

# Boomers' Retirement Wave Likely to Begin in Just 6 Years

by Murray Gendell

In the United States, efforts to stop terrorism and restore economic growth have superseded the Social Security issue for the past several months. But the clock keeps ticking, and baby boomers are nearing retirement. The public and Congress need to decide how to restructure Social Security to enhance its long-term solvency. Structural changes, even if enacted this year, probably would not take effect before many boomers start collecting retirement benefits, and further delay will only make changes more difficult.

The first of the boomers will be 65 in 2011, often cited as the year when the age wave will arrive. Yet for over a decade, more than half of the new recipients of Social Security benefits have opted to collect them at age 62, and close to 70 percent have done so before age 65. Consequently, it is more realistic to anticipate the

TABLE 1  
Number of People Ages 60 to 64

Year	Number (in millions)	% change since 2000	Five-year birth intervals
2000	10.8	N/A	1936-1940
2005	12.8	19	1941-1945
2010	16.3	51	1946-1950
2015	18.5	71	1951-1955
2020	20.7	92	1956-1960
2025	20.8	93	1961-1965*

\*The baby boom lasted from 1946 to 1964.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 data ([www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/tables/dp\\_us\\_2000.PDF](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/tables/dp_us_2000.PDF), accessed Feb. 22, 2002); 2005-2025 data ([www.census.gov/population/www/projections/natsum-T3.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/natsum-T3.html), accessed Feb. 22, 2002).

leading edge of the boomer wave hitting in 2008—only six years from now.

A recent Census Bureau projection of people ages 60 to 64 indicates the numerical impact of the arrival of the boomers (see Table 1).

*Continued on page 2*

# Recession Pounds U.S. Hispanics

by B. Lindsay Lowell

Prior to the current recession, the United States experienced the longest economic expansion in its history. Both the boom and the recent bust have demonstrated the special vulnerability of Hispanics to economic ups and downs.

The number of Hispanics and their economic fortunes grew markedly over the last decade. In March 1991, Hispanics in the labor force numbered 10.7 million, with an unemployment rate of 9.8 percent. By March 2001, their numbers had grown 47 percent to 15.7 million, and their unemployment rate had dropped to 6.2 percent. During the decade, inflation-adjusted median family income for Hispanics rose from \$29,600 to \$35,000. The poverty rate for Hispanics fell by one-third to 21 percent in 2000.

Declining unemployment was the most immediate reason for Hispanics' improving fortunes (see figure on page 4). From 1995 to 2000, median family income for Hispanics rose by 27

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# Lengthier Retirement Predicted *Continued from page 1*

TABLE 2  
**Estimated Average Age at Retirement of Men and Women**

Interval	Labor force data <sup>1</sup>		Social Security data <sup>2</sup>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1950-1955	66.9	67.6	68.5 <sup>3</sup>	67.9 <sup>3</sup>
1960-1965	65.1	64.6	65.0	65.0
1970-1975	63.4	62.9	62.9	62.9
1980-1985	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.8
1990-1995	62.4 <sup>4</sup>	62.3 <sup>4</sup>	62.7	62.6
1995-2000	62.0 <sup>4</sup>	61.4 <sup>4</sup>	62.6	62.5 <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Labor force data indicate median age at exit from the labor force for reasons other than death of five-year cohorts ages 50 and older.

<sup>2</sup> Social Security data indicate mean age at initial award of benefit for retirement or disability, the latter limited to those ages 50 and over. The disability data have been included to provide better comparability with the labor force data.

<sup>3</sup> In Social Security data for 1950-1955, age data for disability awards are not available. If they were, the means would be lower.

<sup>4</sup> Average ages in the labor force series for 1990-2000 were calculated from data adjusted to levels prior to the 1994 revision of the CPS. Unadjusted medians are: men 1990-1995, 62.1; men 1995-2000, 62.0; women 1990-1995, 62.6; women 1995-2000, 61.8.

<sup>5</sup> In the Social Security series, the mean retirement age for 1997 was 65.4, much higher than the means since the 1960s or in 1998 or 1999. It was, therefore, regarded as an anomaly and disregarded. The data for both women and men are limited to 1995-1999.

Sources: Social Security Bulletin, *Annual Statistical Supplement, 1999* (Social Security Administration, 1999); and Bureau of Labor Statistics. For more information about the labor force data, see Murray Gendell and Jacob S. Siegel, "Trends in Retirement Age by Sex, 1950-2005," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1992, pp. 22-29.

From the low levels of the economically depressed 1930s, the number of births rose in the early 1940s despite World War II, and then accelerated in the late 1940s with the end of the war. Further increases occurred in the family-oriented 1950s, with the baby boom peaking in the late 1950s and early 1960s. These trends mean that the number of people 60 to 64 years old is projected to rise 19 percent between 2000 and 2005, and 51 percent by 2010. By 2020, the number of adults ages 60 to 64 is expected to be nearly twice the number in 2000. Thus, the numerical impact of the boomers will be both substantial and long-lasting.

Furthermore, the number of years during which the swelling number of retirees will be able to collect their benefits may continue to grow beyond the current averages of 18 years for men and 22 years for women. The duration of retirement has grown because of increased longevity and a lower average age at retirement. From the early 1950s to the late 1990s, the median age at which workers 50 years of age or older exited the labor force fell about five years for men and six years for women (see Table 2). The average age at initial award of Social Security benefits followed a very similar trajectory.

Since longevity is expected to continue to increase—with the only questions now being how fast and by how much—whether retirement will continue to lengthen will depend on the future

course of the median age at exit from the labor force. Economist Joseph F. Quinn has contended that recent changes in public policy and in the private sector have begun to reverse the trend to early retirement. But another economist, Dora L. Costa, doubts that these changes are strong enough to counter the influence of the long-term increase in the income of workers, which she regards as the main reason for the decline in retirement age and for the great increase in attractive and affordable leisure activities available to the elderly. Given this uncertainty about whether or when retirement age will reverse its downward course, and about the pace and extent of the rise in longevity, it would be unwise to expect any shortening of retirement. It would, rather, be prudent to expect some further expansion, albeit a modest one.

Some policy changes are now taking effect. Between 2000 and 2005, the normal retirement age of 65 is being raised two months per year. When it reaches 66, as it will in 2008, it will not rise again (to 67) until 2017. Also changing is the percentage by which Social Security benefits are reduced for people who choose early retirement. When the full retirement age was 65, taking the benefit at 62 meant receiving only 80 percent of the benefit available at 65; when retirement age reaches 66, the comparable figure will be 75 percent. It is doubtful that this change will reduce the percentage of workers taking the benefit at 62 because the trade-off between getting the reduced benefit for years and getting the full benefit at the normal retirement age will be no less favorable than before. In both cases, the worker who does not collect before the normal retirement age will have received less money for the first 12 years.

The retirement of the first of the baby boomers is imminent. Their sheer numbers will swell the size of the retired population for two decades, and they will be collecting Social Security benefits for a long time. We cannot afford to keep putting off coping with this issue. ■

### For More Information:

See Murray Gendell, "Retirement Age Declines Again in 1990s," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2001, for an account of the disagreement between Professors Quinn and Costa on the relative strength of the factors likely to determine the future course of retirement age, and for a fuller description of both the decline in the average age at retirement and the increase in its duration. Articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, may be accessed from [www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov). In the "Publications and Research Papers" section, click on "Monthly Labor Review Online," "Archives," and "October 2001, Vol. 124, No. 10."

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# Making Maps: The Untold Story

by Cheryl Lynn Stauffer

For the same reason that a picture is worth a thousand words, maps are important tools for communicating information and for analyzing data in a spatial context. An effective thematic map presents a picture of the spatial characteristics and patterns of a particular demographic variable. But a poorly—or cunningly—designed map can lead readers to the wrong conclusion.

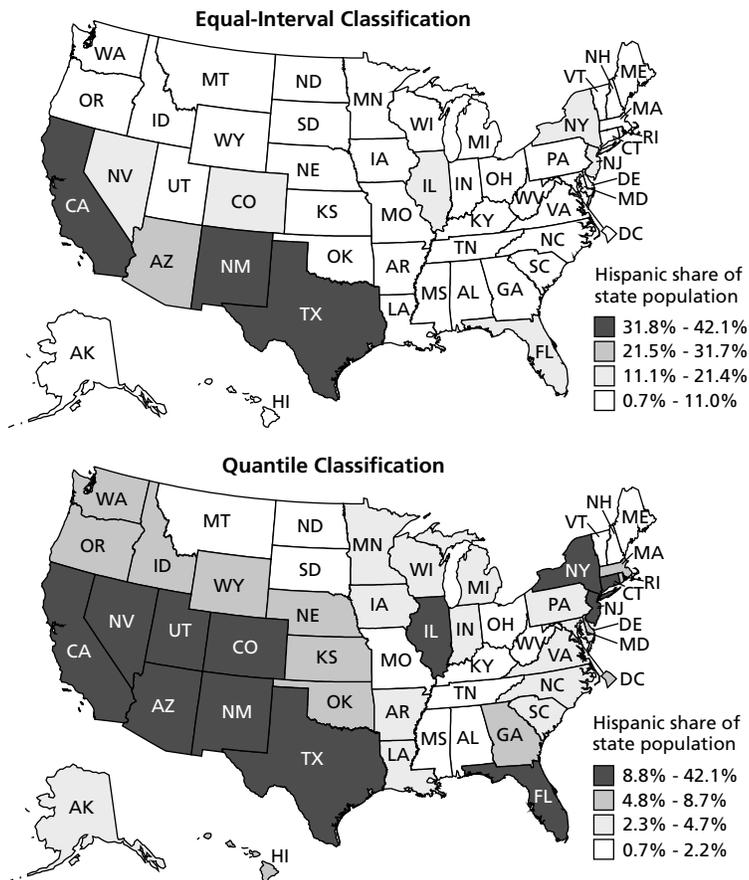
Although maps are by their very nature generalizations and simplifications of reality, a map-maker can mislead or even lie with maps by making choices about how to classify the data.

In Figure 1, both maps show the distribution of Hispanics in the United States in 2000 as a percentage of each state's total population. The map on the top classifies states into four equal intervals. The equal-interval method of classifying data takes the range of data values (largest minus smallest) and divides it equally into a chosen number of classes. The map on the top in Figure 1 supports this conclusion: "Except in California, New Mexico, Texas, and a handful of other states that have high percentages of Hispanics, Hispanics' share of the total population is roughly the same in every state." So many states are grouped into the smallest category as a result of the equal-interval classification method that there appears to be little diversity anywhere else in the United States—a false impression.

The map on the bottom in Figure 1 classifies the same data into quantiles, classes that all contain the same number of states. This map sends a different message about the data: "The share of Hispanics in New York, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, and Connecticut is roughly the same as in all southwestern and some Mountain states." Because the categories all include the same number of states, Utah and Connecticut are seen as more similar to Texas and California than to Idaho and Massachusetts. This message is misleading because Hispanics account for 9 percent of the state population in Utah and in Connecticut; these states do not belong in the same category with Texas and California, where Hispanics account for over 30 percent of the state population.

The best way to go about creating a map that leaves the right impression is to take a look at the

FIGURE 1  
Distribution of U.S. Hispanic Population, 2000



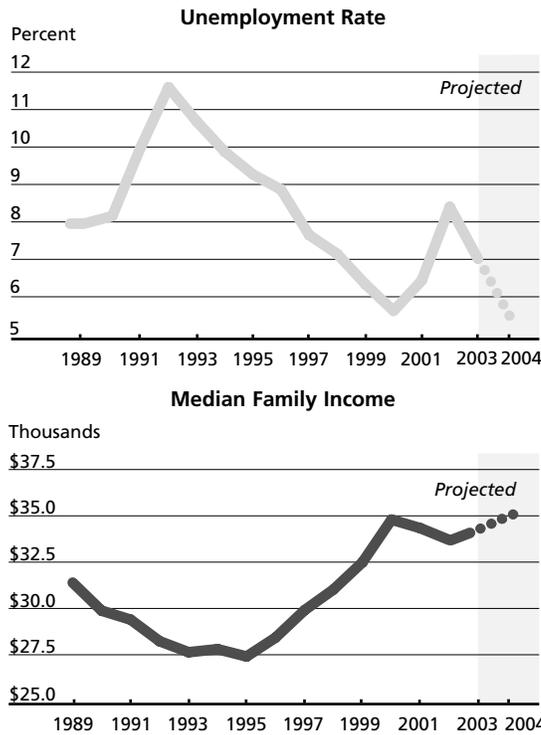
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000* ([www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/2khus.pdf](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/2khus.pdf), accessed March 11, 2002).

data before choosing the classification scheme. For example, equal-interval classification works best with data sets that have no outliers (extreme values) or that do not have a disproportionate number of similar values. The quantile method can be used to map outliers, but only if there are enough categories for the extreme values to be grouped into their own homogeneous class. To improve on the maps shown in Figure 1, one could use 12 different classes or provide a unique symbol to represent the extreme values.

The bar chart in Figure 2 (see figure on page 6) shows that there are four outliers—New Mexico, California, Texas, and Arizona. In these

Continued on page 6

## Hispanic Unemployment and Income



Note: Income is in constant 2000 dollars.  
 Source: A. Krueger and J. Orszag, *Hispanics and the Current Economic Downturn: Will the Receding Tide Sink Hispanics?* (2002).

percent in real terms, compared with 11 percent for all families. Hispanics' income peaked in 2000 as their unemployment rate dropped to a prerecession low.

By December 2001, nine months into the recession, the Hispanic unemployment rate had risen to 7.8 percent, which translated into 1.3 million Hispanics out of work. During the recessions of the 1980s and 1990s, the climb in unemployment was steeper in the early phases, suggesting that Hispanics may be better off this time. However, the unemployment rate for Hispanics began to go up as early as late summer 2000, and for African Americans the trend became evident by late autumn. Unemployment data indicate that the recession began earlier for minority workers than for whites.

Hispanics are experiencing significant job losses in this recession because they were in the wrong place at the wrong time. The manufacturing sector alone has produced nearly one-fifth of all unemployed Hispanics. One reason is their concentration in the manufacture of nondurable goods (garments and food processing), where

layoffs begin at the first sign of slackening demand. Beyond manufacturing, another fifth of the Hispanic unemployed are found in retail trade (eating and drinking establishments, and furniture and home furnishings). Together with construction, these three industries account for one-half of Hispanic unemployment.

Hispanics of Mexican origin, especially women, have had a particularly high level of job loss. In December 2001, the unemployment rate among Hispanics of Mexican descent was 7.9 percent, while among all other Hispanics it was 7.3 percent. Women of Mexican descent had an unemployment rate of 8.9 percent, compared with 7.2 percent for Mexican males.

The most striking characteristic of the recession's impact has been worsening unemployment among second-generation Hispanics—those born in the United States who have at least one parent born abroad. This young population is 10 million strong, and nearly 3 million are in the labor force. In fact, the average age of members of the second generation is just 19 years old, and unemployment is known to be particularly high among teens and young adults less than 25 years old. By last December, unemployment among second-generation Hispanics was solidly above 9 percent and had spiked as high as 10 percent.

Hispanic unemployment is projected to hit 8.4 percent by mid-2002 before beginning a slow rebound to prerecession levels in 2004, if economists' forecasts of a strong recovery are correct. On the other hand, if the pattern of recovery is more like that of the early 1990s, Hispanic unemployment could hit 10 percent in 2003 and not return to prerecession levels until March 2008. Under any scenario, median family income for Hispanics can be projected to remain stagnant through 2004 and perhaps even longer. Poverty, too, can be projected to increase.

Having gone into this recession in better overall economic shape than ever before, Hispanic workers may suffer less than they have in past downturns. But unemployment losses have been heavy, and Hispanics are still in for a prolonged period of losses as this recession runs its course. Many young people and recent immigrants are still establishing themselves in the work force. The lingering effects of this recession potentially will complicate that process. ■

### For More Information:

This article is based on *New Lows from New Highs: Latino Economic Losses in the Current Recession*, by Roberto Suro and B. Lindsay Lowell of the Pew Hispanic Center, online at [www.pewhispanic.org/site/docs/pdf/phc\\_report\\_final\\_draft.pdf](http://www.pewhispanic.org/site/docs/pdf/phc_report_final_draft.pdf).

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## Women in U.S., France Having More Children

In the United States, women are having more children than at any time in nearly 30 years, said the National Center for Health Statistics in February. A new report, *Births: Final Data for 2000*, shows that the country's total fertility rate, or the average number of children born to a woman over her lifetime, was 2.1. That rate is up from less than 2, the rate that prevailed during the 1970s and 1980s. The increase in births was seen for all age groups except teenagers. The report is available online at [www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50\\_05.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_05.pdf).

In France, births rose last year for the second consecutive year, marking a "mini baby boom," according to the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). The birth rate for 2001 was 1.89, up from 1.88 the year before. The statistical institute credits a gradual increase in the average age of first-time parents, pro-child government subsidies, and a lower unemployment rate among young people as factors in the increase. The institute also observes that marriage is rising in popularity, with more than 5 marriages per 1,000 population being celebrated last year, the ratio's highest level in 15 years. For more information, find the report under "Population" on the INSEE website: [www.insee.fr](http://www.insee.fr).

## Argentine Jews Head to Israel

Severely affected by their country's financial crisis, many Argentine Jews have taken advantage of a special resettlement offer to immigrate to Israel. The Jewish Agency for Israel, with support from the Israeli government, announced in February 2002 that it would award \$20,000 in cash per family of four, in addition to a \$2,500 grant, a housing allowance of \$20,000, a "handsome" mortgage, and other benefits such as language courses, social security pensions, scholarships, and rent assistance to Jews relocating from

Argentina. Between January and February, the Israeli government reported that 581 Argentinians had immigrated—more than one-third the total for all of 2001. Some \$140 million in funding for the assistance program, expected to attract 20,000 immigrants, will be provided by Jewish communities abroad. The offer will expire at the end of 2002. Prime Minister Ariel Sharon has expressed strong support for the assistance. He has declared that he intends to bring 1 million new Jews to Israel over the next 10 to 15 years—mainly from Argentina, France, and South Africa—to prevent a decline in the Jewish majority.

## Dengue and Urbanization in Latin America

Representatives of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) said in February that dengue fever is "ravaging the Americas with new vigor." A major outbreak of the disease has occurred in Brazil, where more than 35,000 people in Rio de Janeiro have fallen ill in the first few months of this year.

Dengue fever causes high fever and flu-like symptoms but can appear as a severe and potentially fatal disease called dengue hemorrhagic fever, now found in more than 17 Latin American countries. Dengue fever is transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes, which public health officials had eradicated. But, said PAHO's Jorge Arias, "There was a relaxation of surveillance resulting in reinfestation by the mosquito."

Arias cited several causes for the return of the disease: lack of inexpensive but effective insecticides, water supply problems, deterioration in prevention and control programs, and disorganized growth of large cities lacking the resources to provide adequate health education. Because *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes lay eggs in water, dengue thrives in uncovered water containers, trash piles, and discarded tires, all found in urban environments.

Information on recent dengue outbreaks can be found on

PAHO's website ([www.paho.org](http://www.paho.org)) or on the website of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov).

## Fingerprinting Asylum Seekers in Europe

Justice and interior ministers of the European Union (EU) have adopted an EU-wide fingerprint database for asylum seekers. The Eurodac system will allow immigration officials to check fingerprints of asylum seekers against records held by other EU countries and—in the event that an individual is found to have claimed asylum elsewhere—to return him or her to the country where the original application was made. The system is designed to eliminate illegal immigration and "asylum shopping," or trying to find the most receptive states.

*The Times* of London reported that adoption of the system is especially welcome news for the United Kingdom because Britain attracts more asylum seekers than any other EU country. It received 97,000 asylum applications in 2000, more than a fifth of all applications made to EU countries, and almost all the applicants came through other member states.

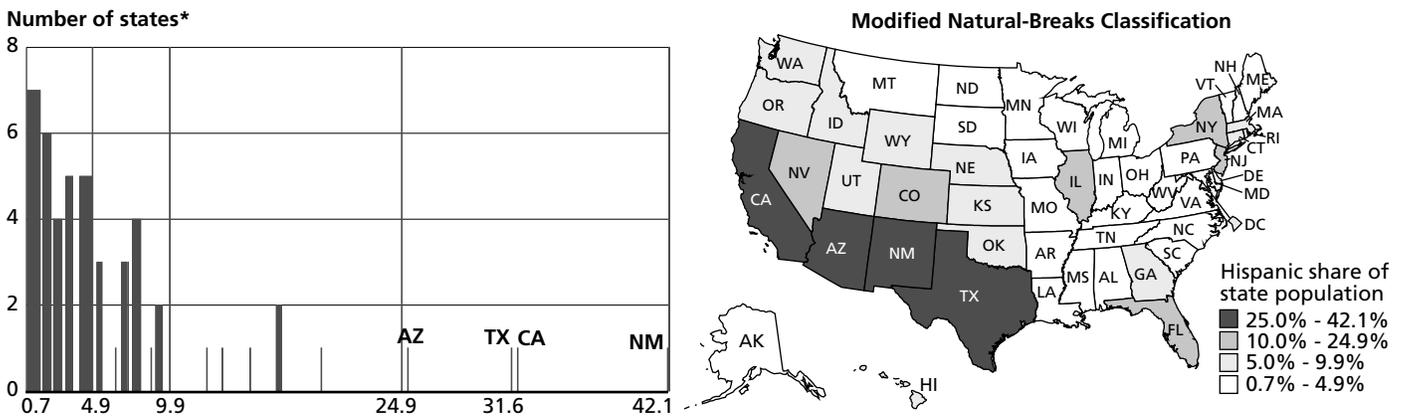
According to a British government press release, the Eurodac regulation was adopted in December 2000, but agreement has only now been reached on the specifics of implementation. All EU countries must test the system before it becomes operational.

## Bride Burning in Fiji?

The U.S. State Department's Human Rights Report for 2001 speculates that 30 reported suicides by Indo-Fijian women in Fiji were actually deaths due to bride burning, attacks on women by their husbands or their husbands' relatives prompted by dowry disputes. The report, covered in a recent article by Agence France-Presse, indicates that domestic violence is a problem in much of the South Pacific. To download the report go to: [www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2001/](http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2001/). ■

# Making Maps Tell the Truth *Continued from page 3*

FIGURE 2  
**Distribution of U.S. Hispanic Population, 2000**



\*Includes the District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000* ([www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/2khus.pdf](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/2khus.pdf), accessed March 11, 2002).

states, Hispanics account for a relatively large share of the total population. In fact, Hispanics in New Mexico account for 42 percent of the state population, greatly skewing the data. At the same time, there is a cluster of states in which the Hispanic share of the population is less than 10 percent. A classification scheme should recognize the diversity within these groups of states as well. The map in Figure 2, with intervals based on natural breaks, more accurately represents the distribution of Hispanics in 2000 as a percentage of each state's total population.

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According to the National Geography Standards used to shape geography curricula in elementary and secondary schools, a geographically informed person should be able to use maps to acquire, process, and report information. Understanding the methods used to create maps like the ones shown here increases the reader's ability to interpret maps correctly and to see the story behind the picture. ■

#### For More Information:

Monmonier, Mark. *How to Lie With Maps*. Second Edition. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1996.

Geography Education Standards Project. *Geography for Life: National Geography Standards 1994*. Washington, DC: National Geographic Research & Exploration, 1994.

### New Releases From PRB

#### PRB Reports on America

The next issue, on the aging U.S. population and government spending, will be published in May 2002. Authors are Ronald Lee and John Haaga.

#### U.S. Data Sheet

We have updated the U.S. Data Sheet on our website with the latest Census data and have added education variables, including proficiency in math and reading and per pupil spending on education. The updated information has been added to PRB's DataFinder: [www.worldpop.org/datafinder.htm](http://www.worldpop.org/datafinder.htm) (also accessible from [www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org); click on "DataFinder").

## Webwise

[www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org) • [www.ameristat.org](http://www.ameristat.org) • [www.popnet.org](http://www.popnet.org) • [www.measurecommunication.org](http://www.measurecommunication.org)

The following were posted recently on the PRB network of websites:

#### 2002 Women of Our World

In the last decade, the situation of women has moved to the forefront of national and international policy debates. This Population Reference Bureau data sheet catalogs the status of women in 168 countries with a

focus on demography, reproductive health, education, economic status, and political leadership. ([www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org))

#### Making Motherhood Safer: Overcoming Obstacles on the Pathway to Care

In less developed countries, more than half a million mothers die each

year from causes related to giving birth. Research shows that women's lives can be saved if health systems address serious and life-threatening complications of pregnancy and childbirth when they occur. This report reviews proven ways to decrease delays women face in seeking and receiving lifesaving care. ([www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org))

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## Speaking Graphically

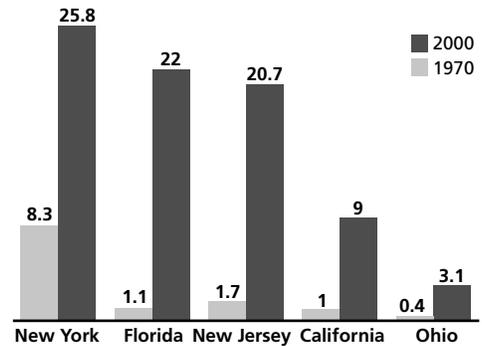
### Foreign-Born Make Up Growing Segment of U.S. Black Population

The black population in the United States is becoming more heterogeneous through immigration. Between 1970 and 2000, the share of foreign-born blacks in the overall black population rose nationwide (to 7.8 percent from 1.3 percent) and in all census regions. Among states, the greatest growth was seen in Florida (see figure at right).

The immigrants come from many different countries in the Caribbean and Africa, with the largest percentages from Haiti (18 percent); Jamaica (15 percent); the Dominican Republic (7 percent); Trinidad & Tobago (4 percent); and Ghana, Guyana, other Caribbean countries, and Nigeria (roughly 3 percent each).

These population changes suggest that black Americans, like Hispanics, are a diverse group increasingly identifying more by culture and nationality than by skin color (see Darryl Fears, "A Diverse—and Divided—Black Community," *Washington Post*, Feb. 24, 2002).

Foreign-born as percent of black population



Note: "Foreign-born" excludes those born abroad to U.S. parents.  
 Source: Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data (2001 CPS and 1970 Census) by William H. Frey, University of Michigan.

Estimated

## World Population

As of April 2002 6,200,000,000  
 Annual growth 83,000,000

Source: Extrapolated from the mid-2001 population on PRB's 2001 *World Population Data Sheet*.

Estimated

## Population of the United States

As of March 2002 286,542,194

Source: U.S. Census Bureau ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)).

## U.S. Vital Stats

12 Months Ending With July

	Number		Rate	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Live births . . . . .	4,042,000	4,019,000	14.6	14.7
Fertility rate . . . . .	—	—	67.2	66.9
Deaths . . . . .	2,401,000	2,409,000	8.7	8.8
Infant deaths . . . . .	26,600	27,800	6.6	6.9
Natural increase . . . . .	1,641,000	1,610,000	5.9	5.9
Marriages . . . . .	2,361,000	2,400,000	8.5	8.8
Divorces . . . . .	—	—	4.0	4.2

Note: Fertility rate is given per 1,000 women ages 15-44; infant deaths per 1,000 live births; other rates per 1,000 population. Number of divorces not available.

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports* 50, no. 3 ([www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50\\_03.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_03.pdf), accessed March 18, 2002).

## Spotlight Statistic

### Demographic Winners of the 2002 Olympics

Country	Measure	1st-Place Rate
Norway	Medals per million people	5.31
Croatia and Spain	Medals per 100 athletes	28.57

While Germany won the most medals—35—at the Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City, a demographic look reveals three other "winners."

Source: Kelvin Pollard, "A Demographic Look at Who Won the 2002 Salt Lake Winter Olympics" ([www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org)).

### Databases

#### Population Database (United Nations Population Division)

<http://esa.un.org/unpp/>

This database contains estimates of population trends from 1950 to 2000 and four projection variants for 2001 to 2050. Data are provided for world regions and individual countries.

#### Millennium Indicators (United Nations Statistics Division)

<http://millenniumindicators.un.org/>

This site provides socioeconomic indicators for countries from 1985 to 2000. These indicators were gathered to monitor implementation of the goals and targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

### University Centers

#### Population Studies Center (University of Michigan)

[www.psc.isr.umich.edu](http://www.psc.isr.umich.edu)

This interdisciplinary center, part of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, supports both domestic and international research in fertility, family planning, health, and sexual behavior; marriage, family, children, and

links between generations; inequality, social mobility, race, and ethnicity; aging and disability; and education and training. Research reports are available online.

#### Hopkins Population Center (The Johns Hopkins University)

<http://popctr.jhsph.edu>

The center's main research areas are family demography, formal demography, family health and child survival, sexual behavior and sexually transmitted diseases, and reproductive sciences. The site provides research information, publications, and links to resource sites.

#### Population and Health Program (Center for International Development, Research Triangle Institute)

[www.rti.org/cid/cid-ph.cfm](http://www.rti.org/cid/cid-ph.cfm)

This program is designed to provide developing countries with the skills and tools to build and sustain quality family planning and health care programs. Research papers can be downloaded.

#### Population Research Center (University of Chicago)

[www.spc.uchicago.edu/prc/](http://www.spc.uchicago.edu/prc/)

Population Research Center (PRC) researchers are economists, sociol-

ogists, and other population scientists. The PRC website provides information on research projects, workshops and conferences, and publications. The website is linked to the Data Archive, which holds over 1,000 surveys and 4,000 data sets, and to other related research centers.

### Nongovernmental Organizations

#### Earth Policy Institute

[www.earth-policy.org/](http://www.earth-policy.org/)

The institute is dedicated to providing a vision of what an eco-economy (an environmentally sustainable economy) looks like. The site provides publications, key indicators, news and alerts, lectures, transcripts, and related resources.

#### Population Studies Center (The Urban Institute)

[www.urban.org/centers/psc.html](http://www.urban.org/centers/psc.html)

Center staff carry out demographic analyses and help track general economic and social trends in the United States. The site provides information on issues/projects and access to publications. ■

— Prepared by Zuali H. Malsawma,  
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