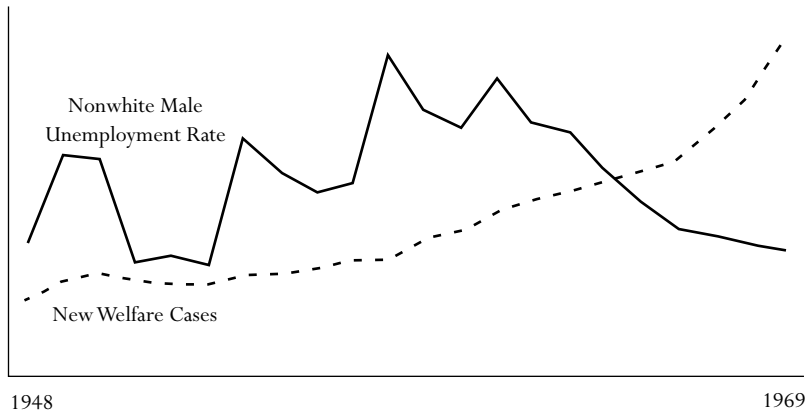


Figure P.1 Moynihan's Scissors: Unemployment Versus Welfare, 1948 to 1969



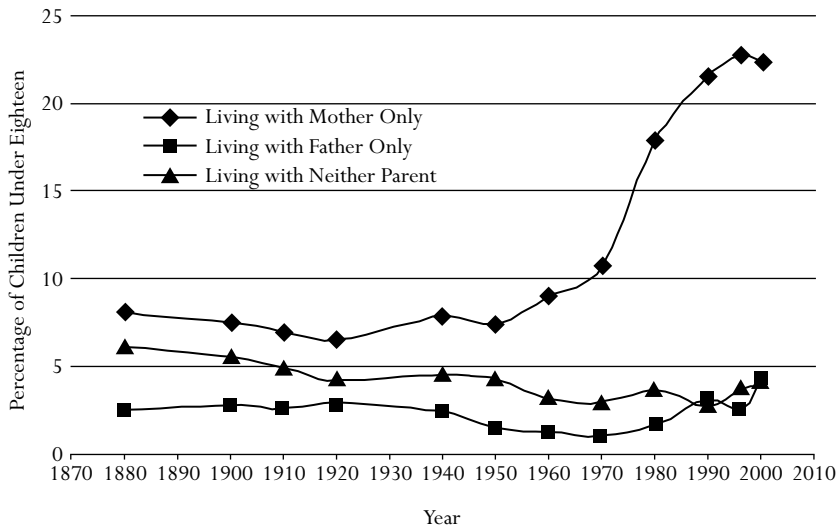
Source: U.S. Census Bureau (1976, 135 [table series D87–101], 356 [table series H346–67]).

Table P.1 Nonmarital Birth Ratios

Country	1960	Recent
United States	5.3%	33.0% (1999)
Canada	4.3	30.0 (1999)
United Kingdom	5.4	38.0 (1998)
Ireland	1.6	32.0 (2000)
Australia	4.8	28.0 (1997)
New Zealand	5.3	42.0 (1997)
France	6.1	40.0 (1997)

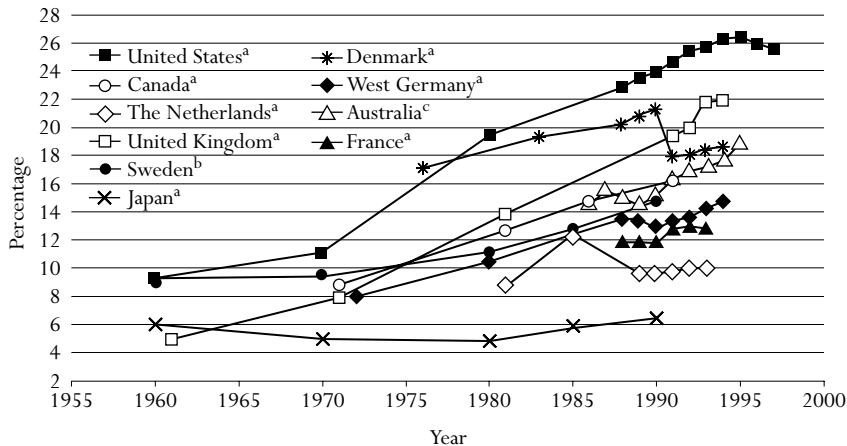
*Source:* Council of Europe (2003); Bradshaw and Finch (2002).

Figure 1.1 U.S. Children Not Living with Both Parents, 1880 to 2000



Source: For 1880 to 1996, U.S. Census Bureau (2001). For 2001, U.S. Census Bureau (2003).

Figure 1.2 Children in Single-Parent Households in Ten Countries, 1960 to 1997



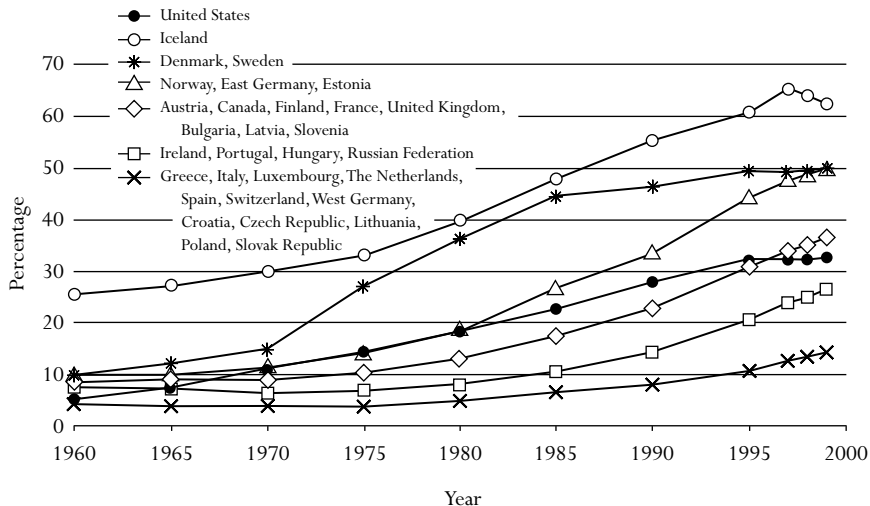
Source: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (2001).

<sup>a</sup>Under age eighteen.

<sup>b</sup>Under age sixteen.

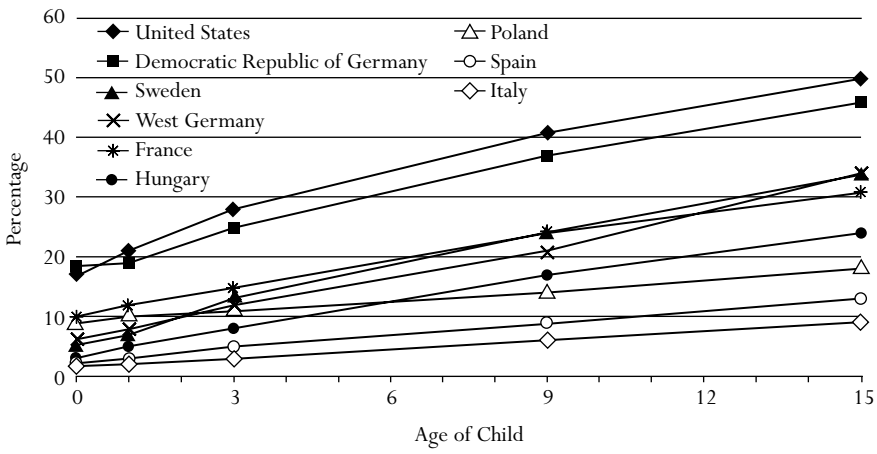
<sup>c</sup>Under age fifteen.

# Figure 1.3 Births to Unmarried Mothers



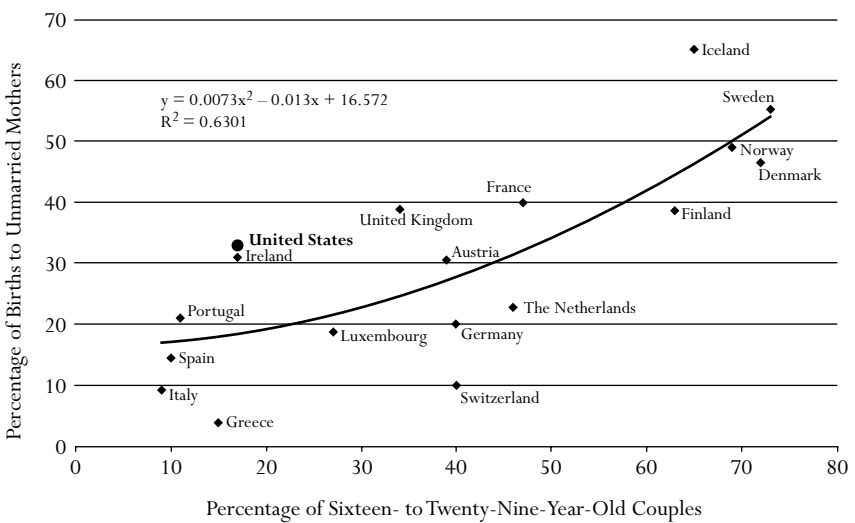
Sources: Council of Europe (2000) and Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (2002).

Figure 1.4 Percentage Ever out of Union, by Age of Child



Source: Authors' compilation of data from Andersson (2002).

Figure 1.5 Consensual Unions by Births to Unmarried Mothers



Source: Authors' compilation of data from Andersson (2002); Council of Europe (2000); and Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (2004).

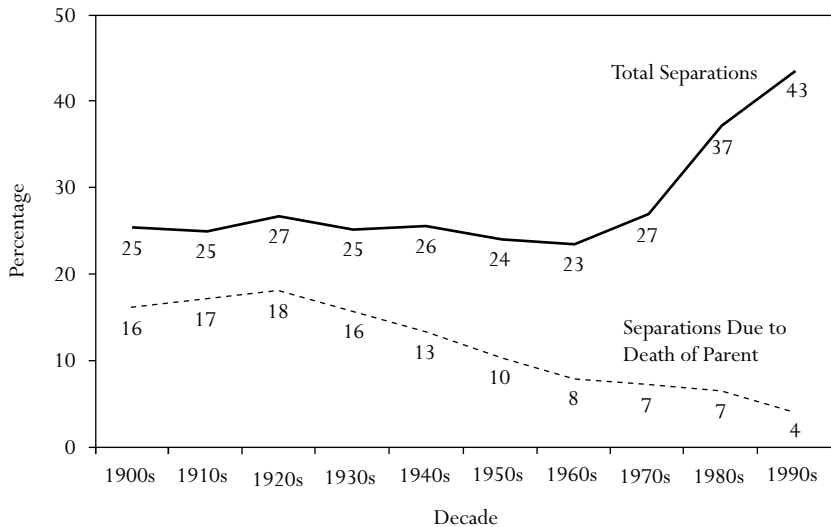
Table 1.1 Relative Distribution of Births (Percentage)

Country	Period	To Lone Mother	In Marriage	In Consensual Union
Sweden	1987 to 1993	5	51	45
Norway	1983 to 1989	7	71	22
Finland	1983 to 1989	3	85	13
France	1988 to 1994	10	68	23
United States	1989 to 1995	17	72	11
Austria	1990 to 1996	10	70	19
West Germany	1986 to 1992	6	83	11
Democratic Republic of Germany	1984 to 1989	18	67	15
Flanders <sup>a</sup>	1985 to 1992	1	94	4
Italy	1990 to 1995	2	94	4
Spain	1989 to 1995	2	93	4
Hungary	1988 to 1993	3	90	6
Czech Republic	1992 to 1997	4	89	7
Slovenia	1989 to 1995	6	78	16
Latvia	1989 to 1995	11	79	11
Lithuania	1989 to 1995	5	93	2
Poland	1986 to 1991	9	89	2

Source: Andersson (2002, table 2).

<sup>a</sup>The Belgian Fertility and Family Survey (FFS) only covers the Flemish-speaking parts of the country (Andersson 2002, 361n4).

Figure 2.1 Sixteen-Year-Olds Not Living with Both Parents

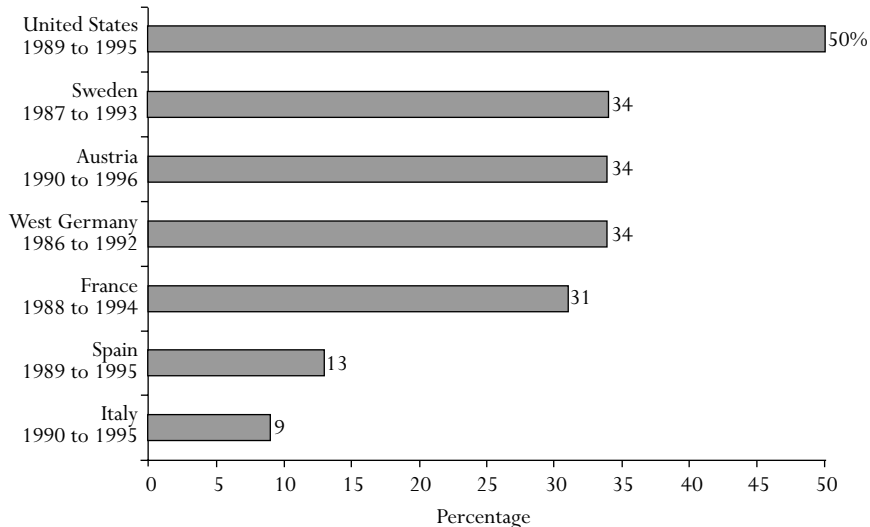


Source: Retrospective reports from 40,090 surviving adults interviewed by the General Social Survey between 1972 and 2000 (tabulations by Zoua Vang).

Note: The question is, “Were you living with both your own mother and father around the time you were 16?” If not, “With whom were you living around that time?” If respondents had married or left home by age sixteen, the interviewer asked with whom the respondent lived, “Before that.” If respondents were not living with both their own mother and father, they were asked, “What happened?” Aside from a parent dying, the most common answer was that the respondent’s parents, “Were divorced or separated.” There is no separate category for respondents whose parents never lived together. Some of these respondents may have described their parents as “separated.” Others may have given answers that were tabulated as “other.”

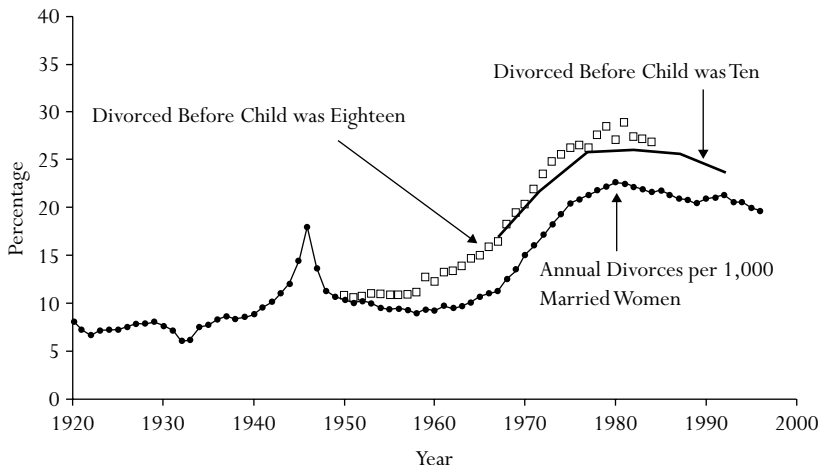


Figure 2.2 Children Not Living with Both Biological Parents at Age Fifteen, Projected



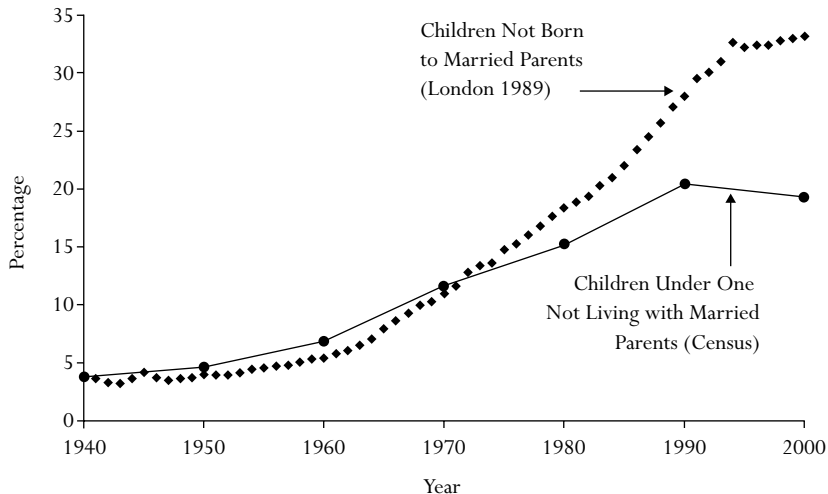
Source: Authors' compilation calculated from Andersson (2001).

Figure 2.3 Divorce Rates



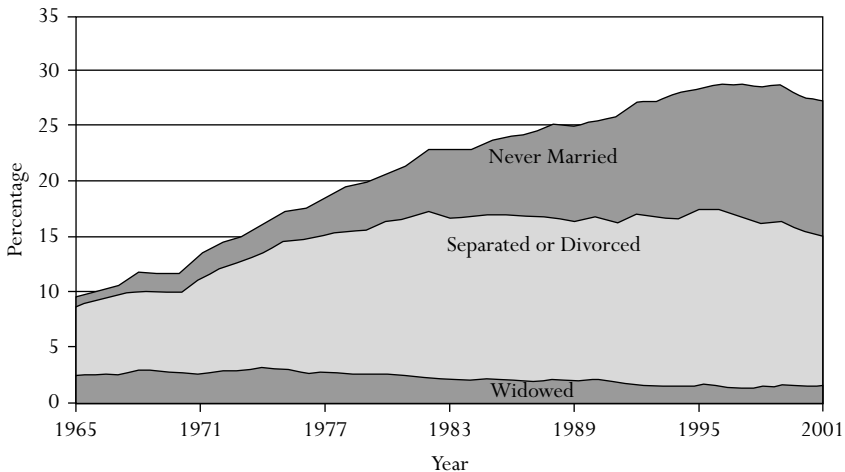
Sources: Divorces per 1,000 married women are annual estimates from U.S. Census Bureau, *Historical Statistics of the United States*, series B-217, and U.S. Census Bureau (various years). Percentages of children whose parents will divorce before the child is eighteen are based on the percentage of children whose parents divorced in the year shown, taken from London (1989, table 1). We converted the annual risks that a child's parents would divorce ( $P_{D1}$ ) to a cumulative eighteen year risk ( $P_{D18}$ ) by assuming  $P_{D18} = 1 - (1 - P_{D1})^{18}$ . Percentages of firstborn children actually experiencing a divorce within ten years of birth are for children from first marriages and are based on hazard models for five-year birth cohorts in the June Current Population Survey. We are indebted to Steve Martin for these estimates. We used linear interpolation to estimate probabilities for one-year birth cohorts. Each cohort's probability of experiencing a divorce before age ten is shown for the midpoint of the interval during which it was at risk, namely the year in which the cohort was five years old.

Figure 2.4 Out-of-Wedlock Births



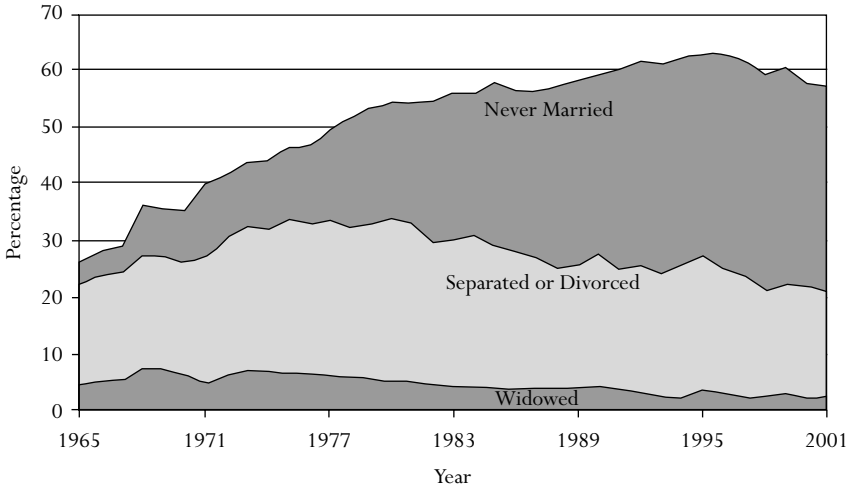
Sources: The pre-1970 percentages of nonmarital births are from U.S. Census Bureau, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to the Present*, Series B-1 and B-28. The post-1970 percentages are from London (1989). Pre-1980 estimates have been multiplied by 1.034 to make them consistent with post-1980 estimates. The percentages of children under age one not living with a married parent are from the Integrated Public Use Microsamples of the decennial Censuses for 1940 to 2000 and were calculated by Andrew Clarkwest. Definitions, methods, and coverage change slightly from year to year in both series.

Figure 2.5 Children Living with One Parent, By Marital Status



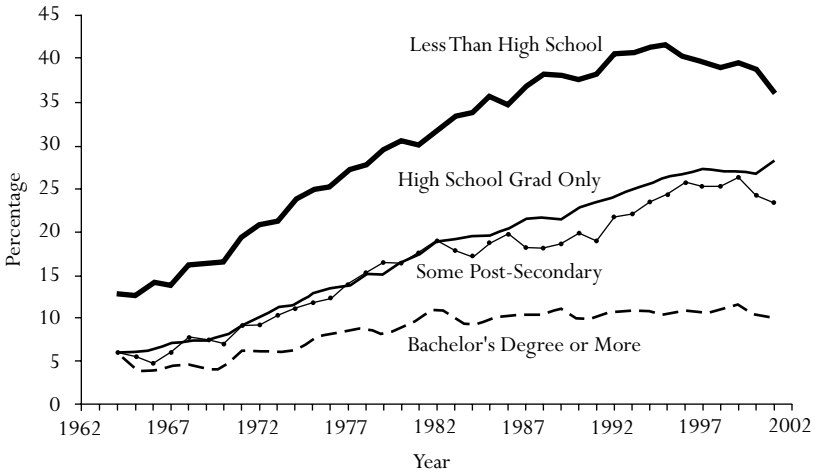
Source: Authors' tabulations from the March Current Population Survey.

Figure 2.6 Black Children Living with One Parent



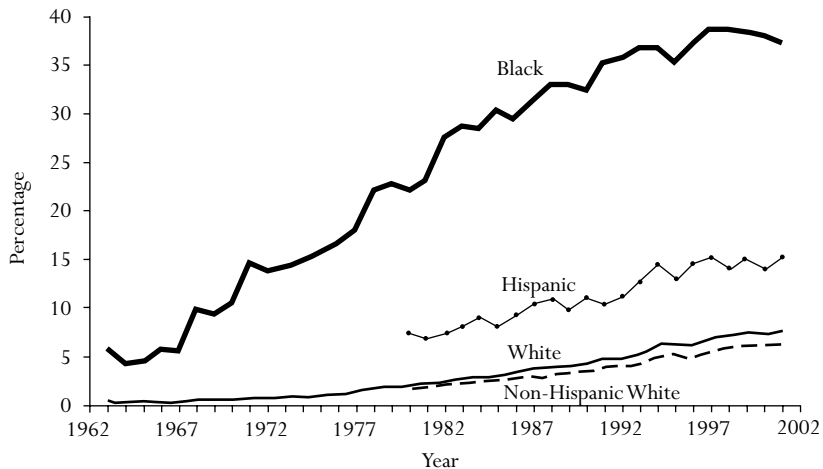
Source: Authors' tabulations from the March Current Population Survey.

Figure 2.7 Children in Single-Mother Homes by Education



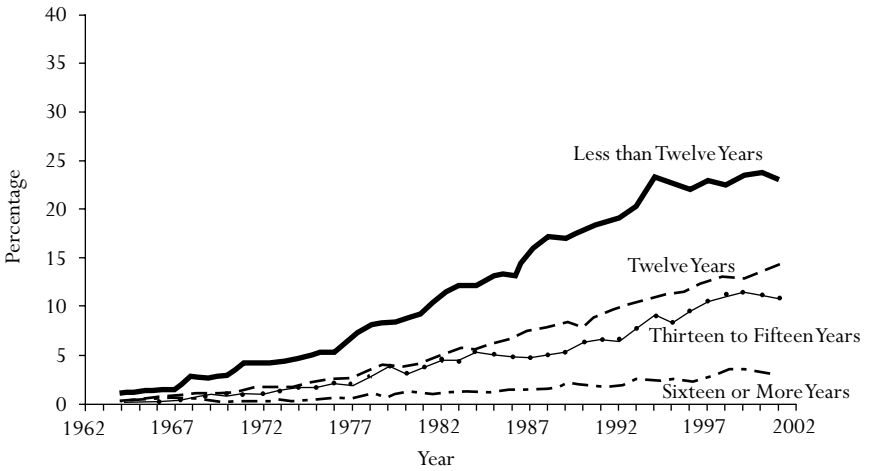
Source: Authors' tabulations from the March Current Population Survey.

Figure 2.8 Mothers Who Were Not Married, by Race and Ethnicity



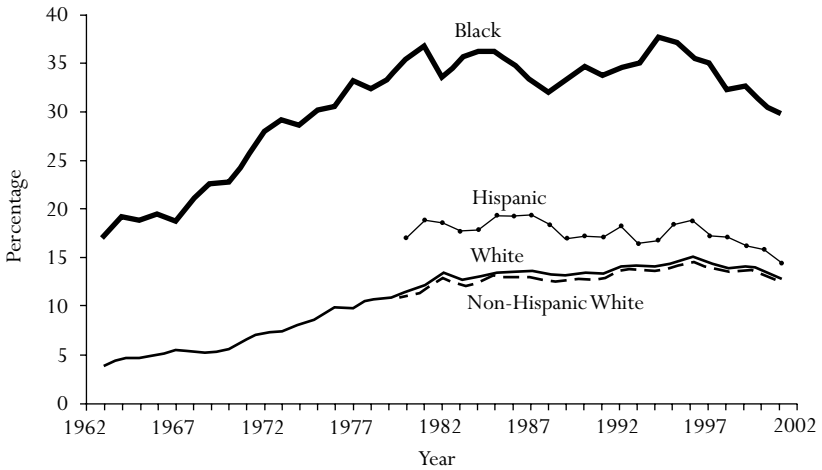
Source: Authors' tabulations from the March Current Population Survey.

Figure 2.9 Mothers Who Were Not Married, by Education



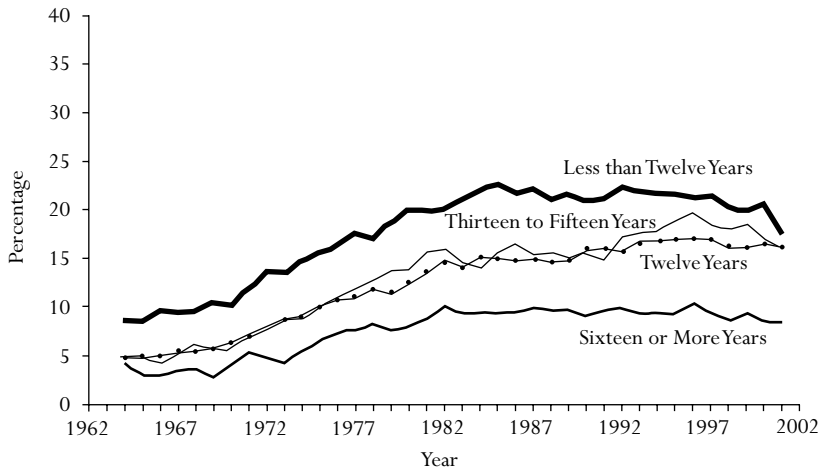
Source: Authors' tabulations from the March Current Population Survey.

Figure 2.10 Ever-Married Mothers Who Were Separated or Divorced, by Race-Ethnicity



Source: Authors' tabulations from the March Current Population Survey.

Figure 2.11 Ever-Married Mothers Who Were Separated or Divorced, by Education



Source: Authors' tabulations from the March Current Population Survey.



Table 2.1 Change in Age at First Marriage and First Birth by Race

Birth Year	Percentage with First Marriage by a Given Age			Percentage with First Birth by a Given Age		
	Age Twenty-Five	Age Thirty	Age Forty <sup>a</sup>	Age Twenty-Five	Age Thirty	Age Forty <sup>a</sup>
All women						
1940 to 1944	84	91	94	71	84	88
1960 to 1964	64	78	86	52	70	81
Difference	-20	-13	-07	-19	-14	-07
White women						
1940 to 1944	86	92	95	71	84	88
1960 to 1964	68	82	89	49	69	80
Difference	-18	-10	-06	-22	-15	-08
Black women						
1940 to 1944	72	82	87	77	86	88
1960 to 1964	42	55	68	68	76	85
Difference	-30	-27	-19	-09	-10	-04

Source: Authors' tabulation of June and March CPS data.

<sup>a</sup>For women born between 1960 and 1964 estimates at age forty are extrapolated by combining percentages married or with children at ages thirty to thirty-five with the fraction of unmarried or childless thirty- to thirty-five-year-olds in the 1955 to 1959 cohorts who had a child within the next ten years.

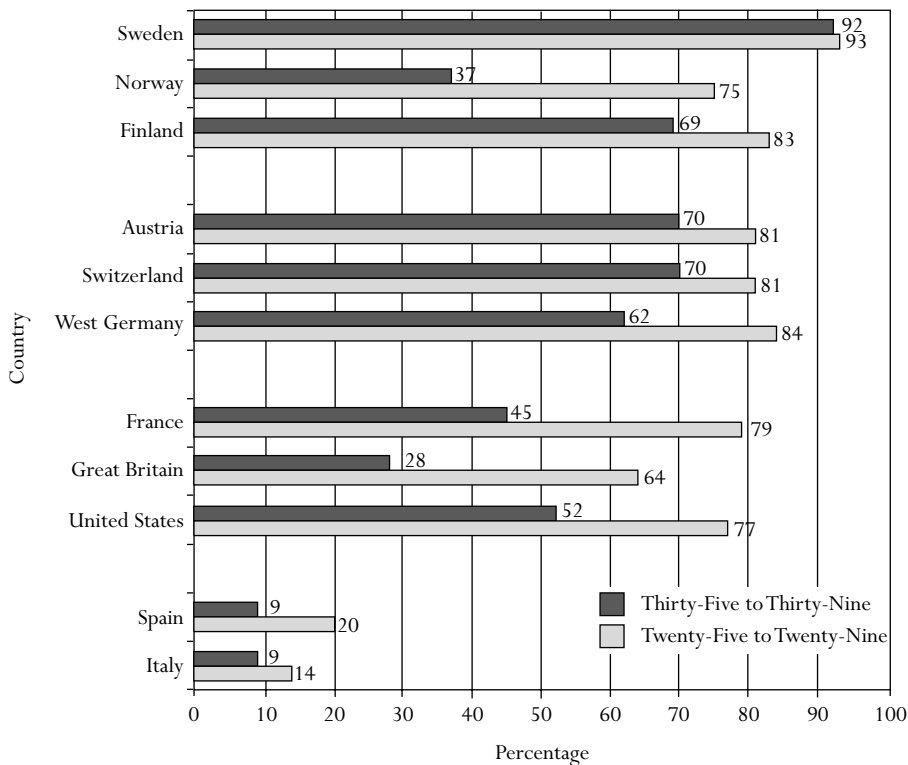
Table 2.2 Change in Age at First Marriage and at First Birth by Education

Birth Year	Percentage with First Marriage by a Given Age			Percentage with First Birth by a Given Age		
	Age Twenty-Five	Age Thirty	Age Forty	Age Twenty-Five	Age Thirty	Age Forty
High school dropouts						
1940 to 1944	83	89	91	82	88	90
1960 to 1964	66	75	82	78	83	86
Difference	-17	-14	-09	-04	-05	-04
High school graduates						
1940 to 1944	87	93	95	77	88	90
1960 to 1964	70	81	88	64	79	84
Difference	-17	-12	-07	-13	-09	-06
Some college						
1940 to 1944	86	92	95	71	83	87
1960 to 1964	65	79	90	49	70	81
Difference	-21	-13	-05	-22	-13	-06
College graduates						
1940 to 1944	74	87	92	47	71	82
1960 to 1964	50	75	85	20	50	73
Difference	-24	-12	-07	-27	-21	-09

Source: Authors' tabulation of June and March CPS data.

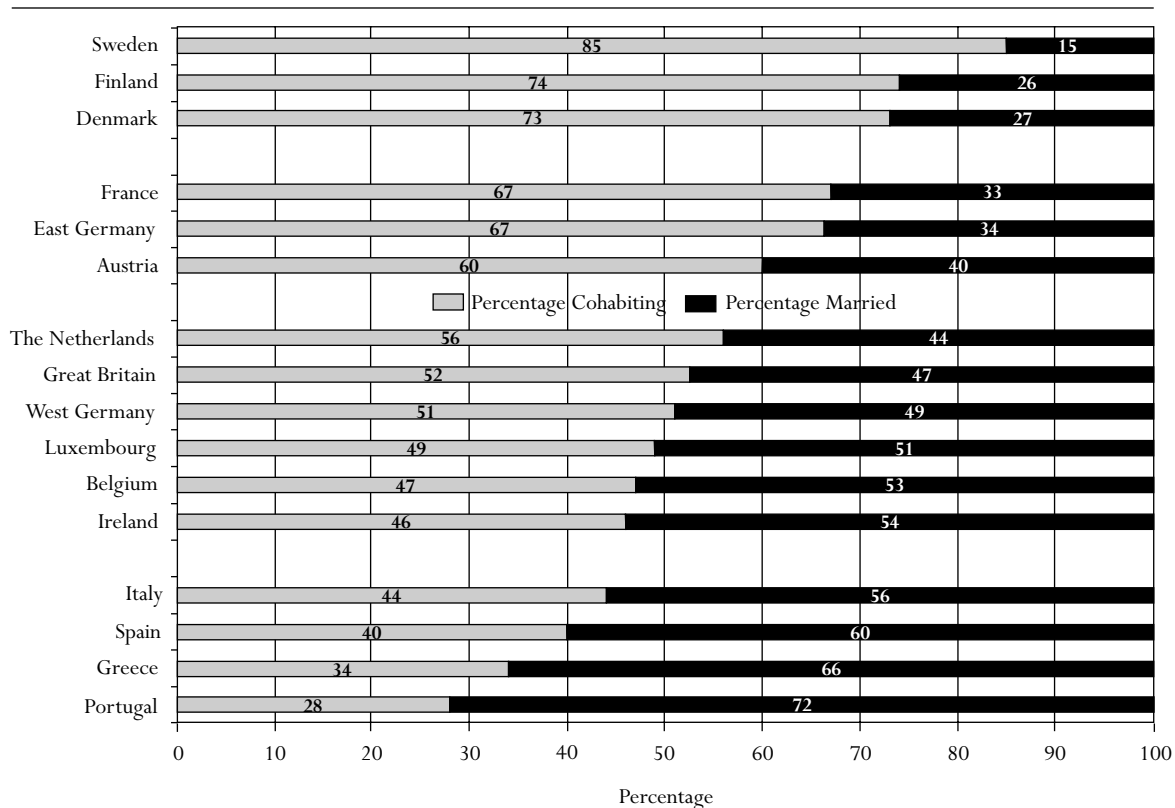
Note: For women born between 1960 and 1964 estimates at age forty are extrapolated by combining percentages married or with children at ages thirty to thirty-five with the fraction of unmarried or childless thirty- to thirty-five-year-olds in the 1955 to 1959 cohorts who had a child within the next ten years.

Figure 3.1 First Unions Beginning with Cohabitation



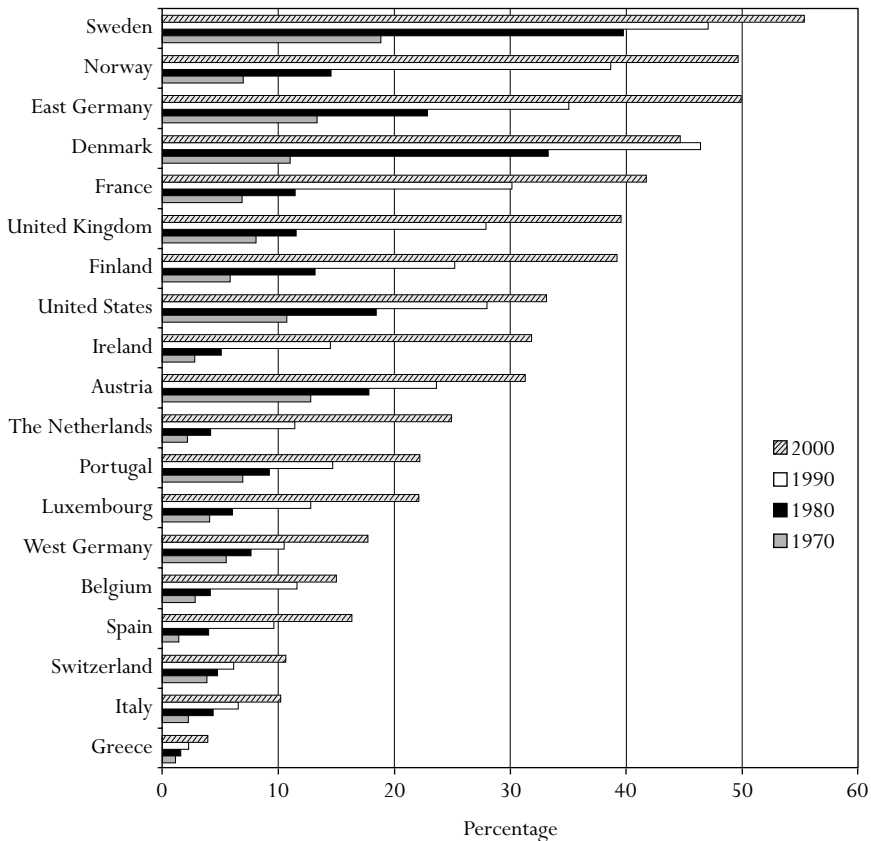
Source: Author's analysis of Fertility and Family Surveys.

Figure 3.2 Cohabiting and Married Men and Women, Aged Twenty-Five to Thirty-Four in 2000 to 2001



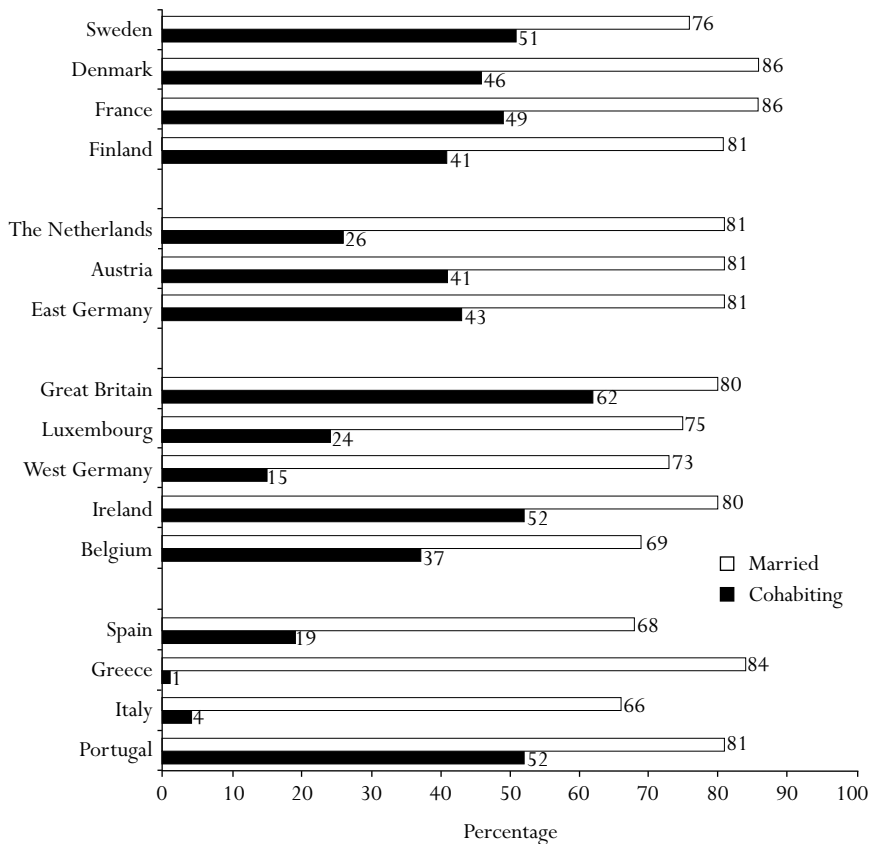
Source: Author's analysis of Eurobarometer Surveys, 2000 to 2001.

Figure 3.3 Out-of-Wedlock Births



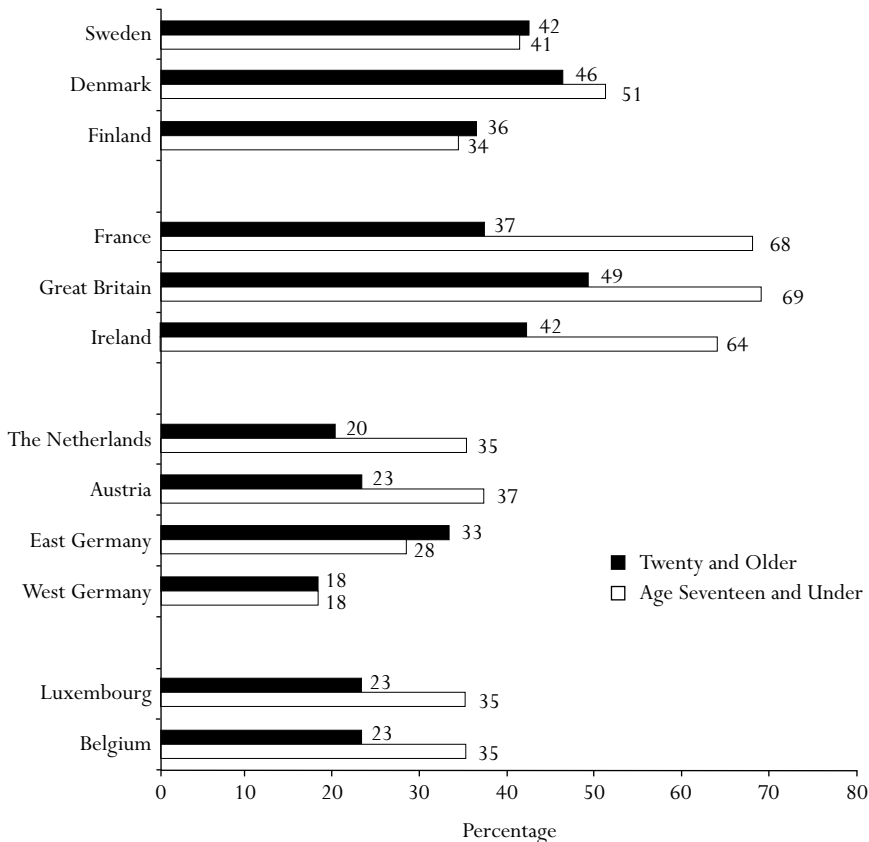
Source: Author's tabulation of Council of Europe data.

Figure 3.4 Child Under Fifteen in Household According to Marital Status, Men and Women Aged Twenty-Five to Thirty-Four, 1998 to 2000



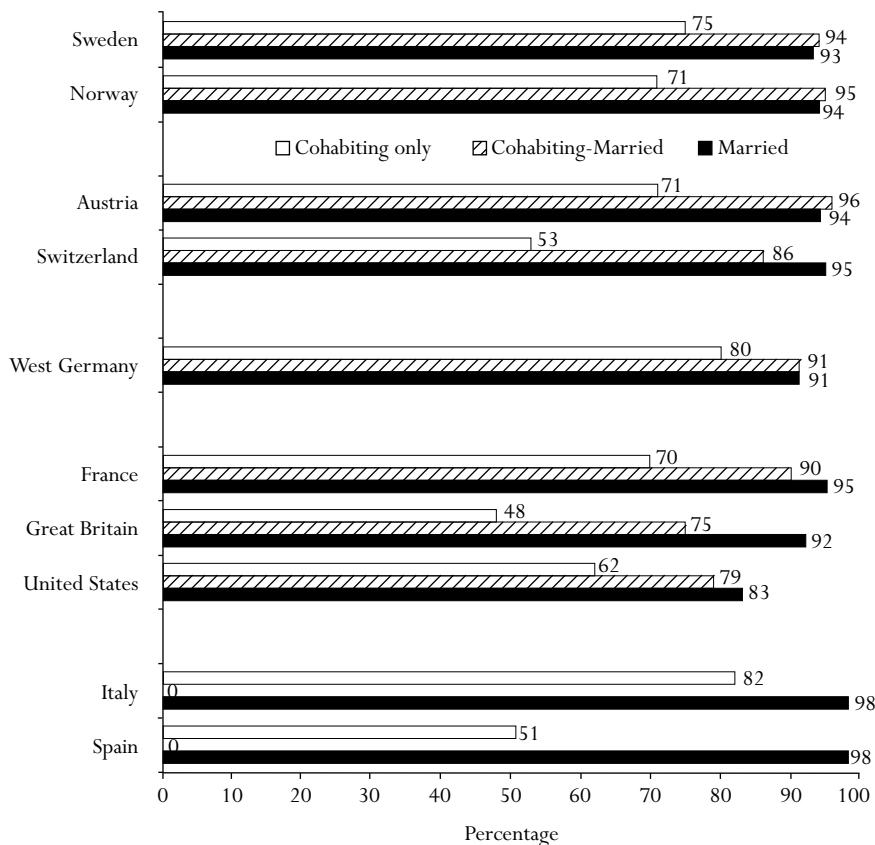
Source: Author's analysis of Eurobarometer Surveys, 1998 to 2000.

Figure 3.5 Cohabitants Aged Twenty-Five and Older with Child Under Fifteen, According to Age Cohabitant Left Full-Time Education



Source: Author's analysis of Eurobarometer Surveys.

Figure 3.6 Unions Surviving Five Years After Birth of First Child



Source: Author's analysis of Fertility and Family Surveys.



Table 3.1 Marital Status, Men and Women Aged Twenty-Five to Thirty-Four in 2000 to 2001

Country	Ever Married, Percentage	Never Partnered, Percentage	Unmarried Currently Cohabiting, Percentage	Unmarried Previously Cohabited, Percentage	Number in Sample
Sweden	28%	13%	39%	20%	891
Denmark	37	14	32	17	957
France	39	15	31	15	1,094
Finland	43	17	30	11	860
Austria	52	13	22	13	1,013
The Netherlands	47	23	22	8	954
East Germany	46	17	21	15	718
Great Britain	57	16	18	16	992
Luxembourg	65	11	17	9	512
West Germany	50	19	15	6	905
Ireland	45	32	15	7	913
Belgium	59	20	15	6	964
Spain	44	41	11	4	984
Greece	56	29	10	5	929
Italy	34	55	8	4	964
Portugal	61	32	5	2	753
Total	47	23	19	10	14,730

*Source:* Author's tabulations from Eurobarometer 54.1 November–December 2000, 55.0 March–April 2001, 55.1 April–May 2001 55.10VR April–May 2001, and 55.2 May–June 2001.

Table 3.2 Percentage of Men and Women Aged Twenty-Five to Thirty-Four Cohabiting, by Age Left Full-Time Education

Country	Left at Age Seventeen and Under	Age Eighteen to Nineteen Years	Age Twenty and Older	Number in Sample
Sweden	38%	38%	38%	346
Denmark	29	31	32	307
France	28	27	34	339 <sup>a</sup>
Finland	23	29	30	255
The Netherlands	19	18	24	210
Austria	17	23	25	221 <sup>a</sup>
East Germany	20	18	26	154
Great Britain	17	17	23	139
Luxembourg	12	17	20	88
West Germany	12	15	20	139 <sup>a</sup>
Ireland	15	11	18	141
Belgium	10	13	15	143
Spain	10	11	11	149
Italy	8	7	8	73
Greece	7	7	15	91 <sup>a</sup>
Portugal	4	4	8	39
Total	14	17	24	2,872

Source: Author's tabulations from Eurobarometer 54.1 November–December 2000, 55.0 March–April 2001, 55.1 April–May 2001 55.10VR April–May 2001 and 55.2 May–June 2001.

<sup>a</sup>Significant differences at 5 percent or less.

Table 3.3 Percentage of Women by Partnership Status at First Birth, By Age of Woman

Country and Age of Woman	Before Partnership	First Cohabitation	First Marriage	After First Partnership	First Birth by Survey
Norway					
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	12%	28%	53%	8%	68%
Thirty-five to thirty-nine	13	7	75	4	91
Twenty to forty-five	12	18	65	5	62
Sweden <sup>a</sup>					
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	6	53	23	19	66
Thirty-five to thirty-nine	6	53	30	12	92
Twenty to forty-five	7	51	29	13	74
Austria					
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	21	29	47	3	70
Thirty-five to thirty-nine	20	20	53	7	91
Twenty to forty-five	20	22	53	5	73
Switzerland					
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	4	8	78	10	45
Thirty-five to thirty-nine	5	8	76	11	83
Twenty to forty-five	5	7	77	11	66
West Germany					
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	11	17	64	8	38
Thirty-five to thirty-nine	11	8	73	8	75
Twenty to thirty-nine	10	13	70	7	45
France					
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	9	22	62	7	56
Thirty-five to thirty-nine	5	11	80	4	91
Twenty to forty-five	6	14	74	6	71

Great Britain					
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	15	17	59	8	54
Thirty-five to thirty-nine	4	4	82	9	80
Twenty to forty-five	9	9	75	8	65
United States					
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	20	15	54	11	70
Thirty-five to thirty-nine	14	8	66	12	86
Twenty to forty-five	17	11	60	12	80
Italy					
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	4	5	90	1	36
Thirty-five to thirty-nine	5	3	90	1	83
Twenty to forty-five	5	3	90	1	61
Spain					
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	8	6	85	—	47
Thirty-five to thirty-nine	4	3	92	1	92
Twenty to forty-five	5	3	90	1	65

*Source:* Author's analysis.

<sup>a</sup>Sweden 1954 and 1964 cohorts: Thirty-five to thirty-nine and twenty-five to twenty-nine equivalent. Norway 1950 and 1960 cohorts: thirty-five to thirty-nine and twenty-five to twenty-nine equivalent.

Table 3.4 Percentage Considering a Cohabiting Couple with Children a Family, by Age and Sex

Age Group	Men	Women	Total	Sample Number
Fifteen to twenty-four years	61%	67%	64%	(2666)
Twenty-five to thirty-four years	66	68	67	(3130)
Thirty-five to forty-four years	63	65	64	(2998)
Forty-five to fifty-four years	59	62	61	(2552)
Fifty-five to sixty-four years	51	56	54	(2255)
Sixty-five and older	44	44	44	(2622)
Total	58	60	59	(16223)

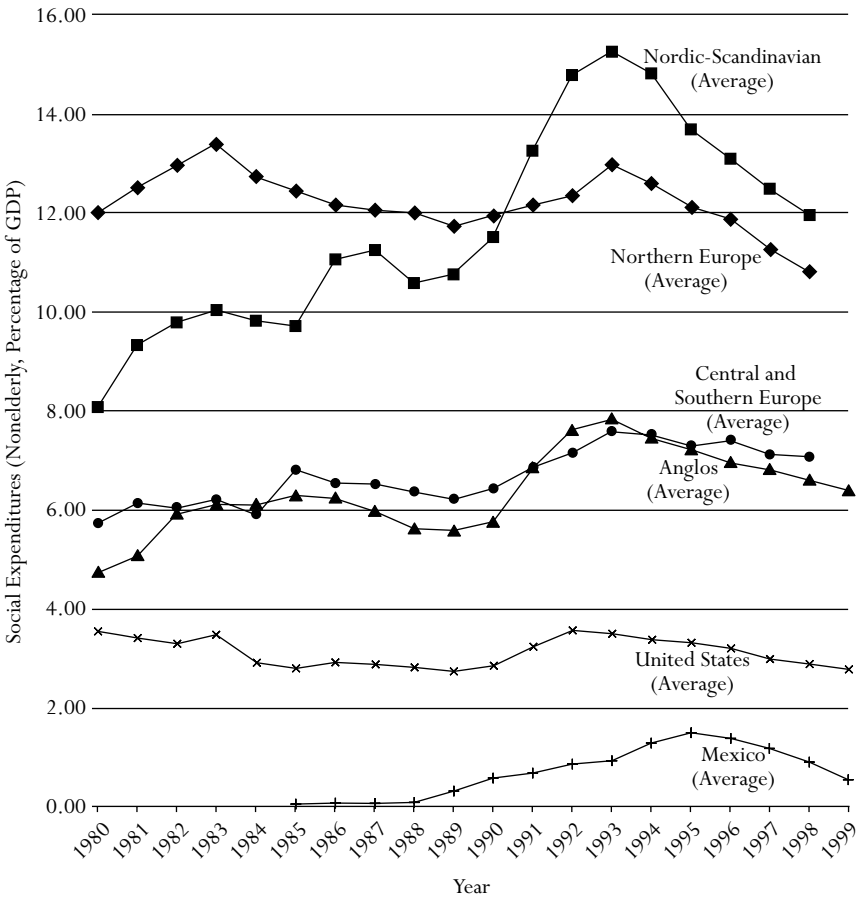
*Source:* Author's tabulations from Eurobarometer 51.0 November–December 1998.

Table 3.5 Percentage Considering a Cohabiting Couple with Children a Family, by Nation

Country	Age Group		Sample Numbers
	Twenty-Five to Thirty-Four Years	All Ages	
Sweden	91%	88%	(1000)
Finland	91	80	(1026)
Denmark	88	80	(1010)
France	76	68	(1002)
Austria	70	64	(1085)
Great Britain	70	57	(1039)
East Germany	69	64	(1012)
West Germany	66	56	(1041)
Spain	65	57	(1000)
Ireland	63	52	(1000)
Luxembourg	62	57	(598)
Belgium	58	56	(1058)
Portugal	54	50	(1001)
The Netherlands	51	49	(1017)
Italy	51	44	(1004)
Greece	41	31	(1009)
Total	67	59	(16224)

*Source:* Author's tabulations from Eurobarometer 51.0 November–December 1998.

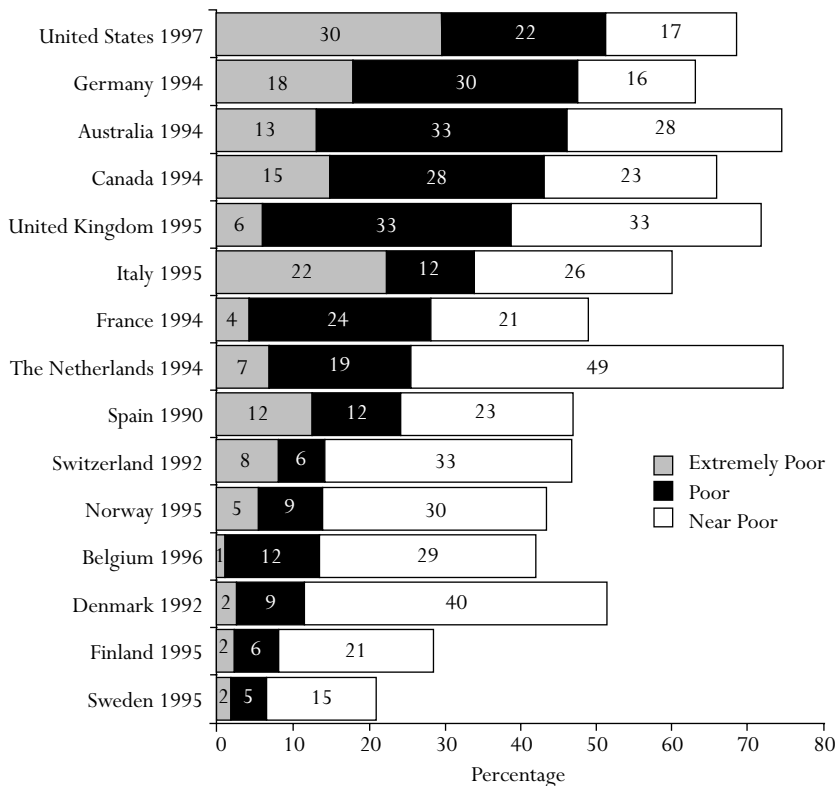
Figure 4.1 Nonelderly Social Expenditures in Six Sets of Seventeen Nations



Source: Authors' compilation.

Notes: Total nonelderly social expenditures (as percentage of GDP), including all cash plus near cash spending (for example, food stamps) and public housing but excluding health care and education spending (OECD 2003). Anglos include Australia, United Kingdom, and Canada; Scandinavia includes Finland, Norway, and Sweden; Northern Europe includes Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands; Central and Southern Europe includes Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and Spain.

Figure 4.2 Children of Single Mothers with Low Income

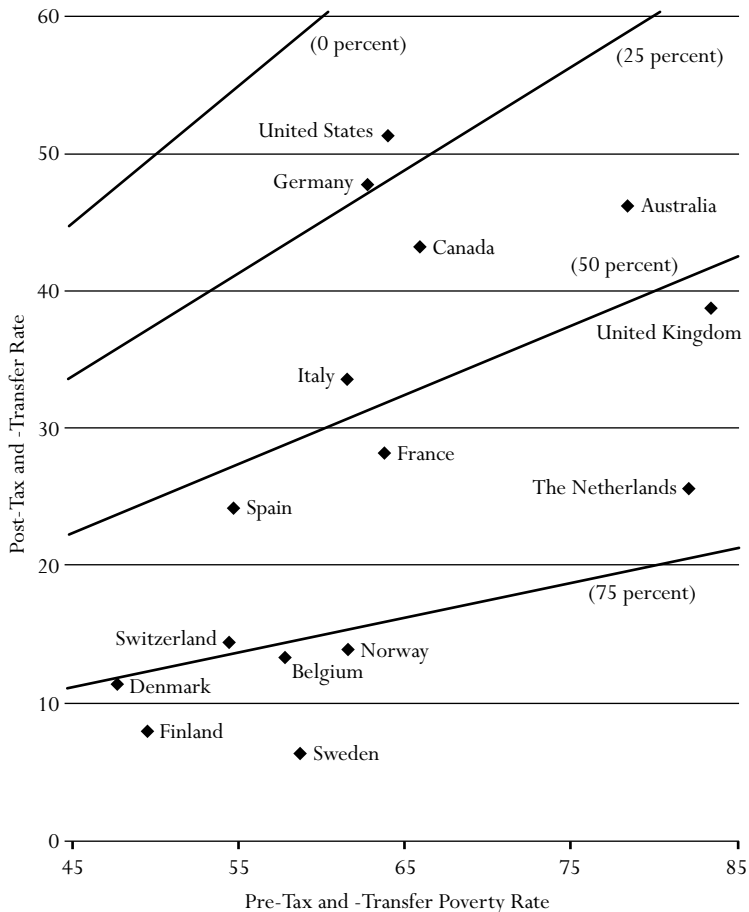


Source: Authors' calculations from the Luxembourg Income Study.

Note: Extremely poor is below 30 percent of adjusted median income; poor is at 30 percent to less than 50 percent of median; and near poor is 50 percent to 70 percent of median.



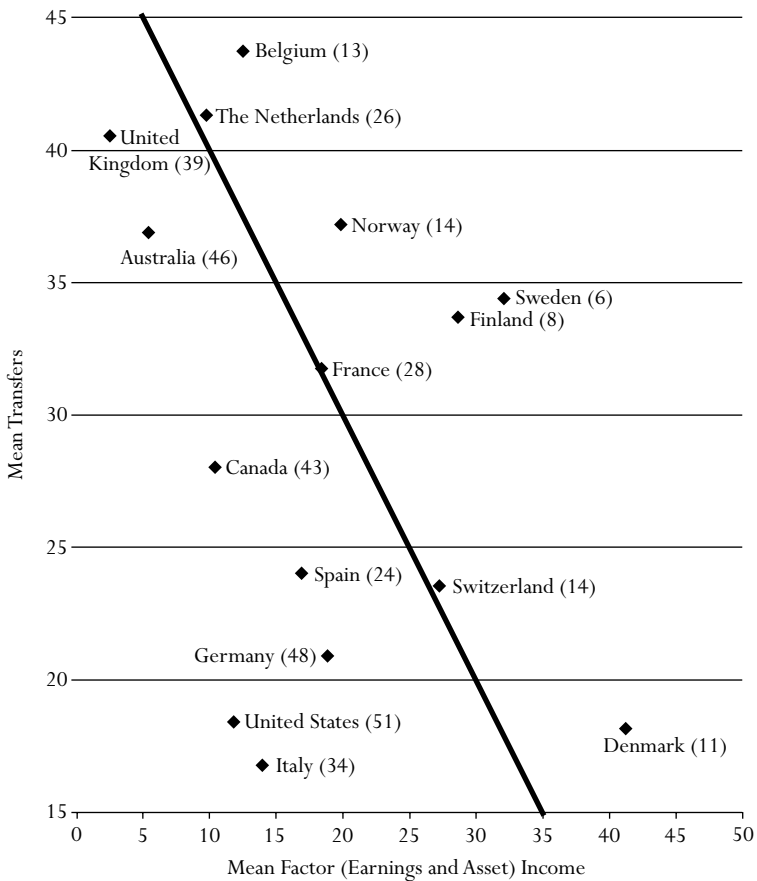
Figure 4.3 Child Poverty Rates in Single-Mother Families



Source: Authors' calculations from the Luxembourg Income Study.

Note: The diagonal lines from top to bottom denote 0, 25, 50, and 75 percent poverty reduction by transfers.

Figure 4.4 Income of Single-Mother Children in Bottom Child Quintile



Source: Authors' calculations from the Luxembourg Income Study.  
 Note: The diagonal line represents a total disposable income of 50 percent of median income. Figures in parentheses are poverty rates.

Table 4.1 Single-Mother Child Poverty Rates

	Poverty Rate
United States	51.4%
Germany	47.6
Australia	46.2
Canada	43.2
United Kingdom	38.8
Italy	33.6
France	28.2
The Netherlands	25.5
Spain	24.2
Switzerland	14.3
Norway	13.9
Belgium	13.3
Denmark	11.4
Finland	8.0
Sweden	6.4

*Source:* Authors' calculations from the Luxembourg Income Study.

*Note:* Poverty rates are the percentage of households with a lone female parent and children under eighteen who have incomes less than half of the national median income after adjusting for family size using an equivalence scale.

Table 4.2 Children of Single Mothers with Higher Incomes than U.S. Children

	Relative Income <sup>a</sup>	Real Income <sup>b</sup>
Switzerland	100	100
Spain	99	3
Finland	97	60
Sweden	90	66
Belgium	88	66
France	88	58
Norway	83	76
Canada	82	77
Denmark	80	59
Germany	72	30
United Kingdom	64	28
The Netherlands	63	38
Australia	58	33

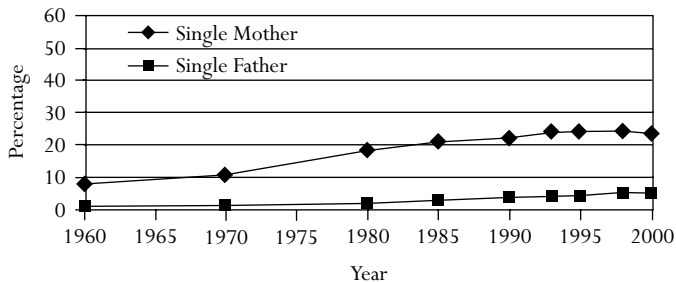
*Source:* Authors' calculations from the Luxembourg Income Study; Rainwater and Smeeding (1998, 2003).

<sup>a</sup>Relative incomes refer to the incomes of children relative to the national median income. Thus, at all points of the Swiss relative income distribution (10th, 20th, 90th) Swiss children in single-parent families have incomes that are higher than the incomes available to U.S. children at the same percentile of the U.S. income distribution. In Australia, only 58 percent of children are as well off as U.S. children compared to the median overall incomes in each nation.

<sup>b</sup>Real income comparisons first convert all incomes into 1997 U.S. dollars using OECD purchasing power parities and then make the same comparisons relative to the U.S. overall median real income. Thus, in Switzerland (a rich and child-friendly country), U.S. children are worse off and Swiss children are better off in the same real terms, relative to the U.S. median child. In a poorer country such as Spain or the United Kingdom, a much smaller proportion of children are better off in the same real dollar terms.

Figure 5.1 Children Aged Zero to Seventeen with a Single Mother or Father

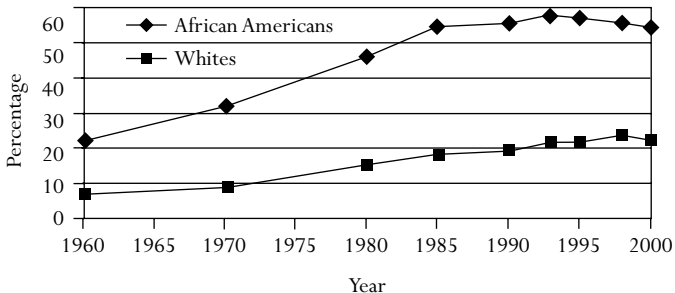
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Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 5.2 Children Aged Zero to Seventeen with One Parent, By Race



Source: Authors' compilation.

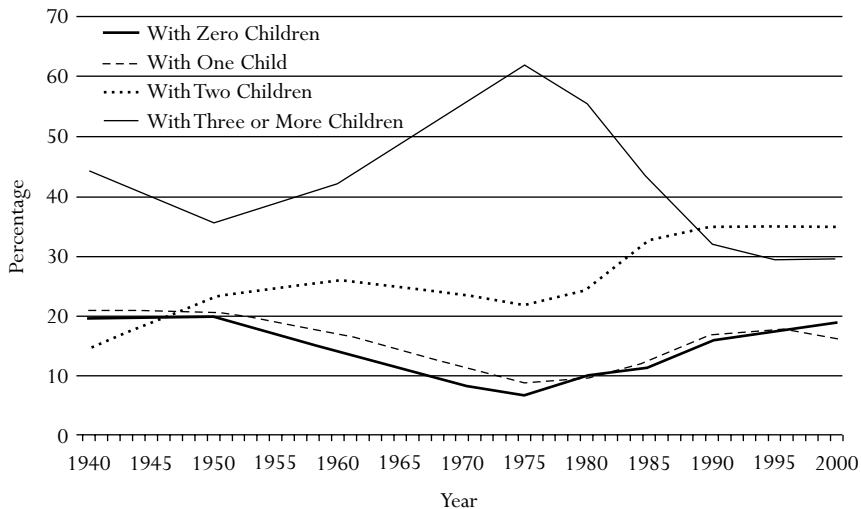
Table 6.1 Average Weekly Hours in Paid Work, Two-Parent Families, 2000

Families	Mothers	Fathers	Total	Difference
<u>All Two-Parent Families</u>				
With youngest child age zero to two	24	44	68	20
With youngest child age three to five	24	44	68	20
With youngest child age six to twelve	28	44	72	16
With youngest child age thirteen to seventeen	31	44	75	13
<u>Low-Income Families (Bottom Quartile)</u>				
With youngest child age zero to two	16	40	56	24
With youngest child age three to five	19	39	58	20
With youngest child age six to twelve	21	38	59	17
With youngest child age thirteen to seventeen	22	35	57	13
<u>High-Income Families (Top Quartile)</u>				
With youngest child age zero to two	27	47	74	20
With youngest child age three to five	27	47	74	20
With youngest child age six to twelve	30	47	77	17
With youngest child age thirteen to seventeen	34	48	82	14

*Source:* Results based on author's calculations, using the Current Population Survey (CPS).

*Notes:* Data refer to parents aged twenty-five to fifty. Hours refer to "usual hours worked per week," exclusive of commuting time and lunch breaks. Average hours include persons spending zero hours in market work.

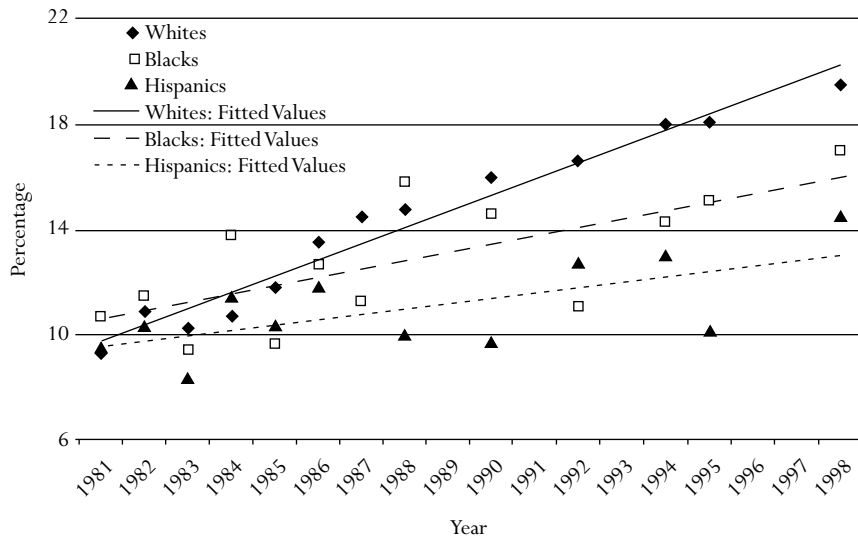
Figure 8.1 Indicators of Completed Fertility, Women Age Forty to Forty-Four



Source: Author's compilation of Census and Current Population Survey data.

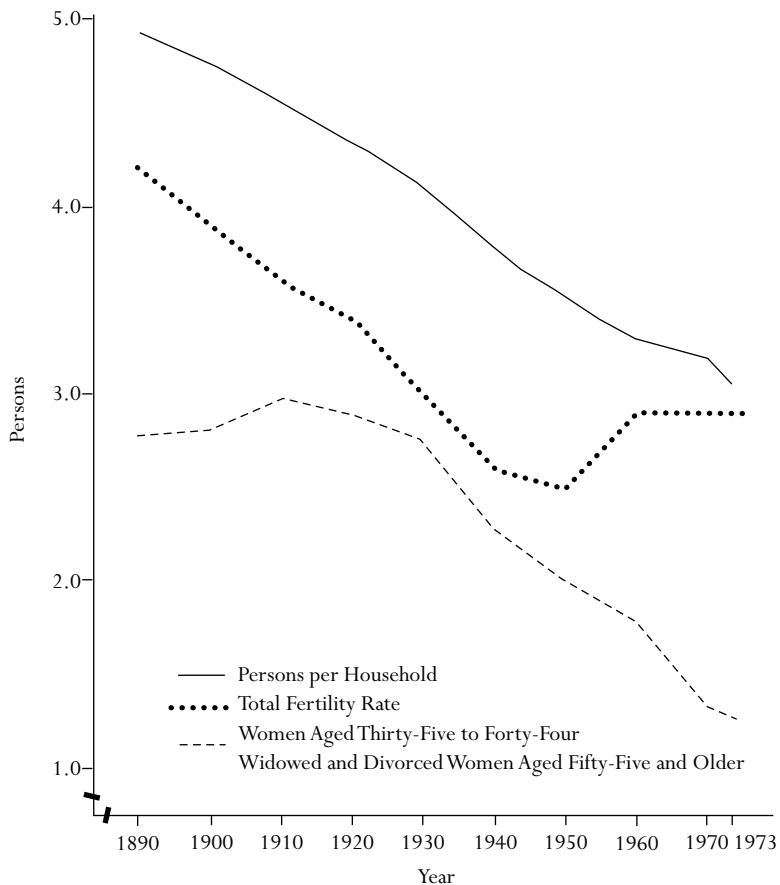


Figure 8.2 Childless Families



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (1984–2000).

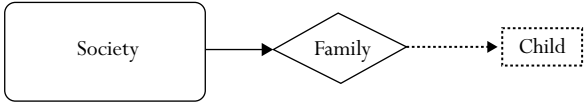
Figure 8.3 U.S. Trends in Fertility, Population Composition, and Household Size, 1890 to 1973



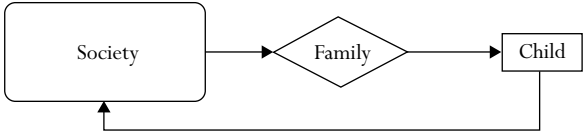
Source: Kobrin (1976, 135).

# Figure 13.1 Links Between Child, Family, and Social Well-Being

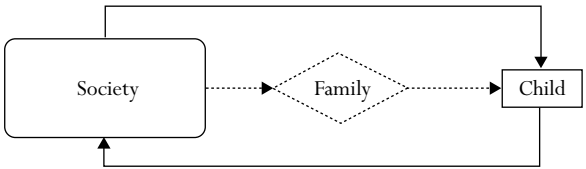
Model 1: Ellwood and Jencks; Kiernan; Moynihan, Rainwater, and Smeeding



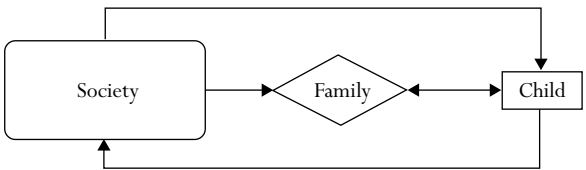
Model 2: Sigle-Rushton and McLanahan; Horn



Model 3: Folbre

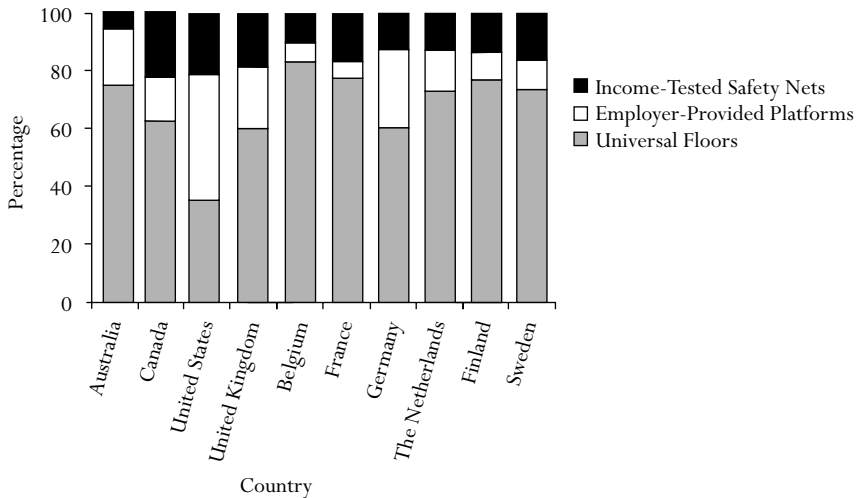


Model 4: Strengthening Marriage Through Family-Neutral Policy



Source: Author's compilation.

Figure 14.1 Universality of Expenditures for the Non-Aged for the United States and Other Welfare States, Fiscal Year 1997



Source: Author's compilation.