Indicators
of Change
in the American
Family

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Foreword

As far-reaching change takes place in American society, the social science community and those concerned with public policy and intervention increasingly seek data relevant to an examination of social change. In anticipation of this twofold demand for systematic data and analysis, the Russell Sage Foundation instituted a program of study on "social indicators" in 1965. *Indicators of Change in the American Family* is the third in a series of publications resulting from this program effort.

The first volume of the series, *Indicators of Social Change* (1968), edited by Eleanor Bernert Sheldon and Wilbert E. Moore, presented a general framework for the analysis and measurement of change. *Indicators of Trends in American Education* (1969) by Abbott L. Ferriss, the second in the series, presents the principal time-series data basic to the description and analysis of changes in American education. In *Indicators of Change in the American Family*, Dr. Ferriss has provided us with a selection of some existent and some new measures of family change. This assemblage of indicators on a fundamental institution illustrates both the value of analyzed time-series data and the innovative utilization of these data in examining social change. It is anticipated by the author and by the Foundation that the materials presented will be an important data resource to researchers and others; we trust that it will stimulate others to develop new approaches to and refinements of social reporting and social measurement.

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Acknowledgments

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Introduction

These statistical data on critical trends in the family
are bounded by two limits: (1) what is available, and
(2) knowledge of what reveals significant trends. Both what
is available and what is revealing, then, constrained selec-
tions for this small collection of data on the family.

Although a great deal of data may be available on the
family, not all of it is periodically collected to produce
time series. Time series are essential if one is to track
changes in the institution, in family characteristics rela-
tive to other social changes, and to trace the direction the
institution is following into the future. Most of these time
series were assembled by the United States Bureau of the
Census and the Division of Vital Statistics, National Center
for Health Statistics, and many of them have been analyzed in
American Families (Glick, 1957) and in Marriage and Divorce:
A Social and Economic Study (Carter and Glick, in press, 1970).

Identifying what is significant, even more, is a limita-
tion and a boundary. Out of a theoretical understanding of
structural relationships and of underlying primers and movers
of change, one might first identify the most relevant factors
to be measured and watched as social indicators of the family;
then, one might select such measures with the assurance that
their trend signifies changes of consequence. But without
adequate theoretical understanding--which unfortunately is

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lacking (Goode, 1968: 295-348)--one must select indicators
upon the basis of other norms and standards, such as those
that help identify social problems or tell us what is good
or bad.

Most of the social indicators on the family presented
here have been extracted from published sources and are
reproduced as they originally appeared. A few other indi-
cators have been contrived from available data, however, in
an attempt to create more sensitive indicators. Examples
of contrived indicators are the marriage cohort divorce rate
and the changes in illegitimacy rates by age groups.

The statistical time series are presented and organized
topically: marriage, marital status, households, fertility,
dependency, divorce, work and income, and poverty. This
organizing principle is convenient, but it is not entirely
satisfactory. A more revealing approach might be based upon
the primary functions the family performs for society:
affectional, procreative, protective, recreational, social-
ization, and so forth; showing for each how adequately the
function is performed. This possible approach was rejected
because society-wide measures in time series are unavailable
for many of the important functions. Another promising
approach was also abandoned: the idea of organizing family
indicators around underlying social changes that could be
linked to observed changes in the family institution. Both
of these approaches remain for future research, more adequate
measures, and more comprehensive theory.

In presentation, the series are illustrated by graphs and accompanied by a brief commentary on a facing page. The statistical series are numbered in an appendix for easy identification and reference. Sources of the data are cited at the foot of the page of commentary. In exploring the social consequences of some of the changes, it was desirable to present a few tables of data in conjunction with the graphs.

The series selected for inclusion were chosen because of some apparent or assumed significant change displayed by the series. In describing these changes, suggestions are sometimes offered of the underlying causes that have brought the change about, but in no instance can it be said that the analysis presents undeniable proof of the causative link. For example, reasons for the decline in the legitimate fertility rate are suggested, but to more comprehensive analyses of fertility must be left the proof and the substantiation of the suggested bases for the change.

Finally, this attempt to assemble social indicators on the family is made to illustrate some of the utilities of analyzing changes in an institution through time series, to explore approaches to developing social indicators, and to stimulate others to improve the data, the method, and the theory underlying the study of social change.

A number of statistical series are presented at the end of the volume that are not discussed in the text. To discuss and illustrate each series would have made the text redundant,

for a trend once illustrated need not be repeated for a different age group or a different population category. Consequently, only selected series are reviewed. Others are made available to the reader, if he wishes to study them. As an example, labor force participation rates by sex and marital status are illustrated by only one age group (the 20-24 year olds). These trends must be taken as representative of the other age groups, particularly the increasing participation of married females in the labor force and the decreasing participation of single males in the labor force.

In conducting this study, numerous series were examined that have not been included. A chief reason for excluding an available series was that the series presented meager year-to-year changes. For some ages the percent of widowed males has been excluded. Although the percent of intact marriages for females by age are included, only a few age groups are discussed. The median age at first marriage by sex has been practically constant for twenty years. The percent distribution of households with male head, by age of head, shows a slow drift since 1940, but otherwise appears to be stable. The distribution of the population by household relationship also is inactive over time: 30 percent of the population persist as household heads, 22 percent are wives of heads, 46 percent are other relatives of heads, etc. Such constant parameters undoubtedly belong in any definitive discussion of the family, but there is less rationale for including them in a study that searches for change.

Series are also excluded from the volume for other reasons; for example, series reflecting the farm-nonfarm residence of households are omitted because farm households have become a small and fairly stable part of the total (5 percent).

Other data have been neglected also. Data on family income, to cite one example, are represented by only a few series; to present the bulk of income data would have doubled the size of this volume and would have introduced a great deal of redundancy. The analyst interested in family income and expenditures will find the data readily available in the publications of the Census Bureau. The topic is more properly understood in relation to the economy than to the family institution.

Housing data, too, have been neglected. The tenure of occupied dwelling units, the adequacy of housing as gauged by housing standards, and the facilities and equipment within the household are not without social significance. There are problems, however. Previously used criteria of housing adequacy are undergoing revision. Tenure, facilities, and equipment, isolated from relevant social factors, provide indicators of affluence or of need in our society, but they do not indicate the status of social relations in the institution.

Very little use is made of decade-by-decade statistics from the decennial censuses. Such data are analyzed in the

Census Monograph Series (e.g., Glick, 1957). Our preference for indicators that are available more frequently than every ten years may be defended as an attempt to identify trends soon enough in time to signal what is to come, and, as a general rule, annual data are required for this.

Finally, the study was set up to exploit published and readily available data. It was not designed to enter the files of prior surveys to contrive new statistics and new measures. This task sorely needs to be done. It will require large resources for trial tabulations, analysis, and so forth.

To contrive new measures on the family two approaches hold great promise: (1) the exploitation of available data that has been collected through regular, periodic surveys; and (2) the collation of data collected through registration and through administrative routine. These two possibilities will be illustrated briefly.

The two surveys that hold exceptional promise for developing measures of the family are the Current Population Survey and the Health Interview Survey. The Current Population Survey, for example, consists of rotating samples of households (four months on, eight months off, four months on again). In the course of its tenure on the CPS, a household typically contributes much information about itself that could be assembled as a household file. Events reported by the household over this four-month period may be used to

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classify the household in relation to other events. Some
examples are the use of family stage as a classificatory vari-
able, the examination of simultaneous unemployment of house-
hold members, the continuing inability to work, fluctuations in
household composition, stability or instability of household
personnel. Such measures might be studied in relation to school
enrollment, educational attainment, the number of children ever
born to women, mobility, and the like. Measures also can be
contrived by aggregating information from the several households
in the primary sampling unit. Such innovations require trials,
experimental manipulation of the basic records, study of the
sampling procedures, and, above all, time. The richness of the
Current Population Survey files, and of the Health Interview Sur-
vey files as well, should not remain unmined in the face of the
widespread demand for social indicators that might reveal
directions for needed social programs.

Registration data and data accumulated through administra-
tive routine possess equal potential, but the problems of
linking the several files and of interpreting the results are
greater. Marriage registration, birth, death, and divorce records,
Social Security files, the National Register of Scientific and
Technical Personnel, school records, and a number of others may
potentially be assembled to produce series of great analytical
value. The primary problem is linking the data so that individ-
ual privacy is held inviolate. There remain administrative,
legal, and ethical issues to be resolved before such files can
be established and used in the interest of statistical time series.

MARRIAGE

The Marriage Rate, 1940-1968, and a Sex Ratio, 1950-1975

Marriages per 1,000 unmarried women, ages 15 to 44 years, are shown in the accompanying chart (Series 1). The predominant influence of World War II upon the marriage rate is illustrated by the initial increase in the rate to 1942, followed by a decline to 1944. Marriages that were delayed because of the war were consummated immediately afterward, accounting for the great increase in the rate in 1946. The marriage rate continued at a fairly high level during the 1950s, although it was declining, and reached a low point in 1962.

Also presented on the graph is the ratio of males 20 through 26 years of age to females 18 through 24 years, from 1950 to 1975 (Series 2). Of all men who marry for the first time, about two-thirds are within the ages 20 through 26 years, and of all women who marry for the first time, approximately three-fourths are within the ages 18 through 24 years. The ratio of these two population aggregates provides an index to relative opportunity for a female within these ages to find a mate of a suitable age. It appears to bear some relationship to the marriage rate, perhaps leading the marriage rate by one year. For this reason the ratio is extended to 1975 as a predictor of the possible trend in the marriage rate. From this indicator one might anticipate that the marriage rate will dip to a low point in 1970 or 1971. Being currently below 100, the ratio reflects a deficit of males in relation to females for the ages represented. This deficit will continue until 1981.

Source: Series 1: data for 1940-1965 from National Center for Health Statistics (1968c: Table 1-3, pp. 1-6); for 1966 from National Center for Health Statistics (1969a: Table 3); for 1967 and 1968 from unpublished material of the National Center for Health Statistics. Series 2: data for 1950-1955 calculated from Census (1965c); for 1956-1975 from National Center for Health Statistics (1968a: Table F, p. 12).

Marriages per 1,000
Unmarried Women,
15—44 Years
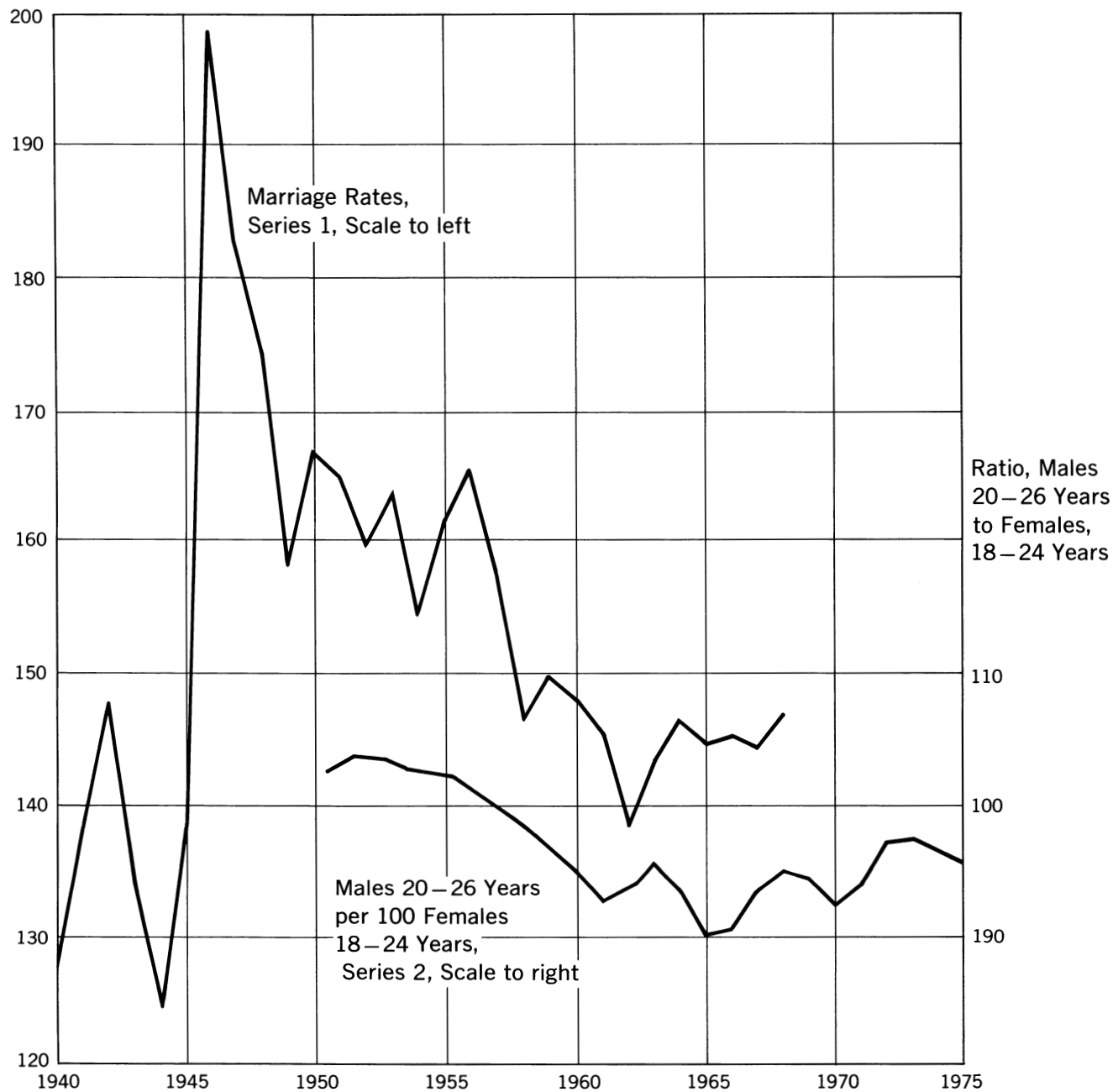
Figure 1. Total Marriages per 1,000 Unmarried Women 15—44 Years of Age, 1940—1968, Series 1, and Ratio, Males, 20—26 Years of Age, to 100 Females, 18—24 Years of Age, 1950—1975, Series 2

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MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status of the Female Population 15 Years of Age and
Over, 1940-1968

While the percentage married of the female population
increased slightly during World War II, it increased rapidly
in the immediate postwar period, from 1946 to 1949. In the
eleven years after 1949--that is, to 1960--the percentage
married remained fairly constant at approximately 67 or 68
percent. Since 1959 the percent married has declined approx-
imately 0.3 percentage points each year, fairly uniformly.
The decline in percent married has been noticably greater
among females younger than 25 years and older than 65 years.

During the 1940-1965 period, the size of single year-
of-age cohorts has changed considerably. Since marital status
is highly associated with age, some of the change in the over-
all percent of the females married may be due to a change in
the age composition of the female population. Consequently,
the age-specific percentages married of the female population
were applied to a standard million to produce a percent
married standardized for age.

When standardized for age, the percent married increases
in a pattern similar to the unstandardized percentage. After
1950, however, the standardized rate continues to increase,
reaching a peak in 1959. Since then the standardized rate
has been relatively constant, between 67 and 68 percent. One
may infer, then, that the slight decline in the unstandardized
rate during the past ten years results from a shifting of the
female population into ages slightly more likely to be single.

Age-specific rates for the recent years (1960 to the
present) show a distinct decline in the percent married of
females 15-19 years, 20-24 years, and 65 years of age and
over. On the other hand, percent married of age groups
between these extremes show either stability or slight
increases, 1960 to the present.

Source: Series 3 and 4 are computed from National Center
for Health Statistics (1968a: Tables 4 and 5, pp. 26-27). Data
for 1964-1968 are computed from unpublished data from the
National Center for Health Statistics; for population estimates
for these years, refer to Census (1968b) and Census (1969a).
The female married and unmarried population is based upon Census
enumerations on April 1 for decennial census years and on popu-
lation estimates as of July 1 for other years. The estimates
are based upon sample surveys when available. Standardized
rates are based upon the age distribution of the 1960 resident
female population (Census, 1963b: Table 158, pp. 1-359).
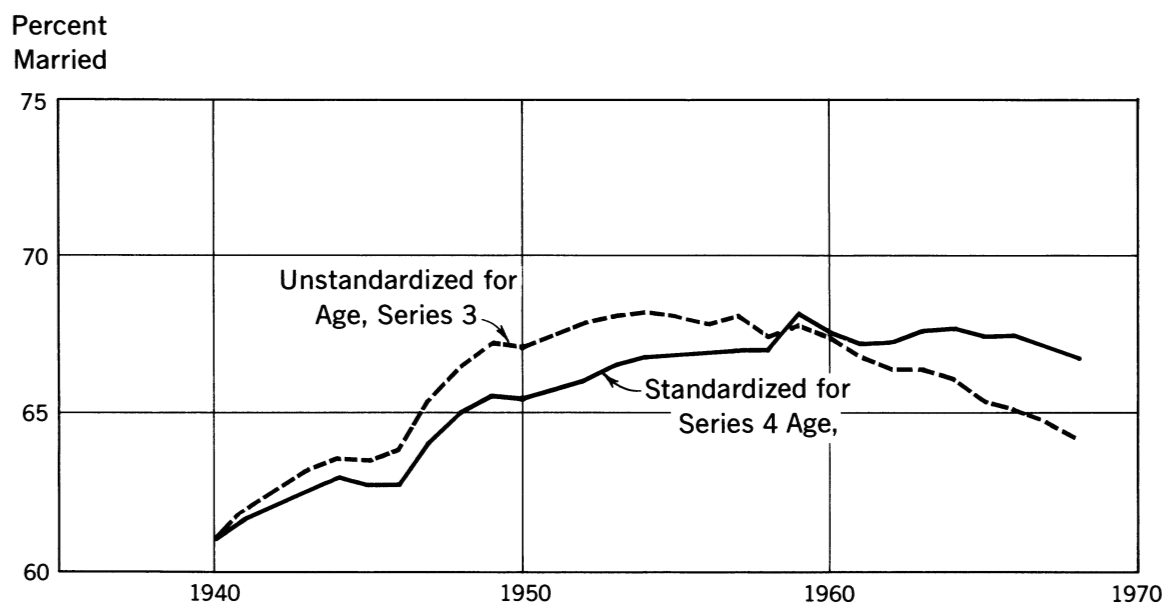
Percent
Married

Figure 2. Marital Status of the Female Population 15 Years of Age and Over, and
Marital Status Standardized for Age, 1940–1968, Series 3 and 4

Marital Status of the Female Population, by Five-Year Age
Groups, 1940-1968

The figure presents the percent married of the female population by age groups, arranged in non-overlapping cohorts (Series 5-10). Thus, the line beginning at the 1940 ordinate is the percent of females aged 15-19 years who were not single in 1940. The "b" on the 1945 ordinate represents the percent of the same cohort who were then married. Finally, the position at "f" on the 1965 ordinate represents the percent of the same cohort who were not single at age 40-44 years. Widowed and divorced women are counted as single. Both the married and the total populations are based upon sample surveys for the intercensal years and hence are subject to sampling error. Data for 1940, 1950, and 1960 are from the decennial census.

The trend is for slightly larger percentages married of each age group, the peak for each cohort being the 30-34 year-old group. The figure also illustrates the trend toward slightly earlier age at marriage, and the trend toward higher proportions of the female population who are married at each successive age group. The latter may be most readily observed in the figure by following each letter successively across time. It will be noted, however, that the increments for the 25-29 age group and for the 30-34 age group are quite small.

The percentage married in the 40-44 age group exceeded slightly the percentage of the same cohort married five years earlier (at age 35-39 years) until sometime between 1950 and 1955, when the trend reversed itself. It appears that cohorts are now reaching a peak in the percentage married during the 30-34 years-of-age period, and that thereafter smaller proportions are married. Even so, the decrement is small, being one or two percentage points. The general trend for each age group is toward larger percentages married.

Source: Series 5-12 are based upon the same sources cited for Series 3-4.
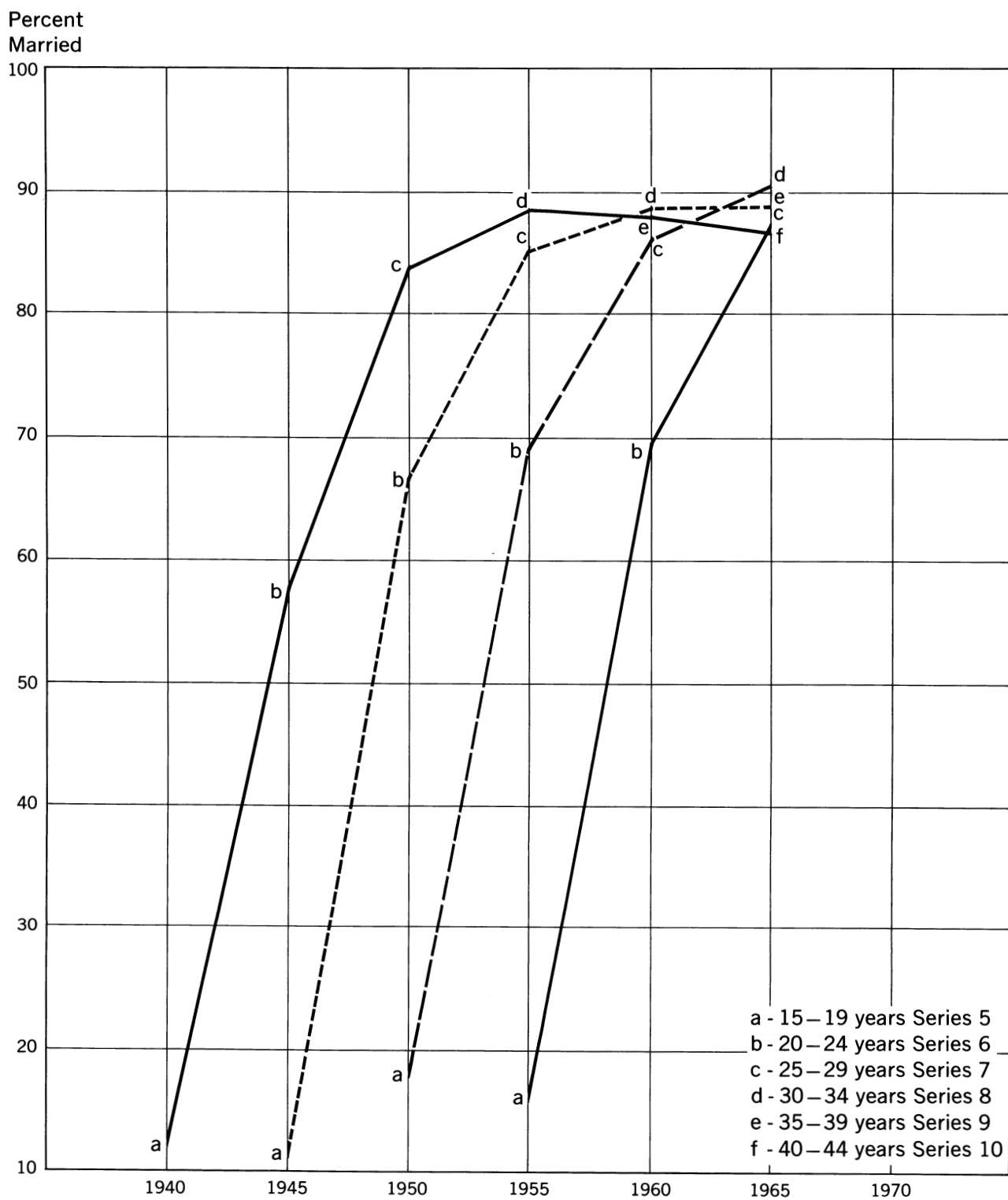
Figure 3. Marital Status of the Female Population, by 5-Year Age Groups, 1940−1965, Series 5−10

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Marital Status of the Population by Age, Sex, and Color,
1940-1967

The eight charts following (Figures 4 through 11) present
trends in marital status of the population in percentages of
the total that are married, single, widowed, and divorced for
age, sex, and color categories. The widowed and divorced are
not always included, since they sometimes tend to be a fairly
constant proportion. The single category and the married cate-
gory complement one another, the trends moving in opposite
directions.

These data arise from the Current Population Survey, except
the Census data for 1940 and 1950. The data for the nonwhite
population, being based upon a smaller sample than that for the
white population, present estimates having greater sampling
error than estimates for the white population. Slightly more
of the variation exhibited by the nonwhite data than the white
may be due to sampling error. To show the possible effects of
sampling variability, the range of the sampling error at two
standard errors (the 95 percent probability level) has been
introduced on the graphs for a number of the series.

A brief comment will be made on each chart, in turn.

Marital Status of Males 14 Years of Age and Over, by Color

Figures 4 and 5 (Series 13-14, 17-18, 21-22, 25-26) show
trends for white and nonwhite males. They are roughly the
same, but white males are more likely to be married than non-
white.

The percentage single is increasing slowly while the per-
centage married is decreasing. This is partly a result of the
increasing proportion of the population 14 years of age and
over who are below 20 years of age, the younger ages being
less likely to be married.

Neither divorced nor widowed males (Figure 5, Series 21-
22 and 25-26) show a variation or trend of any significance.

Source: Series 13-60 and Figures 4-11: data for 1940 and
1950 from Census (1963b: Table 177, pp. 1-436, I-437); for 1947
from Census (1948); for 1951-1967, respectively, (1952, 1953a,
1953b, 1955a, 1955b, 1956a, 1958a, 1958b, 1959a, 1960a, 1962a,
1963a, 1965a, 1965b, 1967a, 1968a).
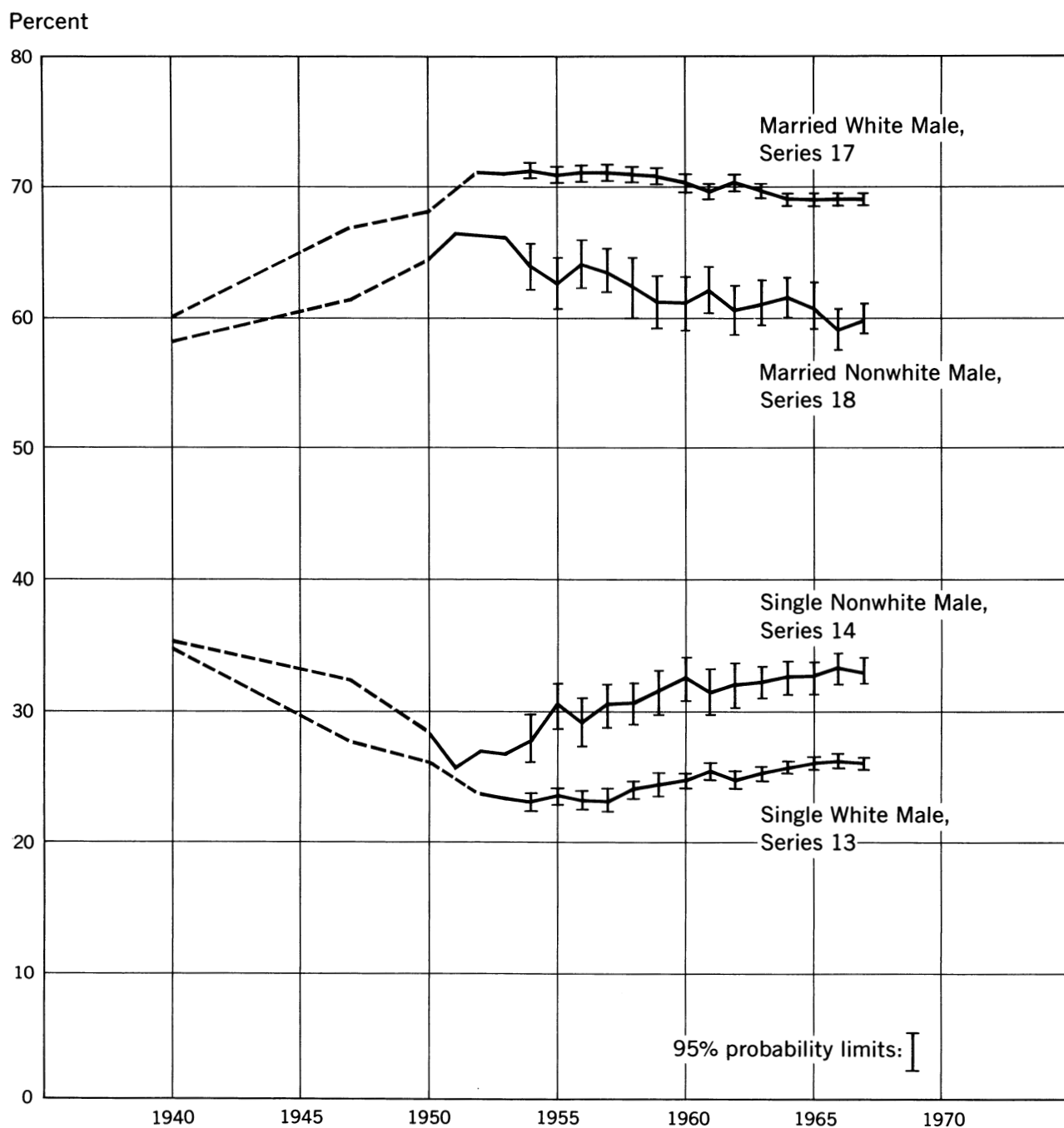
Percent

Figure 4. Marital Status of Males, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Color, 1940 – 1967, Series 13 – 14 and 17 – 18, and the Standard Error of the Estimated Percentages, 1954 – 1967
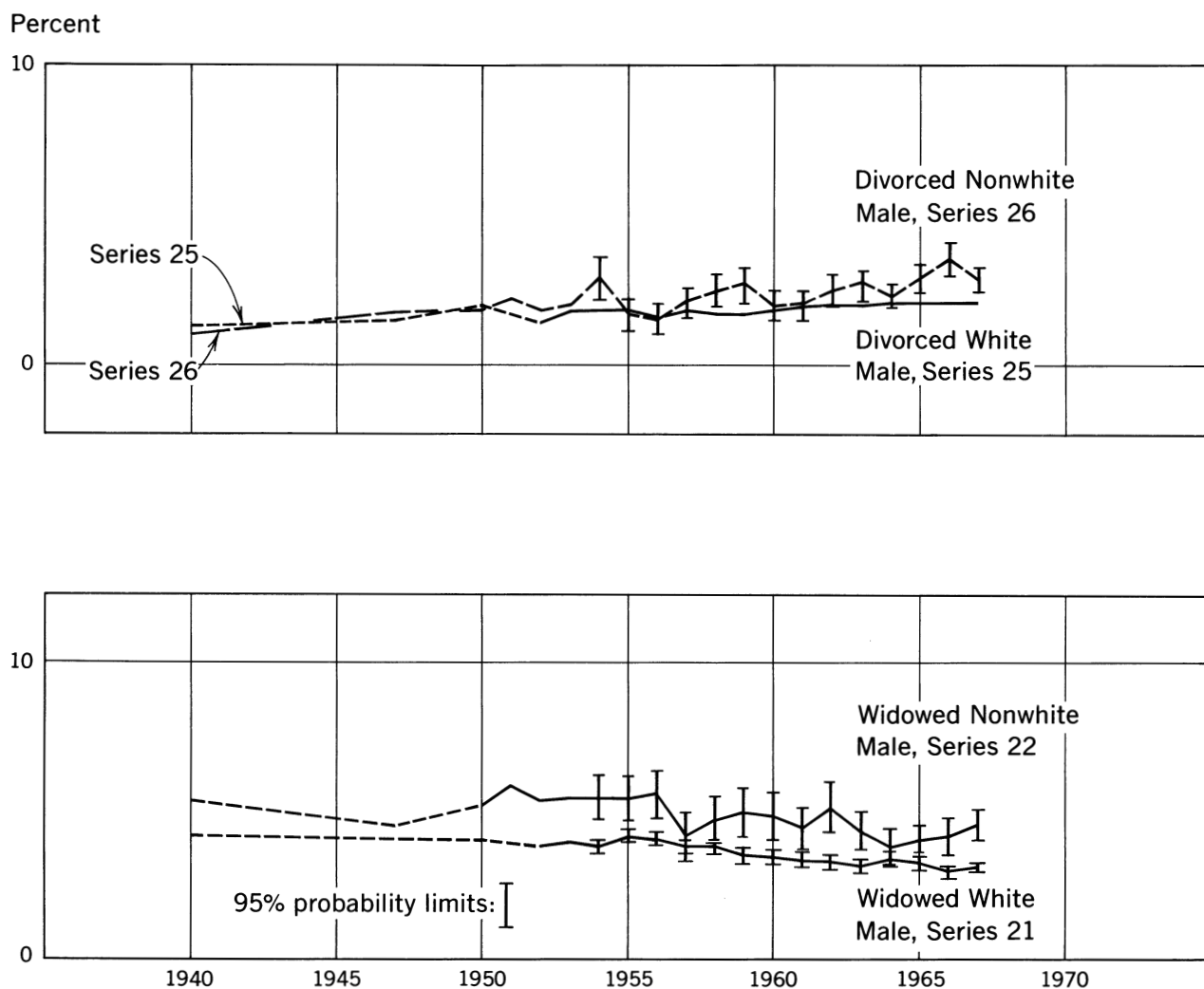
Percent

Figure 5. Marital Status of Males, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Color, 1940–1967, Series 21–22 and 25–26, and the Standard Error of the Estimated Percentages for Divorced Nonwhite and Widowed White and Nonwhite Males, 1954–1967

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Marital Status of Females, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Color

     Trends for white and nonwhite populations shown in Figures 6 and 7 (Series 15-16, 19-20, 23-24, 27-28) are roughly the same.

     Larger proportions of nonwhites than whites are divorced, widowed, and single.

     The increasing percentage single results partly from the increasing proportion of the population in the younger ages.

     Sources for data presented in Figures 6 and 7 are cited on page 14.
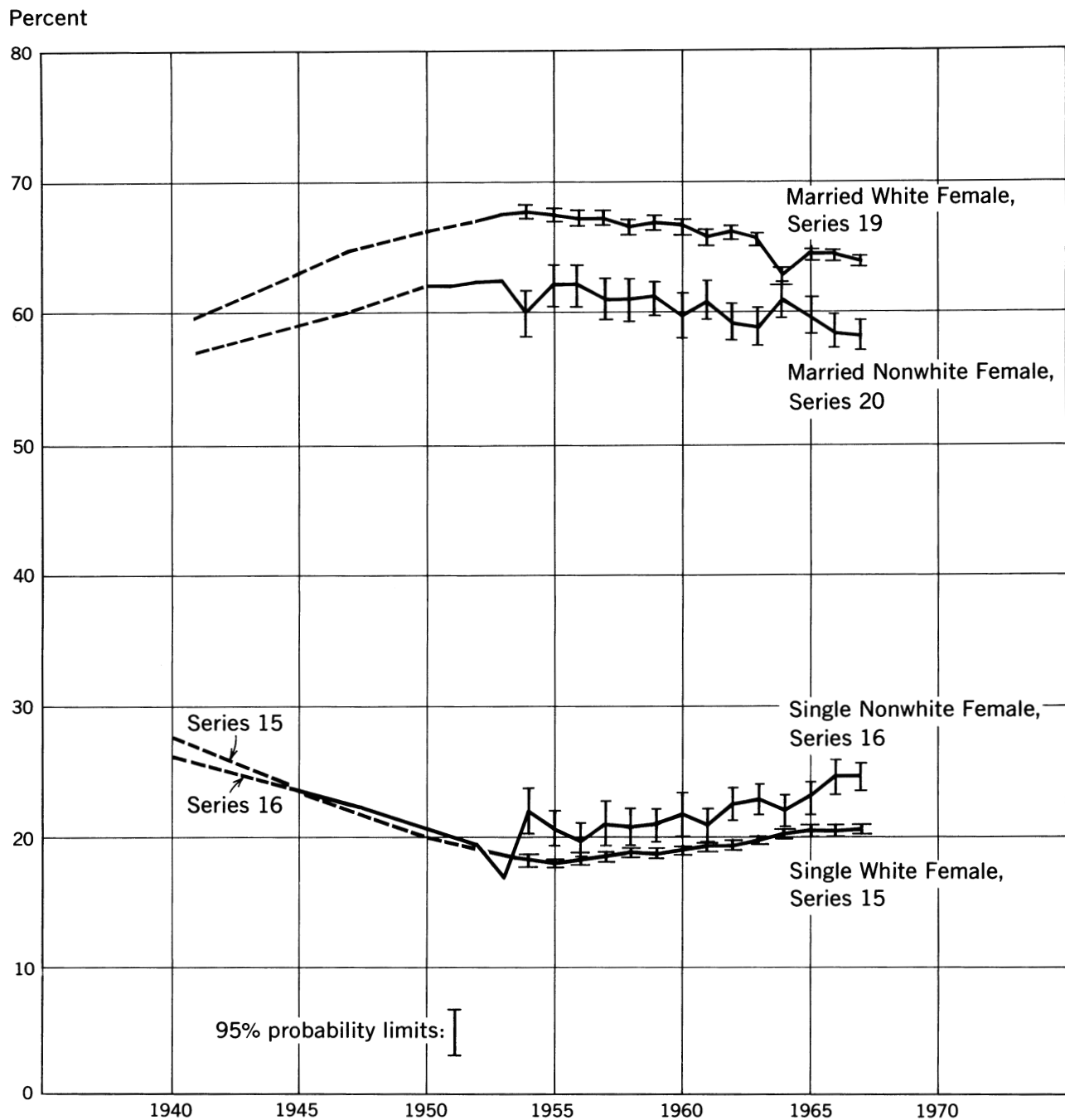
Figure 6. Marital Status of Females, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Color, 1940–1967, Series 15–16 and 19–20, and the Standard Error of the Estimated Percentages, 1954–1967

19
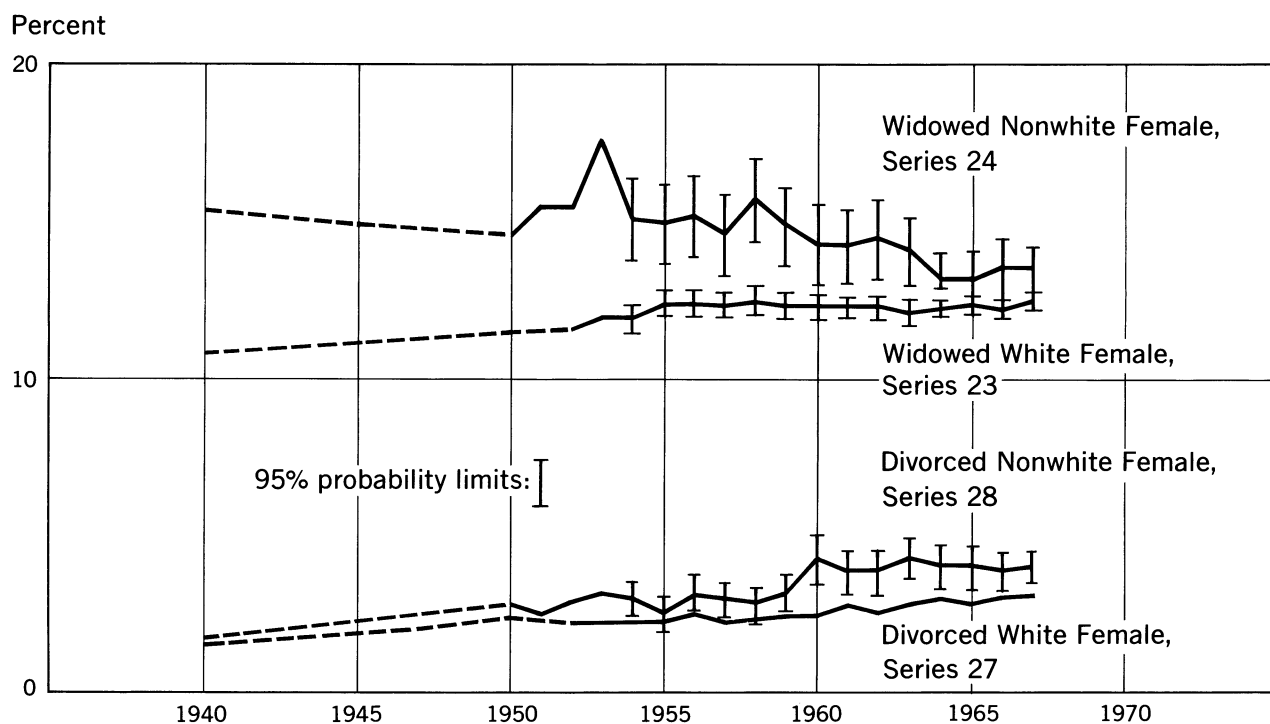
Percent

Figure 7. Marital Status of Females, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Color, 1940—1967, Series 23—24 and 27—28, and the Standard Error of the Estimated Percentages for Divorced Nonwhite and Widowed White and Nonwhite Females, 1954—1967

Marital Status of Males, 20-24 Years of Age, by Color

Both white and nonwhite males in the 20-24 age group are more likely to be single than married (Figures 8 and 9, Series 29-30 and 33-34).

Larger proportions of nonwhites than whites are single.

The sampling error is greater for nonwhites than for whites. The apparent irregularity of the trend, particularly for nonwhite males, may be attributed to sampling variability.

For both color groups there appears to be a slight decrease in married and a corresponding increase in single. The widowed and divorced are not shown because each is small and exhibits a relatively constant trend. (See Series 37-38 and 41-42 respectively.)

Sources for data presented in Figures 8-9 are cited on page 14.
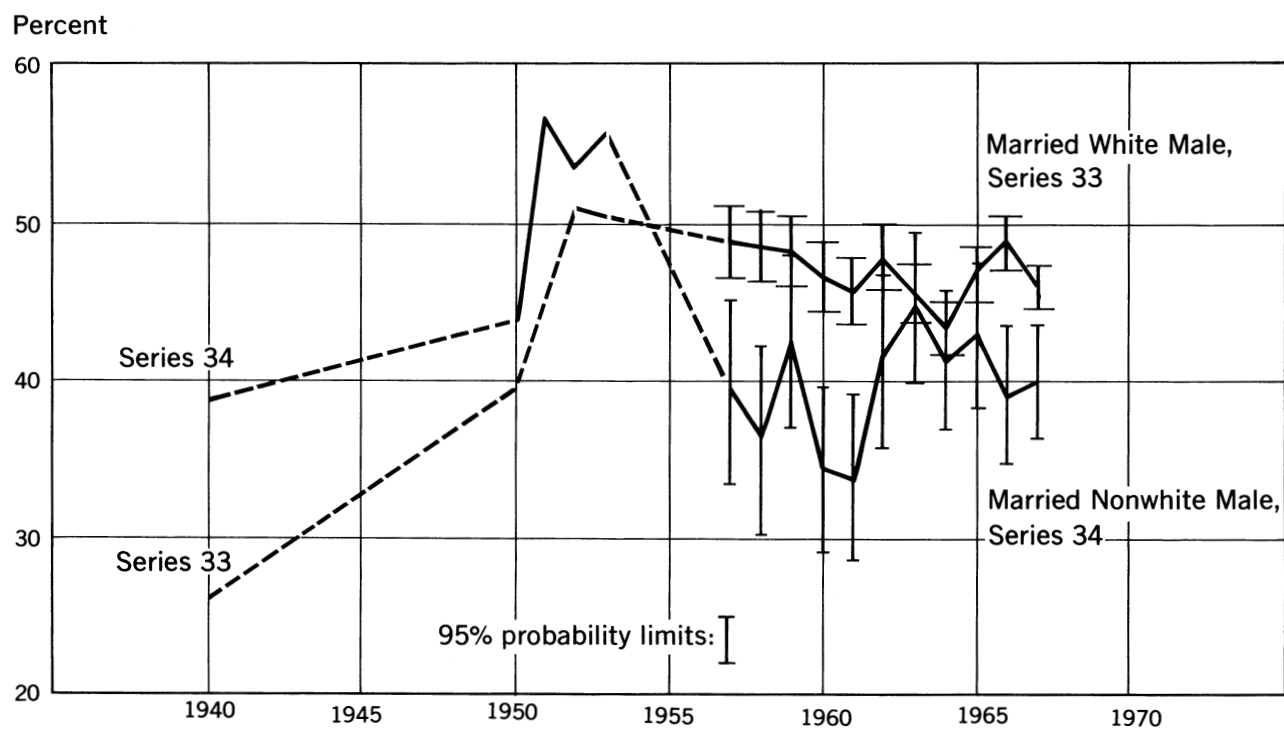
Percent

Figure 8. Marital Status of Males, 20–24 Years of Age, by Color, 1940–1967,
Series 33–34, and the Standard Error of the Estimated Percentages, 1957–1967
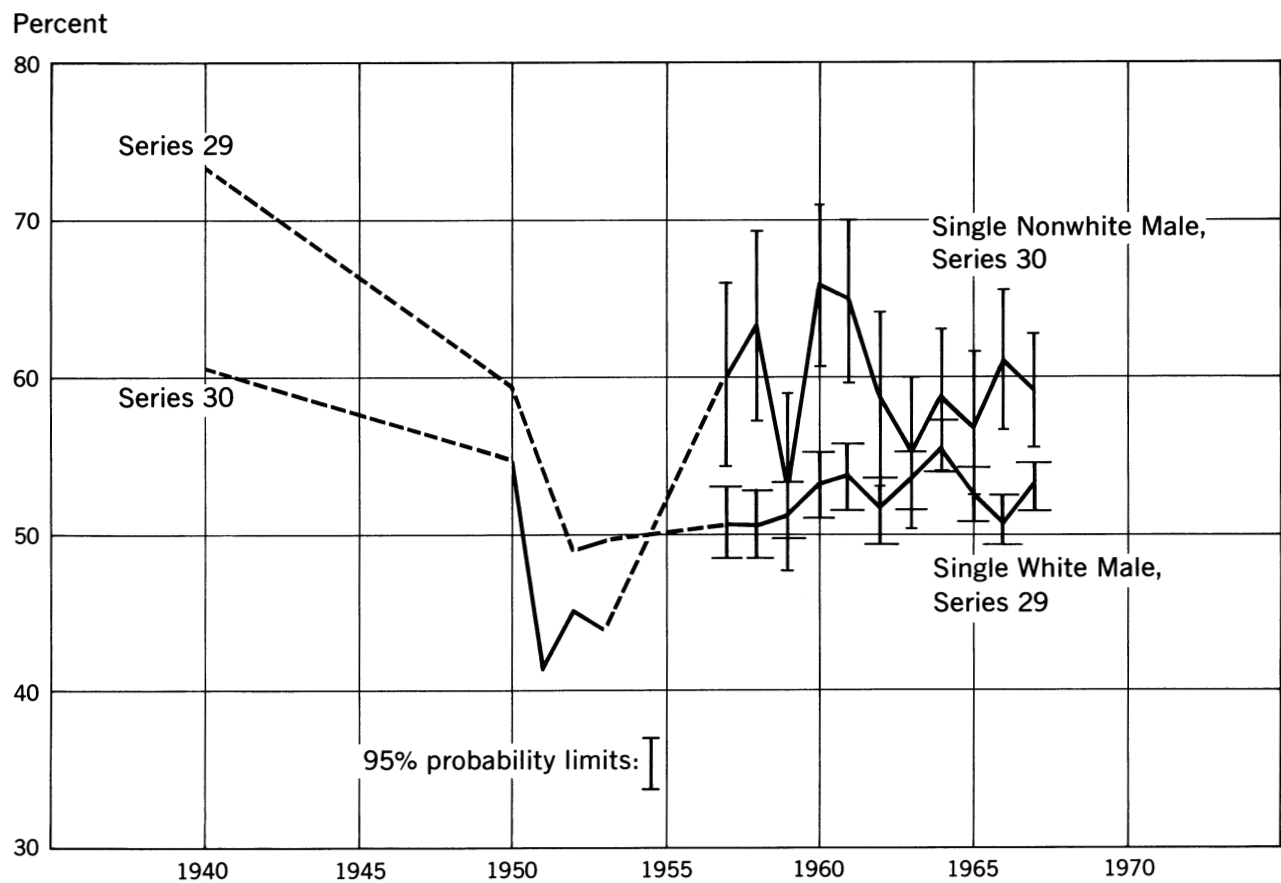
Percent

Figure 9. Marital Status of Males, 20–24 Years of Age, by Color, 1940–1967, Series 29 and 30, and the Standard Error of the Estimated Percentages, 1957–1967

Marital Status of Females, 20-24 Years of Age, by Color

     White females in these ages are somewhat more likely to
be married than nonwhites (Figure 10, Series 35-36).

     For both groups the percentage single is increasing
slightly (Series 31-32).

     The greater apparent variation in trend shown by the non-
white than the white probably is a consequence of a higher
sampling error. While the Current Population Survey is
becoming more precise in estimating both groups, as may be
seen from the decreasing size of the sampling error, the con-
fidence interval still is a fairly wide band for the nonwhite
series.

     Widowed and divorced are not illustrated for this age
group. (See Series 39-40 and 43-44,respectively.)

     Sources for data presented in Figure 10 are cited on
page 14.
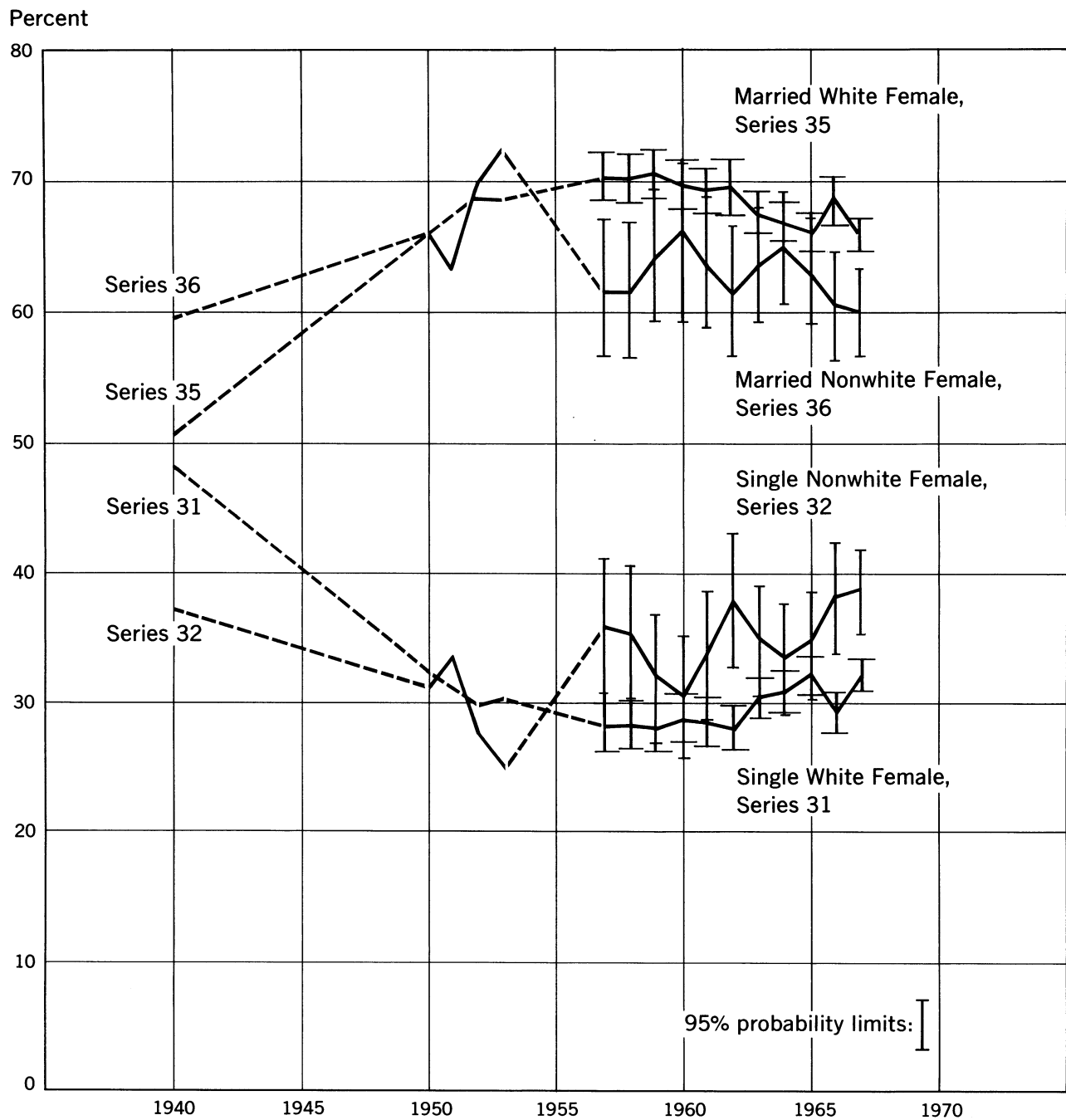
Figure 10. Marital Status of Females, 20–24 Years of Age, by Color, 1940–1967, Series 31–32 and 35–36, and the Standard Error of the Estimated Percentages, 1957–1967

Marital Status of Males, 25-29 Years of Age, by Color

For this age group, white males are more likely to be married than nonwhite males. The trends in the two series, however, are generally the same, with the percentage married increasing in both categories (Figure 11, Series 49-50).

The percentage of single males, both white and nonwhite, has been declining since about 1959 (Series 45-46).

The greater variability in the nonwhite percentages results from the smaller sample size, in comparison with the percentages for white males, and the larger sampling error for the nonwhite series. Despite the sampling error, however, the trend in percentage married is definitely increasing for both groups and the percentage single is declining.

Widowed and divorced are not illustrated, since both white and nonwhite groups are small and constant. (See Series 53-54 and 57-58, respectively.)

Sources for data presented in Figure 11 are cited on page 14.
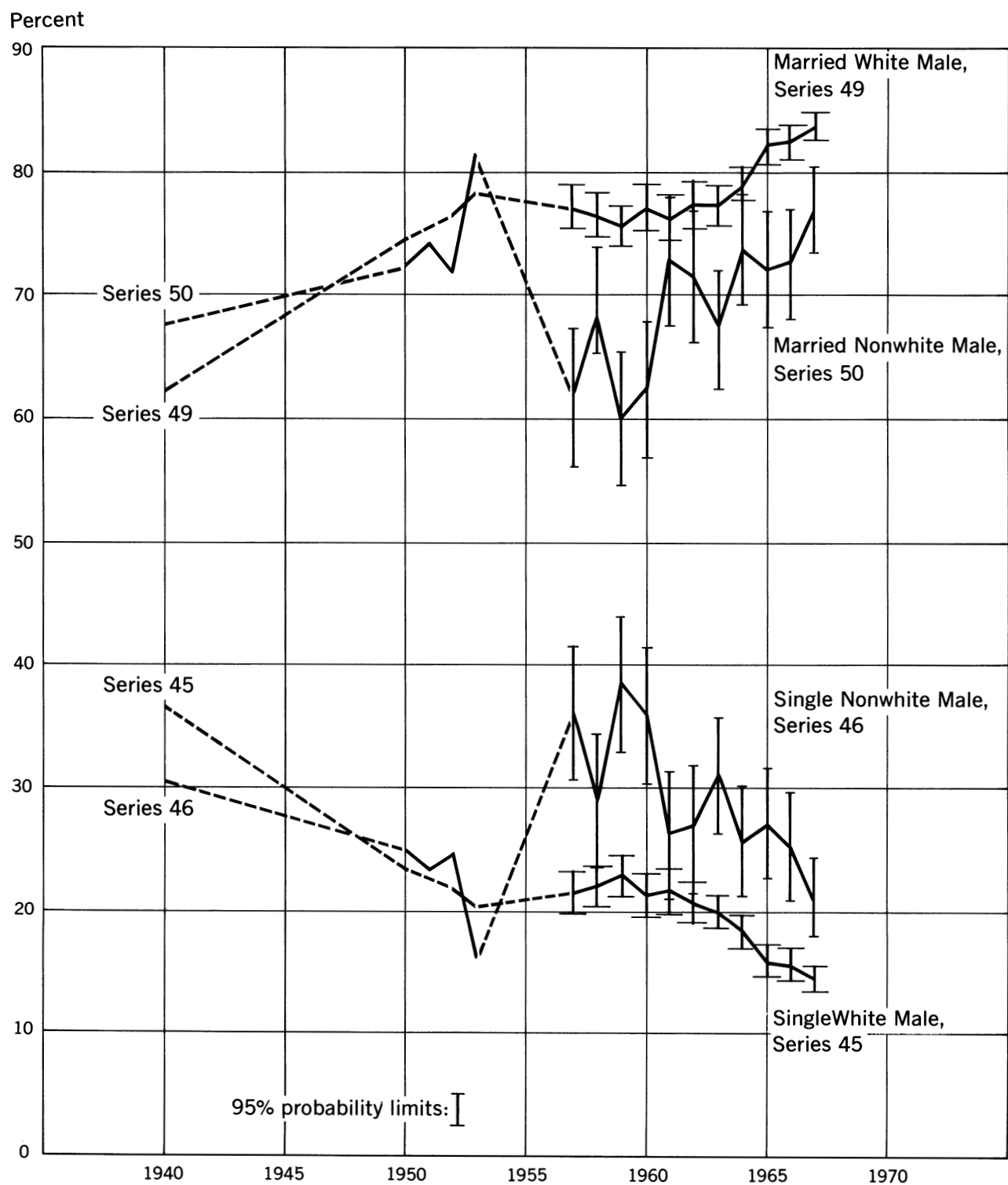
Figure 11. Marital Status of Males, 25–29 Years of Age, by Color, 1940–1967, Series 45–46 and 49–50, and the Standard Error of the Estimated Percentages, 1957–1967

HOUSEHOLDS

The Number of Households and the Percent Husband-Wife Households, 1900-1968

As the population has grown, the number of households has increased. Household formation was interrupted slightly at the time of World War I, markedly during the Depression, and slightly during World War II and is at present (1968) entering a period of fairly rapid expansion. During the year ending March 1968, households increased 1.6 million (Census, 1968c: 1). The annual increase to 1970 will slightly exceed one million. By 1975 the number of households will be between 68 and 70 million (Census, 1968i: 2).

In 1910 approximately 31 percent of the households were on farms. By late 1968, however, the percentage on farms had decreased to less than 5 percent.

The trend in the percent of husband-wife households is also presented in the graph at right (Series 64). The percentage of husband-wife households declined during the Depression and during World War II. The percentage increased rapidly after the war and has since continued what appears to be a fairly uniform decline. This decline signifies an increase in households with male or with female head, including primary individuals who maintain a household.

Estimates of households are based upon the decennial census and relatively regular surveys beginning in 1944. Hence, the data from the mid-1940s to present are more reliable than the interim-decade estimates prior thereto.

The United States Bureau of the Census defines household:

A household includes all of the persons who occupy a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room, which constitutes a housing unit. A group of rooms or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure, and when there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall, or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants. The count of households excludes persons living in group quarters, such as rooming houses, military barracks, and institutions. (Census, 1968c: 2.)

Source: Series 61-64: data for 1900-1958 from Census (1959b); for 1959-1961 from Census (1964); for 1962-1968 from Census (1968c).

Number of Households, Millions *(left axis label)*

Percent Husband-Wife Households *(right axis label)*

Total Households, Series 61, Scale to left

Percent Husband-Wife Households, Series 64, Scale to right
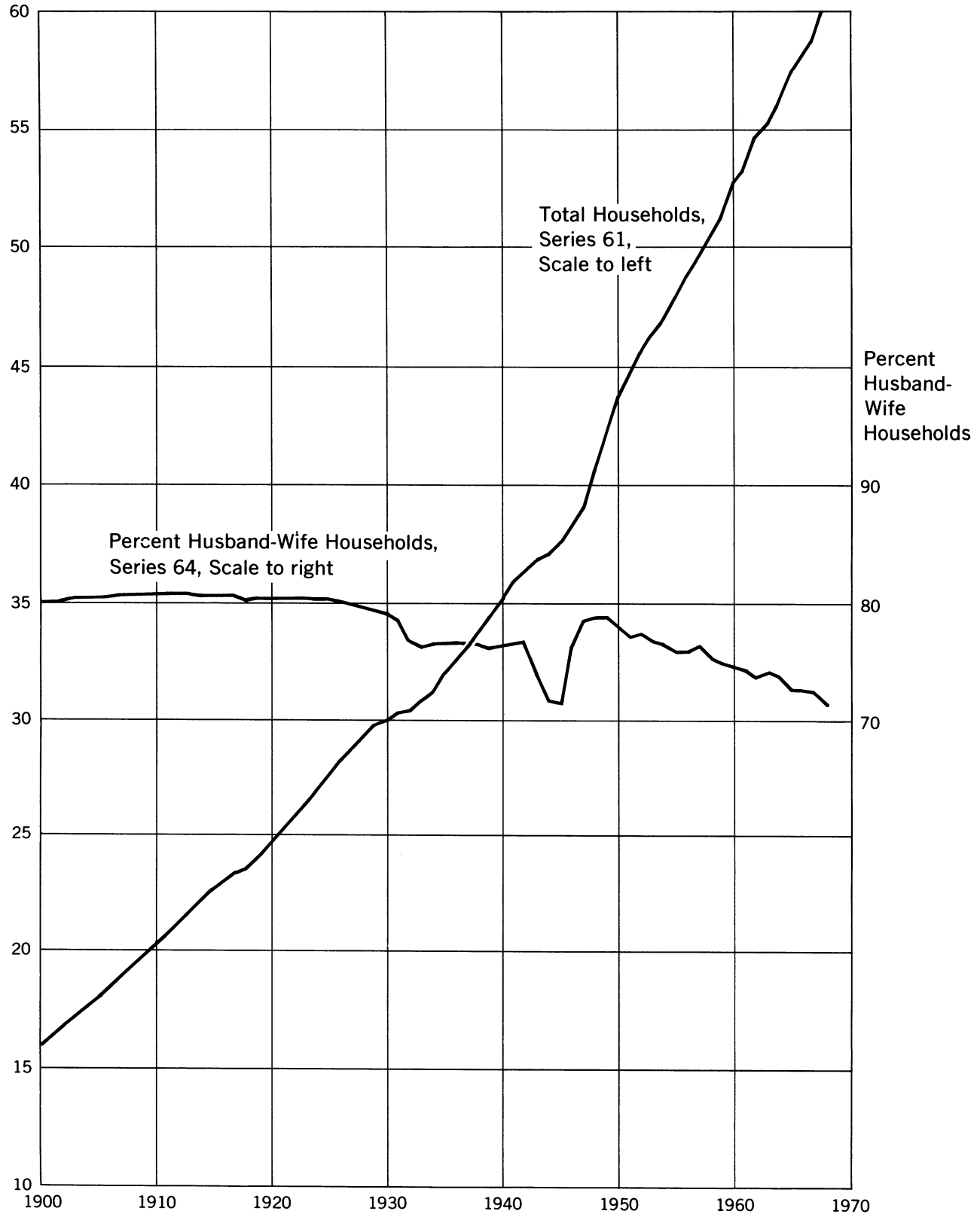
Figure 12. Total Households, Series 61, and the Percent Husband-Wife Households, Series 64, 1900 – 1968

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Primary Individual Households, 1940-1968

As the preceding page indicates, a housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a room. Households occupied by primary individuals are those wherein the household head lives alone or with nonrelatives.

There has been a great increase in the number of primary individual households over the last twenty years. The increase chiefly is due to the increase in the population, but it also is due to a change in household living arrangements which in turn is affected by the marital status of the population, the age distribution of the population, and the size of the institutional population and the Armed Forces.

Primary individual households, expressed as a percent of total households, indicates the relative increase in primary individual households.

The percentage has increased from below 10 percent in 1948 to almost 18 percent in 1968. Census Bureau projections of households to 1975 do not markedly increase this percentage (17.5-17.8 in 1970; 17.9-18.5 in 1975), but the trend in the percentage, shown in Figure 13, appears to point to larger increases in the percent of primary individual households.

Source: Series 65-69: data for 1940-1968 from Census (1955c; 1956c; 1968c; 1968i).

Number of
Households,
Thousands

11,000

10,000

9,000

8,000

7,000

6,000

5,000

Number of Primary
Individual Households,
Series 65, Scale to left

4,000

Percent

3,000

Primary Individual Households,
as Percent of Total Households,
Series 69, Scale to right

20

2,000

10

1,000

0

1940   1945   1950   1955   1960   1965   1970
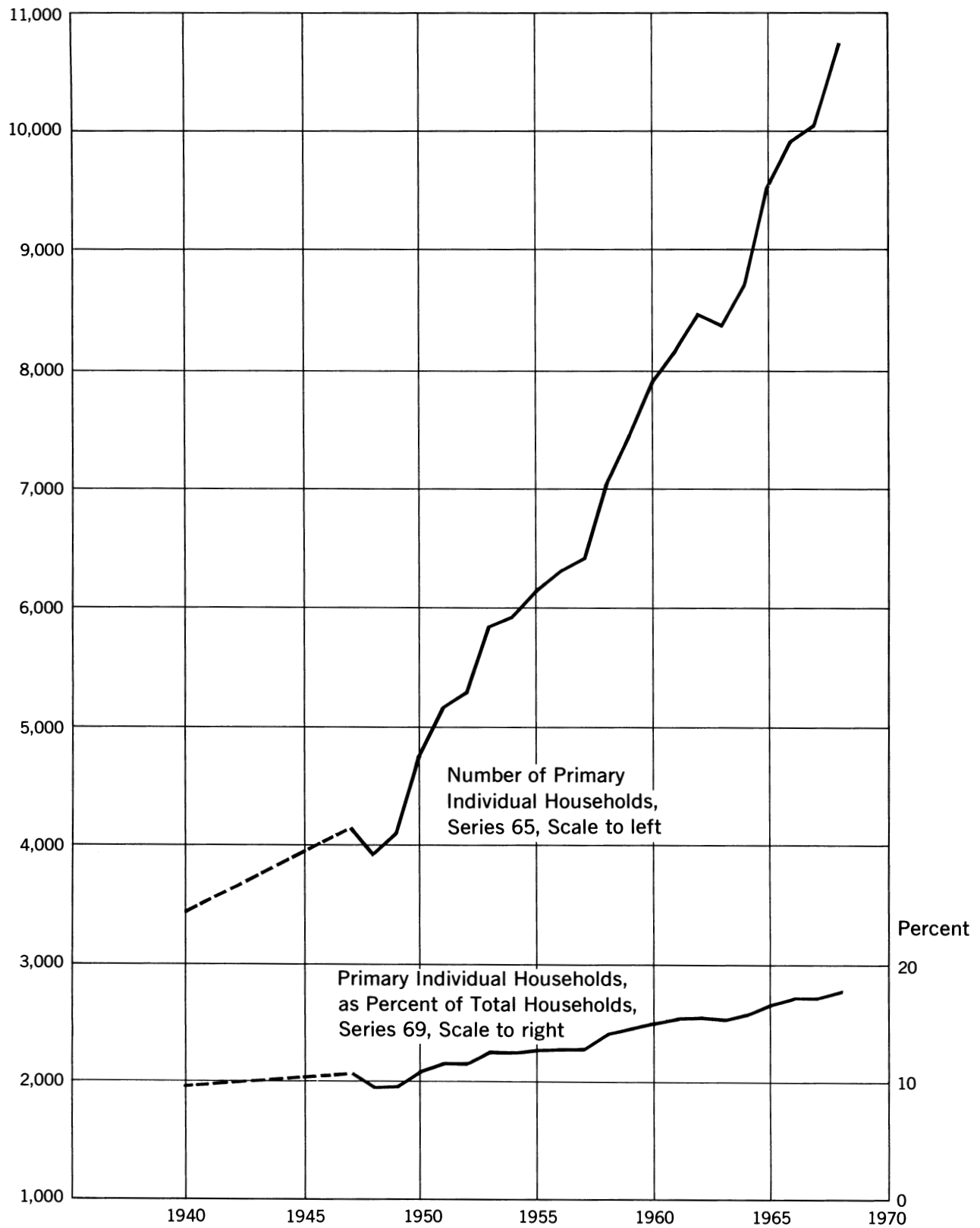
Figure 13. Primary Individual Households: Number and Percent of Total
Households, 1940—1968, Series 65 and 69

Average Population per Household, by Age and Color, 1955-1968

    The average size of both white and nonwhite households
has declined slightly since 1960. Nonwhite households remain
considerably larger, on the average, than white households
(approximately two-thirds of a person larger).

    The average number of children (persons under 18 years of
age) in white households has remained relatively constant,
while the average number of children in nonwhite households has
increased slightly in the twelve-year period (approximately one-
fourth person per household increase).

    In general the trends in average number of persons per
household are relatively stable. The most significant feature
of the graph is the larger nonwhite household, when compared
with the white. If anything, the difference in the size of
household between white and nonwhite is becoming greater.

    Census Bureau projections of household size anticipate a
continuing decline in the average number of persons per house-
hold to 1985, a decrease from 3 percent to 14 percent depending
upon the assumptions.

    Source: Series 70-81: data for 1955-1967, respectively,
from Census (1956c; 1957b; 1958c; 1958d; 1960b; 1961a; 1962b;
1963d; 1965d; 1966a; 1967b; 1968e); for 1968 from unpublished
material supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Average Number
of Persons
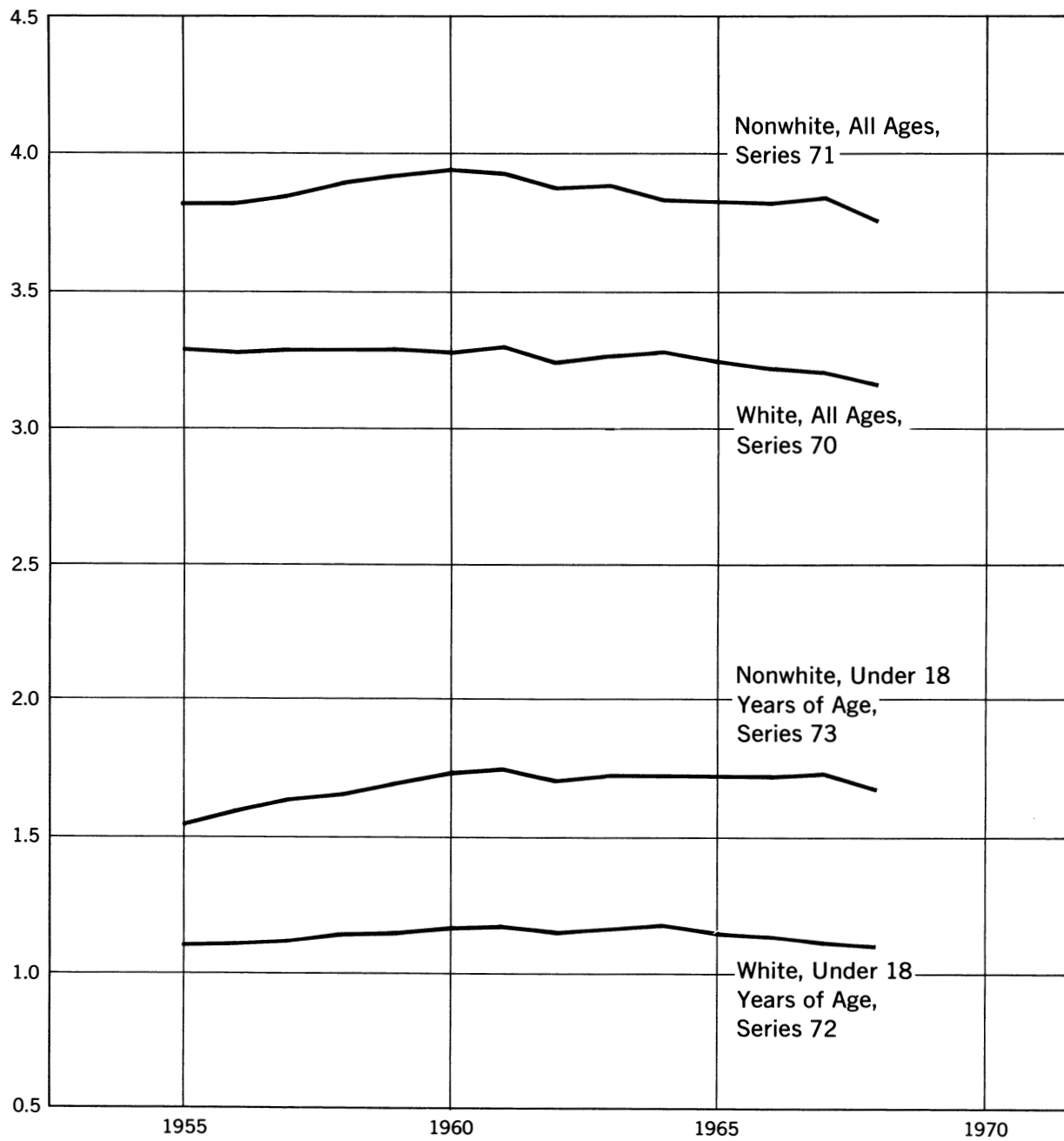
Figure 14. Average Population per Household, for Two Age Categories and by Color, 1955–1968, Series 70–73

Average Size of Family, by Age and Color, 1955-1968

     Increases in the average size of family, both white and nonwhite, have occurred since 1955. The nonwhite family has grown more in size than the white. In 1955, the average non-white family was 0.59 persons larger than the white. By 1967, it was 0.78 persons larger.

     The lower lines on the graph show that the increase in the size of the nonwhite family may be attributed to children. In 1955 the number of children under 18 years in the nonwhite family exceeded the white by 0.54 children. By 1967, this difference had increased to 0.75 children. Meanwhile, as Series 80 and 81 show, the average number of adults in both white and nonwhite families remained approximately constant.

     Sources for data presented in Figure 15 are cited on page 34.

Average Number
of Persons
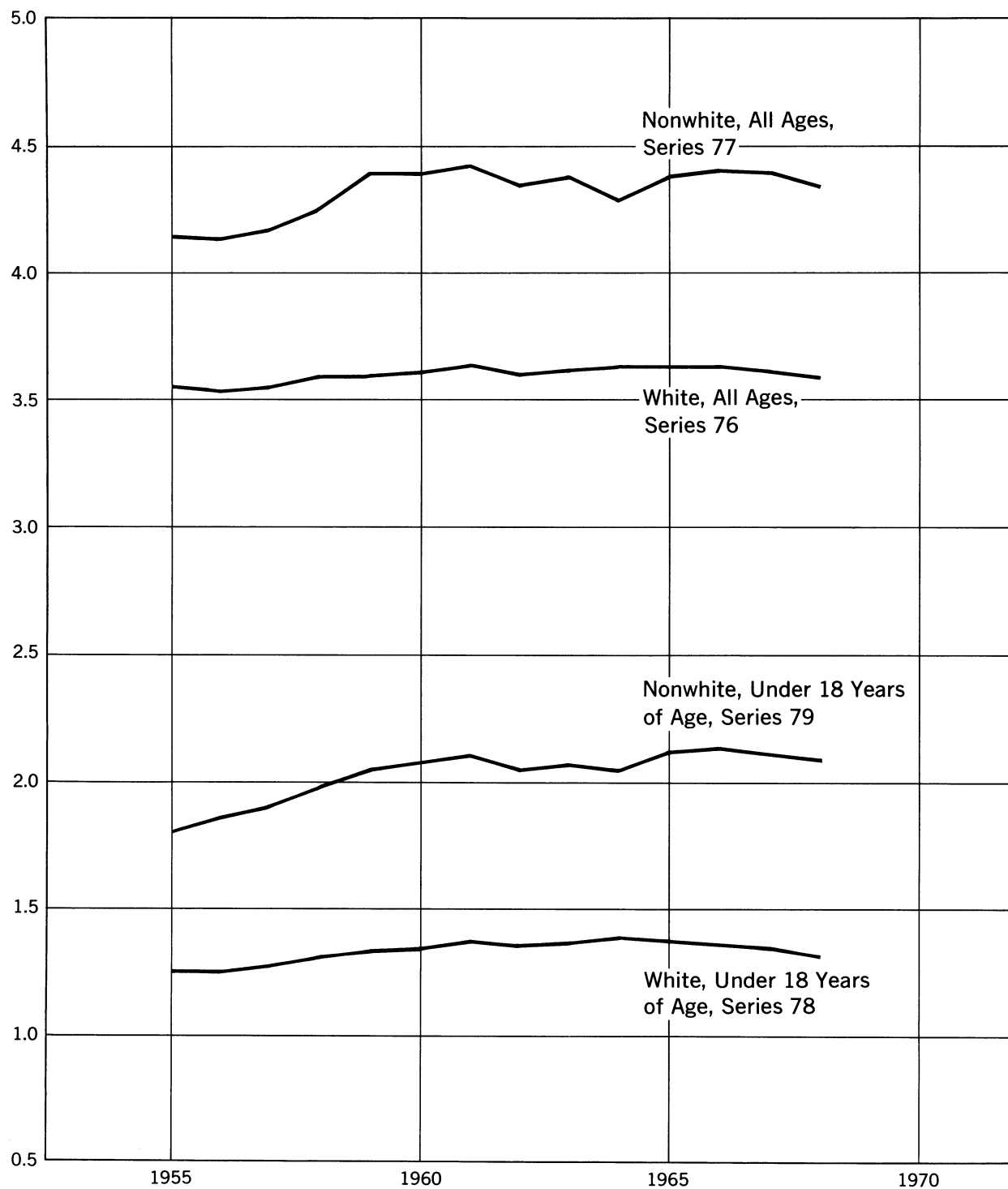
Figure 15. Average Population per Family, for Two Age Categories and by Color, 1955–1968, Series 76–79

The Changing Composition of the Family, 1947-1968

The size and composition of the family in the United States change very slowly in the aggregate, but, owing to relatively high residential mobility of the population (approximately one-fifth moving to a different house each year), a fluctuating marriage rate (Figure 1), and other factors, changes in family composition do take place.

Figure 16 traces the changes in the percentage of families of various types. These trends may be summarized as follows: Husband-wife families have maintained relative stability as a percent of the total. Families made up of husband-wife-and-one other person and husband-wife-and-two other persons have declined slightly over the entire period. At the same time, families of husband-wife-and-three other persons are increasing. The small family consisting of husband and wife only is increasing. The age of head of husband-wife families indicates that increases have occurred, since 1957, in both new husband-wife families and in elderly couples, as is shown by the percentage distribution of husband-wife families for 1957 and 1967:

Age	1957	1967	Change
Less than 25 years	5.0	6.3	1.3
25-29 years	10.0	10.4	.4
30-34 years	12.4	10.0	-2.4
35-44 years	24.9	23.1	-.8
45-54 years	21.0	21.7	.7
55-64 years	15.3	15.7	.4
65-74 years	8.6	9.2	.6
75 years and over	2.8	3.7	.9

In addition to these changes in the percentages of different classes of families, the families with other male head, that is, wife not present, is declining. Concurrently, the percent of families with a female head is increasing, as also is the size of families with female head.

While the average number of children in families has increased and the average number of adults has declined very slightly, the net result has been a slight decline in the size of the family. In 1968 the average family was 3.68 persons (Parke, 1969: 6). The Census Bureau forsees a continued slow decline in average family size.

The present (1967) distribution of families by number of own children is presented in Table 1.

Source: Series 82-93: data for 1947-1967, respectively, from Census (1955c; 1950; 1951; 1952; 1953a; 1954; 1956c; 1957b; 1958c; 1958d; 1960b; 1961; 1962b; 1963d; 1965d; 1966; 1967b; 1968e); for 1968 from unpublished data supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
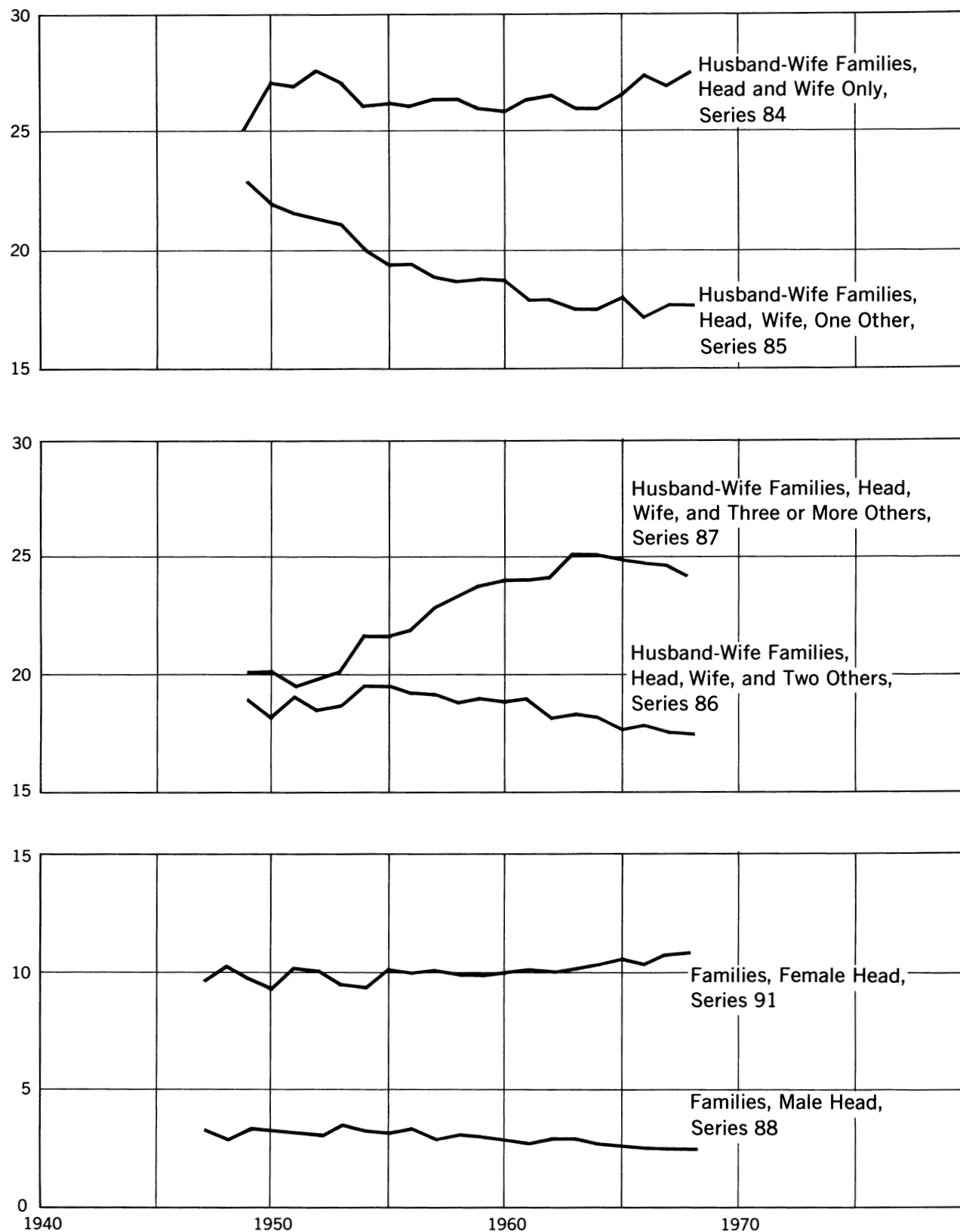
Percent

Figure 16. Husband-Wife Families by Size, and Families with Male and Female Heads as a Percent of All Families, 1947–1968, Series 84–87, 88 and 91

39

Table 1. Families by Type, Number of Own Children under 18 Years Old, Farm Residence, and Race, for the United States, March 1967

Type of Family, Race of Head, and Farm Residence	Number or Own Children under 18 Years Old								Average Number of Children	
	Total	None	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Per Family	Per Family with Children
	Number in Thousands									
UNITED STATES										
All families	48,921	21,524	8,709	8,197	5,200	2,805	1,328	1,158	1.35	2.41
Percent	100.0	44.0	17.8	16.8	10.6	5.7	2.7	2.4	(X)	(X)
Husband-wife	42,553	18,054	7,621	7,399	4,749	2,525	1,203	1,001	1.39	2.42
Other male head	1,197	868	177	78	37	25	10	3	0.52	1.88
Female head	5,171	2,602	912	719	414	256	115	153	1.20	2.41
White	44,016	19,581	7,865	7,500	4,714	2,436	1,091	828	1.31	2.36
Percent	100.0	44.5	17.9	17.0	10.7	5.5	2.5	1.9	(X)	(X)
Husband-wife	39,007	16,653	7,013	6,900	4,386	2,263	1,028	764	1.36	2.38
Other male head	999	740	136	69	32	12	9	1	0.47	1.82
Female head	4,010	2,188	716	532	296	161	54	63	0.99	2.19
Nonwhite	4,903	1,942	845	697	486	369	237	329	1.74	2.88
Percent	100.0	39.6	17.2	14.2	9.9	7.5	4.8	6.7	(X)	(X)
Husband-wife	3,545	1,402	608	499	363	262	175	237	1.74	2.88
Other male head	197	127	41	10	4	12	2	2	0.74	2.09
Female head	1,161	413	196	188	118	95	61	91	1.90	2.95
Negro	4,510	1,808	752	631	451	333	217	318	1.74	2.91
Percent	100.0	40.1	16.7	14.0	10.0	7.4	4.8	7.1	(X)	(X)
Husband-wife	3,196	1,289	530	439	328	228	156	227	1.74	2.91
Other male head	186	117	39	10	4	12	2	2	0.77	(B)
Female head	1,128	401	183	183	118	93	60	89	1.91	2.97
FARM										
All families	2,696	1,292	414	355	262	169	101	103	1.40	2.69
Percent	100.0	47.9	15.4	13.2	9.7	6.3	3.7	3.8	(X)	(X)
Husband-wife	2,467	1,132	388	338	255	160	98	95	1.45	2.69
Other male head	84	72	7	2	1	1	-	1	0.31	(B)
Female head	145	87	19	15	6	8	3	7	1.09	(B)

B - Base less than 75,000.
X - Not applicable.
- Represents zero.

Source: Census, 1968e: 3.

40

Percent of Married Couples Without Own Households,
1940-1968

"Doubling up" of married couples in households with
relatives or others was rather high during the immediate
post-World War II period, when housing was in short supply.
The percent of married couples living in a household with
others, however, has continued to decline. In 1968 only
1.5 percent were not living in their own household.

The distribution by color, however, presents consid-
erable disparity between white and nonwhite households, as
the following table shows:

Table 2. Percent of Married Couples Living with Relatives,
by Color, 1950, 1960, and 1967

Year	White	Nonwhite	Total
1950	4.2	8.2	4.6
1960	2.0	4.2	2.2
1967	1.4	3.2	1.6

Source: Census, 1968a: 2.

Source: Series 94-97: data for 1910-1957 from Census
(1960c: Series A245-A247, p. 16); for 1958-1962 from Census
(1965e: Series A245-A247, p. 3); for 1963-1968 from Census
(1968c). Data for Series 97 was computed, 1910-1962.

Percent
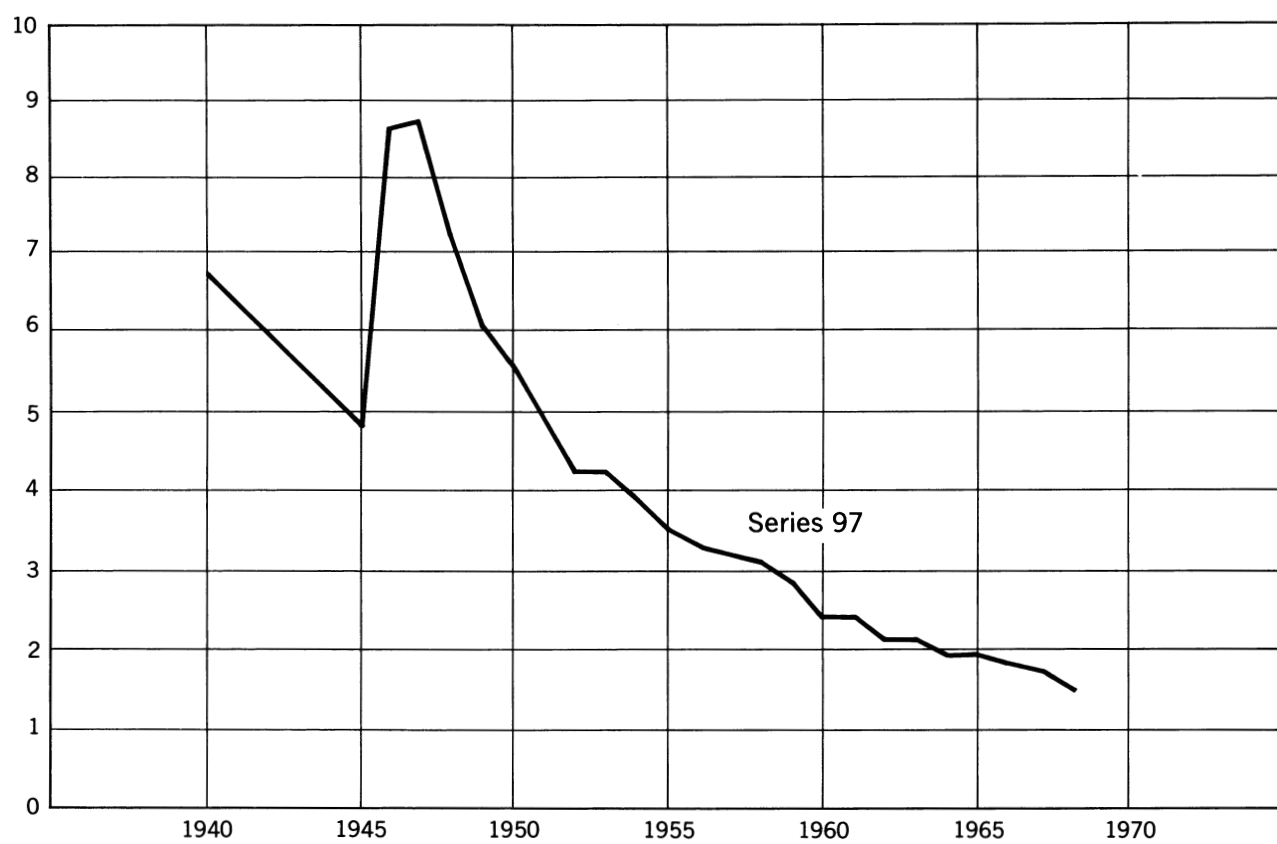
Figure 17. Percent of Married Couples Without Own Household, 1940—1968, Series 97

Households with Female Heads, by Color, 1930-1967

The percent of households with female heads has been
increasing since prior to 1930, and now appears to be
increasing fairly steadily. The increase may be attributed
to increases among white households rather than nonwhite.

While the percent of white households with female heads
is much lower than the percent for nonwhite households (in 1967,
18.9 percent of the white households, and 29.6 percent of the
nonwhite), the percent of white households with female heads has
increased during the past six years more steadily than the non-
white. The long-term trend in both indices is increasing, but the
nonwhite has not increased during the past six years and was
actually lower in 1967 than in 1959.

Source: Series 98-100: data for 1900-1940 are computed
from Census (1960c: Series A255, A261-A262, p. 16); for 1947-
1953 from Census (1955c); for 1954-1967 from Census (1956c;
1957b; 1958c; 1958d; 1960b; 1961a;1962b; 1963d; 1965d; 1966a;
1967b; 1968e).

44
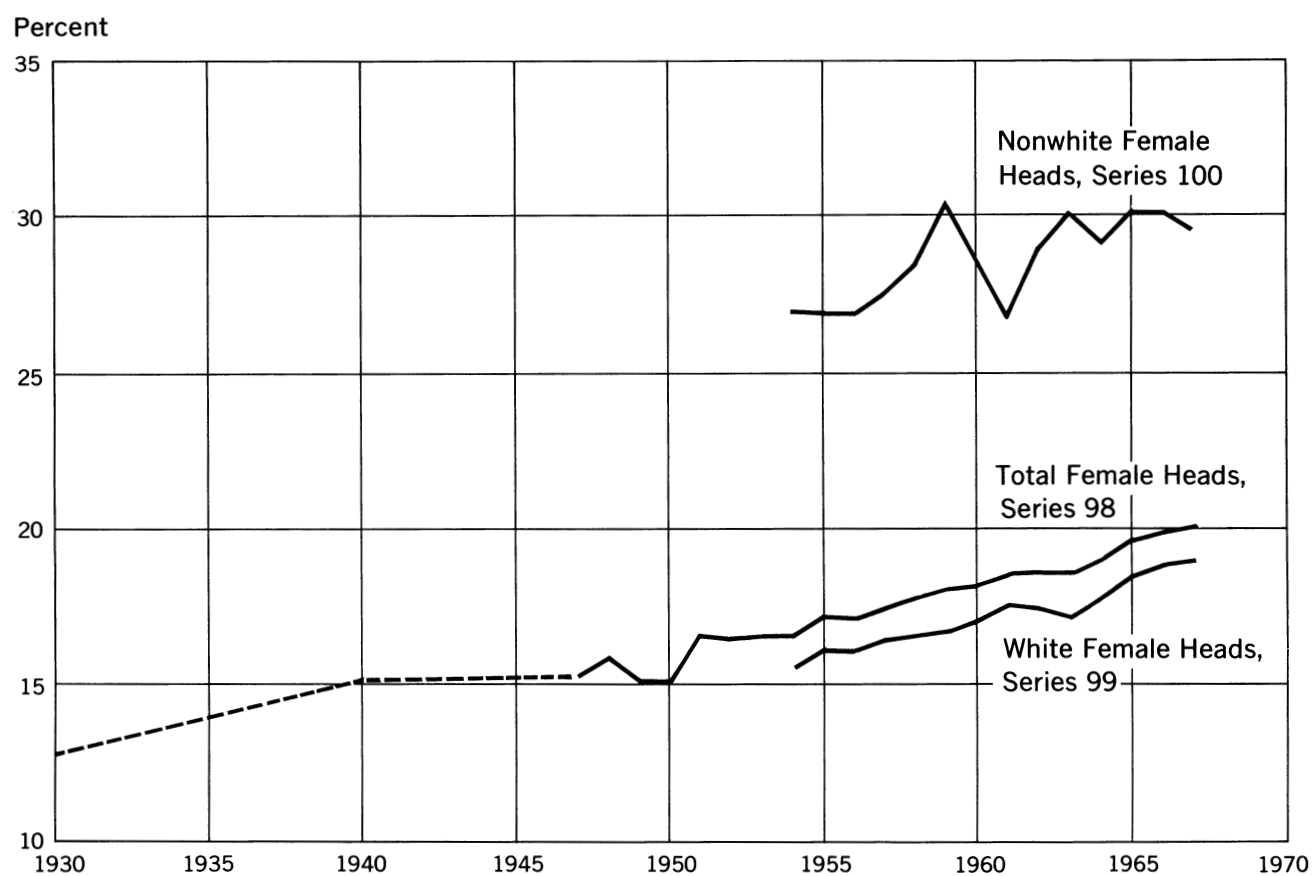
Percent

Figure 18. Percent of Households with Female Heads, Total, 1930–1967, and by Color, 1954–1967, Series 98–100

45

Percent Intact Marriages for Females, by Color, 1940-1967

   In intact marriage, husband and wife are members of the
same household, even if one spouse is temporarily absent on
business, vacation, etc. Excluded from the category "intact
marriage" are those marriages where one spouse was absent,
separated, or "other."

   On the next three pages graphs are presented for the
following age groups:

14 years of age and over	Figure 19
14 to 19 years	Figure 19
18 and 19 years	Figure 20
20 to 24 years	Figure 20
25 to 29 years	Figure 21
30 to 34 years	Figure 21

   The percent of marriages intact appears to be declining
in both the long term and the short term, among both white
and nonwhite females. Marriages of older females are more
likely to be intact than those of younger females (see Series
101-126).

   For each age group, the percentage of nonwhite marriages
that are intact is smaller than the percentage of white
marriages. The difference is greatest in the 25-29 age group,
as the following for 1967 shows:

	White minus nonwhite percent-age of intact marriages
18 and 19	7
20-24	16
25-29	22
30-34	19
35-44	17
45-54	18
55-64	12
65-74	7
75 and over	12

   The series for intact marriages of white females is rela-
tively stable compared with nonwhite females. This partly is
a function of the smaller sample of nonwhites in the Current
Population Survey, producing percentages with higher sampling
error than the series for white females.

   Source: Series 101-126: data for 1940 and 1950 from
Census (1963b: Table 178, pp. 1-440 to 1-441); for 1947 from
Census (1948); for 1954-1967, respectively, from Census (1955a;
1955b; 1956a; 1958a; 1958b; 1959a; 1960a; 1962a; 1963a; 1965a;
1965b; 1967a; 1968a).
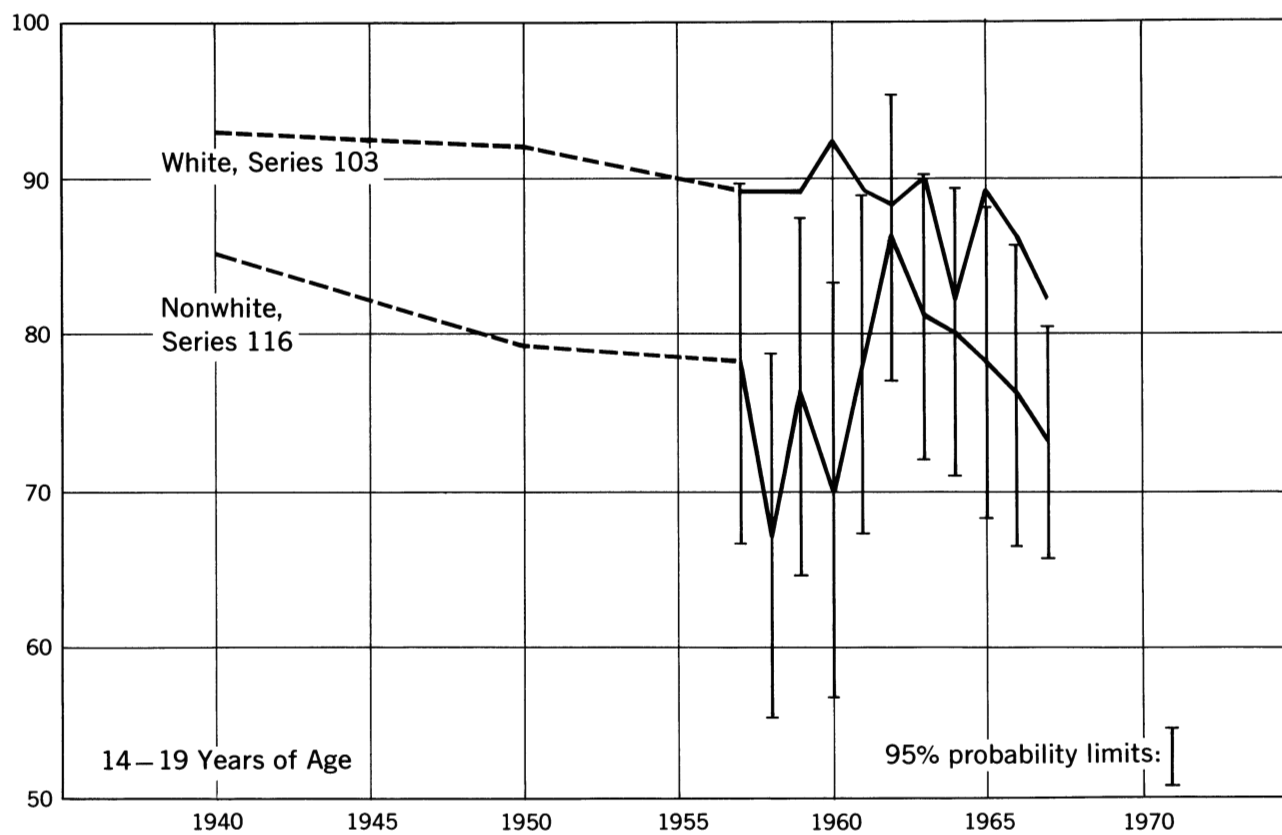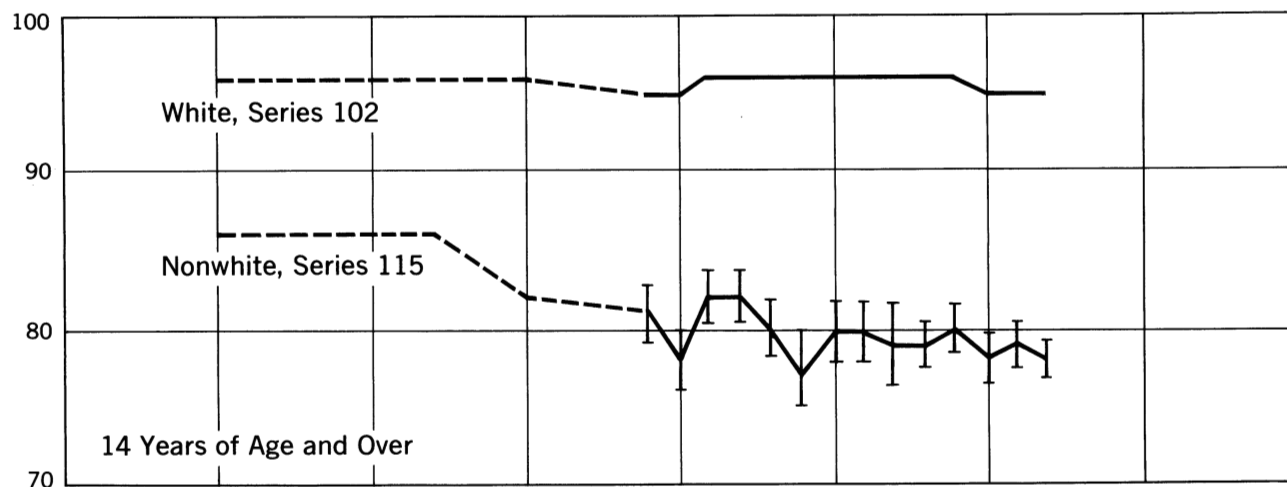
Percent

Figure 19. Percent of Intact Marriages for White and Nonwhite Females, Aged 14 Years and Over, and 14–19 Years of Age, 1940–1967 and the Standard Error of the Estimated Percentages for Nonwhite Females, 1954– and 1957–, Respectively, to 1967, Series 102–103 and 115–116
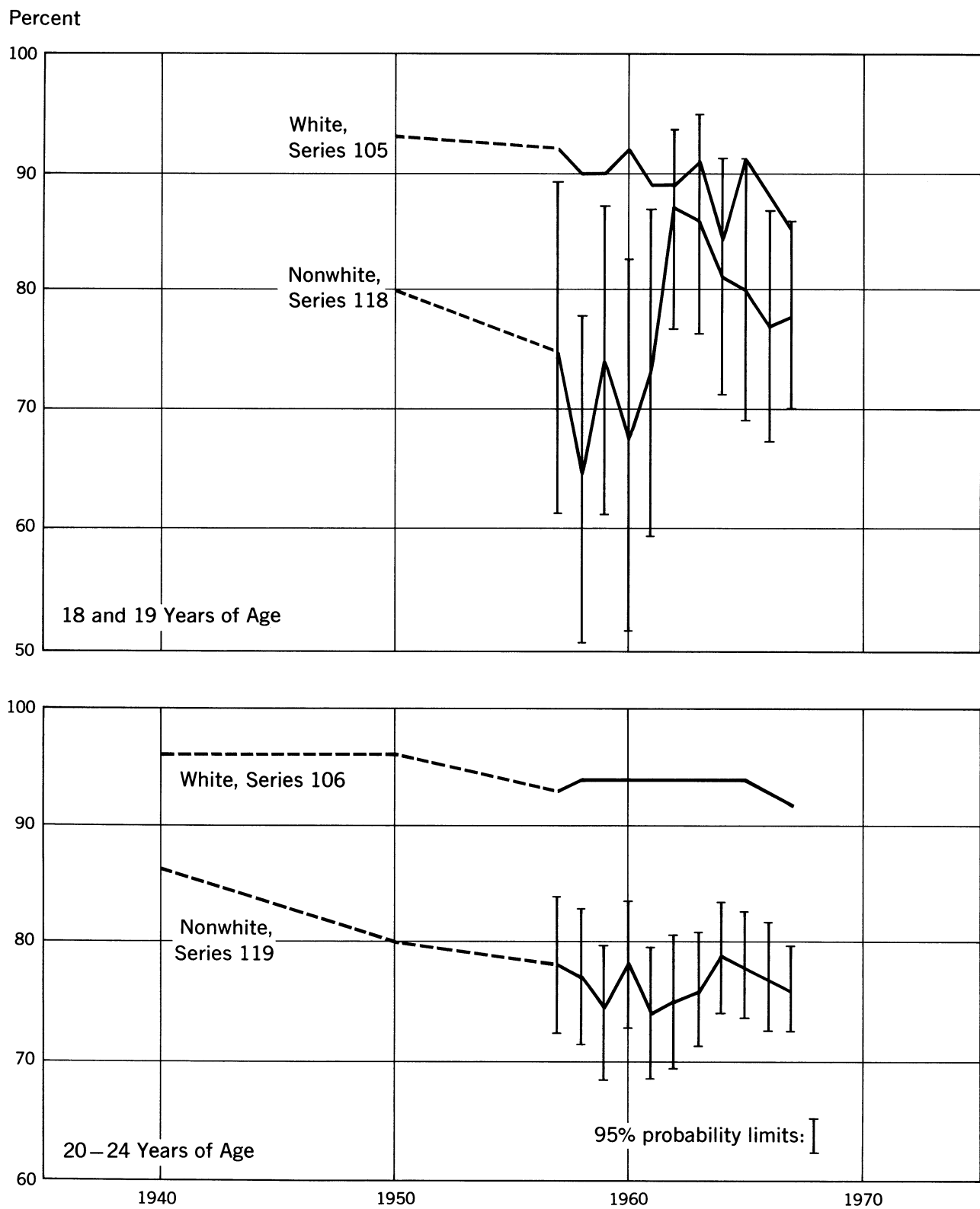
Figure 20. Percent of Intact Marriages for White and Nonwhite Females, 18 and 19 Years of Age, 1950—1967, and 20—24 Years of Age, 1940—1967, and the Standard Error of the Estimated Percentages for Nonwhite Females, 1957—1967, Series 105—106 and 118—119
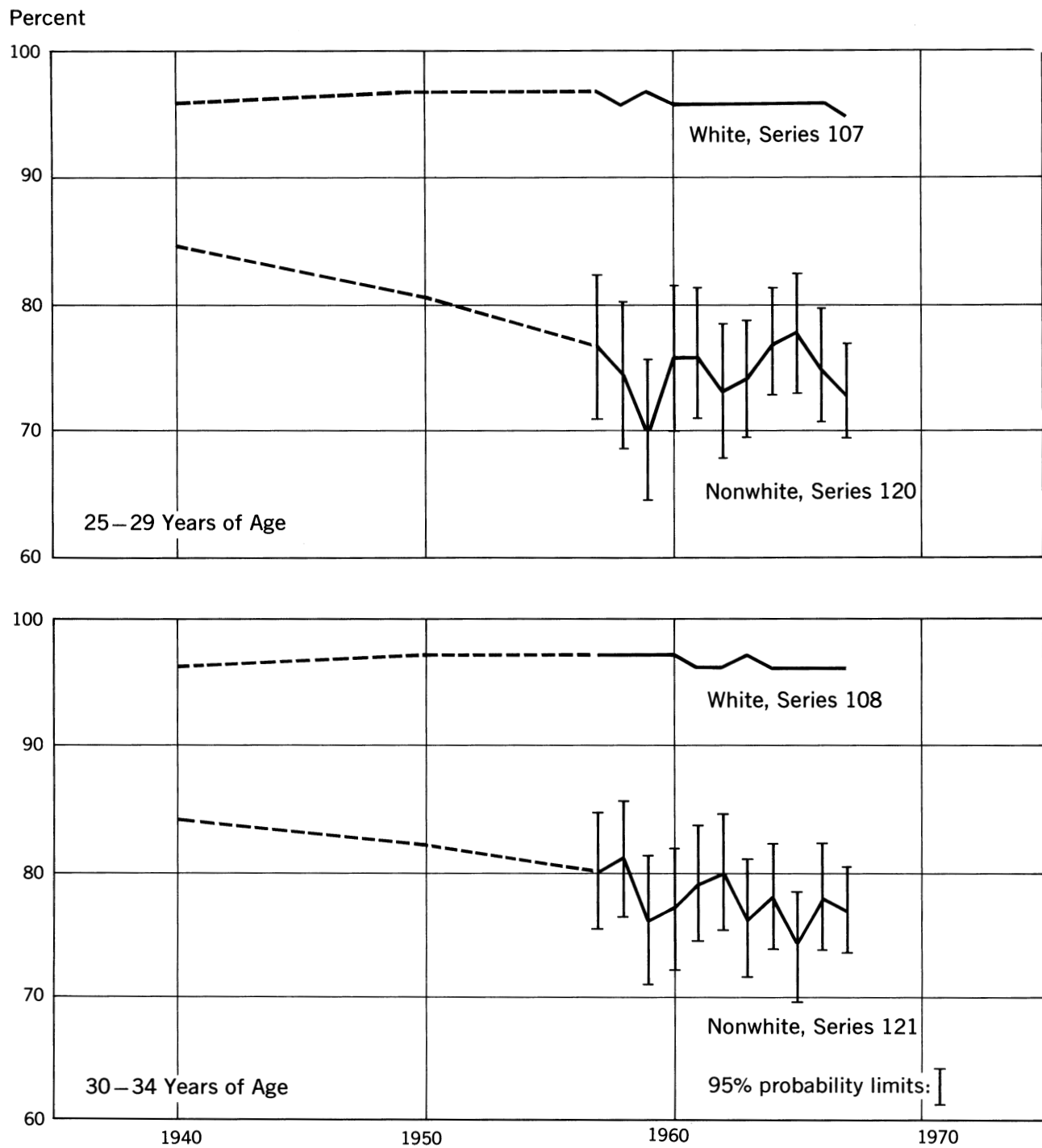
Figure 21. Percent of Intact Marriages for White and Nonwhite Females, 25–29 Years of Age and 30–34 Years of Age, 1940–1967, and the Standard Error of the Estimated Percentages for Nonwhite Females, 1957–1967, Series 107–108 and 120–121

FERTILITY

Net Reproduction Rates, by Color, United States, 1940-1967

The net reproduction rate combines both the fertility and mortality experience for the year and thus provides a fairly sensitive index of the effect of present rates on population change, excluding migration. The rate shows the average number of daughters that a cohort of 1,000 females would bear during their reproductive life, if they were to experience the prevailing age-specific mortality and fertility rates. A net reproduction rate of 1,000 indicates that present rates are sufficient to replace the population within a generation. A rate greater than 1,000 reflects a potential increase in the population within a generation. The amount of the increase may be judged by the formula NRR/1,000 - 1. For example, the 1966 rate: 1,288/1,000 - 1 = .288, or a 28.8 percent increase in the population might be expected in a generation, if 1966 rates continue.

The total net reproduction rate changed its rate of increase after 1956, and began to decline about 1960. Enovid and other birth control pills began to be introduced about 1961, and the IUD at about the same time. Fertility experts do not attribute the decline solely to either of these innovations, but also attribute part of the decline to the achievement earlier in life of the size of family desired by the couple.

Because population growth has been great, both in the United States and in other countries, many have advocated that the rate of growth of the population should be reduced. While the NRR does not tell the whole story, it does provide a single sensitive measure of considerable significance. If it were to reach 1,000 and remain at 1,000, the goal of stationary population might eventually be reached.

The trend in the white NRR is approximately the same as the total, shown in the figure. For this reason only the total and the nonwhite are presented.

Source: Series 127-129: data for 1940-1967 from National Center for Health Statistics (1969c: Table 1-4, pp. 1-5).

Rate
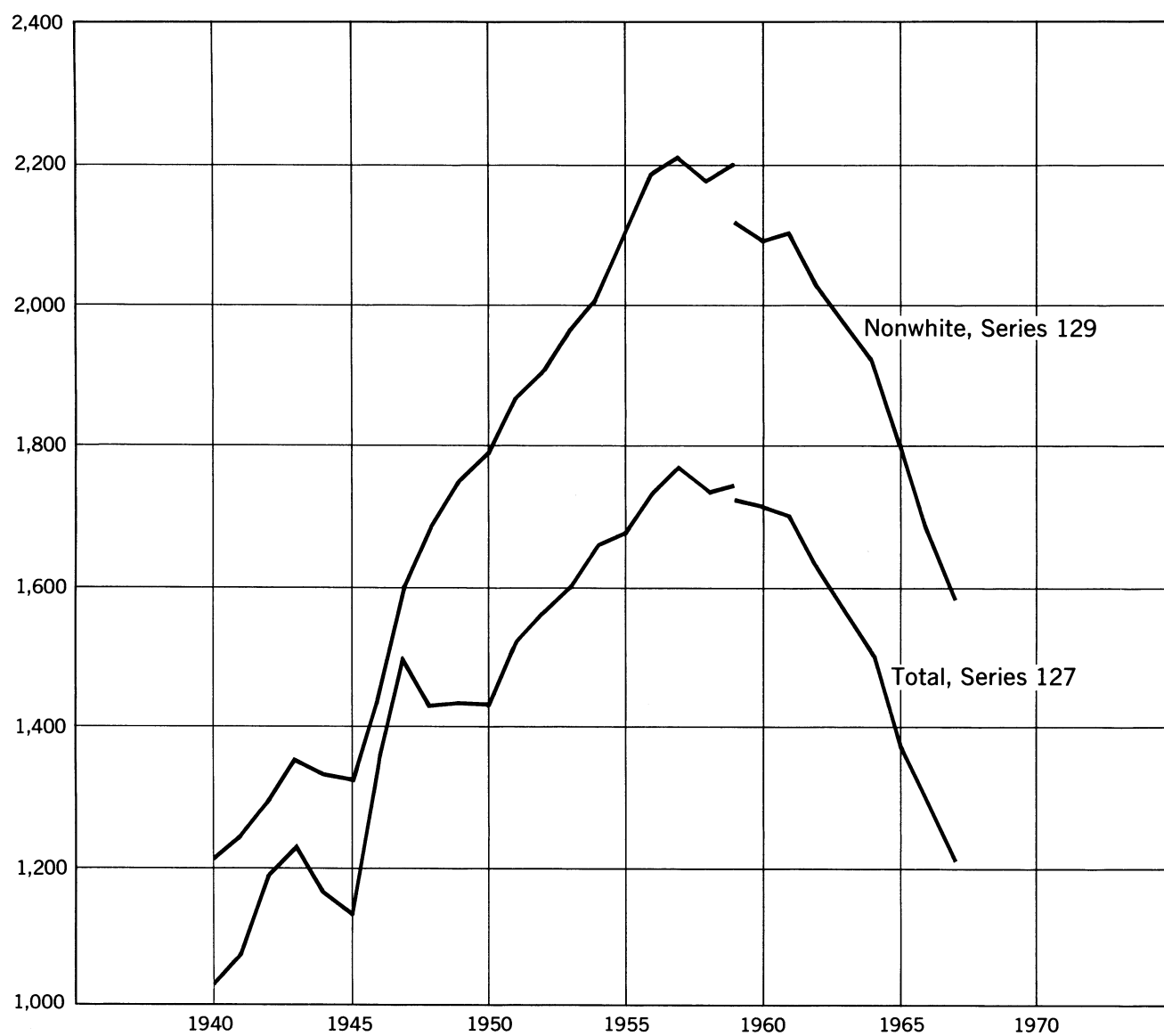
Figure 22. Net Reproduction Rate, Total and Nonwhite, United States, 1940 – 1967, Series 127 and 129, 1940 – 1959 corrected for underregistration of births, 1959 – 1967, registered births

The Number of Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women, by Age and
Color, 1940-1969

   To replace the population approximately 2,130 children
should be born during the reproductive life of every 1,000
women, considering current mortality rates. In 1969, women
45 to 49 years of age had produced 2,665 offspring per
1,000, thus exceeding replacement of their generation by
535 offspring per 1,000 women.

   The reproductive record of these women who have recently
completed their childbearing is being exceeded by the next
three younger age groups of women. Those 40 to 44 years of
age in 1969 had already exceeded requirements needed to
replace their generation by 829 births per 1,000, those 35 to
39 years of age had exceeded it by 928 births per 1,000, and
the women 30 to 34 years of age had exceeded requirements by
593 births per 1,000, and each of these cohorts undoubtedly
will have additional births before completing its childbearing.

   In the chart at the right, fertility of all women 15 to
44 years has declined very slightly in recent years, but the
indicators of fertility of the younger age groups, those 15 to
19 and those 20 to 24 years of age, have declined considerably
during the past ten years. Fertility of the 25 to 29 age
group of women also has declined, but that of women 30 to 34
years of age has not.

   These indicators bear upon the timing of births by
families, which, in turn, affects the rate of population growth.
Women 30 and above in the current population began to have
their families early and have continued to add to their families
until late in the childbearing period. The present younger
women appear to have reduced the number of children they are
having early in life. If such reductions continue throughout
their childbearing, the total offspring of these successive
generations of women will begin to approach closer to the level
needed to replace their generation in the population, and
eventually to a slower rate of population growth.

   Note: Replacement levels. The total number of children
ever born to every 1,000 women necessary for population replace-
ment has been estimated at various times, depending upon the
prevailing rates of mortality. Based on the 1939-1941 mortality
experience, 2,240 ever-born children were estimated as required
for replacement of the generation (Census, 1966b). Using the
1949-1951 mortality experience, some 2,200 offspring were needed
(Census, 1961b). The most recent experience suggests, 2,130
offspring per 1,000 women are required (Census, 1969d).

   Source: The discussion above is based upon the analysis
published by the Bureau of the Census (Census, 1969d). Data for
Series 130-153 from Census 1969d, except for 1959 data which
are from 1961b: 17.

Children Ever Born
per 1,000 Women
Semi-logarithmic Scale
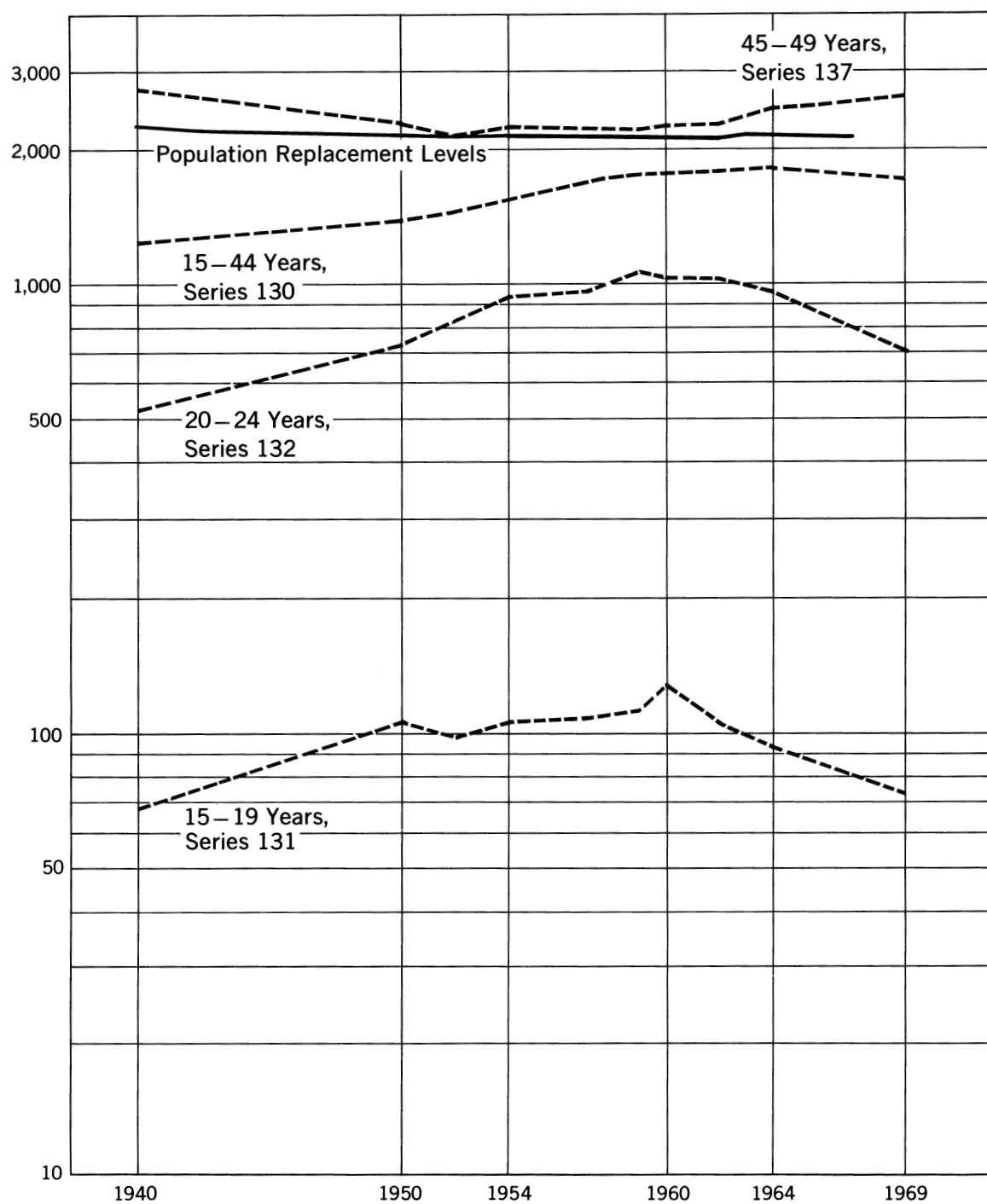
Figure 23. Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women of Four Age Groups for the Noninstitutional Population, 1954, 1964, and 1969, and for the Total Population, 1940, 1950, and 1960, Series 130−132, 137

Legitimate Birth Rates (based upon married women) and
Illegitimate Birth Rates (based upon unmarried women)
(registered live births per 1,000 females 15-44 years
of age), 1940-1967

The fairly uniform secular trend of the illegitimate
birth rate contrasts with the widely varying legitimate
fertility rate (Figure 24). The latter is affected by the
changing marriage rate, by the effects of World War II and
the postwar period, by improvements in birth control methods,
by the attainment of the desired size of family at earlier
ages, and by other factors. While the annual incremental
increase in the illegitimate fertility rate is declining
(averaging 0.36 for the most recent five-year period as com-
pared with 1.04 for the 1950-1955 period), the present rate
represents more than 300,000 illegitimate births annually.

Source: Series 154: data for 1940-1960 from Grove and
Hetzel (1968: Table 14, p. 127); for 1961-1967 from National
Center for Health Statistics (1969c: Table 1-7, pp. 1-8).
Series 155-161: 1940-1965 from National Center for Health
Statistics (1968b: Table 1, p. 25); for 1966 and 1967 from
unpublished material supplied by the National Center for
Health Statistics.

Births per 1,000
Females
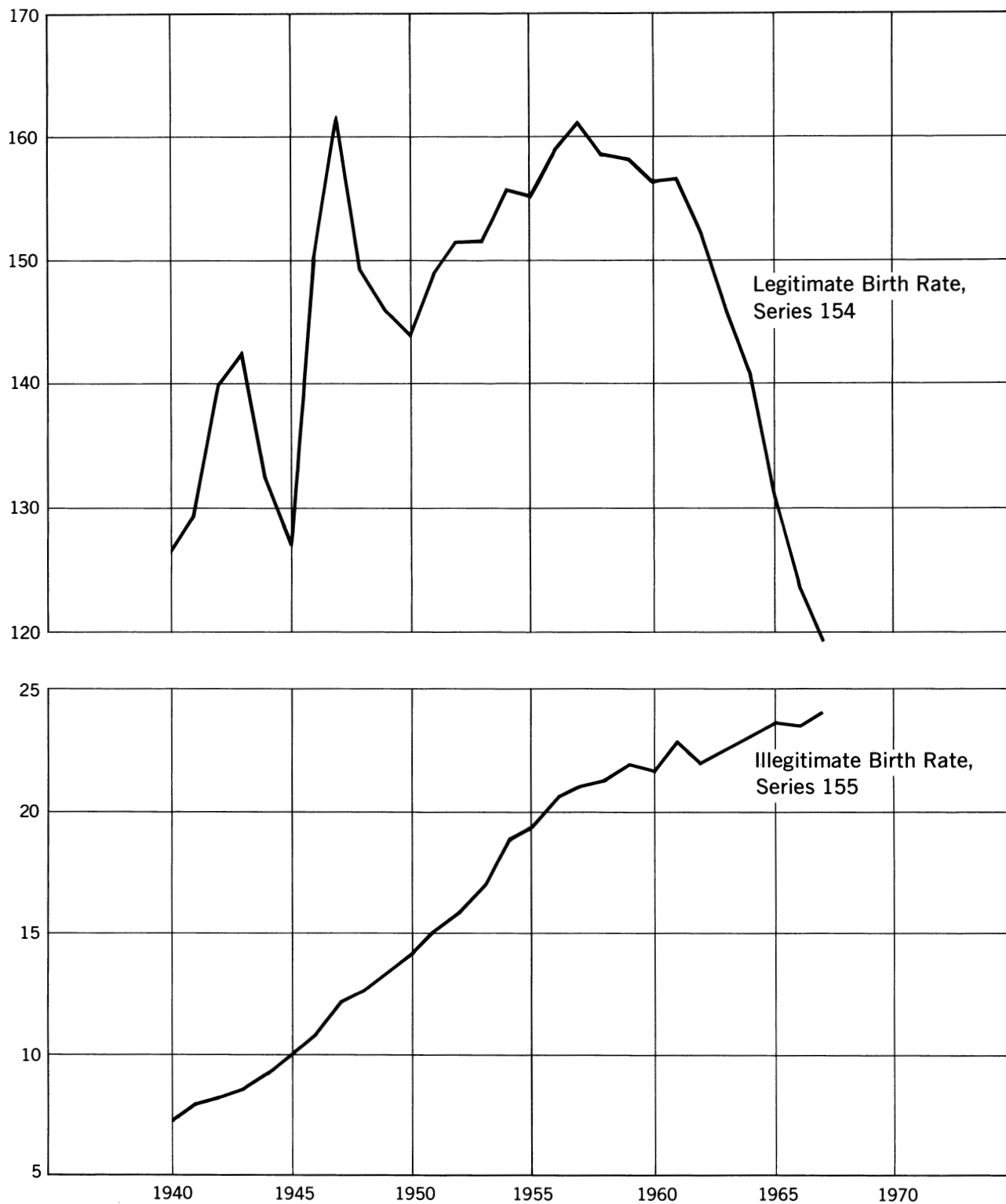
Figure 24. Legitimate Birth Rate (based upon married women) and Illegitimate Birth Rate (based upon unmarried women)(registered live births per 1,000 females, 15–44 years of age), 1940–1967, Series 154–155

Illegitimate Birth Rates, by Age of Mother, 1940-1967

    Young unmarried women, aged 15 to 19 years, have a low
rate of illegitimacy, one that has been relatively constant
for more than ten years as shown in Figure 25. By contrast,
unmarried women 20 to 24 years of age have had a rapidly
increasing rate until 1960-1961, after which the rate has
declined. The rate for unmarried women 25-29 years has
increased rapidly throughout the time period shown, only
declining after 1964. The rate for unmarried women 30-34
years of age also has increased rapidly, although the rate
itself is lower than the rate for the two groups just
mentioned. It increased to 1965, but declined during the
two following years.

    Source: Series 156-161 are from the same sources cited
for Series 155, page 54.
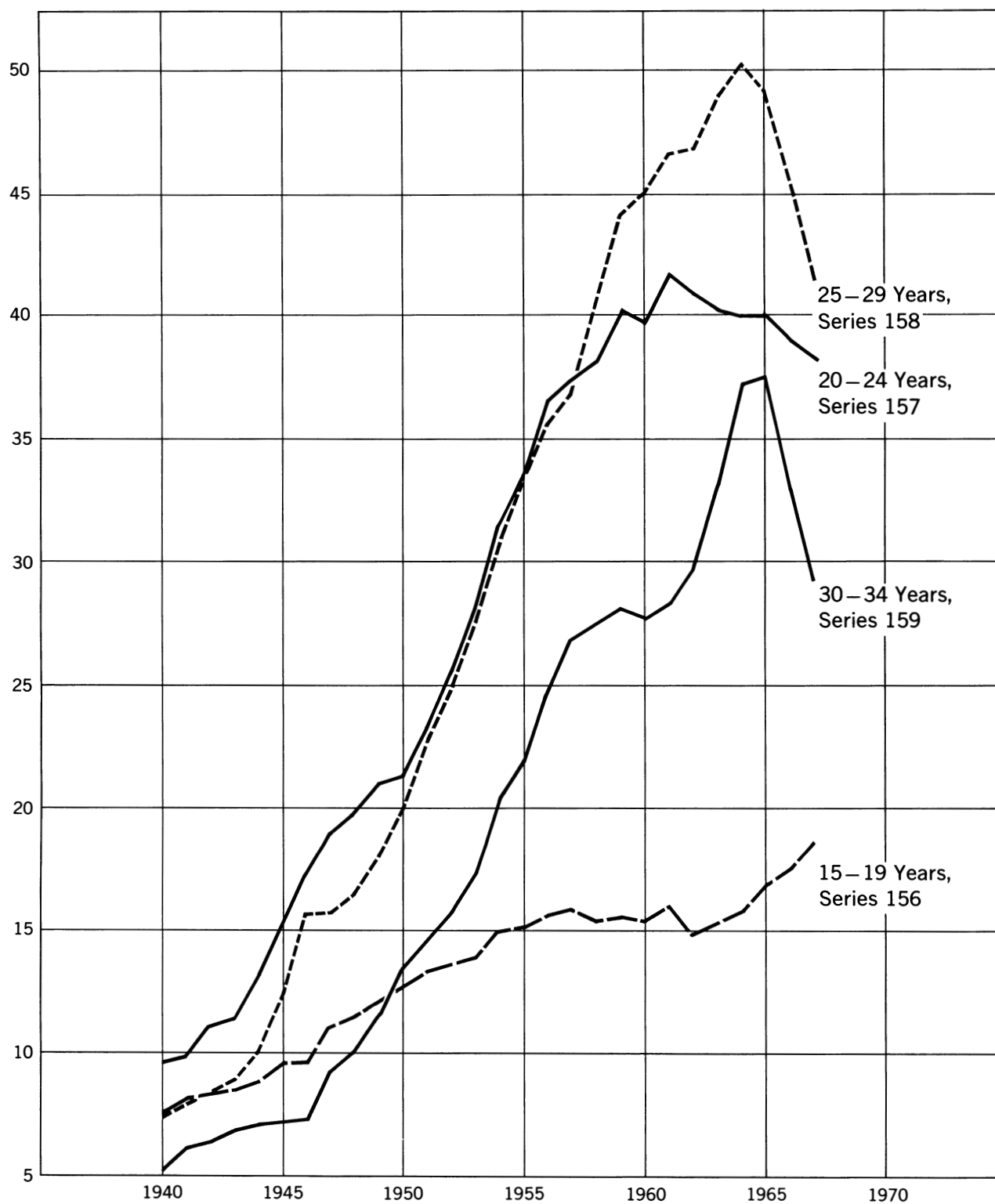
Figure 25. Illegitimate Birth Rate, by Age of Mother, 1940–1967, Series 156–159

Illegitimate Birth Rates, by Age of Mother and Color, 1955-1967

Figure 26 shows the trend since 1955 in the illegitimate birth rate for two age groups of mothers, 20-24 years and 25-29 years, the ages of highest incidence. The nonwhite rate is approximately seven times greater than the white rate for these age groups, and in 1965 there were 167,500 illegitimate nonwhite births and 123,700 white ones.

Trends in the two series show distinctive characteristics. The nonwhite rates moved rapidly higher to 1960, the rates then began to decline and now appear to be declining rapidly. The white rates, on the other hand, present a fairly steady and uniform increase for the age groups below 25 years.

The data presented below highlight several distinctive features of illegitimate births: second and higher order illegitimate births are more numerous among nonwhites than first order births; quite the opposite is the case among whites. Illegitimate births are more likely to be premature and the fetal death ratios also are higher among nonwhites. Illegitimate births are more likely to be delivered by midwives among both whites and nonwhites. These characteristics are shown below.

Table 3. Characteristics of Illegitimate Births, 1964

	White	Nonwhite
Total illegitimate births	114,300	161,300
Live-birth order: first	76,200	71,200
Live-birth order: second or higher	38,000	90,000
Ratio, illegitimate births per 1,000 live births	33.6	263.9
Metropolitan counties	36.5	266.0
Nonmetropolitan counties	29.6	260.6
Percent premature births (2,500 grams or less)		
Legitimate births	6.8	13.0
Illegitimate births	11.3	16.5
Percent of deliveries by midwives		
Legitimate births	0.4	8.2
Illegitimate births	0.8	11.8
Fetal death ratios (per 1,000 live births)		
Legitimate	13.0	25.7
Illegitimate	20.9	29.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 1968b: 6, 20, 49, 65, 68.

Source: Series 162-173: data for 1955-1965 from National Center for Health Statistics (1968b: Table 2, p. 26); for 1966 and 1967 from unpublished material supplied by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Births per 1,000
Unmarried Females
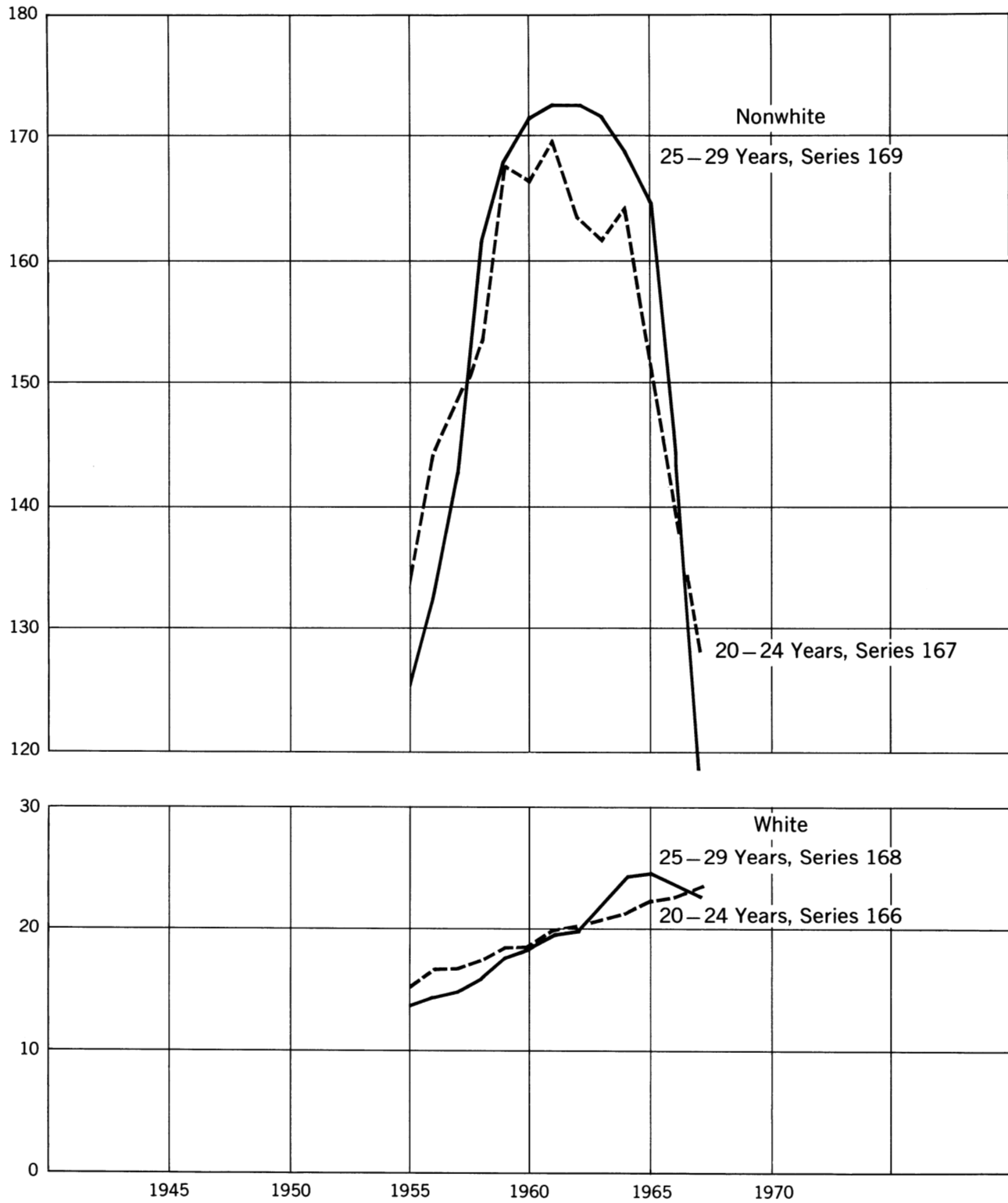
Figure 26. Illegitimate Birth Rate, by Age of Mother and Color, 1955–1967,
Series 166–169

Rates of Illegitimacy of Four Independent (five-year) Cohorts
of Unmarried Women, 1940-1965

Each of the four cohorts of unmarried women shown in Figure 27 are in five-year non-overlapping age groups. The age of mother is identified by the letters located on the ordinate for the year when the cohort was within the specified ages. While the cohorts consist of females born during the same five-year span, the marital status may have changed over time and hence the individual unmarried females may not be identical throughout.

Each successive cohort presents a higher rate of illegitimacy than the same age group five years earlier. This is readily observed by tracing the position of each letter across the chart. The "a," for example, representing the 15- to 19-year-olds, increases as it moves across the time dimension.

An index of change in the rates is the ratio of the rate for an age group at one point in time to the rate of the same cohort five years earlier. For the cohorts illustrated, these ratios are:

Table 4. Index of Change in Illegitimacy Rates for Cohorts of
Unmarried Women

		Ratio of Rates			
Year when age 15-19 years	20-24 yrs. to 15-19 yrs.	25-29 yrs. to 20-24 yrs.	30-34 yrs. to 25-29 yrs.	35-39 yrs. to 30-34 yrs.	40-44 yrs. to 35-39 yrs.
1960	2.61				
1955	2.63	1.24			
1950	2.66	1.35	.83		
1945	2.24	1.57	.83	.63	
1940	2.07	1.30	1.11	.64	.32

As these ratios tend toward stability, the rate of illegitimacy would appear to be increasingly predictable. For example, if the most recent ratios are applied, the cohort that was 15-19 years of age in 1965 would have an illegitimacy rate of 44 per 1,000 unmarried females 20-24 years of age in 1970, a rate of 54 per 1,000 unmarried females 25-29 in 1975, and a rate of 45 per 1,000 unmarried females 30-34 years of age in 1980. Following this procedure, the 1970 rates may be projected as follows:

Age	1970	1965	Expected increase
15-19 years	18*	17	1
20-24 years	44	31	13
25-29 years	50	49	1
30-34 years	41	38	3
35-39 years	24	17	7
40-44 years	6	4	2

*Based upon the ratio of the 1965 15-19-year-old rate to the 1960 15-19-year-old rate, applied to the 1965 15-19-year-old rate.

Sources for data presented in Figure 27 are the same as cited for Series 155, page 54.

Births per 1,000
Unmarried Females
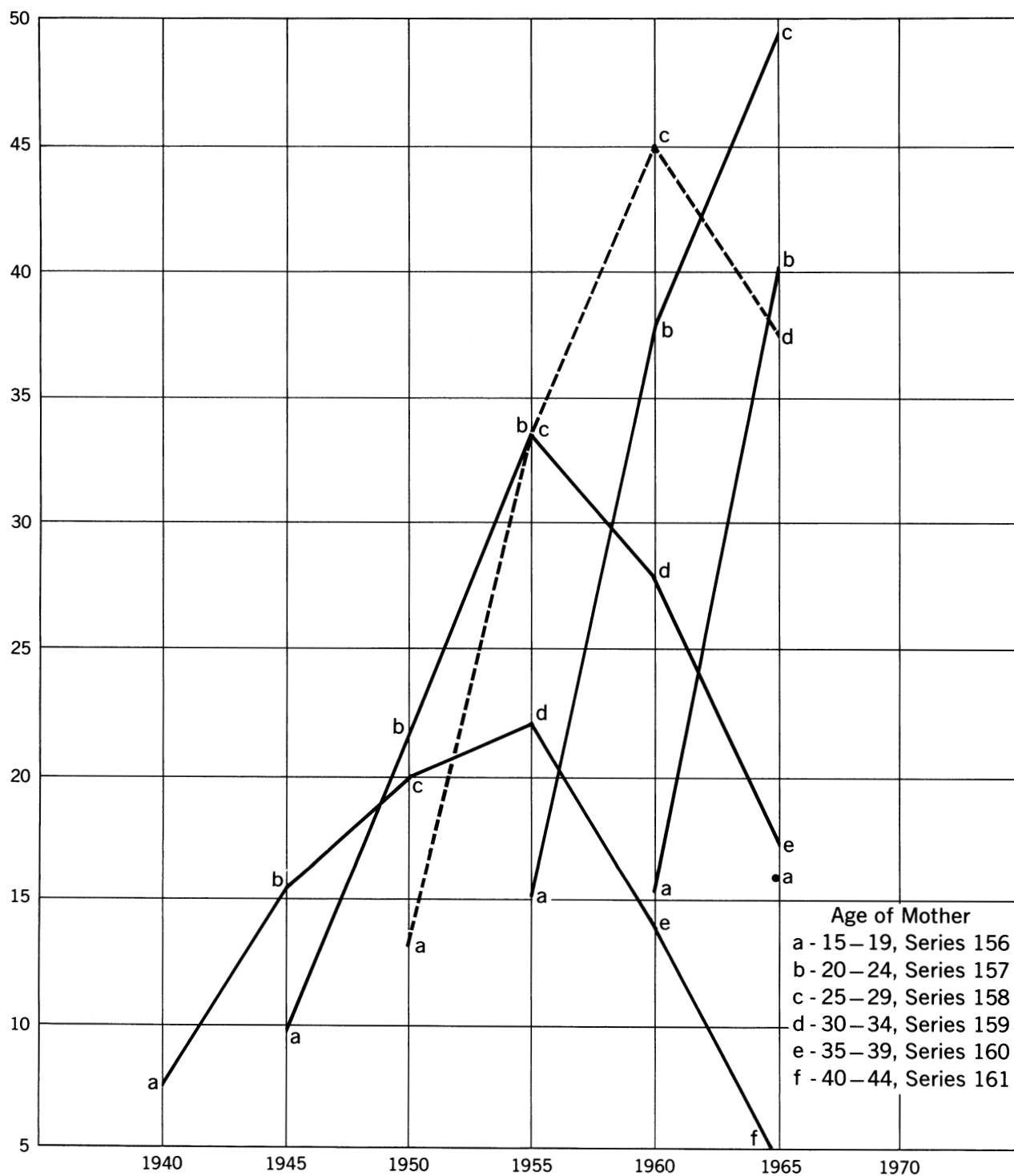
Figure 27. Illegitimate Birth Rates of Four Independent (5-year) Cohorts of Unmarried Women, 1940–1965, Series 156–161 (Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Unmarried Females)

Age of Mother
a - 15–19, Series 156
b - 20–24, Series 157
c - 25–29, Series 158
d - 30–34, Series 159
e - 35–39, Series 160
f - 40–44, Series 161

Changes in the Rates of Illegitimacy

The cohort rates of illegitimacy, illustrated in Figure 27, provide a basis for measuring change. For example, the rate for mothers of a given age, say 15-19 years, may be compared with the rate for the same age group five years earlier. This gives the magnitude and direction of change in rate. To illustrate, with the 15-19 years-of-age group:

Rate, 15-19-year-old mothers, 1940	7.4
Rate, 15-19-year-old mothers, 1945	9.5
Change 1940 to 1945	2.1

The change in the rate is 2.1 illegitimate births per 1,000 single females 15-19 years of age, 1940 to 1945. In a similar manner, to a given time the changes in rates for all five-year age groups may be determined. Because the data are in five-year age groups, independent (non-overlapping) comparisons may be made every five years. See Table 5, A through E, for these comparisons.

Figure 28 shows the trend in the sum of changes of six age groups (15-44 years), ending with 1967. The aggregate change of six age groups over successive five-year periods increased to 1956 (See Table 5, C). The increase in the total illegitimate rate, 1951 to 1956, also achieved its greatest increment during the 1951-1956 period, and since has increased in smaller increments.

In the most recent period, 1962-1967, the rate for all age groups declined except that of the 15-19 year olds. Because of the greater numbers of single females in these ages, an increase occurred in the total rate (shown in the first column, Table 5). To effect real reductions in the total rate, the illegitimacy rate among the 15-19 year olds must be decreased.

The arrangement of rates in the manner shown in Table 5, in non-overlapping, independent 5-year observations ending each year, provide an orderly basis for evaluating change. Increments presented in the first column, the total rate for 15-44 year old unmarried females, is the best summary measure, but a change in the rate among the 15-19 ages will have a greater effect upon the total than changes in other age groups.

Aggregate Change
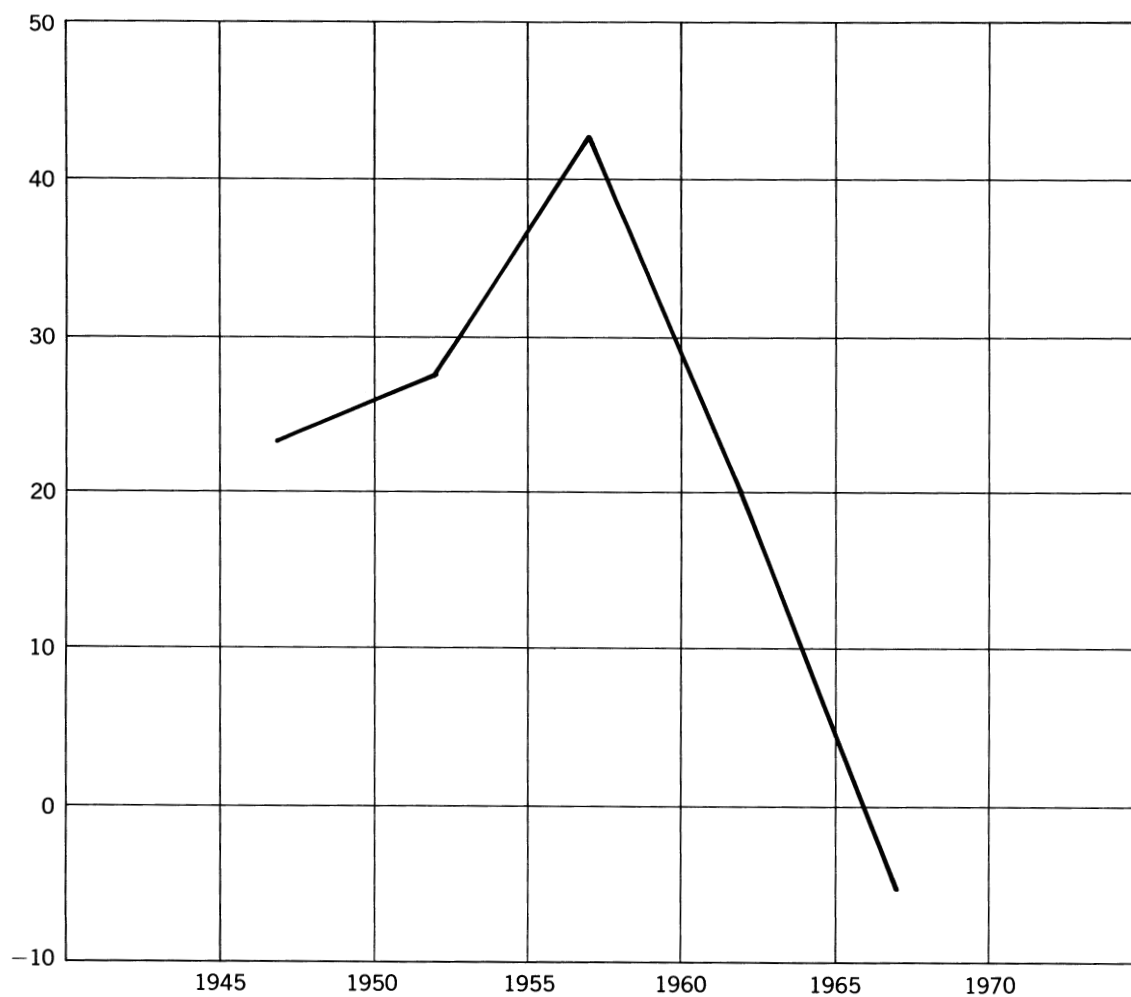
Figure 28. The Sum of Changes in Illegitimate Birth Rates Over the Previous 5-Years, for Six Age Groups, Successive 5-Year Periods Ending 1967, Series 156–161 (Table 5, A–E)

Table 5. Changes in Rates of Illegitimacy over 5-Year Periods

Period	Amount of change over the preceding 5-year period							
	15-44 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	34-39 years	40-44 years	Sum, all ages
A								
1940 to 1945	3.0	2.1	5.8	4.9	2.0	0.7	0.4	15.9
1945 to 1950	4.0	3.1	6.0	7.8	6.2	3.1	0.4	26.6
1950 to 1955	5.2	2.5	12.2	13.6	8.7	3.3	0.7	41.0
1955 to 1960	2.3	6.5	6.2	11.6	5.8	3.6	0.9	34.6
1960 to 1965	1.9	1.4	0.2	4.2	9.7	3.3	0.9	19.7
B								
1941 to 1946	3.2	1.5	7.5	7.8	1.3	0.7	0.4	19.2
1946 to 1951	4.2	3.7	5.9	7.2	7.3	3.2	0.4	27.7
1951 to 1956	5.3	2.4	13.2	12.8	10.0	3.5	0.6	42.5
1956 to 1961	2.3	0.3	5.3	10.9	3.7	4.3	1.1	25.6
1961 to 1966	0.7	1.6	-2.6	-0.9	3.7	1.0	0.2	4.0
C								
1942 to 1947	4.1	2.8	7.9	7.3	2.9	1.8	0.5	23.2
1947 to 1952	3.7	2.5	6.5	9.1	6.5	2.6	0.1	27.3
1952 to 1957	5.2	2.3	11.9	12.0	11.0	4.0	1.2	42.4
1957 to 1962	0.9	-1.0	3.6	9.9	2.9	3.5	0.1	20.0
1962 to 1967	2.0	3.4	-2.6	-5.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-5.4
D								
1943 to 1948	4.2	3.0	8.4	7.6	3.3	2.0	0.3	24.6
1948 to 1953	4.4	2.5	8.2	11.2	7.3	3.2	0.8	33.2
1953 to 1958	4.3	1.4	10.2	12.9	10.2	4.3	0.8	39.8
1958 to 1963	1.3	-0.1	2.1	8.5	5.7	2.8	1.1	20.1
1963 to 1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E								
1944 to 1949	4.3	3.2	7.9	7.9	4.4	2.8	0.6	26.8
1949 to 1954	5.4	2.9	10.4	13.0	9.0	3.5	0.6	39.4
1954 to 1959	3.2	0.6	8.8	13.1	7.7	3.8	0.8	34.8
1959 to 1964	1.1	0.3	-0.3	6.4	9.1	2.2	1.1	18.5
1964 to 1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources for data presented in Table 5, A-E, and Figure 28 are the same as cited for Series 155, page 54.

Infant Mortality Rates, by Color and Sex, 1920-1967

Dramatic decreases in infant death rates from 1920 to 1950 are observed in Figure 29. Since 1950, however, the number of infant deaths (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births has declined at a greatly reduced rate.

The total rate, not displayed on the graph but presented as Series 174, declined by 56.6 deaths from 1920 (when the rate was 85.8) to 1950. From 1950 to 1960 the total rate declined only 3.2 deaths per 1,000. From 1960 to 1965, the rate declined only 1.3 deaths, but in the next two years there was an additional reduction of 3 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Despite these recent gains, infant mortality in the United States is greater than in some other countries. In Sweden, for example, in 1965, approximately 15 infants died per 1,000 live births. At that time United States rate was slightly under 24.

The infant mortality rate for males exceeds the rate for females, apparently a common human phenomenon partly compensated by nature through a sex ratio of approximately 105 male live births per 100 females (in 1966).

On the other hand, the rate for nonwhites persistently exceeds the rate for whites. This differential was nearly 50 infant deaths per 1,000 in 1920 and now has decreased to approximately 16 (1966). In 1966, the ratio of the nonwhite to the white rate was 1.82, showing that there is much room to reduce the nonwhite rate.

An official of the Federal government has discussed a total infant mortality rate of 15 as a goal for 1976, but does not think it can be achieved without an extraordinary effort. (Forthcoming, 1970, NICHHD discussion of key issues in infant mortality.)

Source: Series 174-182: data for 1920-1960 from Grove and Hetzel (1968: Table 38, p. 206); for 1961-1967, respectively, from National Center for Health Statistics (1964b: Table 3-B, pp. 3-4; 1964c: Table 2-2, pp. 2-3; 1966a: Table 2-2, pp. 2-3; 1966b: Table 2, p. 10; 1967a: Table 2-2, pp. 2-3; 1968e: Table 2-2, pp. 2-3; 1969d).

Infant deaths per 1,000
Live Births
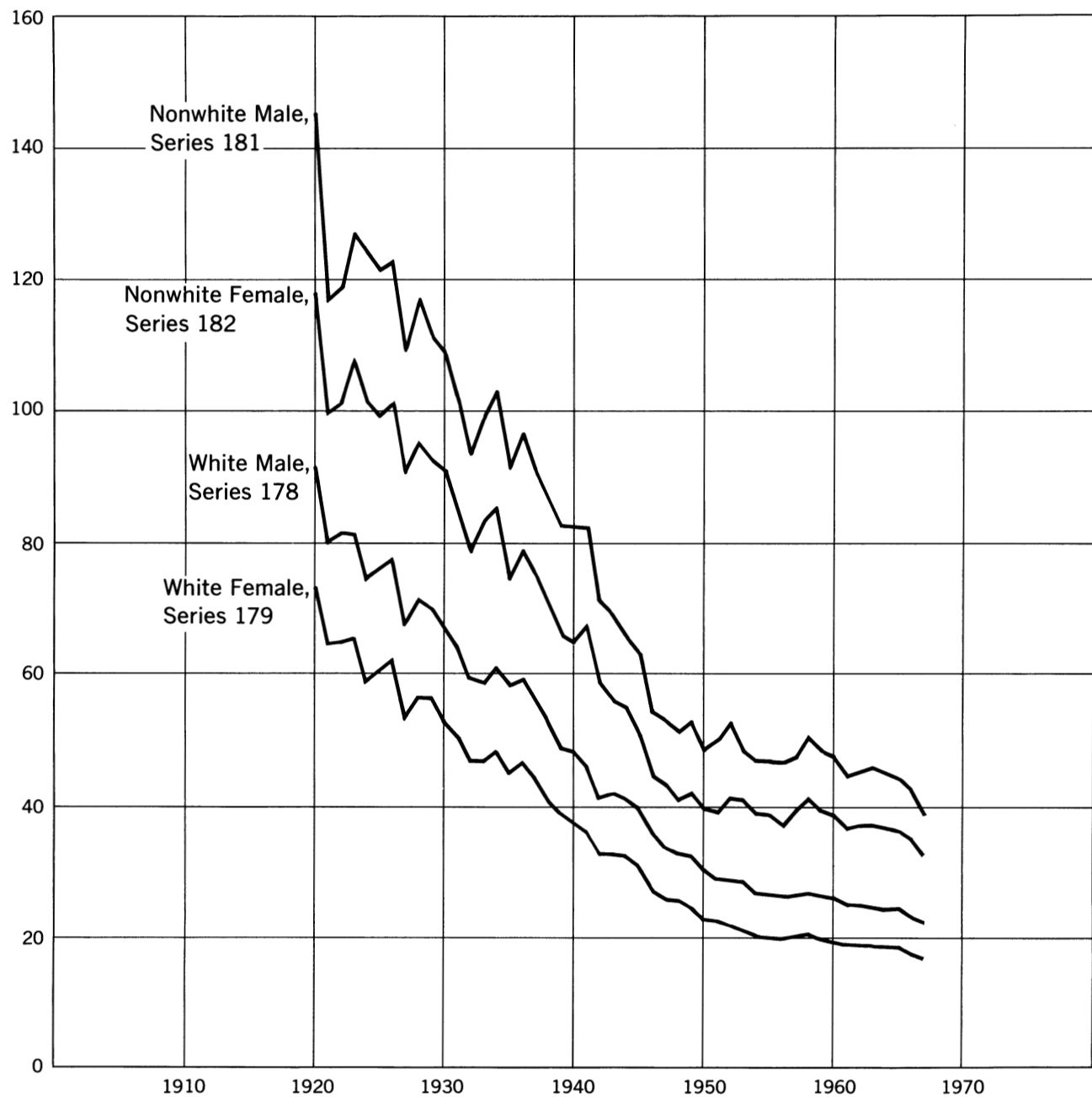
Figure 29. Infant Mortality Rate, by Color and Sex, 1920–1967, Series 178–179 and 181–182 (Infant deaths per 1,000 live births)

DEPENDENCY

Children Under 18 Years of Age per 100 Population 18-64 Years
of Age, 1940-1968

A dependency ratio reflects the child-rearing task of a
population in relation to its adults of working ages. As
Figure 30 shows, support of children is not uniformly borne
throughout the United States. The Northeast has always been
more advantaged than the other regions, and the South has
been more disadvantaged.

The rise in the dependency ratio, shown here by the
increase from 1950 to 1955 and thereafter, may be attributed
to the increase in the number of births that began in postwar
1946 and continued increasing to 1961.

The decline in the dependency ratio following 1964 was
due to the passing of the 1946 birth cohort out of the
dependent category (under 18 years of age) into the adult
category. The ratios are likely to continue to decline
slowly to 1979, and more rapidly thereafter, for in 1979 the
largest cohort of births will become 18 years of age
(4,268,000).

The region with the highest dependency ratio, the South,
has greatly improved its status relative to the other regions.
In 1968 its ratio was not greatly different from that of the
West and North Central regions. The Northeast, however, con-
tinues to maintain an advantage in having fewer children to
rear and educate.

The dependency ratio presented was selected because the
estimates by region from the Current Population Survey are
aggregated to the age groups used here. The more conventional
ratio is the children under 20 years to the population 20 to
64 years (Bernert, 1958: 166-168). The older population, 65
years and over, may also be expressed as a ratio to the working
population, to provide an indicator of the dependent older
population.

Source: Series 183-187: data for 1940 from Census (1943:
Table 26, pp. 96-97); for 1950 from Census (1956b); for 1955
from Census (1957a); for 1960-1966 from Census (1968d); for
1967-1968 from Census (1969b).
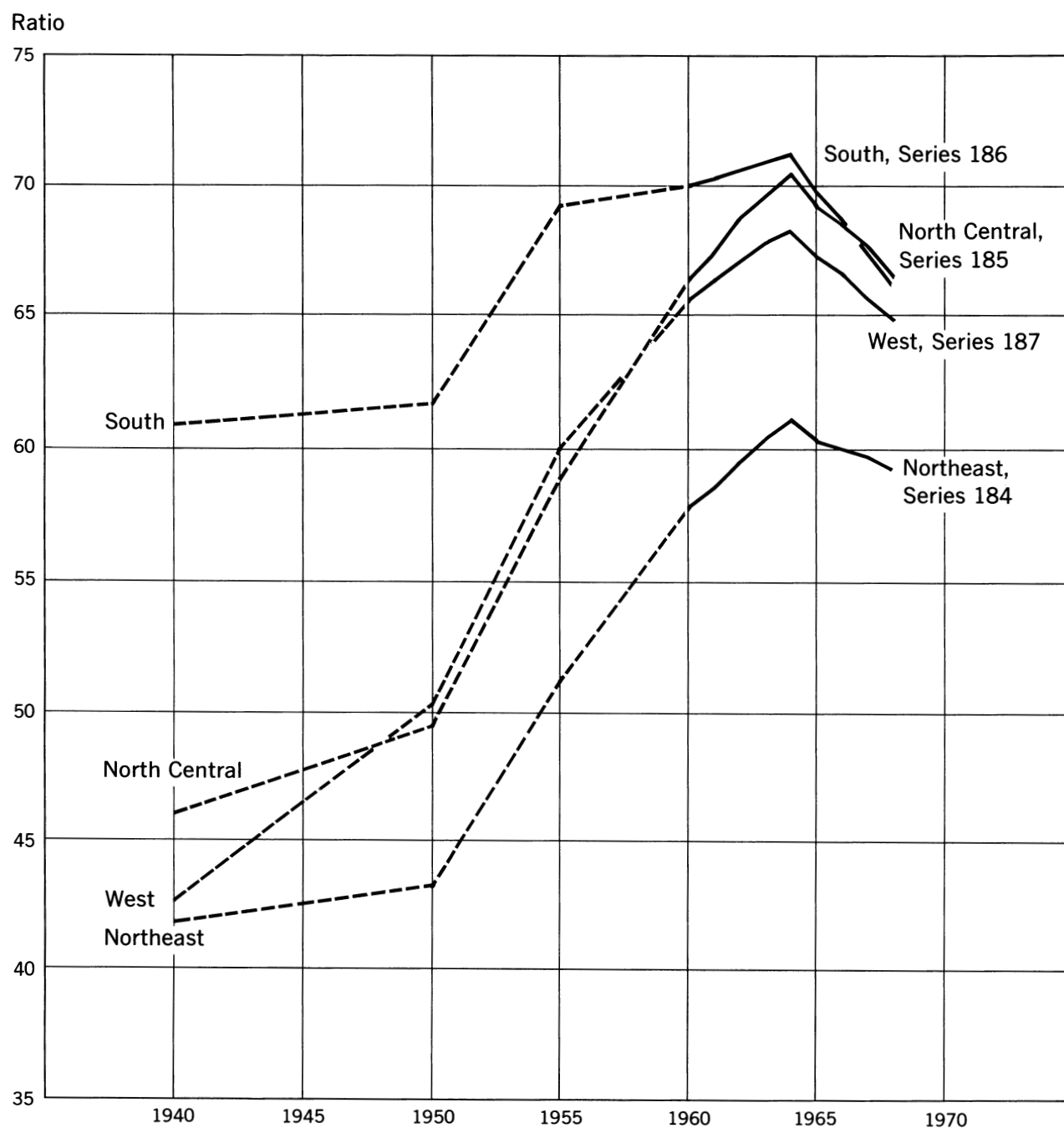
Figure 30. Ratio, Persons Under 18 Years of Age per 100 Population 18–64 Years of Age, by Region, for the United States, 1940–1968, Series 184–187

Percent of Children Under 18 Years of Age Not Living with
Both Parents, 1950 to 1966, and by Color, 1957-1966

Approximately 14 percent of children under 18 years of
age live with one or none of their parents. It appears that
the percentage is increasing among both white and nonwhite
children, but recent observations, being based upon sample
surveys, are subject to sampling errors and the year-to-year
differences are not sufficiently large to show evidence of a
distinct trend.

The nonwhite rate, however, is approximately three times
larger than the white rate, and the trend shows no signs of
decreasing.

As the table below for 1960 shows, the children of the
city and of rural nonfarm areas are more likely to be in
homes where one or both parents are not present than are
rural children.

Table 6. Percent, Children Under 18 Not Living with Both
Parents, by Residence and Color, 1960

Residence	Total	White	Nonwhite
Total	13.2	10.0	33.7
Urban	13.8	10.3	35.1
Rural nonfarm	12.8	10.1	32.7
Rural farm	9.8	6.6	26.5

Source: Census, 1962c: Table 79, pp. 1-210.

Broken homes have been found to be associated with
delinquent behavior of adolescents (Rodman and Grams, 1967:
196-197). The broken home, however, is not necessarily an
indicator of family disorganization. "Psychologically"
broken homes, having all members present but fraught with
discord, have been shown also to be associated with delin-
quent behavior. However, this structural factor alone--one
cr both parents not present--undoubtedly indicates inade-
quacies of home and family.

Source: Series 188-190: data for 1950-1966 from U.S.
Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
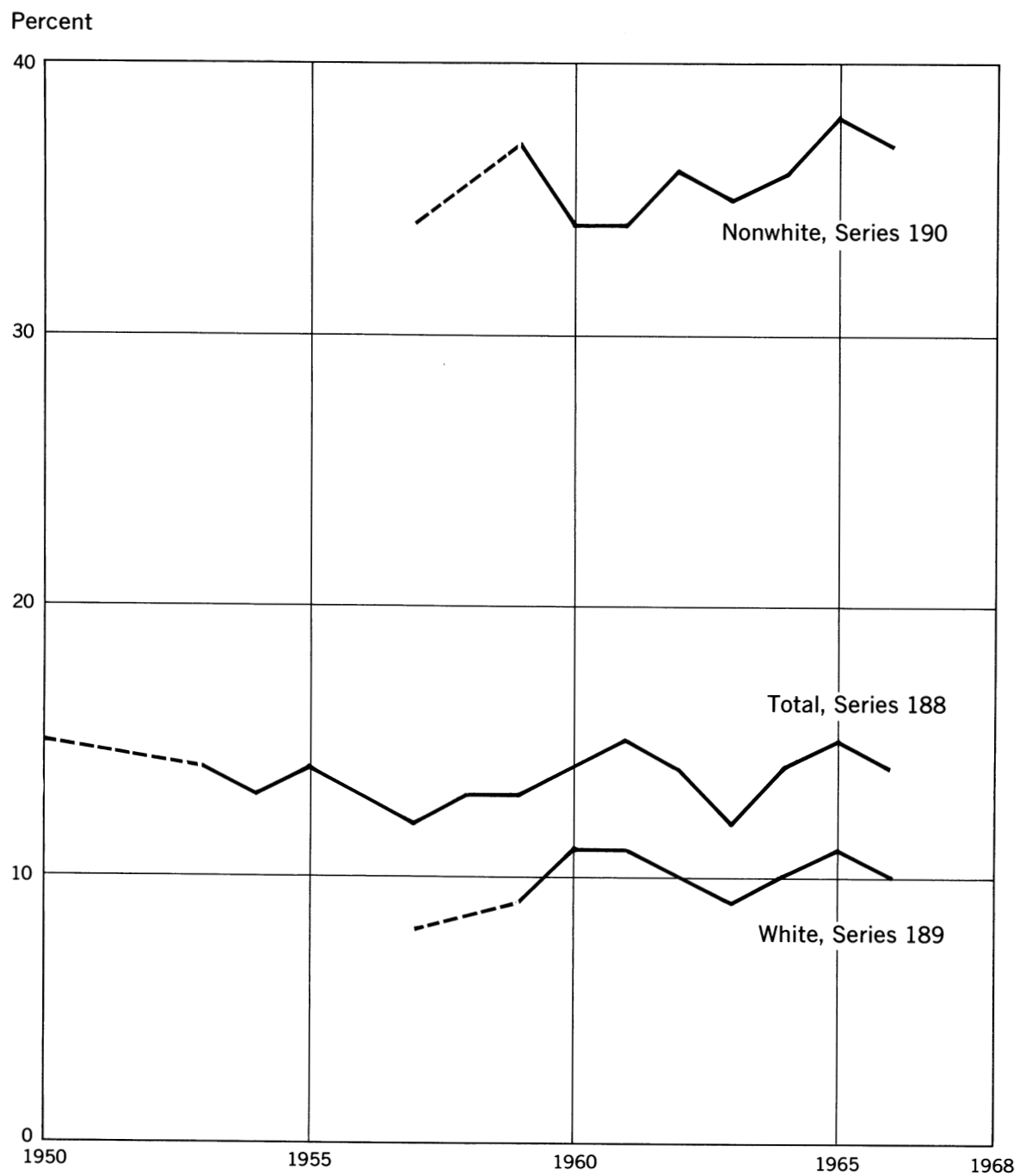
Percent

Figure 31. Percent of Children Under 18 Years of Age Not Living with Both Parents, Total, 1950–1966, and by Color, 1957–1966, Series 188–190

Children Involved in Divorce, 1953-1967

The figure at the top in Figure 32 shows the average number of children per decree of divorce or annulment, 1953 to 1967. The rate increased steadily to 1964, and has remained relatively constant since then. The present stability of the rate may be a consequence of the declining birth rate.

The figure at the bottom in Figure 32 presents the children involved in divorce actions per 1,000 children under 18 years of age. This rate was fairly constant to 1958 and thereafter began to rise rapidly.

The number of children involved in divorce has increased an average of 34,000 each year since 1960. In 1967 an estimated 701,000 children were involved in divorces.

Source: Series 191-193: data for 1953-1965 from National Center for Health Statistics (1968c: Table 2-9, pp. 2-9); Series 191-192 for 1966 and 1967 from National Center for Health Statistics (1969b: Table 3, p. 2); Series 193 for 1966 and 1967 was computed from National Center for Health Statistics (1969b: Table 3, p. 2) and Census (1969b).

Number of
Children
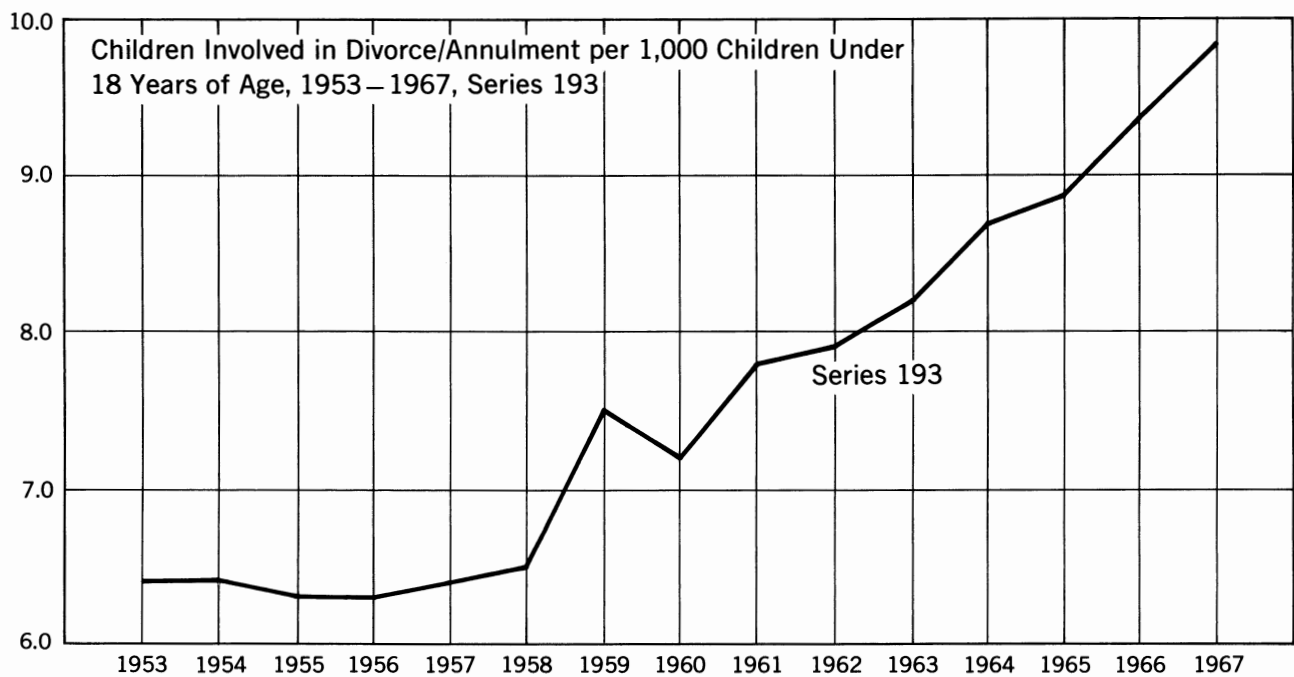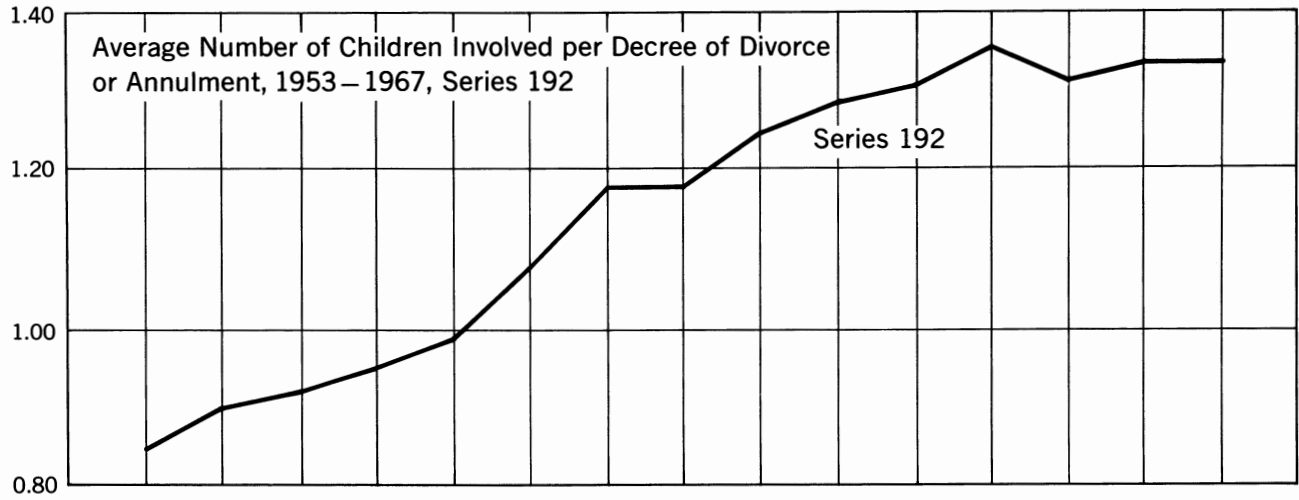
Figure 32. Children Involved in Divorce, 1953–1967, Series 192–193

DIVORCE

Divorces and Annulments per 1,000 Married Women 15 Years
of Age and Over, 1920-1967

Being based upon the divorces granted within a year and
the number of married females, this is a "period" statistic.
As such, the series responds to general socioeconomic condi-
tions. With rising prosperity, the divorce rate increases,
and it declines during periods of serious economic depression.
The excessively high rate around 1946 (Figure 33) results
from the personal and social dislocations during and following
World War II. However, the 1946 rate is abnormally high, even
for a postwar period, since "many marital difficulties of the
war years did not reach the courts until after the close of
hostilities, thus greatly increasing the total number of
divorces for 1946 . . ." (Carter and Plateris, 1963: viii).

Despite fluctuations, the rate undoubtedly shows a long-
term secular increase. Uniformly distributed over the 45
years (the low point of 1922 to 1967) the annual increment
would be approximately 0.1 per year. In terms of 1967, when
523,000 divorces and annulments were granted, the 0.1 incre-
ment in the rate per year represents an additional 4,600
divorces. Actually, 1967 divorces and annulments exceeded
1966 by 24,000, an increase approximately five times greater
than one would expect from the long-term trend.

Source: Series 94: data for 1920-1965 from National Center for
Health Statistics (1968c: Table 2-1, pp. 2-5); for 1966 and
1967 from National Center for Health Statistics (1969b:
Table 2, p. 2).

Divorce/Annulment
per 1,000 Married Women
15 Years and Over
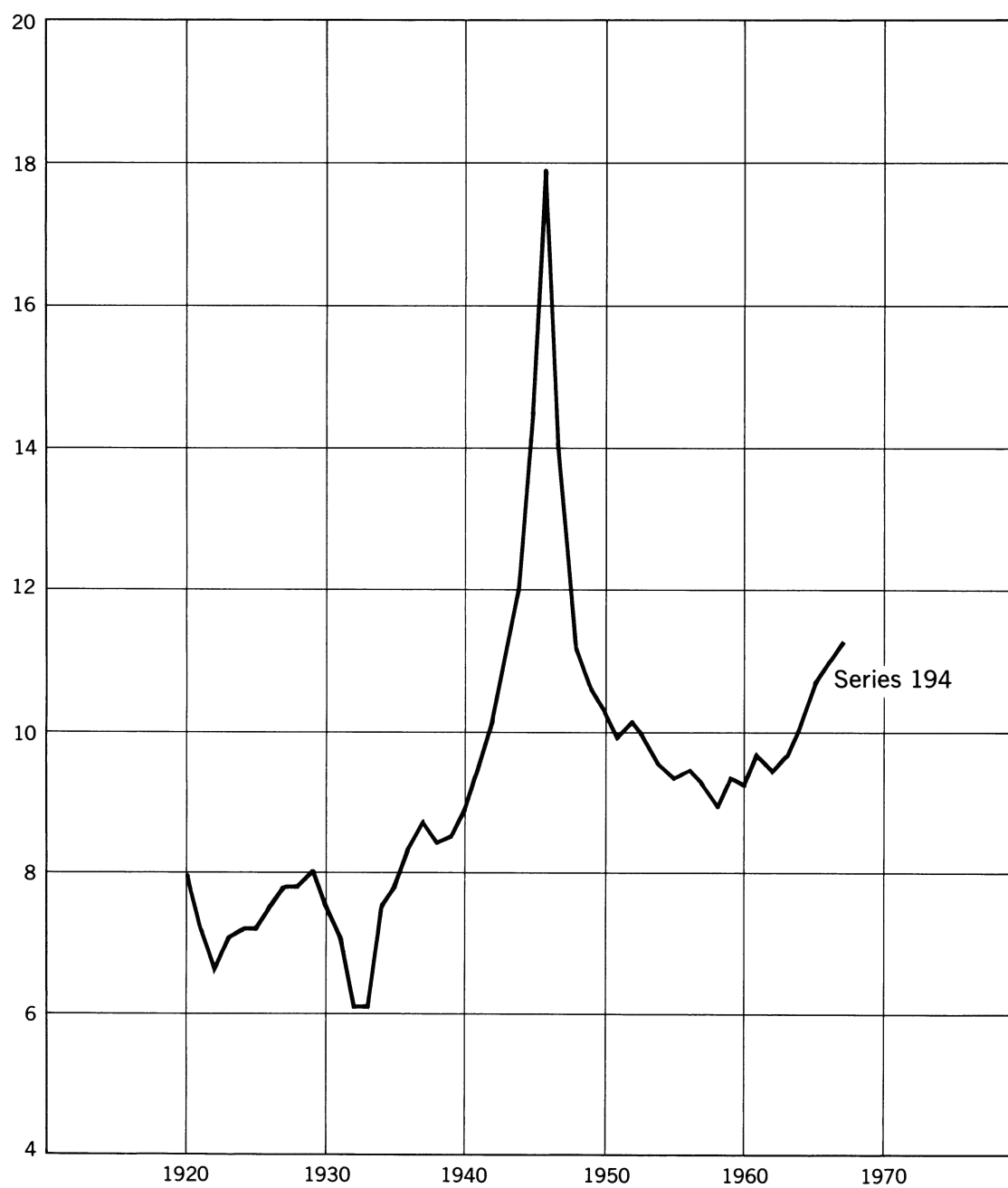
Figure 33. Divorces and Annulments per 1,000 Married Women 15 Years of Age
and Over, 1920—1967, Series 194

A Lead Indicator of the Number of Divorces, 1954-1967

In March of each year the Current Population Survey collects information on the marital status of the population 14 years of age and over. The number of married females separated from spouse provides a rough index to the number of divorces the following year. The "separated" category, in the Census definition, includes "persons with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouse because of marital discord" (Census, 1968a: 5-6). It does not include other types of separations, such as husband in the Armed Forces, or in-migrants whose spouse remained in other areas, or a married women whose husband is in an institution.

While the estimate of the number of married females separated from spouse is made from information collected in household interviews, the number of divorces during a year is reported through the vital statistics systems of the several states to the National Office of Vital Statistics.

In Figure 34, the numbers identify the sequence of the "observations" from 1, which represents the number of females separated from spouse in 1954 and the number of reported divorces in 1955, to 13, representing the 1966 separations and the 1967 divorces. A roughly curvilinear relationship is suggested by the line.

Source: Series 195: data for 1954-1967 from National Center for Health Statistics (1969b: Table 2, p. 2); Series 196: data for 1954-1967 from, respectively, Census (1955a; 1955b; 1956a; 1958a; 1958b; 1959a; 1960a; 1962a; 1963a; 1965a; 1965b; 1967a; 1968a).
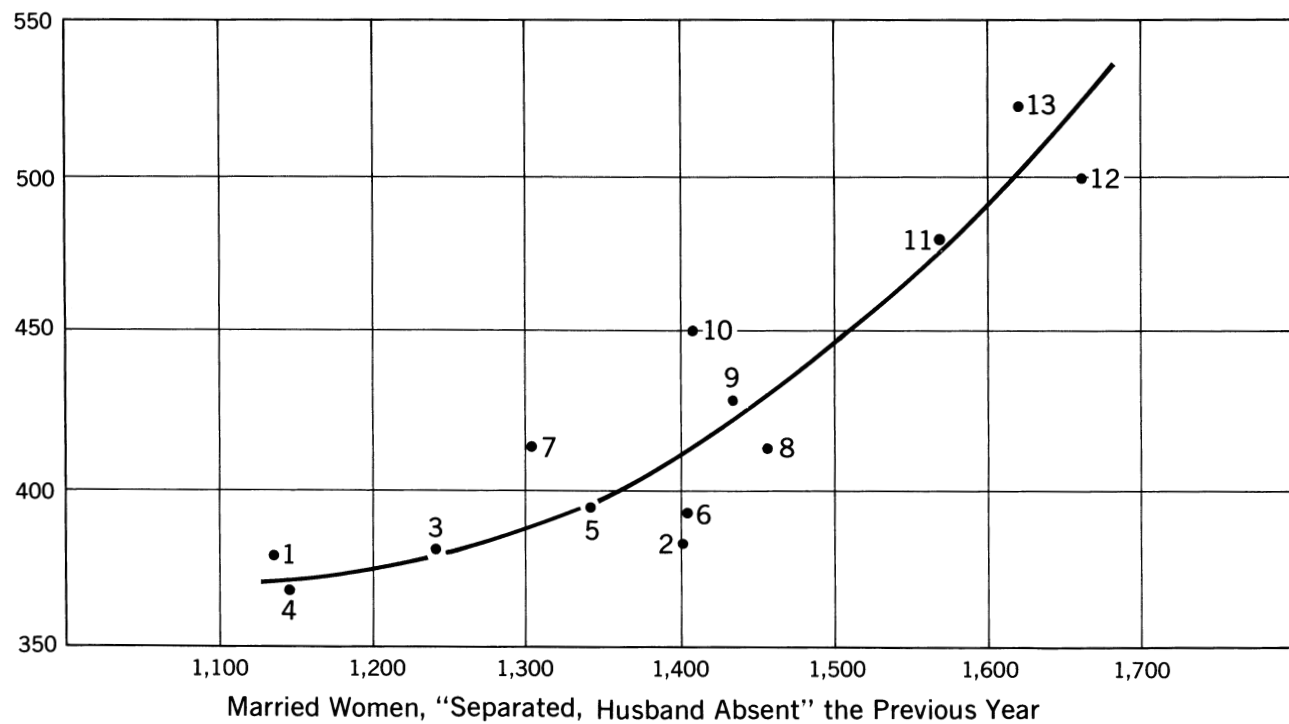
Figure 34. Annual Number of Divorces and the Number of Married Women "Separated, Husband Absent" the Previous Year, 1954 – 1967, Series 195 – 196

Estimated Divorce Rates by Marriage Cohort, 1949-1967

Figure 35 presents cumulative divorce rates by marriage cohort. The first upright line of the graph represents the cumulative percentage of divorces among those who married in 1949, successively over the first nine years of marriage. Only cohorts married in 1958 or before have completed the entire nine years of marriage. The most recent observation, the percent of divorces among 1967 marriages occurring before the end of 1967, is represented only by the dot on the 1967 ordinate, since only the first one-half year of experience is available.

At the end of its nine-year period, 15.8 percent of the 1949 cohort of marriages had ended in divorce. Over its first nine years of marriage, 17.8 percent of the 1957 cohort had been divorced. The difference, about two percentage points, represents the maximum increase in the cohort divorce rate. The rate of the 1958 cohort was slightly lower.

In Figure 35, the more recently married cohorts may be compared with older cohorts with the same number of years' marriage experience. For example, the fifth set of dots from the bottom shows the experience after four years of marriage. (The lowest dot represents the percentage of divorces and annulments before the end of the first year of marriage.) After four years of marriage, the percent divorced varies just above 10 percent. For the cohorts with four years' experience, the divorce rate appears to have been falling to calendar year 1960, and since then has increased slightly. This portends a slight increase for the ninth-year divorce rate in 1972 for the 1963 cohort.

The data are estimates based upon the records of states in the Divorce Registration Area. As such, the estimates for the United States are not completely reliable. Some error may be attributed to the unrepresentativeness of the states in the Divorce Registration Area. A sample study of all state divorce records was made in 1960 enabling a test of the estimate of divorces by duration of marriage (see National Center for Health Statistics, 1964a; Carter, Ortmeyer and Plateris,1962). The DRA estimate was within one standard error of the estimate based upon the sample in six of the ten years-of-marriage duration categories. In two others it was within two standard errors, and in one it was slightly more than two sampling errors. In the latter case, the DRA estimate was 10 percent lower than the sample estimate. As more states are admitted to the DRA, this divorce indicator will become more representative and reliable.

While the period series (Figure 33) and the cohort series (Figure 35) each reflect different circumstances and cannot be directly compared, the cohort series, enabling a comparison of the divorce rate of couples with the same number of years of marriage experience, undoubtedly is the more sensitive index of family dissolution.

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Source: Series 197-206 for 1949-1965 are computed from data in the various annual volumes of Vital Statistics of the United States (National Center for Health Statistics, 1951: Table CW, p. lxiii; 1953: Table 9, p. 30; 1954: Table 15, p. 97; 1955a: Table 16, p. 84; 1955b: Table 16, p. 76; 1956: Table 16, p. 77; 1957: Table 16, p. 77; 1958: Table 16, p. 77; 1959: Table 22, p. 95; 1960: Table 23, p. 110; 1961: Table 23, p. 91; 1964a: Tables 4-7, pp. 4-6; 1965a: Tables 4-7, pp. 4-7; 1965b: Tables 2-16, pp. 2-15; 1967b: Tables 2-17, pp. 2-15; 1968f: Tables 2-17, pp. 2-15; 1968c: Tables 2-17; pp. 2-15). Data for 1966-1967 are computed from unpublished material of the National Center for Health Statistics.

Cumulative Percent
of Marriages
Divorced
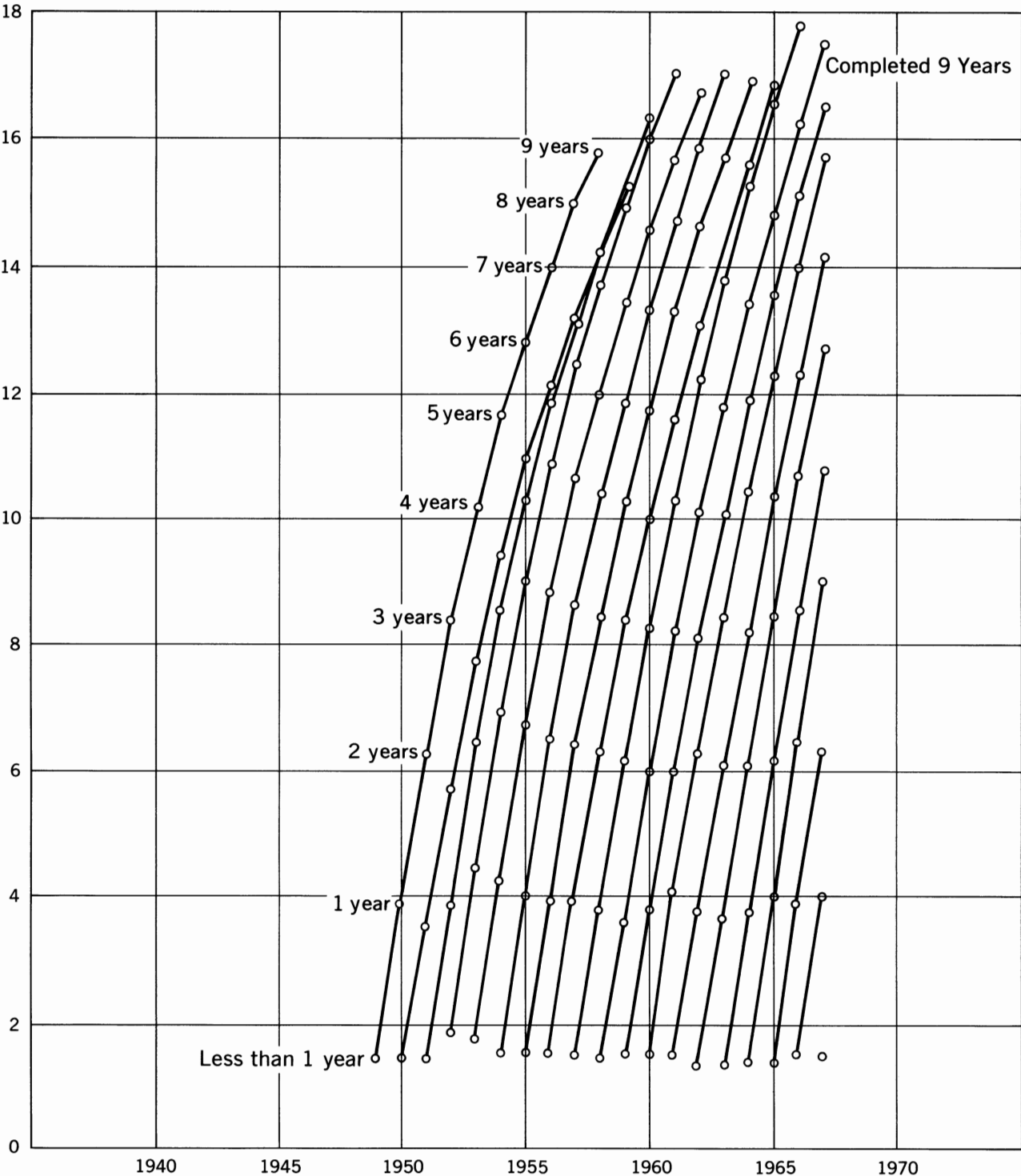
Figure 35. Cumulative Percent of Divorces by Duration of Marriage Cohort, 1949–
1967, Series 197–206

WORK AND INCOME

Labor Force Participation Rates of the 20-24 Year Old
Population, by Sex and Marital Status, 1957-1968

The labor force participation rate is the percentage in
the labor force who are working or looking for work. The
association of marital status with participation in the labor
force is shown in Figure 36 for the 20 to 24 age groups of
males and females.

High rates of participation in the labor force character-
ize married men and men who are separated, divorced, or
widowed ("other" males). Single males, on the other hand, have
considerably lower rates of participation in the labor force.
Part of the decline in participation of this age group, illus-
trated by the decreasing rate for single males since 1960, may
be attributed to an increasing rate of enrollment in school
(which, for males and females 20-24 years of age increased
from 13 percent in 1960 to 21 percent in 1968).

In contrast to males, females 20-24 years of age who are
single are more likely to be in the labor force than are
married females. However, the trend for married females is
an increasingly higher labor force participation rate.

Source: Series 207-212: data for 1957-1967 from U.S.
Department of Labor (1968b: Table 4, p. 31); for 1968 from
unpublished material supplied by the Bureau of Labor
Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Percent
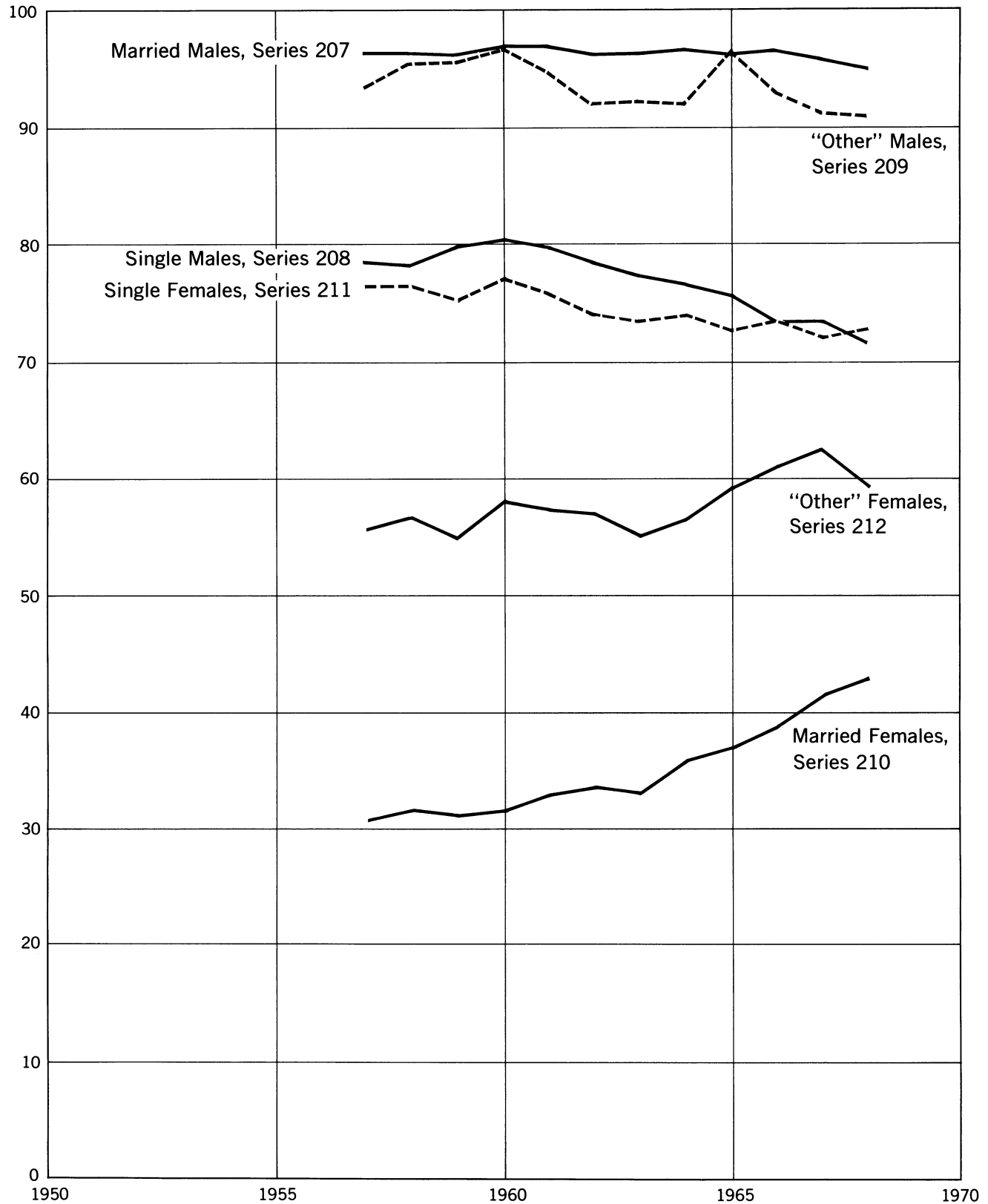
Figure 36. Labor Force Participation Rates of Persons 20—24 Years of Age, by
Sex and Marital Status, 1957—1968, Series 207—212

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Unemployment Rates by Marital Status, Sex and Color, 1962-1968

Unemployment rates for nonwhites are persistently higher than unemployment rates for whites. Trends in recent years, however, show a decline in unemployment for all sex, color, and marital status categories. In addition, the nonwhite unemployment rates are approaching the level of the white rates, except the rate of single nonwhite persons.

Among males, marital status makes a difference in rates of unemployment. Single persons are unemployed at higher rates than "other" married males (widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent). The "other" married category has higher unemployment rates than the married, spouse present, category. The responsibility associated with marital status evidently has some effect.

Marital status among females, however, produces somewhat different unemployment effects. Among nonwhite females, the unemployment pattern resembles that of males: highest unemployment rate is among the single and lowest (until 1967) among the married. The reverse, however, characterizes white female unemployment: single females have the lowest unemployment rate while "other" marital status has the highest. It is quite apparent, however, that unemployment rates differ by marital status least among white females, while they differ most by marital status among nonwhite males.

As the unemployment rate among married nonwhite males with wife present has declined and, in 1967, reached about three percent, the unemployment rate among the married nonwhite females, spouse present, has increased. During the same period the rate for the married white females, spouse present, followed the same pattern. The labor force participation rates among married females whose husbands are in the labor force, however, has not declined (U.S. Department of Labor, 1968a: 251).

Source: Series 213-224: data for 1962-1968 from unpublished material supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. See also U.S. Department of Labor (1968a: Table B-1, pp. 249-252) and Census (1968f: 12).
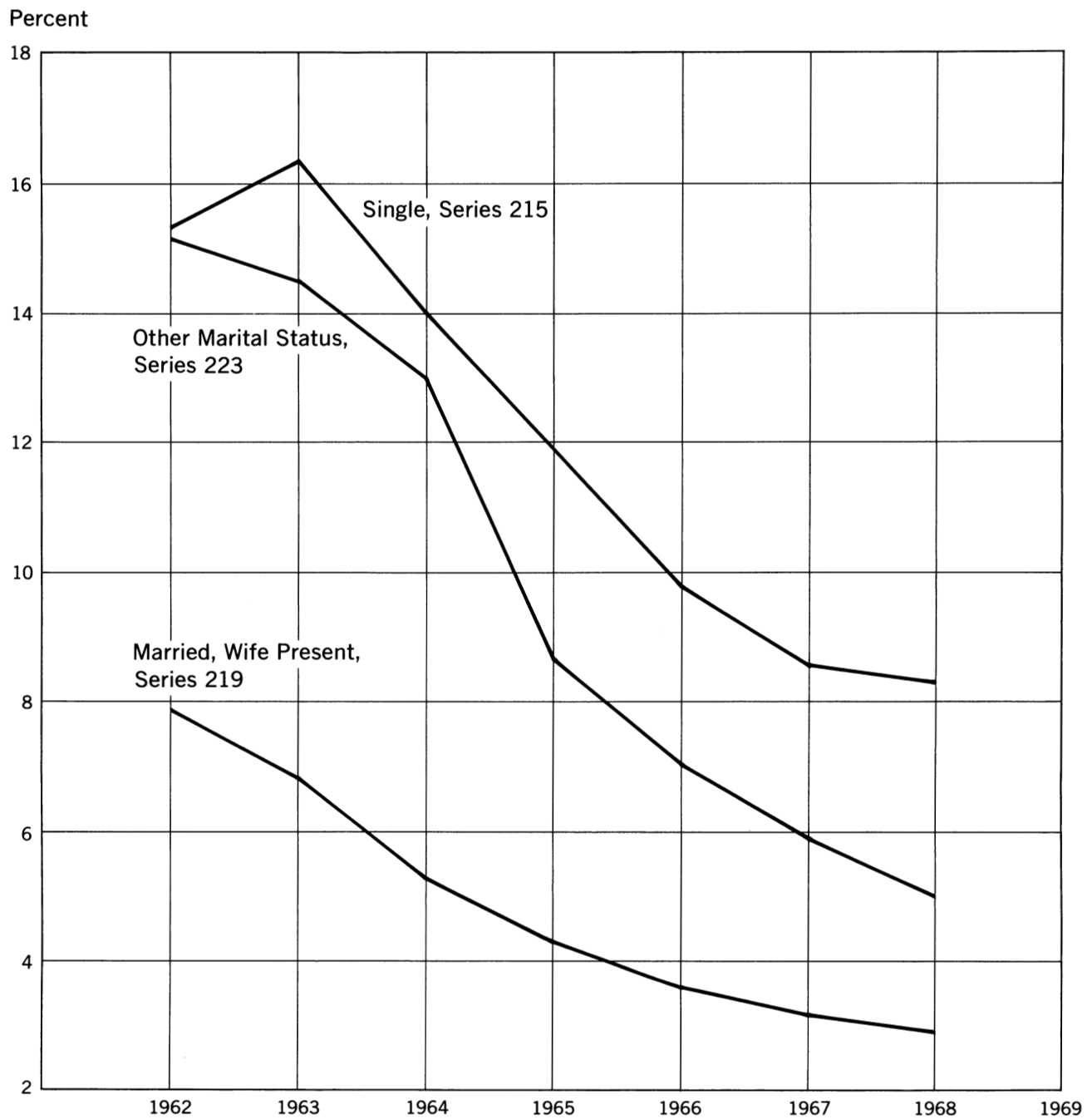
Percent

Figure 37. Unemployment Rates for Nonwhite Males, 20 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, 1962–1968, Series 215, 219, and 223

85
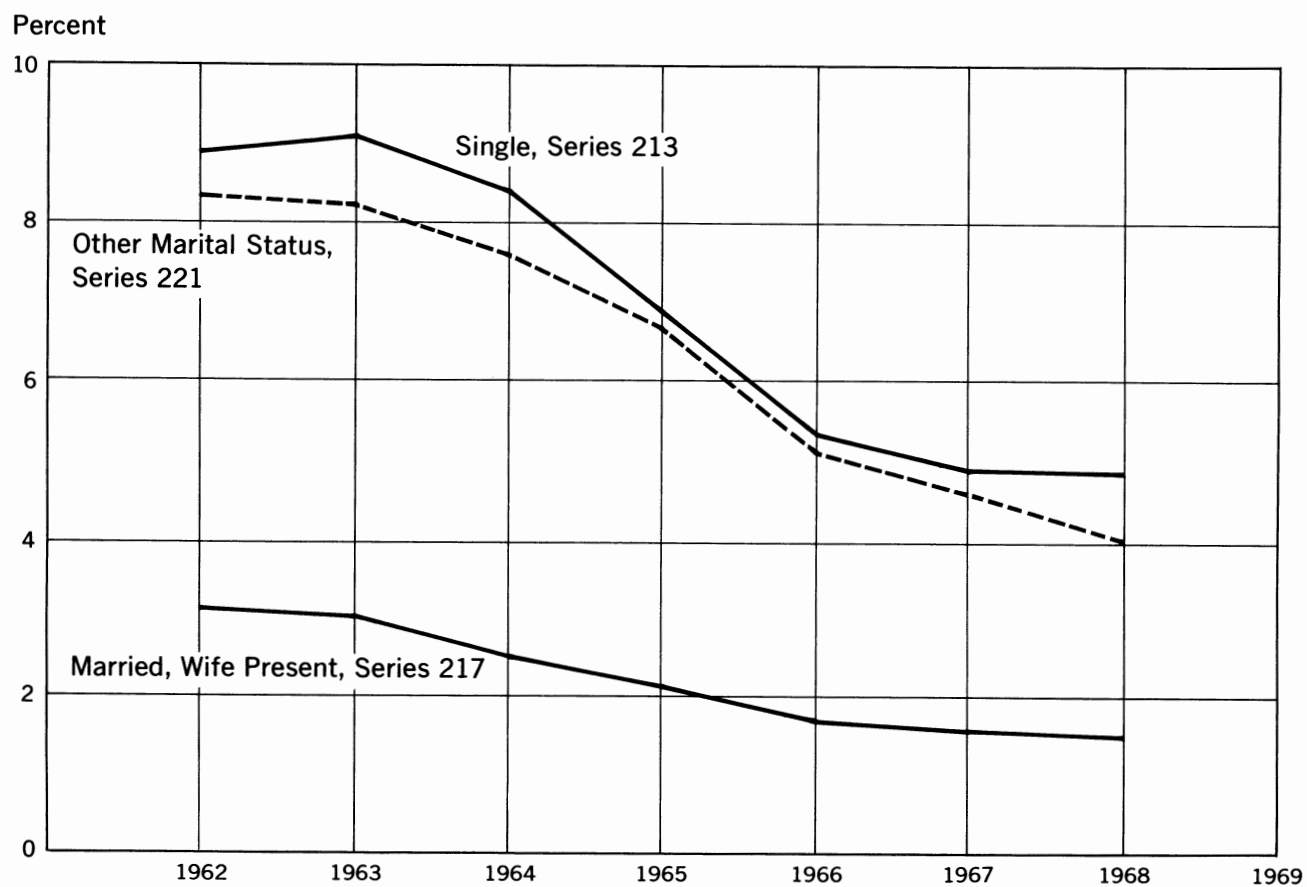
Percent

Figure 38. Unemployment Rates for White Males 20 Years Old and Over by Marital Status, 1962–1968, Series 213, 217, 221

Percent
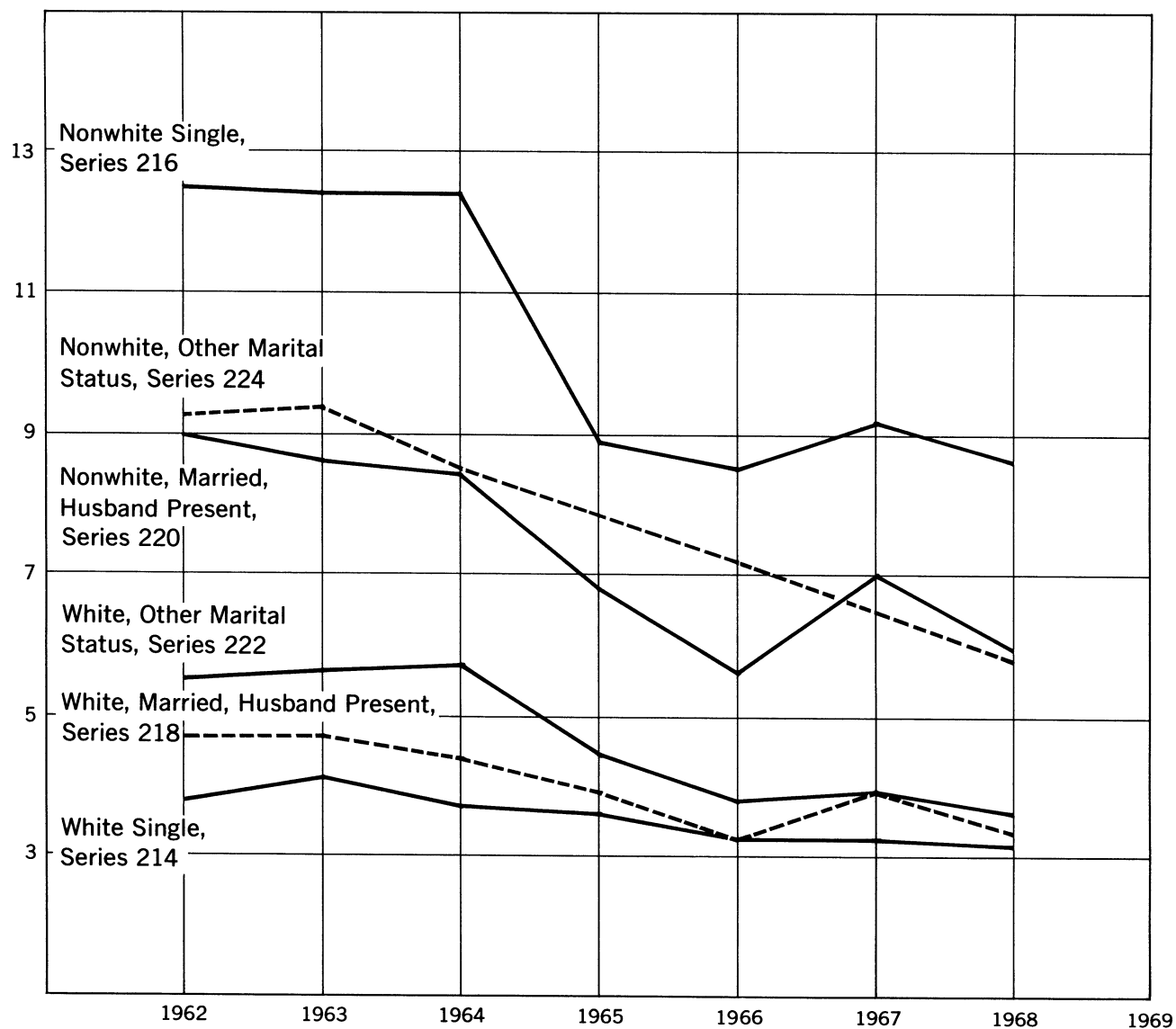
Figure 39. Unemployment Rates for Females, 20 Years Old and Over, by Color and
Marital Status, 1962—1968, Series 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224

Mean Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals and a Measure
of Income Distribution, 1947-1966

The mean money income in constant dollars of families and
unrelated individuals is shown in Figure 40. The mean declined
to 1949 and then began to increase. Except for two periods of
recession, 1954 and 1958, the mean has continued to increase to
the present time. From 1948 to 1966, the trend represents a
132 percent increase in actual purchasing power of the average
family.

The lower line on the graph traces changes in the Gini
ratio. If this ratio were zero, money income would be distribu-
ted equally among the units (families and unrelated individuals)
of the population. A decline in the Gini ratio signifies a more
equitable distribution of income.

The range of changes in the Gini ratio, as shown at right,
has been quite small, only 0.2, and the most recent observation,
1966, is not the lowest recorded. The ratio declined during the
prosperous period, 1954 to 1957, and also has been declining
during the period of affluence since 1961. Peaks of the index
in 1949, 1954, and 1961 coincided with troughs in the business
cycle, although there was not a peak in 1958 when business
activity also was low. The changes in the income distribution
reflected by these trends are presented in Figure 41.

Although not presented in Figure 40, the values for 1967
and 1968 are included in the tabular Series 225-232, showing
a continuation of the trends illustrated.

Source: Series 225, 227, 229 and 232 are from Merriam
(1968: Table C, p. 790); Merriam obtained special tabulations
from the March Current Population Survey for the respective
years; 1967 was computed from (Census 1969c: 32); 1968 was com-
puted from unpubublished data, courtesy of the U.S. Bureau of
the Census. Series 226, 228, 230 are computed by applying the
implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures
(Council of Economic Advisers, 1969: Table B-3, p. 230) to
Series 225, 227, 229; Series 231 is the difference between
Series 228 and 230.
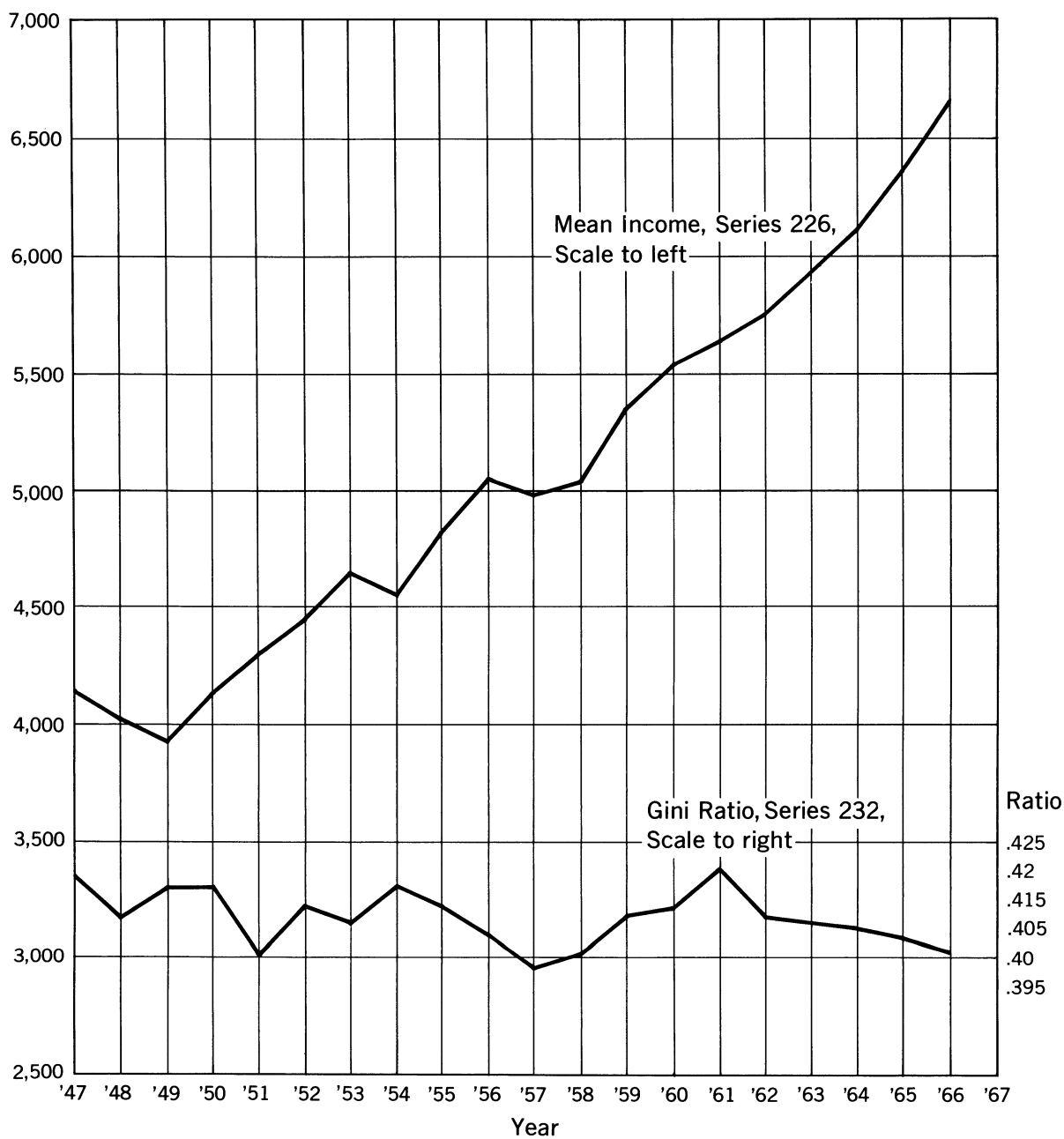
Figure 40. Mean Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals in Constant (1958) Dollars, 1947—1966, Series 226, and the Gini Ratio, 1947—1966, Series 232

Money Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals, 1947-1966

For Figure 41, families and unrelated individuals (living alone or with a nonrelative) were ranked from low to high according to the amount of their money income. The ranks were then divided into five segments of equal size. The value plotted on the lower line is the amount of money income of the upper bound of the lower fifth of the families, and, at the top of the graph, the lower bound of the upper fifth (or, what is the same thing, the upper bound of the 4th fifth). The trends, thus, show how the well-to-do families are faring and how the lower income families are faring. Income is expressed in constant (1958) dollars so that the purchases for personal consumption per dollar are constant across time.

The lower line on the graph shows a slowly increasing income for the lower fifth of families. From 1954 to 1966, money income in constant dollars increased 58 percent, an average of 837 constant dollars per family.

The upper line on the graph shows the trend for the lower bound of the upper fifth of the families. From 1954 to 1966, the money incomes increased 46 percent, an average increase of 3,048 constant dollars per family.

The lot of upper-income families was obviously improving more than that of lower-income families.

The line in the middle of the figure shows the disparity or the difference between the upper and the lower money incomes in constant dollars. If the disparity were constant across time, this line would be horizontal.

Data for 1967 and 1968 became available after Figure 41 was drawn and has been added to Series 225-232, but does not appear in the figure.

Source for data presented in Figure 41 is cited on page 88.

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Income,
Constant Dollars
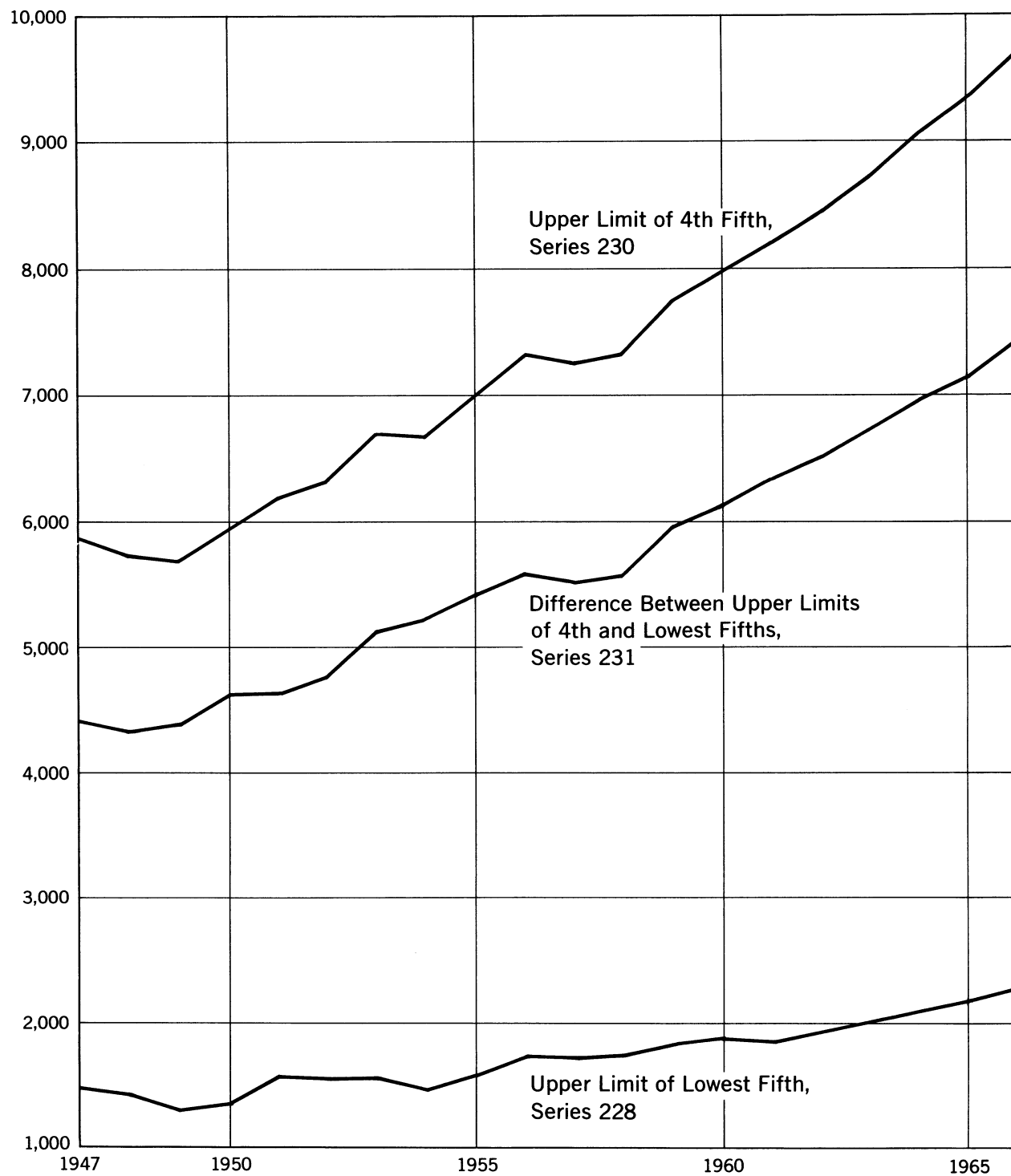
Figure 41. Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals in Constant (1958)
Dollars, at the Upper Limit of Two Selected Positions in the Income Distribution,
and Their Difference, 1947—1966, Series 228, 230, and 231

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POVERTY

Families and Unrelated Individuals Living in Poverty, by Color,
1959-1967

The Social Security Administration has developed an index of poverty. The annual income of a family at the poverty level varies with family size, age, and sex of the head of the household, and whether the family is a farm or nonfarm resident. For example, the poverty-level criteria used in March 1967 varied from $1,105 for a one-person farm family with a male head over 65 years of age, to $5,440 for a nonfarm family of seven or more members with a male head. Since level is based upon the assumption that one-third of income is spent for food, the index is revised annually to adjust for changing prices.

The trend in the number of families and of unrelated individuals living below the poverty level, by color, is shown in the upper Figure 42. Since 1959, the number of nonwhite poverty-level families has declined 26 percent, while white poverty-level families have declined 39 percent. The change in the number of unrelated individuals in poverty has been small. The number of nonwhite unrelated individuals living in poverty has declined 7 percent and the number of white unrelated individuals in poverty has declined 3 percent.

The percentage of families living in poverty, as well as the total number, has declined, as the lower graph illustrates.

The details are presented in Series 233-244.

Source: Series 233-244: Census (1969c: 27).

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Number of Families
or Unrelated Individuals,
Millions
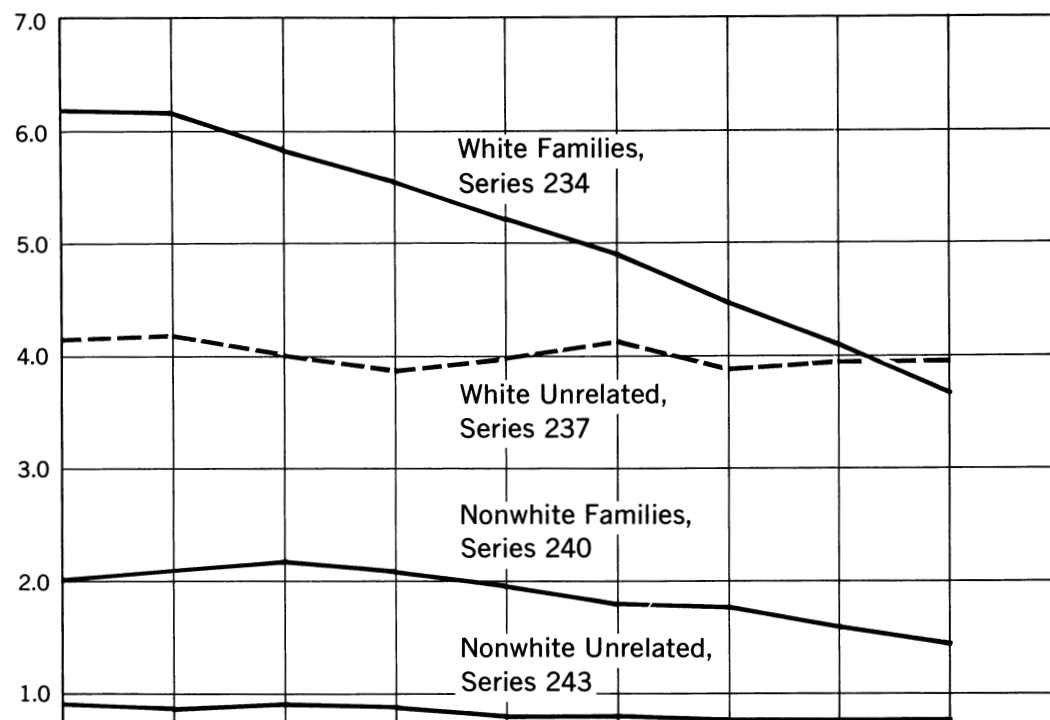
Percent
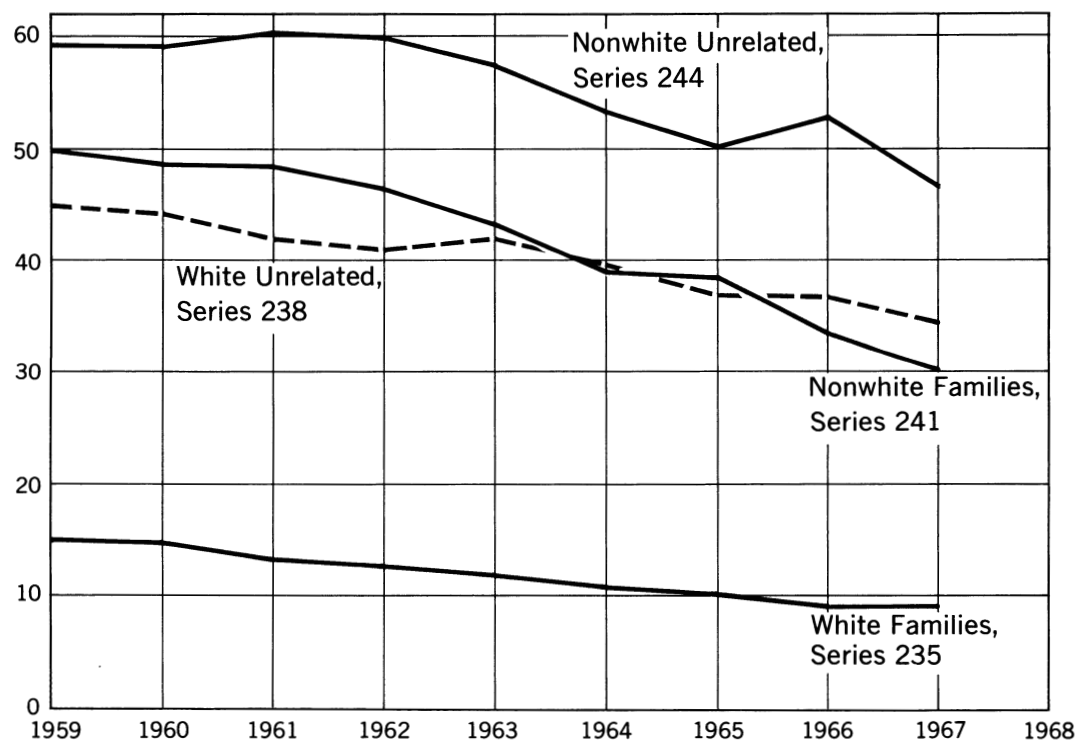
Figure 42. Families and Unrelated Individuals below the Poverty Level, by Color: Number and Percent of Total Families, 1959–1967, Series 234–235, 237–238, 240–241, 243–244

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Characteristics of Poverty Families, 1959 to 1967

Table 7 identifies some of the characteristics of poverty families and illustrates the changes between 1959 and 1967.

Most poverty families, 51.7 percent of them, are white with a male head. There are even more white females living alone or with nonrelatives who are in poverty, making up 62.9 percent of the unrelated individuals in poverty. Most children who are in poverty families are in white families with a male head.

The rate of poverty (the percent of total families that are in poverty) is higher for nonwhites than for whites. For both color groups the rate of poverty is greater for families with a female head than a male head.

In general, poverty declined during the period 1959 to 1967: a reduction of 36 percent of the families, 36 percent of the children, and 4 percent of unrelated individuals. However, the number of poverty families increased among non-white families with female heads and among nonwhite females living as unrelated individuals.

Source: Census (1968g: Table C, p. 5; 1968h: Table 6).

Table 7. Families, Children, and Unrelated Individuals Below the
         Poverty Level, 1967, and Percent Change since 1959, by
                    Sex of Head and Color

| | Male Head | | Female Head | | |
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	Total
Families Below the Poverty Level					
Number, 1967 (Thousands)	2,724	820	1,007	716	5,267
Percent of Total Families, 1967	6.7	22.2	25.1	54.1	11.5
Percent of Poverty Families, 1967	51.7	15.6	19.1	13.6	100.0
Percent Change in Total since 1959	-45	-42	-20	6	-36
Children under 18 in Poverty					
Number, 1967 (Thousands)	4,293	2,229	1,891	2,253	10,666
Percent of Total Children, 1967	6.7	22.2	25.1	54.1	15.1
Percent of Poverty Children, 1967	40.2	20.9	17.7	21.1	99.9
Percent Change in Total since 1959	-51	-42	-18	33	-36
Unrelated Individuals in Poverty					
Number, 1967 (Thousands)	962	307	3,066	538	4,875
Percent of Total, 1967	24.3	34.8	41.7	58.9	37.2
Percent of Unrelated Individuals in Poverty, 1967	19.7	6.3	62.9	11.0	99.9
Percent Change in Total since 1959	-17	-24	2	5	-4

Age, Sex, Color, and Household Status of Family Units in
Poverty, 1966

Table 8 presents the characteristics of poverty units,
families and unrelated individuals.

In coping with poverty in 1966, nearly eleven million
family units were to be considered. Nearly two-fifths of
these were 65 years of age and over. Seventy-seven percent
were white. Forty-four percent were individuals living
alone or with nonrelatives ("unrelated individuals"). Thirty-
nine percent were women. Nearly ten percent were under 25
years of age.

Table 8 does not include the population of the households
in poverty. It counts only the heads of households and the
number of "unrelated individuals" in poverty. As such, it
represents family units that might be the "targets" of programs
to decrease poverty.

Source: Census (1968g: Table 7, pp. 22-24).

Table 8. Age, Sex, Color, and Household Status of Family Units in Poverty, 1966: Number and Percent of Total Family Units (10,906,000)

| | Total family heads and unrelated individuals | | | Male | | | | Female | | | |
| | | | | White | | Nonwhite | | White | | Nonwhite | |
	Total	White	Non-white	Heads	Unrel. Indiv.	Heads	Unrel. Indiv.	Heads	Unrel. Indiv.	Heads	Unrel. Indiv.
					Number (Thousands)						
Total	10,906	8,401	2,505	3,264	1,007	1,012	269	1,111	3,019	699	525
Under 25 years	1,019	823	196	275	179	72	16	99	270	64	44
25-34 years	1,298	843	455	456	150	213	20	278	59	192	30
35-44 years	1,400	937	463	535	51	201	30	274	77	170	62
45-54 years	1,283	877	406	441	80	145	47	183	173	150	64
55-64 years	1,672	1,245	427	457	180	177	58	100	508	66	126
65 years & over	4,234	3,676	558	1,100	467	204	98	177	1,932	57	199
					Percent of Total Family Units (10,906,000)						
Total	100.0	77.0	23.0	29.9	9.2	9.3	2.5	10.2	27.7	6.4	4.8
Under 25 years	9.4	7.6	1.8	2.5	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.4
25-34 years	11.9	7.7	4.2	4.2	0.5	2.0	0.2	2.6	0.5	1.8	0.3
35-44 years	12.8	8.6	4.2	4.9	0.5	1.8	0.3	2.5	0.7	1.6	0.6
45-54 years	11.8	8.0	3.7	4.0	0.7	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.6
55-64 years	15.3	11.4	3.9	4.2	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.9	4.7	0.6	1.2
65 years & over	38.8	33.7	5.1	10.1	4.3	1.9	0.9	1.6	17.7	0.5	1.8

Note: The above includes family heads and unrelated individuals; it excludes other adults in families and children. It represents the number of "family" units to be considered in coping with poverty, not the number of persons in poverty. Percentages may not sum to total because of rounding.

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Statistical Series

Year	The marriage rate, and a sex ratio		Marital status of the female population, 15 years of age and over	
	Estimated marriage rates, total marriages per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44 years of age	Ratio, males, 20-26 years of age, to 100 females, 18-24 years of age (projection to 1975)	Females, 15 yrs. of age and over	
			Percent married	Percent married, standardized for age a/
	1	2	3	4
1940	127.4	--	61.0	61.0
1941	138.4	--	61.9	61.7
1942	147.6	--	62.6	62.2
1943	133.5	--	63.2	62.6
1944	124.5	--	63.6	63.0
1945	138.2	--	63.5	62.7
1946	199.0	--	63.8	62.7
1947	182.7	--	65.4	64.1
1948	174.7	--	66.5	65.0
1949	158.0	--	67.2	65.5
1950	166.4	101.9	67.1	65.4
1951	164.9	103.2	67.5	65.7
1952	159.9	103.7	67.8	66.0
1953	163.3	103.2	68.1	66.5
1954	154.3	102.4	68.2	66.7
1955	161.1	102.1	68.1	66.8
1956	165.6	101.3	67.8	66.9
1957	157.4	99.9	68.0	67.0
1958	146.3	98.4	67.4	67.0
1959	149.8	96.8	67.7	68.1
1960	148.0	94.9	67.5	67.5
1961	145.4	92.7	66.8	67.2
1962	138.4	93.4	66.4	67.3
1963	143.3	95.5	66.4	67.6
1964	146.2	93.6	66.1	67.7
1965	144.3	89.9	65.4	67.4
1966	145.0	90.4	65.1	67.4
1967	144.1	93.2	64.8	67.2
1968	146.6	95.0	64.2	66.7
1969		94.3		
1970	--	92.5		
1971	--	93.9		
1972	--	96.9		
1973	--	97.3		
1974	--	96.3		
1975	--	95.6		

Source: Series 1 & 2, see page 8; Series 3 & 4, see page 10.

a/ The 1960 U.S. resident female population was used to standardize for age.

	Marital status of the female population, by age group							
	Percent married							
Year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1940	11.88	51.59	74.30	80.53	81.42	80.52	70.63	33.83
1941	12.23	53.37	75.69	81.59	81.70	80.68	71.03	34.55
1942	12.59	55.06	77.05	82.58	81.89	80.89	71.31	34.72
1943	13.05	56.28	77.97	83.26	81.96	80.92	71.52	34.94
1944	12.67	57.08	79.14	83.26	81.81	82.01	71.79	35.18
1945	11.01	57.11	80.29	81.81	81.25	83.99	71.58	34.16
1946	10.08	58.24	81.84	81.06	81.19	85.44	71.39	33.13
1947	14.03	61.95	81.06	83.37	84.08	82.78	72.32	34.94
1948	15.95	65.36	81.97	84.69	84.79	82.88	72.10	36.08
1949	17.19	67.52	82.56	85.46	85.36	82.98	71.92	36.63
1950	17.81	66.30	83.94	86.81	84.67	82.21	71.77	35.51
1951	15.74	67.25	84.62	85.89	86.34	83.93	71.43	36.96
1952	15.66	68.60	84.24	87.29	86.05	83.42	71.71	37.89
1953	15.80	68.91	85.48	87.90	86.65	83.84	71.75	39.22
1954	14.50	67.12	86.21	87.10	87.06	84.18	73.56	38.53
1955	15.84	68.97	85.33	88.55	87.04	84.15	73.02	37.58
1956	17.31	69.33	86.10	89.27	85.91	82.93	72.66	38.31
1957	15.70	68.60	86.29	88.78	88.06	85.20	72.09	38.92
1958	16.29	68.60	85.57	89.08	88.04	85.45	72.11	38.67
1959	16.09	69.25	87.80	89.15	88.34	85.84	74.12	40.06
1960	15.65	69.50	86.18	88.72	88.11	85.92	73.58	38.53
1961	14.64	68.47	86.25	88.52	88.51	86.03	73.70	37.64
1962	14.40	68.79	86.60	87.50	87.10	84.90	74.65	38.33
1963	12.89	67.02	87.01	89.79	89.20	87.00	75.04	37.46
1964	15.86	66.47	87.07	91.57	88.07	85.89	74.71	36.87
1965	12.29	65.60	87.18	90.50	89.00	86.81	75.28	35.99
1966	12.10	67.50	86.30	89.61	89.61	87.49	74.86	36.75
1967	11.88	65.09	86.30	89.51	88.81	86.91	75.57	35.98
1968	10.65	61.78	86.14	88.87	88.49	85.91	75.87	36.10

Source: See pages 10 and 12.

Marital status of persons 14 years of age and over, by color and sex

Percent

Year	Single				Married			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White 13	Nonwhite 14	White 15	Nonwhite 16	White 17	Nonwhite 18	White 19	Nonwhite 20
1940	34.7	35.5	27.7	26.1	59.9	58.2	59.8	56.9
1947	27.8	32.3	22.0	22.5	66.7	61.5	64.7	60.2
1950	26.1	28.5	19.9	20.7	67.9	64.4	66.2	62.0
1951	--	25.7	--	19.9	--	66.3	--	62.0
1952	23.8	26.7	19.0	19.3	71.1	66.2	67.1	62.3
1953	23.4	26.5	18.5	16.7	71.0	66.1	67.5	62.4
1954	23.0	27.9	18.2	22.0	71.3	63.8	67.7	59.9
1955	23.5	30.4	17.9	20.5	70.7	62.6	67.5	62.1
1956	23.3	28.9	18.1	19.7	71.1	64.1	67.2	62.0
1957	23.2	30.3	18.3	21.3	71.2	63.6	67.2	61.0
1958	23.9	30.4	18.6	20.7	70.7	62.4	66.6	60.9
1959	24.2	31.5	18.5	20.8	70.6	60.9	66.8	61.2
1960	24.5	32.4	18.7	21.6	70.3	60.9	66.6	59.8
1961	25.3	31.6	19.2	21.0	69.6	62.0	65.8	60.9
1962	24.5	31.9	19.2	22.4	70.2	60.5	66.0	59.3
1963	25.2	32.0	19.7	22.8	69.7	61.0	65.6	58.9
1964	25.7	32.5	20.1	21.9	68.9	61.5	62.7	61.0
1965	25.9	32.5	20.4	23.1	68.8	60.8	64.4	59.8
1966	26.1	33.4	20.4	24.5	68.9	59.0	64.3	58.3
1967	25.9	33.0	20.5	24.5	68.9	59.8	63.9	58.1

Source: See page 14.

Marital status of persons 14 years of age and over, by color and sex (continued)

| | Widowed | | | | Divorced | | | |
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
Year	White 21	Nonwhite 22	White 23	Nonwhite 24	White 25	Nonwhite 26	White 27	Nonwhite 28
1940	4.1	5.3	10.8	15.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.7
1947	4.0	4.5	11.3	14.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4
1950	4.0	5.2	11.5	14.6	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.7
1951	--	5.8	--	15.6	--	2.2	--	2.5
1952	3.8	5.3	11.6	15.5	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.8
1953	3.9	5.4	11.9	17.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.2
1954	3.8	5.4	11.9	15.1	1.8	2.9	2.2	3.0
1955	4.1	5.4	12.4	14.9	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.5
1956	4.0	5.5	12.4	15.2	1.6	1.6	2.4	3.2
1957	3.8	4.1	12.3	14.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	3.0
1958	3.8	4.7	12.5	15.7	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.8
1959	3.5	4.9	12.3	14.8	1.7	2.7	2.4	3.2
1960	3.4	4.8	12.3	14.3	1.8	2.0	2.4	4.3
1961	3.2	4.4	12.3	14.2	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.8
1962	3.2	5.1	12.3	14.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.8
1963	3.1	4.3	12.0	14.0	2.0	2.7	2.7	4.3
1964	3.3	3.8	12.2	13.0	2.1	2.3	2.9	4.0
1965	3.2	3.9	12.4	13.1	2.1	2.9	2.8	4.0
1966	2.9	4.1	12.2	13.5	2.1	3.6	3.0	3.8
1967	3.1	4.5	12.5	13.5	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.0

Percent

Source: See page 14.

Marital status of persons 20-24 years of age, by color and sex

Percent

Year	Single				Married			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White 29	Nonwhite 30	White 31	Nonwhite 32	White 33	Nonwhite 34	White 35	Nonwhite 36
1940	73.5	60.4	48.4	37.2	26.1	38.7	50.3	59.6
1950	59.5	54.7	32.4	31.2	39.4	43.9	65.6	65.7
1951	--	41.5	--	33.6	--	56.3	--	63.3
1952	48.7	44.9	29.8	27.7	50.9	53.5	68.6	69.5
1953	49.4	43.8	30.3	24.9	50.3	55.8	68.5	72.4
1957	50.6	60.1	28.0	35.8	48.9	39.3	70.2	61.6
1958	50.5	63.2	28.1	35.3	48.5	36.1	70.1	61.6
1959	51.1	53.2	28.0	31.9	48.2	42.4	70.5	64.5
1960	53.0	65.7	28.7	30.4	46.5	34.3	69.7	66.3
1961	53.6	64.7	28.4	33.5	45.7	33.8	69.3	63.8
1962	51.5	58.4	27.9	37.8	47.8	41.3	69.5	61.4
1963	53.4	55.1	30.3	34.7	45.5	44.6	67.5	63.6
1964	55.6	58.5	30.7	33.4	43.3	41.3	66.7	64.9
1965	52.4	56.8	32.2	34.3	46.8	42.8	66.0	63.0
1966	50.6	60.9	29.1	38.0	48.7	39.1	68.6	60.3
1967	53.0	59.0	32.0	38.5	45.9	39.9	65.8	59.8

Source: See page 14.

Marital status of persons 20-24 years of age, by color and sex (continued)

Percent

| Year | Widowed | | | | Divorced | | | |
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
	White 37	Nonwhite 38	White 39	Nonwhite 40	White 41	Nonwhite 42	White 43	Nonwhite 44
1940	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.2
1950	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.9
1951	--	0.7	--	0.6	--	1.4	--	2.4
1952	--	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.4	2.1
1953	--	--	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0
1957	--	--	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.8
1958	0.2	--	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.6
1959	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.6	4.0	1.4	1.9
1960	--	--	0.2	0.7	0.5	--	1.5	2.6
1961	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.4
1962	--	--	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.5
1963	0.2	--	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	2.0	1.4
1964	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.0	--	2.3	1.0
1965	--	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.8	--	1.6	1.8
1966	0.1	--	0.2	--	0.7	--	2.1	1.6
1967	--	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.3

Source: See page 14.

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Marital status of persons 25-29 years of age, by color and sex

Percent

	Single				Married			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Year	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
1940	36.7	30.5	23.2	19.4	62.1	67.6	74.1	74.3
1950	23.6	25.2	13.2	14.1	74.4	72.4	83.7	80.2
1951	--	23.4	--	9.2	--	74.3	--	82.3
1952	21.9	24.8	12.6	10.5	76.5	71.9	84.4	84.9
1953	20.5	16.1	11.3	9.2	78.3	81.3	86.1	82.1
1957	21.6	36.1	10.4	16.8	77.3	61.7	87.4	78.3
1958	22.1	29.0	10.9	13.6	76.6	68.7	86.2	81.0
1959	22.9	38.4	8.9	12.3	75.8	60.1	88.4	83.4
1960	21.3	36.0	9.0	13.2	77.3	62.4	88.4	79.5
1961	21.8	26.3	10.8	10.0	76.4	72.9	86.6	84.0
1962	20.7	26.7	9.2	13.6	77.5	71.6	87.4	81.0
1963	20.0	31.1	9.0	14.0	77.5	67.3	88.2	79.5
1964	18.4	25.8	9.3	11.5	79.1	73.8	87.1	83.3
1965	15.9	27.3	8.0	11.6	82.2	72.2	88.0	81.8
1966	15.6	25.4	8.8	15.7	82.5	72.7	87.4	79.1
1967	14.5	21.2	9.2	14.8	83.7	77.1	87.3	80.0

Source: See page 14.

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Marital status of persons 25-29 years of age, by color and sex (continued)

Percent

Year	Widowed				Divorced			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
1940	0.3	1.1	0.9	4.2	0.9	0.8	1.7	2.1
1950	0.2	0.7	0.7	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.4	3.4
1951	--	0.4	--	4.1	--	1.9	--	4.4
1952	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.6	2.3	3.7
1953	0.2	--	0.7	4.8	1.0	2.6	1.9	3.9
1957	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.9	1.8	3.2
1958	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.8
1959	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.2	1.2	1.1	2.2	2.1
1960	0.1	--	0.4	2.6	1.3	1.6	2.2	4.7
1961	0.1	--	0.2	1.3	1.7	0.8	2.4	4.7
1962	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.2	2.8	4.6
1963	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.1	2.4	1.5	2.3	4.3
1964	0.1	--	0.5	1.0	2.2	0.5	3.0	4.2
1965	--	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.2	3.2	5.7
1966	--	--	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.9	3.5	4.7
1967	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	3.2	4.0

Source: See page 14.

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Number of households, by type, and percent husband-wife households				
		Type of household		
Month and Year	Total households (000)	Husband-wife (000)	Other (000)	Percent, husband-wife households
	61	62	63	64
July 1900	15,992	12,804	3,188	80.1
July 1901	16,345	13,084	3,261	80.0
July 1902	16,716	13,377	3,339	80.0
July 1903	17,108	13,715	3,393	80.2
July 1904	17,521	14,066	3,455	80.3
July 1905	17,939	14,408	3,531	80.3
July 1906	18,394	14,806	3,588	80.5
July 1907	18,863	15,226	3,637	80.7
July 1908	19,294	15,583	3,711	80.7
July 1909	19,734	15,938	3,796	80.7
July 1910	20,183	16,297	3,886	80.7
July 1911	20,620	16,661	3,959	80.8
July 1912	21,075	17,029	4,046	80.8
July 1913	21,606	17,447	4,159	80.8
July 1914	22,110	17,852	4,258	80.7
July 1915	22,501	18,149	4,352	80.6
July 1916	22,926	18,481	4,445	80.6
July 1917	23,323	18,798	4,525	80.6
July 1918	23,519	18,850	4,669	80.1
July 1919	23,873	19,169	4,704	80.3
July 1920	24,467	19,656	4,811	80.3
July 1921	25,119	20,175	4,944	80.3
July 1922	25,687	20,634	5,053	80.3
July 1923	26,298	21,128	5,170	80.3
July 1924	26,941	21,616	5,325	80.2
July 1925	27,540	22,078	5,462	80.2
July 1926	28,101	22,504	5,597	80.1
July 1927	28,632	22,875	5,757	79.9
July 1928	29,124	23,189	5,935	79.6
July 1929	29,582	23,481	6,101	79.4
July 1930	29,997	23,710	6,287	79.0
July 1931	30,272	23,799	6,473	78.6
July 1932	30,439	23,409	7,030	76.9
July 1933	30,802	23,481	7,321	76.2
July 1934	31,306	23,926	7,380	76.4
July 1935	31,892	24,432	7,460	76.6
July 1936	32,454	24,851	7,603	76.6
July 1937	33,088	25,318	7,770	76.5
July 1938	33,683	25,650	8,033	76.2
July 1939	34,409	26,163	8,246	76.0

(Continued)

Number of households, by type, and percent husband-wife households (cont)

Month and Year	Total Households (000)	Type of household		Percent, husband-wife households
		Husband-wife (000)	Other (000)	
	61	62	63	64
July 1940	35,153	26,772	8,381	76.2
July 1941	35,929	27,490	8,439	76.5
July 1942	36,445	27,919	8,526	76.6
July 1943	36,833	27,255	9,578	74.0
July 1944	37,115	26,641	10,474	71.8
July 1945	37,503	26,703	10,800	71.2
July 1946	38,370	29,208	9,162	76.1
April 1947	39,107	30,612	8,495	78.3
April 1948	40,532	31,900	8,632	78.7
April 1949	42,182	33,257	8,925	78.8
March 1950	43,554	34,075	9,479	78.2
April 1951	44,656	34,378	10,278	77.0
April 1952	45,504	35,138	10,366	77.2
April 1953	46,334	35,560	10,774	76.7
April 1954	46,893	35,875	11,018	76.5
April 1955	47,788	36,366	11,522	75.9
March 1956	48,785	37,043	11,742	75.9
March 1957	49,543	37,711	11,832	76.1
March 1958	50,402	37,967	12,435	75.3
March 1959	51,302	38,420	12,882	74.9
March 1960	52,610	39,260	13,350	74.6
March 1961	53,291	39,565	13,726	74.2
March 1962	54,652	40,339	14,313	73.8
March 1963	55,189	40,838	14,351	74.0
March 1964	55,996	41,257	14,739	73.7
March 1965	57,251	41,588	15,663	72.6
March 1966	58,092	42,060	16,032	72.4
March 1967	58,845	42,489	16,356	72.2
March 1968	60,444	43,267	17,177	71.6

Source: See page 30.

Number of primary individual households, by type, percent female, and as percent of total households

Month and Year	Total (000) 65	Male (000) 66	Female (000) 67	Primary individual households, percent female 68	Total households, percent primary individual 69
April 1940	3,458	1,599	1,859	53.8	9.8
April 1947	4,143	1,388	2,755	66.5	10.6
April 1948	3,903	1,198	2,705	69.3	9.6
April 1949	4,102	1,308	2,794	68.1	9.7
March 1950	4,716	1,668	3,048	64.6	10.8
April 1951	5,169	1,731	3,438	66.5	11.6
April 1952	5,299	1,756	3,543	66.9	11.6
April 1953	5,844	1,892	3,952	67.6	12.6
April 1954	5,932	1,904	4,028	67.9	12.6
April 1955	6,142	2,059	4,083	66.5	12.8
April 1956	6,309	2,058	4,250	67.4	12.9
March 1957	6,411	2,038	4,374	68.2	12.9
March 1958	7,047	2,329	4,718	67.0	14.0
March 1959	7,464	2,449	5,015	67.2	14.5
March 1960	7,895	2,716	5,179	65.6	15.0
March 1961	8,165	2,832	5,333	65.3	15.3
March 1962	8,467	2,927	5,540	65.4	15.5
March 1963	8,376	2,845	5,531	66.0	15.2
March 1964	8,718	2,961	5,757	66.0	15.6
March 1965	9,531	3,271	6,260	65.7	16.6
March 1966	9,923	3,292	6,631	66.8	17.1
March 1967	10,054	3,408	6,646	66.1	17.1
March 1968	10,710	3,661	7,049	65.8	17.7

Source: See page 32.

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Household and family size, by age and color

	Average population per household						Average population per family					
	All ages		Under 18 years		18 years & over		All ages		Under 18 years		18 years & over	
Year	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
1955	3.29	3.83	1.11	1.55	2.18	2.28	3.55	4.14	1.26	1.80	2.29	2.33
1956	3.28	3.83	1.11	1.60	2.16	2.23	3.53	4.13	1.26	1.86	2.27	2.27
1957	3.29	3.85	1.13	1.64	2.16	2.21	3.55	4.17	1.28	1.90	2.27	2.27
1958	3.29	3.90	1.15	1.66	2.14	2.23	3.59	4.26	1.32	1.97	2.27	2.29
1959	3.29	3.93	1.16	1.70	2.13	2.24	3.59	4.39	1.34	2.05	2.26	2.34
1960	3.28	3.95	1.17	1.74	2.11	2.21	3.61	4.39	1.35	2.08	2.25	2.31
1961	3.30	3.94	1.18	1.75	2.12	2.18	3.64	4.42	1.37	2.11	2.26	2.31
1962	3.25	3.88	1.16	1.71	2.09	2.17	3.60	4.35	1.36	2.05	2.24	2.30
1963	3.27	3.89	1.17	1.73	2.09	2.16	3.62	4.37	1.37	2.07	2.25	2.30
1964	3.28	3.85	1.18	1.73	2.09	2.12	3.64	4.29	1.39	2.05	2.26	2.24
1965	3.25	3.85	1.16	1.73	2.08	2.11	3.64	4.37	1.38	2.12	2.26	2.25
1966	3.23	3.84	1.15	1.73	2.08	2.10	3.64	4.41	1.37	2.13	2.27	2.28
1967	3.22	3.86	1.13	1.74	2.08	2.12	3.62	4.40	1.36	2.11	2.27	2.30
1968	3.17	3.77	1.11	1.68	2.06	2.08	3.59	4.35	1.33	2.09	2.25	2.26

Source: See page 34.

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Husband-wife families, and families with male and female head, by size

Month and year	Total families		Husband-wife families					Other families with male head			Other families with female head		
	Number (000)	Per-cent	Total	Head and wife only	Head wife, one other	Head wife, two others	Head wife, 3 or more others	Total	Head and one other	Head and 2 or more others	Total	Head and one other	Head and 2 or more others
	82		83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
						Percent of total families							
April 1947	35,794	100.0	87.2	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	9.5	--	--
April 1948	37,237	100.0	87.0	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	10.2	--	--
April 1949	38,537	99.9	87.0	25.3	22.9	18.8	20.0	3.3	1.6	1.7	9.6	4.2	5.4
March 1950	39,193	100.0	87.5	27.0	22.0	18.2	20.2	3.2	1.4	1.8	9.3	4.3	5.0
April 1951	39,822	100.0	86.8	26.9	21.6	18.9	19.4	3.1	1.5	1.6	10.1	4.5	5.6
April 1952	40,442	100.0	87.0	27.6	21.4	18.4	19.7	3.0	1.5	1.5	10.0	4.8	5.2
April 1953	41,020	100.0	87.2	27.2	21.2	18.6	20.1	3.4	1.7	1.7	9.4	4.6	4.8
April 1954	41,202	100.0	87.5	26.2	20.2	19.4	21.6	3.2	1.6	1.6	9.3	4.3	5.0
April 1955	41,934	100.0	86.8	26.3	19.5	19.4	21.6	3.1	1.7	1.4	10.1	4.5	5.6
March 1956	42,843	100.0	86.8	26.2	19.5	19.2	21.9	3.3	1.7	1.5	9.9	4.6	5.3
March 1957	43,445	99.9	87.1	26.4	18.9	19.1	22.7	2.8	1.6	1.3	10.0	4.8	5.2
March 1958	43,714	100.0	87.2	26.4	18.7	18.7	23.3	3.0	1.4	1.5	9.8	4.8	5.1
March 1959	44,202	100.0	87.3	26.0	18.8	18.8	23.7	2.9	1.6	1.2	9.8	4.6	5.2
March 1960	45,062	100.0	87.3	25.9	18.7	18.7	24.0	2.7	1.6	1.1	10.0	4.7	5.3
March 1961	45,435	99.9	87.2	26.4	18.0	18.8	24.0	2.6	1.6	1.1	10.1	4.8	5.4
March 1962	46,341	100.0	87.2	26.6	18.0	18.2	24.2	2.8	1.6	1.1	10.0	4.4	5.6
March 1963	46,998	100.0	87.1	26.1	17.6	18.3	25.1	2.8	1.5	1.3	10.1	4.4	5.7
March 1964	47,436	100.0	87.1	26.1	17.6	18.2	25.1	2.6	1.5	1.1	10.3	4.6	5.7
March 1965	47,836	100.1	87.1	26.6	18.0	17.6	24.8	2.5	1.4	1.0	10.5	4.8	5.6
March 1966	48,278	99.9	87.2	27.5	17.3	17.7	24.7	2.4	1.4	1.0	10.3	4.7	5.6
March 1967	48,921	100.0	87.0	27.1	17.7	17.5	24.6	2.4	1.4	1.0	10.6	4.9	5.7
March 1968	49,834	100.0	86.9	27.6	17.7	17.4	24.2	2.4	1.4	1.0	10.7	4.8	5.9

Source: See page 38.

	Married couples, with and without own household				Households with female heads, by color		
Year	Married couples, total (000)	Married couples with own household (000)	Married couples without own household (000)	Percent, married couples without own household	Total	White	Nonwhite
					Percent with female head		
	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1900					12.2		
1910	17,175	16,250	925	5.4			
1930	25,174	23,649	1,525	6.0	12.7		
1940	28,517	26,571	1,946	6.8	15.1		
1941	--	--	--	--			
1942	--	--	--	--			
1943	--	--	--	--			
1944	--	--	--	--			
1945	28,200[b]	26,835[b]	1,365[b]	4.8			
1946	31,550[b]	28,850[b]	2,700[b]	8.6			
1947	33,543	30,612	2,931	8.7	15.3		
1948	34,364	31,900	2,464	7.2	15.8		
1949	35,425	33,257	2,168	6.1	15.2		
1950	36,091	34,075	2,016	5.6	15.2		
1951	36,136	34,378	1,758	4.9	16.6		
1952	36,696	35,138	1,558	4.2	16.5		
1953	37,106	35,560	1,546	4.2	16.6		
1954	37,346	35,875	1,471	3.9	16.6	15.6	27.0
1955	37,570	36,366	1,304	3.5	17.2	16.2	26.9
1956	38,306	37,043	1,263	3.3	17.1	16.1	26.9
1957	38,940	37,711	1,229	3.2	17.4	16.4	27.5
1958	39,182	37,967	1,215	3.1	17.7	16.6	28.4
1959	39,529	38,420	1,109	2.8	18.0	16.7	30.4
1960	40,205[c]	39,260[c]	945[c]	2.4	18.1	17.0	28.7
1961	40,524	39,565	959	2.4	18.4	17.5	26.8
1962	41,218	40,339	879	2.1	18.5	17.4	28.9
1963	41,705	40,838	867	2.1	18.5	17.2	30.1
1964	42,046	41,257	789	1.9	18.9	17.7	29.3
1965	42,372	41,588	784	1.9	19.6	18.4	30.2
1966	42,825	42,060	765	1.8	19.9	18.8	30.1
1967	43,226	42,489	737	1.7	20.0	18.9	29.6
1968	43,947	43,267	680	1.5			

b - Not strictly comparable. Data for 1945 and 1946 are projections based on 1940 Census.

c - Alaska and Hawaii included for the first time.

Source: Col. 94-97, see page 42; col. 98-100, see page 44.

Percent intact marriages for white females, by age groups

Year	Total married (000)	Total 14 yrs. & over	14-19 years Total	14-17 yrs.	18 & 19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-29 yrs.	30-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55-64 yrs.	65-74 yrs.	75 yrs. and over
	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
1940	27,279	96	93	--	--	96	96	96	96	96	95	94	90
1947	--	96	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1950	34,042	96	92	88	93	96	97	97	96	96	95	94	90
1954	36,272	95	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1955	36,543	95	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1956	36,814	96	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1957	37,363	96	89	83	92	93	97	97	96	96	96	95	95
1958	37,562	96	89	85	90	94	96	97	97	96	96	96	96
1959	38,143	96	89	85	90	94	97	97	96	96	96	96	90
1960	42,583	96	92	91	92	94	96	97	96	96	96	96	94
1961	38,810	96	89	88	89	94	96	96	96	96	96	96	95
1962	38,617	96	88	82	89	94	96	96	96	96	96	95	95
1963	40,073	96	90	83	91	94	96	97	96	96	96	96	93
1964	40,199	96	82	75	84	94	96	96	96	96	96	96	94
1965	40,620	95	89	82	91	94	96	96	96	95	96	96	95
1966	41,189	95	86	76	88	93	96	96	96	96	96	95	95
1967	41,568	95	82	73	85	92	95	96	96	96	96	95	96

Source: See page 46.

Percent intact marriages for nonwhite females, by age groups

Year	Total married (000)	Total, 14 yrs. & over	14-19 years Total	14-17 yrs.	18 & 19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-29 yrs.	30-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55-64 yrs.	65-74 yrs.	75 yrs. and over
	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126
1940	2,811	86	85	--	--	86	85	84	85	87	89	89	82
1947	--	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1950	3,534	82	79	77	80	80	81	82	82	83	86	86	81
1954	3,597	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1955	3,784	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1956	3,836	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1957	3,841	82	78	88	75	78	77	80	83	82	89	92	97
1958	3,895	80	67	73	64	77	75	81	80	83	85	87	100
1959	3,984	77	76	81	74	74	70	76	78	79	80	82	86
1960	4,038	80	70	81	67	78	76	77	84	80	87	90	93
1961	4,200	80	78	88	73	74	76	79	81	83	86	91	87
1962	4,229	79	86	84	87	75	73	80	78	84	85	84	71
1963	4,298	79	81	69	86	76	74	76	80	81	82	90	70
1964	4,556	80	80	80	81	79	77	78	80	81	83	83	68
1965	4,571	78	78	72	80	78	78	74	76	79	87	82	89
1966	4,554	79	76	74	77	77	75	78	77	82	85	85	93
1967	4,645	78	73	60	78	76	73	77	79	78	84	88	84

Source: see page 46.

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Year	Net reproduction rates, by color[a]		
	Total	White	Nonwhite
	127	128	129
1940	1,027	1,002	1,209
1941	1,075	1,052	1,242
1942	1,185	1,171	1,293
1943	1,228	1,211	1,348
1944	1,163	1,139	1,334
1945	1,132	1,106	1,323
1946	1,344	1,331	1,435
1947	1,505	1,492	1,594
1948	1,430	1,400	1,679
1949	1,439	1,397	1,743
1950	1,435	1,387	1,780
1951	1,521	1,472	1,865
1952	1,563	1,516	1,897
1953	1,597	1,546	1,959
1954	1,657	1,601	2,062
1955	1,676	1,617	2,101
1956	1,729	1,665	2,184
1957	1,765	1,701	2,206
1958	1,736	1,675	2,178
1959	1,742	1,679	2,200
1959	1,722	1,667	2,118
1960	1,715	1,662	2,093
1961	1,704	1,648	2,100
1962	1,633	1,577	2,033
1963	1,564	1,506	1,973
1964	1,507	1,447	1,923
1965	1,376	1,314	1,807
1966	1,288	1,231	1,678
1967	1,213	1,158	1,582

a - Births adjusted for underregistration, 1940-1959. Beginning in 1959, births not adjusted for underregistration. Both values are shown for 1959.

Source: See page 50.

Number of children ever born per 1,000 women, by age and color

Total women

Year	15-44 130	15-19 131	20-24 132	25-29 133	30-34 134	35-39 135	40-44 136	45-49 137
				Age in years				
1940	1,238	68	522	1,132	1,678	2,145	2,490	2,740
1950	1,395	105	738	1,436	1,871	2,061	2,170	2,292
1951	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1952	1,465	98	836	1,527	1,943	2,112	2,169	2,172
1953	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1954	1,555	105	927	1,718	2,051	2,168	2,180	2,269
1955	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1956	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1957	1,696	108	971	1,900	2,249	2,457	2,342	2,237
1958	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1959	1,762	112	1,075	2,038	2,447	2,530	2,409	2,214
1960	1,746	127	1,032	2,006	2,445	2,523	2,409	2,245
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1962	1,789	105	1,015	2,092	2,586	2,664	2,552	2,276
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1964	1,819	93	961	2,167	2,778	2,875	2,674	2,437
1969	1,707	74	720	1,878	2,761	3,058	2,959	2,665

Source: See page 52.

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Number of children ever born per 1,000 women, by age and color (continued)

White women

Age in years

Year	15-44 138	15-19 139	20-24 140	25-29 141	30-34 142	35-39 143	40-44 144	45-49 145
1940	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1950	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1951	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1952	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1953	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1954	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1955	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1956	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1957	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1958	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1959	1,733	103	1,025	1,995	2,417	2,489	2,367	2,161
1960	1,767	117	995	1,959	2,392	2,475	2,364	2,198
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1964	1,775	86	934	2,095	2,689	2,814	2,628	2,385
1969	1,670	66	682	1,825	2,723	2,969	2,896	2,632

Source: See page 52.

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Number of children ever born per 1,000 women, by age and color (continued)

Nonwhite women

Age in years

Year	15-44	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
1940	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1950	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1951	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1952	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1953	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1954	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1955	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1956	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1957	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1958	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1959	1,982	179	1,426	2,353	2,676	2,880	2,786	2,666
1960	2,002	200	1,287	2,332	2,836	2,909	2,787	2,658
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1964	2,138	140	1,153	2,670	3,394	3,332	3,053	2,896
1969	1,964	121	988	2,263	3,028	3,683	3,439	2,939

Source: See page 52.

Legitimate and illegitimate birth rates, by age of mother

Year	Estimated legitimate live births per 1,000 married women 15-44 years of age	Illegitimate birth rates, by age groups Age of mother						
		All ages 15-44 yrs.	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years
	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161
1940	125.9	7.1	7.4	9.5	7.2	5.1	3.4	1.2
1941	128.9	7.7	8.0	9.8	7.8	6.0	3.7	1.4
1942	139.6	8.0	8.2	11.0	8.4	6.3	3.8	1.2
1943	142.3	8.3	8.4	11.4	8.8	6.7	3.8	1.3
1944	132.1	9.0	8.8	13.1	10.1	7.0	4.0	1.3
1945	126.8	10.1	9.5	15.3	12.1	7.1	4.1	1.6
1946	149.3	10.9	9.5	17.3	15.6	7.3	4.4	1.8
1947	161.6	12.1	11.0	18.9	15.7	9.2	5.6	1.8
1948	149.0	12.5	11.4	19.8	16.4	10.0	5.8	1.6
1949	145.9	13.3	12.0	21.0	18.0	11.4	6.8	1.9
1950	143.9	14.1	12.6	21.3	19.9	13.3	7.2	2.0
1951	148.8	15.1	13.2	23.2	22.8	14.6	7.6	2.2
1952	151.4	15.8	13.5	25.4	24.8	15.7	8.2	1.9
1953	151.5	16.9	13.9	28.0	27.6	17.3	9.0	2.4
1954	155.8	18.7	14.9	31.4	31.0	20.4	10.3	2.5
1955	155.1	19.3	15.1	33.5	33.5	22.0	10.5	2.7
1956	158.8	20.4	15.6	36.4	35.6	24.6	11.1	2.8
1957	161.1	21.0	15.8	37.3	36.8	26.8	12.1	3.1
1958	158.5	21.2	15.3	38.2	40.5	27.5	13.3	3.2
1959	158.1	21.9	15.5	40.2	44.1	28.1	14.1	3.3
1960	156.3	21.6	15.3	39.7	45.1	27.8	14.1	3.6
1961	156.5	22.7	15.9	41.7	46.5	28.3	15.4	3.9
1962	152.1	21.9	14.8	40.9	46.7	29.7	15.6	4.0
1963	146.3	22.5	15.2	40.3	49.0	33.2	16.1	4.3
1964	140.9	23.0	15.8	39.9	50.2	37.2	16.3	4.4
1965	131.1	23.5	16.7	39.9	49.3	37.5	17.4	4.5
1966	123.7	23.4	17.5	39.1	45.6	33.0	16.4	4.1
1967	119.0	23.9	18.6	38.3	41.4	29.2	15.4	4.0

Source: See pages 54 and 56.

Illegitimate birth rates, by age of mother and color

Year	15-44 yrs.a/		15-19 yrs.		20-24 yrs.		25-29 yrs.		30-34 yrs.		35-44 yrs.	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173
1955	7.9	87.2	6.0	77.6	15.0	133.0	13.3	125.2	8.6	100.9	2.8	25.3
1956	8.3	92.1	6.2	79.6	16.3	143.5	14.0	132.7	9.2	113.7	3.0	27.0
1957	8.6	95.3	6.4	81.4	16.6	147.7	14.6	142.6	10.5	115.1	3.0	30.3
1958	8.8	97.8	6.3	80.4	17.3	153.2	15.8	161.2	10.8	110.5	3.4	32.5
1959	9.2	100.8	6.5	80.8	18.3	167.8	17.6	168.0	10.7	106.5	3.6	34.9
1960	9.2	98.3	6.6	76.5	18.2	166.5	18.2	171.8	10.8	104.0	3.9	35.6
1961	10.0	100.8	7.0	77.6	19.7	169.6	19.4	172.7	11.3	112.0	4.2	37.4
1962	9.8	97.5	6.5	74.1	20.0	163.6	19.8	172.7	12.6	115.2	4.3	35.5
1963	10.5	97.1	7.0	73.8	20.8	161.8	22.0	171.5	14.2	124.3	4.6	34.4
1964	11.0	97.2	7.3	74.0	21.2	164.2	24.1	168.7	15.9	132.3	4.8	34.5
1965	11.6	97.6	7.9	75.8	22.1	152.6	24.3	164.7	16.6	137.8	4.9	39.0
1966	12.0	92.8	8.5	76.9	22.5	139.4	23.5	143.8	15.7	119.4	4.9	33.8
1967	12.5	89.5	9.0	80.2	23.1	128.2	22.7	118.4	14.0	97.2	4.7	28.9

a/ Computed by relating total illegitimate births (regardless of age of mother) to number of unmarried women aged 15-44 years.

Source: See page 58.

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Year	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births, by color and sex								
	Total			White			Nonwhite		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182
1920	85.8	95.1	76.1	82.1	91.1	72.6	131.7	145.3	117.7
1921	75.6	83.5	67.3	72.5	80.3	64.1	108.5	116.9	99.8
1922	76.2	84.6	67.3	73.2	81.6	64.3	110.0	118.5	101.2
1923	77.1	85.0	68.8	73.5	81.3	65.3	117.4	126.9	107.5
1924	70.8	78.7	62.5	66.8	74.4	58.8	112.9	124.0	101.4
1925	71.7	79.5	63.3	68.3	76.0	60.2	110.8	121.5	99.6
1926	73.3	81.1	65.1	70.0	77.6	61.9	111.8	122.2	101.1
1927	64.6	71.5	57.2	60.6	67.5	53.4	100.1	108.9	91.0
1928	68.7	76.4	60.6	64.0	71.4	56.1	106.2	116.4	95.6
1929	67.6	74.6	60.2	63.2	69.9	56.0	102.2	111.6	92.5
1930	64.6	71.3	57.5	60.1	66.6	53.2	99.9	108.7	90.9
1931	61.6	68.3	54.5	57.4	63.9	50.6	93.1	101.8	84.2
1932	57.6	63.8	51.1	53.3	59.4	46.9	86.2	93.4	78.7
1933	58.1	63.9	51.9	52.8	58.4	46.8	91.3	98.9	83.5
1934	60.1	66.5	53.3	54.5	60.6	48.1	94.4	103.1	85.5
1935	55.7	62.2	48.9	51.9	58.1	45.2	83.2	91.6	74.6
1936	57.1	63.4	50.5	52.9	58.9	46.5	87.6	96.3	78.6
1937	54.4	60.3	48.3	50.3	56.0	44.3	83.2	91.0	75.2
1938	51.0	56.7	45.1	47.1	52.5	41.4	79.1	87.0	70.9
1939	48.0	53.3	42.5	44.3	49.2	39.1	74.2	82.3	66.0
1940	47.0	52.5	41.3	43.2	48.3	37.8	73.8	82.2	65.2
1941	45.3	50.4	40.0	41.2	46.0	36.1	74.8	82.1	67.3
1942	40.4	44.9	35.7	37.3	41.6	32.7	64.6	70.7	58.3
1943	40.4	45.1	35.4	37.5	42.0	32.7	62.5	68.9	55.9
1944	39.8	44.1	35.2	36.9	41.2	32.4	60.3	65.5	55.0
1945	38.3	42.7	33.6	35.6	39.9	31.1	57.0	63.2	50.8
1946	33.8	37.8	29.5	31.8	35.8	27.5	49.5	54.0	44.8
1947	32.2	36.1	28.1	30.1	33.9	26.0	48.5	53.2	43.7
1948	32.0	35.9	27.9	29.9	33.7	25.9	46.5	51.4	41.4
1949	31.3	35.1	27.3	28.9	32.5	25.0	47.3	52.5	42.0
1950	29.2	32.8	25.5	26.8	30.2	23.1	44.5	48.9	39.9
1951	28.4	32.0	24.7	25.8	29.2	22.4	44.8	50.0	39.6
1952	28.4	31.8	24.9	25.5	28.7	22.1	47.0	52.3	41.7
1953	27.8	31.2	24.2	25.0	28.4	21.5	44.7	48.4	40.8
1954	26.6	29.8	23.2	23.9	27.0	20.6	42.9	47.1	38.6
1955	26.4	29.6	23.0	23.6	26.7	20.3	42.8	46.9	38.6
1956	26.0	29.2	22.6	23.2	26.2	20.0	42.1	46.7	37.3
1957	26.3	29.5	23.0	23.3	26.4	20.1	43.7	47.8	39.6
1958	27.1	30.2	23.7	23.8	26.7	20.6	45.7	50.3	41.0
1959	26.4	29.6	23.0	23.2	26.3	20.0	44.0	48.2	39.8
1960	26.0	29.3	22.6	22.9	26.0	19.6	43.2	47.9	38.5
1961	25.3	28.4	22.0	22.4	25.4	19.3	40.7	44.8	36.5
1962	25.3	28.6	21.9	22.3	25.4	19.1	41.4	45.7	36.9
1963	25.2	28.4	21.9	22.2	25.1	19.0	41.5	46.0	36.9
1964	24.8	27.8	21.6	21.6	24.4	18.6	41.1	45.5	36.6
1965	24.7	27.7	21.5	21.5	24.4	18.5	40.3	44.4	36.2
1966	23.7	26.6	20.6	20.6	23.4	17.6	38.8	42.4	35.0
1967	22.4	25.2	19.6	19.7	22.4	16.9	35.9	39.3	32.5

Source: See page 66.

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Ratio, persons under 18 years of age per 100 population 18-64 years of age, for the United States and by region

Year	U.S. 183	Northeast 184	North Central 185	South 186	West 187
1940	48.9	41.8	46.1	60.9	42.6
1950	51.5	43.3	49.5	61.7	50.3
1955	60.0	51.2	58.8	69.2	60.0
1960	65.1	57.8	66.4	70.0	65.6
1961	65.9	58.6	67.5	70.3	66.5
1962	66.7	59.6	68.7	70.6	67.1
1963	67.3	60.4	69.6	70.9	67.8
1964	68.0	61.2	70.4	71.2	68.3
1965	66.9	60.4	69.3	69.8	67.4
1966	66.1	60.1	68.5	68.7	66.7
1967	65.4	59.8	67.7	67.5	65.7
1968[a]	64.4	59.3	66.6	66.3	64.9

a - From provisional data.

Source: See page 68.

Children under 18 years of age not living with both parents, by color

Percent of children under 18

Year	Total 188	White 189	Nonwhite 190
1950	15	--	--
1953	14	--	--
1954	13	--	--
1955	14	--	--
1956	13	--	--
1957	12	8	34
1958	13	--	--
1959	13	9	37
1960	14	11	34
1961	15	11	34
1962	14	10	36
1963	12	9	35
1964	14	10	36
1965	15	11	38
1966	14	10	37

Source: See page 70.

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Year	Children involved in divorces and annulments, and rates per decree and per 1,000 children under 18 years of age			Divorces and annulments per 1,000 married women 15 years of age and over
	Children under 18 involved (000)	Average number of children per decree	Children involved per 1,000 children under 18 years of age	
	191	192	193	194
1920				8.0
1921				7.2
1922				6.6
1923				7.1
1924				7.2
1925				7.2
1926				7.5
1927				7.8
1928				7.8
1929				8.0
1930				7.5
1931				7.1
1932				6.1
1933				6.1
1934				7.5
1935				7.8
1936				8.3
1937				8.7
1938				8.4
1939				8.5
1940				8.8
1941				9.4
1942				10.1
1943				11.0
1944				12.0
1945				14.4
1946				17.9
1947				13.6
1948				11.2
1949				10.6
1950				10.3
1951				9.9
1952				10.1
1953	330	0.85	6.4	9.9
1954	341	0.90	6.4	9.5
1955	347	0.92	6.3	9.3
1956	361	0.95	6.3	9.4
1957	379	0.99	6.4	9.2
1958	398	1.08	6.5	8.9
1959	468	1.18	7.5	9.3
1960	463	1.18	7.2	9.2
1961	516	1.25	7.8	9.6
1962	532	1.29	7.9	9.4
1963	562	1.31	8.2	9.6
1964	613	1.36	8.7	10.0
1965	630	1.32	8.9	10.6
1966	669	1.34	9.4	10.9
1967	701	1.34	9.9	11.2

Source: Series 191-193, see page 72; Series 194, see page 74.

	Annual number of divorces and the number of married women "separated, husband absent" the previous year	
Year	Divorces during calendar year (000) 195	Married women, "separated, husband absent" (000) 196
1954	379	1,135 (1)
1955	377 (1)	1,400 (2)
1956	382 (2)	1,242 (3)
1957	381 (3)	1,146 (4)
1958	368 (4)	1,342 (5)
1959	395 (5)	1,404 (6)
1960	393 (6)	1,304 (7)
1961	414 (7)	1,455 (8)
1962	413 (8)	1,433 (9)
1963	428 (9)	1,407 (10)
1964	450 (10)	1,569 (11)
1965	479 (11)	1,660 (12)
1966	499 (12)	1,618 (13)
1967	523 (13)	1,621

Source: See page 76.

Cumulative percent of divorces by duration of marriage for marriage cohorts

Year married	Duration in years									
	Less than 1 yr. 197	1 yr. 198	2 yrs. 199	3 yrs. 200	4 yrs. 201	5 yrs. 202	6 yrs. 203	7 yrs. 204	8 yrs. 205	9 yrs. 206
1949	1.54	3.94	6.21	8.32	10.10	11.55	12.80	13.95	14.99	15.82
1950	1.36	3.46	5.73	7.71	9.43	10.86	12.12	13.20	14.15	15.07
1951	1.44	3.85	6.37	8.47	10.25	11.81	13.09	14.20	15.27	16.29
1952	1.82	4.37	6.87	9.01	10.82	12.38	13.66	14.88	15.95	17.03
1953	1.68	4.17	6.71	8.80	10.58	12.03	13.40	14.61	15.68	16.71
1954	1.50	4.00	6.50	8.58	10.26	11.84	13.32	14.69	15.90	16.95
1955	1.53	3.98	6.38	8.37	10.20	11.79	13.30	14.62	15.74	16.86
1956	1.52	3.91	6.32	8.39	10.03	11.62	12.96	14.30	15.61	16.8C
1957	1.51	3.81	6.18	8.28	10.28	12.20	13.76	15.24	16.57	17.81
1958	1.42	3.65	6.00	8.19	10.07	11.76	13.37	14.85	16.23	17.46
1959	1.55	3.81	6.02	8.13	10.06	11.93	13.57	15.12	16.49	--
1960	1.53	4.08	6.32	8.44	10.43	12.29	14.06	15.67	--	--
1961	1.50	3.79	6.11	8.25	10.39	12.34	14.14	--	--	--
1962	1.34	3.67	6.06	8.49	10.67	12.67	--	--	--	--
1963	1.35	3.75	6.25	8.59	10.79	--	--	--	--	--
1964	1.38	3.96	6.55	9.01	--	--	--	--	--	--
1965	1.42	3.88	6.33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1966	1.49	4.04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1967	1.58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: See page 79.

Year	Labor force participation rates of the 20-24 year old population, by sex and marital status					
	Male			Female		
	Married	Single	Other marital status	Married	Single	Other marital status
	207	208	209	210	211	212
1957	96.6	78.7	93.6	30.9	76.6	55.8
1958	96.6	78.4	95.6	31.7	76.5	56.9
1959	96.4	79.9	95.7	31.4	75.5	55.2
1960	97.1	80.3	96.9	31.7	77.2	58.0
1961	97.1	79.9	95.0	33.0	75.9	57.5
1962	96.2	78.6	92.0	33.6	74.1	57.1
1963	96.3	77.4	92.2	33.3	73.7	55.3
1964	96.8	76.6	92.0	35.9	74.0	56.6
1965	96.4	75.7	96.6	37.1	72.9	59.2
1966	96.7	73.5	93.2	38.9	73.8	61.1
1967	95.9	73.6	91.4	41.5	72.1	62.5
1968	95.2	71.9	90.8	42.8	73.1	59.3

Source: See page 82.

Unemployment rates, by marital status, sex, and color (persons 20 years old & over)

Year	Single				Married, spouse present				Other marital status			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
1962	8.9	3.8	15.3	12.5	3.1	4.7	7.9	9.0	8.3	5.5	15.1	9.3
1963	9.1	4.1	16.3	12.4	3.0	4.7	6.8	8.6	8.2	5.6	14.5	9.4
1964	8.4	3.7	14.0	12.4	2.5	4.4	5.3	8.4	7.6	5.7	13.0	8.5
1965	6.9	3.6	11.9	8.9	2.1	3.9	4.3	6.8	6.7	4.5	8.7	7.9
1966	5.4	3.2	9.8	8.5	1.7	3.2	3.6	5.6	5.1	3.8	7.0	7.2
1967	4.9	3.2	8.6	9.2	1.6	3.9	3.2	7.0	4.6	3.9	5.9	6.5
1968	4.9	3.1	8.3	8.6	1.5	3.3	2.9	5.9	4.0	3.6	5.0	5.8

Source: See page 84.

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Money income of families and unrelated individuals: mean income and income at selected positions in current and constant (1958) dollars; difference of lowest and fourth fifth income positions; Gini ratio

Year	Mean income		Income at selected positions				Difference of lowest & fourth fifth (Series 230 minus 228)	Gini Ratio
			Upper limit of					
			Lowest fifth		Fourth fifth			
	Current dollars	1958= 100	Current dollars	1958= 100	Current dollars	1958= 100		
	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232
1947	3,224	4,139	1,138	1,461	4,568	5,864	4,403	.417
1948	3,298	4,007	1,156	1,405	4,726	5,742	4,337	.408
1949	3,194	3,909	1,060	1,297	4,652	5,694	4,397	.414
1950	3,411	4,115	1,114	1,344	4,939	5,958	4,614	.414
1951	3,804	4,294	1,393	1,572	5,483	6,189	4,617	.400
1952	4,016	4,438	1,406	1,554	5,725	6,326	4,772	.411
1953	4,252	4,637	1,440	1,570	6,138	6,693	5,123	.407
1954	4,200	4,541	1,342	1,451	6,170	6,670	5,219	.415
1955	4,466	4,812	1,475	1,589	6,498	7,002	5,413	.411
1956	4,793	5,056	1,649	1,739	6,953	7,334	5,595	.404
1957	4,861	4,975	1,679	1,718	7,082	7,248	5,530	.397
1958	5,040	5,040	1,744	1,744	7,341	7,341	5,597	.401
1959	5,431	5,361	1,842	1,818	7,878	7,777	5,959	.408
1960	5,686	5,526	1,921	1,867	8,234	8,002	6,135	.411
1961	5,855	5,635	1,913	1,841	8,526	8,206	6,365	.419
1962	6,049	5,766	2,027	1,932	8,869	8,455	6,523	.408
1963	6,304	5,942	2,122	2,000	9,278	8,745	6,745	.407
1964	6,568	6,115	2,246	2,091	9,735	9,064	6,973	.406
1965	6,945	6,383	2,384	2,191	10,179	9,356	7,165	.404
1966	7,425	6,665	2,549	2,288	10,826	9,718	7,430	.402
1967	7,898	6,910	2,728	2,386	11,714	10,248	7,862	.399
1968	8,452	7,139	3,077	2,599	12,648	10,682	8,083	.395

Source: See page 88.

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Families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level, by color

Year	White						Nonwhite					
	Families			Unrelated individuals			Families			Unrelated individuals		
	Total (000)	Below poverty level Number (000)	Percent	Total (000)	Below poverty level Number (000)	Percent	Total (000)	Below poverty level Number (000)	Percent	Total (000)	Below poverty level Number (000)	Percent
	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244
1959	40,816	6,183	15.1	9,153	4,159	45.4	4,236	2,098	49.5	1,547	917	59.3
1960	41,095	6,177	15.0	9,403	4,171	44.4	4,340	2,118	48.8	1,497	887	59.3
1961	41,888	5,885	14.0	9,597	4,028	42.0	4,453	2,147	48.2	1,566	958	61.2
1962	42,437	5,622	13.2	9,494	3,943	41.5	4,561	2,134	46.8	1,519	924	60.8
1963	42,663	5,258	12.3	9,725	4,067	42.1	4,773	2,085	43.7	1,457	842	57.8
1964	43,081	4,956	11.5	10,416	4,183	40.2	4,754	1,876	39.5	1,641	878	53.5
1965	43,497	4,590	10.6	10,477	3,935	37.6	4,782	1,861	38.9	1,655	831	50.2
1966	44,017	4,375	9.9	10,785	4,026	37.3	4,905	1,711	34.9	1,583	794	50.2
1966a	44,109	4,187	9.5	10,680	4,021	37.6	4,954	1,690	34.1	1,591	846	53.2
1967	44,814	3,766	8.4	11,318	4,028	35.6	5,020	1,543	30.7	1,796	848	47.2

a – Based on revised methodology

Source: See page 92.

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