Male householder
SERIES 1									
1995.....	68,382,680	32,585,420	24,606,935	6,434,580	1,543,905	47.7	36.0	9.4	2.3
1996.....	69,089,808	32,805,697	24,720,317	6,507,453	1,577,927	47.5	35.8	9.4	2.3
1997.....	69,760,723	32,950,828	24,770,078	6,571,209	1,609,541	47.2	35.5	9.4	2.3
1998.....	70,387,012	33,001,413	24,739,546	6,624,257	1,637,610	46.9	35.1	9.4	2.3
1999.....	71,014,836	33,057,691	24,713,309	6,678,623	1,665,759	46.6	34.8	9.4	2.3
2000.....	71,668,930	33,116,539	24,685,785	6,737,016	1,693,738	46.2	34.4	9.4	2.4
2001.....	72,310,665	33,174,193	24,655,456	6,798,020	1,720,717	45.9	34.1	9.4	2.4
2002.....	72,917,696	33,036,636	24,468,178	6,829,106	1,739,352	45.3	33.6	9.4	2.4
2003.....	73,511,099	32,915,537	24,291,409	6,865,639	1,758,489	44.8	33.0	9.3	2.4
2004.....	74,107,904	32,799,077	24,118,115	6,903,407	1,777,555	44.3	32.5	9.3	2.4
2005.....	74,732,880	32,699,092	23,957,648	6,944,446	1,796,998	43.8	32.1	9.3	2.4
2006.....	75,361,827	32,589,305	23,788,678	6,984,458	1,816,169	43.2	31.6	9.3	2.4
2007.....	75,997,067	32,477,331	23,615,690	7,027,702	1,833,939	42.7	31.1	9.2	2.4
2008.....	76,615,834	32,360,426	23,434,446	7,074,699	1,851,281	42.2	30.6	9.2	2.4
2009.....	77,241,400	32,258,837	23,263,529	7,126,846	1,868,462	41.8	30.1	9.2	2.4
2010.....	77,894,830	32,203,228	23,126,269	7,189,026	1,887,933	41.3	29.7	9.2	2.4
SERIES 2									
1995.....	68,837,033	32,927,283	25,211,389	6,230,178	1,485,716	47.8	36.6	9.1	2.2
1996.....	69,642,938	33,215,036	25,457,687	6,251,530	1,505,819	47.7	36.6	9.0	2.2
1997.....	70,413,821	33,427,411	25,640,179	6,263,952	1,523,280	47.5	36.4	8.9	2.2
1998.....	71,140,587	33,543,650	25,740,585	6,265,923	1,537,142	47.2	36.2	8.8	2.2
1999.....	71,870,306	33,665,980	25,845,679	6,269,431	1,550,870	46.8	36.0	8.7	2.2
2000.....	72,627,721	33,791,044	25,949,975	6,276,723	1,564,346	46.5	35.7	8.6	2.2
2001.....	73,374,380	33,914,629	26,051,210	6,286,640	1,576,779	46.2	35.5	8.6	2.1
2002.....	74,089,499	33,837,763	25,988,688	6,267,529	1,581,546	45.7	35.1	8.5	2.1
2003.....	74,792,966	33,777,914	25,936,992	6,254,144	1,586,778	45.2	34.7	8.4	2.1
2004.....	75,501,804	33,721,804	25,888,226	6,241,698	1,591,880	44.7	34.3	8.3	2.1
2005.....	76,240,892	33,681,772	25,852,471	6,232,064	1,597,237	44.2	33.9	8.2	2.1
2006.....	76,985,707	33,630,584	25,806,783	6,221,428	1,602,373	43.7	33.5	8.1	2.1
2007.....	77,737,669	33,574,875	25,754,831	6,213,487	1,606,557	43.2	33.1	8.0	2.1
2008.....	78,471,219	33,512,846	25,693,251	6,208,869	1,610,726	42.7	32.7	7.9	2.1
2009.....	79,215,583	33,465,097	25,641,146	6,209,161	1,614,790	42.2	32.4	7.8	2.0
2010.....	79,990,044	33,464,735	25,626,700	6,217,435	1,620,600	41.8	32.0	7.8	2.0
SERIES 3									
1995.....	68,872,603	32,951,468	25,093,724	6,344,197	1,513,547	47.8	36.4	9.2	2.2
1996.....	69,674,088	33,236,382	25,313,240	6,384,484	1,538,658	47.7	36.3	9.2	2.2
1997.....	70,439,696	33,445,527	25,468,265	6,416,020	1,561,242	47.5	36.2	9.1	2.2
1998.....	71,161,368	33,558,706	25,540,609	6,437,837	1,580,260	47.2	35.9	9.0	2.2
1999.....	71,885,581	33,677,917	25,620,110	6,458,864	1,598,943	46.8	35.6	9.0	2.2
2000.....	72,637,651	33,799,808	25,700,222	6,482,367	1,617,219	46.5	35.4	8.9	2.2
2001.....	73,378,966	33,919,974	25,778,388	6,507,292	1,634,294	46.2	35.1	8.9	2.2
2002.....	74,090,082	33,840,544	25,690,835	6,505,705	1,644,004	45.7	34.7	8.8	2.2
2003.....	74,789,113	33,778,119	25,616,315	6,507,907	1,653,897	45.2	34.3	8.7	2.2
2004.....	75,493,071	33,719,761	25,545,963	6,510,237	1,663,561	44.7	33.8	8.6	2.2
2005.....	76,227,200	33,677,764	25,489,522	6,514,839	1,673,403	44.2	33.4	8.5	2.2
2006.....	76,967,698	33,624,784	25,423,352	6,518,370	1,683,062	43.7	33.0	8.5	2.2
2007.....	77,716,383	33,567,830	25,350,855	6,525,077	1,691,898	43.2	32.6	8.4	2.2
2008.....	78,446,730	33,504,658	25,269,434	6,534,512	1,700,712	42.7	32.2	8.3	2.2
2009.....	79,187,519	33,455,996	25,197,888	6,548,684	1,709,424	42.2	31.8	8.3	2.2
2010.....	79,957,976	33,454,732	25,164,816	6,570,097	1,719,819	41.8	31.5	8.2	2.2

