Table 2.1 Multivariate Cox Regression Results for Hazards Models Showing the Effects of Premarital Fatherhood on Risk of Union Formation of Black Men from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth

Variable	Dependent Variable			
	Age at First Marriage		Age at First Cohabitation	
	B	e^B	B	e^B
Age at first nonmarital birth[a]	−.2657*	.7557	.3965*	1.4866
Mother highest educational level	.0071	1.0072	.0047	1.0047
Man lived with two parents at age fourteen	.0085	1.0085	−.0649	.9372
Urban-rural residence this year[a]	−.3167*	.7285	.2541*	1.2893
Did child live with father this year?[a]	.5860*	1.7968	.3044*	1.3558
Man's education this year[a]	0047	1.0047	.1074*	1.1134
Weeks worked this year[a]	.5473*	1.7286	.1045	1.1101
Arrested by age sixteen	−.0586	.9431	−.0262	.9741
Expelled or suspended from school by age sixteen	−.0463	.9547	.1232	1.1312
Serious health problems by age sixteen	0942	1.0987	−.1668	.8463
Drank regularly as teen	−.1769	.8379	−.0704	.9321
Armed forces qualifying test percentile	.0053*	1.0053	−.0023	.9977

Source: Author's compilation based on data from the NLSY, 1979 to 1993 waves.
[a]A time-varying covariate whose values may change in each year of the study.
N = 954   N = 1,021
−2 log likelihood = 6234.774*   −2 log likelihood = 6559.160*
*p ≤ .05

Table 2.2 Effects of Premarital Fatherhood on Adult Achievement: Results of Multivariate OLS and Logistic Regressions for Black Men from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth

	Earnings 1993	Education 1993	Weeks Worked 1992	Poverty Status 1993
Age at first premarital birth	B	B	B	Relative Risk
Fourteen to nineteen	–672	–.340*	–3.508*	1.615
Twenty to twenty-five	–1,678*	–.257*	–0.897	1.389
Twenty-six to thirty-five	–2,553*	–.253	2.771	1.882*

Source: Author's compilation based on data from the NLSY, 1979 to 1993 waves.
Note: N = 1,355 black males; ordinary least squares and logistic regression. See table 2.1 results for controls.
*p < .05

Table 2.3 Consequences of Changes in Marital Status and First Marital Birth from Pooled Cross-Section Time Series with Fixed-Effects Models (Average Changes as a Result of Changes in Marital Status)

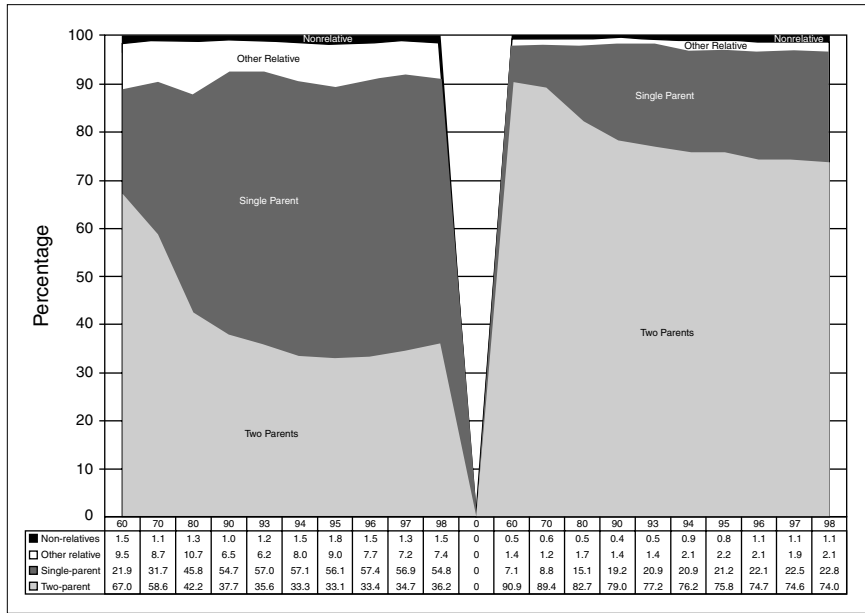|	Earnings	Education	Weeks Worked	Poverty Status
Change in marital status[a]				
Marriage	3,999*	.076*	2.394*	0.674*
Divorce	788	.184	−.599	1.114
Widowhood	−240	.053	−13.107*	2.444*
Remarriage	−1,923	326	−3.485*	1.382*
First marital birth[b]	1,146*	.421*	4.782*	0.973

Source: Author's compilation.

[a]Data from the NLSY, 1979 to 1993 waves. N = 1,610 black males; pooled, cross-section, time series with 18,729 person-years. All variables are time-varying covariates whose values may change yearly.

[b]Pooled, cross-section, time series with 3,229 married-person-years.

*p < .05.

Figure 3.1 Living Arrangements of Black Children Under Age Eighteen, 1960 to 1998


	60	70	80	90	93	94	95	96	97	98	0	60	70	80	90	93	94	95	96	97	98
Non-relatives	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other relative	9.5	8.7	10.7	6.5	6.2	8.0	9.0	7.7	7.2	7.4	0	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1
Single-parent	21.9	31.7	45.8	54.7	57.0	57.1	56.1	57.4	56.9	54.8	0	7.1	8.8	15.1	19.2	20.9	20.9	21.2	22.1	22.5	22.8
Two-parent	67.0	58.6	42.2	37.7	35.6	33.3	33.1	33.4	34.7	36.2	0	90.9	89.4	82.7	79.0	77.2	76.2	75.8	74.7	74.6	74.0

Source: Authors' configuration based on Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, Census Current Population Reports (1960 to 1998).

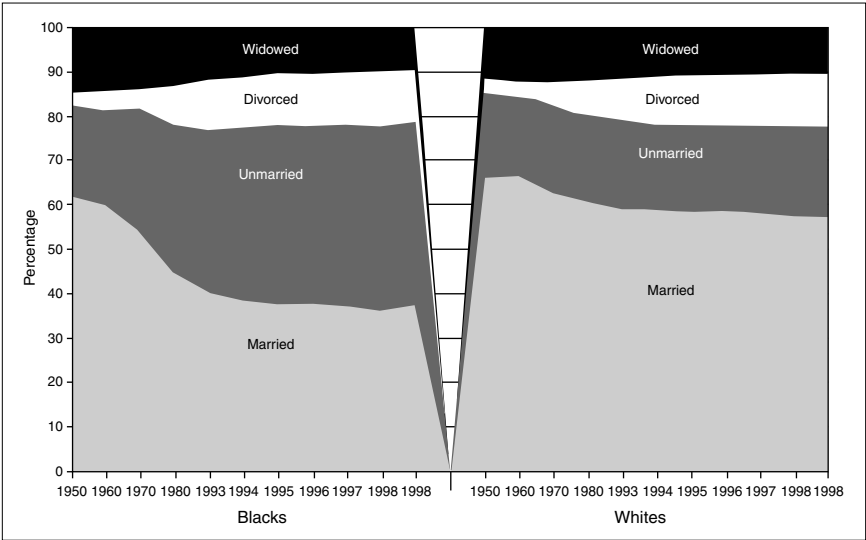## Figure 3.2 Percentage of Children Under Eighteen Living Below the Poverty Level, 1977 to 1997
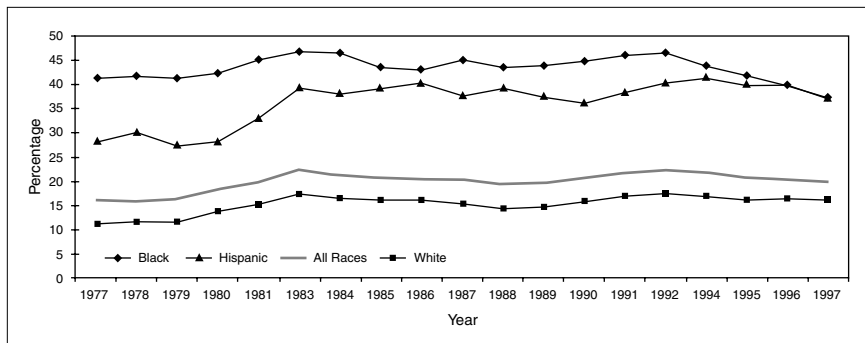
Source: Authors' configuration based on Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, Census Current Population Reports (1977 to 1997).

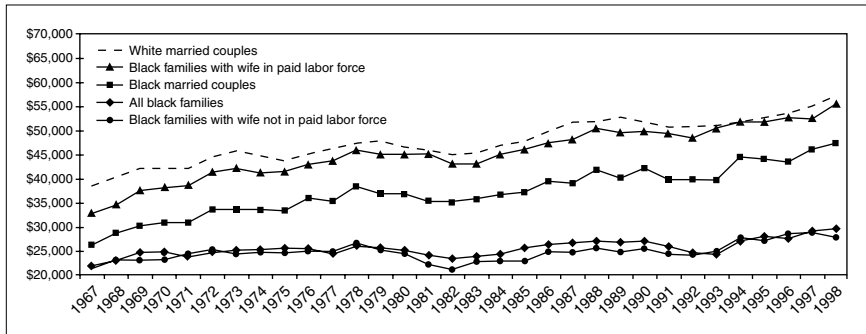**Figure 3.3 Marital Status of American Men, 1950 to 1998**
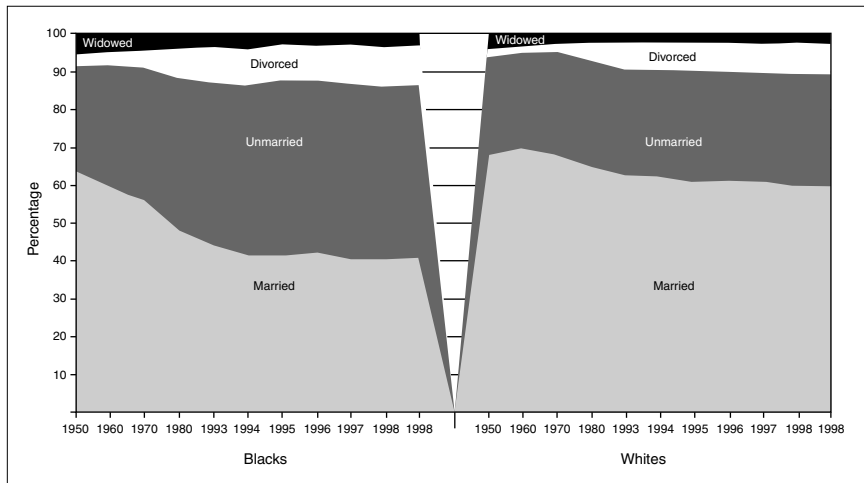
Source: Authors' configuration based on Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, Census Current Population Reports (1950 to 1998).

**Figure 3.4 Marital Status of American Women, 1950 to 1998**

Source: Authors' configuration based on Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, Census Current Population Reports (1950 to 1998).

Figure 3.5 Median Income of Black Families by Selected Types Compared to White Couples, 1967 to 1998

Legend:
- White married couples
- Black families with wife in paid labor force
- Black married couples
- All black families
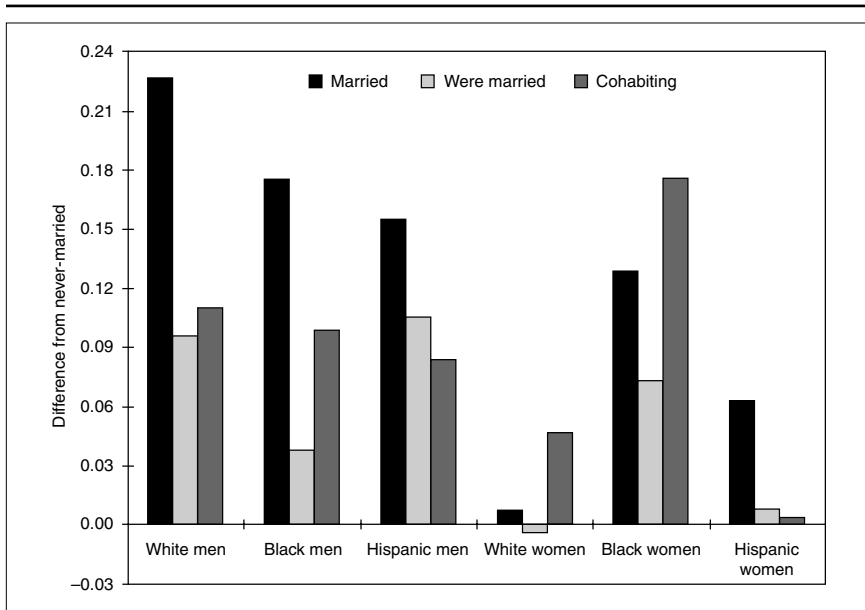- Black families with wife not in paid labor force

Source: Authors' configuration based on Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, Census Current Population Reports (1967 to 1998).

Figure 3.6 Percent of Nonresident Dads in Three Racial-Ethnic Groups Who Pay Child Support

White: 64.4 percent
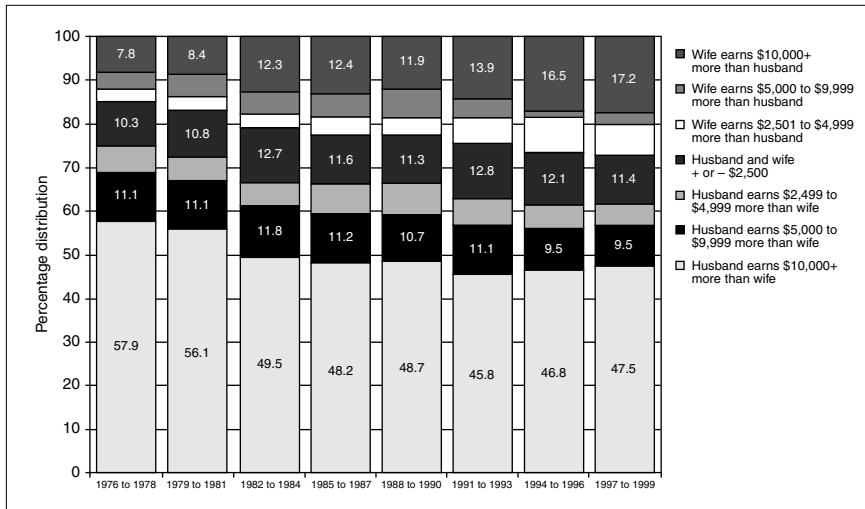
Black: 29.4 percent

Hispanic: 34.5 percent
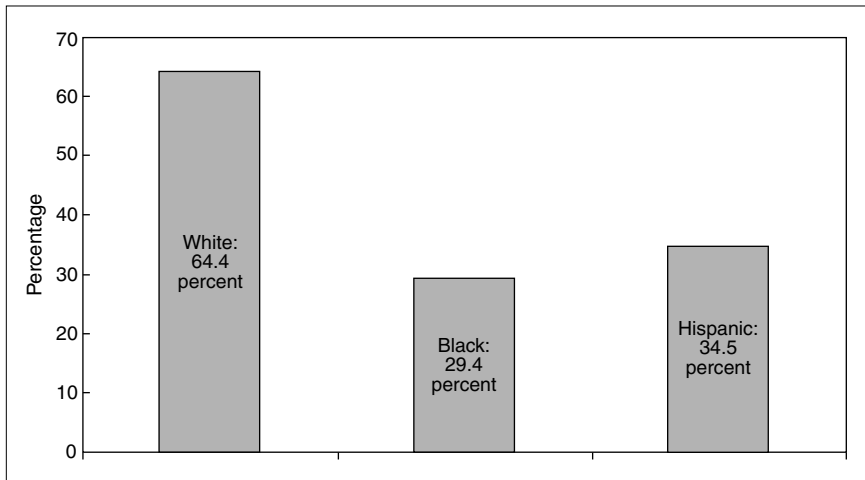
Source: Authors' calculations based on Survey of Income Program Participation (1990).

Figure 3.7 Log-Wage Difference of Married from Never Married, by Race-Ethnicity and Gender, 1994 to 1996

Figure 3.8 Relative Earnings of Wife and Husband in Black Married Couples, 1976 to 1999

Percentage distribution (y-axis, 0 to 100)

Legend:
- Wife earns $10,000+ more than husband
- Wife earns $5,000 to $9,999 more than husband
- Wife earns $2,501 to $4,999 more than husband
- Husband and wife + or − $2,500
- Husband earns $2,499 to $4,999 more than wife
- Husband earns $5,000 to $9,999 more than wife
- Husband earns $10,000+ more than wife

	1976 to 1978	1979 to 1981	1982 to 1984	1985 to 1987	1988 to 1990	1991 to 1993	1994 to 1996	1997 to 1999
Wife earns $10,000+	7.8	8.4	12.3	12.4	11.9	13.9	16.5	17.2
	10.3	10.8	12.7	11.6	11.3	12.8	12.1	11.4
	11.1	11.1	11.8	11.2	10.7	11.1	9.5	9.5
Husband earns $10,000+	57.9	56.1	49.5	48.2	48.7	45.8	46.8	47.5

Source: Authors' configuration based on March Current Population Surveys (1976 to 1999), with assistance from Philip Cohen.
Note: Non-Hispanic civilian couples with at least one earner (based on wife's race).

Figure 3.9 Relative Earnings of Wife and Husband in White Married Couples, 1976 to 1999
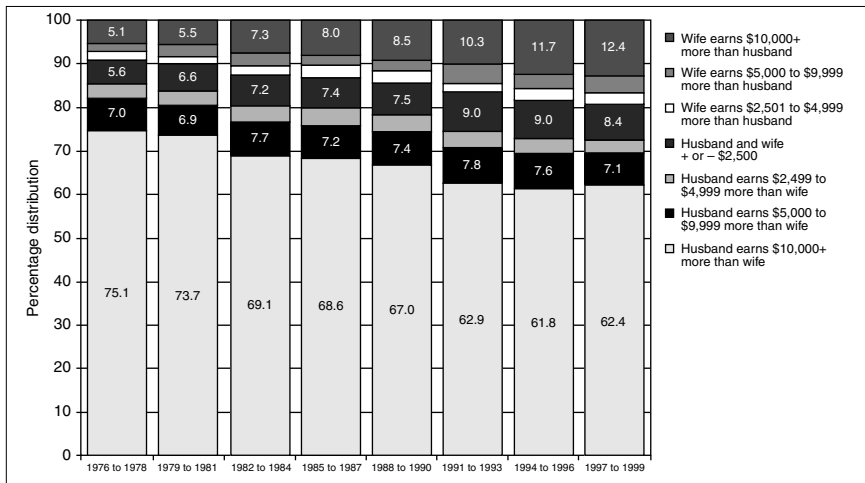
Percentage distribution (y-axis, 0 to 100)

Legend:
- Wife earns $10,000+ more than husband
- Wife earns $5,000 to $9,999 more than husband
- Wife earns $2,501 to $4,999 more than husband
- Husband and wife + or − $2,500
- Husband earns $2,499 to $4,999 more than wife
- Husband earns $5,000 to $9,999 more than wife
- Husband earns $10,000+ more than wife

	1976 to 1978	1979 to 1981	1982 to 1984	1985 to 1987	1988 to 1990	1991 to 1993	1994 to 1996	1997 to 1999
Wife earns $10,000+	5.1	5.5	7.3	8.0	8.5	10.3	11.7	12.4
	5.6	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.5	9.0	9.0	8.4
	7.0	6.9	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.1
Husband earns $10,000+	75.1	73.7	69.1	68.6	67.0	62.9	61.8	62.4

Source: Authors' configuration based on March Current Population Surveys (1976 to 1999) with assistance from Philip Cohen.
Note: Non-Hispanic civilian couples with at least one earner (based on wife's race).

Figure 3.10 Fiscal Parity by Race and Education Among Dual-Earner Married Couples with Children
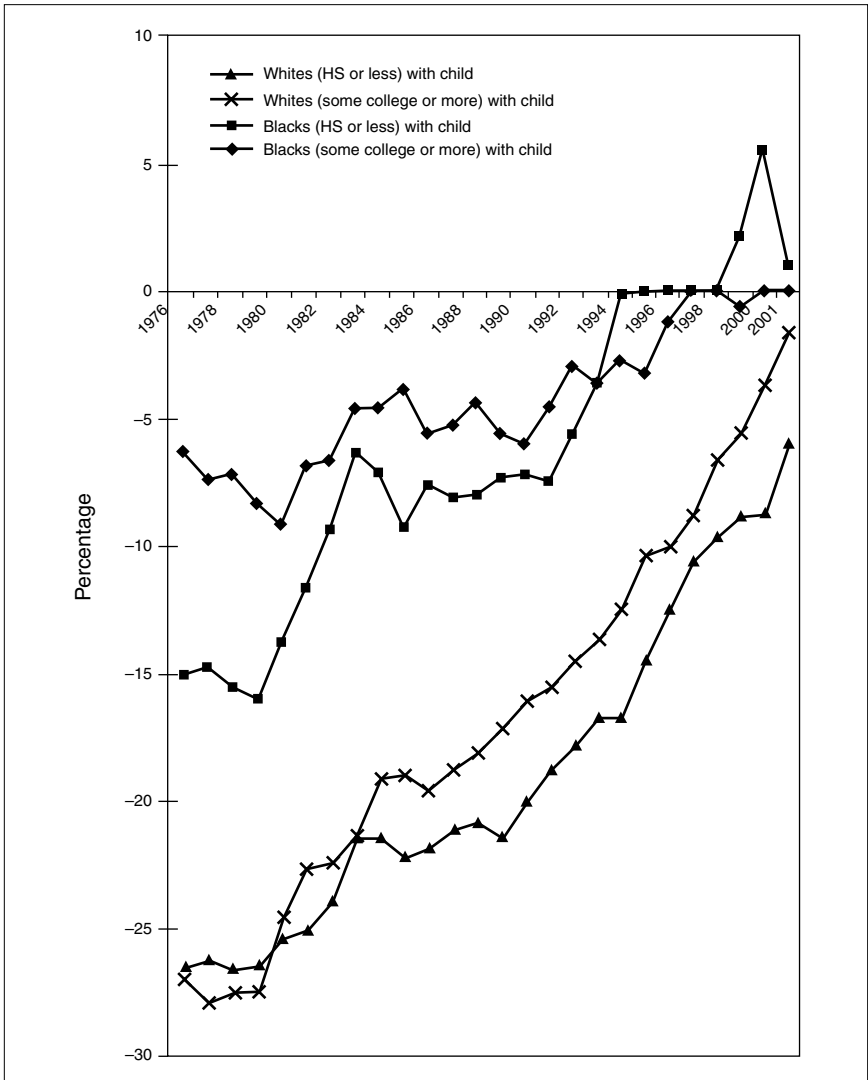
Source: Authors' configuration based on data from the March Current Population Survey (1976 to 2001), prepared with assistance of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies.

Note: At 0 percent, a wife's share equals a husband's share. At less than 0 percent, a wife's share is less than a husband's share. At greater than 0 percent, a wife's share is greater than a husband's share.
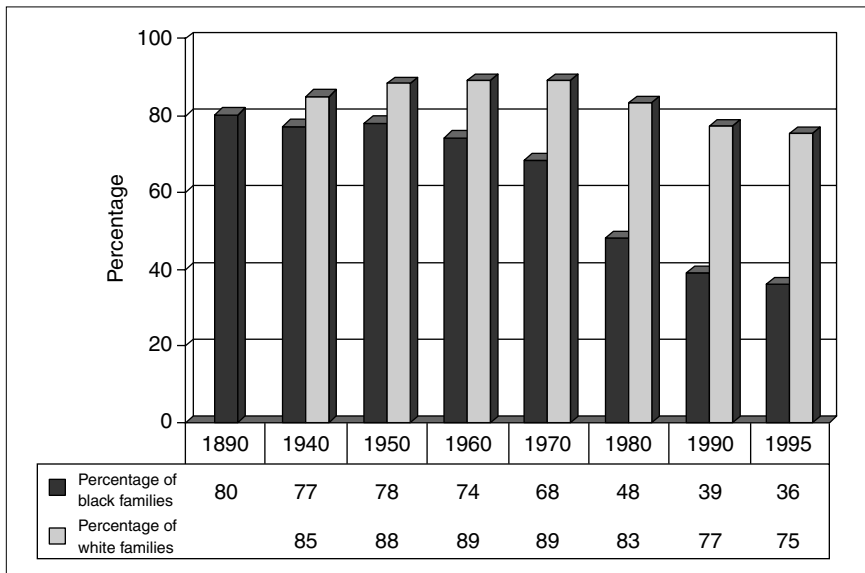
Figure 3.11 Effect of Children on Wife's Share of Family Earnings by Wife's Education and Race (Dual-Earner Households)
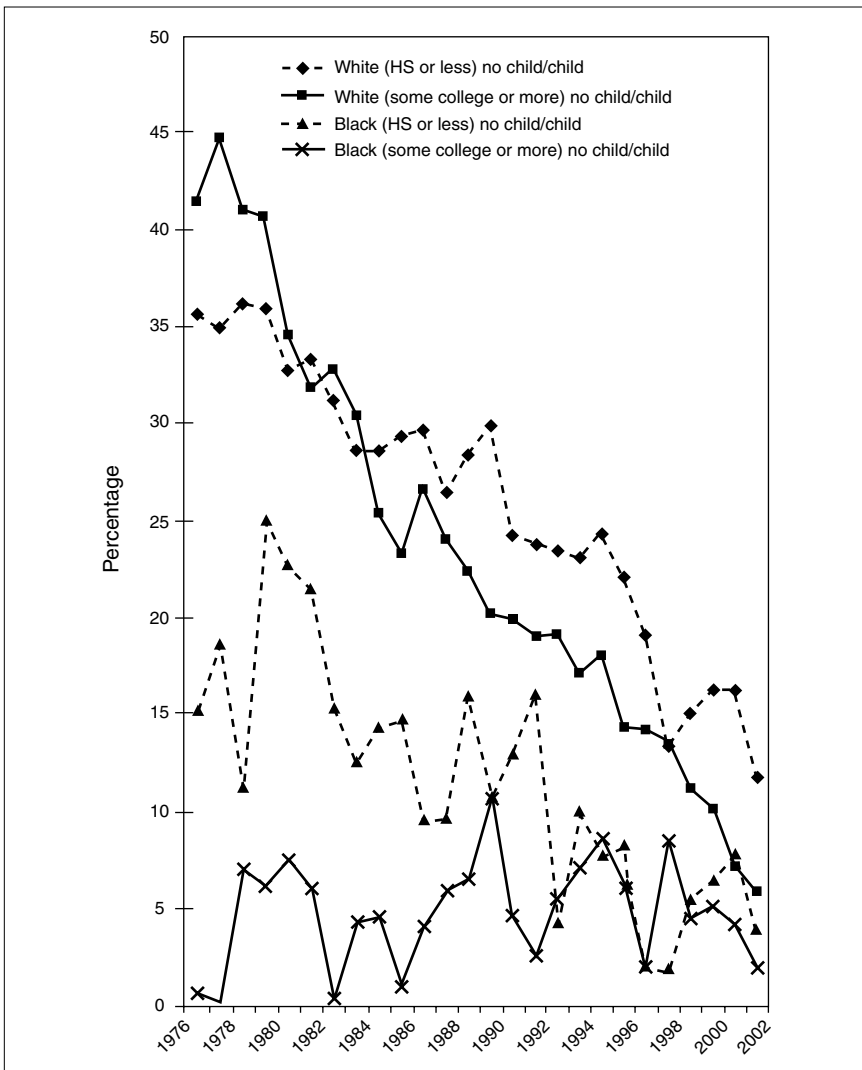
Source: Authors' configuration based on March Current Population Surveys (1976 to 2001), prepared with the assistance of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies.

Note: Each trend line is a ratio such that the share of family earnings for a wife with children is in the denominator, and the share of family earnings for a wife without children is in the numerator. As the ratio approaches zero, a wife with one or more children contributes as much to family earnings as a wife with no children, implying that the presence of children has had no effect on a wife's earnings for that racial group at that education level.

Figure 7.1 Percentage of U.S. Families with Two Parents, by Race, for Selected Years, 1890 to 1995

	1890	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995
Percentage of black families	80	77	78	74	68	48	39	36
Percentage of white families		85	88	89	89	83	77	75

Source: Authors' configuration based on U.S. Bureau of the Census (various years).