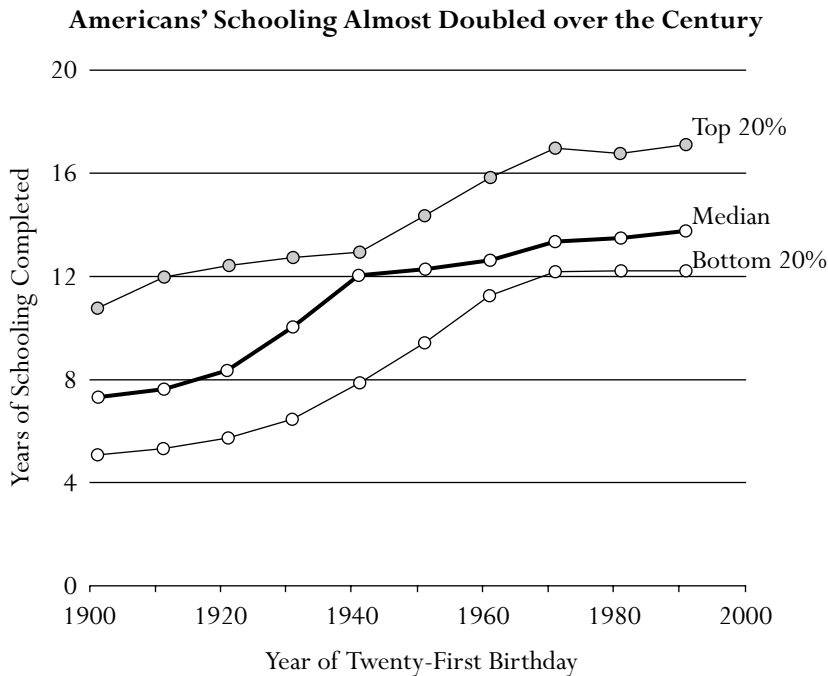Figure 2.1   Median Years of Schooling Completed and Number of Years Completed by the Least-Educated and Most-Educated 20 Percent of Adults, by Year of Twenty-First Birthday

Americans' Schooling Almost Doubled over the Century

Source: IPUMS.

Figure 2.2   High School Graduation Rates for All and by Gender, Region, and Racial Ancestry, by Year Person Turned Twenty-One

Americans of All Social Backgrounds Shared in the Dramatic Expansion of Secondary Education
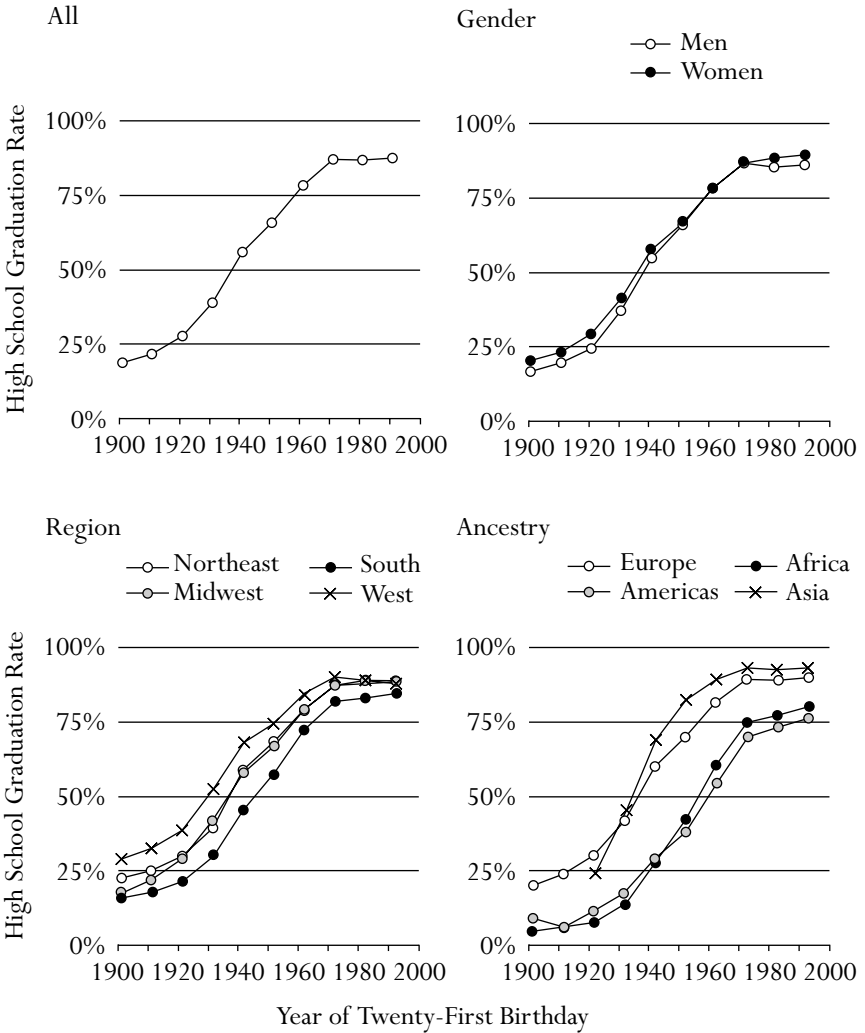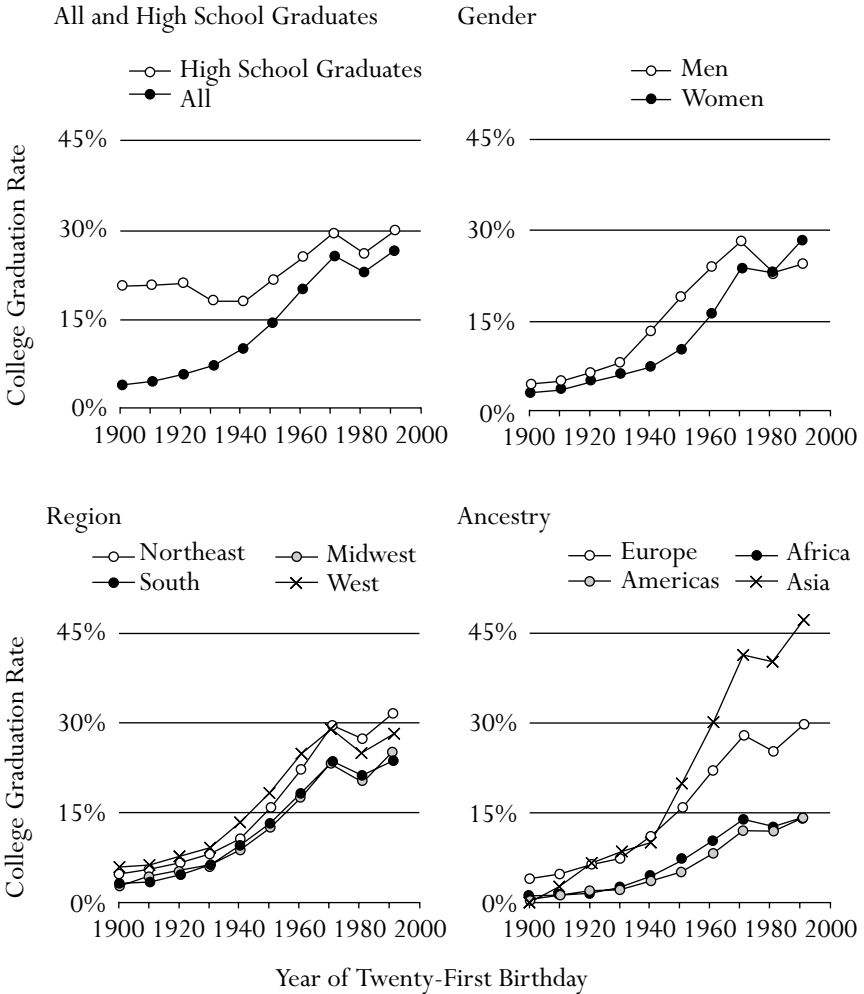

Source: IPUMS.
Note: The data for the 1900 and 1910 cohorts contain too few Asian Americans to yield a reliable estimate.

Figure 2.3 College Graduation Rates for All, and by Gender, Region, and Ancestry by Year of Twenty-First Birthday
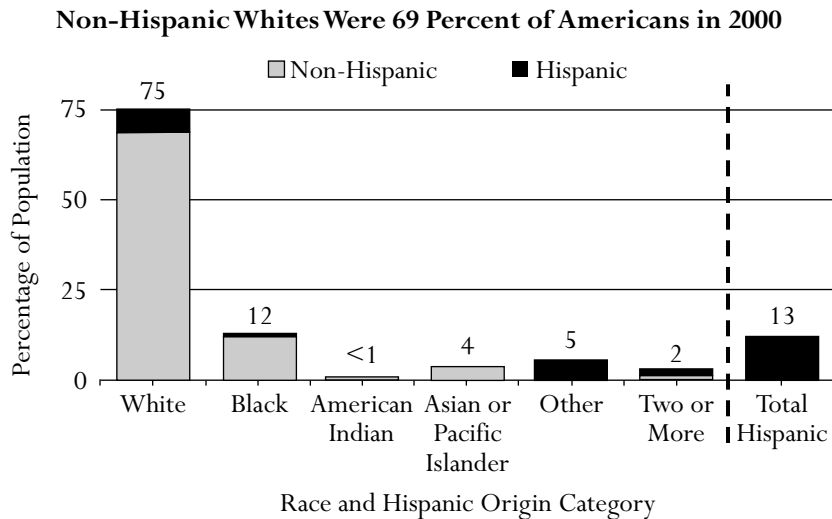
Americans of All Social Backgrounds Shared in the Expansion of College Education

Source: IPUMS.

Note: The data for the 1900 and 1910 cohorts contain too few Asian Americans to yield a reliable estimate.

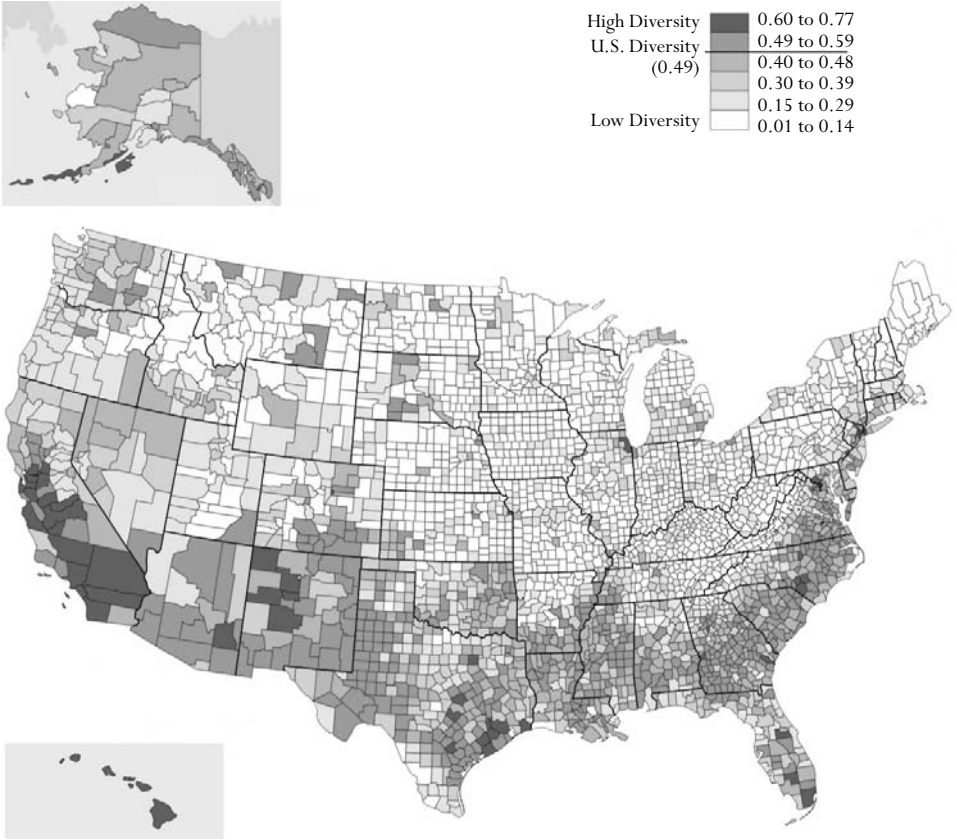# Figure 3.1 Distribution of the Population, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2000

Non-Hispanic Whites Were 69 Percent of Americans in 2000

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census 2000*, "Population by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin," PHC-T-1.
Note: Darker shading indicates percent reporting a Hispanic origin within each racial group. Bar to the right of the vertical line sums the Hispanic origin percentages. Percentages to the left of the vertical line represent the entire U.S. population.

Figure 3.2   Diversity Index by County, 2000

Coastal and Southern Counties Were More Diverse Than the Interior

| | High Diversity | 0.60 to 0.77 |
	U.S. Diversity (0.49)	0.49 to 0.59
		0.40 to 0.48
		0.30 to 0.39
		0.15 to 0.29
	Low Diversity	0.01 to 0.14

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Mapping Census 2000*.

Notes: The diversity index reports the percentage of times two randomly selected people will differ by race-ethnicity. Working with percentages expressed as ratios (for example, 63 percent = 0.63), the index is calculated in three steps: (1) Square the percentage for each group; (2) sum the squares; (3) subtract the sum from 1.00.

Eight groups were used for the index: white, not Hispanic; black or African-American; American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN); Asian; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (NHOPI); Two or more races, not Hispanic; Some other race, not Hispanic; and Hispanic or Latino. People indicating Hispanic origin who also indicated black, AIAN, Asian, or NHOPI were counted only in their race group (0.5 percent of the population). They were not included in the Hispanic group.

Figure 3.3 Top Fourteen Ancestry Responses and Percentages Mentioning No Ancestry Among Whites Eighteen Years Old and Over, 2000
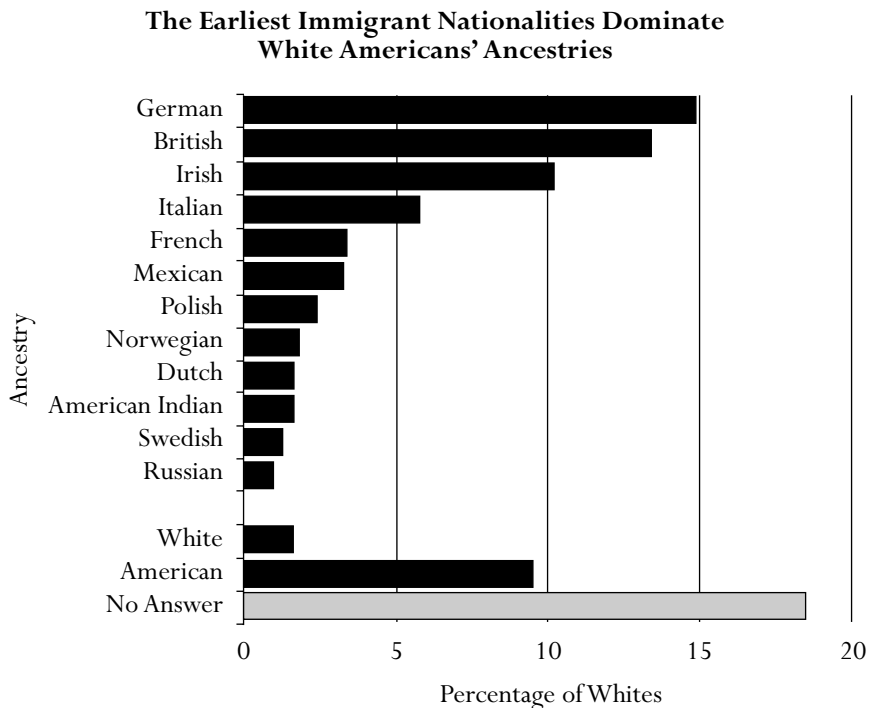
The Earliest Immigrant Nationalities Dominate White Americans' Ancestries

Figure 3.4   Excerpts From U.S. Census Forms, 1900, 1970, and 2000

The Census Race Question Is an Ever-Changing Measure of Diversity

1900 Form

Name	Relation	Personal Description								
of each person whose place of abode on June 1, 1900, was in this family Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any Include every person living on June 1, 1900 Other children born since June 1, 1900	Relationship of each person to the head of the family	Color or race	Age	Date of Birth		Age at last birthday	Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced	Number of years married	Mother of how many children	Number of these children living
				Month	Year					
3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12

[Instructions:] Column 5. Color or race. Write "W" for white; "B" for black (negro or negro descent); "Ch" for Chinese; "Jp" for Japanese; and "In" for Indian, as the case may be.

1970 Form

4. Color or Race

Fill one circle.

If "Indian (American)," _also_ give tribe.

If "Other," _also_ give race.

○ White   ○ Japanese   ○ Hawaiian
                 ○ Chinese   ○ Korean
○ Negro   ○ Filipino   ○ Other–Print
   or Black   race

○ Indian (Amer.)
   Print tribe →

2000 Form

6 What is this person's race? Mark [x] one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

☐ White
☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native–
        Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.

☐ Asian Indian   ☐ Native Hawaiian
☐ Chinese   ☐ Guamanian or
☐ Filipino   Chamorro
☐ Japanese   ☐ Samoan
☐ Korean   ☐ Other Pacific
☐ Vietnamese   Islander–
☐ Other Asian–   Print race.
     Print race.

☐ Some other race–Print race.

Figure 3.5   Continent-of-Origin Ancestry, by Year

Continent-of-Origin Diversity Grew Rapidly After 1960
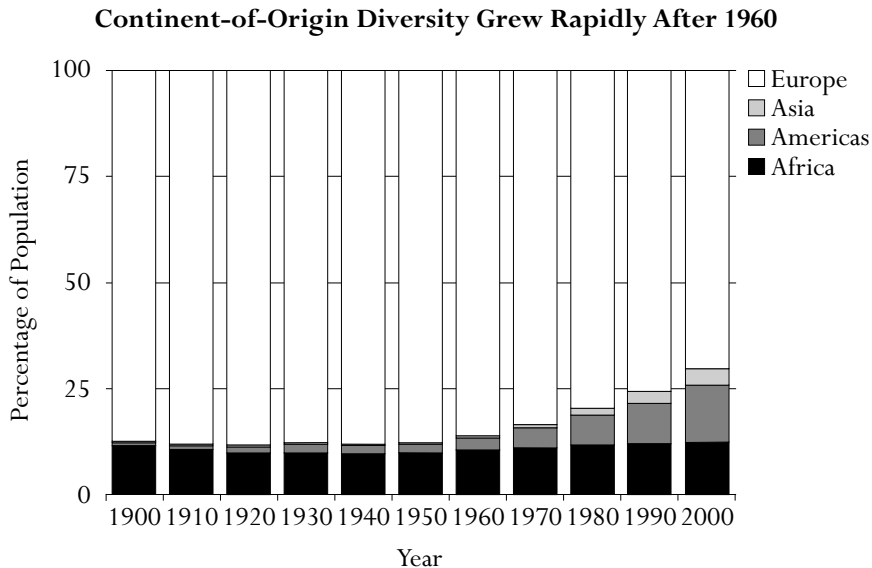
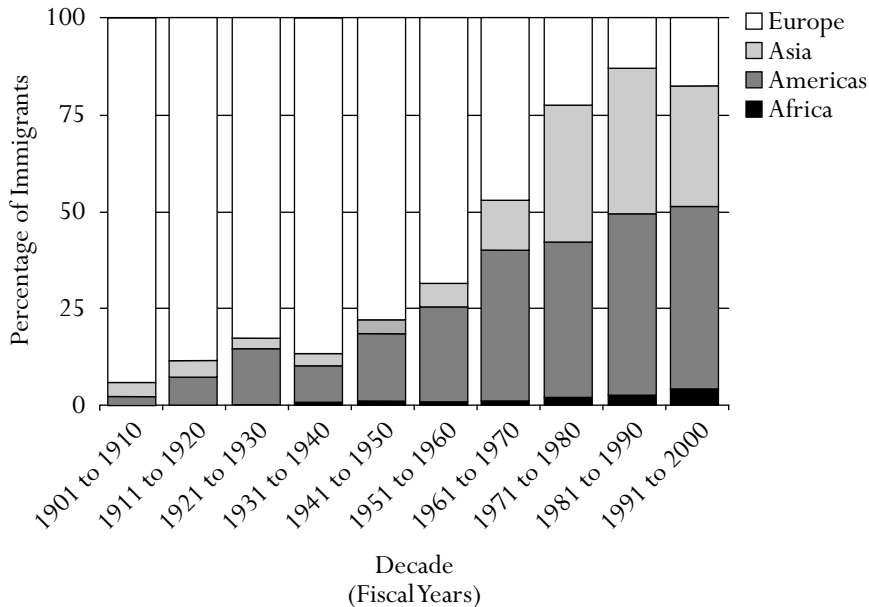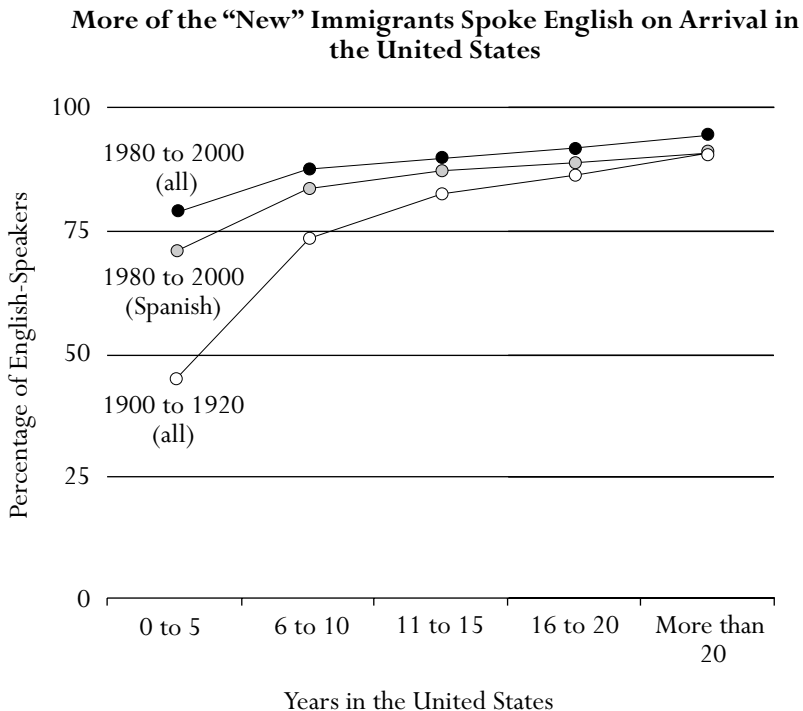## Figure 3.6 Immigration by Continent-of-Origin, by Decade

After 1965, Most Immigrants Came from the Americas and Asia

Figure 3.7 Use of English Among Foreign-Born, by Years in the United States, 1900 to 1920 and 1980 to 2000

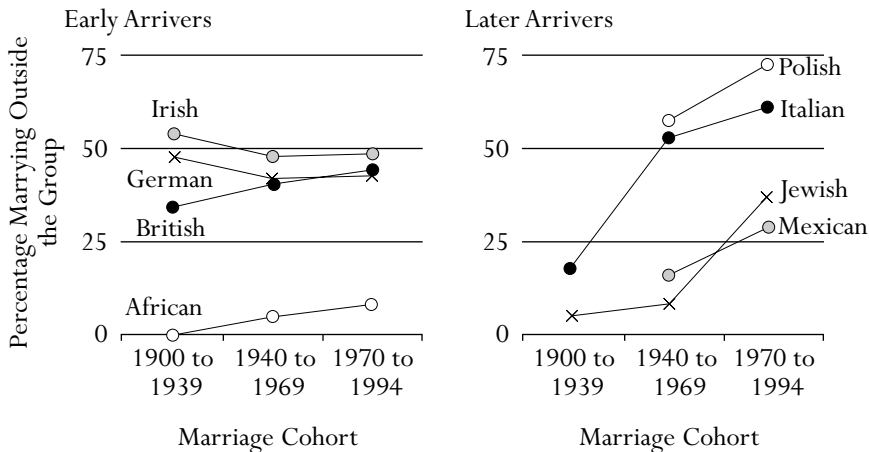**More of the "New" Immigrants Spoke English on Arrival in the United States**

## Figure 3.8 Intermarriage by Ancestry and Marriage Cohort

Intermarriage Increased, Though African Americans Remained Separate

Source: IPUMS.
Note: Early-arriving groups had significant numbers already in the United States prior to the Civil War; late-arriving groups had significant immigration from 1880 to 1920 or later.

Figure 3.9 Opposition to Laws Banning Marriages Between Blacks and Whites, by Year and Year of Birth

Opposition to Intermarriage Bans Grew as Resistance Died
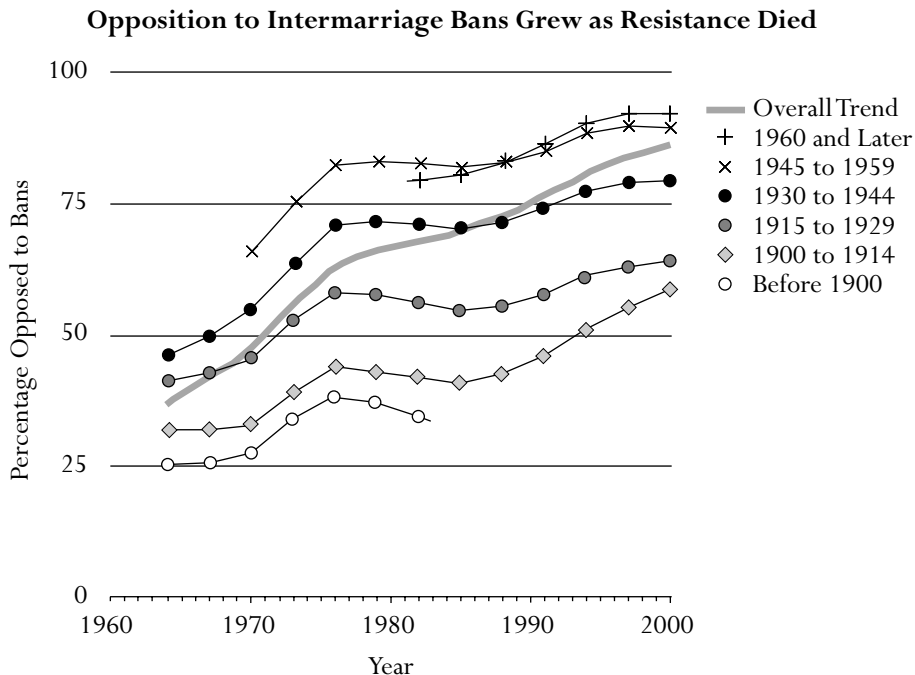
Source: NORC and GSS.
Note: Excludes African-American respondents. Data smoothed using locally estimated (loess) regressions.

Figure 3.10   Disagreement with Position That Blacks Should Not Push Themselves Where They Are Not Wanted, by Year and Region

Acceptance of Black Mobilization Grew, Except in the Northeast

Legend:
— Overall Trend
● Northeast
○ Midwest
× South
◉ West

y-axis: Percentage Disagreeing with "Blacks Should Not Push"
x-axis: Year

Table 3.1 Questions and Answers Used to Measure Hispanic Origins, 1970 to 2000

1970

13. Is this person's origin or descent (Fill one circle)

- ○ Mexican
- ○ Central or South American
- ○ Puerto Rican
- ○ Other Spanish
- ○ Cuban
- ○ No, none of these

1980

7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.

- ○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
- ○ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ○ Yes, Cuban
- ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

"A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born."

1990

7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person.

- ○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
- ○ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ○ Yes, Cuban
- ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)
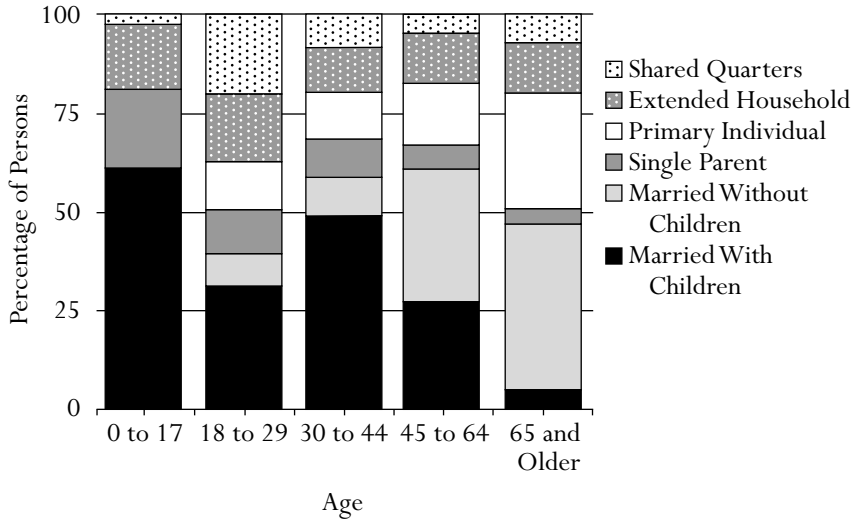
2000

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?

Mark [X] the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- □ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- □ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- □ Yes, Puerto Rican
- □ Yes, Cuban
- □ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino -Print group.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, enumeration forms for the censuses of 1970–2000 (available at www.census.gov).
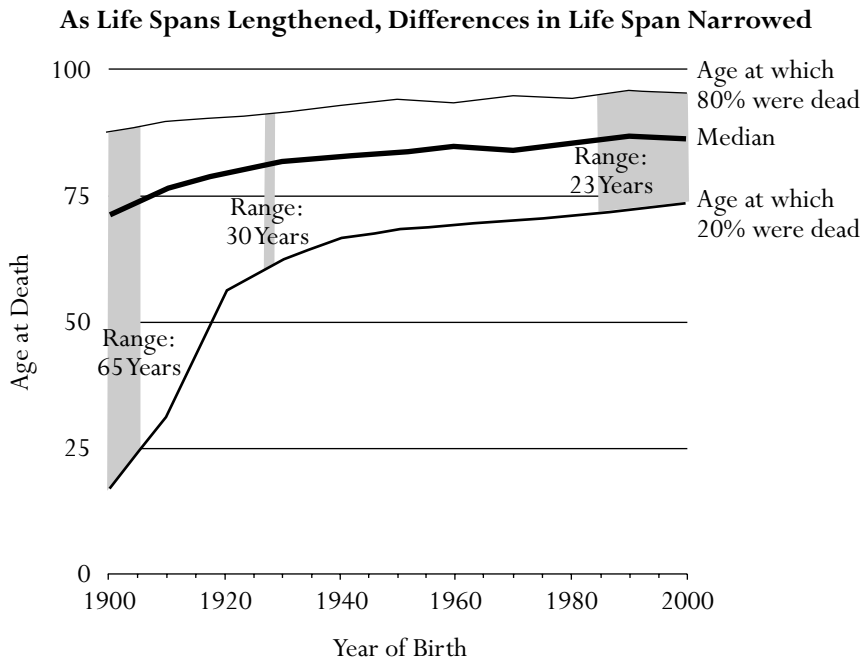
Figure 4.1 Types of Households in Which Americans Lived, by Age, 2000

Living Arrangements Varied by Age, but the Majority Lived in Married-Couple Households

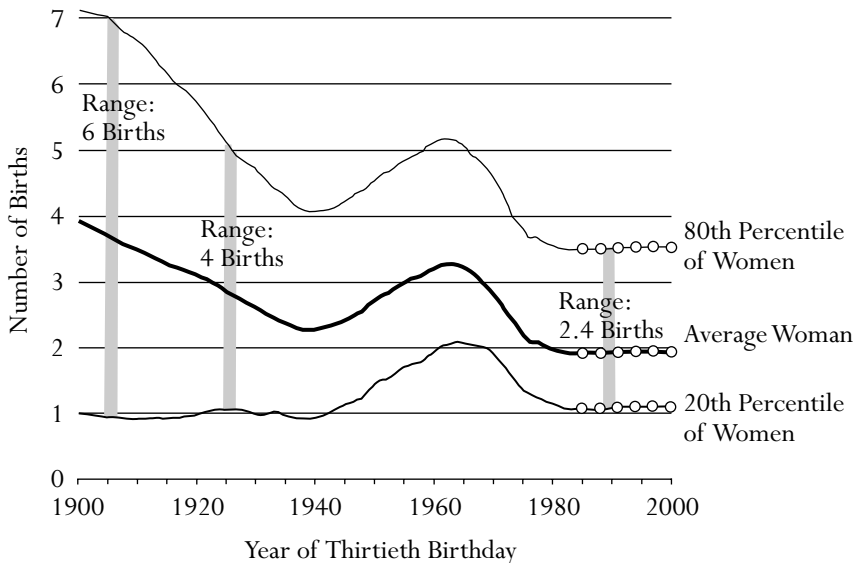## Figure 4.2 Observed and Projected Mortality of Women Born in the Twentieth Century, by Year of Birth

As Life Spans Lengthened, Differences in Life Span Narrowed

Figure 4.3 Observed and Projected Fertility of Women Who Reached
Childbearing Age in the Twentieth Century, by Year of Birth
Plus Thirty

Birth Rates Dropped, Rose, and Dropped Again, but Kept Converging

Source: Heuser, "Cohort Fertility Tables, 1917–1970," and National Center for Health Statistics, "Cohabitation, Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage."
Note: For women born after 1955, we projected forward to when they finish their childbearing (projected fertility shown with circles on the lines).

Figure 4.4 Number of Births over a Lifetime, by Year of Prime Childbearing Age

Women Converged on the Norm of Two Births in a Lifetime
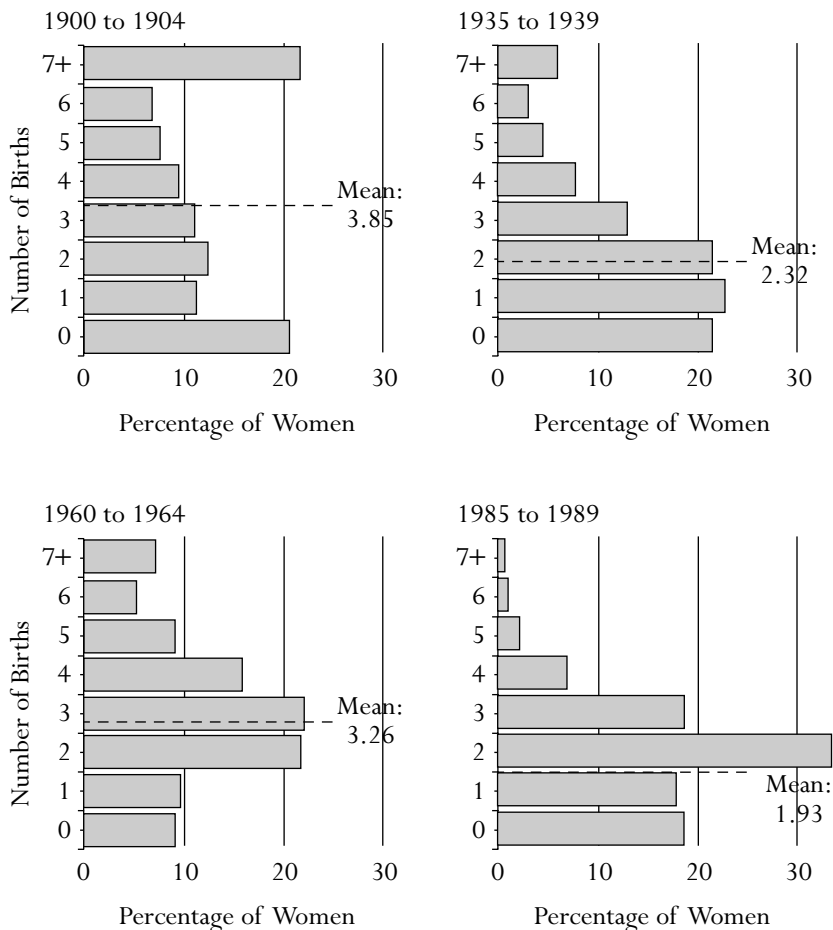
Source: See figure 4.3.

Figure 4.5 Observed and Estimated Age at First Marriage and at First Union, by Year of Median Marriage

Women Married Two Years Earlier, Then Four Years Later
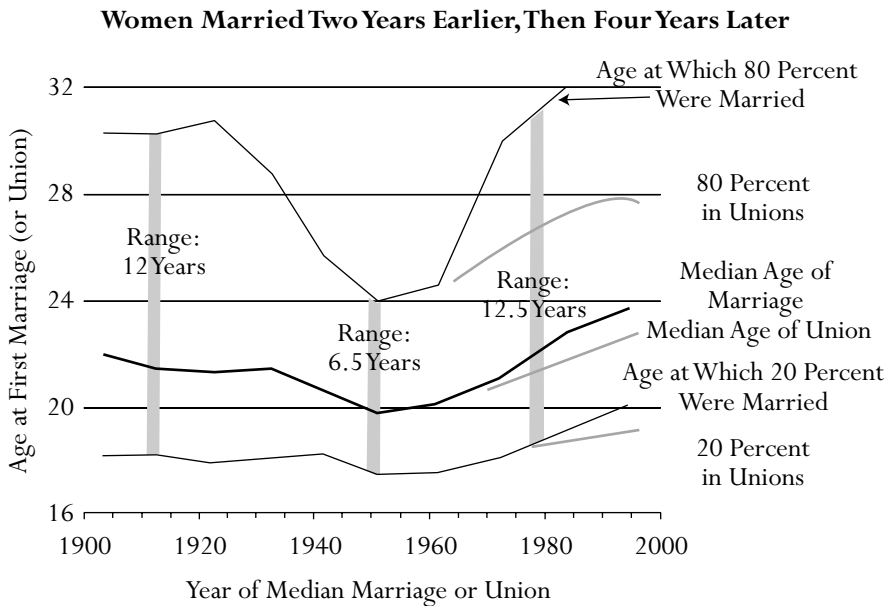
Source: Marriage: IPUMS and 1985 and 1995 CPS. "First union" is the first of either marriage or cohabitation, estimated from the 1988, 1995, and 2002 waves of the National Survey of Family Growth.

Note: Union percentiles are plotted for each cohort starting in the 1960s. Quadratic trend lines are added to smooth the point estimates derived from the NSFG. They are shown as gray curves.

Figure 4.6   Household Type, by Year and Age

Changes in Living Arrangements Were Greatest for People Forty-Five Years and Older
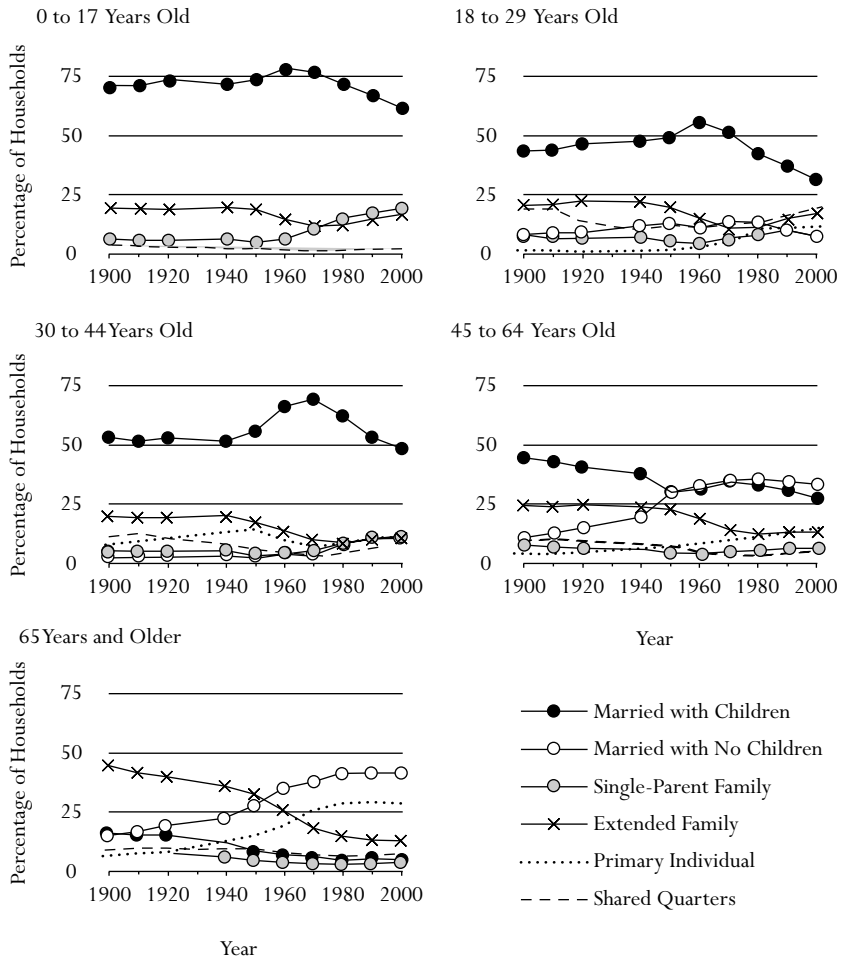
Source: IPUMS.

Figure 4.7   Simplified Household Type for Three Age Groups, by Year

**Living Arrangements of the Elderly Changed the
Most Radically over the Century**
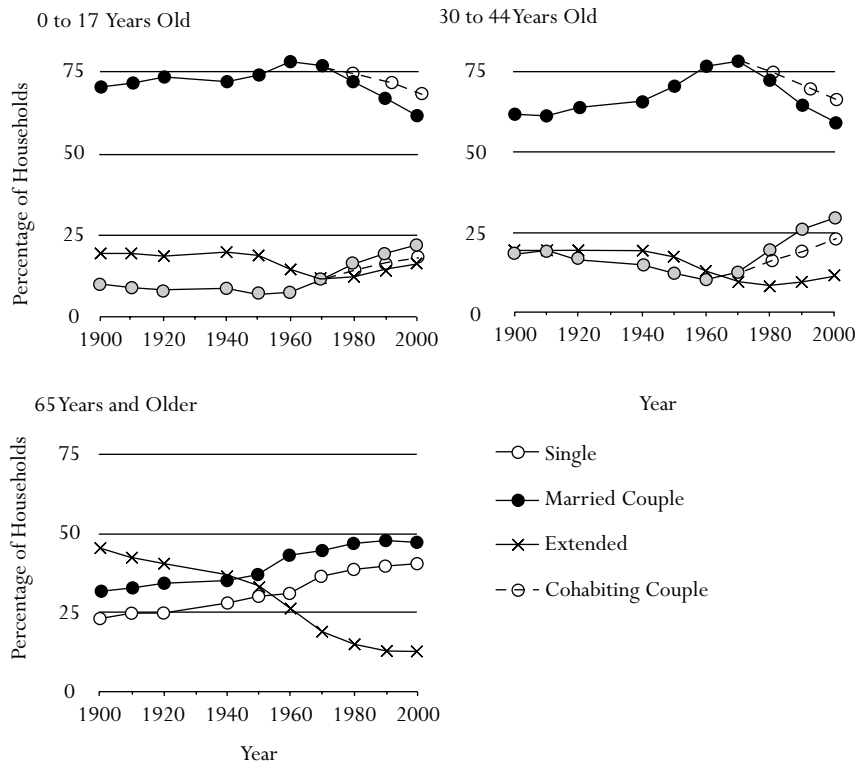
Source: IPUMS.

Note: Dashed lines display values when cohabiting couples are counted as married.

Figure 4.8 Simplified Household Type, by Year and Race

After 1940, the Family Experiences of Black and White Children Diverged

Household Type

Two Parents in Any Household

White: Couple Household

Black: Couple Household

Black: Single Household

White: Single Household

White

Black

Percentage of Children

Year

Year

Note: Dashed lines display values when cohabiting couples are counted as married.

Figure 4.9   Married-Couple Households, by Year, Education, and Age

Education Emerged as an Axis of Family Differences
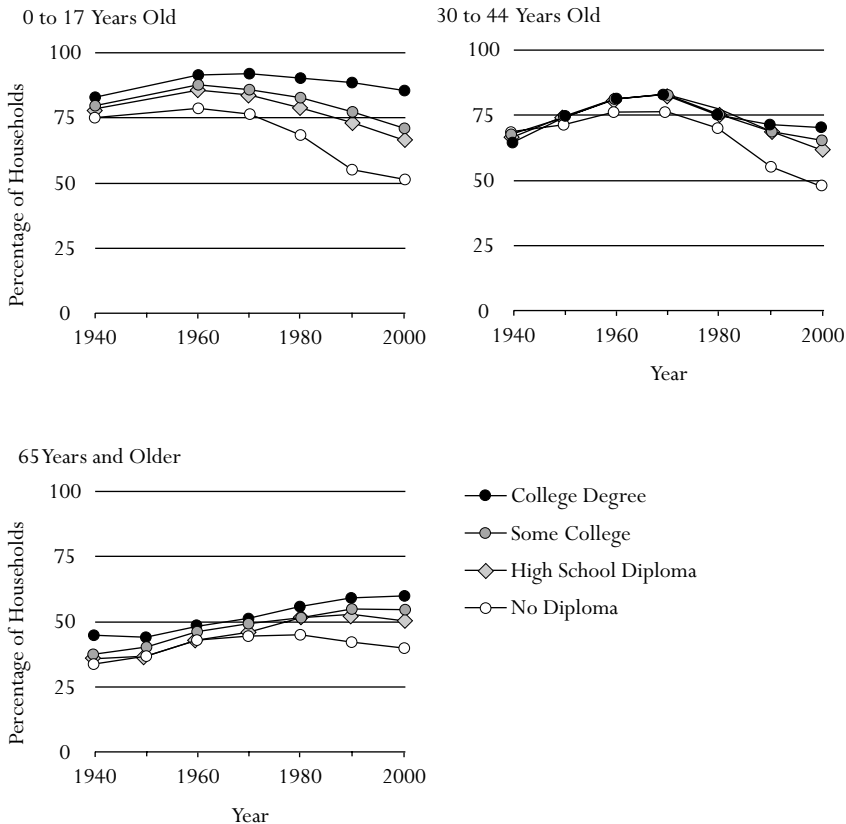
Source: IPUMS.
Note: The 1950 data are missing for children because the IPUMS sampling scheme precludes matching children to their parents.

Figure 4.10   Americans Who Live Alone, by Age and Gender

Americans, Especially Elderly Women, Increasingly Lived Alone

Men

—○— 18 to 29   —◇— 30 to 44

Women

—●— 45 to 64   —●— 65 and Older
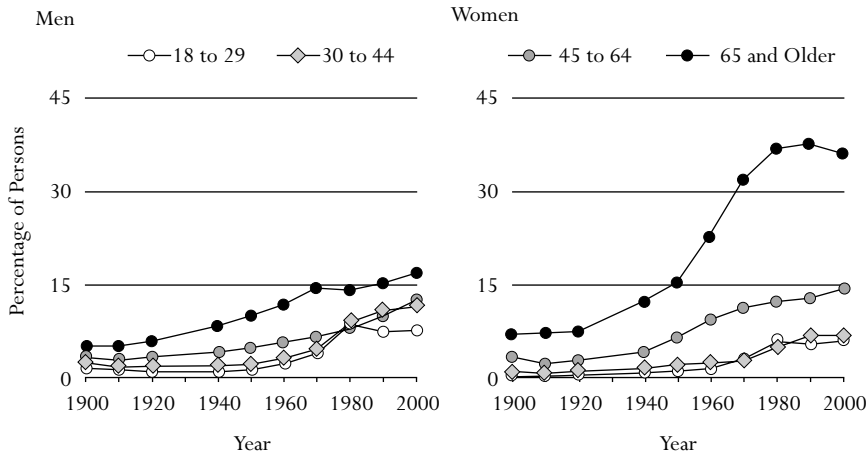
Figure 4.11   Ideal and Actual Number of Births, by Year

Americans Began to Prefer Smaller Families at the End of the Baby Boom
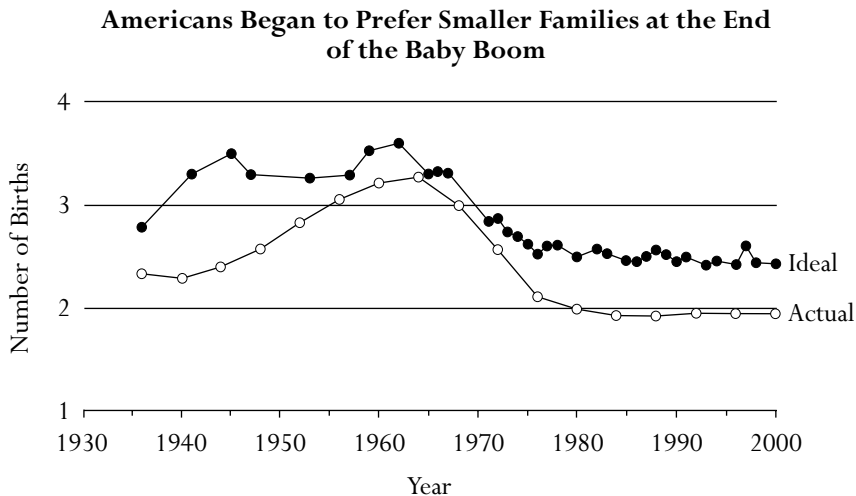
Sources: Ideal number of births (mean value): Gallup polls (1935 to 1997) and General Social Survey (1972 to 2000); actual number of births: see figure 4.3.
Note: Actual numbers of births are cohort total fertility rates dated to the year the cohort turned thirty years old.

Figure 4.12 Americans Who Said That Premarital Sex Is "Not Wrong at All," by Year and Religion

Christians Increasingly Divided on Premarital Sex
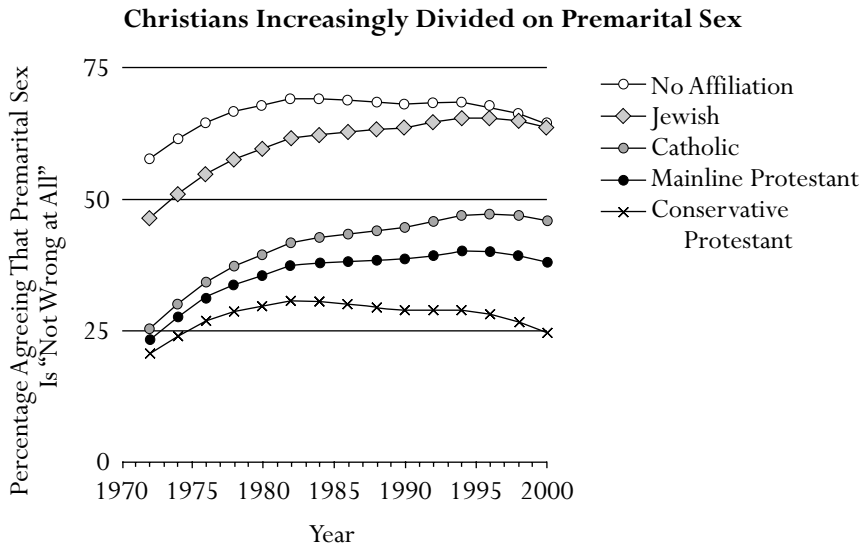
Source: GSS.
Note: Data smoothed using locally estimated (loess) regression.

Figure 4.13 Americans Who Said That Elderly Parents Living with Their Adult Children Is a "Bad Idea," by Year and Education

Fewer Americans Objected to the Elderly Living with Their Adult Children
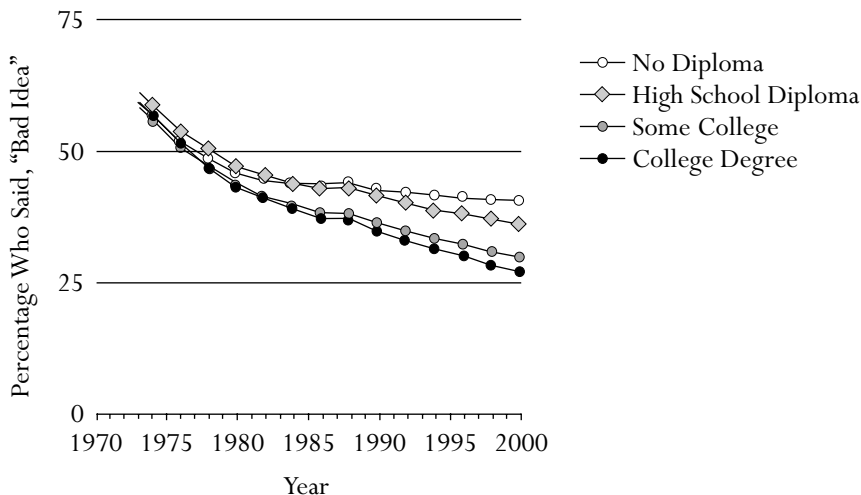
Source: GSS.
Note: Data smoothed using locally estimated (loess) regression.

Table 4.1 Household Types in Which American Children Lived, by Ancestry, 2000

	Non-Hispanic White	African American	Hispanic	Other
Married with Children	77%	36%	53%	63%
Single Parent	12	33	13	11
Extended Household	9	28	31	24

Source: IPUMS.

Note: Other, minor categories are not included. All categories other than "Hispanic" are "non-Hispanic."

Table 4.2   Household Types in Which American Children Lived, by the Education of the Head of Household, 2000

	No High School	High School Graduate	Some College	College Graduate
Married with Children	42%	56%	63%	81%
Single Parent	22	24	22	11
Extended Household	34	18	13	8

Source: IPUMS.

Figure 5.1   Labor Force Participation of Twenty-Five- to Fifty-Four-
Year-Olds, by Education, Gender, and Racial Ancestry, 2000

**Men and College Graduates Had the Highest Labor Force Participation
in 2000; Women and High School Dropouts Had the Lowest**
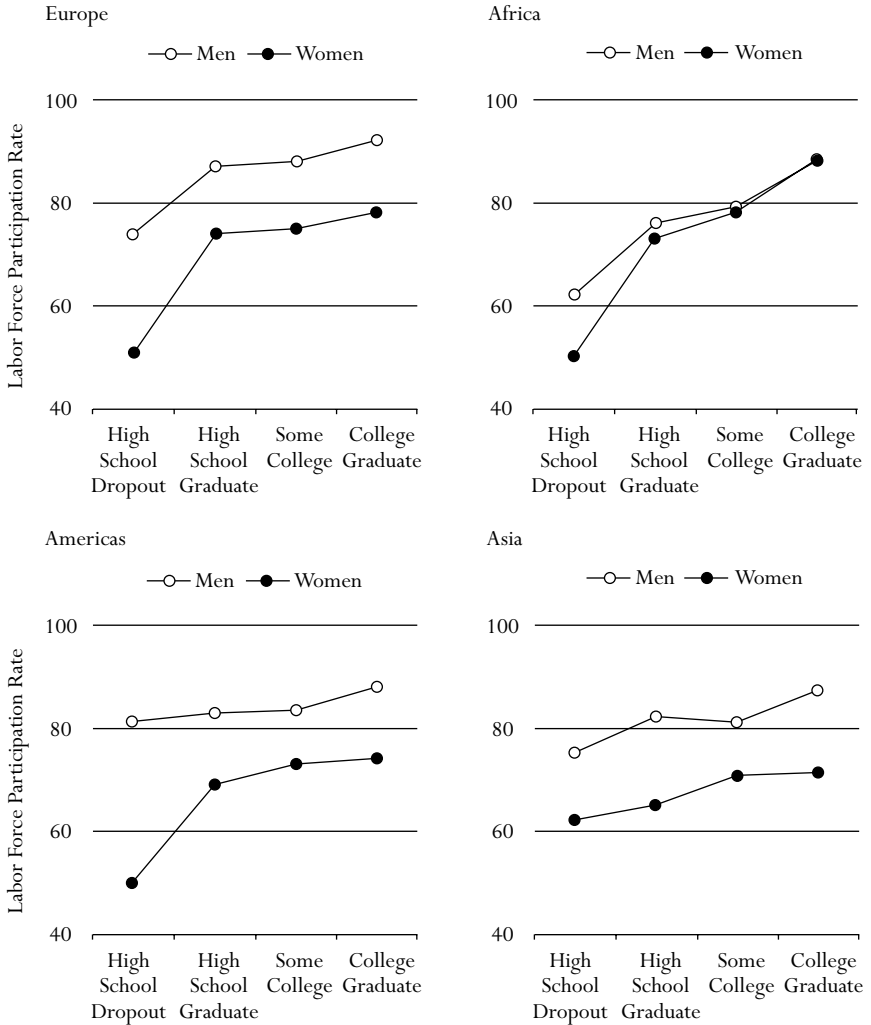
Figure 5.2 The Civilian Workforce and Labor Force Participation Rate, by Gender, 1900 to 2000

Women's Growing Labor Force Participation Increased the Size of the Labor Force and Narrowed the Gender Gap

Size of the Labor Force

Labor Force Participation Rate
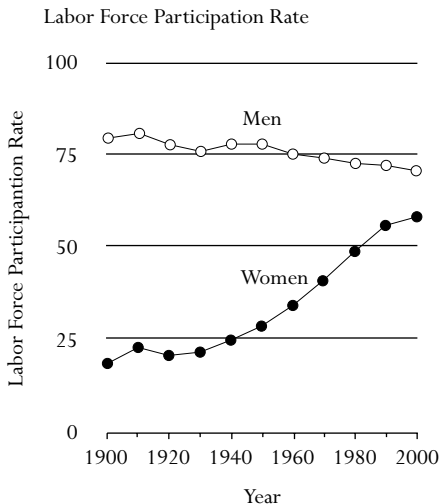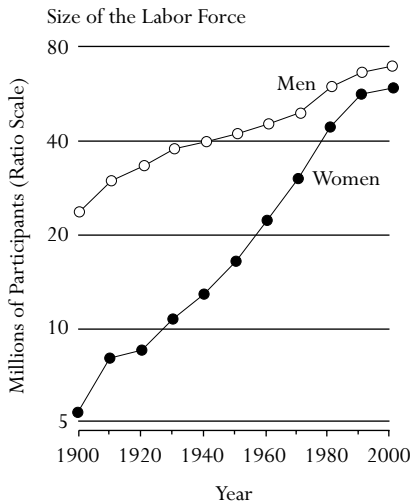
Source: IPUMS.
Note: Questions about employment status were not asked of persons under fourteen years old prior to 1940, nor of persons under sixteen years old from 1940 onwards.

Figure 5.3 Labor Force Participation Rate of Women Age Twenty to Sixty-Four, by Year and Cohort, 1910 to 2000

Young Women Were Less Likely to Leave the Labor Force over Time
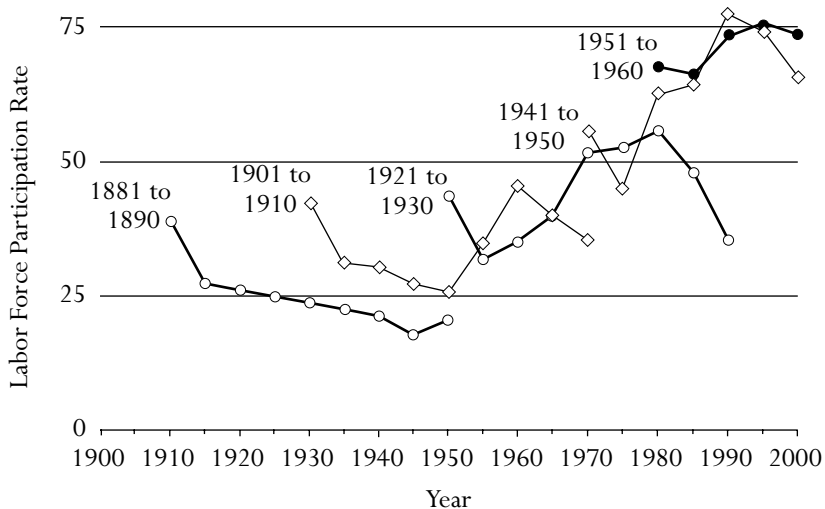
Source: IPUMS.
Note: The data points for census years are for women in the younger half of the cohort; the data points for years ending with "5" are the rates for women in the older half in the census year.

Figure 5.4 Employment Rate of Men Age Fifty-Five to Seventy-Four, by Year and Age Group

More Men Retired After 1950, and Men Retired at Younger Ages After 1970
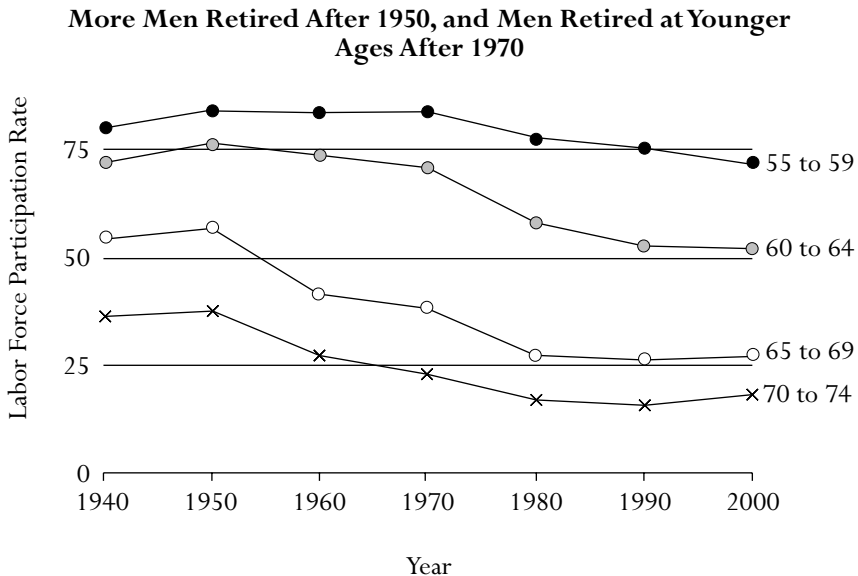
Source: IPUMS.

Figure 5.5 Occupational Diversity, by Year, for All and for Nonfarm Occupations

Americans' Jobs Became Much More Specialized over the Century
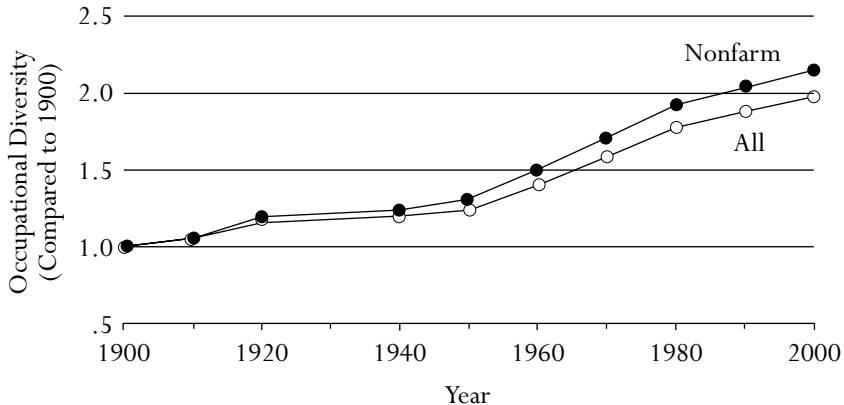
Source: IPUMS.
Note: Data refer to the Thiel index of qualitative diversity relative to its value in 1900.

Figure 5.6 Occupational Distribution of the Economically Active Population: Persons Age Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four

White-Collar Jobs Grew as Farming Disappeared
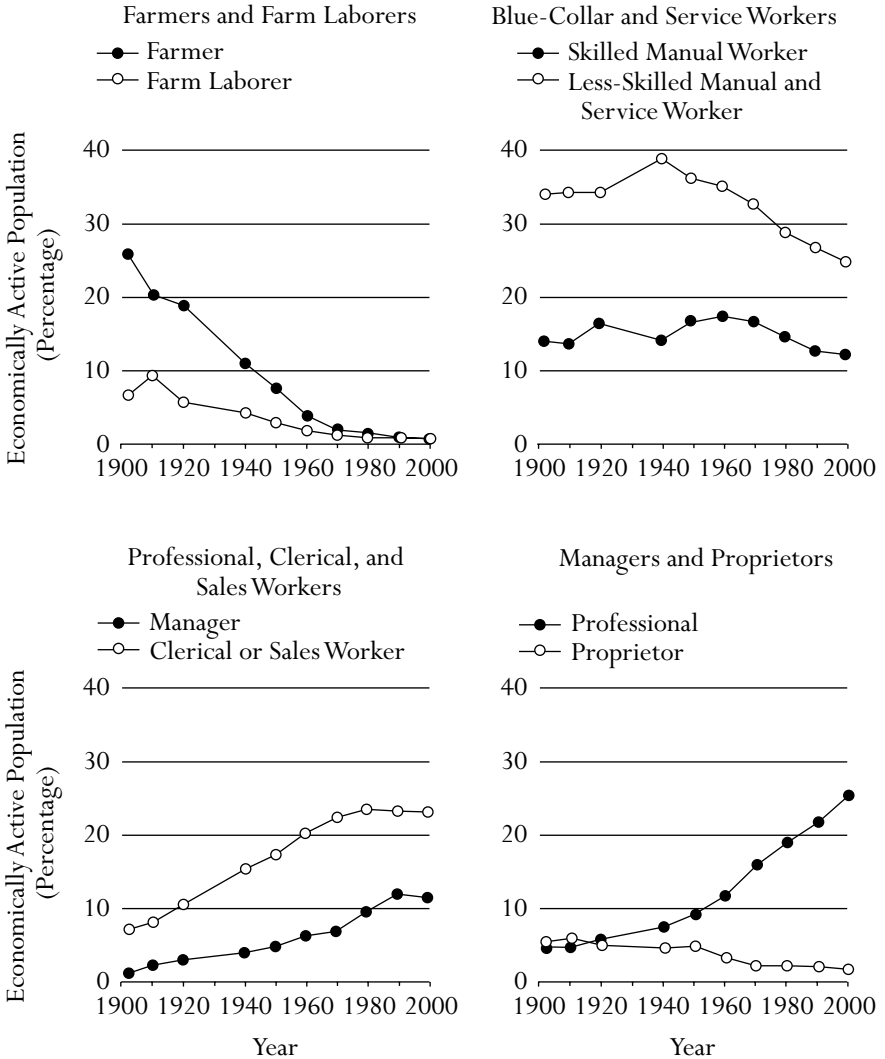
Source: IPUMS.

Figure 5.7 Socioeconomic Status of Persons Age Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four, by Year and Gender

Men and Women Increasingly Worked in Jobs of Higher Status
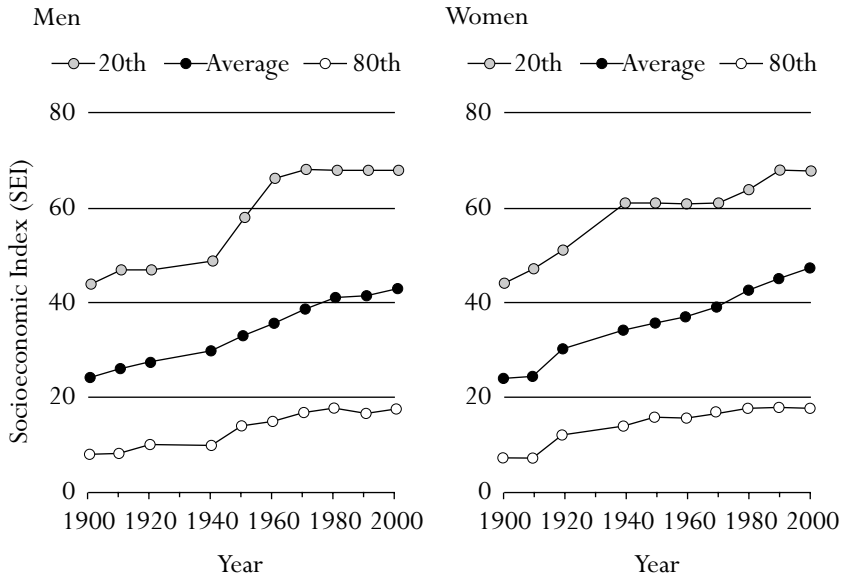
Figure 5.8 Union Membership Rates, by Year and Occupation, 1952 to 2000

Fewer Skilled Workers Belonged to Unions in 2000

Legend: ● Skilled Worker — ○ Clerical and Sales — ✕ Professional

Y-axis: Percentage of Workers Belonging to Labor Unions (0, 15, 30, 45, 60)

X-axis: Year (1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000)
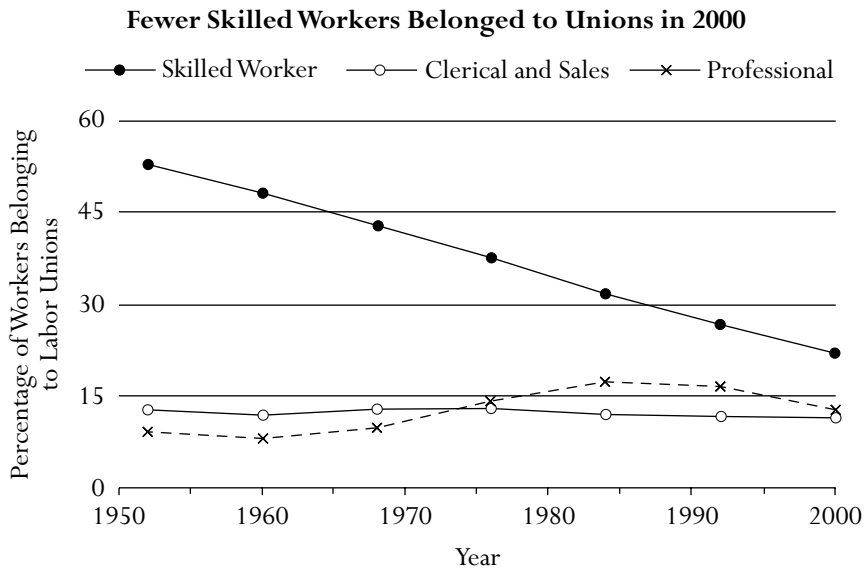
Source: National Election Studies.
Note: Data smoothed using locally estimated (loess) regressions, owing to small samples per year.

Figure 5.9 Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, by Year and Education
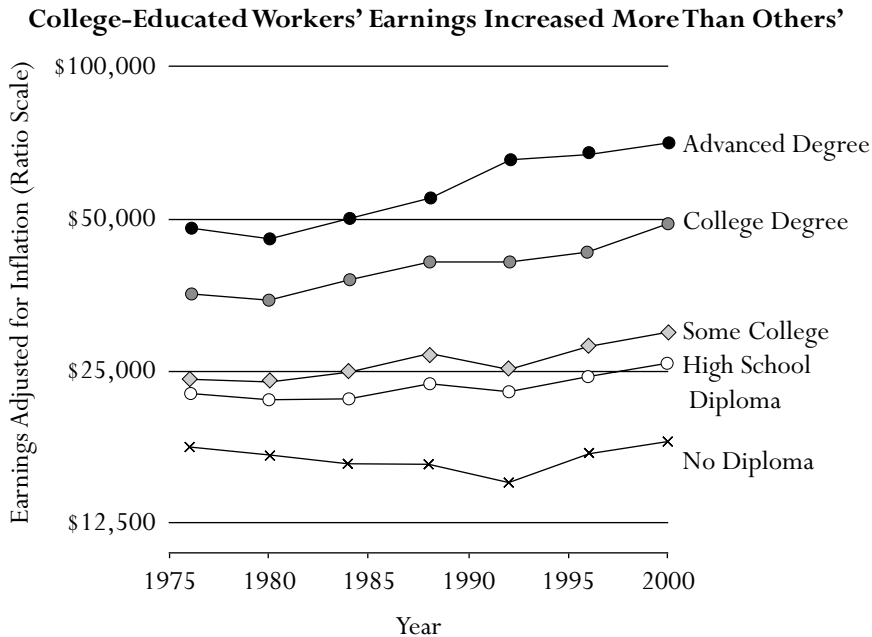
College-Educated Workers' Earnings Increased More Than Others'

Figure 5.10 Earnings at the 20th Percentile, the Median, and the 80th Percentile, by Year and Gender

Earnings Grew from 1940 to 1970; Inequality Grew from 1970 to 2000
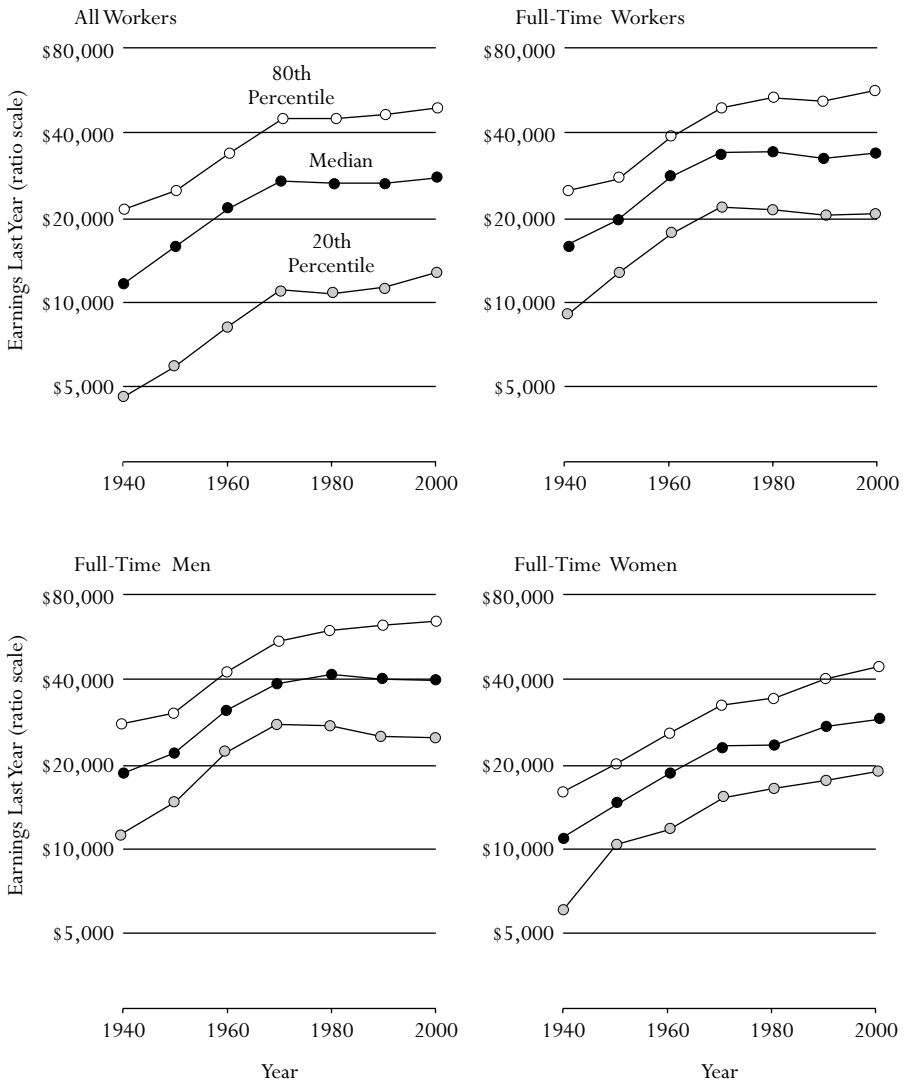
Figure 5.11   Real Purchasing Power of the Minimum Wage, by Year

The Minimum Wage Grew Faster Than Inflation Until 1968, Then Decreased in Value
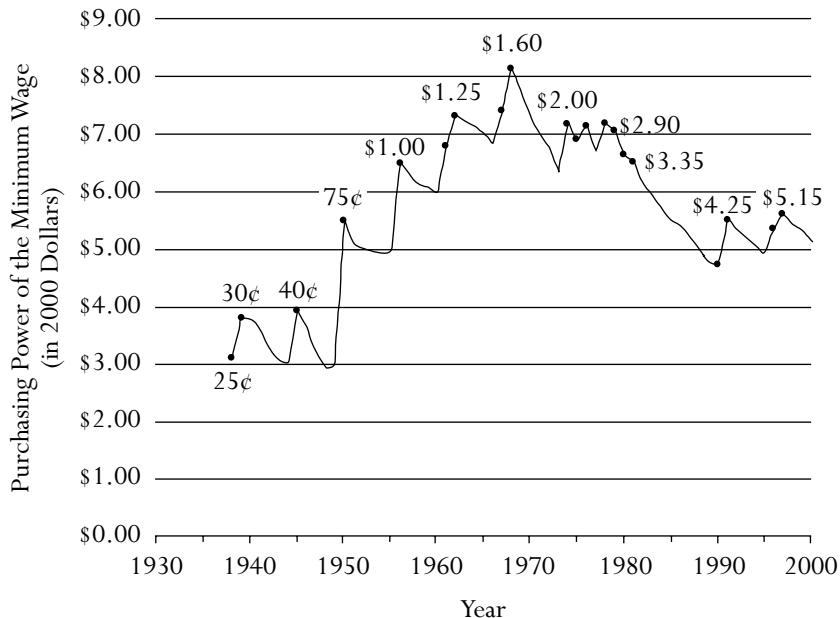
Note: Dots show when the minimum wage was changed; labels show the nominal minimum wage in the year it first took effect.

Figure 5.12 Long Hours Worked by Economically Active Persons Age Twenty-Five to Fifty-Four, by Year, Education, and Gender

College Graduates Increasingly Worked Longer Hours, and High School Dropouts Worked Fewer Hours
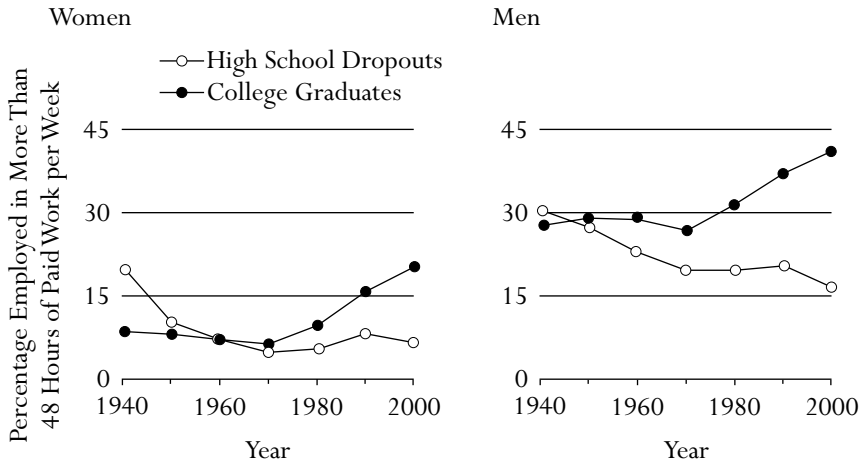
Figure 5.13   Hours at Paid Work (Husband and Wife Combined) for
Married Persons, Age Twenty-Five to Fifty-Four, Living in a
Married-Couple Household, by Year and Presence of
Children in the Household
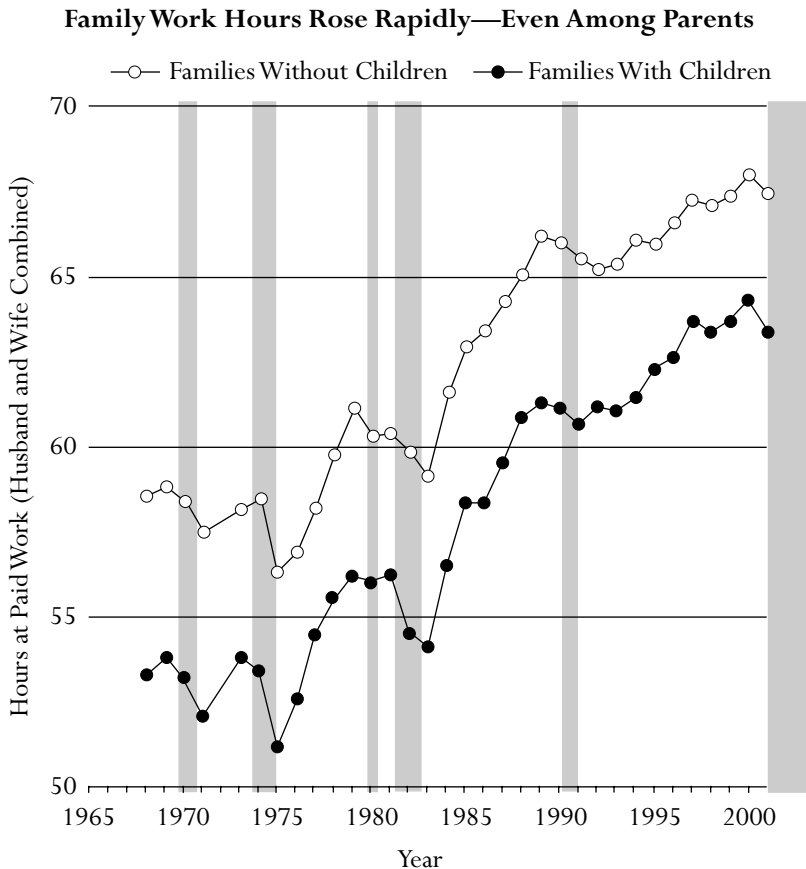
Family Work Hours Rose Rapidly—Even Among Parents

Figure 5.14   Civilian Unemployment Rate, by Gender, 1900 to 2002

**Unemployment Rates Went Up and Down with the Overall
Strength of the Economy**
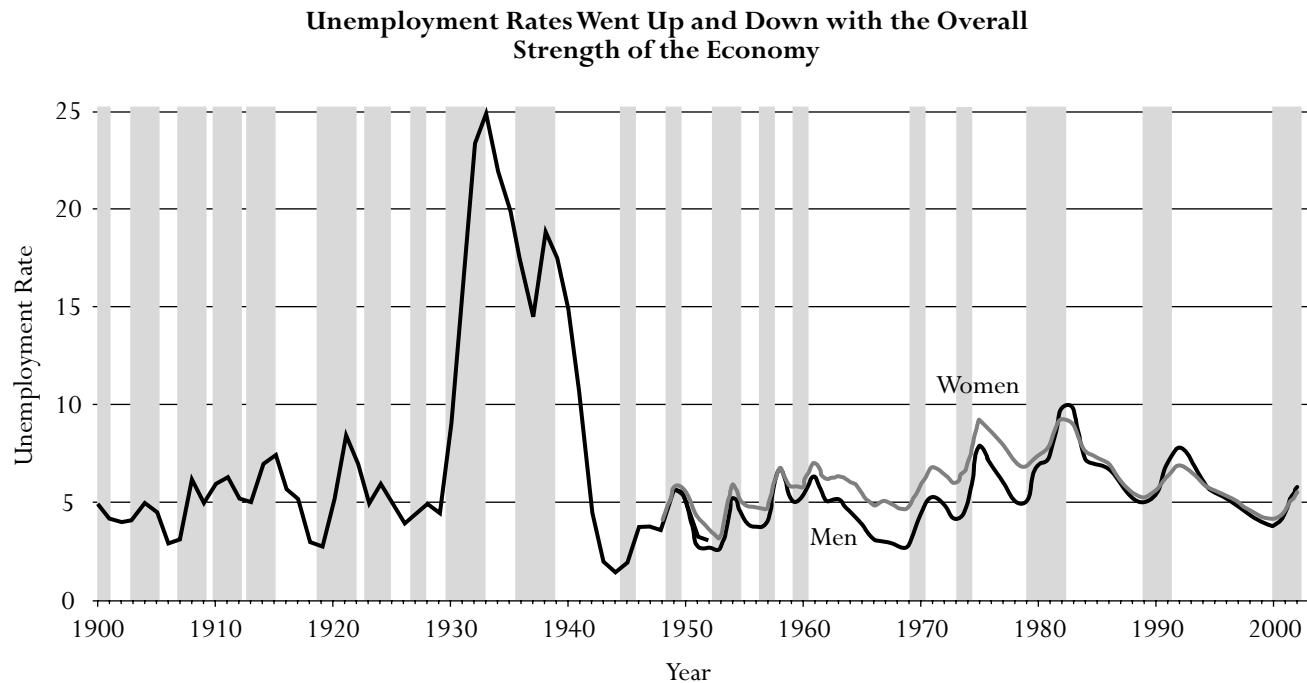
Sources: See text for an explanation of multiple sources.
Note: Vertical bars indicate recession years.

Figure 5.15   Unemployment, by Year and Education

After 1970, the Risk of Unemployment Rose Most for the Least-Educated Workers
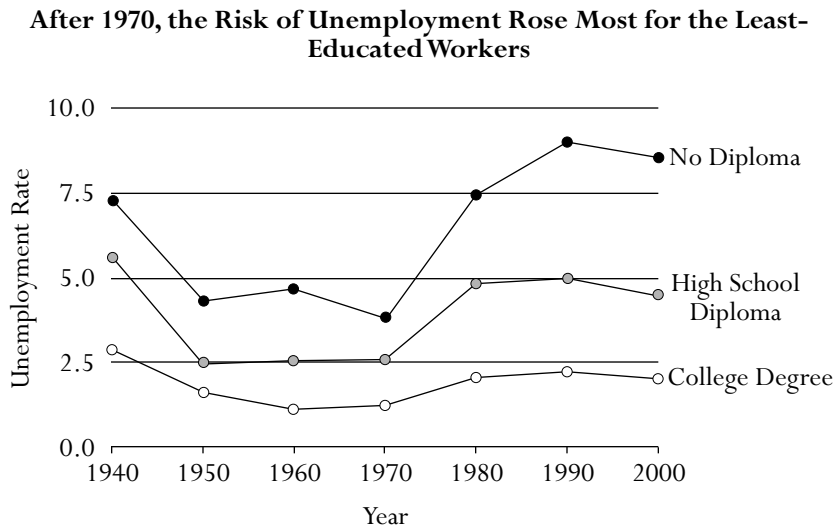
Source: IPUMS.
Note: We exclude African Americans because incarceration trends distort the data on their unemployment.

Figure 5.16 Job Satisfaction, by Year and Education

The Least-Educated Americans Became Less Satisfied with Their Jobs
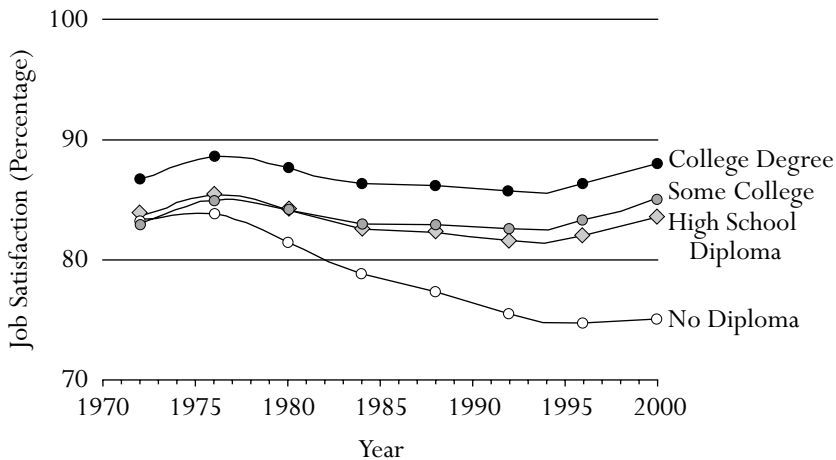
Figure 5.17   Job Insecurity, by Year and Income

Workers' Sense of Job Security Followed Actual Unemployment Trends
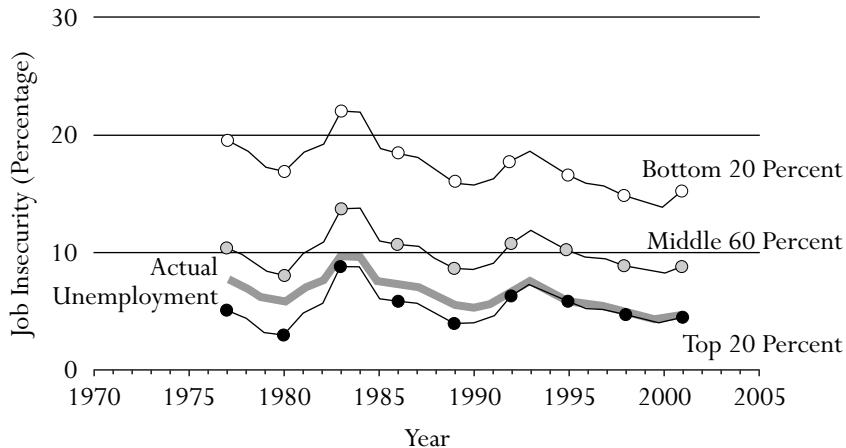
Sources: Unemployment: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2002*. Attitude toward security: GSS.
Note: Gray line shows actual unemployment; data smoothed using actual unemployment plus trend.

Figure 6.1   Shares of the National Income, by Income Segment

Income Differences Narrowed from 1900 to 1970 and Then Increased

Figure 6.2 Adjusted Family Income, by Year

The Income Gap Narrowed as Incomes Rose Between 1949 and 1969, Then Widened Again

Adjusted Family Income (Ratio Scale)

Ratio of 80th Percentile to 20th Percentile
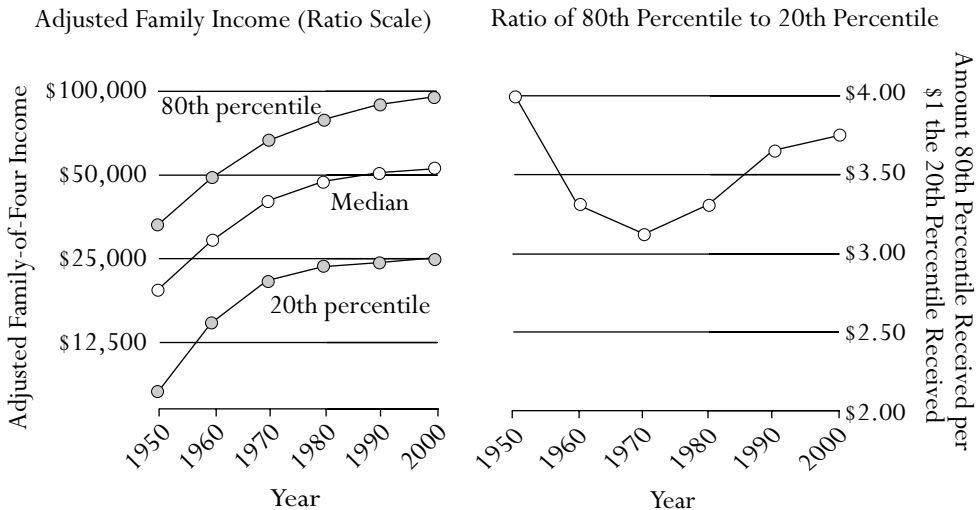
Source: IPUMS.

Notes: Families include primary individuals; incomes are adjusted for inflation using the consumer price index (research series for urban consumers), with 1999 as the base year, and for family size by dividing income by the square root of family size and then multiplying by two for the equivalent of a family of four.

Figure 6.3   Adjusted Family-of-Four Income Medians, by Ancestry

Black-White Differences in Family Income Narrowed, 1969 to 1999
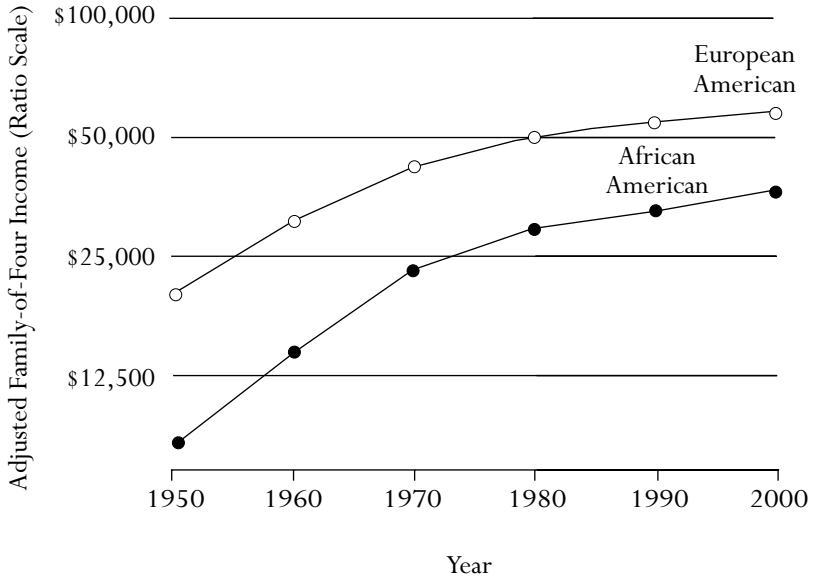
Figure 6.4   Adjusted Family-of-Four Income Medians, by Education
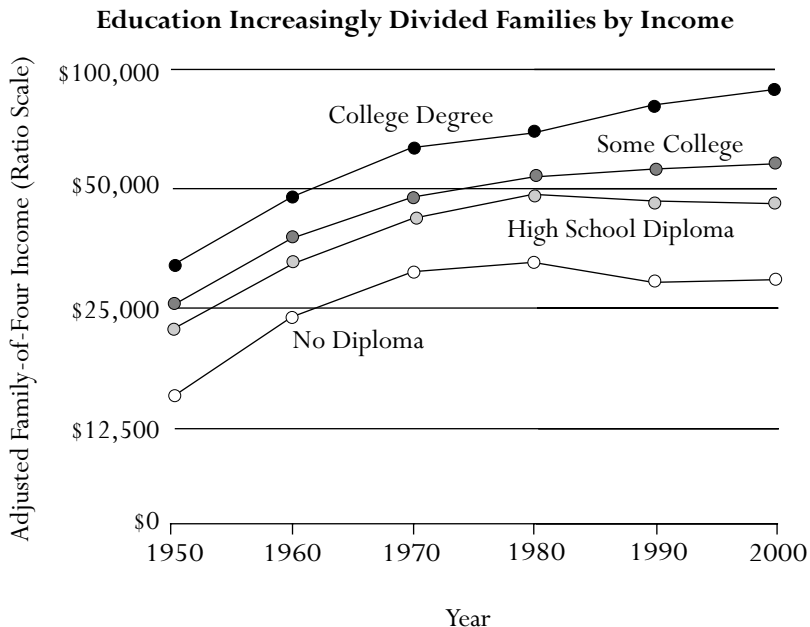
Education Increasingly Divided Families by Income

Figure 6.5 Consumer Expenditures for Food and Recreation, by Year

Consumers' Spending Shifted from Food to Recreation
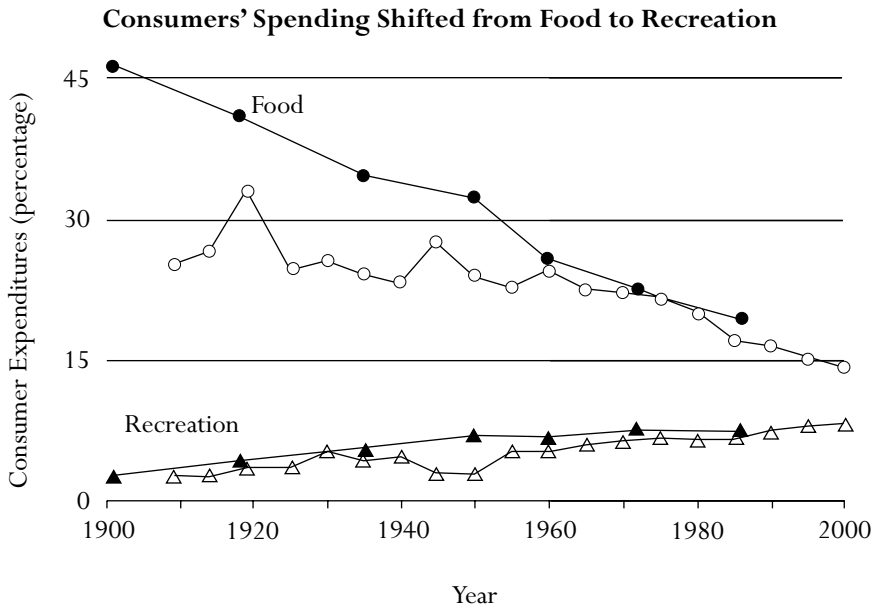
Sources: Household surveys: Jacobs and Shipp, "How Family Spending Has Changed in the United States." National accounts: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States*, 316–21; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 2003, table 667, Excel spreadsheet supplement.
Note: Black data points indicate that the data come from surveys of urban consumers; white data points indicate that the data come from national accounts.

Figure 6.6 Households with Key Domestic Goods, by Year

**Some Consumer Goods, but Not Home Ownership,
Became Nearly Universal**
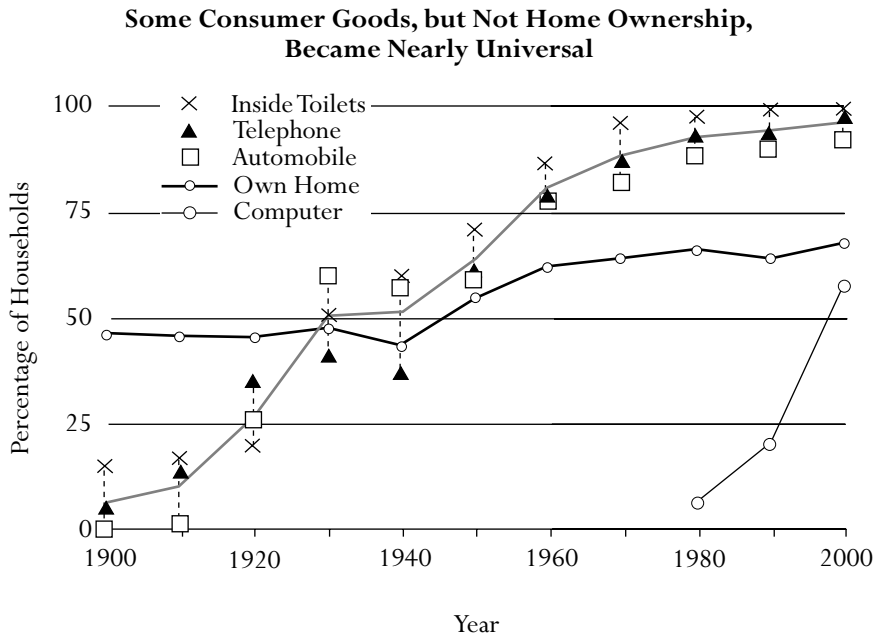
Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstracts of the United States*; Liebergott, *The American Economy*, http://factfinder.census.gov; and interpolations.

Note: The gray line shows the average of toilet, telephone, and automobile; the data points for the individual items are connected to the line.

Figure 6.7 Subjective Assessments of Family's Financial Situation and Satisfaction with It, by Income Level

Americans' Feelings About Their Finances Diverged by Income Level
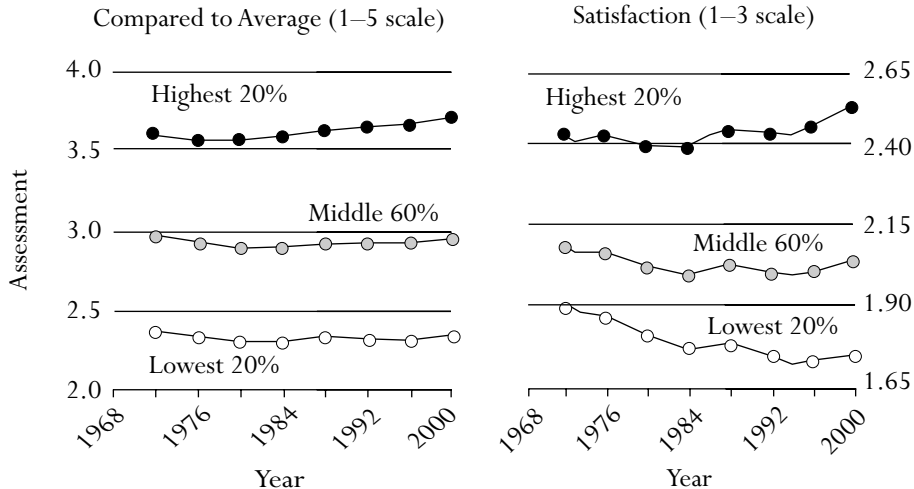
Source: GSS.

Table 6.1 Adjusted Family-of-Four Spending on Categories of Goods, by Percentile Rank, 1998

	20th Percentile	50th Percentile	80th Percentile	80:20 Ratio
Food	$4,046	$6,094	$8,614	2.13
Housing	5,772	9,186	16,120	2.79
Clothing	610	1,356	2,498	4.10
Recreation	816	2,062	4,402	5.39

Source: CES.
Note: Numbers represent family spending, adjusted for inflation, divided by the square root of the size of the famiy, and multiplied by two.

Figure 7.1 Community Typology and Percentage of the Population, 2000

American Communities Varied Along Two Dimensions

	Nonmetropolitan Area	Small Metropolitan Area (less than 1.5 Million)	Large Metropolitan Area (greater than 1.5 Million)
Periphery	Countryside and village (for example, Iowa farm county)–10%	Suburb in small MSA (for example, Urbandale, Iowa)–22%	Suburb in large MSA (for example, Highland Park, Illinois)–27%
Center	Town over 2,500 (for example, Denison, Iowa)–10%	Center city, small MSA (for example, Des Moines, Iowa)–14%	Center city, large MSA (for example, Chicago, Illinois)–16%

Source: Authors' compilation.

Different Places Were Home to Different Kinds of People in 2000

European Origin

☐ Periphery   ■ Center

In Households with Income over $55,000

Unmarried
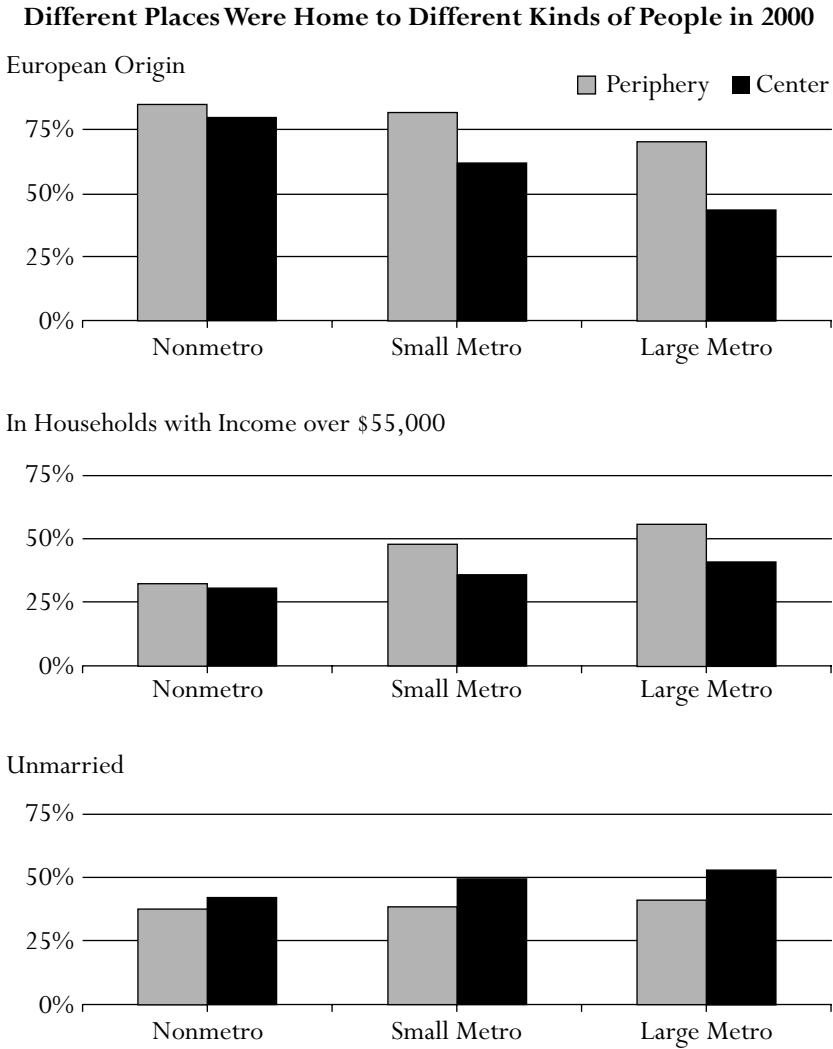
Source: IPUMS.

Figure 7.3   Distribution of Population Across Types of Places

Americans Moved from the Countryside to the Suburbs in One Century
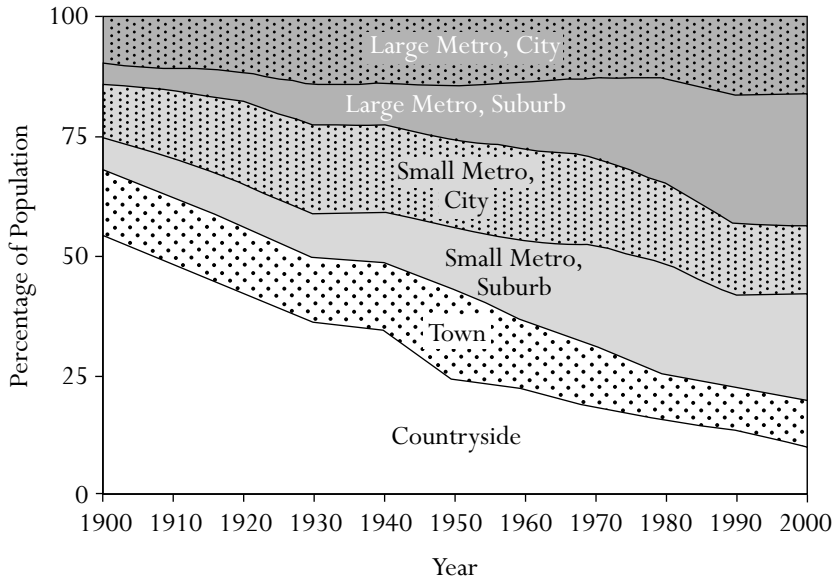
Sources: IPUMS and Bogue, "Population Growth in Standard Metropolitan Areas."

Figure 7.4 European Ancestry, by Year and Type of Place

Over the Century, Metropolitan Areas and Center Cities Became Much Less European-American
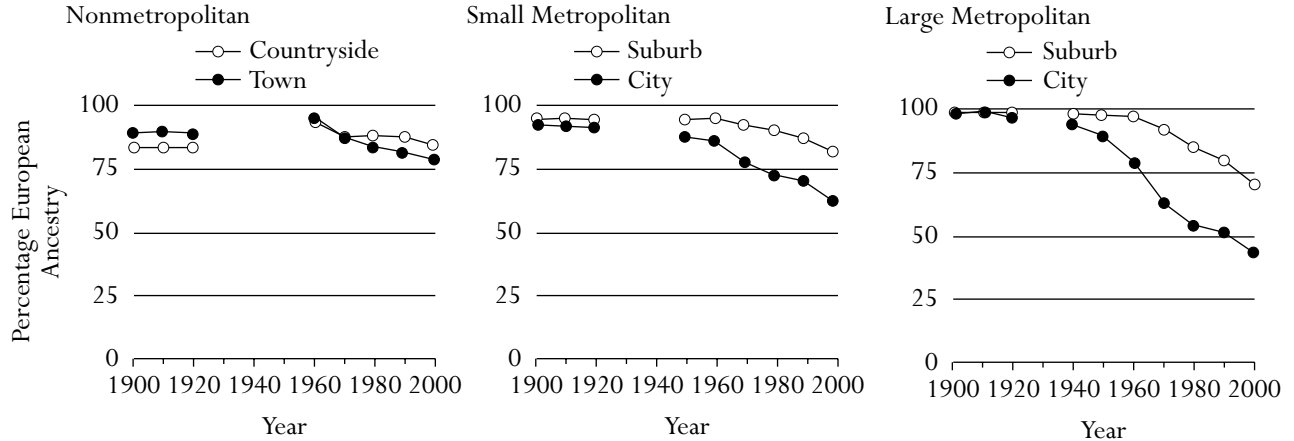
Note: To protect the anonymity of individuals, the Census Bureau withholds some geographical details. That precluded us from distinguishing the geography in smaller places in 1940 and 1950.

Figure 7.5 Median Family Income, by Year and Type of Place

The Town-Country Income Gap Closed, and the City-Suburb Gap Opened
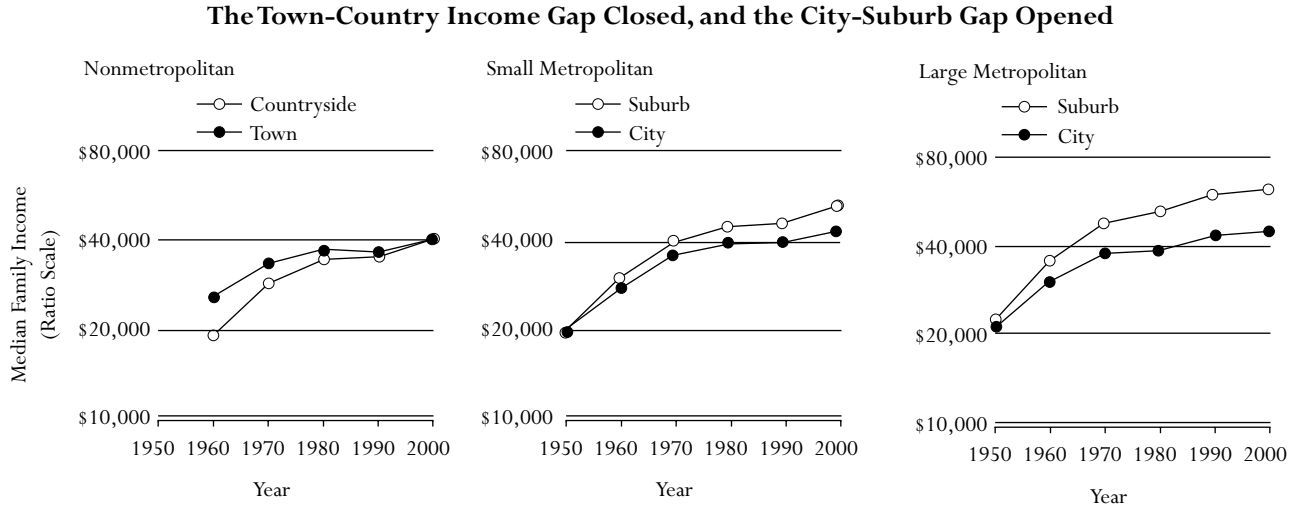
Source: Census summary files.
Note: Incomes adjusted for inflation (base = 2000), but not for family size.

Figure 7.6   Segregation of African Americans, by Year and Location of the Segregation

African–American Neighborhood Segregation Declined After 1960, but Racial Segregation Between Suburban Towns Increased
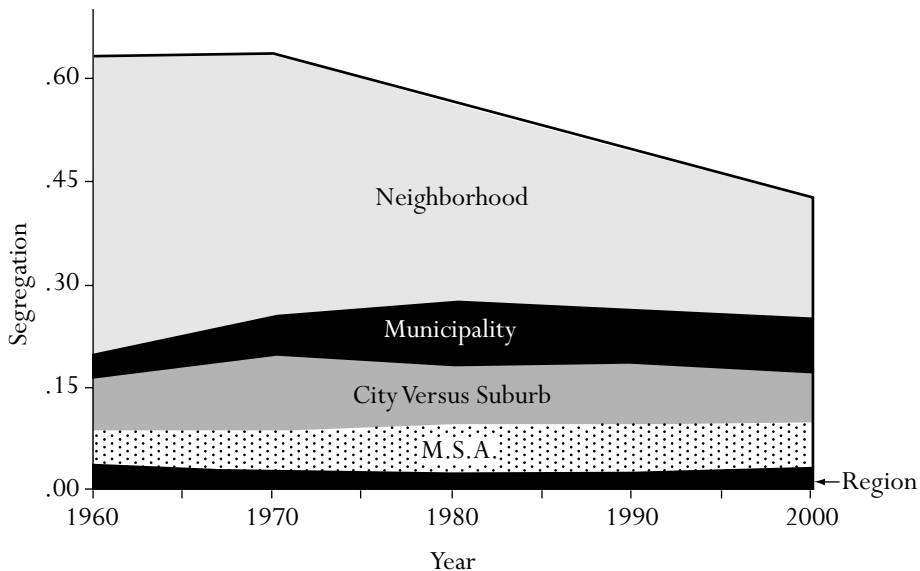
Source: Summary files from the census.
Note: Segregation measured using Theil's H measure.

Figure 7.7   Segregation of Richest Quintile in Family Income by Year from Others and Location of the Segregation
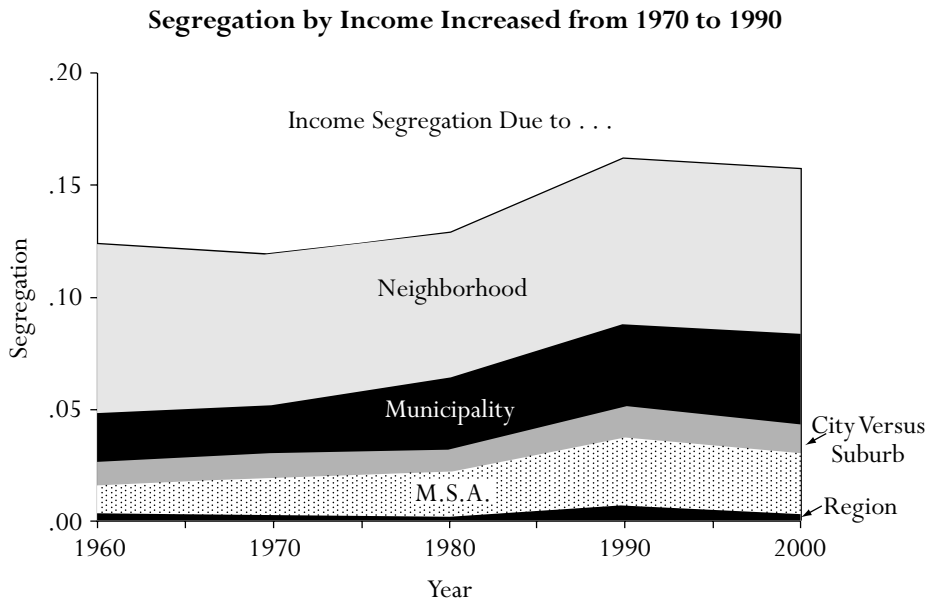
Segregation by Income Increased from 1970 to 1990

Income Segregation Due to . . .

Neighborhood

Municipality

M.S.A.

City Versus Suburb

Region

Source: Summary files from the census.
Note: Segregation measured using Theil's H measure.

Figure 8.1   Current Religious Preferences of American Adults Age Twenty-Five to Seventy-Four

Americans Professed Many Religions, but a Majority of Adults Were Protestant
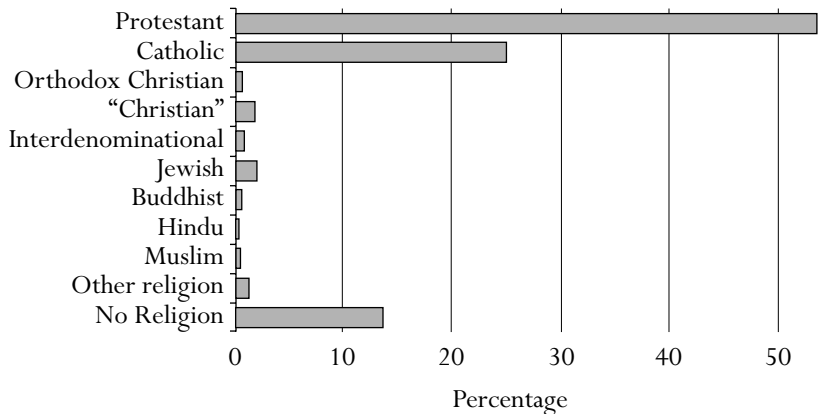
Figure 8.2   Denominations of Protestant Adults

Baptist Was the Largest Protestant Denomination
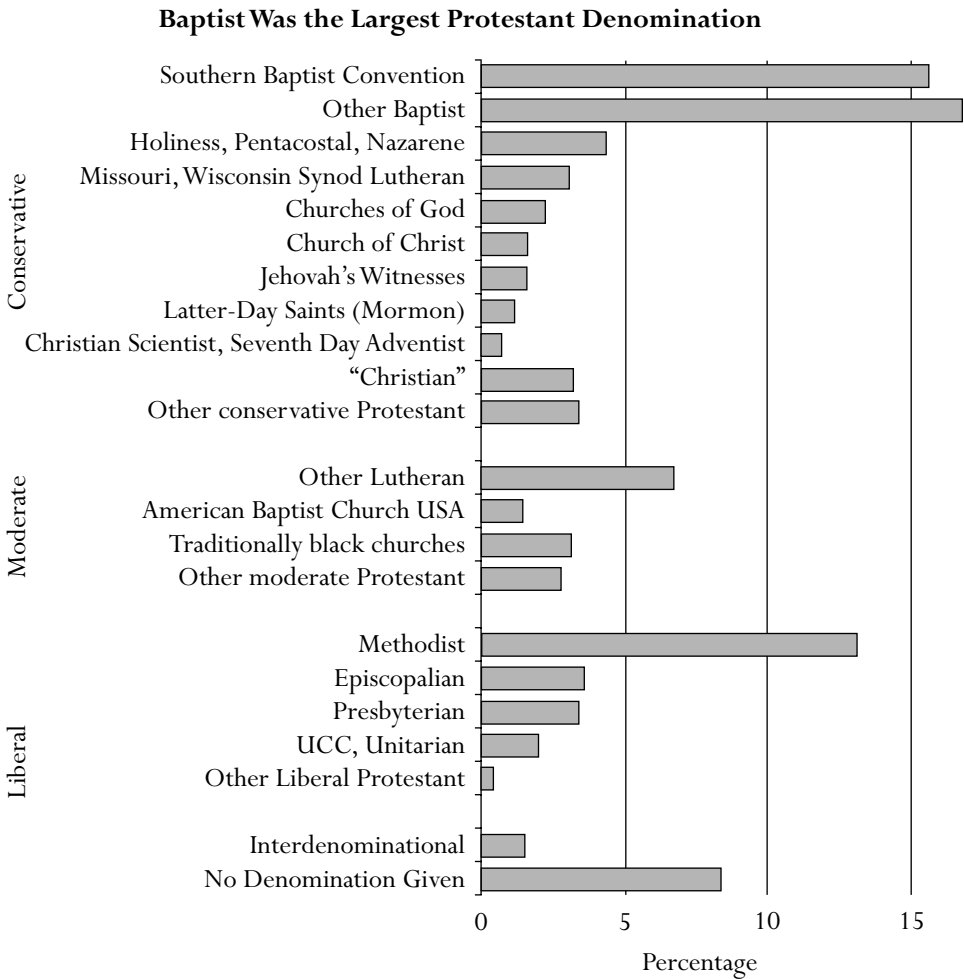
Source: GSS, 1998 to 2002.
Notes: UCC = United Church of Christ. The "no denomination" category includes people who named a denomination that NORC could find no information on. Percentages sum to 100 percent.

Figure 8.3   Religious Preference, by Year and Type of Data

Religious Diversity Increased After 1960
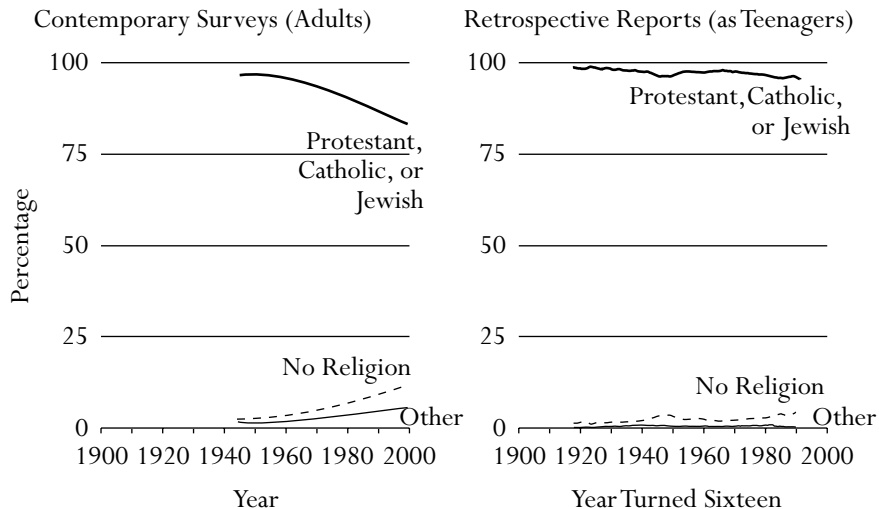
Contemporary Surveys (Adults)

Retrospective Reports (as Teenagers)

Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish

Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish

No Religion

Other

No Religion

Other

Year

Year Turned Sixteen

Sources: Gallup and Roper polls, NORC surveys, and GSS.
Note: Data smoothed by seven-year moving average.

Figure 8.4 Religious Preference of Christians and Jews, by Year and Type of Data

Religious Diversity Among Western Faiths Increased Throughout the Century
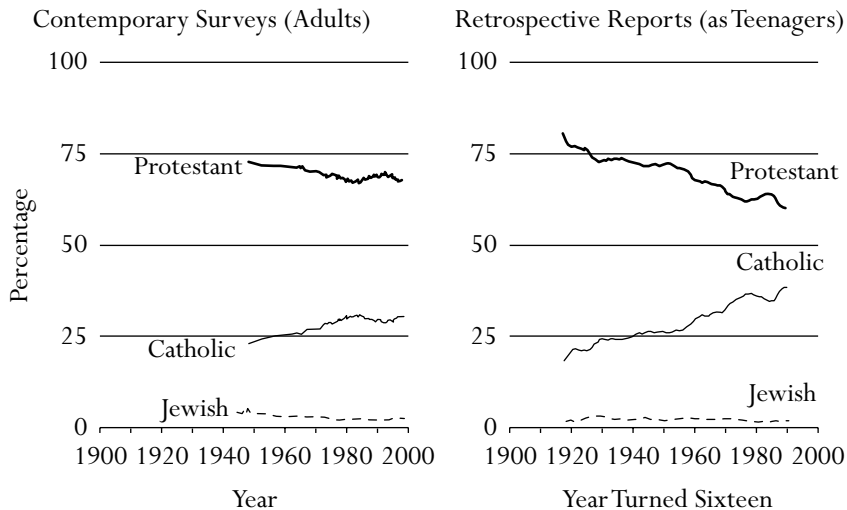
Contemporary Surveys (Adults)

Retrospective Reports (as Teenagers)

Sources: Gallup and Roper polls, NORC surveys, and GSS.
Note: Data smoothed by seven-year moving average.

Figure 8.5 Protestants' Specific Denominations, by Cohort (Year Turned Sixteen)

Baptists and Others Increased, While Methodists Declined
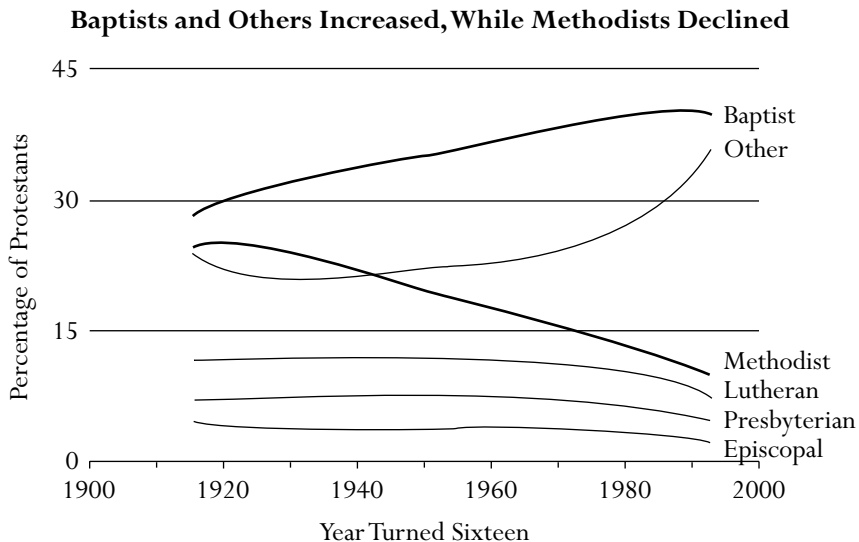
Source: GSS.
Note: Data smoothed using locally estimated (loess) regression.

Figure 8.6 Religious Immobility, by Year Turned Sixteen and Denomination

Three of Four Americans Stayed with the Denomination They Were Raised In
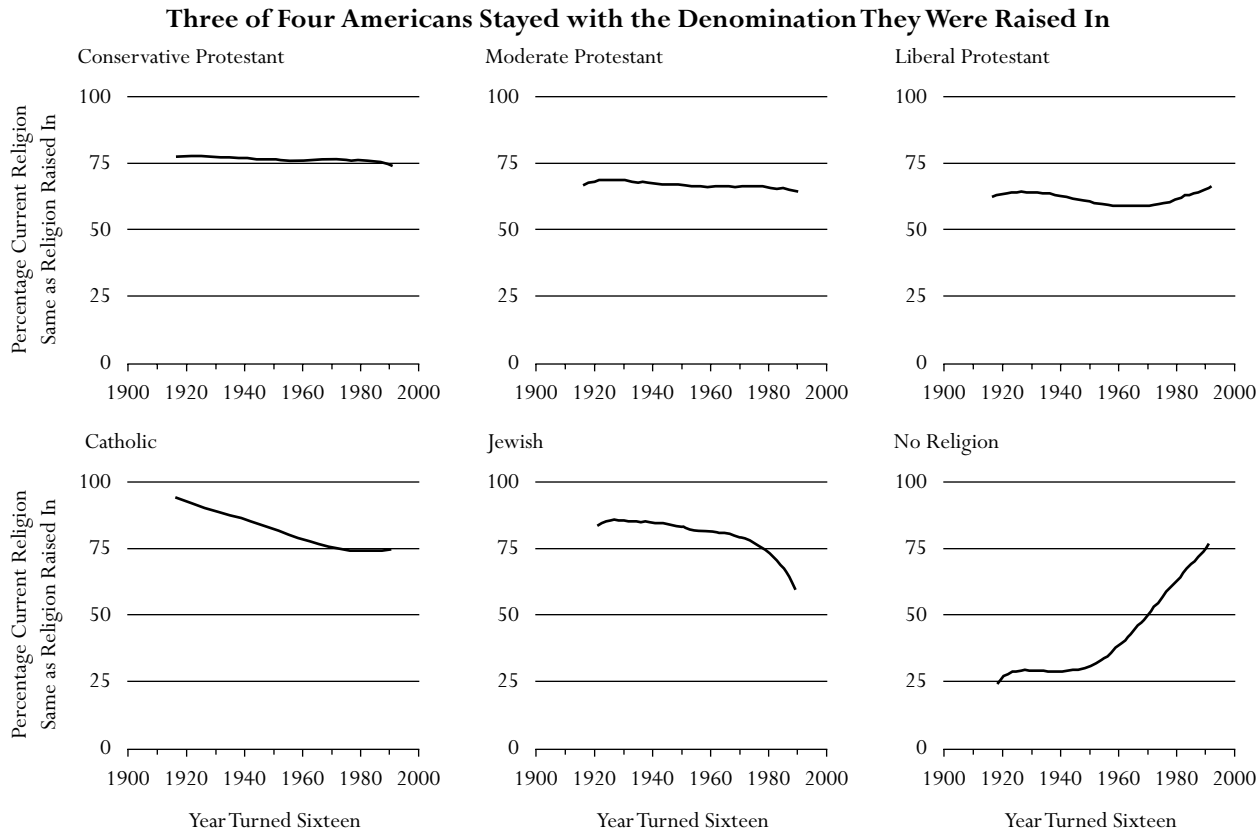
Source: GSS.

Figure 8.7 Married Couples with Different Religions (Protestant, Catholic, Jewish) or Different Denominations (Among Protestants), by Birth Cohort

Americans Were Increasingly Likely to Be Married to Someone of a Different Religion
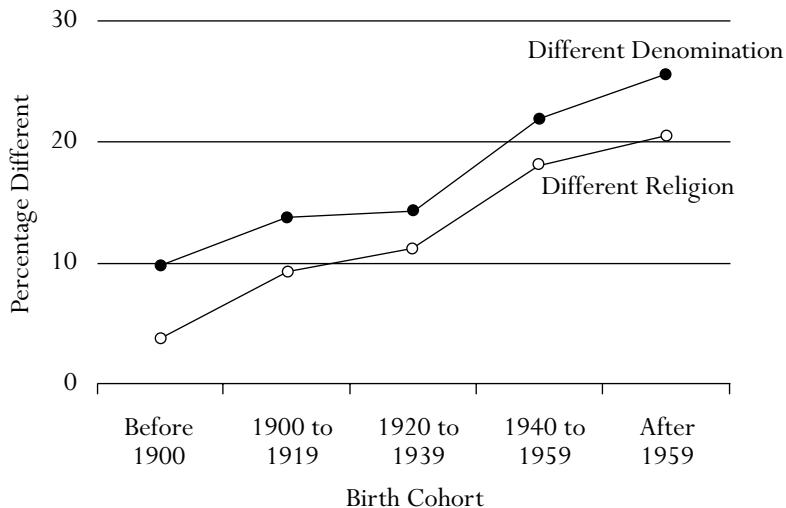
Figure 8.8 Membership in Churches and Participation in Religious Services by Year

Membership in Churches and Attendance at Services Changed Little, 1937 to 2000
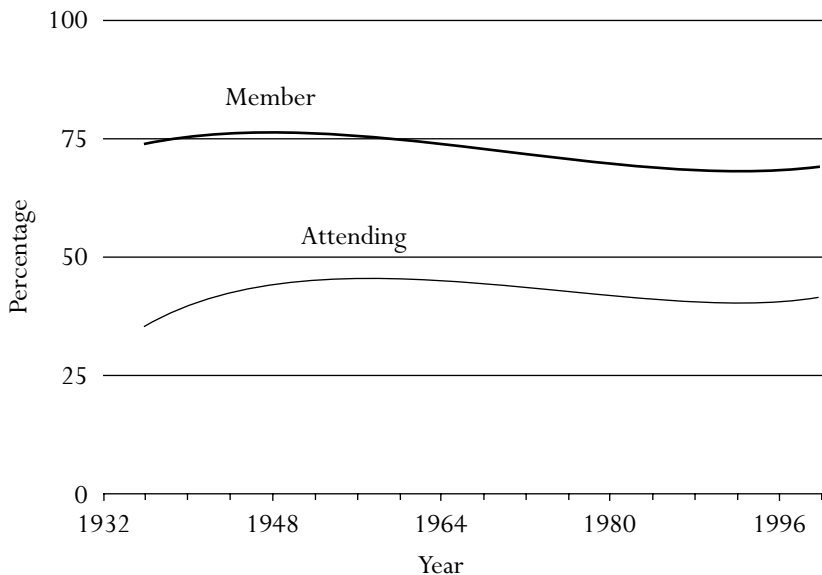
Figure 8.9 Attendance at Religious Services, by Year and Denomination
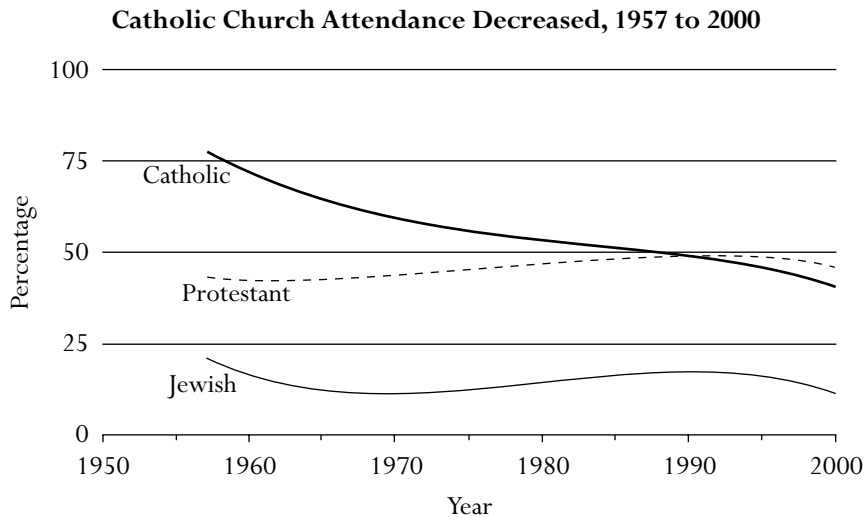
Catholic Church Attendance Decreased, 1957 to 2000

Figure 8.10 Belief in the Literal Truth of the Bible, by Year Turned Sixteen and Education

High School Dropouts Read the Bible Less Literally
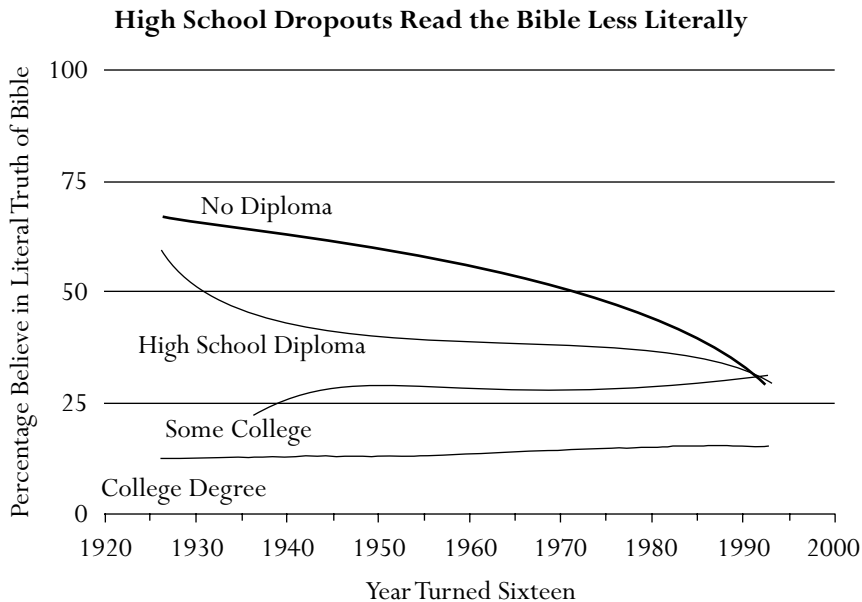
Source: GSS.
Note: Data smoothed using locally estimated (loess) regression.

Figure 8.11 Belief in Life After Death, by Year and Education

Americans' Belief in Life After Death Increased Modestly over Time, Except That of High School Dropouts
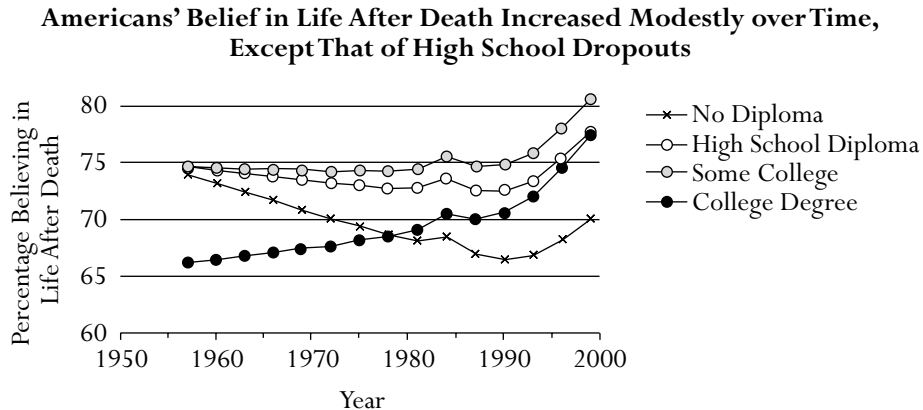
Source: Gallup polls, NORC, and GSS.
Note: Data smoothed using locally estimated (loess) regression.

Figure 9.1   Hypothetical S–Shaped Diffusion Curves

**As Cultural Items Spread, the Gap Between Early and Late Adopters
Widens and Then Narrows Again**
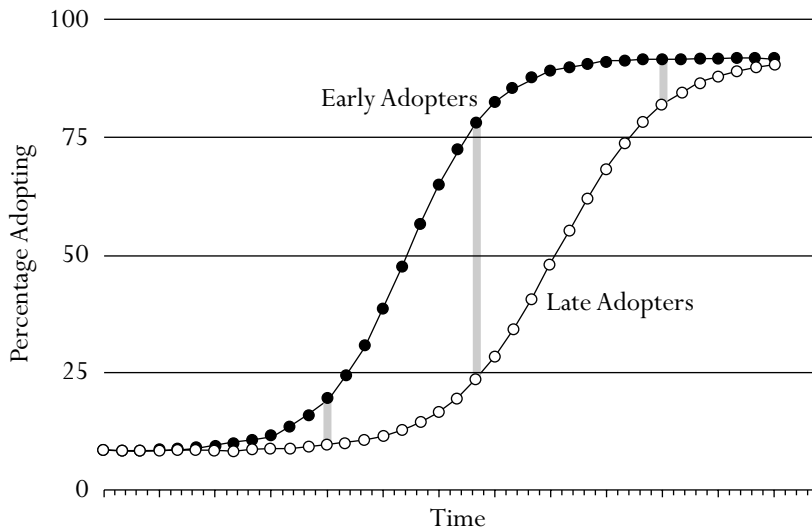
As Americans Accepted Working Women, Gaps in Approval Among Groups First Widened, Then Narrowed
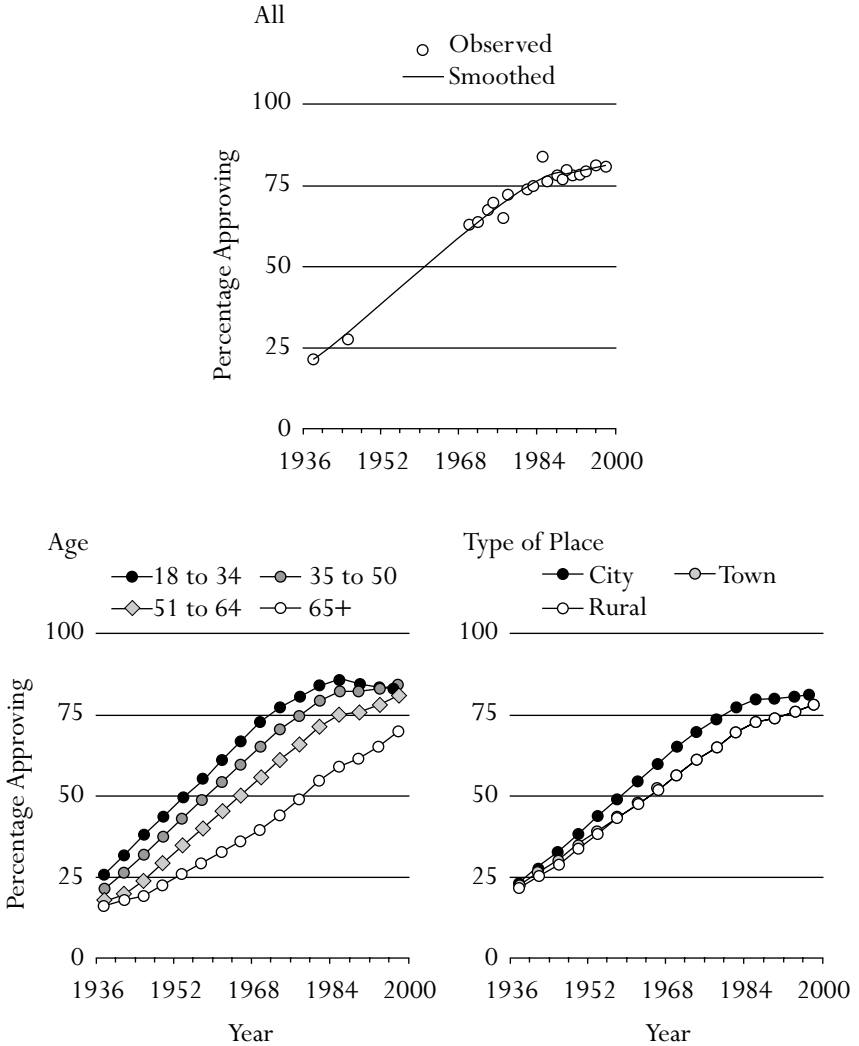
Differences on Minority Presidential Candidates Widened When National Views Were Evenly Split and Then Narrowed as Tolerance Grew
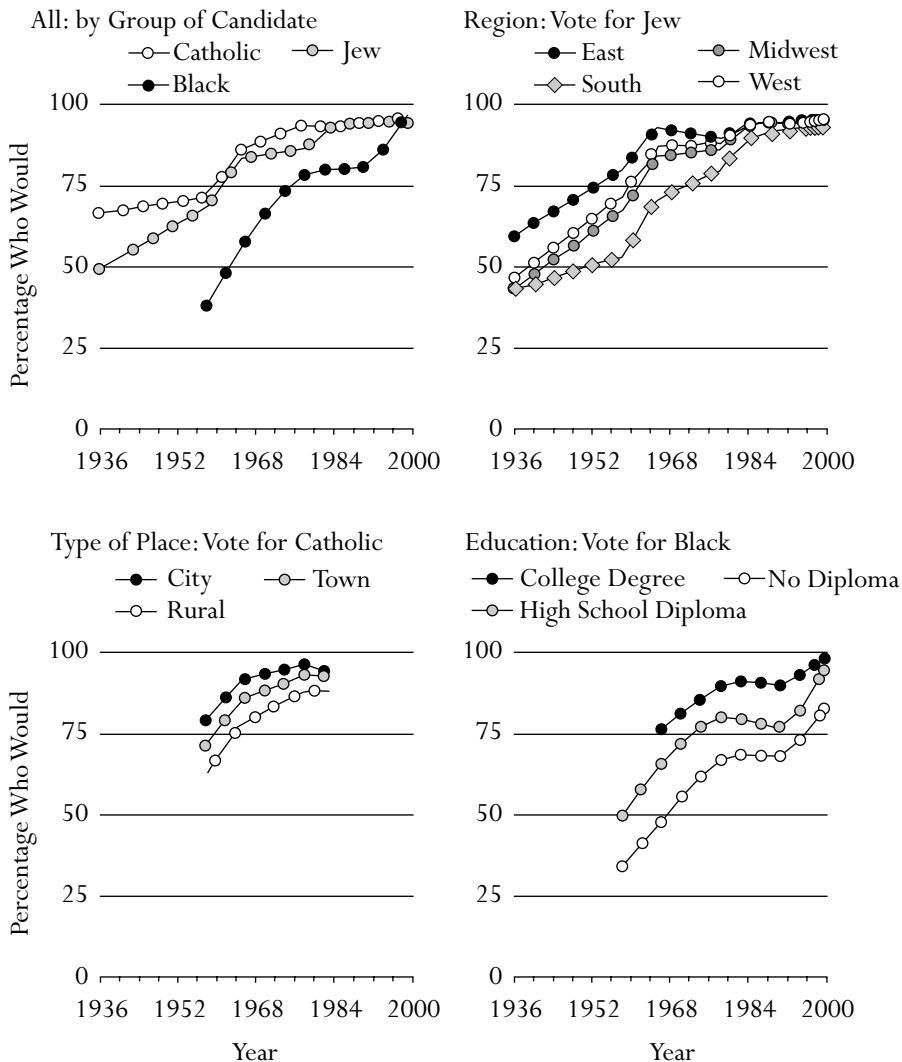
Sources: Gallup polls and GSS.
Note: Data smoothed using locally estimated (loess) regression. Question not asked of members of the group in question.

Figure 9.4 Scores on Abortion Scale, by Year and Education or Region

Early Adopters Led Movements Both Up and Down in Changes of Opinion About Abortion
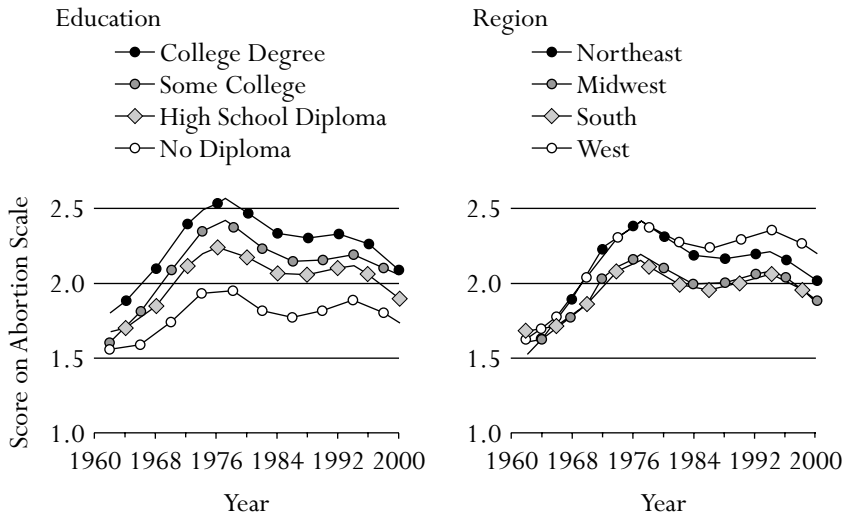
Sources: NORC surveys and GSS.
Note: Data smoothed using locally estimated (loess) regression.

Figure 9.5   Support for Death Penalty, by Year and Region

**Southerners Led the Initial Swing in Opinion on the Death Penalty,
with Northeasterners Following More Recently**
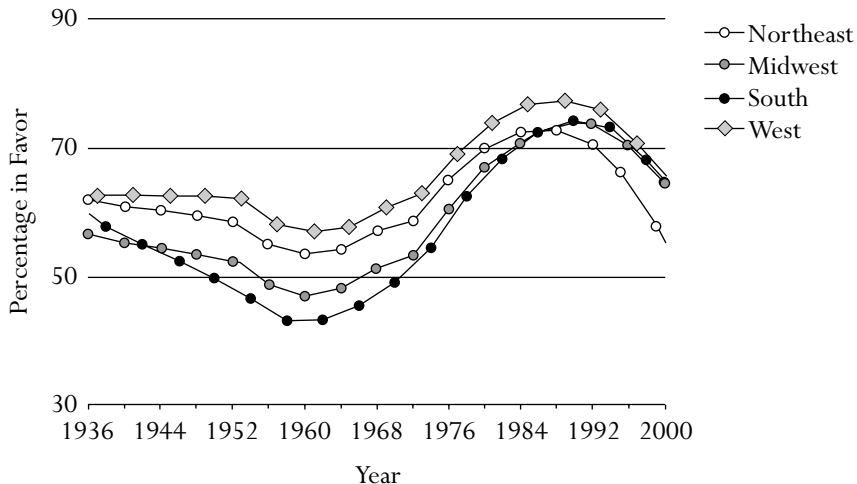
Sources: Gallup polls and GSS.
Note: Data smoothed using locally estimated (loess) regression.

Figure 9.6 Ideal Number of Children, by Year and Type of Place
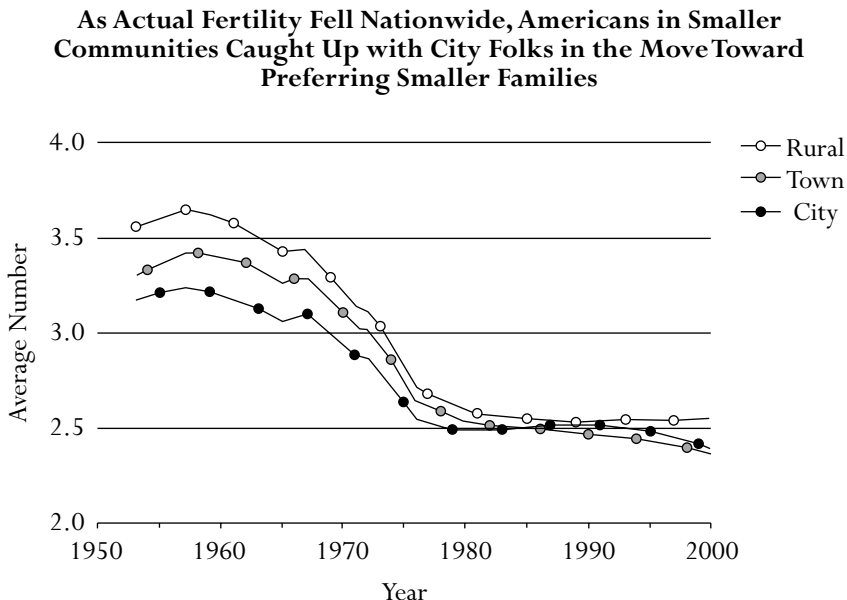
**As Actual Fertility Fell Nationwide, Americans in Smaller
Communities Caught Up with City Folks in the Move Toward
Preferring Smaller Families**

Sources: Gallup polls and GSS.
Note: Data smoothed using locally estimated (loess) regression.

Table 9.1 Capsule Descriptions of the Cultural Clusters, 1970s and 1990s

Cluster Number	Traits That Distinguished the Cluster in Both Decades	1970s			1990s		
		Number	Percentage	Special Features of the 1970s	Number	Percentage	Special Features of the 1990s
I	Affluent; educated; suburban. *Support capital punishment; some-what liberal on race and gender.*	1	21	Mainline Protestant.	1	16	Mainline Protestant and Catholic.
II	Middle-aged. *Politically conservative churchgoers; very conservative on family issues (abortion, sex, and so on).*	2	14	High school graduates; middle-income.	5	11	
III	Nonsouthern, older, mainline . Protestant; low-income. *Lean conservative on social issues, moderate on abortion.*	3	14		7	8	Moderate on capital punishment.
IV	Young, urban, nonsouthern, well-educated, middle-income. *Secular; self-labeled liberals; liberal on social and racial issues.*	4	11		4	11	

Table 9.1 (*Continued*)

Cluster Number	Traits That Distinguished the Cluster in Both Decades	1970s			1990s		
		Number	Percentage	Special Features of the 1970s	Number	Percentage	Special Features of the 1990s
V	Poorly educated, elderly, southern, rural; conservative Protestant. *Socially conservative, especially on interracial marriage, premarital sex, and homosexuality.*	5	10		10	4	Low-income. *Socially conservative on issues such as interracial marriage, women in politics, and homosexuality.*
VI	Southern, rural. *Racially conservative, but relatively moderate on most other social issues except homosexuality; favor small families.*	6	10	Not elderly, conservative Protestant, but rarely attend church.	3	14	Middle-aged. *Favor capital punishment.*
VII	Catholic, young, disproportionately Latino.	7	8	One-fifth Latino. *Slightly liberal, except anti-abortion.*	8	8	Two-fifths Latino, nonsouthern. *Politically and socially moderate, except anti-abortion.*
VIII	Almost all black, urban. *Racially liberal; liberal on capital punishment, divorce law, premarital sex.*	8	7		6	9	

IX	Black, southern, conservative Protestants; church attenders. *Racially liberal and opposed to capital punishment; conservative on social and gender issues.*	9	5	Almost all black, poor, poorly educated.	9	9	Mostly black high school graduates.
X	Appears only in 1990s; seems to emerge from the sorts of people who formed clusters I and IV in the 1970s				2	15	Suburban, young high school graduates; two-fifths with no or "other" religion. *Secular, very liberal on social and gender issues, but favor capital punishment; favor small families.*

Source: Authors' analysis of the GSS.
Note: All clusters were at least 93 percent white, unless otherwise indicated. Non-italic entries refer to demographic and social attributes, italicized entries to attitudes.

Figure A.1   Opposition to Laws Banning Marriages Between Blacks and Whites for Persons of All Ages, by Year
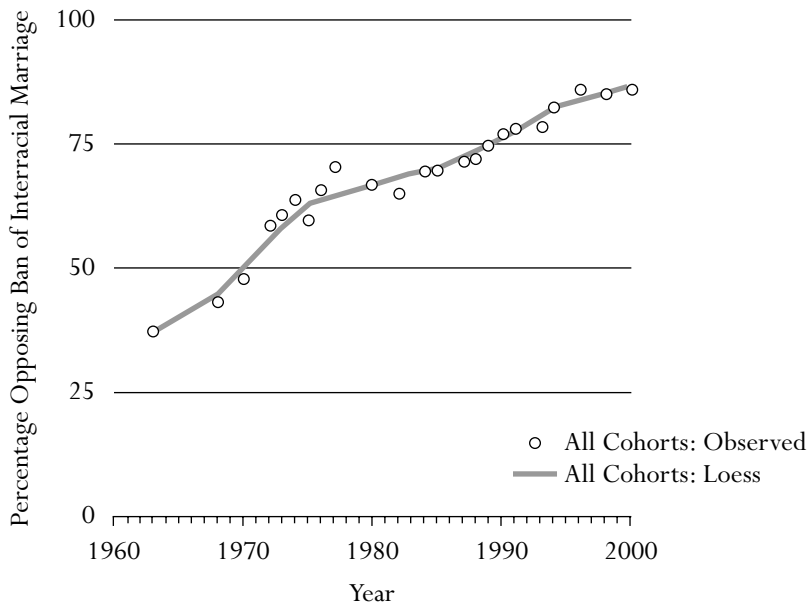
Sources: NORC Tolerance Surveys (1963 to 1970) and GSS (1972 to 2000).
Note: Excludes African-American respondents.

Figure A.2 Opposition to Laws Banning Marriages Between Blacks and Whites, by Year and Cohort: Loess Regression Results
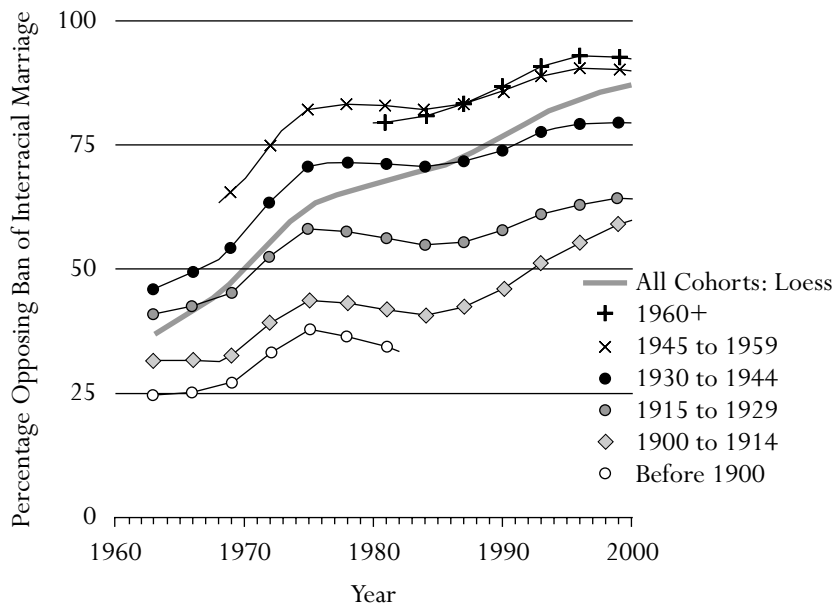
Sources: NORC Tolerance Surveys (1963 to 1970) and General Social Surveys (1972 to 2000).
Note: Excludes African-American respondents.

Table A.1 Coefficients for Model of Trends in Attitudes Toward Interracial Marriage: Percentage Opposing Laws That Prohibit Marriages Between Blacks and Whites, by Cohort

Variable	Coefficient	Robust Standard Error	p
g(t)	1.533	.158	<.001
Cohort			
Before 1900	—	—	—
1900 to 1914	.069	.036	.051
1915 to 1929	.163	.034	<.001
1930 to 1944	.210	.033	<.001
1945 to 1959	.316	.044	<.001
1960 and up	.118	.142	.408
Cohort by time[a]			
Before 1900	−.024	.007	.001
1900 to 1914	−.028	.005	<.001
1915 to 1929	−.021	.004	<.001
1930 to 1944	−.013	.004	.001
1945 to 1959	−.012	.003	<.001
1960 and up	.001	.010	.950
Cohort by time-squared/1,000			
Before 1900	.166	.321	.604
1900 to 1914	.404	.105	<.001
1915 to 1929	.181	.071	.011
1930 to 1944	.035	.062	.570
1945 to 1959	.003	.060	.955
1960 and up	−.174	.168	.300
Intercept	−.315	.063	<.001

Source: Authors' analysis of pooled Gallup/GSS data set.
[a] Time = year − 1960 (that is, time = 0 in 1960, 10 in 1970, and so on).

Table C.1   Models Tested for Cluster Analysis

Model	BIC(LL)	Npar	L^2	Percentage Reduction in L^2	Classification Errors
1970s					
1 cluster	103614	44	60366.28	0	0
2 clusters	100727.1	69	57280.17	5.1	0.0776
3 clusters	99282.97	94	55636.9	7.9	0.073
4 clusters	98772.06	119	54926.8	9.1	0.1236
5 clusters	98315.89	144	54271.44	10.3	0.1423
6 clusters	98222.11	169	53978.47	10.6	0.1807
7 clusters	98150.64	194	53707.81	11.1	0.1838
8 clusters	98104.87	219	53462.85	11.4	0.1977
9 clusters	98092.56	244	53251.35	11.9	0.2032
10 clusters	98099.65	269	53059.25	12.1	0.2249
11clusters	98140	294	52900.41	12.4	0.2285
1980s					
1 cluster	165331.7	44	91592.32	0	0
2 clusters	160261.9	69	86311.28	5.8	0.076
3 clusters	158602.9	94	84441.06	7.9	0.0786
4 clusters	157589.9	119	83216.82	9.2	0.1249
5 clusters	156952.4	144	82368.04	10.0	0.1466
6 clusters	156704.6	169	81908.97	10.6	0.181
7 clusters	156464.6	194	81457.75	11.0	0.1841
8 clusters	156272.3	219	81054.14	11.5	0.1851
9 clusters	156154	244	80724.6	11.9	0.1898
10 clusters	156072.1	269	80431.46	12.2	0.2241
11 clusters	156076.9	294	80245.08	12.4	0.2392
1990s					
1 cluster	166039.7	44	93519.19	0	0
2 clusters	161382.7	69	88650.78	5.1	0.083
3 clusters	159422.7	94	86479.37	7.5	0.0825
4 clusters	158320.2	119	85165.48	8.9	0.1273
5 clusters	157744.5	144	84378.41	9.7	0.1444
6 clusters	157393.7	169	83816.1	10.4	0.1732
7 clusters	157252.3	194	83463.36	10.7	0.1916
8 clusters	157147.5	219	83147.13	11.1	0.2222
9 clusters	157094.9	244	82883.14	11.3	0.2297
10 clusters	157072.1	269	82648.9	11.7	0.2325
11 clusters	157088.9	294	82454.25	11.8	0.2408
12 clusters	157115.3	319	82269.23	12.0	0.252

Table C.2 Parameters for Clusters in Best Models of 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s

				Summary Cluster						
	I	II	III	V	VI	IV	VII	VIII	IX	X
1970s cluster number	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 5	Cluster 6	Cluster 4	Cluster 7	Cluster 8	Cluster 9	None
Cluster size	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.05	
Ethnic (white-black-Latino)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W/L	B	B	
South	−0.82	−0.28	−1.37	1.71	1.54	−1.00	−1.00	0.31	1.55	
Rural-suburban-city	.98 SU	.41 SU	0.17	1.26 R	1.07 R	.83 U	−0.38	2.21 U	.68 R	
Education	1.08	0.81	−1.13	−1.95	−0.65	1.87	0.03	−0.11	−1.65	
Per capita income percentile	1.20	0.36	−0.45	−1.11	−0.51	0.47	−0.16	−0.55	−1.64	
Age	−0.45	0.43	1.50	1.84	−0.99	−1.89	−1.21	−1.10	0.81	
Religion	1.53 OP	1.02 CA	1.13 OP	1.31 CP	2.20 CP	2.88 OTH	4.21 CA	1.79 CP	2.16 CP	
Attend church	−0.49	3.83	−0.96	0.92	−0.86	−1.94	0.63	−0.13	0.95	
Political self-ranking	−0.27	−0.79	−0.18	−0.31	−0.04	1.94	0.65	0.51	0.26	
More for environment	0.16	−0.37	−0.79	−1.02	−0.18	1.94	0.63	0.74	−0.06	
Anti-capital punishment	−0.77	−0.35	−0.73	0.12	−0.43	1.16	0.02	1.17	1.18	
More for minorities	−0.38	−0.18	−0.62	−0.60	−0.79	0.87	−0.02	2.74	2.30	
Interracial marriage OK	2.47	0.44	−1.79	−3.81	−1.22	3.91	1.45	7.77	7.74	
Women in politics OK	0.67	−0.45	−0.42	−1.56	−0.15	1.70	0.22	0.36	−0.47	
Abortion OK	1.63	−1.70	0.39	−1.12	−0.11	2.06	−0.51	−0.13	−1.62	
Easier divorces	0.57	−1.70	−0.41	−1.44	0.09	1.40	−0.12	1.53	0.25	
Premarital sex OK	0.89	−1.89	−0.16	−2.77	0.10	2.16	0.64	1.50	−1.21	
Homosexuality OK	0.79	−1.64	−1.28	−2.25	−0.96	2.46	0.48	0.36	−1.42	
No prayer in schools	0.36	−0.23	−0.02	−1.27	−0.45	1.49	0.44	−0.38	−1.56	
More kids ideal	−0.99	0.59	0.09	0.99	−0.65	−1.09	0.26	0.55	1.21	

Table C.2 (Continued)

	Summary Cluster									
	I	II	III	V	VI	IV	VII	VIII	IX	X
1980s cluster number	Cluster 2	Cluster 4	Cluster 5	Cluster 7	Cluster 1	Cluster 6	Cluster 10	Cluster 8	Cluster9	Cluster 3
Cluster size	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.18	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.16
Ethnic (white-black-Latino)	W	W	W	W	W	W	L	B	B	W
South	−0.89	−0.20	−1.68	2.99	0.78	−0.65	0.36	0.15	1.66	−1.16
Rural-suburban-city	0.72 SU	0.28 R	0.35 R	1.53 U	0.62 R	1.41 U	0.72 U	1.85 U	0.94 U	0.42 SU
Education	1.72	0.87	−1.84	−1.72	−0.48	2.18	−1.66	0.23	−2.33	0.15
Per capita income percentile	0.92	0.31	−1.86	−1.16	0.07	0.69	−1.04	−0.14	−2.60	0.57
Age	−0.43	−0.06	3.53	1.35	−0.31	−0.92	−1.08	−0.85	0.64	−0.95
Religion	1.77	1.13	1.5 OP/CA	2.17 CP	0.65 CP	2.76 OTH	2.72 CA	1.16 CP	2.27 CP	1.1 OTH
Attend church	0.27	4.36	0.70	1.12	−0.71	−1.45	0.18	−0.01	0.59	−2.04
Political self-ranking	−0.05	−1.07	−0.25	−0.48	−0.30	2.12	0.27	0.69	0.16	0.17
More for environment	0.56	−0.21	−1.06	−1.29	−0.01	2.39	−0.29	0.67	−0.54	0.23
Anti-capital punishment	0.09	−0.17	0.07	0.03	−1.05	1.37	0.44	1.06	1.49	−1.39
More for minorities	0.23	−0.15	−0.25	−1.22	−1.12	1.24	0.30	3.45	1.75	−0.48
Interracial marriage OK	3.22	0.52	−1.64	−3.39	−1.55	3.82	0.73	3.91	0.34	1.61
Women in politics OK	1.11	−0.56	−0.83	−1.66	−0.19	1.45	0.03	0.35	−0.78	0.71
Abortion OK	0.35	−2.13	−0.77	−1.30	0.16	3.15	−0.91	0.28	−1.41	1.59
Easier divorces	−0.38	−1.66	−1.03	−0.96	−0.14	0.90	0.46	1.18	0.60	0.98
Premarital sex OK	0.50	−2.44	−1.29	−3.32	0.19	1.88	0.12	0.94	−0.42	1.82
Homosexuality OK	0.93	−6.48	−1.26	−2.81	−1.93	2.67	−0.17	−0.16	−1.08	1.10
No prayer in schools	0.59	−0.63	−0.40	−1.60	−0.67	3.03	−0.14	−0.64	−1.15	0.61
More kids ideal	−0.25	0.70	0.73	0.54	−0.69	−0.54	0.85	0.17	1.08	−0.79

1990s cluster number	Cluster 1	Cluster 5	Cluster 7	Cluster 10	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 8	Cluster 6	Cluster 9	Cluster 2
Cluster size	0.16	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.15
Ethnic (white-black-Latino)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W/L	B	B	W
South	−0.64	0.14	−0.70	2.15	1.29	−0.93	−0.86	0.48	1.00	−0.75
Rural-suburban-city	0.52 SU	0.68 SU/R	0.67 R	1.48 R	0.73 R	0.86 U	0.57 U	1.2 U	0.8 U	0.52 SU
Education	1.32	0.58	−1.05	−2.99	−0.75	2.14	−0.94	−0.68	−0.37	−0.11
Per capita income percentile	1.00	0.14	−1.11	−2.18	0.15	0.60	−0.60	−1.07	−0.49	0.24
Age	−0.34	0.26	3.53	2.89	−0.23	−0.72	−1.03	−0.50	−0.52	−0.68
Religion	1.67	1.08 CP	1.13 OP	1.65 CP	1.06 CP	2.12 OTH	2.48 CA	1.27 CP	1.49 CP	1.35 OTH
Attend church	0.70	3.69	0.09	1.14	−0.54	−1.19	−0.25	0.03	1.53	−2.43
Political self-ranking	−0.24	−1.54	−0.24	−0.49	−0.44	2.18	0.00	0.31	0.02	0.28
More for environment	0.18	−1.13	−1.08	−1.24	−0.01	1.48	−0.08	0.23	0.37	0.46
Anti-capital punishment	−0.45	−0.09	−0.16	0.48	−1.55	1.12	0.35	0.75	1.62	−1.45
More for minorities	−0.10	−0.68	−0.41	−0.72	−1.40	0.98	0.13	2.68	1.92	−0.51
Interracial marriage OK	5.04	0.21	−1.62	−3.70	−1.22	3.68	0.14	1.17	1.56	1.06
Women in politics OK	0.92	−0.52	−0.80	−1.93	−0.50	1.47	−0.33	0.05	−0.19	0.63
Abortion OK	0.06	−2.26	−0.07	−1.17	−0.05	2.53	−0.73	0.24	−1.24	1.29
Easier divorces	−0.62	−1.96	−0.74	−0.94	−0.17	0.62	0.66	1.31	0.02	0.61
Premarital sex OK	0.40	−3.15	−0.81	−2.61	−0.18	1.75	0.44	0.70	−2.83	1.96
Homosexuality OK	0.64	−4.23	−1.15	−3.15	−1.38	2.78	−0.14	−0.20	−2.31	1.05
No prayer in schools	0.40	−0.73	−1.04	−1.98	−1.17	3.12	−0.26	−0.87	−1.04	0.88
More kids ideal	−0.13	0.74	0.36	0.98	−1.12	−0.57	0.65	0.59	0.71	−0.79

Source: Authors' analysis of the GSS.

Notes: The categories for each variable are in the list in appendix C. Entries are primarily log odds ratios.