



**UNITED STATES
POPULATION
PROJECTIONS
FOR OASDHI
COST ESTIMATES**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Forward.....	(iii)
A. Introduction.....	1
B. Methodology and Assumptions.....	3
C. Population Projections.....	15
D. Comparison with Previous Projections.....	18

<u>Table</u>	
1. Actual Past and Projected Future Birth Rates per Thousand.....	19
2. Projected Birth Rates per Thousand Females by Single Year of Age: Base Year and Ultimate Year.....	20
3A. Postulated Death Rates for Year 2050 as Percent of the 1976 Rates - Males.....	21
3B. Postulated Death Rates for Year 2050 as Percent of the 1976 Rates - Females.....	22
4. Comparison of Projected Death Rates (Per Thousand).....	23
5. Comparison of Expectation of Life (In Years) Resulting from the Projected Death Rates.....	24
6A. Abridged Life Tables Based on the 1977 Trustees Report Mortality Projections: 1976.....	25
6B. Abridged Life Tables Based on the 1977 Trustees Report Mortality Projections: 2000.....	26
6C. Abridged Life Tables Based on the 1977 Trustees Report Mortality Projections: 2050.....	27
7A. Probability of Death Within One Year (Complement of Survival Factor) by Single Year of Age for 1976 and 2050 (Per 100,000 Exposed) - Males.....	28
7B. Probability of Death Within One Year (Complement of Survival Factor) by Single Year of Age for 1976 and 2050 (Per 100,000 Exposed) - Females.....	29

TABLE OF CONTENTS CONT.

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
8. Projected Annual Number and Crude Rate of Births, Migration, Deaths, and Net Increases.....	30
9. Assumed Annual Net Immigration.....	31
10. Projections of the Total Population by Broad Age Groups.....	32
11A. Projected Male Population in the Social Security Area Alternative I - 2.3 Ultimate Fertility.....	33
11B. Projected Female Population in the Social Security Area Alternative I - 2.3 Ultimate Fertility.....	34
11C. Projected Total Population in the Social Security Area Alternative I - 2.3 Ultimate Fertility.....	35
11D. Projected Male Population in the Social Security Area Alternative II - 2.1 Ultimate Fertility.....	36
11E. Projected Female Population in the Social Security Area Alternative II - 2.1 Ultimate Fertility.....	37
11F. Projected Total Population in the Social Security Area Alternative II - 2.1 Ultimate Fertility.....	38
11G. Projected Male Population in the Social Security Area Alternative III - 1.7 Ultimate Fertility.....	39
11H. Projected Female Population in the Social Security Area Alternative III - 1.7 Ultimate Fertility.....	40
11I. Projected Total Population in the Social Security Area Alternative III - 1.7 Ultimate Fertility.....	41
12. Actual and Projected Sex Ratio of the Total Population and Aged Population (Males per 1000 Females).....	42
13. Comparison of Various Projections of the Total Population (In Millions).....	43
14. Comparison of Various Projections of the Population Aged 65 and Over (In Millions).....	44

FOREWORD

Actuarial Study No. 76 presents the population projections that underlie the long-range cost estimates for the Old-Age, Survivors, Disability and Hospital Insurance system, which were included in the 1977 reports of the OASDHI Boards of Trustees to the Congress.

These projections were developed in consultation with the Bureau of the Census. We are grateful to Dr. Campbell Gibson and the rest of the staff of that organization for their assistance, in particular, for their advice with respect to fertility and migration assumptions. This does not mean that the projections in this Actuarial Study are identical to those published by the Bureau of the Census. The projections prepared by the Bureau of the Census are generally for only the United States (the 50 states and the District of Columbia) although they also include the armed forces overseas. Those prepared by the Office of the Actuary include in addition Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands, and certain civilians overseas. The Office of the Actuary projections also contain an allowance for net census undercount. In addition, the fertility assumptions used by the Bureau of the Census are different from those used by the Office of the Actuary.

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A. Introduction

In order to make long-range projections of the cost of the Old-age, Survivors, Disability and Hospital Insurance system, it is necessary to have projections of the population in employments and geographical areas covered by the system. The Office of the Actuary has been preparing these population projections and they have been used as the first basic elements in the preparation of the annual reports to the Congress of the Boards of Trustees of the OASI, DI and HI Trust Funds. The following table provides a brief synopsis of these projections.

Due to the recent fast changes in mortality and fertility in the United States it has been decided to update the population projections on a yearly basis to coincide with the annual reports of the Boards of Trustees. This new schedule allows for the most recent experience to be taken into account.

The projections described in this report were used as the basis for the cost estimates in the 1977 Trustees Reports.

HISTORY OF POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR OASDI LONG-RANGE COST ESTIMATES

Date of Preparation	Publication	Cost Estimate for which it was the Basis	Comments
1934-35	Issues in Social Security, a Report to the Committee on Ways and Means of The House of Representatives by the Committee's Social Security Technical Staff, January 1946, p.207	1934-35	Covered the contemporary 48 states, District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii. Assumed continuance of 1920-29 mortality rates and birth rates such that an arbitrary growth curve would be followed.
1937	Actuarial Study No. 8	1937-45	Based on the "medium" series of projections made by Thompson and Whelpton for the National Resources Committee. (Population Statistics, National Data, October 1937.) Projections were used in conjunction with the original 1934-35 projection to demonstrate the potential range in costs.
1946	Actuarial Study No. 24	1946-52	Based on projections made by Thompson and Whelpton for the National Resources Planning Board (Estimates of the Future Population of the United States, 1940-2000, August 1943), with modifications to account for actual experience of wartime mortality and fertility.
1952	Actuarial Study No. 33	1953-56	Extended coverage of projections to entire Social Security Area.
1957	Actuarial Study No. 46	1958-65	Two projections were made, based on "low" and "high" mortality assumptions.
1966	Actuarial Study No. 62	1966-73	Took into account recent experience in mortality, fertility, and population size. Two projection series, based on low and high mortality assumptions.
1974	Actuarial Study No. 72	1974	Utilized latest fertility and mortality experience and results of the 1970 Census. Projections were made by single year of age, and single years into the future. Single projection series.
1975	Unpublished: Brief Summary of results included in 1975 OASDI Trustees Report, Appendix A.	1975	Latest experience taken into account. Mortality rates at certain ages and for certain causes projected to increase. Fertility projected for "short-range" and "long-range" segments separately.
1976	Unpublished: Brief Summary of results included in 1976 OASDI Trustees Report, Appendix A.	1976	Three projection series, based on varying fertility assumptions.
1977	Actuarial Study No. 76	1977	Three projection series, based on varying fertility assumptions. Latest mortality and fertility data taken into account (through August 1976). Updated version of the July 1, 1975 Population estimates used as the starting population along with the latest Census immigration figures.

B. Methodology and Assumptions

The population projections presented in this report have been prepared by a refinement of the method used by Thompson and Welpton in their two reports cited in the synopsis and by this office in previous projections. The method used here begins with an estimated population at a starting date, subdivided by single year of age and sex. (No subdivision by race is made in this projection, as there is no need for such data for Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance cost estimates.) Each single-year-of-age cohort is then projected into the future by the use of yearly survival rates.

At the same time, the number of births within the year is obtained by applying age-specific birth rates (i.e., births per year per 1,000 women of a specified age) to the female population at the beginning and at the end of the year. The average of the resulting numbers of births yields the desired number of births within the year. These births are then subdivided by sex according to a fixed sex ratio at birth (a very stable factor) and are projected by survival factors to the end of the year. They are then projected to the end of the following years in the same fashion as the population at other ages.

To take immigration into consideration, the survivors of the postulated net immigrants during a year are added to the survivors (at the end of the year) of the population existing at the beginning of the year. The combined total is then projected into the future.

Carrying these various steps forward, population estimates are developed by single year of age and sex for each year in the future.

Starting Population

The starting point for the projections is the estimated United States population on July 1, 1975. Geographically it includes the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, since these areas are covered by the OASDHI system. An attempt has been made to include in the projections those American citizens temporarily outside those areas. The figures by area or category are as follows:

Area or Category	Estimated Population on July 1, 1975 (in thousands)
Residents of the 50 states and DC Including Armed Forces Overseas, Adjusted for Net Undercount.....	218,992
Puerto Rico.....	2,862
American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	193
Federal Civilian Employees and Dependents of all Federal Employees Overseas.....	429
Crews of Merchant Vessels.....	16
Other Citizens Overseas.....	236
	Total 222,728

The Bureau of the Census prepared an estimate as of July 1, 1975 of the population of the United States, including armed forces overseas, and also including an adjustment for net undercount. Since this estimate

did not provide any subdivision by age of the population aged 85 and over, the needed age distribution of this group was assumed to be the same as in the latest available tabulation of the population on the rolls of the Medicare program. The populations for Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands were estimated by projecting them to July 1, 1975, based on the 1970 Census figures. For the remaining three population groups (Federal civilian employees and dependents of all Federal employees overseas, crews of merchant vessels, and other citizens overseas), the figures in the 1970 Census were used without modification.

There is an overlap between (a) the population of Puerto Rico and other outlying areas and (b) the estimated armed forces overseas and civilian Federal employees overseas and their dependents, but this is believed to be small and to be partially offset by the net undercount of other citizens in the 1970 census.

Fertility Assumptions

The rate at which children are born can be measured in a variety of ways. One of the most common measures is the crude birth rate, defined as the number of births in a year divided by the total mid-year population. However, this statistic is not a good measure of the actual rate of childbirth, since it is highly dependent on the age-sex distribution of the total population. A better measure is given by the age-specific birth rate, which is the births to females of a certain age divided by the mid-year female population at that age. While generally used in demographic calculations, age-specific rates are somewhat unwieldy when it comes to

providing an overall description of the rate of childbirth. Thus the arithmetic sum of the single year of age-specific rates, known as the total fertility rate, is commonly used to describe fertility in a given period by means of a single statistic. The total fertility rate also has the advantage of the following theoretical interpretation: If (i) a cohort of females were to experience a given calendar year's age-specific birth rates throughout their childbearing lifetime, for instance at age 20 the cohort would have children at a rate equal to the age-specific birth rate for 20-year olds in the given year, and (ii) if all members of the cohort were to survive to the end of their childbearing lifetimes, then their average number of lifetime births would equal the total fertility rate. An advantage of the total fertility rate is that it is completely independent of the age distribution of the population under study.

For the population to replace itself over time, females must give birth at a total fertility rate of approximately 2.1 children per woman. At this rate, the survivors of a cohort of females will have had, by the end of their childbearing lifetime, a total number of female children equal to the size of the original cohort. The 2.1 total fertility rate is known as the theoretical replacement rate. Although eventually a stable population would be produced by the theoretical replacement rate, when taken in conjunction with the immigration assumptions, it would produce an ever increasing population.

In the past, United States fertility has been characterized by dramatic fluctuations - due in part to changes in economic conditions and social attitudes. Fertility declined rapidly from 1917 (the first year of reasonably reliable statistics) to a minimum around replacement level in the middle 1930's. A rapid rise occurred after World War II and high birth rates continued throughout

the 1950's, with a peak in 1957 equal to 3.69 children per woman. But then birth rates fell steeply in the 1960's and further into the 1970's, reaching an estimated value of 1.74 children per woman in 1976. The trend followed by the total fertility rate since 1920 can be seen from the table on the following page.

Examination of the fertility experience in the long-range past is of only limited value in forming a hypothesis about the future. Due to the extensive use of birth-control methods in this country, the birth rate is now largely a function of social attitudes and economic influences, and will therefore tend to exhibit the same variance associated with these variables. As a result, it is essentially impossible to forecast future birth rates with any degree of certainty. The degree of uncertainty would also be reflected in the long-range cost estimates of the social security system, which are based on the population projections.

With the above difficulty in mind, it was decided to make projections for use in the 1977 reports of the Social Security Trustees Boards on the basis of three different ultimate fertility assumptions. Designated as alternatives I, II, and III, the assumptions specify ultimate total fertility rates of 2.3, 2.1, and 1.7 children per woman respectively. Due to the considerable degree of control that couples now have over the size of their families, it is considered unlikely that birth rates would return to the high levels of the 1950's and 1960's. Thus the "high fertility" alternative I assumption was set at a relatively low rate of 2.3 children per woman. The lower limit of the range, 1.7 children per woman, was chosen with due consideration to

studies of birth expectations, desired family size, and the long-term consequences of a lower rate. The intermediate assumption of 2.1 children per woman was chosen because it represents the level at which theoretically the population would replenish itself, if migration is disregarded.

In the short run, fertility rates were projected to continue decreasing from their estimated 1976 level of 1.74 children per woman, to a minimum of 1.65 children per woman in the 12 month period beginning 7/1/79. Afterward, the rates were assumed to rise gradually until reaching their ultimate values. This projection results primarily from the opinion that part of the reason for the recent below-replacement fertility rate is due to the recent recession, which is believed to have caused some postponement of births. It is generally thought that the time lag between the beginning of economic recovery and the actual incidence of formerly postponed births is in the neighborhood of 3 years. Consequently, a turnabout in the birth rate has been projected for the year 1980.

The fertility rates were projected by the cohort method. Ultimate fertility levels for each alternative was assumed to be achieved by the 1970-born cohort, or by the year 2005, whichever was earlier. For example, the 1970-born cohort attains age 14 in 1984, implying that the age 14 ultimate rate is reached in 1984. Similarly, the age 25 ultimate rate first occurs in 1995. However, the age 40 ultimate rate is assumed to be reached at the upper time limit, 2005. Age-specific birth rates were determined by single year of age from 14 to 49 in such a manner that the total fertility rate would be equal to the ultimate rate specified and the mean age at childbearing would be

Total Fertility Rates: United States, 1920-1976

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Fertility Rate</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Fertility Rate</u>
1920	3.26	1965	2.88
1925	3.01	1970	2.43
1930	2.53	1971	2.25
1935	2.19	1972	1.99
1940	2.23	1973	1.86
1945	2.42	1974	1.82
1950	3.03	1975	1.77
1955	3.50	1976	1.74
1960	3.61		

Source: 1920-1973, National Center for Health Statistics, Fertility Tables for Birth Cohorts by Color, United States, 1917-73, April 1976.

1974, Bureau of the Census.

1975-76, preliminary estimates prepared by the Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.

All rates include adjustments for underregistration of births, and underenumeration of population.

26 years, for the ultimate cohort. The age specific rates were linearly interpolated for each year between July 1976 and July 1980, and between July 1980 and July 2004. Table 2 shows the 1975 and ultimate age-specific central birth rates for each alternative.

Shown in Table 8 are the estimated number of yearly births and crude birth rates for selected years. It should be noted that these are dependent not only on the birth rates used, but also on the population to which they are applied.

It was assumed that the sex distribution of births in the future would be the same as that of the recent past--that is, 105 males per 100 females. It is known that the proportion of males tends to decrease slightly with parity, and therefore with increasing age of mother, but for simplicity the same ratio was used for all births.

Mortality Assumption

Projecting future mortality is regarded by many as being somewhat less troublesome than projecting future fertility. Generally speaking, social security benefits are payable because the individual survives, not because he died. The probability that the payments will be made is relatively stable because significant fluctuations in mortality result in small variations in the survival rates. In addition, mortality rates, when compared with fertility rates, have shown much lower fluctuations, historically, and the tendency has been for them to move gradually from one level

to the next. Therefore, only one mortality projection was prepared, in contrast to the three projections prepared for fertility.

The basic mortality projection procedure involves estimating ultimate mortality rates (effective at the end of the projection period) based on rates experienced at the beginning of the period. The rates for the intermediate years within the period are calculated by geometric interpolation between the base year and the ultimate year. This procedure is described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Mortality rates were postulated for the year 2050. These were determined by analyzing death rates by age and sex, for ten broad groups of causes of death, as recorded for 1974 and earlier years by the National Center for Health Statistics in Vital Statistics of the United States. This analysis was supplemented with provisional mortality data published in the NCHS Monthly Vital Statistics Reports. Mortality rates for 1976 by age, sex, and the ten groups of causes of death were estimated by adjusting uniformly the 1974 rates to reflect the changes in overall mortality by sex (all ages and causes combined) between 1974 and 1976. It was necessary to estimate the overall 1976 mortality rates by sex since at the time the projections were prepared the data available was for only the first eight months of the year and on a preliminary basis. The assumed percentage changes in mortality shown in Tables 3A and 3B were applied to the estimated 1976 death rates to obtain the ultimate rates by cause, age and sex. Summing the rates for all causes within each age-sex category provided the ultimate mortality rates for all causes combined, as shown in Table 4.

The grouping of the causes of death, previously referred to was done according to the Eighth Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death. The groups and the corresponding code numbers are as follows:

- I. Disease of the Heart (390-398, 402, 404, 410-429)
- II. Malignant Neoplasms (140-209)
- III. Vascular Disease (400, 401, 403, 430-458, 582-584)
- IV. Accidents, Suicide, and Homicide (E800-E989)
- V. Diseases of the Respiratory System (460-519)
- VI. Congenital Malformations and Certain Diseases of Early Infancy (740-778)
- VII. Diseases of the Digestive System (other than Cirrhosis of the Liver) (520-577, except for 571)
- VIII. Diabetes Mellitus (250)
- IX. Cirrhosis of the Liver (571)
- X. All other Causes

Needless to say, the postulated changes in mortality represent our educated judgements, at best. As compared to Actuarial Study No. 72, this study projects greater improvements in mortality, as recent data has so indicated. Also, these improvements are now allowed to continue to the year 2050, whereas before no improvement was projected to occur after the year 2000.

Table 4 shows the death rates for 1976 the ultimate rates projected in Actuarial Study No. 72 for the year 2000, and the rates projected in this study for the years 2000 and 2050.

As can be seen from Tables 3A and 3B, a greater improvement in mortality is being assumed for females than for males. This implies a continuation of the widening of the mortality gap between the two sexes. At ages 15-34, male mortality is projected to worsen compared to its 1976 level. This is primarily due to a projected continued trend of increasing death rates due to accidents, suicide, and homicide at these ages. Higher mortality is also projected for certain other cause of death for some age groups, where indicated by the past trends. Moderate improvements are projected for the most important groups of causes of death, cancer, diseases of the heart, and vascular diseases, with cancer having the least improvement of the three groups.

Values of expectations of life were calculated on the basis of the mortality assumptions for the years 2000 and 2050. These are shown in Table 5, along with comparable figures from previous studies and from the United States life tables for 1976.

To translate the postulated changes in mortality into the survival ratios needed for the population projection, a computer program was written that develops a life table by single-year-of-age from death rates by 5-year age groups. The procedure followed is largely that used in the 1959-61 United States decennial life tables. Using this procedure, life tables were prepared for the years 1976 and 2050, as well as for the year 2000, based on the interpolated mortality for that year. These life tables are shown in abridged form in Tables 6A, 6B, and 6C. The survival ratio, that is, the proportion of persons between two integral ages that will survive one year, was computed as the ratio L_{x+1}/L_x from the life table values for the years 1976 and 2050.

For the newly born, the survival ratio was calculated as L_0/l_0 . This ratio was applied to the number of births during the year. At the other end of the table, the mortality rates were assumed to remain level after age 100 as suggested by Medicare data. Under this assumption, the population aged 100 and over can be appropriately grouped together and projected as a unit.

To obtain survival ratios for years between 1976 and 2050, the death rates that correspond to the survival ratios (one minus the survival ratio) were interpolated geometrically. This is based on the assumption that in general, over a long period of time, death rates decrease geometrically. Tables 7A and 7B contain the rates for the years 1976 and 2050.

The annual number of deaths and the crude death rates for selected years resulting from the above assumptions are shown in Table 8 along with other statistics.

Migration Assumptions

Migration was once a very important element in the growth of the United States population. In the period 1910-15 for example, there was a net immigration (excess of immigration over emigration) of about three million people.

Percentage wise this was quite a sizeable increase in the population of the United States. Later on, the level of immigration decreased greatly because of World War I, and because of the adoption of quotas based on national origin in 1921. The economic depression in the 1930's caused an additional but temporary decrease, which resulted in some annual net emigration. Annual net immigration increased after World War II to around 300,000 persons per year and stayed at that level through the 1950's and into the 1960's. With the Immigration Act of 1965 and other related changes, annual net immigration increased to about 400,000.

In this study, an annual net immigration of 400,000 people, after allowing for all deaths before the end of the year, is assumed for all future years. The projected numbers of net immigrants are listed in Table 9 by age and sex.

C. Population Projections

The population projections which result from the assumptions and the methodology previously described are summarized by broad age groups in Table 10. The total population is distributed in three groups: those aged 0-19, most of whom are not yet covered by the OASDHI system; those aged 20-64, who may be considered potential contributors to the system; and those aged 65 and over, who may be regarded as potential beneficiaries. Two indices are also given in the table. The first is the ratio of persons aged 65 and over to those aged 20-64, which provides a good indicator of possible future changes in cost of the OASDHI system due to demographic changes. The second is the ratio of persons aged 65 and over and of persons under 20 to those aged 20-64. It is interesting to note that this indice has stayed relatively constant over time.

The final population projections by sex and 5-year age groups are presented in Tables 11A through 11I for each fifth year through the year 2000, and for the years 2025 and 2050. Under an ultimate total fertility rate of 1.7 children per woman, the total population grows from its current 223 million to a maximum of 262 million in 2020. At this point, the accumulated effect of the below-replacement fertility results in a slowly diminishing population, to a level of 239 million in 2050. The 2.1 ultimate total fertility

projection, coupled with the migration assumptions, results in an ever increasing population, attaining a size of 312 million in 2050. The 2.3 projection, with its greater-than-replacement ultimate fertility, results in a rapidly increasing population, attaining a size of 354 million in 2050.

As expected, the size of the population at ages under 20 is highly dependent on the assumed future fertility rates and is also affected by the size of the population at the childbearing ages. (It is interesting to note that the decreasing birth rate in the last few years when coupled with an increasing childbearing population has resulted in a fairly level total number of births from 1972 to 1975.) Overall, the under-20 population changes from its 1975 level of 78 million to levels by the year 2050 of 51 million, 84 million, and 105 million respectively for the 1.7, 2.1, and 2.3 total fertility assumptions.

The 65 and over age group will be considered in more detail, since it is the most important with regard to future OASDHI costs. This group is projected to increase rapidly until 1995, when its growth decelerates for the next 10 to 15 years. After the turn of the century it returns to a rapid rate of increase until the year 2035 after which it roughly levels off for the remainder of the projection period.

The temporary stability in the size of this group around the turn of the century is due to the low birth rates that were experienced during the depression years of the 1930's. The high fertility of the 1950's and early

1960's are responsible for the sharp, steady growth from about 2010 to 2035. The relative stability in the period 2035 to 2050 is due to the declining birth rates of the late 1960's and 1970's, and to the low fertility assumed for the future.

As a proportion of the total population the age group 65 and over is projected to increase from the current level of 10 percent to about 15 to 22 percent by the year 2050, depending on the projection series (see table 10). As compared to those aged 20-64 the aged population is projected to increase from a ratio of about 19 per hundred to a range of 27 to 39 per hundred by the year 2050. This could be interpreted to indicate that everything else being equal, the annual cost of the OASDHI system as a percent of the covered earnings will increase by about 42 to 105 percent by the year 2050. Both ratios with respect to those aged 20-64 and to the total population, decrease temporarily around the turn of the century due to the low birth rates in the depression years of the 1930's, and again starting about 2040 due to the projected low birth rates in the coming decade.

Table 12 shows past and projected sex ratios (i.e., the number of males per 1,000 females) for the total population and for the aged population. Since this ratio is relatively insensitive to changes in overall fertility, only the figures based on the intermediate 2.1 fertility assumption are shown. The substantial decline in this ratio since the 1920's and 1930's is due in part to the reduction in the number of immigrants (among whom there was a substantial excess of males during the period of

heavy immigration) and also to the higher mortality experienced in the past by males. For the total population, the sex ratio, which is currently below 1,000, is projected to continue to decline through the projection period.

In the population aged 65 and over, there are now less than 700 males per 1,000 females. This ratio is projected to decrease slowly, reaching a level of about 641 in 2050.

D. Comparison with Previous Projections

Tables 13 and 14 compare various population projections prepared since 1945 by this office with those prepared by the Bureau of the Census. It should be observed that the projections prepared by this office include the estimated population residing in the outlying areas (Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, etc.) covered by the OASDHI system, while those prepared by the Bureau of the Census do not include these areas. In addition, the recent projections prepared by this office have included an adjustment for net census undercount. These two factors account for the difference of about nine million between the most recent Office of the Actuary and Census Bureau starting populations.

TABLE 1

Actual Past and Projected Future Birth Rates
Per Thousand ^{1/}

Calendar Year	Total Fertility Rate ^{2/}	Birth Rates by Age of Mother ^{3/}					
		14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49
Actual Rates							
1940	2,231.8	44.2	132.7	119.8	78.8	45.4	8.3
1945	2,423.7	42.0	133.2	131.5	96.9	54.8	8.9
1950	3,031.2	66.3	192.1	164.5	101.7	52.9	7.8
1955	3,502.3	74.9	234.4	186.4	114.7	58.5	8.3
1960	3,608.4	75.2	249.8	195.4	113.1	56.8	8.2
1965	2,884.7	60.9	192.4	157.4	93.7	46.6	6.8
1970	2,434.1	58.7	164.6	139.4	71.6	32.0	4.4
1971	2,249.1	55.8	150.4	129.7	66.1	28.8	3.9
1972	1,997.0	53.6	129.7	115.1	58.5	24.9	3.4
1973	1,865.3	51.6	119.9	108.8	54.4	22.0	3.0
1974	1,826.7	50.1	118.3	108.7	52.7	20.2	2.6
1975	1,770.6	48.7	114.9	106.8	50.8	18.4	2.4
Projected Rates: Alternative I-2.3 Ultimate Fertility							
1980	1,670.2	45.1	108.1	98.5	48.4	19.7	2.6
1985	1,874.0	42.0	129.3	117.3	53.1	19.6	2.6
1990	2,097.0	42.3	150.2	136.1	57.9	19.5	2.5
1995	2,250.4	42.3	158.1	154.4	62.6	19.4	2.4
2000	2,297.2	42.3	158.1	159.4	67.1	19.3	2.4
2005	2,300.0	42.3	158.1	159.4	67.8	19.3	2.3
Projected Rates: Alternative II-2.1 Ultimate Fertility							
1980	1,662.9	44.9	107.5	98.1	48.3	19.7	2.6
1985	1,794.4	39.4	123.0	112.7	51.6	19.2	2.5
1990	1,953.1	38.6	138.4	127.3	55.0	18.8	2.4
1995	2,068.1	38.6	144.4	141.6	58.3	18.4	2.3
2000	2,100.6	38.6	144.4	145.5	61.5	18.0	2.2
2005	2,100.0	38.6	144.4	145.5	61.9	17.6	2.1
Projected Rates: Alternative III-1.7 Ultimate Fertility							
1980	1,648.4	44.4	106.4	97.2	48.0	19.6	2.6
1985	1,635.0	34.2	110.4	103.6	48.6	18.5	2.4
1990	1,665.3	31.3	114.6	109.9	49.2	17.4	2.3
1995	1,703.3	31.3	116.8	116.1	49.8	16.3	2.1
2000	1,707.3	31.3	116.8	117.8	50.3	15.2	1.9
2005	1,700.0	31.3	116.8	117.8	50.1	14.2	1.8

1/ Historic rates including adjustments for underregistration of births and underenumeration of population were obtained from the Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 601, "Projections of the Population of the United States: 1975-2050," 1975. The 1975 rates are estimated on the basis of preliminary data.

2/ Number of children ever born to a cohort of 1000 women (a) assuming the given year's age-specific birth rates throughout the cohort's childbearing years, and (b) disregarding mortality.

3/ Ratio of births to mothers in the age group to the total mid-year female population in the age group.

TABLE 2

Projected Birth Rates Per Thousand Females^{1/}
 By Single Year of Age:
 Base Year and Ultimate Year

Age	Base Year ^{2/}	Ultimate Year, For Ultimate Total Fertility Of:		
		2.3	2.1	1.7
14	5.7	1.5	1.4	1.1
15	15.7	7.2	6.6	5.3
16	36.2	21.8	19.9	16.1
17	60.1	47.0	42.9	34.7
18	81.7	75.9	69.3	56.1
19	97.6	100.3	91.6	74.2
20	104.7	122.4	111.8	90.5
21	109.8	142.9	130.5	105.6
22	116.5	162.1	148.0	119.8
23	121.9	177.4	162.0	131.1
24	124.1	185.8	169.5	137.1
25	123.4	183.6	167.6	135.7
26	116.2	177.1	161.7	130.9
27	106.8	163.0	148.8	120.5
28	94.8	146.8	134.0	108.5
29	84.6	126.5	115.5	93.5
30	71.8	104.2	95.1	77.0
31	59.2	83.2	76.0	61.5
32	50.9	64.5	58.9	47.7
33	42.7	49.2	44.9	36.3
34	36.3	37.9	34.6	28.0
35	29.6	29.2	26.7	21.6
36	25.7	23.0	21.0	17.0
37	21.5	18.4	16.8	13.6
38	17.1	14.5	13.2	10.7
39	13.3	11.2	10.2	8.3
40	10.0	8.3	7.6	6.2
41	7.0	5.8	5.3	4.3
42	5.0	3.9	3.6	2.9
43	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.9
44	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1
45	1.0	.8	0.7	.6
46	.5	.4	0.4	.3
47	.2	.2	0.2	.2
48	.1	.1	0.1	.1
49	.0	.0	0.0	.0
Total	1796.4	2300.0	2100.0	1700.0
Mean Age of Childbearing	25.3	26.0	26.0	26.0

^{1/} Ratio of births to mothers of the given age to total mid-year female population at that age.

^{2/} July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975.

TABLE 3A

Postulated Death Rates for Year 2050 as Percent of the 1976 Rates

AGE	ALL CAUSES	<u>MALES</u> Groups of Causes of Death									
		<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>	<u>VII</u>	<u>VIII</u>	<u>IX</u>	<u>X</u>
Under 1	51.2	60	65	70	70	70	40	20	80	100	90
1-4	71.3	60	70	60	80	60	60	20	65	100	70
5-9	80.6	35	80	50	90	60	70	30	65	100	70
10-14	91.6	35	80	50	105	65	80	50	65	100	70
15-19	117.2	35	80	50	130	65	90	50	65	110	80
20-24	116.5	35	80	50	130	85	90	60	80	130	80
25-29	112.1	35	80	60	130	100	90	60	90	150	70
30-34	105.1	40	90	60	130	100	100	60	110	150	70
35-39	96.9	50	110	60	120	100	100	60	120	140	70
40-44	88.0	55	115	60	110	100	100	60	130	130	70
45-49	85.5	60	115	60	100	110	100	60	130	130	70
50-54	84.0	60	120	60	90	120	100	60	130	120	70
55-59	87.0	60	120	60	90	130	100	65	130	120	60
60-64	82.7	60	120	60	70	130	100	65	130	120	60
65-69	84.6	65	120	60	60	140	100	65	130	120	60
70-74	85.7	70	120	60	60	140	100	70	130	120	60
75-79	86.6	75	120	60	60	140	100	80	130	100	60
80-84	88.4	85	110	70	60	130	100	80	130	100	60
85-89	88.9	85	110	80	55	130	100	100	130	100	60
90-94	89.2	85	110	80	55	130	100	110	140	100	60
95-99	97.5	95	110	95	55	130	100	110	150	100	60
100+	97.5	95	110	95	55	130	100	110	150	100	60
Age Adjusted (1970 Popu- lation)	86.7	70.5	117.1	67.7	103.5	129.4	44.0	70.6	129.7	122.8	66.3

TABLE 3B

Postulated Death Rates for Year 2050 as Percent of the 1976 Rates

FEMALES

AGE	ALL CAUSES	Groups of Causes of Death									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Under 1	49.6	80	50	60	60	50	40	20	75	80	90
1-4	64.4	60	50	40	80	30	50	20	50	80	70
5-9	74.6	40	60	30	100	40	70	20	50	80	60
10-14	80.1	40	60	30	110	60	70	30	50	80	60
15-19	99.1	30	60	30	130	60	90	30	50	80	50
20-24	93.8	30	60	40	130	60	90	40	70	100	50
25-29	88.3	30	60	50	130	80	90	40	90	110	50
30-34	85.8	40	60	60	130	100	100	50	110	120	60
35-39	82.6	40	70	60	130	110	100	50	110	120	70
40-44	81.3	50	70	60	130	120	100	50	110	130	70
45-49	80.6	50	80	50	120	130	100	50	110	130	80
50-54	79.2	50	85	50	110	130	100	50	110	130	80
55-59	79.5	55	90	50	110	130	100	50	110	130	80
60-64	75.8	55	90	50	100	130	100	50	110	125	80
65-69	74.6	60	90	55	80	130	100	50	110	110	80
70-74	75.0	65	90	60	60	130	100	50	110	100	90
75-79	73.3	65	90	60	60	130	100	60	110	80	90
80-84	71.9	65	90	60	50	130	100	70	110	80	90
85-89	78.5	75	90	70	50	130	100	80	110	80	90
90-94	74.5	85	100	70	50	130	100	90	120	80	90
95-99	88.6	85	110	80	50	130	100	110	130	80	90
100+	89.3	85	120	80	50	130	100	110	130	80	90
Age Adjusted (1970 Popu- lation)	76.1	66.4	87.9	61.9	99.3	122.6	44.5	60.0	110.4	120.4	81.6

TABLE 4

Comparison of Projected Death Rates (Per Thousand)

<u>Age</u>	<u>U.S. Population 1976</u>	<u>Actuarial Study #72 Year 2000 (Ultimate)</u>	<u>This Study Year 2000</u>	<u>This Study Year 2050 (Ultimate)</u>
<u>MALES</u>				
Under 1	18.96	14.47	15.04	9.71
1-4	.79	.76	.71	.57
5-9	.43	.42	.40	.35
10-14	.47	.45	.45	.43
15-19	1.49	1.56	1.55	1.74
20-24	2.04	2.14	2.13	2.38
25-29	1.90	1.86	1.95	2.13
30-34	2.06	2.06	2.08	2.21
35-39	2.74	2.70	2.68	2.66
40-44	4.16	4.07	3.94	3.66
45-49	6.82	6.53	6.41	5.83
50-54	10.31	10.17	9.64	8.66
55-59	16.27	15.98	15.17	13.64
60-64	24.94	24.28	23.14	20.62
65-69	36.52	38.29	34.18	30.91
70-74	55.04	56.54	51.78	47.15
75-79	81.86	78.60	77.37	70.88
80-84	114.14	111.97	109.11	100.91
85 & Over	183.61	195.14	183.20	176.44
Age Adjusted (1970 Population)	9.99	9.75	9.42	8.64
<u>FEMALES</u>				
Under 1	14.92	11.67	11.74	7.41
1-4	.64	.62	.55	.41
5-9	.30	.32	.27	.22
10-14	.28	.27	.25	.22
15-19	.55	.56	.53	.54
20-24	.66	.66	.63	.62
25-29	.77	.72	.72	.68
30-34	1.01	1.02	.94	.87
35-39	1.64	1.53	1.52	1.36
40-44	2.44	2.42	2.26	1.99
45-49	3.74	3.73	3.44	3.01
50-54	5.49	5.36	5.03	4.34
55-59	8.24	7.67	7.57	6.55
60-64	12.35	11.05	11.18	9.36
65-69	17.78	17.82	16.05	13.27
70-74	29.97	27.24	27.14	22.47
75-79	49.82	42.12	44.80	36.52
80-84	78.83	73.07	70.45	56.71
85 & Over	151.71	163.87	149.52	138.30
Age Adjusted (1970 Population)	7.44	6.94	6.75	5.66

TABLE 5

Comparison of Expectation of Life (In Years)
Resulting from the Projected Death Rates

<u>Age</u>	<u>U.S. Population 1976</u>	<u>Actuarial Study #72 Year 2000 (Ultimate)</u>	<u>This Study Year 2000</u>	<u>This Study Year 2050 (Ultimate)</u>
<u>MALES</u>				
0	68.67	69.01	69.57	70.82
1	68.98	69.01	69.61	70.50
5	65.19	65.21	65.81	66.66
10	60.33	60.34	60.93	61.77
20	50.85	50.88	51.48	52.37
30	41.77	41.82	42.44	43.45
40	32.65	32.69	33.33	34.39
50	24.17	24.16	24.80	25.79
60	16.81	16.76	17.34	18.17
65	13.70	13.59	14.15	14.86
70	10.95	10.92	11.32	11.92
<u>FEMALES</u>				
0	76.11	76.92	77.40	79.61
1	76.24	76.82	77.31	79.20
5	72.43	73.00	73.47	75.32
10	67.53	68.12	68.57	70.40
20	57.79	58.37	58.81	60.65
30	48.16	48.74	49.18	51.01
40	38.73	39.29	39.72	41.52
50	29.77	30.34	30.70	32.43
60	21.49	22.01	22.33	23.93
65	17.69	18.12	18.47	19.95
70	14.09	14.56	14.79	16.14

TABLE 6A

Abridged Life Tables Based on the 1977 Trustees Report Mortality Projections: 1976

Period of Life Between Two Exact Ages Stated In Years x to x+n	Proportion of Persons Alive at Beginning of Age Interval Dying During Interval	Of 100,000 Born Alive		Average Number Of Years of Life Remaining At Beginning Of Age Interval	Proportion of Persons Alive At Beginning of Age Interval Dying During Interval	Of 100,000 Born Alive		Average Number Of Years of Life Remaining At Beginning Of Age Interval
	n^q_x	Number Living At Beginning of Age Interval l_x	Stationary Population In The Age Interval n^L_x	e_x	n^q_x	Number Living At Beginning Of Age Interval l_x	Stationary Population In The Age Interval n^L_x	e_x
		MALES				FEMALES		
0-1	0.01864	100,000	98,323	68.67	0.01473	100,000	98,675	76.11
1-5	.00316	98,136	391,794	68.98	.00254	98,527	393,503	76.24
5-10	.00216	97,826	488,575	65.19	.00148	98,277	490,997	72.43
10-15	.00234	97,615	487,627	60.33	.00138	98,132	490,357	67.53
15-20	.00740	97,387	485,319	55.46	.00272	97,997	489,363	62.62
20-25	.01015	96,666	480,902	50.85	.00331	97,730	487,857	57.79
25-30	.00945	95,685	476,142	46.35	.00382	97,407	486,130	52.97
30-35	.01027	94,781	471,544	41.77	.00504	97,035	484,040	48.16
35-40	.01361	93,808	466,031	37.17	.00817	96,546	480,899	43.39
40-45	.02059	92,531	458,261	32.65	.01215	95,757	476,075	38.73
45-50	.03356	90,626	446,040	28.28	.01852	94,594	468,866	34.17
50-55	.05034	87,585	427,621	24.17	.02708	92,842	458,309	29.77
55-60	.07836	83,176	400,579	20.31	.04040	90,328	443,084	25.52
60-65	.11767	76,658	361,762	16.81	.05999	86,679	421,033	21.49
65-70	.16781	67,638	310,830	13.70	.08531	81,479	391,102	17.69
70-75	.24252	56,288	248,074	10.95	.14000	74,528	348,206	14.09
75-80	.33938	42,637	176,753	8.63	.22242	64,094	286,206	10.95
80-85	.44005	28,167	108,547	6.79	.32971	49,838	208,462	8.34
85 & Over	1.00000	15,772		5.25	1.00000	33,406		6.21

TABLE 6B

Abridged Life Tables Based on the 1977 Trustees Report Mortality Projections: 2000

Period of Life Between Two Exact Ages Stated In Years x to $x+n$	Proportion of Persons Alive at Beginning of Age Interval Dying During Interval n^q_x	Of 100,000 Born Alive		Average Number Of Years of Life Remaining At Beginning Of Age Interval a_{e_x}	Proportion of Persons Alive At Beginning of Age Interval Dying During Interval n^q_x	Of 100,000 Born Alive		Average Number Of Years of Life Remaining At Beginning Of Age Interval e_x
		Number Living At Beginning of Age Interval l_x	Stationary Population In The Age Interval n^L_x			Number Living At Beginning Of Age Interval l_x	Stationary Population In The Age Interval n^L_x	
		MALES				FEMALES		
0-1	0.01484	100,000	98,665	69.57	0.01161	100,000	98,954	77.40
1-5	.00282	98,516	393,390	69.61	.00219	98,839	394,833	77.31
5-10	.00200	98,238	490,675	65.81	.00133	98,623	492,767	73.47
10-15	.00226	98,042	489,787	60.93	.00125	98,492	492,187	68.57
15-20	.00774	97,820	487,408	56.07	.00266	98,369	491,234	63.65
20-25	.01059	97,063	482,767	51.48	.00317	98,107	489,771	58.81
25-30	.00972	96,035	477,811	47.00	.00358	97,796	488,130	53.99
30-35	.01035	95,102	473,110	42.44	.00470	97,446	486,164	49.18
35-40	.01331	94,118	467,620	37.86	.00758	96,988	483,229	44.40
40-45	.01952	92,865	460,133	33.33	.01122	96,253	478,746	39.72
45-50	.03159	91,052	448,550	28.94	.01708	95,173	472,053	35.14
50-55	.04711	88,176	431,173	24.80	.02484	93,547	462,288	30.70
55-60	.07325	84,022	405,664	20.90	.03717	91,223	448,156	26.41
60-65	.10965	77,867	369,001	17.34	.05442	87,832	427,790	22.33
65-70	.15788	69,329	320,349	14.15	.07731	83,052	400,242	18.47
70-75	.22988	58,383	259,227	11.32	.12757	76,631	360,308	14.79
75-80	.32403	44,962	188,307	8.93	.20226	66,855	301,863	11.56
80-85	.42546	30,393	118,462	7.01	.30026	53,333	227,339	8.84
85 & Over	1.00000	17,462		5.42	1.00000	37,319		6.54

TABLE 6C

Abridged Life Tables Based on the 1977 Trustees Report Mortality Projections: 2050

Period of Life Between Two Exact Ages Stated In Years <u>x to x+n</u>	Proportion of Persons Alive at Beginning of Age Interval Dying During Interval <u>n^d_x</u>	Of 100,000 Born Alive		Average Number Of Years of Life Remaining At Beginning Of Age Interval <u>e_x</u>	Proportion of Persons Alive At Beginning of Age Interval Dying During Interval <u>n^d_x</u>	Of 100,000 Born Alive		Average Number Of Years of Life Remaining At Beginning Of Age Interval <u>e_x</u>	
		Number Living At Beginning of Age Interval <u>l_x</u>	Stationary Population In The Age Interval <u>l^L_x</u>			Number Living At Beginning Of Age Interval <u>l_x</u>	Stationary Population In The Age Interval <u>l^L_x</u>		
		<u>MALES</u>				<u>FEMALES</u>			
0-1	0.00962	100,000	99,134	70.82	0.00736	100,000	99,338	79.61	
1-5	.00226	99,038	395,611	70.50	.00163	99,264	396,664	79.20	
5-10	.00173	98,814	493,625	66.66	.00110	99,102	495,224	75.32	
10-15	.00214	98,643	492,848	61.77	.00110	98,993	494,732	70.40	
15-20	.00868	98,432	490,260	56.90	.00271	98,884	493,795	65.48	
20-25	.01181	97,578	485,026	52.37	.00311	98,616	492,318	60.65	
25-30	.01060	96,426	479,532	47.97	.00337	98,309	490,737	55.83	
30-35	.01096	95,404	474,448	43.45	.00432	97,978	488,901	51.01	
35-40	.01319	94,358	468,797	38.91	.00676	97,555	486,239	46.22	
40-45	.01815	93,113	461,629	34.39	.00990	96,896	482,243	41.52	
45-50	.02876	91,423	450,969	29.98	.01495	95,937	476,316	36.91	
50-55	.04245	88,794	435,167	25.79	.02149	94,503	467,758	32.43	
55-60	.06607	85,025	411,937	21.81	.03224	92,472	455,342	28.08	
60-65	.09828	79,407	378,507	18.17	.04579	89,491	437,677	23.93	
65-70	.14390	71,603	333,383	14.86	.06434	85,393	414,147	19.95	
70-75	.21154	61,299	275,072	11.92	.10673	79,899	379,614	16.14	
75-80	.30123	48,332	205,421	9.43	.16793	71,371	328,225	12.75	
80-85	.40070	33,773	134,074	7.41	.24933	59,386	261,170	9.79	
85 & Over	1.00000	20,240		5.74	1.00000	44,579		7.19	

TABLE 7A

Probability of Death Within One Year
(Complement of Survival Factor)
By Single Year of Age for 1976 and 2050
(Per 100,000 Exposed)

MALES

<u>Age</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>2050</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>2050</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>2050</u>
* *	1,677	866	33	218	228	67	3,715	3,159
0	253	143	34	230	236	68	4,034	3,440
1	106	76	35	245	246	69	4,385	3,747
2	68	49	36	262	258	70	4,760	4,074
3	54	38	37	282	271	71	5,160	4,425
4	48	35	38	304	285	72	5,589	4,804
5	47	37	39	328	301	73	6,049	5,215
6	46	38	40	356	320	74	6,550	5,661
7	43	36	41	389	344	75	7,099	6,145
8	39	32	42	429	375	76	7,674	6,653
9	34	26	43	477	414	77	8,242	7,165
10	31	22	44	531	459	78	8,791	7,676
11	34	25	45	591	509	79	9,346	8,207
12	46	41	46	651	559	80	9,941	8,784
13	67	69	47	710	607	81	10,579	9,398
14	93	103	48	769	654	82	11,246	10,026
15	119	138	49	829	701	83	11,947	10,664
16	143	168	50	895	754	84	12,680	11,318
17	162	192	51	971	816	85	13,446	12,004
18	176	208	52	1,061	890	86	14,282	12,761
19	187	220	53	1,166	979	87	15,252	13,642
20	198	233	54	1,282	1,078	88	16,407	14,694
21	207	242	55	1,405	1,183	89	17,794	15,957
22	210	244	56	1,537	1,294	90	19,440	17,455
23	207	239	57	1,681	1,411	91	21,314	19,150
24	200	230	58	1,836	1,534	92	23,305	20,940
25	194	220	59	2,003	1,664	93	25,282	22,723
26	188	212	60	2,182	1,804	94	26,440	24,167
27	186	207	61	2,370	1,955	95	26,484	24,705
28	187	208	62	2,563	2,118	96	26,467	24,640
29	191	210	63	2,763	2,296	97	26,467	24,640
30	195	213	64	2,971	2,485	98	26,467	24,640
31	200	217	65	3,191	2,687	99	26,467	24,640
32	208	222	66	3,435	2,909	100	26,467	24,640

("Age" is age last birthday at beginning of year. The first figure, at age * *, is probability that a birth within the year will die before the end of the year.)

TABLE 7B

Probability of Death Within One Year
 (Complement of Survival Factor)
 By Single Year of Age for 1976 and 2050
 (Per 100,000 Exposed)

FEMALES

<u>Age</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>2050</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>2050</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>2050</u>
* *	1,325	662	33	114	97	67	1,812	1,353
0	201	107	34	128	107	68	2,019	1,511
1	86	55	35	143	119	69	2,257	1,695
2	55	35	36	157	130	70	2,512	1,892
3	43	28	37	172	141	71	2,788	2,103
4	37	25	38	185	152	72	3,097	2,331
5	33	24	39	199	163	73	3,439	2,576
6	30	23	40	214	175	74	3,813	2,842
7	28	22	41	232	189	75	4,218	3,132
8	26	20	42	252	205	76	4,650	3,439
9	24	18	43	275	224	77	5,110	3,757
10	23	17	44	301	244	78	5,597	4,087
11	24	18	45	329	267	79	6,122	4,431
12	27	22	46	358	290	80	6,695	4,798
13	33	29	47	388	312	81	7,314	5,224
14	40	38	48	417	335	82	7,974	5,745
15	48	47	49	449	358	83	8,678	6,379
16	54	54	50	484	383	84	9,446	7,115
17	59	59	51	522	411	85	10,303	7,934
18	61	61	52	565	446	86	11,250	8,831
19	62	61	53	613	486	87	12,281	9,813
20	64	61	54	665	531	88	13,402	10,883
21	65	62	55	721	579	89	14,680	12,120
22	67	62	56	782	628	90	16,200	13,616
23	69	63	57	850	677	91	17,916	15,288
24	70	64	58	924	728	92	19,685	16,948
25	72	65	59	1,006	782	93	21,386	18,468
26	75	66	60	1,098	843	94	22,914	19,836
27	78	68	61	1,190	906	95	23,838	21,185
28	81	70	62	1,277	965	96	24,003	21,971
29	84	73	63	1,358	1,021	97	23,978	21,963
30	88	77	64	1,441	1,079	98	23,978	21,956
31	94	81	65	1,533	1,144	99	23,978	21,956
32	103	88	66	1,652	1,231	100	23,978	21,956

("Age" is age last birthday at beginning of year. The first figure, at age * *, is probability that a birth within the year will die before the end of the year.)

TABLE 8

Projected Annual Number and Crude Rate of Births,
Migration, Deaths, and Net Increases

Year	Number (In Thousands)				Rate (Per Thousand)			
	Births	Migra.	Deaths	Increase	Births	Migra.	Deaths	Increase
Alternative I* - 2.3 Ultimate Fertility								
1975	1,607	400	1,005	1,002	7.22	1.80	4.51	4.50
1980	3,341	400	2,152	1,589	14.49	1.73	9.34	6.89
1985	3,858	400	2,302	1,956	16.10	1.67	9.61	8.16
1990	4,151	400	2,441	2,110	16.61	1.60	9.77	8.44
1995	4,147	400	2,575	1,972	15.94	1.54	9.90	7.58
2000	4,022	400	2,707	1,715	14.93	1.48	10.05	6.37
2025	4,748	400	3,514	1,634	15.13	1.27	11.19	5.21
2050	5,506	400	4,118	1,788	15.56	1.13	11.63	5.05

Alternative II - 2.1 Ultimate Fertility

1975	1,607	400	1,005	1,002	7.22	1.80	4.51	4.50
1980	3,326	400	2,152	1,574	14.42	1.73	9.33	6.82
1985	3,694	400	2,299	1,795	15.45	1.67	9.62	7.50
1990	3,870	400	2,436	1,834	15.59	1.61	9.81	7.39
1995	3,914	400	2,569	1,645	14.84	1.56	10.00	6.40
2000	3,671	400	2,700	1,371	13.88	1.51	10.21	5.18
2025	3,982	400	3,489	893	13.49	1.35	11.82	3.03
2050	4,265	400	4,018	647	13.69	1.28	12.90	2.08

Alternative III - 1.7 Ultimate Fertility

1975	1,607	400	1,005	1,002	7.22	1.80	4.51	4.50
1980	3,296	400	2,152	1,544	14.29	1.73	9.33	6.70
1985	3,366	400	2,294	1,472	14.13	1.68	9.63	6.18
1990	3,308	400	2,426	1,282	13.50	1.63	9.90	5.23
1995	3,148	400	2,557	991	12.55	1.59	10.19	3.95
2000	2,974	400	2,686	688	11.66	1.57	10.53	2.70
2025	2,660	400	3,442	-382	10.21	1.54	13.21	-1.47
2050	2,388	400	3,834	-1,046	9.99	1.67	16.04	-4.38

NOTE: 1975 includes only one-half of the year's experience, since the starting date was July 1, 1975.

TABLE 9

Assumed Annual Net Immigration

<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
0-4	25,752	25,709
5-9	16,987	16,861
10-14	18,228	17,443
15-19	19,186	21,253
20-24	20,673	31,141
25-29	32,217	34,459
30-34	20,020	19,397
35-39	12,260	12,648
40-44	7,695	8,358
45-49	5,426	6,913
50-54	4,167	6,275
55-59	2,968	4,903
60-64	2,134	3,708
65-69	549	1,267
70-74	383	642
75-79	-22	195
80-84	26	179
85 & Over	0	0
Total	188,649	211,351

TABLE 10

Projections of the Total Population
by Broad Age Groups

Year	Population (in thousands) as of July 1				Aged ^{1/}	Total ^{2/}
	Under 20	20-64	65 & Over	Total	Dependency Ratio	Dependency Ratio
Alternative I - 2.3 Ultimate Fertility						
1975	77,913	121,807	23,007	222,727	.189	.829
1980	72,837	132,397	25,394	230,629	.192	.742
1985	69,992	141,938	27,657	239,587	.195	.688
1990	71,835	147,986	30,044	249,865	.203	.688
1995	75,686	152,925	31,578	260,188	.206	.701
2000	79,776	157,580	32,021	269,378	.203	.709
2025	91,465	171,635	50,805	313,904	.296	.829
2050	105,070	195,336	53,590	353,996	.274	.812
Alternative II - 2.1 Ultimate Fertility						
1975	77,913	121,807	23,007	222,727	.189	.829
1980	72,837	132,397	25,394	230,629	.192	.742
1985	69,550	141,938	27,657	239,144	.195	.685
1990	70,274	147,986	30,044	248,304	.203	.678
1995	72,591	152,925	31,578	257,093	.206	.681
2000	75,005	157,580	32,021	264,607	.203	.679
2025	79,264	165,176	50,805	295,245	.308	.787
2050	84,203	174,079	53,254	311,536	.306	.790
Alternative III - 1.7 Ultimate Fertility						
1975	77,913	121,807	23,007	222,727	.189	.829
1980	72,837	132,397	25,394	230,629	.192	.742
1985	68,663	141,938	27,657	238,258	.195	.679
1990	67,150	147,986	30,044	245,181	.203	.657
1995	66,398	152,925	31,578	250,900	.206	.641
2000	65,466	157,580	32,021	255,068	.203	.619
2025	57,399	152,331	50,805	260,534	.334	.710
2050	51,206	135,251	52,582	239,039	.389	.767

^{1/} 65 and over as ratio to 20-64.

^{2/} 65 and over plus those under 20 as ratio to 20-64.

TABLE 11A

Projected Male Population in the Social Security Area
Alternative I - 2.3 Ultimate Fertility

Age Group	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2025	2050
0-4	8,628	8,259	9,185	10,217	10,591	10,362	12,076	13,931
5-9	9,334	8,695	8,327	9,251	10,281	10,654	12,048	13,715
10-14	10,773	9,405	8,767	8,400	9,323	10,351	11,660	13,302
15-19	11,016	10,816	9,454	8,818	8,454	9,372	10,938	12,738
20-24	10,131	11,012	10,812	9,462	8,831	8,470	10,420	12,303
25-29	9,080	10,172	11,043	10,844	9,507	8,881	10,557	12,210
30-34	7,386	9,121	10,202	11,064	10,866	9,541	10,800	12,125
35-39	6,112	7,373	9,089	10,156	11,008	10,812	10,394	11,625
40-44	5,837	6,057	7,298	8,986	10,037	10,875	9,315	10,782
45-49	6,077	5,712	5,929	7,140	8,786	9,812	8,275	10,095
50-54	5,984	5,850	5,502	5,714	6,880	8,465	8,307	9,859
55-59	5,231	5,623	5,502	5,180	5,383	6,485	8,382	9,533
60-64	4,486	4,740	5,099	4,996	4,709	4,901	8,690	8,477
65-69	3,591	3,864	4,091	4,405	4,323	4,082	7,718	6,764
70-74	2,468	2,874	3,097	3,289	3,546	3,488	5,801	5,039
75-79	1,648	1,764	2,061	2,226	2,374	2,565	3,806	3,867
80-84	1,000	1,014	1,092	1,282	1,388	1,489	1,962	2,676
85-89	474	513	522	566	668	726	863	1,640
90-94	137	182	198	203	222	264	330	696
95-99	24	40	54	59	61	67	107	203
100+	3	8	14	20	23	25	45	74
Total	109,420	113,094	117,338	122,278	127,261	131,687	152,494	171,654
0-19	39,751	37,175	35,733	36,686	38,649	40,739	46,722	53,686
20-64	60,324	65,660	70,476	73,542	76,007	78,242	85,140	97,009
0-64	100,075	102,835	106,209	110,228	114,656	118,981	131,862	150,695
65+	9,345	10,259	11,129	12,050	12,605	12,706	20,632	20,959

TABLE 11B

Projected Female Population in the Social Security Area
Alternative I - 2.3 Ultimate Fertility

Age Group	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2025	2050
0-4	8,235	7,901	8,786	9,772	10,127	9,907	11,539	13,304
5-9	8,960	8,310	7,977	8,860	9,844	10,200	11,527	13,114
10-14	10,344	9,033	8,385	8,052	8,935	9,918	11,165	12,728
15-19	10,623	10,419	9,111	8,464	8,132	9,013	10,512	12,237
20-24	9,877	10,726	10,522	9,219	8,573	8,243	10,129	11,953
25-29	8,956	10,014	10,860	10,657	9,359	8,716	10,374	11,993
30-34	7,367	9,047	10,100	10,943	10,742	9,449	10,677	11,992
35-39	6,148	7,393	9,063	10,110	10,949	10,749	10,339	11,571
40-44	5,848	6,136	7,370	9,025	10,063	10,894	9,339	10,814
45-49	6,207	5,796	6,082	7,299	8,932	9,956	8,402	10,244
50-54	6,293	6,100	5,701	5,982	7,176	8,777	8,576	10,187
55-59	5,670	6,112	5,928	5,545	5,821	6,981	8,944	10,135
60-64	5,117	5,411	5,836	5,665	5,304	5,573	9,714	9,438
65-69	4,458	4,767	5,048	5,450	5,298	4,967	9,301	8,106
70-74	3,392	3,979	4,261	4,525	4,892	4,765	7,793	6,732
75-79	2,624	2,796	3,294	3,538	3,773	4,090	5,935	5,988
80-84	1,817	1,919	2,059	2,444	2,638	2,835	3,732	5,061
85-89	976	1,113	1,185	1,285	1,540	1,674	2,033	3,872
90-94	323	447	514	553	606	735	940	2,026
95-99	66	97	136	158	172	190	322	639
100+	8	19	30	43	53	59	117	207
Total	113,309	117,535	122,248	127,589	132,929	137,691	161,410	182,341
0-19	38,162	35,663	34,259	35,148	37,038	39,038	44,743	51,383
20-64	61,483	66,735	71,462	74,445	76,919	79,338	86,494	98,327
0-64	99,645	102,398	105,721	109,593	113,957	118,376	131,237	149,710
65+	13,664	15,137	16,527	17,996	18,972	19,315	30,173	32,631

TABLE 11C
 Projected Total Population in the Social Security Area
 Alternative I - 2.3 Ultimate Fertility

Age Group	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2025	2050
0-4	16863	16160	17971	19989	20718	20269	23615	27235
5-9	18294	17005	16304	18111	20125	20854	23575	26829
10-14	21117	18438	17152	16452	18258	20269	22825	26030
15-19	21639	21235	18565	17282	16586	18385	21450	24975
20-24	20008	21738	21334	18681	17404	16713	20549	24256
25-29	18036	20186	21903	21501	18866	17597	20931	24203
30-34	14753	18168	20302	22007	21608	18990	21477	24117
35-39	12260	14766	18152	20266	21957	21561	20733	23196
40-44	11685	12193	14668	18011	20100	21769	18654	21596
45-49	12284	11508	12011	14439	17718	19768	16677	20339
50-54	12277	11950	11203	11696	14056	17242	16883	20046
55-59	10901	11735	11430	10725	11204	13466	17326	19668
60-64	9603	10151	10935	10661	10013	10474	18404	17915
65-69	8049	8631	9139	9855	9621	9049	17019	14870
70-74	5860	6853	7358	7814	8438	8253	13594	11771
75-79	4272	4560	5355	5764	6147	6655	9741	9855
80-84	2817	2933	3151	3726	4026	4324	5694	7737
85-89	1450	1626	1707	1851	2208	2400	2896	5512
90-94	460	629	712	756	828	999	1270	2722
95-99	90	137	190	217	233	257	429	842
100+	11	27	44	63	76	84	162	281
Total	222729	230629	239586	249867	260190	269378	313904	353995
0-19	77913	72838	69992	71834	75687	79777	91465	105069
20-64	121807	132395	141938	147987	152926	157580	171634	195336
0-64	199720	205233	211930	219821	228613	238357	263099	300405
65+	23009	25396	27656	30046	31577	32021	50805	53590

TABLE 11D

Projected Male Population in the Social Security Area
Alternative II - 2.1 Ultimate Fertility

Age Group	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2025	2050
0-4	8,628	8,259	8,959	9,645	9,804	9,502	10,201	10,881
5-9	9,334	8,695	8,327	9,026	9,710	9,870	10,321	10,884
10-14	10,773	9,405	8,767	8,400	9,098	9,781	10,184	10,751
15-19	11,016	10,816	9,454	8,818	8,454	9,148	9,781	10,504
20-24	10,131	11,012	10,812	9,462	8,831	8,470	9,497	10,325
25-29	9,080	10,172	11,043	10,844	9,507	8,881	9,723	10,392
30-34	7,386	9,121	10,202	11,064	10,866	9,541	10,044	10,465
35-39	6,112	7,373	9,089	10,156	11,008	10,812	9,851	10,219
40-44	5,837	6,057	7,298	8,986	10,037	10,875	9,103	9,691
45-49	6,077	5,712	5,929	7,140	8,786	9,812	8,275	9,236
50-54	5,984	5,850	5,502	5,714	6,880	8,465	8,307	9,102
55-59	5,231	5,623	5,502	5,180	5,383	6,485	8,382	8,878
60-64	4,486	4,740	5,099	4,996	4,709	4,901	8,690	8,038
65-69	3,591	3,864	4,091	4,405	4,323	4,082	7,718	6,609
70-74	2,468	2,874	3,097	3,289	3,546	3,488	5,801	5,039
75-79	1,648	1,764	2,061	2,226	2,374	2,565	3,806	3,867
80-84	1,000	1,014	1,092	1,282	1,388	1,489	1,962	2,676
85-89	474	513	522	566	668	726	863	1,640
90-94	137	182	198	203	222	264	330	696
95-99	24	40	54	59	61	67	107	203
100+	3	8	14	20	23	25	45	74
Total	109,420	113,094	117,112	121,481	125,678	129,249	142,991	150,170
0-19	39,751	37,175	35,507	35,889	37,066	38,301	40,487	43,020
20-64	60,324	65,660	70,476	73,542	76,007	78,242	81,872	86,346
0-64	100,075	102,835	105,983	109,431	113,073	116,543	122,359	129,366
65+	9,345	10,259	11,129	12,050	12,605	12,706	20,632	20,804

TABLE 11E

Projected Female Population in the Social Security Area
Alternative II - 2.1 Ultimate Fertility

Age Group	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2025	2050
0-4	8,235	7,901	8,569	9,224	9,375	9,085	9,747	10,393
5-9	8,960	8,310	7,977	8,644	9,298	9,450	9,876	10,408
10-14	10,344	9,033	8,385	8,052	8,719	9,373	9,752	10,289
15-19	10,623	10,419	9,111	8,464	8,132	8,798	9,402	10,093
20-24	9,877	10,726	10,522	9,219	8,573	8,243	9,237	10,040
25-29	8,956	10,014	10,860	10,657	9,359	8,716	9,561	10,221
30-34	7,367	9,047	10,100	10,943	10,742	9,449	9,937	10,362
35-39	6,148	7,393	9,063	10,110	10,949	10,749	9,804	10,183
40-44	5,848	6,136	7,370	9,025	10,063	10,894	9,129	9,730
45-49	6,207	5,796	6,082	7,299	8,932	9,956	8,402	9,381
50-54	6,293	6,100	5,701	5,982	7,176	8,777	8,576	9,413
55-59	5,670	6,112	5,928	5,545	5,821	6,981	8,944	9,447
60-64	5,117	5,411	5,836	5,665	5,304	5,573	9,714	8,957
65-69	4,458	4,767	5,048	5,450	5,298	4,967	9,301	7,925
70-74	3,392	3,979	4,261	4,525	4,892	4,765	7,793	6,732
75-79	2,624	2,796	3,294	3,538	3,773	4,090	5,935	5,988
80-84	1,817	1,919	2,059	2,444	2,638	2,835	3,732	5,061
85-89	976	1,113	1,185	1,285	1,540	1,674	2,033	3,872
90-94	323	447	514	553	606	735	940	2,026
95-99	66	97	136	158	172	190	322	639
100+	8	19	30	43	53	59	117	207
Total	113,309	117,535	122,031	126,825	131,415	135,359	152,254	161,367
0-19	38,162	35,663	34,042	34,384	35,524	36,706	38,777	41,183
20-64	61,483	66,735	71,462	74,445	76,919	79,338	83,304	87,734
0-64	99,645	102,398	105,504	108,829	112,443	116,044	122,081	128,917
65+	13,664	15,137	16,527	17,996	18,972	19,315	30,173	32,450

TABLE 11F
 Projected Total Population in the Social Security Area
 Alternative II - 2.1 Ultimate Fertility

Age Group	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2025	2050
0-4	16863	16160	17528	18869	19179	18587	19948	21274
5-9	18294	17005	16304	17670	19008	19320	20197	21292
10-14	21117	18438	17152	16452	17817	19154	19936	21040
15-19	21639	21235	18565	17282	16586	17946	19183	20597
20-24	20008	21738	21334	18681	17404	16713	18734	20365
25-29	18036	20186	21903	21501	18866	17597	19284	20613
30-34	14753	18168	20302	22007	21608	18990	19981	20827
35-39	12260	14766	18152	20266	21957	21561	19655	20402
40-44	11685	12193	14668	18011	20100	21769	18232	19421
45-49	12284	11508	12011	14439	17718	19768	16677	18617
50-54	12277	11950	11203	11696	14056	17242	16883	18515
55-59	10901	11735	11430	10725	11204	13466	17326	18325
60-64	9603	10151	10935	10661	10013	10474	18404	16995
65-69	8049	8631	9139	9855	9621	9049	17019	14534
70-74	5860	6853	7358	7814	8438	8253	13594	11771
75-79	4272	4560	5355	5764	6147	6655	9741	9855
80-84	2817	2933	3151	3726	4026	4324	5694	7737
85-89	1450	1626	1707	1851	2208	2400	2896	5512
90-94	460	629	712	756	828	999	1270	2722
95-99	90	137	190	217	233	257	429	842
100+	11	27	44	63	76	84	162	281
Total	222729	230629	239143	248306	257093	264608	295245	311537
0-19	77913	72838	69549	70273	72590	75007	79264	84203
20-64	121807	132395	141938	147987	152926	157580	165176	174080
0-64	199720	205233	211487	218260	225516	232587	244440	258283
65+	23009	25396	27656	30046	31577	32021	50805	53254

TABLE 11G

Projected Male Population in the Social Security Area
Alternative III - 1.7 Ultimate Fertility

Age Group	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2025	2050
0-4	8,628	8,259	8,506	8,500	8,231	7,784	6,935	6,222
5-9	9,334	8,695	8,327	8,574	8,569	8,301	7,266	6,463
10-14	10,773	9,405	8,767	8,400	8,647	8,642	7,508	6,663
15-19	11,016	10,816	9,454	8,818	8,454	8,699	7,602	6,806
20-24	10,131	11,012	10,812	9,462	8,831	8,470	7,686	6,951
25-29	9,080	10,172	11,043	10,844	9,507	8,881	8,056	7,227
30-34	7,386	9,121	10,202	11,064	10,866	9,541	8,534	7,527
35-39	6,112	7,373	9,089	10,156	11,008	10,812	8,764	7,671
40-44	5,837	6,057	7,298	8,986	10,037	10,875	8,679	7,638
45-49	6,077	5,712	5,929	7,140	8,786	9,812	8,275	7,552
50-54	5,984	5,850	5,502	5,714	6,880	8,465	8,307	7,590
55-59	5,231	5,623	5,502	5,180	5,383	6,485	8,382	7,567
60-64	4,486	4,740	5,099	4,996	4,709	4,901	8,690	7,160
65-69	3,591	3,864	4,091	4,405	4,323	4,082	7,718	6,299
70-74	2,468	2,874	3,097	3,289	3,546	3,488	5,801	5,039
75-79	1,648	1,764	2,061	2,226	2,374	2,565	3,806	3,867
80-84	1,000	1,014	1,092	1,282	1,388	1,489	1,962	2,676
85-89	474	513	522	566	668	726	863	1,640
90-94	137	182	198	203	222	264	330	696
95-99	24	40	54	59	61	67	107	203
100+	3	8	14	20	23	25	45	74
Total	109,420	113,094	116,659	119,884	122,513	124,374	125,316	113,531
0-19	39,751	37,175	35,054	34,292	33,901	33,426	29,311	26,154
20-64	60,324	65,660	70,476	73,542	76,007	78,242	75,373	66,883
0-64	100,075	102,835	105,530	107,834	109,908	111,668	104,684	93,037
65+	9,345	10,259	11,129	12,050	12,605	12,706	20,632	20,494

TABLE 11H
 Projected Female Population in the Social Security Area
 Alternative III - 1.7 Ultimate Fertility

Age Group	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2025	2050
0-4	8,235	7,901	8,136	8,130	7,871	7,443	6,628	5,944
5-9	8,960	8,310	7,977	8,212	8,206	7,949	6,955	6,184
10-14	10,344	9,033	8,385	8,052	8,287	8,282	7,192	6,380
15-19	10,623	10,419	9,111	8,464	8,132	8,367	7,312	6,545
20-24	9,877	10,726	10,522	9,219	8,573	8,243	7,487	6,778
25-29	8,956	10,014	10,860	10,657	9,369	8,716	7,938	7,136
30-34	7,367	9,047	10,100	10,943	10,742	9,449	8,457	7,479
35-39	6,148	7,393	9,063	10,110	10,949	10,749	8,732	7,668
40-44	5,848	6,136	7,370	9,025	10,063	10,894	8,709	7,689
45-49	6,207	5,796	6,082	7,299	8,932	9,956	8,402	7,688
50-54	6,293	6,100	5,701	5,982	7,176	8,777	8,576	7,867
55-59	5,670	6,112	5,928	5,545	5,821	6,981	8,944	8,070
60-64	5,117	5,411	5,836	5,665	5,304	5,573	9,714	7,993
65-69	4,458	4,767	5,048	5,450	5,298	4,967	9,301	7,562
70-74	3,392	3,979	4,261	4,525	4,892	4,765	7,793	6,732
75-79	2,624	2,796	3,294	3,538	3,773	4,090	5,935	5,988
80-84	1,817	1,919	2,059	2,444	2,638	2,835	3,732	5,061
85-89	976	1,113	1,185	1,285	1,540	1,674	2,033	3,872
90-94	323	447	514	553	606	735	940	2,026
95-99	66	97	136	158	172	190	322	639
100+	8	19	30	43	53	59	117	207
Total	113,309	117,535	121,598	125,299	128,387	130,694	135,219	125,508
0-19	38,162	35,663	33,609	32,858	32,496	32,041	28,087	25,053
20-64	61,483	66,735	71,462	74,445	76,919	79,338	76,959	68,368
0-64	99,645	102,398	105,071	107,303	109,415	111,379	105,046	93,421
65+	13,664	15,137	16,527	17,996	18,972	19,315	30,173	32,087

TABLE III

Projected Total Population in the Social Security Area
Alternative III - 1.7 Ultimate Fertility

Age Group	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2025	2050
0-4	16863	16160	16642	16630	16102	15227	13563	12166
5-9	18294	17005	16304	16786	16775	16250	14221	12647
10-14	21117	18438	17152	16452	16934	16924	14700	13043
15-19	21639	21235	18565	17282	16586	17066	14914	13351
20-24	20008	21738	21334	18681	17404	16713	15173	13729
25-29	18036	20186	21903	21501	18866	17597	15994	14363
30-34	14753	18168	20302	22007	21608	18990	16991	15006
35-39	12260	14766	18152	20266	21957	21561	17496	15339
40-44	11685	12193	14668	18011	20100	21769	17388	15327
45-49	12284	11508	12011	14439	17718	19768	16677	15240
50-54	12277	11950	11203	11696	14056	17242	16883	15457
55-59	10901	11735	11430	10725	11204	13466	17326	15637
60-64	9603	10151	10935	10661	10013	10474	18404	15153
65-69	8049	8631	9139	9855	9621	9049	17019	13861
70-74	5860	6853	7358	7814	8438	8253	13594	11771
75-79	4272	4560	5355	5764	6147	6655	9741	9855
80-84	2817	2933	3151	3726	4026	4324	5694	7737
85-89	1450	1626	1707	1851	2208	2400	2896	5512
90-94	460	629	712	756	828	999	1270	2722
95-99	90	137	190	217	233	257	429	842
100+	11	27	44	63	76	84	162	281
Total	222729	230629	238257	245183	250900	255068	260535	239039
0-19	77913	72838	68663	67150	66397	65467	57398	51207
20-64	121807	132395	141938	147987	152926	157580	152332	135251
0-64	199720	205233	210601	215137	219323	229047	209730	186458
65+	23009	25396	27656	30046	31577	32021	50805	52581

TABLE 12

Actual and Projected Sex Ratio of the
Total Population and Aged Population
(Males Per 1000 Females)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Aged 65 and Over</u>
Actual Ratios		
1900	1,045	1,022
1910	1,061	1,012
1920	1,043	1,013
1930	1,027	1,005
1940	1,012	955
1950	993	897
1960	976	830
1970	958	724
1975	965	683

Projected Ratios: Alternative II - 2.1 Ultimate Fertility

1980	962	677
1990	957	669
2000	954	657
2010	951	660
2020	944	682
2030	934	676
2040	928	647
2050	930	641

TABLE 13

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS PROJECTIONS OF THE
TOTAL POPULATION (IN MILLIONS)

<u>Projection</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2025</u>
This Study	223	255-269	261-314
Actuarial Study #72, 1974	223	271	305
Actuarial Study #62, 1966	227-229	301-323	374-447
Actuarial Study #46, 1957	215-238	263-343	291-441
Actuarial Study #33, 1952	189-201	210-254	N.A.
Actuarial Study #24, 1946	147-191	124-241	N.A.
Bureau of the Census, 1975	213-214	245-287	251-362
Bureau of the Census, 1972	213-216	251-301	265-392
Bureau of the Census, 1971	216-218	271-322	307-447
Bureau of the Census, 1970	215-219	266-321	299-440
Bureau of the Census, 1966	214-227	280-356	N.A.
Bureau of the Census, 1964	219-230	290-362	N.A.
Bureau of the Census, 1958	216-244	N.A.	N.A.
Bureau of the Census, 1955	207-228	N.A.	N.A.
Bureau of the Census, 1953	199-221	N.A.	N.A.

NOTES

Where more than one projection series was prepared, the figures shown are for the lowest and highest values.

The Actuarial Studies beginning with #46 include an adjustment for the net census undercount. Actuarial Studies from #33 on include population in the outlying areas such as Puerto Rico, which make up the Social Security area. These two factors cause the Actuarial Study projections to be 4 to 5 percent greater than similar Census Bureau projections.

N.A.--not available.

TABLE 14

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS PROJECTIONS OF THE
POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER (IN MILLIONS)

<u>Projection</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2025</u>
This Study	23.0	32.0	50.8
Actuarial Study #72, 1974	22.9	31.0	47.9
Actuarial Study #62, 1966	22.0-22.3	29.6-31.8	46.8-51.5
Actuarial Study #46, 1957	22.0-23.3	29.5-35.2	42.1-54.6
Actuarial Study #33, 1952	20.1-20.6	25.8-28.0	N.A.
Actuarial Study #24, 1946	16.9-20.5	19.0-29.3	N.A.
Bureau of the Census, 1975	22.3	30.6	42.8
Bureau of the Census, 1972	22.2	28.8	40.0
Bureau of the Census, 1971	21.9	28.8	40.3
Bureau of the Census, 1970	21.5	28.8	40.2
Bureau of the Census, 1966	21.2	N.A.	N.A.
Bureau of the Census, 1964	21.2	28.2	N.A.
Bureau of the Census, 1958	21.9	N.A.	N.A.
Bureau of the Census, 1955	20.7	N.A.	N.A.
Bureau of the Census, 1953	20.7	N.A.	N.A.

NOTES

Where more than one projection series was prepared, the figures shown are for the lowest and highest values.

The Actuarial Studies beginning with #46 include an adjustment for the net census undercount. Actuarial Studies from #33 on include population in the outlying areas such as Puerto Rico, which make up the Social Security area. These two factors cause the Actuarial Study projections to be 4 to 5 percent greater than similar Census Bureau projections.

N.A.--not available.