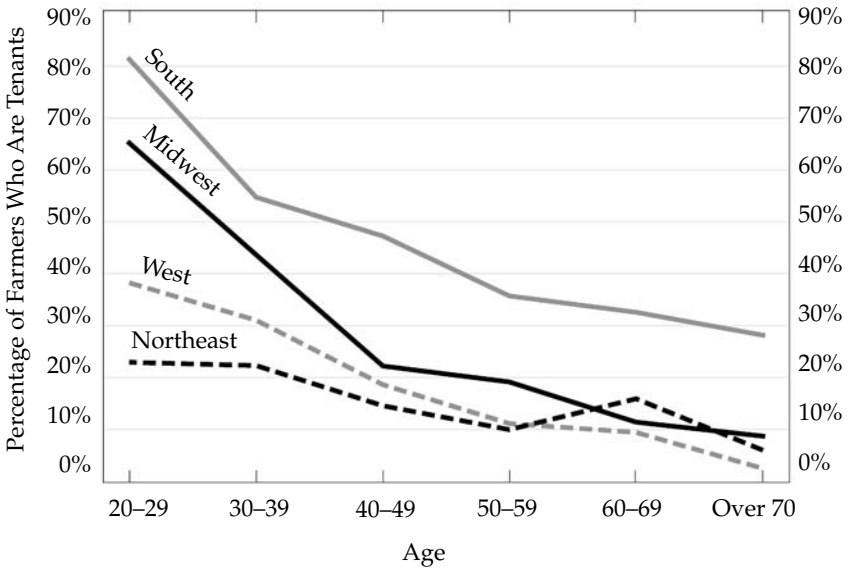
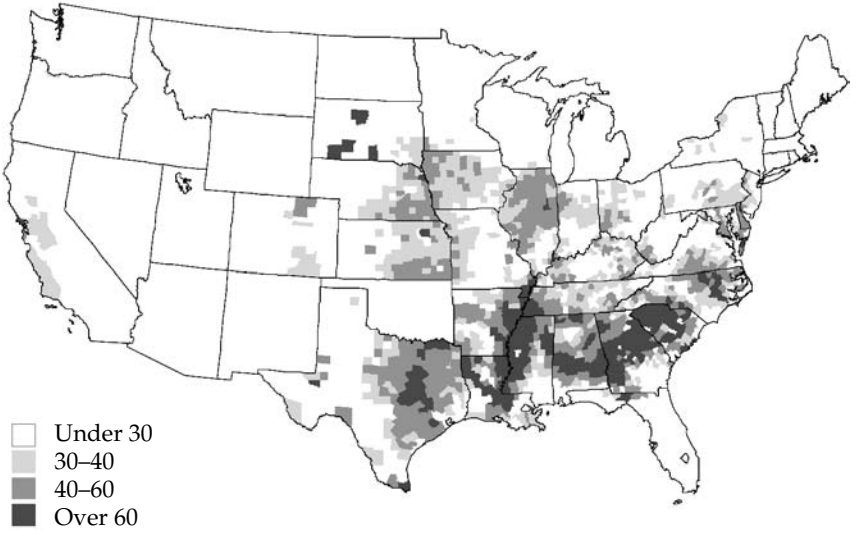
Figure 1.1 Percentage of Farmers Who Are Tenants, by Region and Age of Household Head, 1910



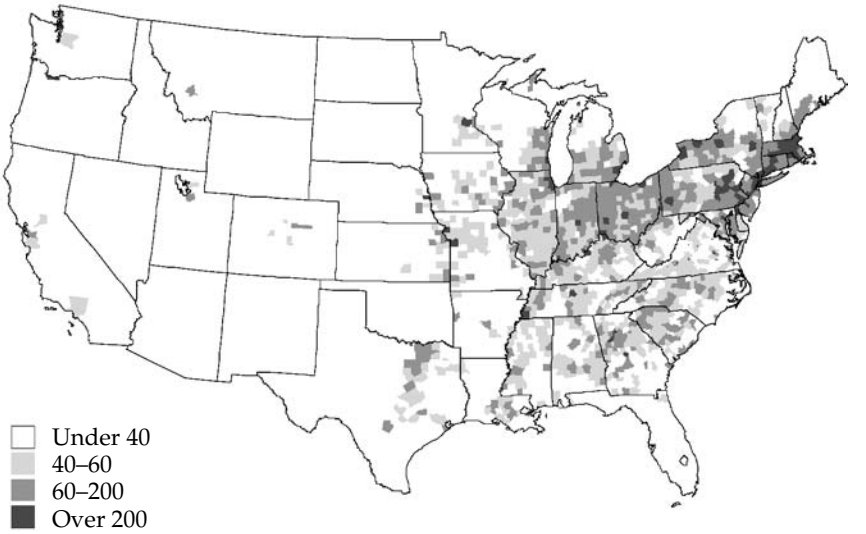
Note: In most parts of the country, younger farmers were much more likely to be tenants rather than to own land. In the South, however, even among farmers in their forties and fifties, a large proportion remained tenants. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 1.2 Tenants as Percentage of All Farmers, 1900



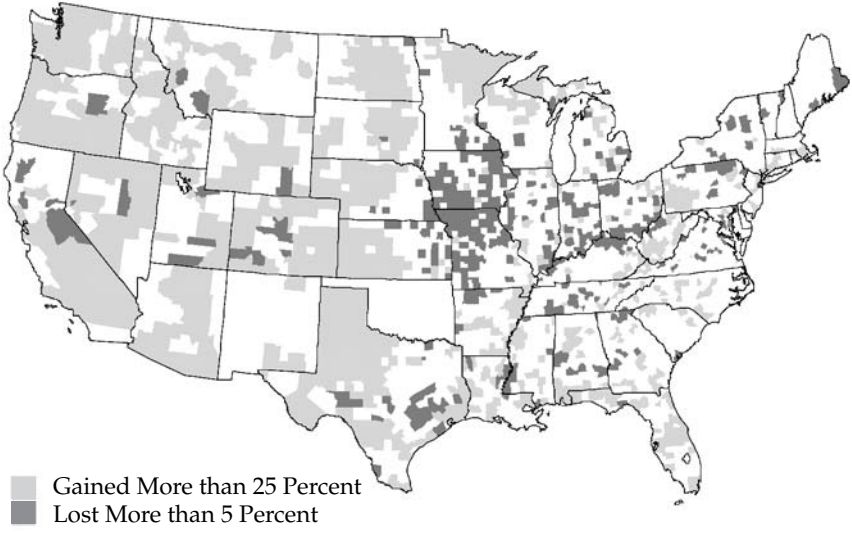
Note: Although farm tenancy was not unknown in the Midwest, the highest rates were in the South. In many counties, more than 60 percent of farmers were tenants, usually because of the proliferation of sharecropping. *Source*: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 197-(date uncertain).

Figure 1.3 Persons per Square Mile, U.S. Counties, 1900



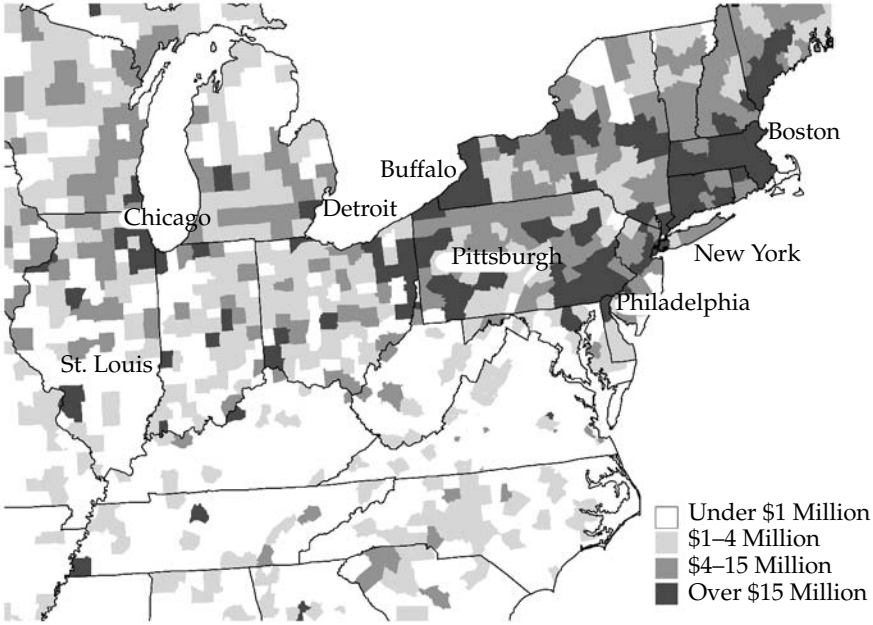
Note: In 1900, population concentrated in the Northeast and around the Great Lakes. Most of the nation remained lightly populated, with fewer than forty residents per square mile. *Source*: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 197-(date uncertain).

Figure 1.4 Population Change, U.S. Counties, 1900 to 1910



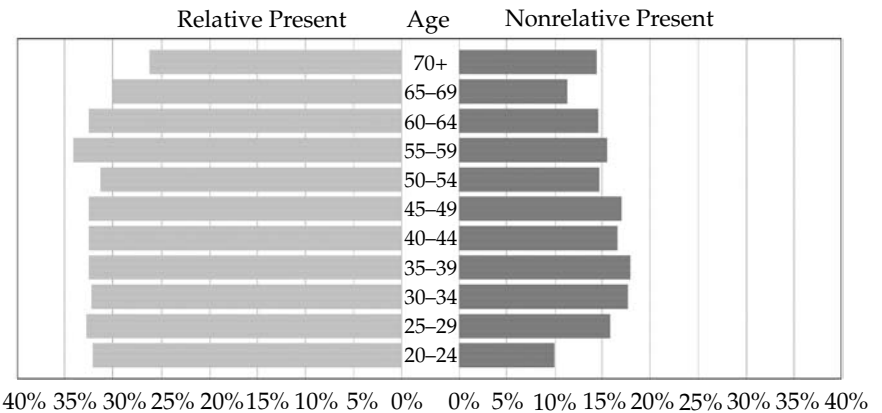
Note: Between 1900 and 1910, most of the fastest-growing counties were in the mountain and Pacific states; counties in the eastern half of the country by and large grew more slowly. Significant parts of Iowa, Missouri, and other midwestern states lost more than five percent of their population during the decade. *Source*: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 197-(date uncertain).

Figure 1.5 Total Manufacturing Production, U.S. Counties, 1900



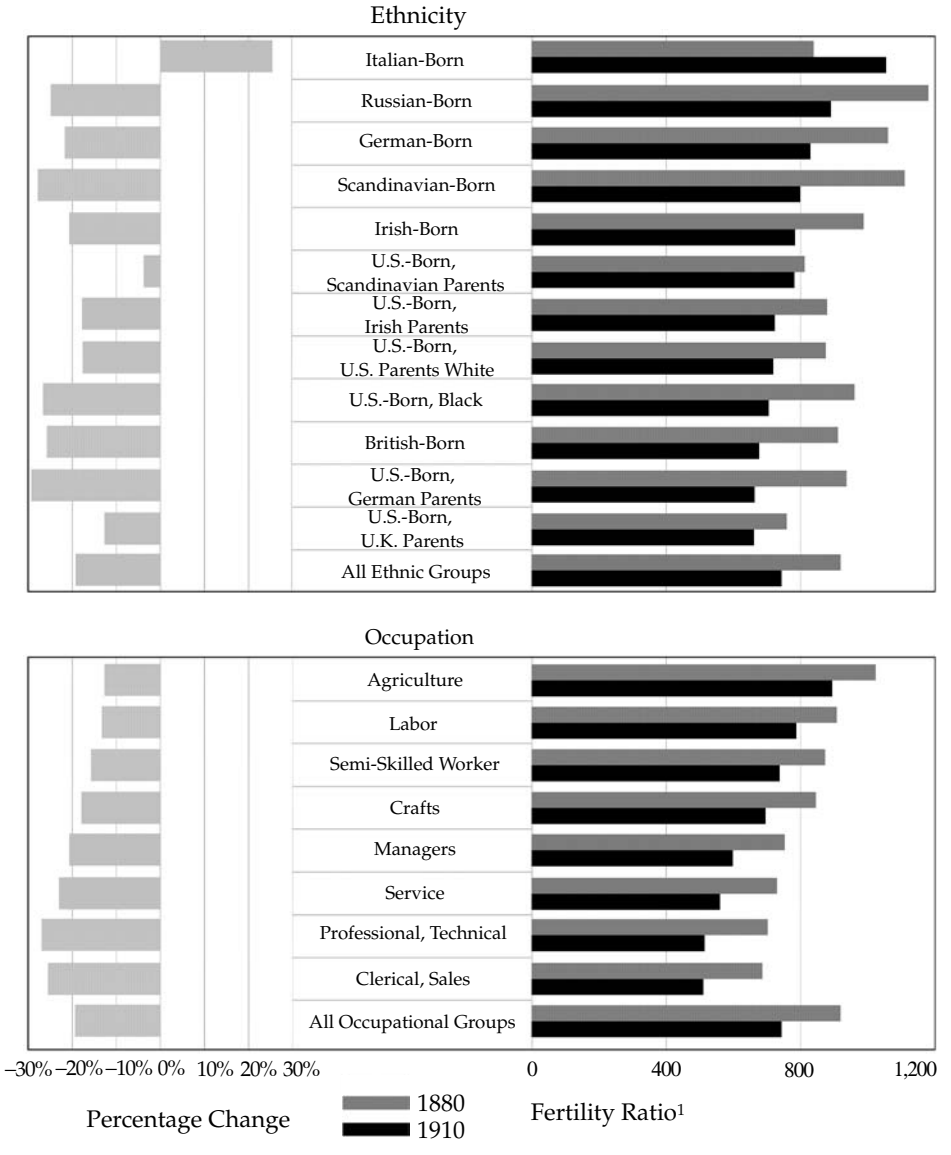
Note: In 1900, manufacturing production was concentrated in a region bounded by Boston and Philadelphia in the east and Chicago and St. Louis in the west.
Source: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 197-(date uncertain).

Figure 1.6 Presence of Relatives and Nonrelatives in Households, by Age of Householder, 1910



Note: The composition of households varied across the life cycle. For example, relatives more often lived in households with older heads while nonrelatives (mainly boarders and servants) more often lived with younger families. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

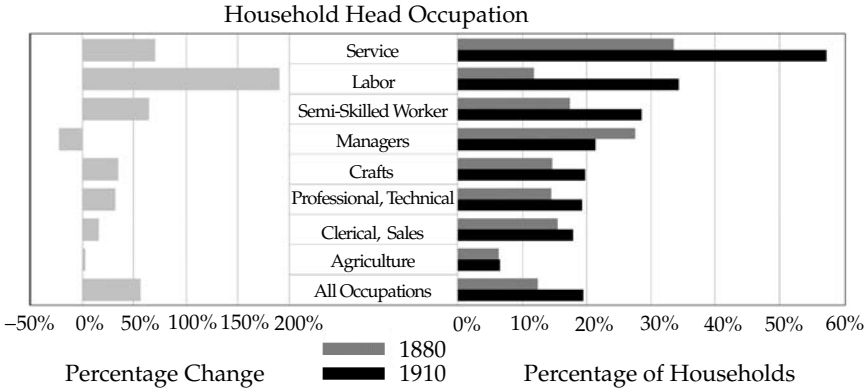
Figure 1.7 Change in Standardized Marital Fertility Ratio, by Ethnicity and Occupation, 1880 to 1910



Note: Between 1880 and 1910, married couples began to have fewer children. This trend held among all ethnic and occupational groups except Italian-born. For example, marital fertility declined 27 percent among U.S. blacks and 13 percent among laborers. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

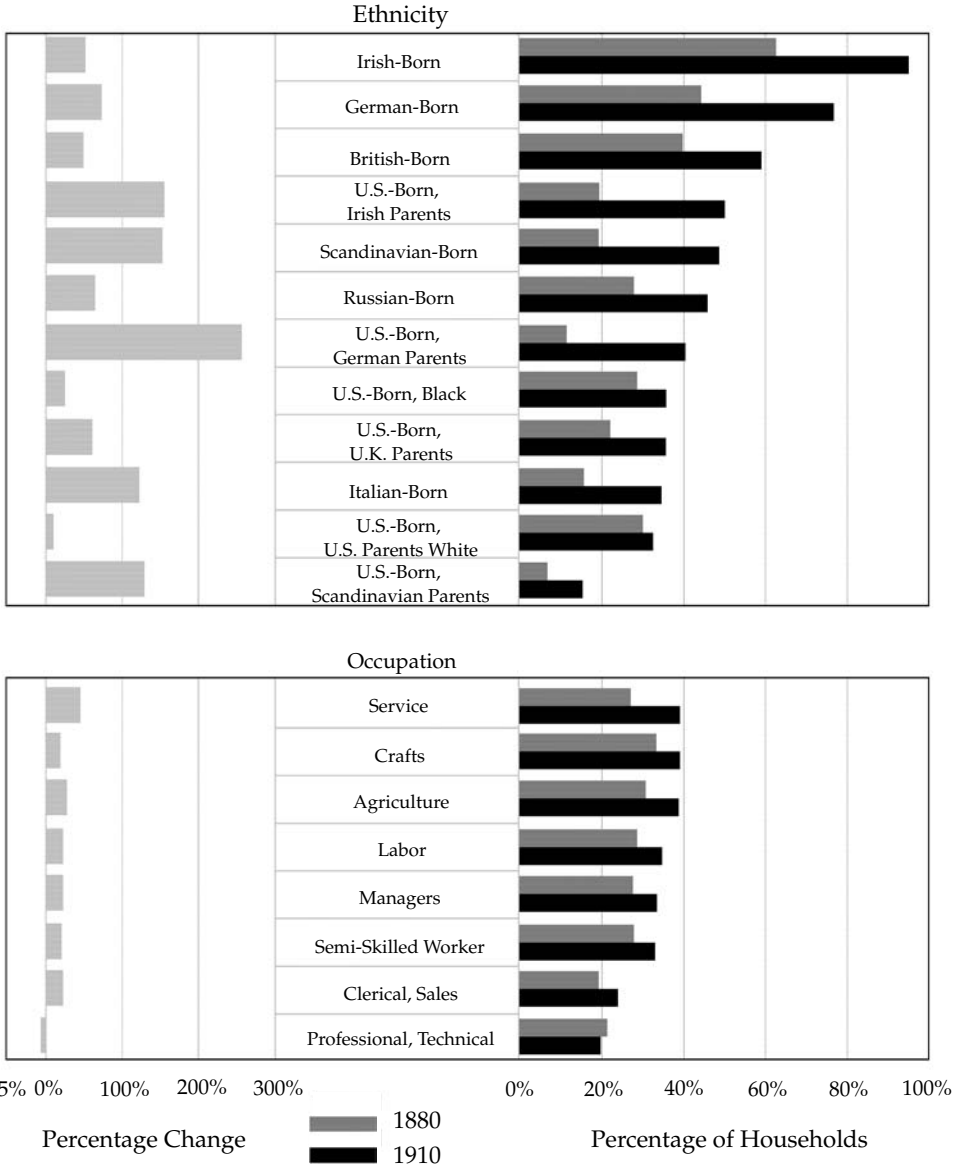
[1]Number of children zero to four per 1,000 married women, fifteen to forty-nine years of age. Figures are age-standardized using the aggregate distribution of the married female population for the three census years.

Figure 1.8 Percentage of Households with a Boarder Present, by Occupation of Household Head, 1880 to 1910



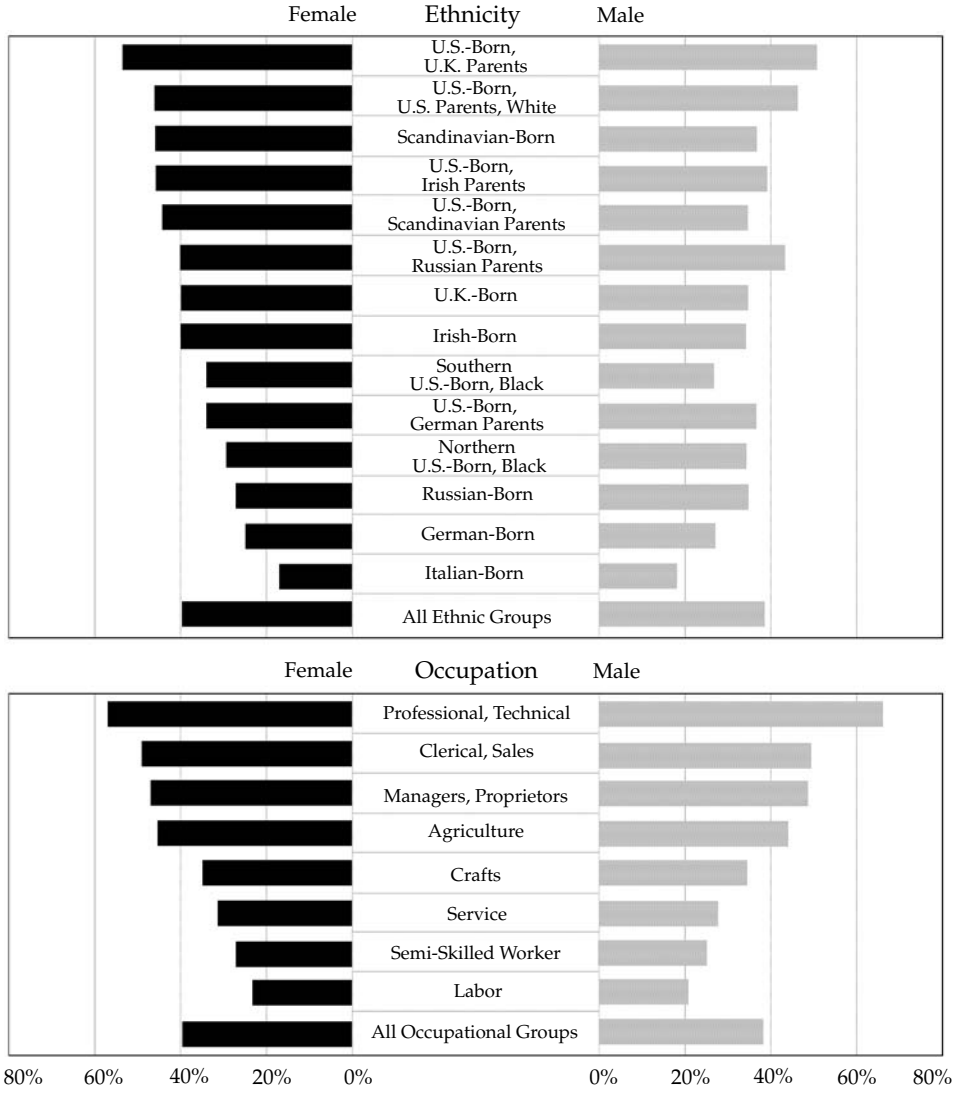
Note: Boarders became more common between 1880 and 1910. The increase was especially high in the households of service workers (57 percent) and laborers (34 percent). *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 1.9 Percentage of Households with a Working Child Present, by Ethnicity and Occupation of Household Head, United States, 1880 to 1910



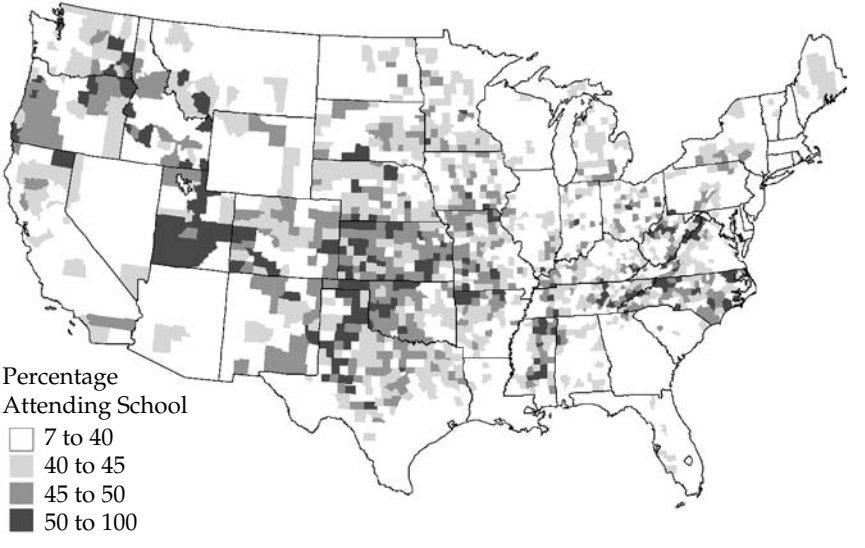
Note: Children's wages were a critical element of the family economy during the early 20th century. Between 1880 and 1910, the proportion of households with an employed child of any age increased among all occupational groups, except professionals, and among all ethnic groups as well. For example, among managers, the proportion with an employed child living at home rose 21 percent and among the German-born, 74 percent. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 1.10 School Attendance, Persons Fifteen to Nineteen Years of Age, by Gender, Ethnicity, and Occupation of Household Head, 1910



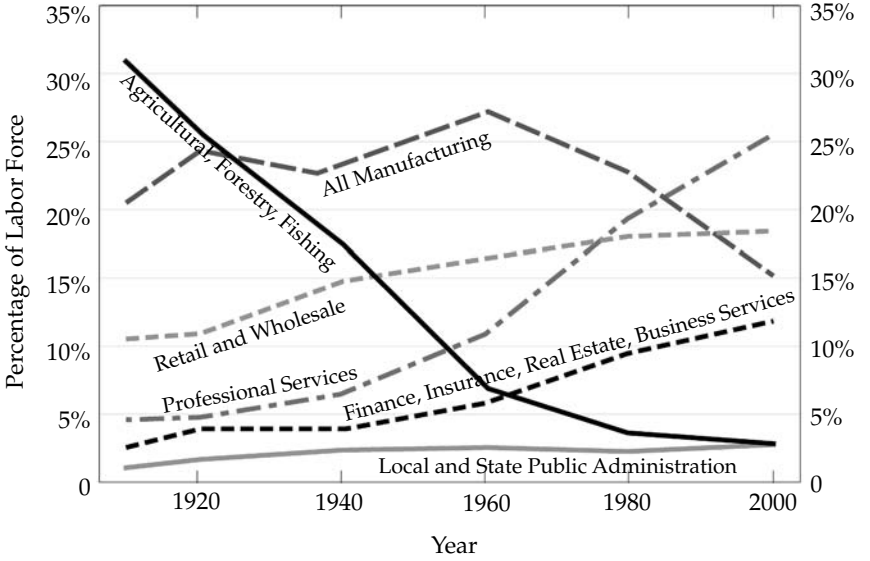
Note: School attendance among older teenagers remained strongly dependent upon family background in 1910. The son of a professional was three times more likely to attend school than that of a laborer. The children of second-generation ethnics were generally more likely to attend than those of immigrants. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 1.11 Percentage of Fifteen- to Twenty-Year-Olds Attending School, U.S. Counties, 1910



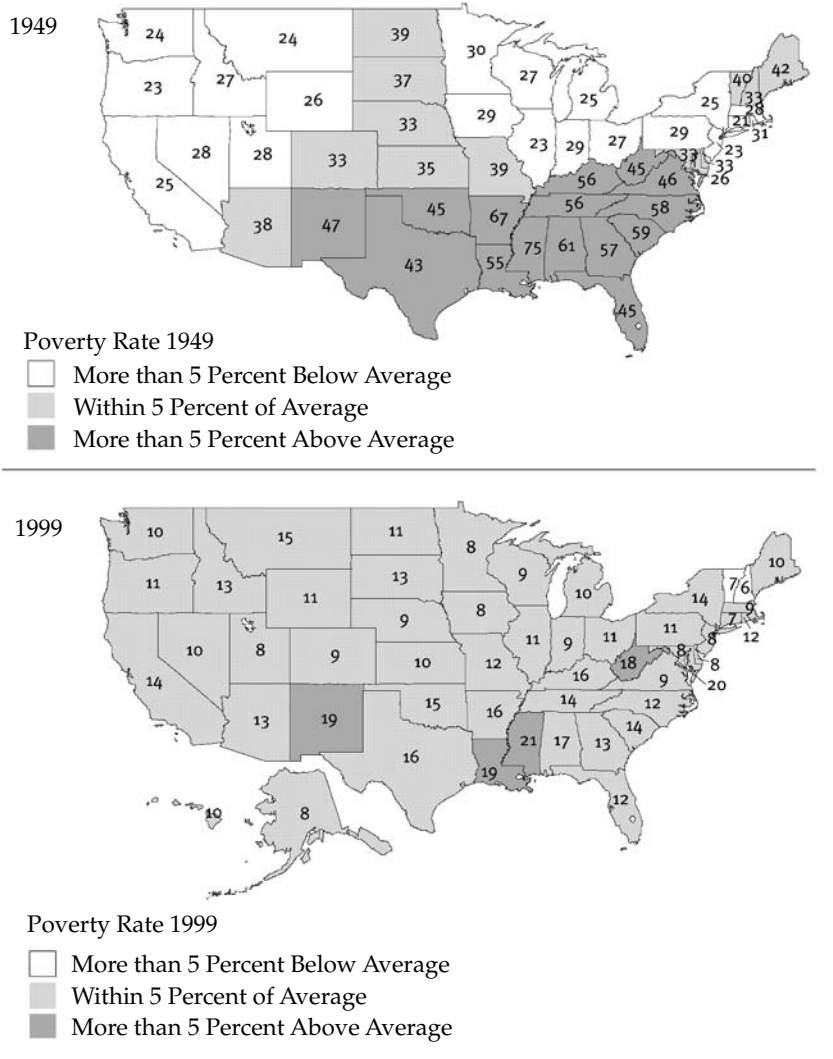
Note: In 1910, great regional variations persisted in the opportunity for a high-school education. Fifteen- to twenty-year-olds were most likely to attend school if they lived in the "education belt" that extended from the northwest through the mountain states and Midwest and then jumped to parts of New England. *Source*: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 197-(date uncertain).

Figure 2.1 Changes in the Industrial Distribution of the Labor Force, Selected Industrial Categories, 1900 to 2000



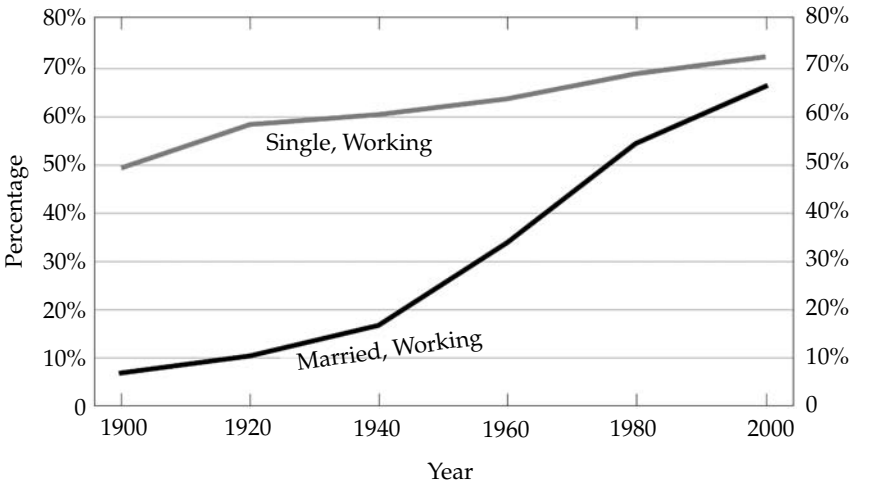
Note: America's labor force went through two revolutions during the twentieth century. Between 1920 and 1940, manufacturing replaced agriculture as the nation's largest industry. Later in the century, professional services overtook manufacturing. At the end of the century, agriculture employed only two percent of the labor force. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 2.2 State Poverty Rates, 1949 and 1999



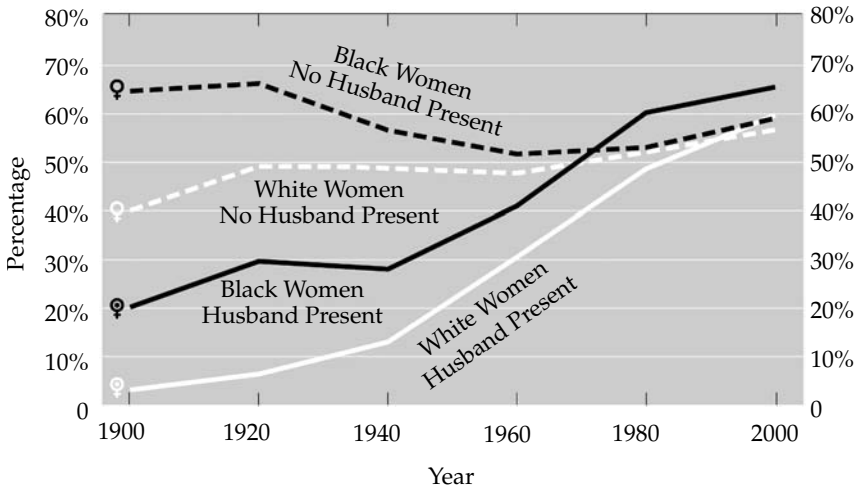
Note: In 1949, fifteen states had poverty rates more than 5 percent above the national average. All but New Mexico were located in the South. By 1999, almost all states were within 5 percent of the national average. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 2.3 Women Aged Eighteen to Sixty-Four in Labor Force, by Marital Status



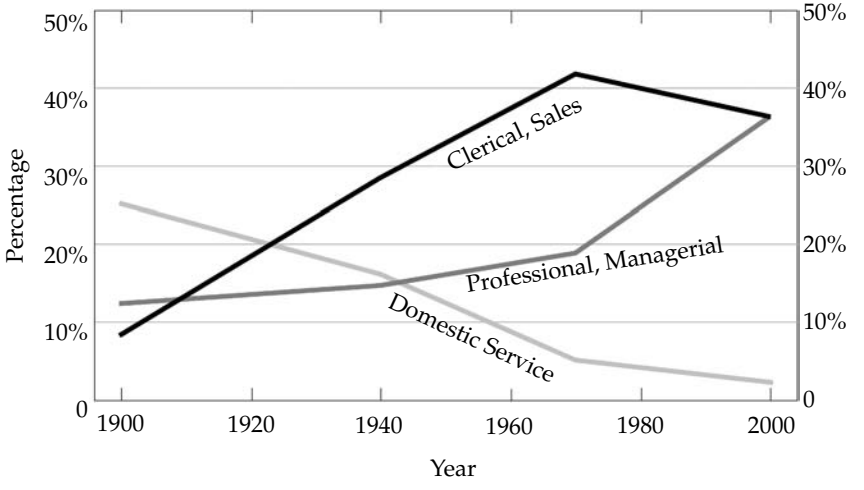
Note: After 1940, the percentage of married women who worked outside their homes went up dramatically. In 1900, less than 10 percent of married women held a job; in 2000, almost 70 percent of them did. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 2.4 Female Labor Force Participation, by Marital Status and Race



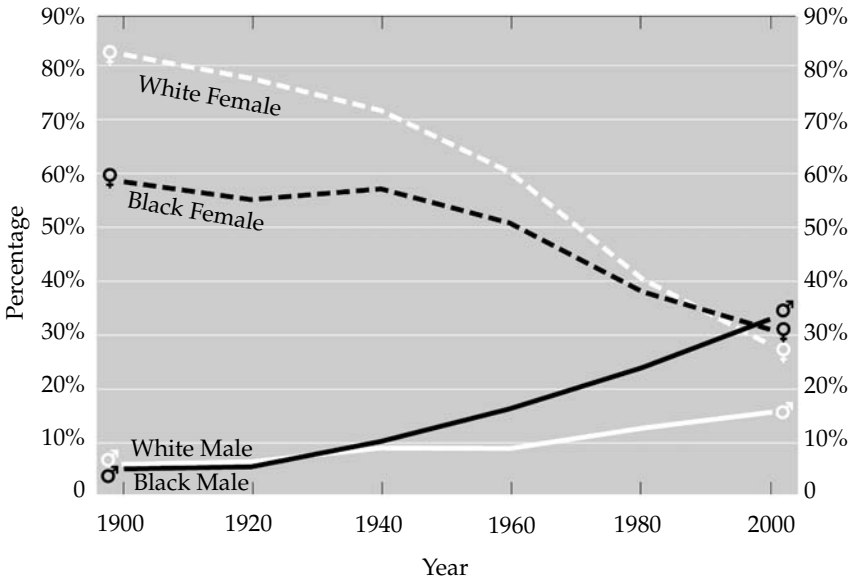
Note: Early in the twentieth century, married black women held jobs much more often than married white women. In 2000, the proportion of both black and white married women with jobs had increased steeply, and the difference between them had nearly disappeared. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 2.5 Percentage of Women Workers in Selected Occupational Categories, 1900 to 2000



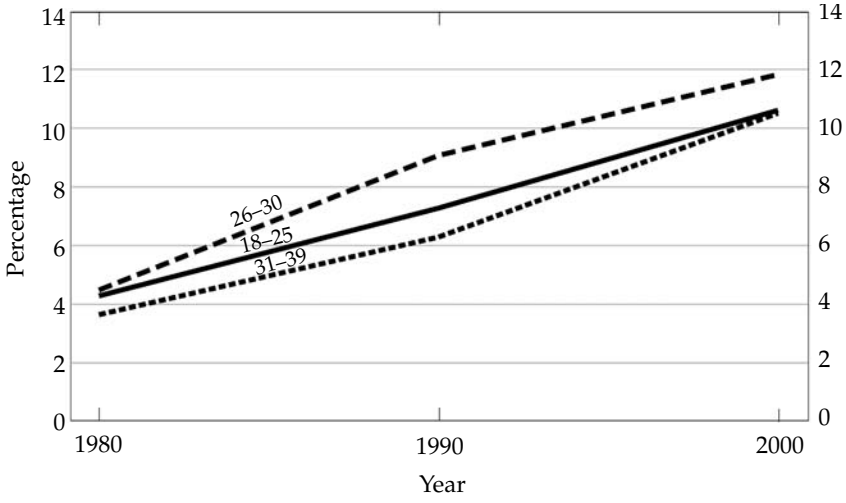
Note: During the twentieth century, clerical and sales work replaced domestic service as the typical "women's" job. The proportion of women employed as domestic servants went down dramatically, from 25 percent to less than 5 percent, and the proportion with clerical jobs increased sharply, from 9 percent to 30 percent. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 2.6 Labor Force Nonparticipation, Persons Eighteen to Sixty-Four Years of Age, by Race and Gender, 1900 to 2000



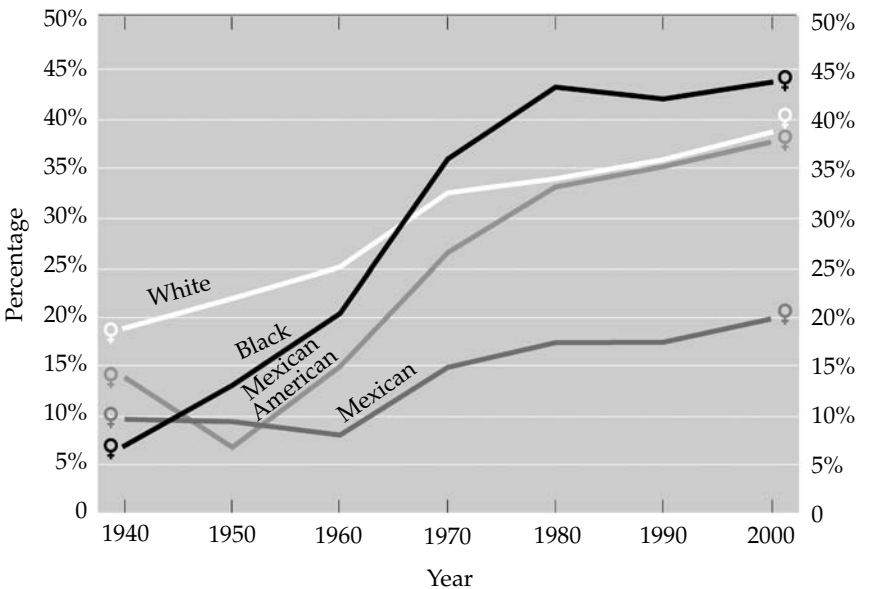
Note: At the beginning of the century, men—both black and white—were rarely out of the labor force. With the decline of the Southern agricultural economy, however, black men's rate of joblessness increased sharply and then stayed high for the rest of the century. In contrast, in 1900 black women were much more likely than white women to be working outside the home, but by the end of the century their labor force participation rates had converged. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 2.7 Percentage of Black Men Living in Institutions, by Age, 1980 to 2000



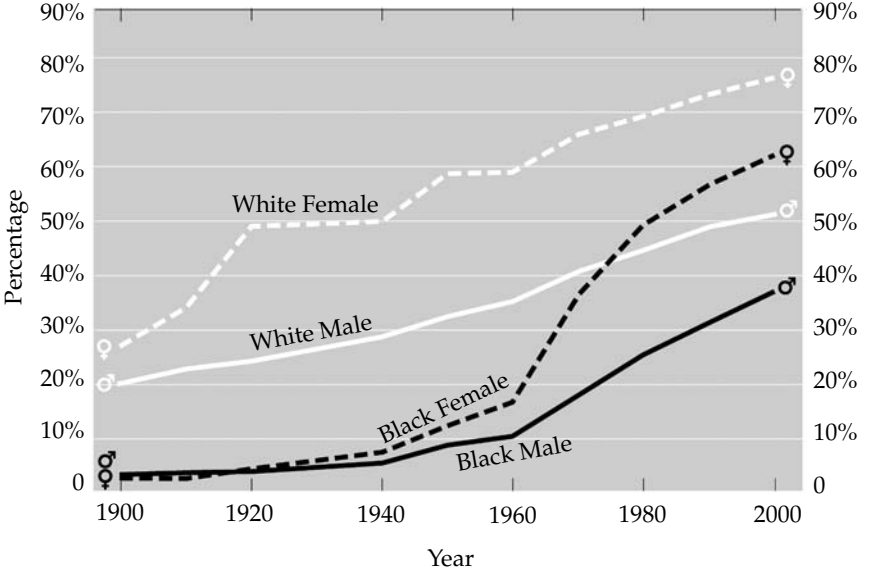
Note: One reason that black men were so often out of the regular labor force is that a very large and growing share of them were in prison and other institutions.
Source: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 2.8 Percentage of Women Over Eighteen in State-Related Industries by Ethnicity



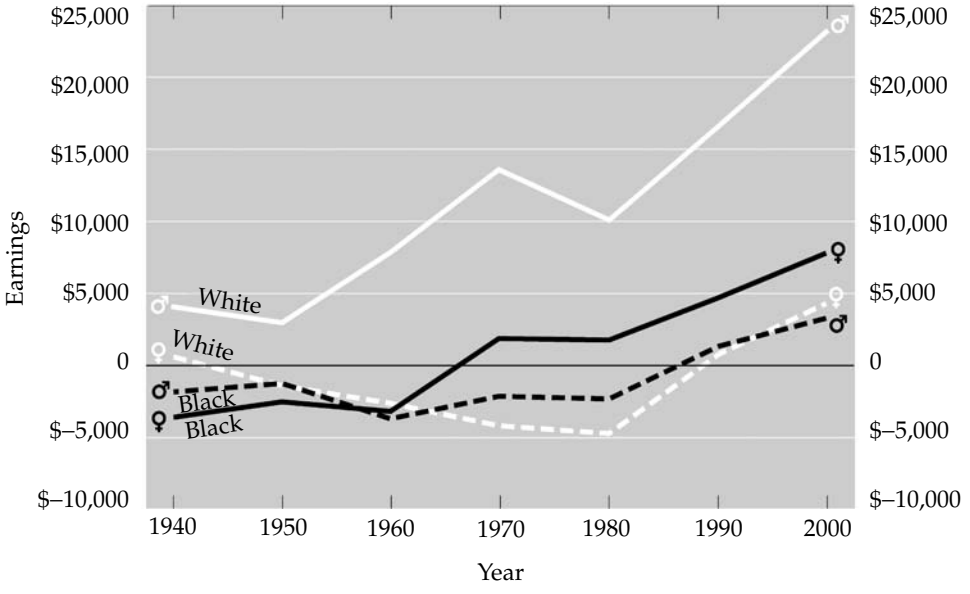
Note: In 1950 less than 15 percent of black and Mexican American women held state-related jobs. By 1980, more than a third of Mexican American women and two-fifths of black women were employed in this sector. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 2.9 Percentage of Employed Persons over Eighteen Years of Age in White-Collar Occupations



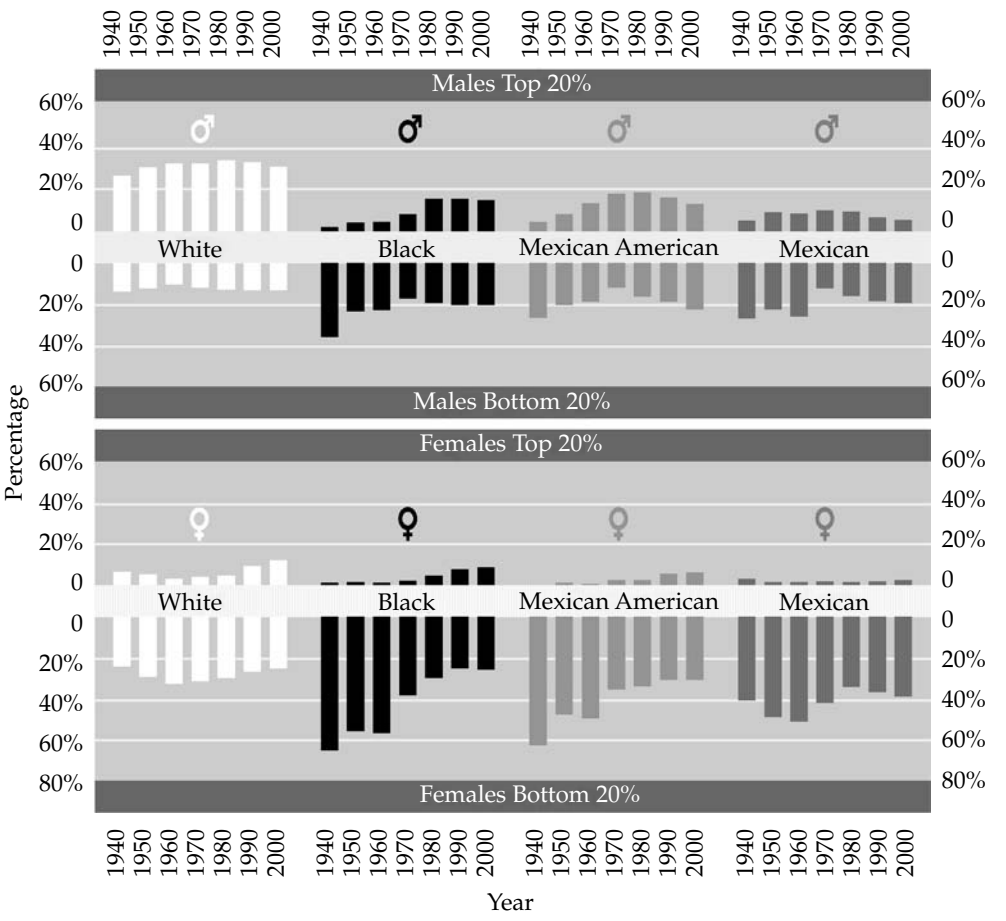
Note: White-collar work increased sharply during the twentieth century among all groups, but it rose most for women, and, after the 1960s, especially for black women. In 1900, almost no black women worked in white-collar occupations but more than 60 percent did in 2000. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 2.10 Difference Between Earnings of College Graduates and of White, Male High School Graduates



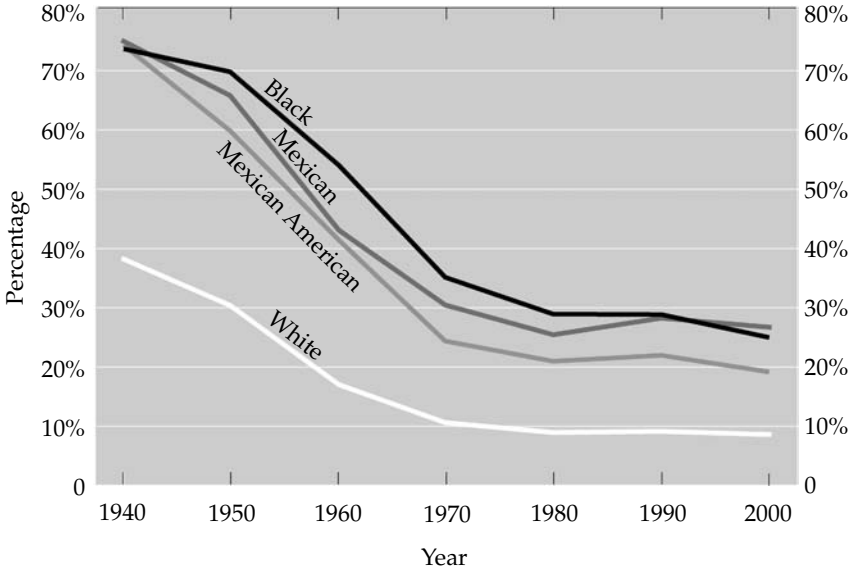
Note: Until 1970, white women and black college graduates earned less, on average, than white male high school graduates. After 1990 all groups gained relative to high school graduates although a college degree benefited white men more than any other group. Figures are real 1990 dollars. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 2.11 Ethnic and Gender Groups in the Top and Bottom 20 Percent of Income Distribution



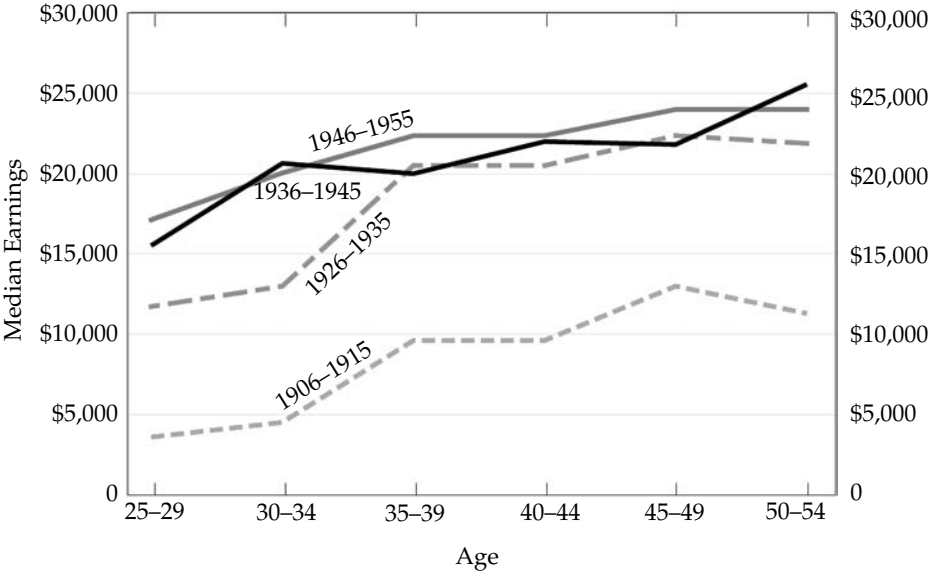
Note: Although intergroup differences in income declined during the twentieth century, white men were more likely to be in the top income quintile in 2000 than they were in 1940. Mexican American and black women's chances of being in the bottom income quintile declined rapidly after World War II, but they still were unlikely to be in the top 20 percent of the income distribution. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 2.12 Percentage of Total Population Living in Poverty, by Ethnicity, 1940 to 2000



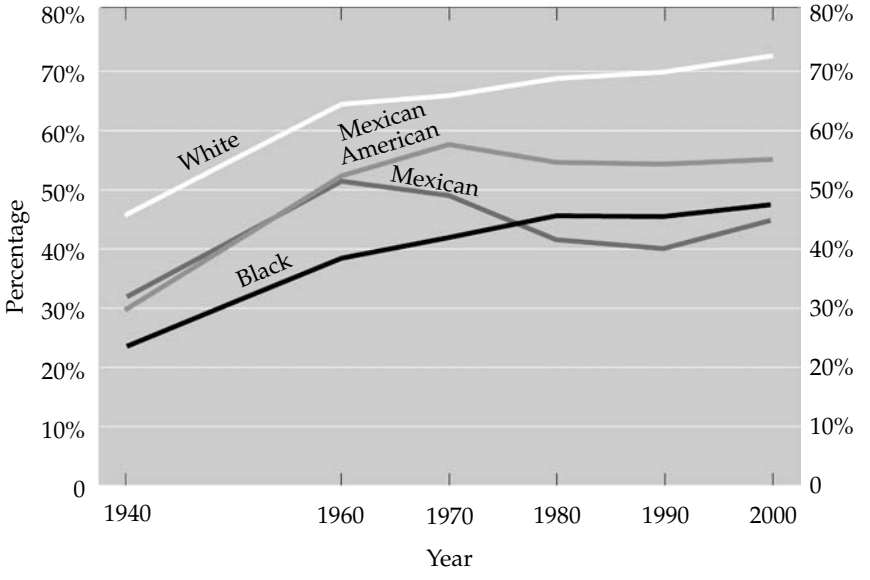
Note: Poverty declined rapidly for all ethnic groups between 1940 and 1980. However, the poverty rate of blacks and Mexicans remained more than twice that of whites. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 2.13 Median Earnings for Black Male Workers, by Age and Year of Birth



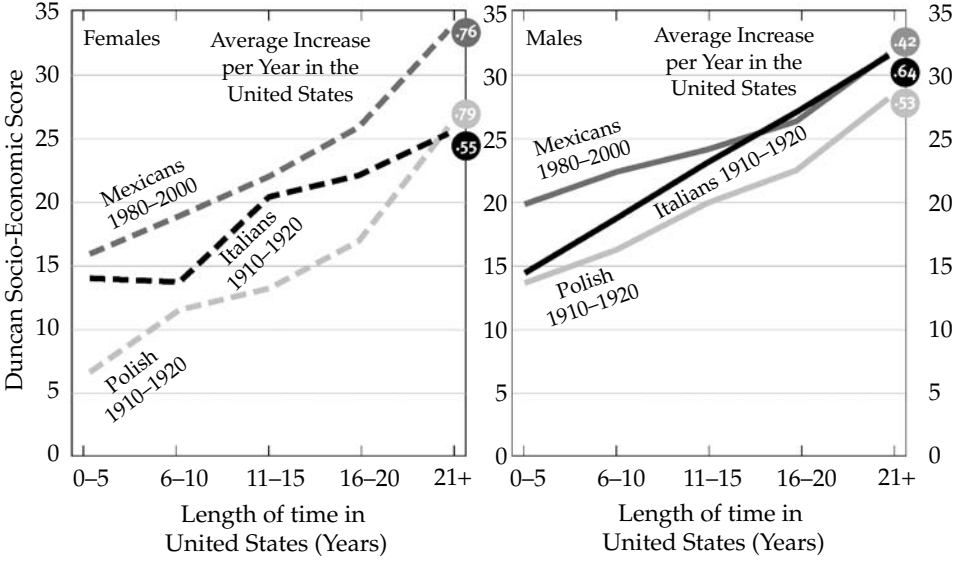
Note: Black men who were born early in the century experienced very rapid earnings increases as they aged, thanks to their move to the urban North and the decline in overt discrimination. Those born after 1936 began their careers with higher average wages, but did not enjoy as rapid an increase over their working life. Figures are real 1990 dollars. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 2.14 Percentage of Households Living in Owner-Occupied Housing, by Ethnicity, 1940 to 2000



Note: The general rise in homeownership after World War II affected all ethnic groups. However, residential segregation and limited access to mortgages caused blacks to fall behind other groups between 1940 and 1960. Efforts to expand opportunities for homeownership later in the century did not overcome this setback. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

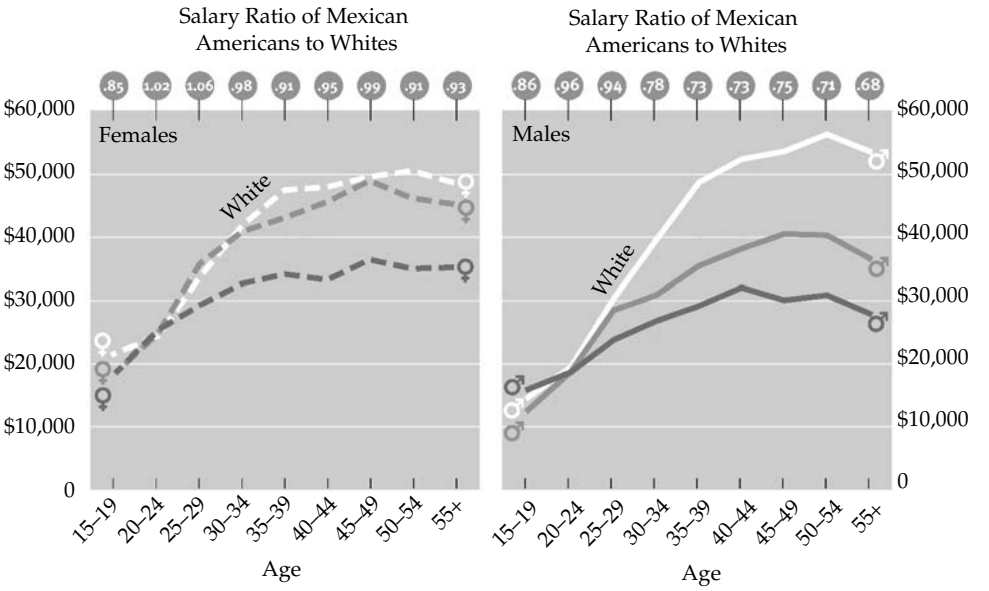
Figure 2.15 Average Occupational Score by Length of Residence in the United States, Selected Immigrant Groups



Note: Male Mexican immigrants improved their occupational standing slowly as their length of time in the United States increased. Their occupational standing and rate of improvement were quite similar to those of Italians and Poles earlier in the century. Like Italian and Polish women, Mexican women's occupational progress outpaced that of their male counterparts.

The dependent variable is the Duncan socio-economic score, see O. D. Duncan (1961). These are results of a general-linear model controlling for age differences between groups. Mexican data include 1980 through 2000 censuses. Polish and Italian data include 1910 and 1920 censuses. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

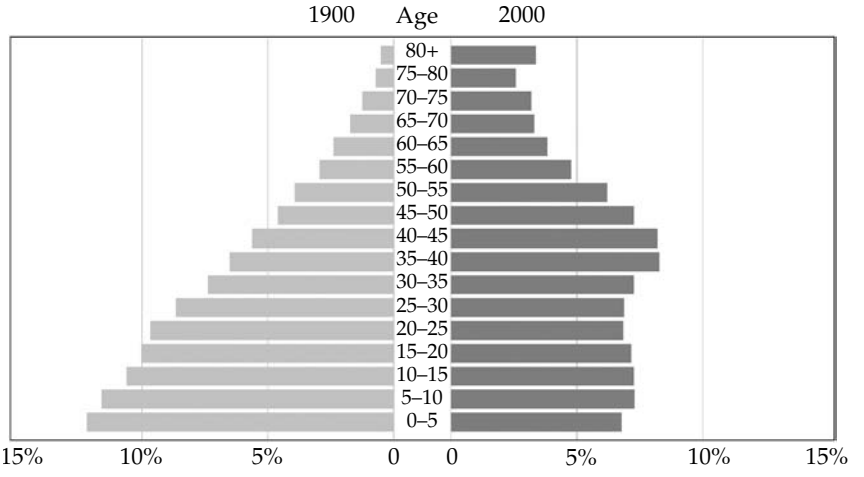
Figure 2.16 Mean Wage and Salary Income, by Gender, Nativity, and Age, 2000 Controlling for Educational Attainment



Note: The apparent earnings gap between Mexican American women and white women virtually disappeared when educational differences are taken into consideration. In contrast, Mexican American men with a similar educational background earned, on average, much less than white men.

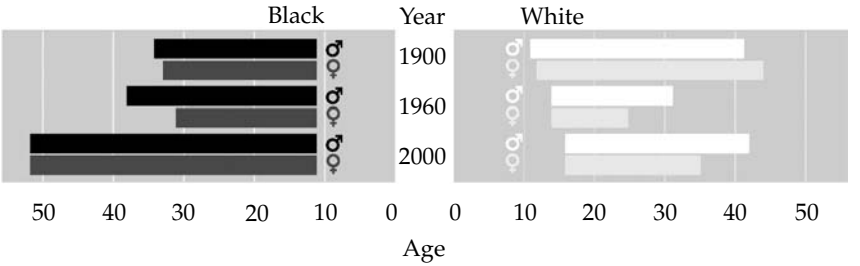
General linear model results, estimated marginal means, controlling for educational attainment. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 3.1 Age Pyramid, 1900 and 2000



Note: Changes in birth and death rates during the twentieth century transformed the "age pyramid." In place of the broad base and narrow top of 1900, the population in 2000 was distributed much more evenly across age groups. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

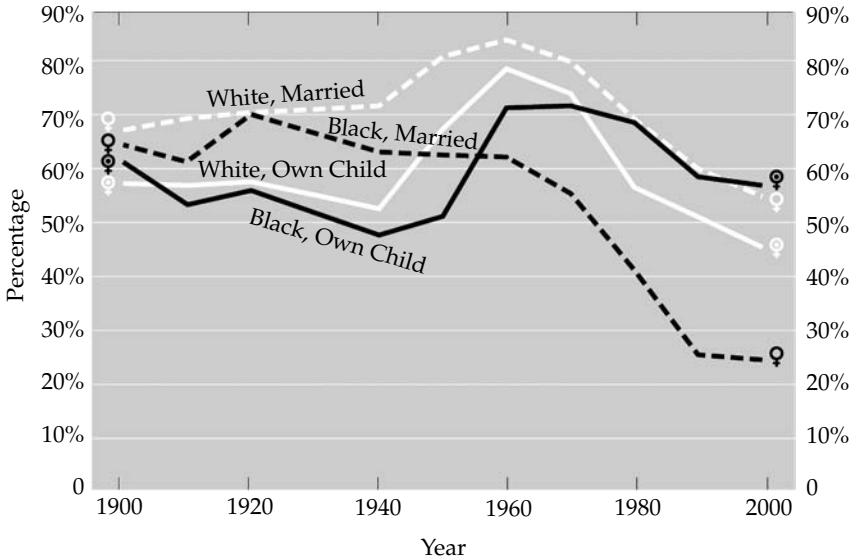
Figure 3.2 Length of Transition to Adulthood



Note: Among white men and women, public policy and labor conditions after World War II encouraged a rapid transition from childhood to adulthood. As these conditions changed later in the century, their transition became more protracted. Blacks neither shared the expansion of opportunities after the war nor the shortening of the transition to adulthood.

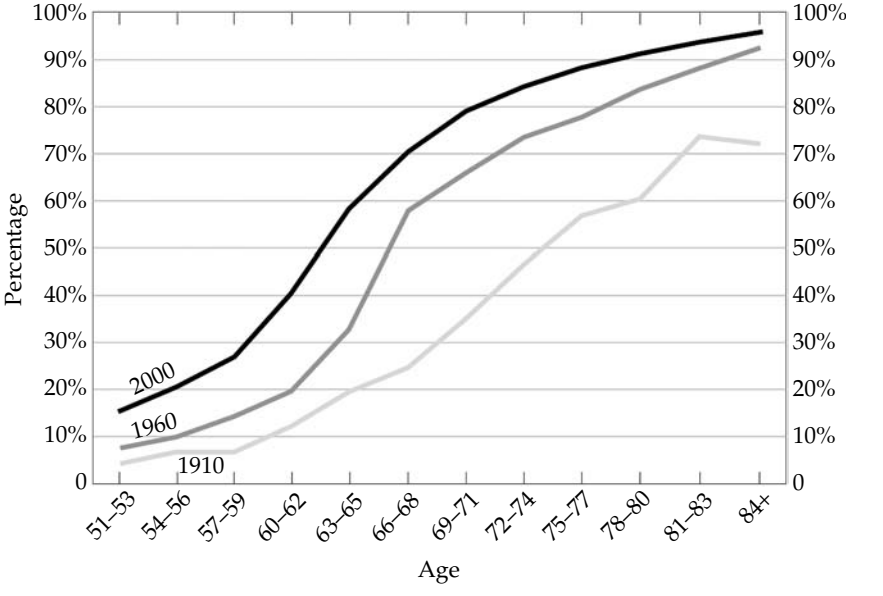
These data are based on five conditions: leave school, go to work, leave parent's household, get married, and establish one's own household. A male group's transition begins when ten percent of the group has entered one of these conditions and ends when 90 percent of the group has completed all of these conditions. For women, going to work is not considered in estimating the beginning or end of transition. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 3.3 Percentage of Women Aged Twenty-Five to Twenty-Nine Currently Married and with Own Child Present



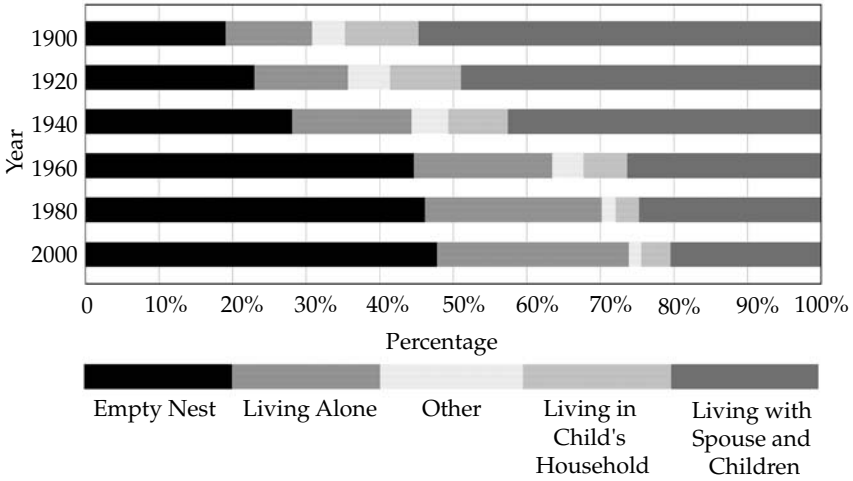
Note: The separation of marriage and childbearing was more complete among black than white women. The proportion of black and white women in their late twenties with a child living at home followed roughly the same path over the century, but the proportion of black women living with a husband declined earlier and more steeply than among white women. As a result, by 2000, nearly 60 percent of African American women in their late twenties lived with at least one child, but only 25 percent lived with a husband. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 3.4 Percentage of Men over Fifty Not in Labor Force, by Year and Age, 1910 to 2000



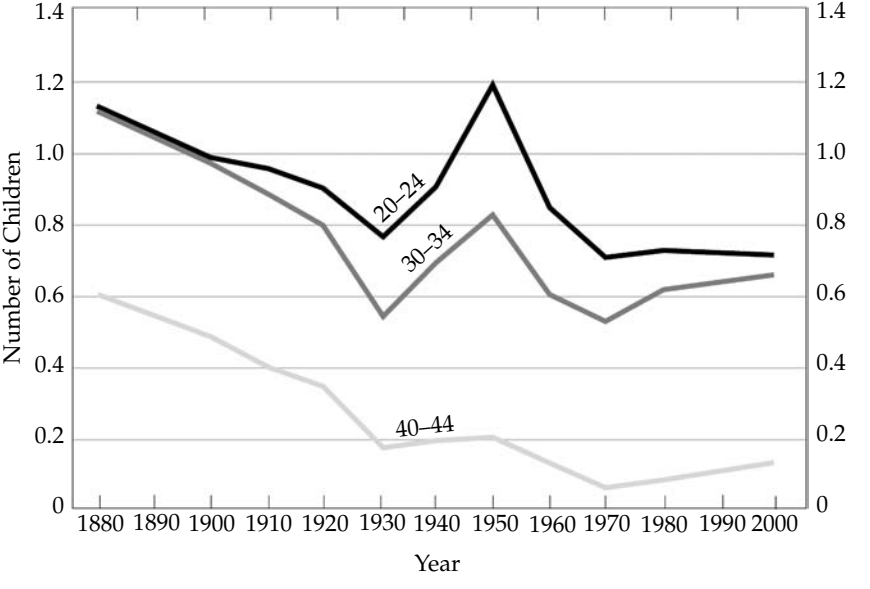
Note: Early in the century, the proportion of men not in the labor force rose steadily among men between the ages of fifty-five and seventy-five, suggesting that there was no clear retirement age. By 1960, Social Security and mandatory retirement led roughly 40 percent of men to retire between the ages of sixty and sixty-six. By 2000, retirement had become more varied with a quarter of men in their late fifties having already left the labor force and more than 10 percent waiting until after the age of seventy-five. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 3.5 Household Status, Persons over the Age of Fifty, 1900 to 2000



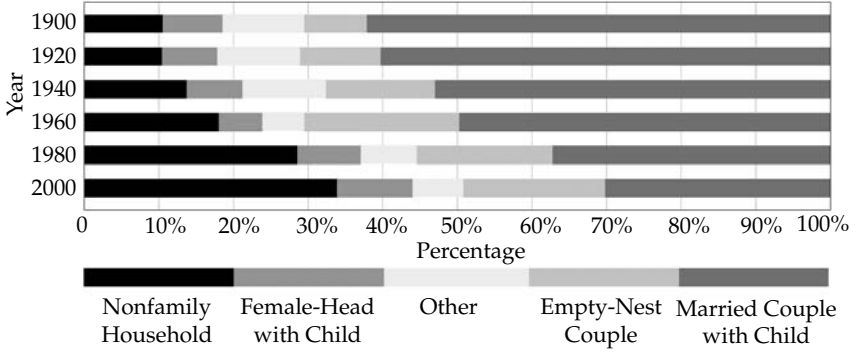
Note: Early in the twentieth century, most older Americans lived with their children. By the end of the century, most older Americans lived in empty-nest households or alone. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 3.6 Age-Specific Fertility Ratios for Women Aged Fifteen to Forty-Nine, 1880 to 2000



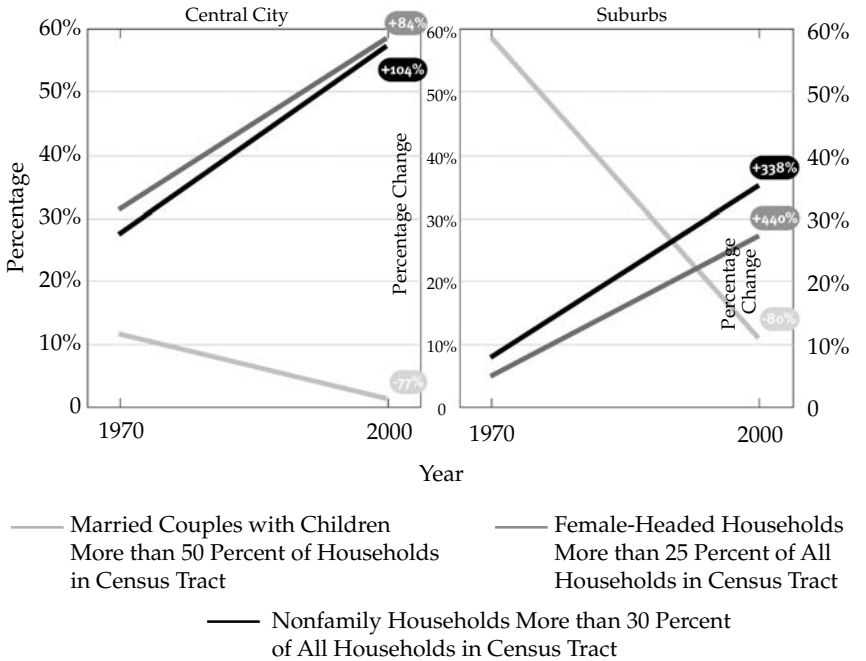
Note: As couples began to control their fertility, the most striking change was the rapid decline in the fertility of women in their thirties and forties, a decline interrupted briefly by the baby boom. After 1960, however, the fertility of women in their twenties declined steeply, while that of women in their early thirties began to rise after 1980. By the end of the century, women in their twenties were having fewer children than at any time in American history, but women in their thirties had fertility ratios comparable to those of the pre–World War II generation. (Fertility ratio is number of children, 0–4, per 1,000 married women.) *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

Figure 3.7 Change in Type of Household, 1900–2000



Note: The proportion of traditional family households—married couples with children—in the population declined from 62 to 30 percent during the twentieth century. They were replaced by "empty-nest" families and nonfamily households. Although single-mother households provoked much anxiety, they increased only from 8 to 10 percent of all households between 1900 and 2000. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).

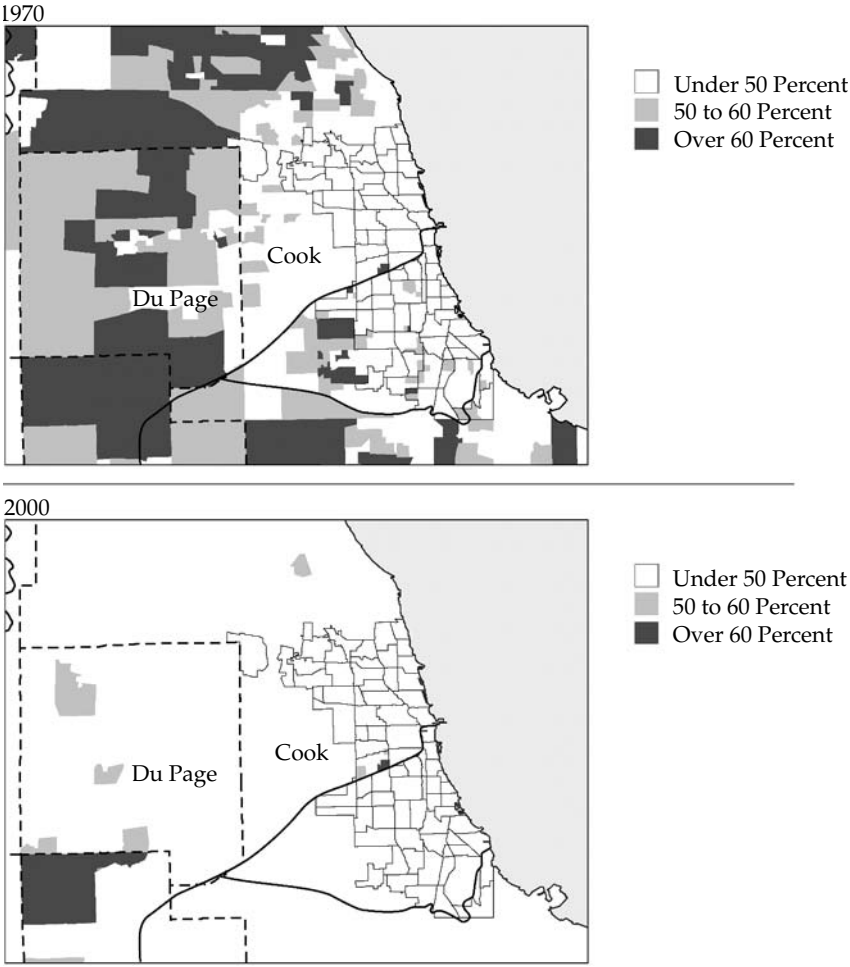
Figure 3.8 Concentration of Selected Household Types, by Metropolitan Status, Census Tracts for Fourteen Metropolitan Areas, 1970 to 2000



Note: In 1970, married couples with children accounted for a majority of households in nearly 60 percent of the suburban census tracts in these fourteen metropolitan areas. Three decades later, only 12 percent of suburban census tracts had a majority of these "traditional families." Like central cities, suburbs increasingly had concentrations of female-headed and nonfamily households.

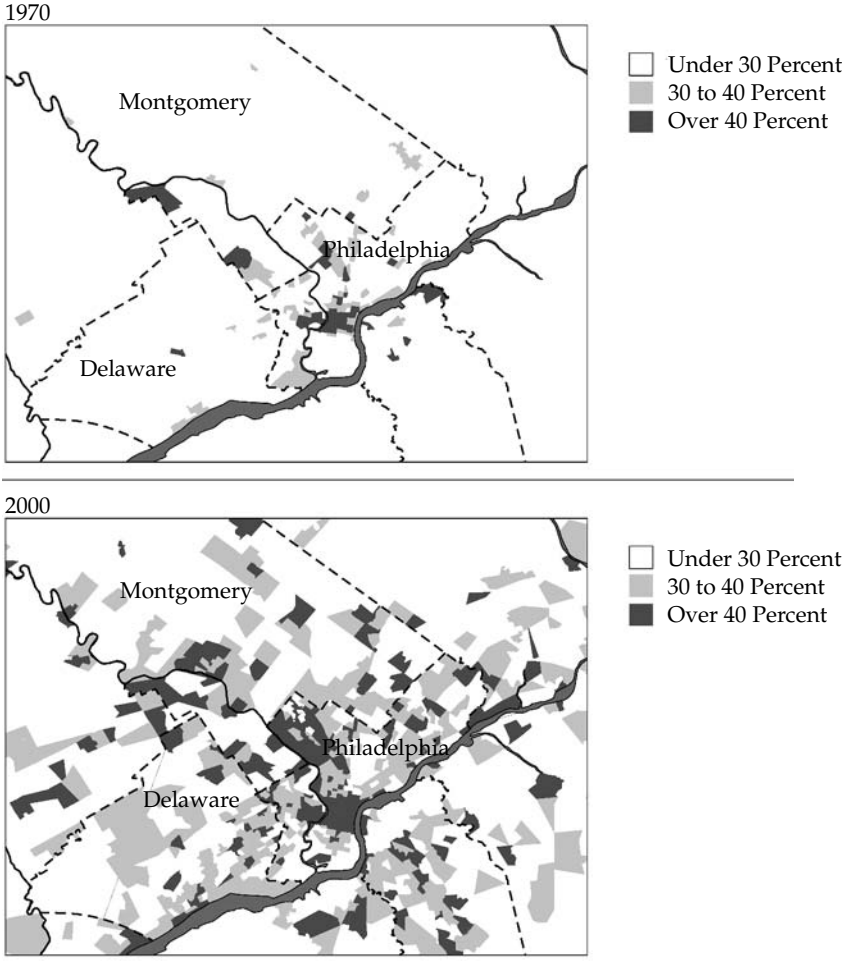
2000 census tracts in following metropolitan areas: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas-Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C. *Source*: Data from Geolytics, Inc. (2005).

Figure 3.9 Married Couple Families with Children as Percentage of All Households, Chicago Metropolitan Area Census Tracts, 1970 and 2000



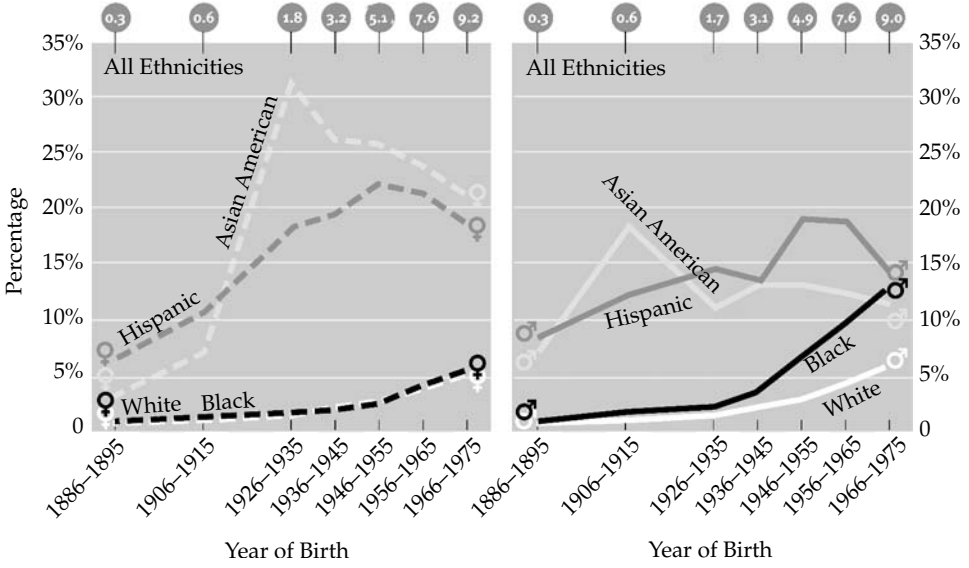
Note: In 1970, households consisting of married couples with children dominated Chicago's suburbs while the city itself had relatively few. By 2000, this sharp split was no longer evident. *Source*: Data from Geolytics, Inc. (2005).

Figure 3.10 Nonfamily Households as Percentage of All Households, Philadelphia Metropolitan Area Census Tracts, 1970 and 2000



Note: In the 1970s, nonfamily households—usually composed of roommates or cohabiting couples—were concentrated in central city neighborhoods. As their numbers increased, however, they became more common throughout metropolitan areas. *Source*: Data from Geolytics, Inc. (2005).

Figure 4.1 Cross-Ethnic Marriages, Thirty- to Thirty-Nine-Year-Olds by Year of Birth



Note: Only one in a thousand white men and women born between 1866 and 1895 married someone from another ethnic group. Among those born between 1966 and 1975, nearly 10 percent intermarried. White women remained the least likely to be married to someone from another ethnic group, while 18 percent of Hispanic women and 21 percent of Asian American women had intermarried. *Source*: Data from Ruggles et al. (2004).