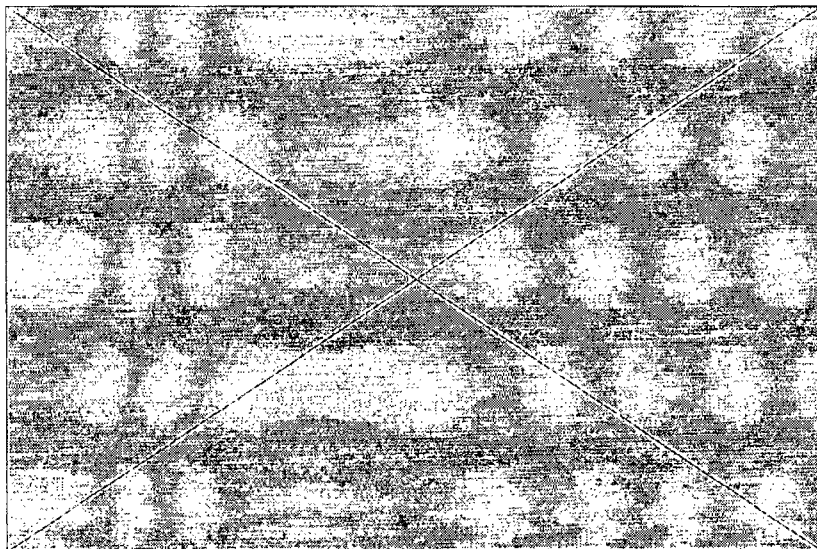


I. DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AFFECTING THE WORK & FAMILY

A. The Changing Face of the American Workplace



One dominant trend driving

changes in family life over the last few decades is the entry of women, especially married women, into the labor force. In 1960, there were about 36 women employed out of every 100 women in the population. But by 1990, there were about 57 women employed for every 100 women in the United States.¹ Much of this increase is due to the higher rates of labor force participation among married women. In 1960, under a third of married women (31.9%) were employed. By 1990, that figure had almost doubled, increasing to 61%. This increase was especially pronounced among women with children under 6 years of age. The proportion of married women with children under 6 who were employed increased over 300% between 1960 and 1995. Similar trends, though not nearly as dramatic, have occurred among single women and women who are neither married nor single with children under 6 years of age.²

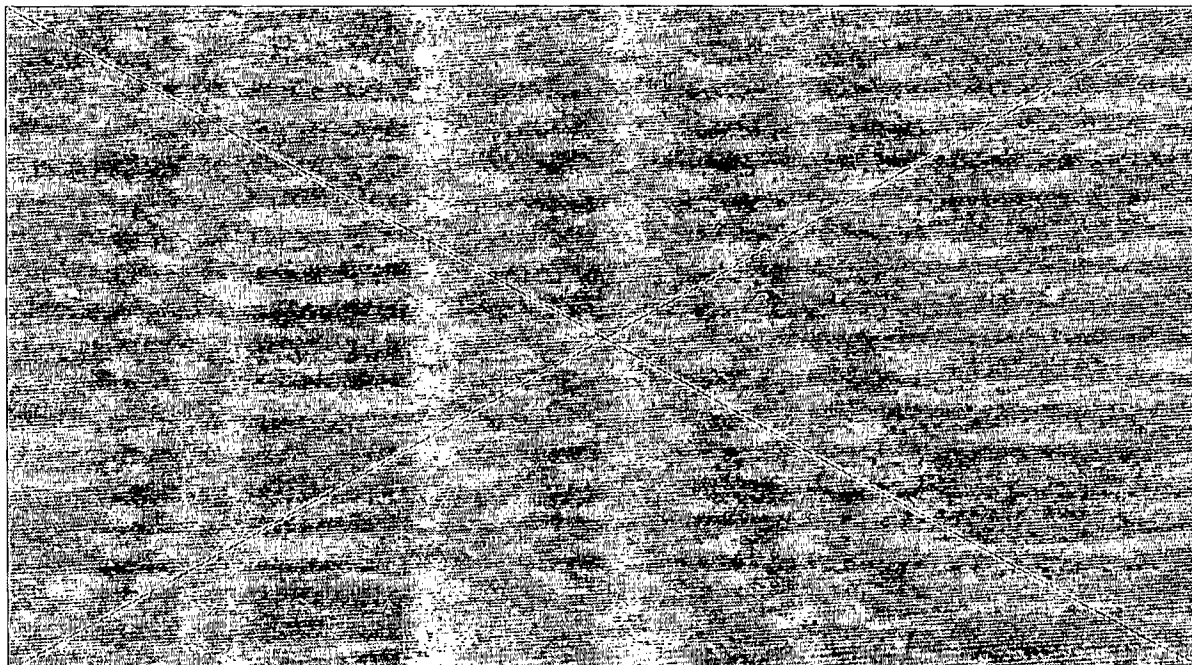
- * Add the 24 Hour Economy.
- * Add the number of jobs people have at once, the number over a course of years.
- * Add the need for constant retraining/more education.
- * **Other punchy statistics showing change in work.**

B. The Changing Family

There has been a sharp rise in the proportion of Americans who are never-married, especially when examined by age group. In 1970, only 35.8% of women and 54.7% of men from 20 to 24 years of age had never married. In 1994, almost two-thirds of women and over 80% of men in this age group had never married. Similar trends have occurred in almost every age cohort in the past two decades.³

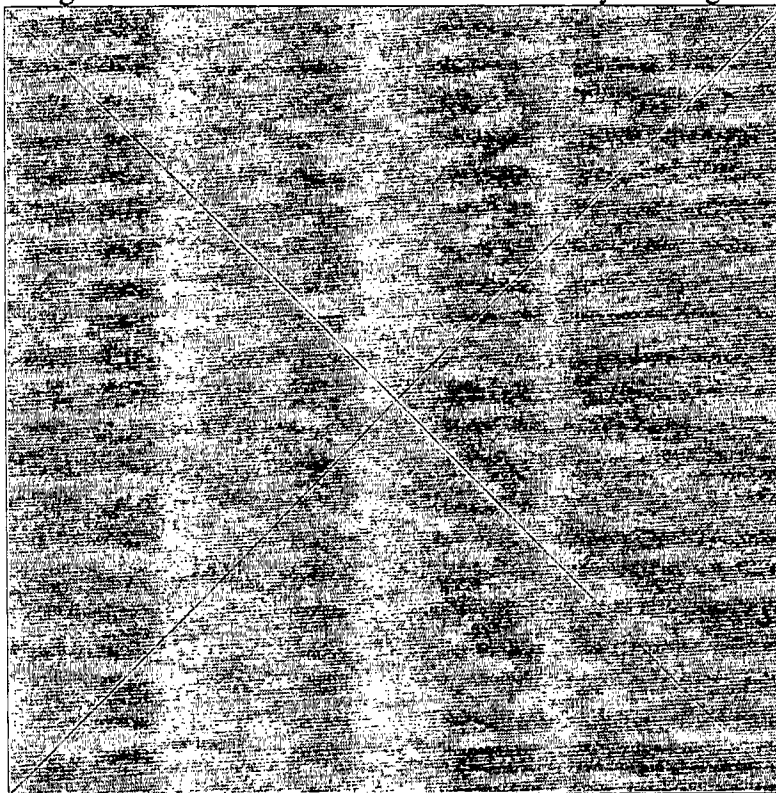
Americans in the 1990s are delaying marriage until a much older age than their counterparts of twenty years ago. Americans today get married at an older age than any other generation of Americans since the 1890s. The median age at first marriage has been increasing gradually since the 1960s, and in 1994 reached all-time highs of 26.7 years of age for men and 24.5 years of age

for women.



Divorces increased rapidly in the 1960s and 1970s but have slowed since then. In fact, after peaking at 5.3 divorces per 1,000 Americans in 1981, divorce rates are down slightly in the past few decades. Marriages have been decreasing somewhat since the early 1970s.

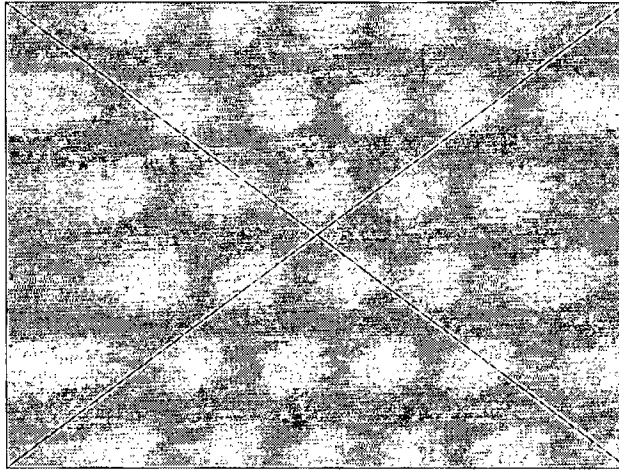
The result of these changes is that there are more divorces for every marriage now than there



were in the 1950s.

In 1950, there were 231 divorces for every thousand marriages. By 1994, that figure had more than doubled.

There is now about one divorce for every two marriages in the United States. These changes in marriage and divorce patterns, as well as other social and economic changes, have restructured the family composition of many Americans. Fewer and fewer children are living in two-parent homes, and more and more children are living with a single parent, who is



almost always the mother. The proportion of children in single-parent situations who are living with separated parents has diminished somewhat from the mid-1970s. The proportion of children in single-parent situations who are living with divorced parents has remained more or less constant since the mid-1970s. But the proportion of children in single-parent situations who are living with parents who have never married has increased markedly. Children in never-married single parent families were only 4.2% of all children in single parent families in 1960, but were 35.8% of all children in single-parent families in 1994. The proportion of children in such families increased by about 300% from 1970 to 1980, and by over 200% from 1980 to 1990.⁴

There are also more unmarried couples per married couple now than there have ever been before. In 1970, there was only one unmarried couple for every 100 married couples. In 1994, there were seven unmarried couples for every 100 married couples.⁵ In addition, more children are living with these unmarried couples than ever before. In 1970, 196,000 unmarried couples were living with children under 15 years of age. In 1994, about 1.3 million couples who were not married were living with children who were under 15.

Out-of-Wedlock Births

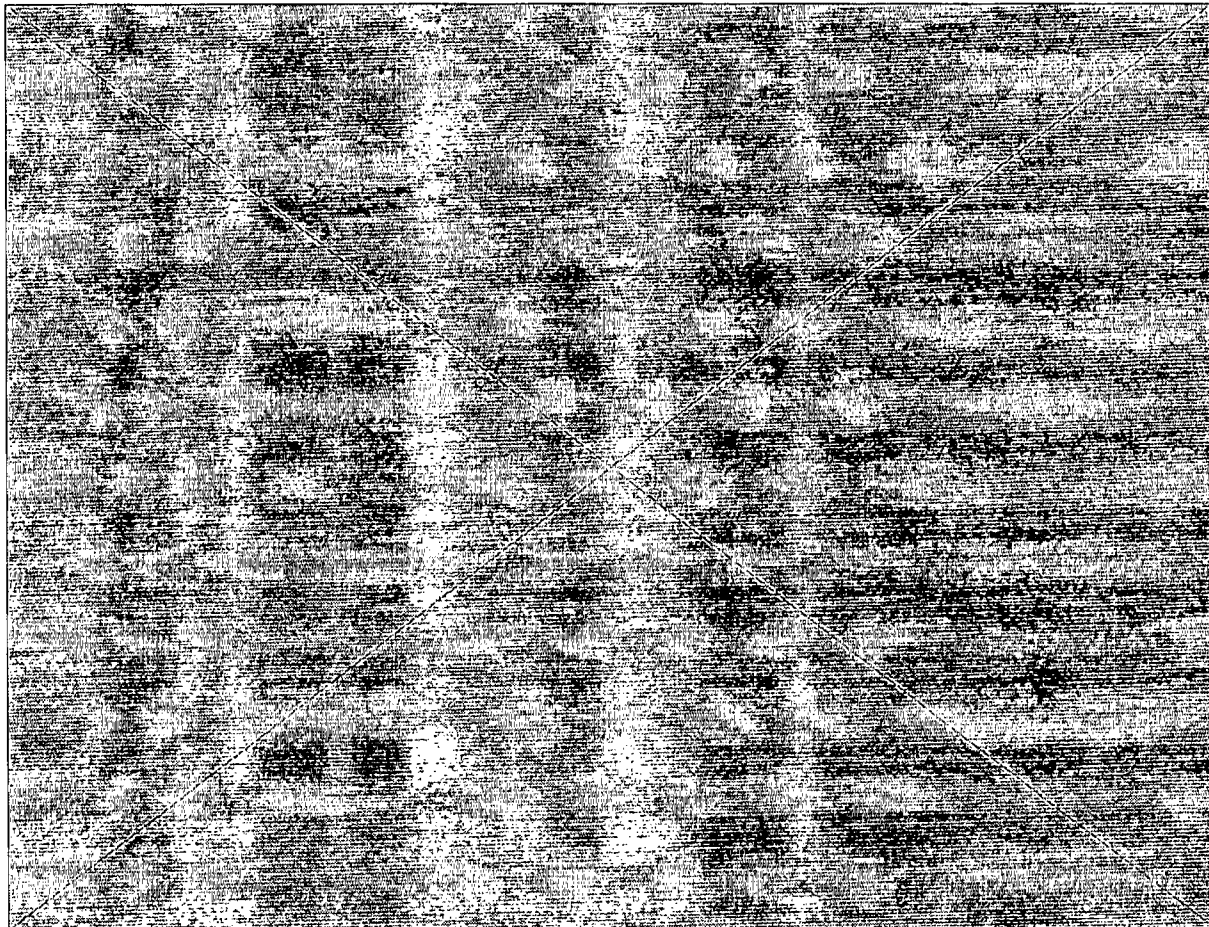
In recent decades, much attention has been focused on the rise of the proportion of children in the United States who are born out of wedlock. The so-called "illegitimacy rate" has been increasing since the 1950s at a rapid pace. In 1950, about 40 of every 1,000 babies born in the United States were born out of wedlock. By 1992, about 300 of every 1,000 babies born in the United States were out-of-wedlock births -- an increase of over 700%. Conservatives repeatedly haul out this statistic as evidence of the declining moral standards of Americans, blaming the sexual revolution and the Great Society anti-poverty programs for the rise in the illegitimacy rate.⁶

What most commentators seem to miss, however, is that the rise in the illegitimacy rate is not due only to a sudden explosion of promiscuous sexual behavior among unmarried individuals.

Instead, it is also driven by declining birth rates among married couples. While birth rates for unmarried women have been undeniably increasing for several decades, birth rates for married women have fallen precipitously since the 1950s. These two trends combined have led to the dramatic increase in the illegitimacy rate since the 1950s.

Contrary to popular perception, most babies born outside of marriage are not born to teenage mothers. About 70% of all children born outside of marriage in 1993 were born to mothers who were over 20 years old. Teenage mothers today account for a much smaller proportion of out-of-wedlock births than they did in 1970. Unmarried women who are under 15 accounted for only .9% of all births to unmarried mothers in 1993, down from 2.4% in 1970. Unmarried women

who are 15-19 accounted for 28.8% of all births to unmarried mothers in 1993, down from 47.8% in 1970.

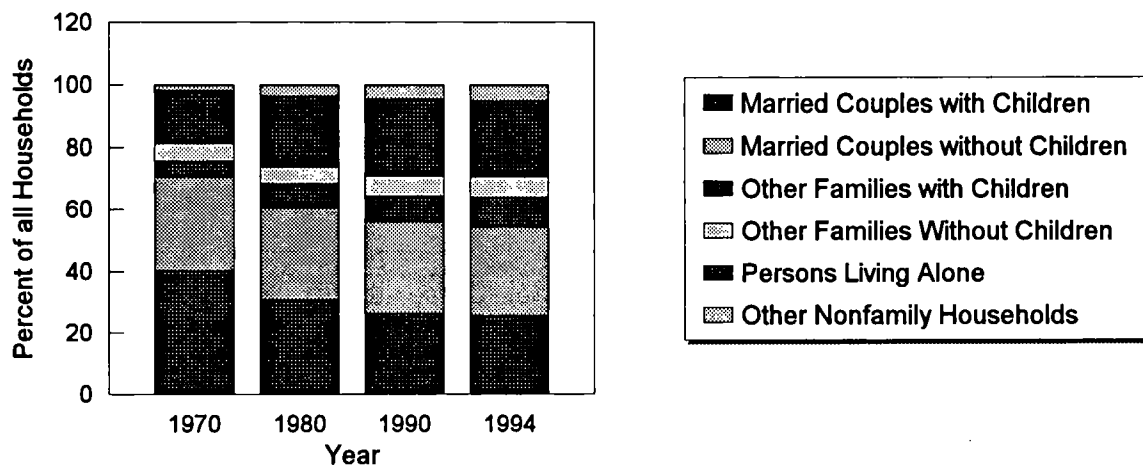


It appears that the trends affecting the illegitimacy rate in the United States have affected most Western industrialized nations in the past few decades. Births to unmarried mothers have increased relative to births to married mothers in Sweden, France, Britain, and other nations during the same time period as they have increased in the United States. The United States is

IMPACT ON CHILDREN

- A 1997 study of 270,000 children in 600 communities found that children who were home for at least four evenings per week with their parents and had frequent conversations with them were more likely to succeed at school and less likely to have premarital sex or use alcohol or drugs (Search Institute, 1997).
- A study of 65 Boston-area families found that preschoolers exposed to mealtime discussions among parents and siblings did better on reading and vocabulary tests than children not exposed to such discussions (*Wall Street Journal*, May 4, 1997).
- Several studies have found the children whose parents are in stimulating, challenging jobs and who have control over their work environments do better in school and have fewer behavioral problems (*Wall Street Journal*, July 31, 1996).
- The economist Sylvia Hewlett argued in her 1991 book *When the Bough Breaks: The Cost of Neglecting our Children* that this “time deficit” between time-at-work and time-at-home has caused increases in pathologies among young people, including suicide, drug use, and out-of-wedlock births (Cited in Hochschild, *The Time Bind*).
- A 1989 article in *Pediatrics* reported the results of a study of 5,000 8th-graders whose parents left them home alone for 11 or more hours per week. These children were three times as likely to abuse alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana than other children their age whose parents did not leave them home alone for so long (Cited in Hochschild, *The Time Bind*).

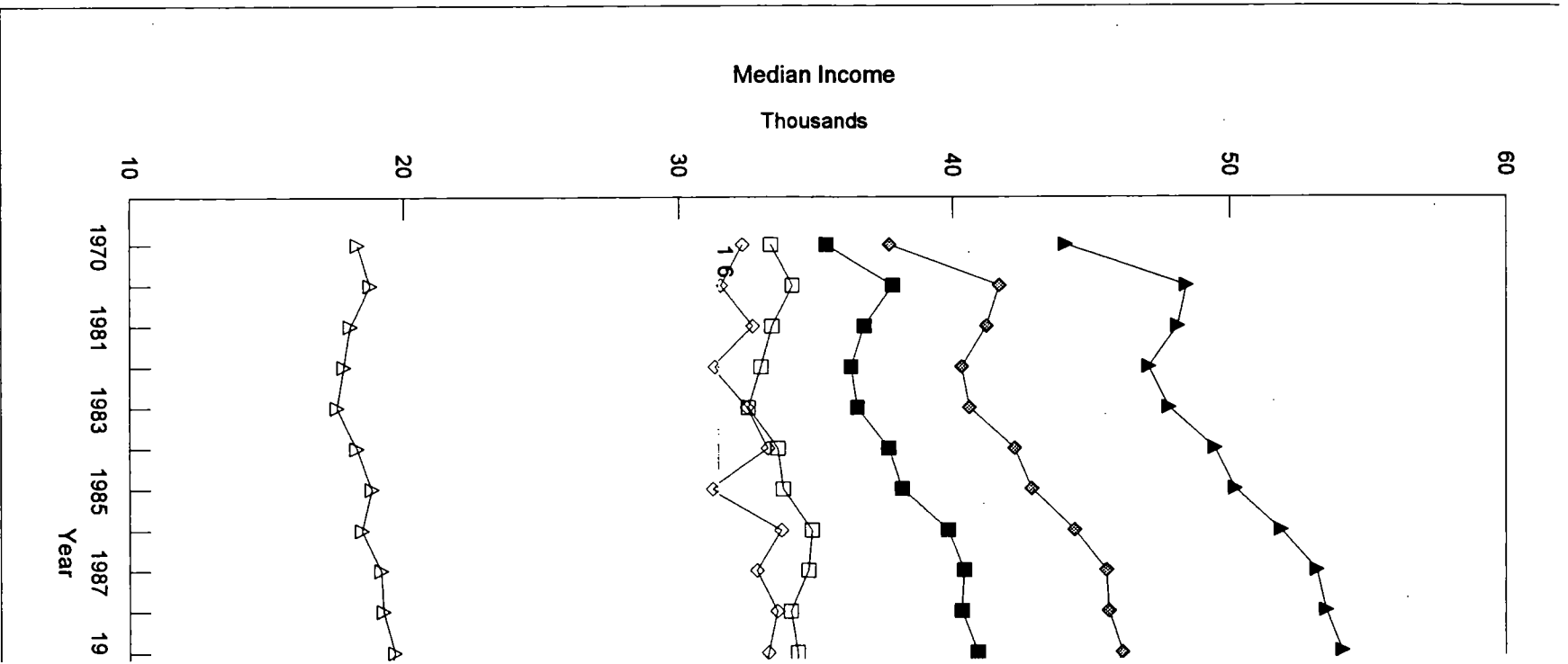
Household Composition: 1970 to 1994



**Median Income of Families, by Type of Family
in Constant (1994) Dollars: 1970 to 1994**

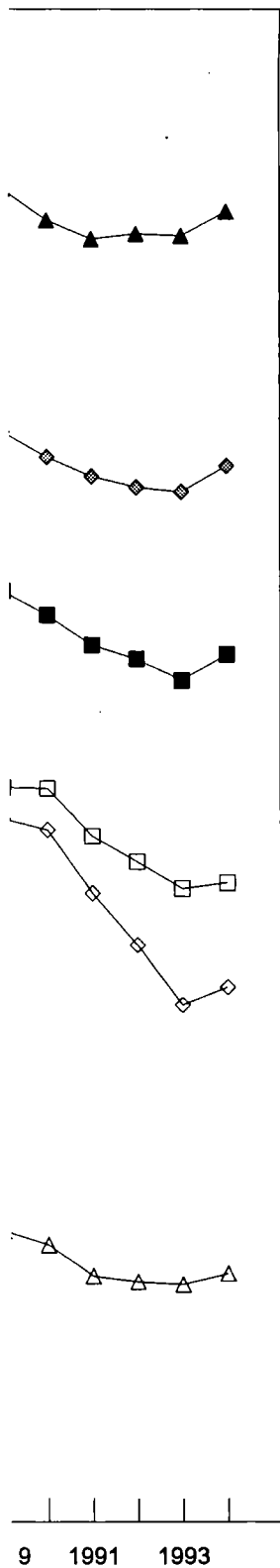
Year	Total	Total Married	Married, Wife in paid labor force
1970	35407	37735	44051
1980	37857	41671	48402
1981	36825	41228	48107
1982	36326	40335	47036
1983	36574	40600	47774
1984	37703	42238	49449
1985	38200	42835	50177
1986	39833	44359	51851
1987	40403	45502	53163
1988	40327	45586	53504
1989	40890	46070	54100
1990	40087	45237	53040
1991	39105	44607	52413
1992	38632	44249	52578
1993	37905	44106	52515
1994	38782	44959	53309

Median Income of Families
of Family in Current (1994) Dollars



Married. Wife not in paid labor force Male householder Female householder, no husband present

33386	32338	18276
34163	31547	18742
33431	32714	18027
33018	31221	17803
32571	32504	17541
33637	33270	18262
33822	31158	18814
34891	33753	18453
34754	32886	19155
34100	33607	19225
34357	33282	19651
34317	32935	19199
32725	30849	18163
31873	29129	17984
30992	27145	17890
31176	27751	18236



- Total
- ◆ Total Married
- ▲ Married, Wife in paid labor force
- ◻ Married, Wife not in paid labor force
- ◇ Male householder, no wife present
- △ Female householder, no husband present

Unmarried-couple Households, by Presence of Children: 1970 to 1994

20

Year	Total Married Couples	Unmarried Couples		Without children under 15 years	With children under 15 years
		Total			
1970	44593	523		327	196
1980	49714	1589		1159	431
1985	51114	1983		1380	603
1990	53256	2856		1966	891
1994	54261	3661		2391	1270

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996

Current Population Reports.

Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994." Series P20, No. 484.

Ratio of unmarried couples per 100 married couples

1
3
4
5
7

1980 14.6
1994 35.8

1960

4.2

1980

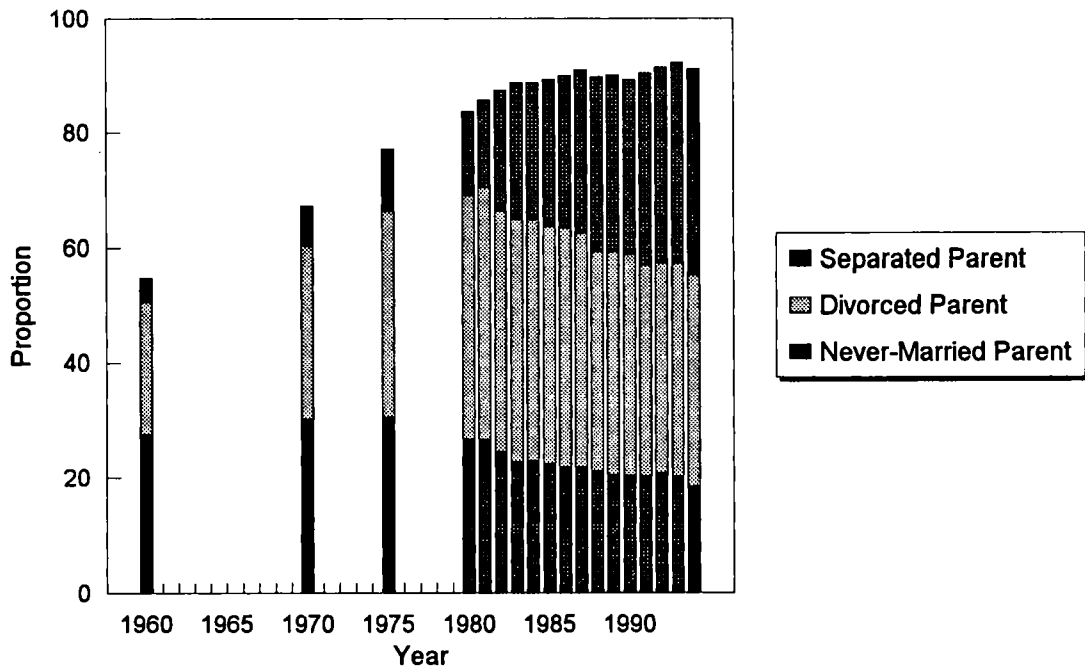
14.6

1970 6.8
1980 14.6

1990 30.6

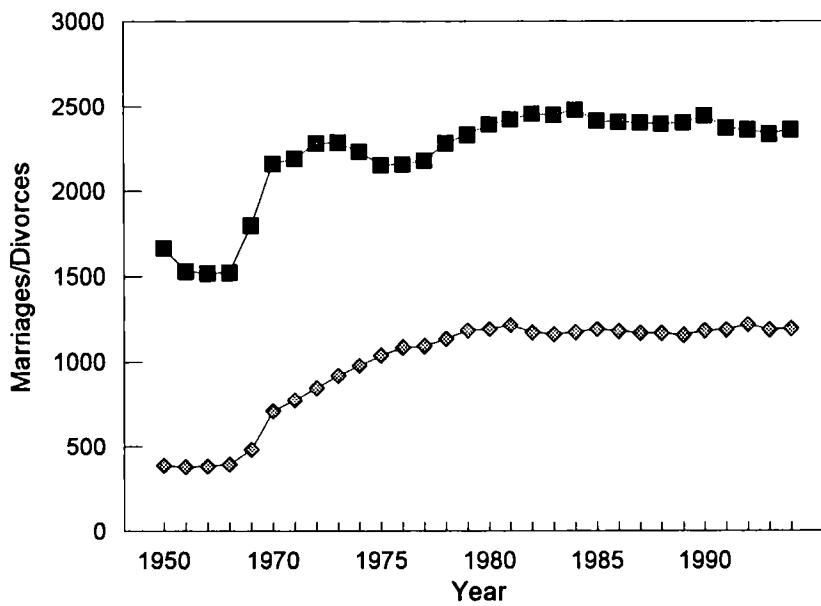
Over 300% from '60 to '80,
and over 200%
CIA
A14

Proportion of Children in Single-Parent Situations Living with a Separated, Divorced, or Never



139

Marriages and Divorces, 1950-1994



■ Marriages (in thousands)
◆ Divorces (in thousands)

MEMORANDUM

TO: TOM FREEDMAN, MARY L. SMITH

FROM: DREW HANSEN

RE: DATA ON THE WORKING FAMILY

DATE: AUGUST 7, 1997

SUMMARY

The following are sets of data on the working family, grouped under the headings of time at work, time at home, family structure, women in the labor force, work-family issues, impact on children, and child care.

TIME AT WORK

- Americans worked an average of 138 more hours per year in 1989 than in 1969, and engaged in 11 more hours of nonmarket labor in 1989 than in 1969. Most of the increase in work hours was driven by the rise in women's employment. Women worked 287 more hours per year in 1989 than they did in 1969 (table 1, figure 1).

Table 1.

Hours Worked in the United States, 1969-1989

Annual Hours, Unconstrained Labor Force Only*

Year	Mkt Hrs			Nonmkt Hrs		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1969	1786		2054	1408	889	621
1973	1798		2060	1438	888	628
1979	1855		2093	1558	939	727
1989	1924		2126	1693	900	688
Change 1969-1989		138	72	287	11	87

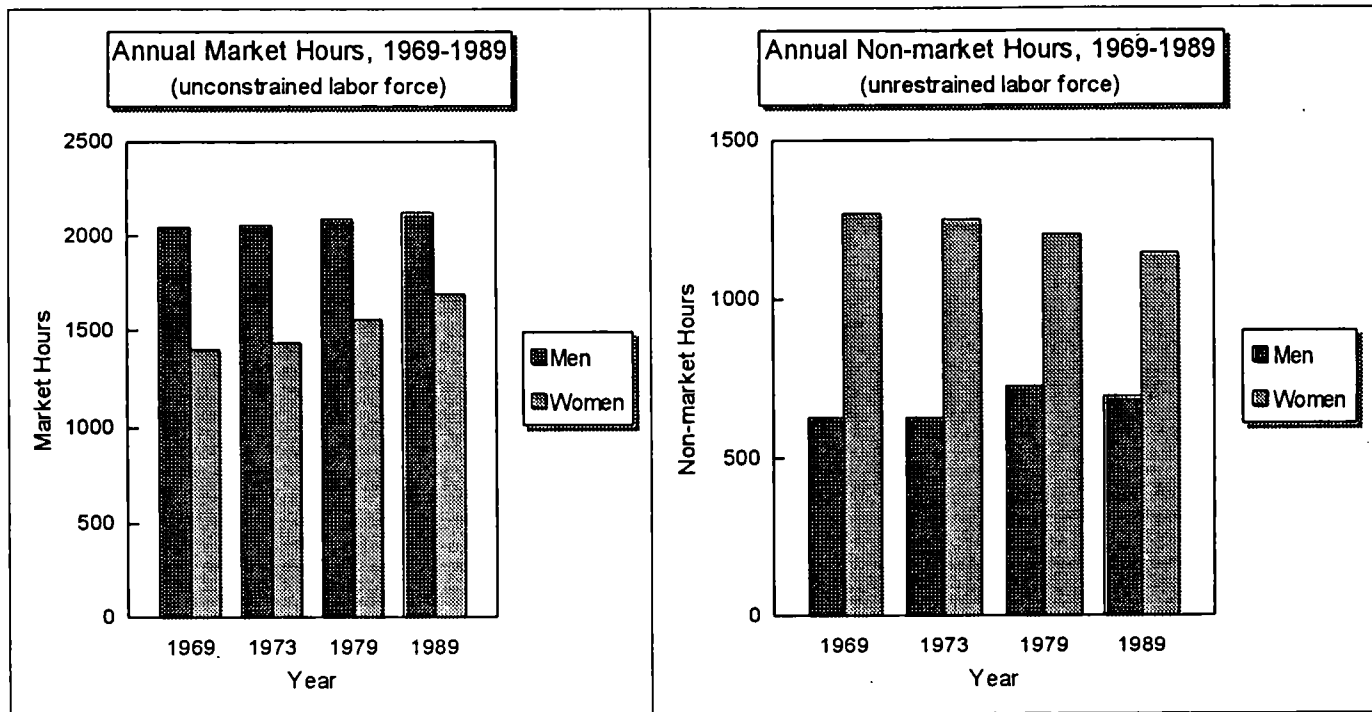
*"Unconstrained" labor force is only labor force participants who did not work fewer hours than they wished (i.e. the unemployed and underemployed).

Total Annual Hours (Population and Unconstrained Labor Force)

Year	Population			Unconstr. Labor Force		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1969	2417		2424	2410	2675	2675
1973	2399		2409	2392	2686	2686
1979	2431		2478	2389	2794	2820
1989	2444		2446	2441	2824	2814
Change 1969-1989		27	22	31	149	139

Source: Laura Leete and Juliet B. Schor, "Assessing the Time-Squeeze Hypothesis: Hours Worked in the United States, 1969-89," *Industrial Relations*, 33 (1) (January, 1994):25-43.

Figure 1.



- 38% of American workers will not take a vacation in 1996, up from 34% in 1995. Of those who will not take a vacation in 1996, 37% will not take one because they cannot afford it (Dimension Research, Lombard, IL, 1996).
- 14% of Americans who traveled in 1995 will not travel in 1996, up from 10% who traveled in 1992 and did not travel in 1993 (Travel Industry Association of America, 1996).
- Over 50% of 1,000 workers surveyed by Yankelovich Partners in 1997 have more to do at work than they did two or three years ago. Forty-two percent of workers surveyed said they spent less time with their families (Yankelovich Partners, 1997).
- In a Fortune 500 poll of CEO's, 62% reported that executives in their company were working longer hours than ten years ago. Only 2% reported that executives were working shorter hours than ten years ago (*Fortune*, March 12, 1990).
- A 1990 survey by a Fortune 500 company found that combined office and home-based work took up 75 hours per week for men and 96 hours per week for women (Cited in Hochschild, *The Time Bind*).
- Home-based self-employment is growing at a 7% annual rate (*Wall Street Journal*, May 14, 1997).

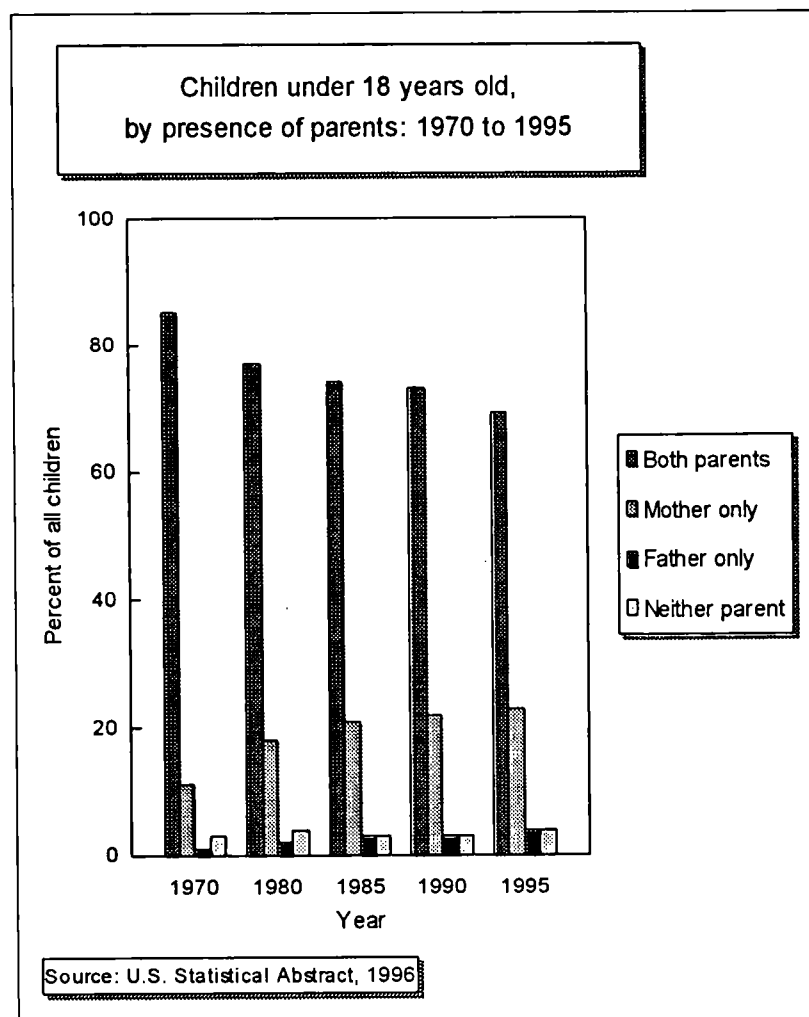
TIME AT HOME

- Economist Victor Fuchs estimates that parental time available to children fell considerably between 1960 and 1986: by 10 hours per week in white households and by 12 hours per week in black households. The principal reason for the decline was an increase in the proportion of mothers holding paid jobs (Victor Fuchs, "Are Americans Underinvesting in Their Children?" *Society* September-October 1991).
- In a 1990 survey of 1,000 families by the *Los Angeles Times*, 57% of fathers and 55% of mothers felt guilty because they spent too little time with their children (Cited in Hochschild, *The Time Bind*).

FAMILY STRUCTURE

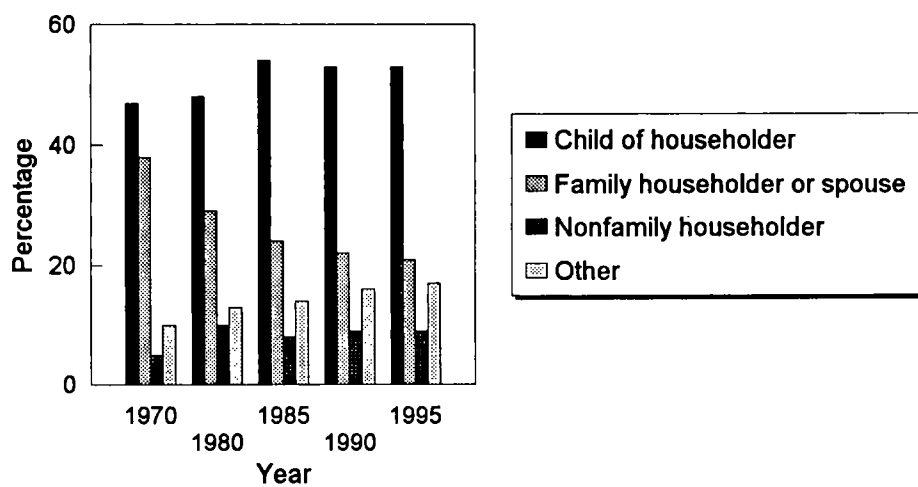
- More children are living with a single parent today than twenty years ago. In 1970, 85% of children under age 18 were living with married parents, and 11% were living with their mother only. In 1995, 69% of children under age 18 were living with married parents, and 11% were living with their mother only (figure 2).

Figure 2.



2

Living Arrangements of Young Adults: 1970 to 1995 (ages 18-24)



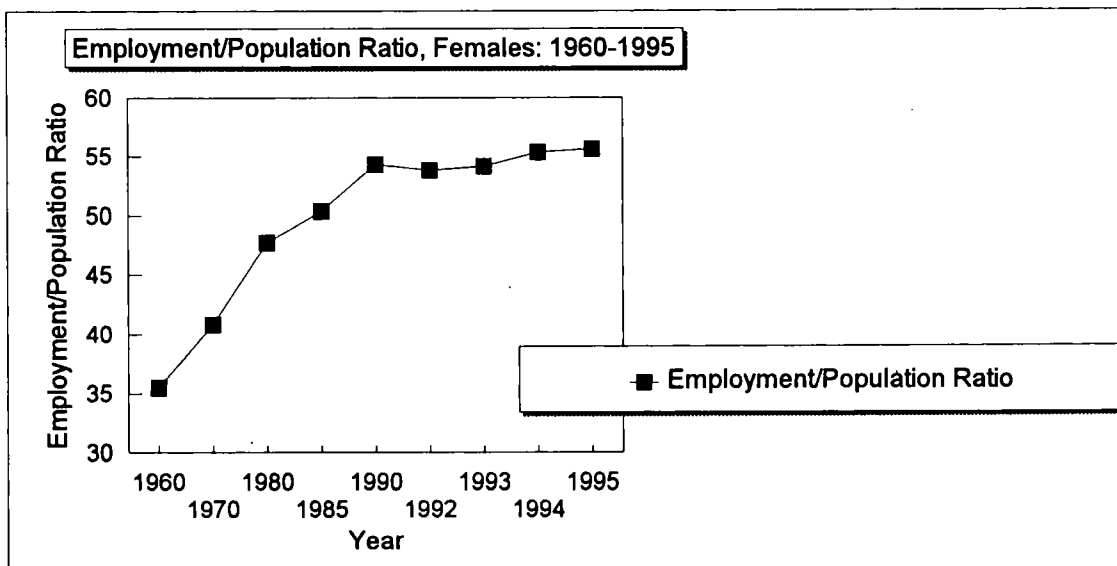
00

1960

35.5

1965

55.6



1970

unv
2.4

15

15-19

47.8

total

1993

.9

28.8

4

22
35.4

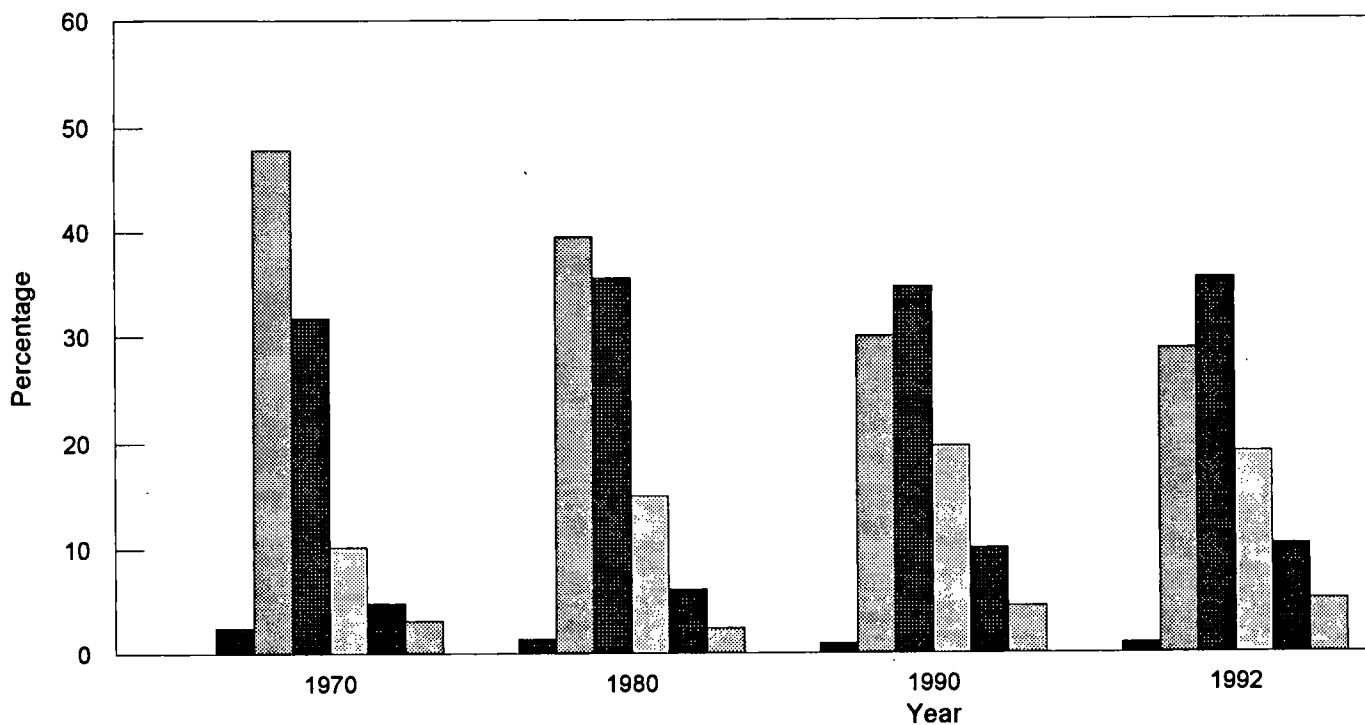
18.9

10.7

5.4

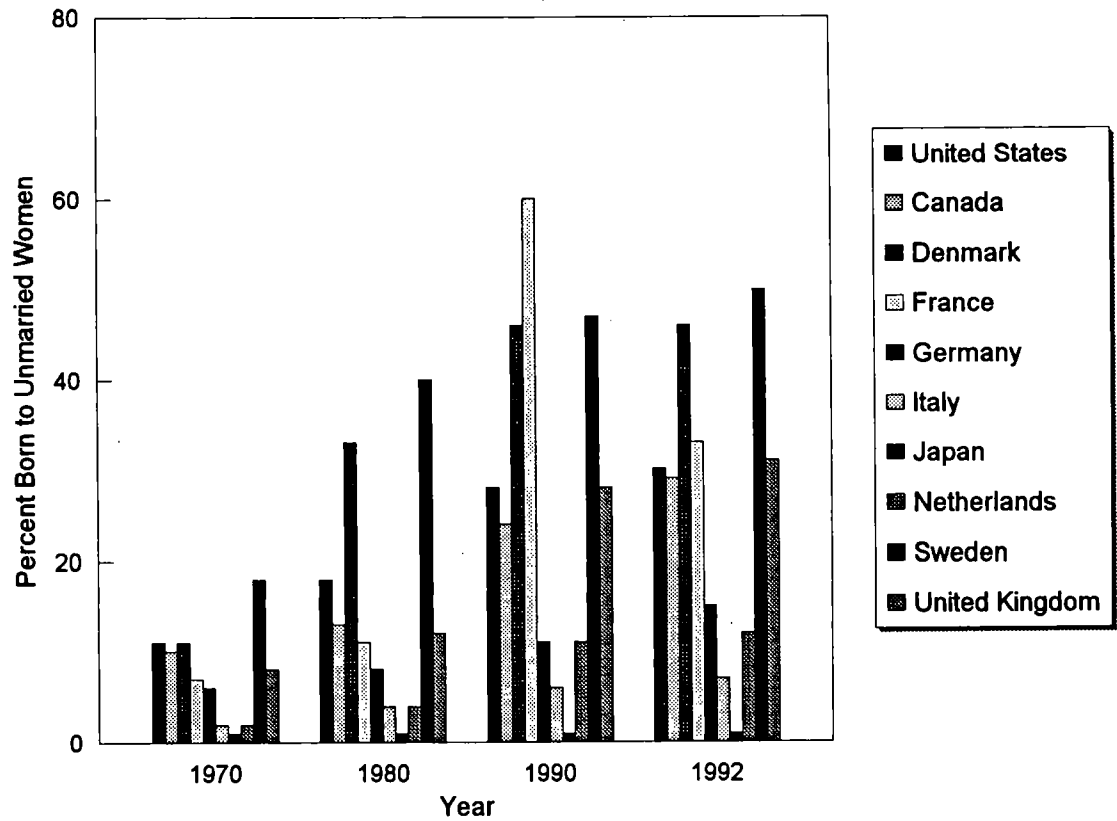
70.4

Births to Unmarried Women, 1970-1993
as percentage of all births to unmarried women



Births to Unmarried Women

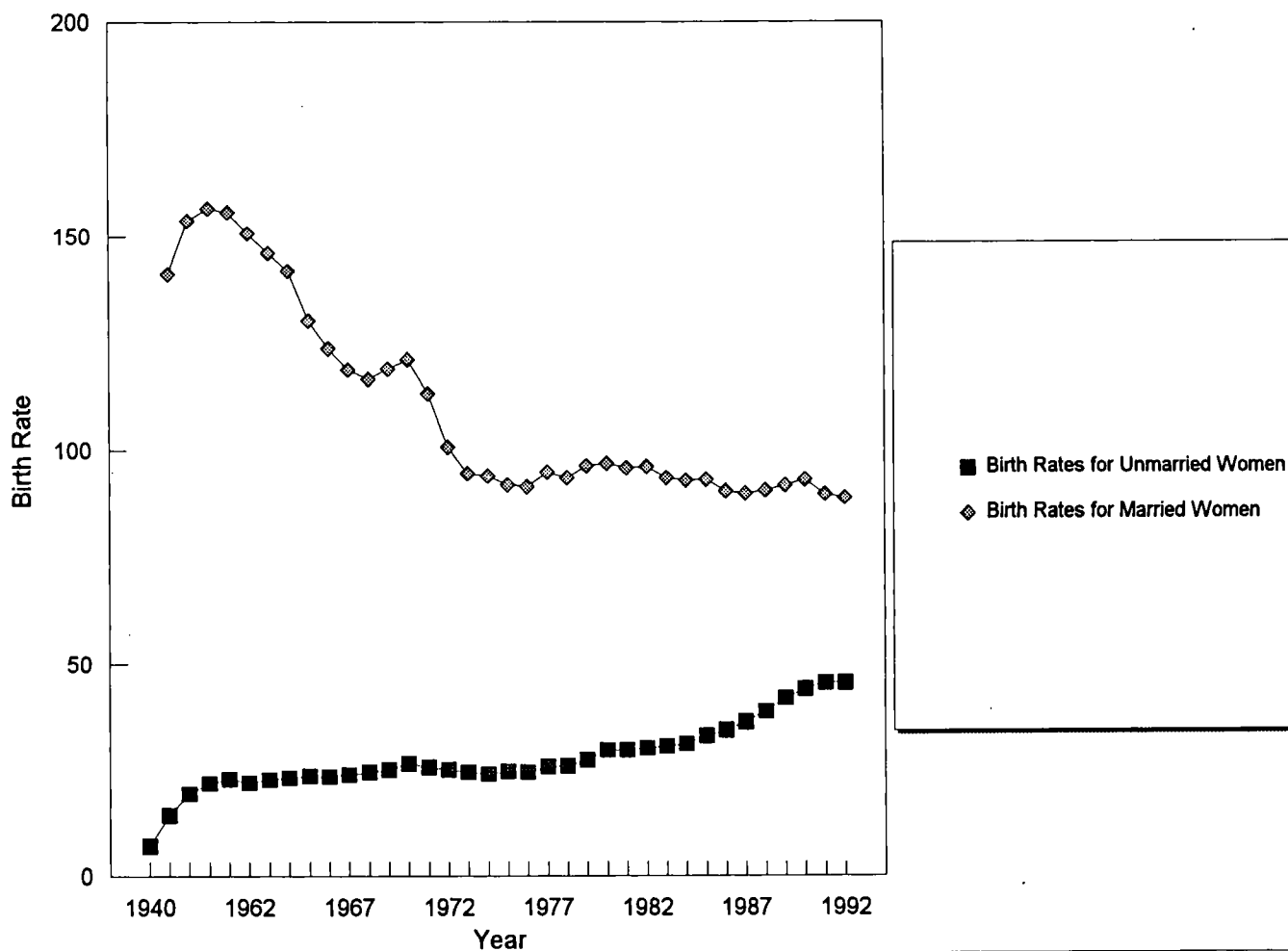
Selected Countries: 1970-1992



USDHHS, 1996,

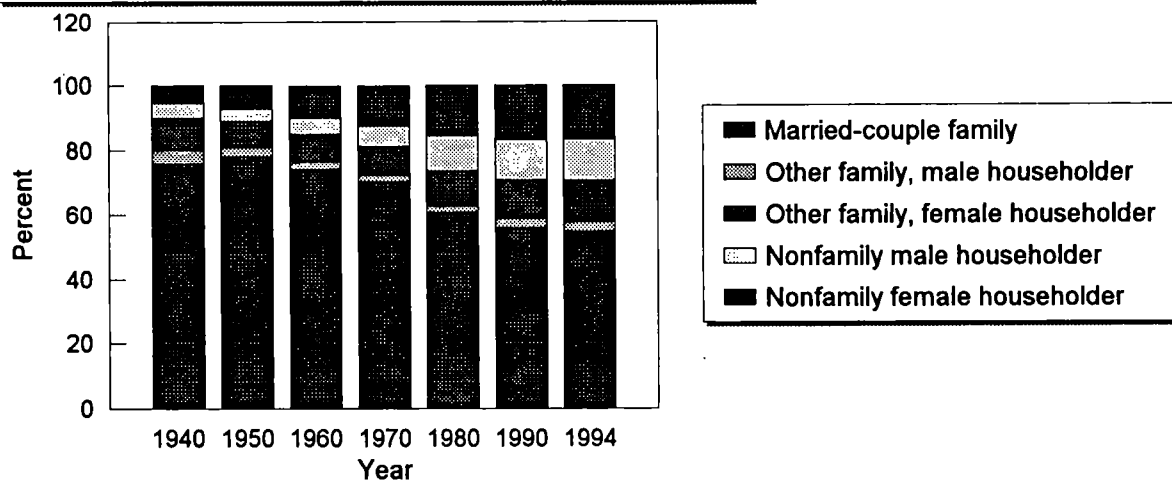
Vital stats of US
1992 vol 1
Natality.
12

Birth Rates for Married and Unmarried Women
1940, 1950, 1955, 1960-1992



17

Household Composition: 1940-1994

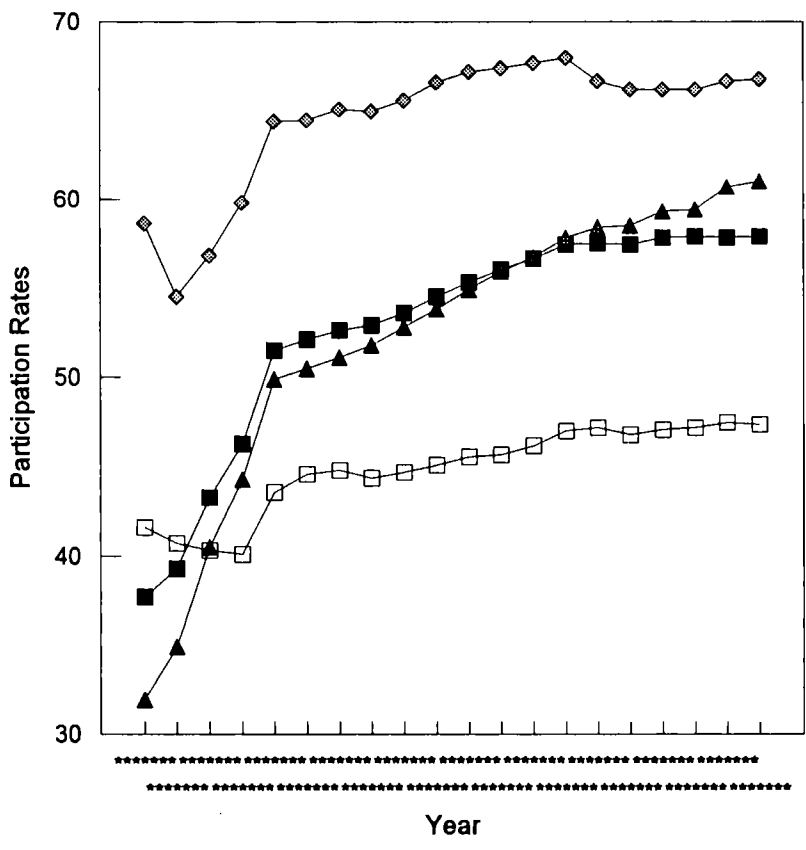


(H) 860-676-1106
Farmington
Sherry Bro

19

1960 31.9
 1995 61
 1960 18.6
 1995 63.5
 child < 6
 5.4%
 44.1
 1980
 53
 1960
 40.5
 1995 66.3

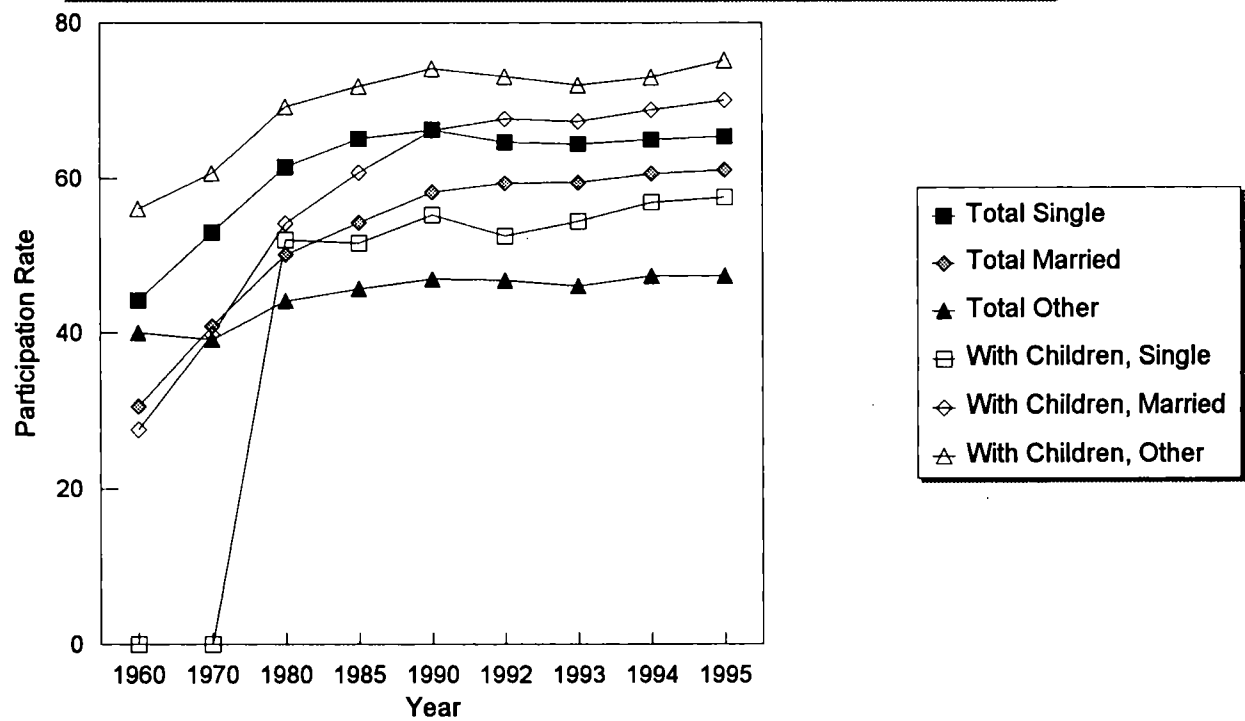
Participation Rates of Women in the Civilian Labor Force: 1960-1995
 (by marital status)



- Total female participation rate
- ◇ Single
- ▲ Married
- Other

10

Labor Force Participation Rate for Women: 1960 to 1995
(by marital status and presence of children)



**Labor Force Participation Rate of Women with Children Under 6,
by Marital Status: 1960 to 1995**

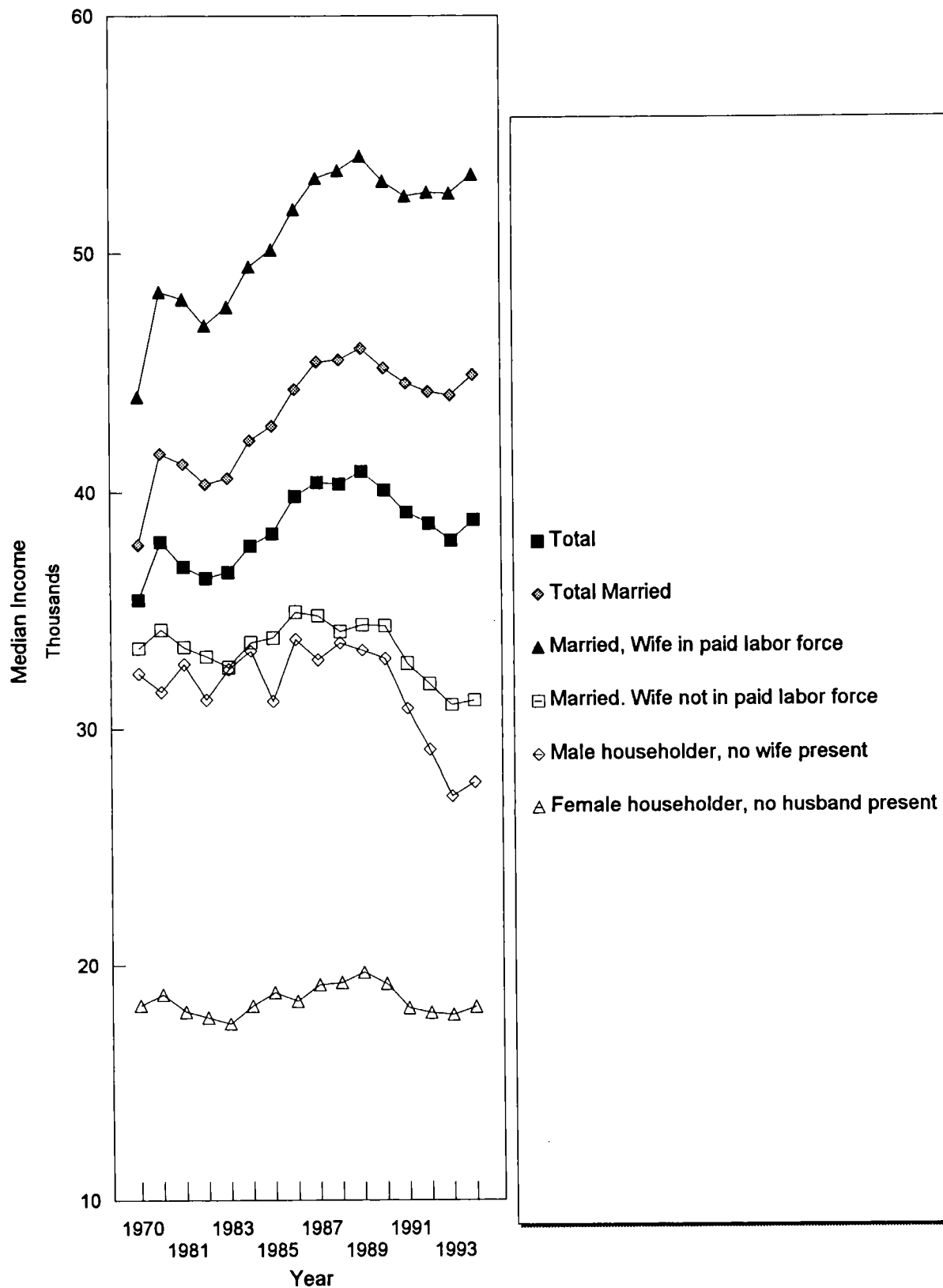
Year	Single	Married	Other
1960	NA	18.6	40.5
1970	NA	30.3	52.2
1980	44.1	45.1	60.3
1985	46.5	53.4	59.7
1990	48.7	58.9	63.6
1992	45.8	59.9	60.5
1993	47.4	59.6	60
1994	52.2	61.7	62.2
1995	53	63.5	66.3



Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1995

**Median Income of Families, by Type
of Family in Current (1994) Dollars: 1970-1994**

21



Wm J Bennett

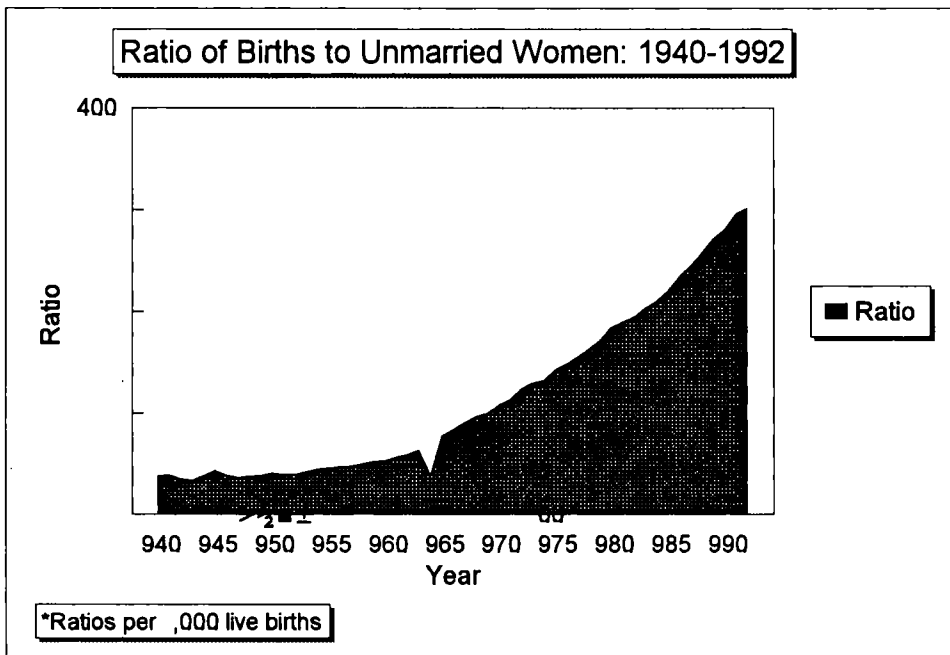
"What to Do re Children"

(commentary)

Nov 1995

39.8 1950
300 1992

11



Family Income

469

No. 723. Money Income of Families—Distribution, by Type of Family and Income Level: 1994

[See headnote, table 717]

TYPE OF FAMILY	Number of families (1,000)	DISTRIBUTION (1,000)								Median income (dollars)
		Under \$10,000	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$19,999	\$20,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$34,999	\$35,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000 and over	
All families	59,313	5,012	4,794	8,098	5,323	9,912	12,471	13,819	11,883	36,782
Married-couple families	53,865	2,118	2,741	3,382	3,845	7,819	10,380	12,481	11,320	44,959
Wife worked	35,148	540	809	1,186	1,817	4,389	7,320	10,027	9,080	52,750
Wife did not work	18,717	1,581	1,932	2,196	2,028	3,230	3,039	2,453	2,258	29,783
Male householder	3,228	422	353	358	325	520	556	474	223	27,751
Female householder	12,220	3,470	1,700	1,382	1,154	1,774	1,553	885	343	18,236
With related children ²	36,782	4,282	2,801	2,458	2,814	4,931	6,860	7,378	5,852	37,925
Married-couple	28,387	972	1,084	1,280	1,647	3,549	5,523	6,757	5,595	47,244
Female householder ¹	8,885	3,048	1,307	888	780	1,118	857	413	180	14,902

¹ No spouse present. ² Children under 18 years old. Includes male householders not shown separately.

No. 724. Median Income of Families, by Type of Family in Current and Constant (1994) Dollars: 1970 to 1994

[See headnote, table 717. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series G 179-188]

YEAR	CURRENT DOLLARS						CONSTANT (1994) DOLLARS					
	Total	Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present	Female householder, no husband present	Total	Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present	Female householder, no husband present
		Total	Wife in paid labor force	Wife not in paid labor force				Total	Wife in paid labor force	Wife not in paid labor force		
1970	9,867	10,518	12,278	9,304	9,012	5,093	35,407	37,735	44,051	33,386	32,338	18,276
1980	21,023	23,141	26,879	18,972	17,519	10,408	37,857	41,871	48,402	34,163	31,547	18,742
1981	22,388	25,065	29,247	20,325	19,889	10,960	38,825	41,228	48,107	33,431	32,714	18,027
1982	23,433	26,019	30,342	21,299	20,140	11,484	38,328	40,335	47,038	33,018	31,221	17,803
1983	24,580	27,288	32,107	21,890	21,845	11,789	38,574	40,600	47,774	32,571	32,504	17,541
1984 ¹	26,433	29,812	34,688	23,582	23,325	12,803	37,703	42,238	49,449	33,637	33,270	18,282
1985	27,735	31,100	36,431	24,558	22,622	13,660	38,200	42,835	50,177	33,822	31,158	18,814
1986	29,458	32,805	38,348	25,803	24,982	13,647	39,833	44,359	51,851	34,891	33,753	18,453
1987 ²	30,970	34,879	40,751	28,640	25,208	14,683	40,403	45,502	53,183	34,754	32,888	19,155
1988	32,191	36,389	42,709	27,220	26,827	15,348	40,327	45,588	53,504	34,100	33,607	19,225
1989	34,213	38,547	45,268	28,747	27,847	16,442	40,890	46,070	54,100	34,357	33,282	19,651
1990	35,353	39,895	48,777	30,285	29,048	16,932	40,087	45,237	53,040	34,317	32,935	19,199
1991	35,939	40,995	48,169	30,075	28,351	16,892	39,105	44,607	52,413	32,725	30,849	18,163
1992 ³	36,573	41,890	49,775	30,174	27,578	17,025	38,832	44,249	52,578	31,873	29,129	17,984
1993	36,959	43,005	51,204	30,218	28,487	17,443	37,905	44,106	52,515	30,992	27,145	17,890
1994	38,782	44,959	53,308	31,176	27,751	18,236	38,782	44,959	53,308	31,176	27,751	18,236

¹ Beginning 1984, data based on revised Hispanic population controls and not directly comparable with prior years.
² Beginning 1987, data based on revised processing procedures and not comparable with prior years.
³ Based on 1990 census population controls.

No. 725. Median Income of Year-Round Full-Time Workers With Income: 1980 to 1994

[Age as of March of following year. Prior to 1990, earnings are for civilian workers only. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

ITEM	FEMALE					MALE				
	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994
Total with income	\$11,691	\$20,591	\$22,093	\$22,489	\$23,265	\$19,173	\$28,979	\$30,632	\$31,077	\$31,612
15 to 19 years old	8,779	¹ 13,944	¹ 14,682	¹ 15,227	¹ 15,083	7,753	¹ 15,462	¹ 15,858	¹ 15,948	¹ 15,860
20 to 24 years old	9,407	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12,109	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 to 34 years old	12,190	20,184	21,941	21,949	22,428	17,724	25,355	26,410	26,087	28,572
35 to 44 years old	12,239	22,505	24,125	25,282	25,744	21,777	32,607	34,714	35,233	35,588
45 to 54 years old	12,116	21,938	24,489	24,412	25,911	22,323	35,732	37,826	39,685	40,387
55 to 64 years old	11,931	20,755	22,581	22,587	22,875	21,053	33,169	35,537	35,736	37,799
65 years old and over	12,342	22,957	21,558	24,875	24,498	17,307	35,520	35,341	37,085	35,687
White	11,703	20,839	22,349	22,979	23,894	19,720	30,081	31,585	31,832	32,440
Black	10,915	18,544	20,258	20,315	20,628	13,875	21,481	22,991	23,568	24,405
Hispanic ²	9,887	18,181	17,874	17,112	18,418	13,790	19,358	19,855	20,423	20,525

NA Not available. ¹ 15 to 24 years old. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source of tables 723-725: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P60-189, and earlier reports; and unpublished data.

Stat Abs 1996

Families with Earners

427

No. 664. Families With Earners—Number and Earnings: 1980 to 1993

[In current dollars of usual weekly earnings. Annual averages of quarterly figures based on Current Population Survey, see text, section 1, and Appendix III. For families with wage and salary earners]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF FAMILIES (1,000)				MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS (dollars)			
	1980	1985	1990	1993	1980	1985	1990	1993
TOTAL								
Total families with earners ¹	41,162	41,616	43,759	44,393	400	522	653	707
Married-couple families	33,825	33,459	34,219	34,257	433	582	732	804
One earner	14,787	13,347	12,168	12,185	303	385	455	481
Husband	12,127	10,348	8,984	8,643	338	440	520	565
Wife	2,059	2,243	2,407	2,773	159	217	267	314
Other family member	611	758	764	769	163	204	280	262
Two or more earners ²	19,028	20,112	22,053	22,071	535	715	880	873
Husband and wife only	12,990	14,019	15,934	16,348	507	684	844	844
Husband and other family member(s)	2,369	2,159	1,751	1,509	557	689	825	875
Wife and other family member(s)	426	514	527	574	350	454	557	613
Other family members only	139	178	178	150	356	468	554	605
Families maintained by women	5,690	6,470	7,323	7,792	222	297	363	393
One earner	4,022	4,397	4,983	5,452	184	234	288	307
Householder	3,104	3,432	3,937	4,402	188	243	298	315
Other family member	918	965	1,045	1,050	168	200	254	263
Two or more earners	1,668	2,073	2,340	2,340	370	487	607	655
Families maintained by men	1,647	1,688	2,218	2,334	360	450	514	523
One earner	1,018	1,031	1,352	1,523	283	348	396	429
Two or more earners	631	656	866	811	502	625	778	783
WHITE								
Total families with earners ¹	35,786	35,946	37,239	37,458	411	543	681	738
Married-couple families	30,316	29,899	30,361	30,268	438	589	745	816
One earner ²	13,437	12,097	10,856	10,790	311	395	473	492
Husband	11,152	9,496	8,182	7,755	343	452	535	563
Wife	1,740	1,925	2,044	2,383	160	218	270	313
Two or more earners	16,878	17,802	19,505	19,497	542	723	892	984
Husband and wife only	11,448	12,394	14,148	14,548	511	691	855	954
Families maintained by women	4,140	4,616	5,127	5,355	233	311	382	415
Families maintained by men	1,331	1,333	1,751	1,816	374	475	539	547
BLACK								
Total families with earners ¹	4,503	4,666	5,082	5,269	299	378	469	490
Married-couple families	2,802	2,671	2,724	2,698	366	467	601	674
One earner ²	1,103	902	863	909	210	257	304	344
Husband	789	580	527	539	244	282	345	381
Wife	279	257	290	287	151	206	243	321
Two or more earners	1,700	1,769	1,831	1,789	472	622	748	846
Husband and wife only	1,238	1,258	1,297	1,285	481	603	713	819
Families maintained by women	1,438	1,703	1,968	2,168	192	259	314	334
Families maintained by men	263	294	372	403	307	360	397	413
HISPANIC ORIGIN ³								
Total families with earners ¹	(NA)	(NA)	3,624	3,879	(NA)	(NA)	496	505
Married-couple families	(NA)	(NA)	2,599	2,800	(NA)	(NA)	555	566
One earner ²	(NA)	(NA)	1,050	1,177	(NA)	(NA)	322	334
Husband	(NA)	(NA)	814	912	(NA)	(NA)	356	365
Wife	(NA)	(NA)	164	183	(NA)	(NA)	236	262
Two or more earners	(NA)	(NA)	1,549	1,622	(NA)	(NA)	718	744
Husband and wife only	(NA)	(NA)	924	1,032	(NA)	(NA)	672	733
Families maintained by women	(NA)	(NA)	691	749	(NA)	(NA)	326	353
Families maintained by men	(NA)	(NA)	334	330	(NA)	(NA)	468	432

NA Not available. ¹ Excludes families in which there is no wage or salary earner or in which the husband, wife, or other person maintaining the family is either self-employed or in the Armed Forces. ² Includes other earners, not shown separately. ³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307, and *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues.

CHILD CARE

- In the fall of 1993 there were 9.9 million children under age 5 who were in need of child care while their mothers were working. Almost half (48%) of these children were primarily cared for by relatives; almost a third (30%) were cared for in organized facilities (figure 4, table 4).

Figure 4.

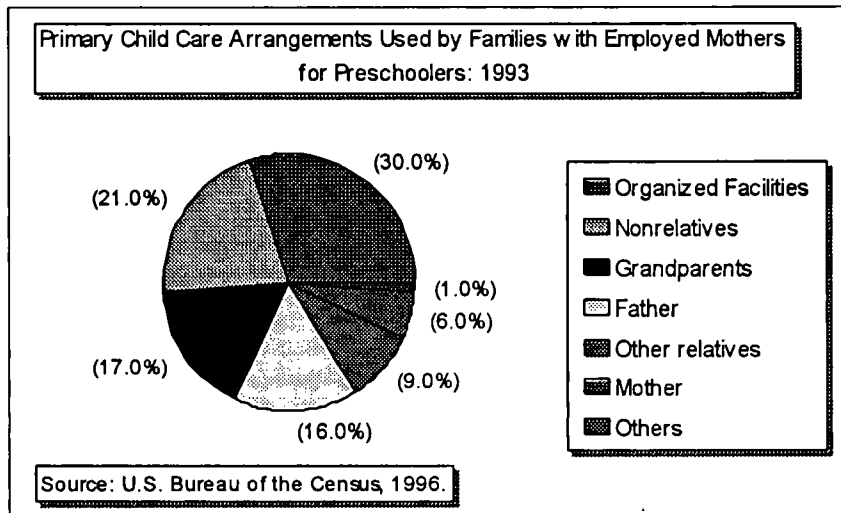


Table 4.

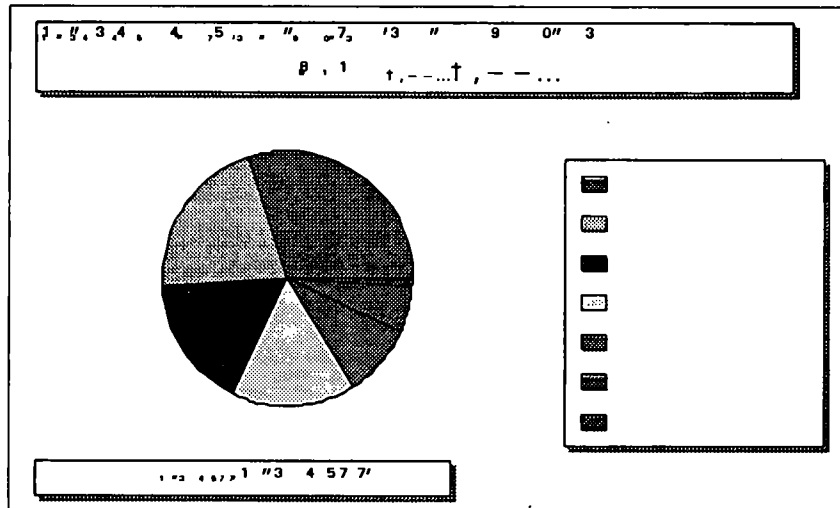
Primary Child Care Arrangements of Preschoolers by Mother's Employment Status: Fall 1993

Type of arrangement	All preschoolers		Employment Status Emp. schedule		Parttime		Shift work status Day shift		Non-day shift	
	Number	%	Full time Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All Preschoolers	8937	100.0%	6426	100.0%	3512	100.0%	6083	100.0%	3855	100.0%
Care in child's home	3064	30.7%	1656	25.8%	1388	39.8%	1466	24.1%	1589	41.2%
by father	1585	15.9%	719	11.2%	866	24.7%	657	10.8%	928	24.1%
by grandparent	649	6.5%	384	6.0%	264	7.5%	361	5.9%	287	7.4%
by other relative	328	3.3%	227	3.5%	101	2.9%	166	2.7%	162	4.2%
by nonrelative	482	5.0%	325	5.1%	167	4.8%	281	4.6%	211	5.5%
Care in provider's home	3184	32.0%	2238	34.9%	945	26.9%	2085	34.4%	1089	28.3%
by grandparent	886	10.0%	684	10.6%	312	8.9%	583	9.7%	403	10.5%
by other relative	543	5.5%	384	6.0%	158	4.5%	360	5.9%	183	4.8%
by nonrelative	1645	18.6%	1171	18.2%	474	13.5%	1143	18.8%	603	13.0%
Organized child care facilities	2972	29.9%	2166	33.7%	806	22.9%	2146	35.3%	826	21.4%
day/group care center	1823	18.3%	1388	21.6%	426	12.1%	1368	22.5%	453	11.8%
nursery/preschool	1149	11.6%	768	11.9%	381	10.9%	778	12.8%	373	9.7%
Mother cares for child at work	616	6.2%	280	4.4%	336	9.6%	296	4.9%	321	8.3%
Other	111	1.2%	84	1.3%	26	0.8%	81	1.3%	30	0.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996

- Within three years, three out of four American women with children under five will be working and need child care (*U.S. News & World Report*, August 4, 1997, p. 34).

- In the fall of 1993 there were 9.9 million children under age 5 who were in need of child care while their mothers were working. Almost half (48%) of these children were primarily cared for by relatives; almost a third (30%) were cared for in organized facilities (figure 4, table 4).



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
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- Within three years, three out of four American women with children under five will be working and need child care (*U.S. News & World Report*, August 4, 1997, p. 34).

- The new welfare law will send about 2 million parents (mostly mothers) into the workforce, and their children will need care outside the home (*U.S. News & World Report*, August 4, 1997, p. 34).
- Persons living below the poverty line spend an average of 18% of their monthly income on child care. Persons who live above the poverty line spend an average of 7% of their monthly income on child care (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995).
- Overall, families pay the largest share - roughly 60 percent - of total annual estimated expenditures for child care in the United States. Government (federal, state and local) pays much of the balance, primarily by directly subsidizing all or part of child care tuition fees for low-income families directly through state appropriations. The government provides tax credits for other eligible families. The private sector (business and philanthropy) contributes less than 1 percent (Pew Charitable Trusts, 1997)
- Family child care arrangements accounted for 17% of all care arrangements in 1993, down from 24% in 1988. Organized facility child care arrangements accounted for 30% of all care arrangements in 1993, up from 26% in 1988 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996).
- The weekly cost of child care, in 1993 dollars, has increased from \$64 in 1986 to \$79 in 1993 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995).
- Seventy-six children died in child-care facilities in 1996, according to a 50-state query carried out by *U.S. News & World Report*, but underreporting means that the number could be between 240 and 320 (*U.S. News & World Report*, August 4, 1997, p. 34).
- In a recent review of child care standards nationwide, the New York-based Commonwealth Fund, working with Yale University experts, found that only 17 states passed its criteria for quality child care, and that only Minnesota met its criteria in all categories (*U.S. News & World Report*, August 4, 1997, p. 34).

MEMORANDUM

**TO: BRUCE REED
ELENA KAGAN**

**FROM: TOM FREEDMAN
MARY L. SMITH
DREW HANSEN**

RE: REPORT ON THE FAMILY

DATE: JULY 18, 1997

A possible "Report on the Family" could include the following statistics:

Employment

- avg. monthly unemployment rate
- unemployment rate by age group

Family

- divorce rate — 13
- birth rates
- out-of-wedlock birthrates — 11
- number of female- and male-headed households

Poverty

- poverty rate, by family structure — in pov. stuff
- out-of-wedlock births, by income status

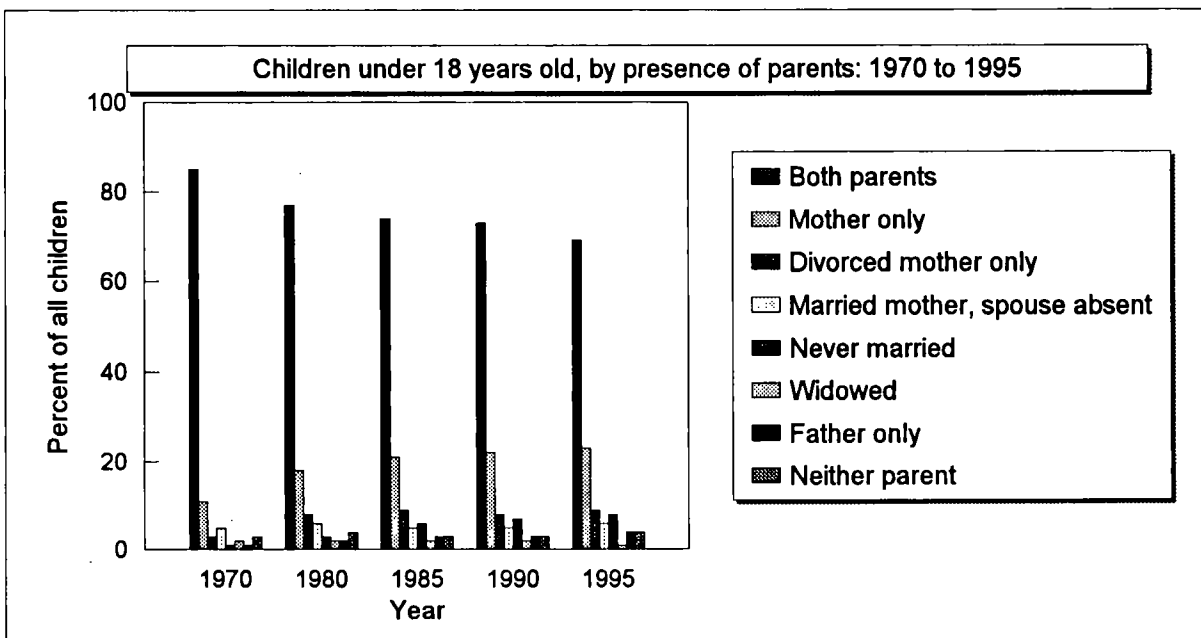
Education

- educational enrollment/attainment
- monthly income, by degree earned
- enrollment of 3- to 5-year-olds, by education and labor force status of mother and family income

Crime

- crime rates
- victims by race/sex
- arrests by race/sex
- drug use by arrestees by race/sex

3



1:30

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MEMORANDUM

TO: BRUCE REED, ELENA KAGAN

FROM: THOMAS FREEDMAN, MARY L. SMITH

RE: WORK AND FAMILY IDEAS

DATE: NOVEMBER 20, 1997

- Tax credits for those families who have chosen to have one parent stay at home and take care of their own children. (Idaho Statesman)
- Senator Dodd is attempting to craft a child-care bill that will likely include tax incentives for employers to help with child care, bigger child-care tax credits for families and larger block grants to the states. Five Republicans have committed to this effort: Orrin Hatch of Utah, James Jeffords of Vermont, Pat Roberts of Kansas, Olympia Snowe of Maine, and Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania. m
5/11
- Expansion of HeadStart to reflect new research on the critical importance of the ages zero to 3.
- Expanded tax credits for child care.
- Help for after-school programs for older kids.
- Smart Start early-childhood program: North Carolina program that offers new mothers stipends for diapers and baby food if they stay home with their newborns instead of rushing back to work.
- Expand the Family and Medical Leave Act so that parents can take time off for children's medical appointments, teacher conferences (President at Child Care Conference)
- Flex time laws allowing workers to choose between receiving overtime in pay or in time off (President at Child Care Conference) ✓
- Kohl bill that would provide tax credits to businesses that construct on-site child care (Bruce)
- Increase amount of money in child care development block grant to states (Bruce)
- expand dependent-care tax credit, which is available to two-parent families with two parents that work (Bruce) ✓

- Chafee bill: KidCare Act. Among other things, it would:
 - Increase the current child-care tax credit for families making less than \$5,000, and increase the amount of pre-tax dollars employees can contribute to Dependent Care Assistance Plans
 - Allow higher tax credits and greater pre-tax contributions for families who use accredited or credentialed child-care services, since they usually cost more
 - Give child-care providers a larger tax deduction for educational expenses related to achieving or maintaining accreditation
 - Provide \$50 million to create and operate technology-based training that uses distance learning, the Internet and satellite resources to help child-care providers nationwide to receive training, education and support
 - Allow businesses a charitable deduction for donating educational equipment to nonprofit child-care providers and public schools
 - Help employers who provide child care by implementing a tax credit for startup costs for child-care centers, professional development expenses, and costs related to achieving accreditation
 - Establish a \$260-million competitive grant program that would help states improve the quality of child care by doing such things as increasing the salaries of credentialed child-care providers; developing standards for the accreditation and credentialing of providers; offering scholarships to help providers pay for education and training, or for use on consumer-education efforts

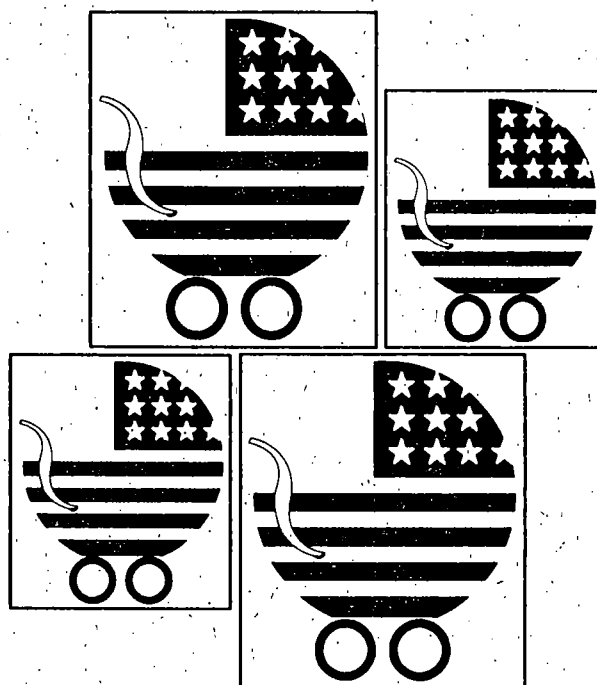
CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Population Characteristics

Series P20-482

Issued September 1995

Fertility of American Women: June 1994



by
Amara Bachu



U.S. Department of Commerce

Ronald H. Brown, Secretary

David J. Barram, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration

Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director

Table F. Percent Childless and Births Per 1,000 Women in the Last Year, Selected Years: 1976 to 1994

[Years ending in June. Numbers in thousands]

Age of women	1994	1990	1985	1980	1976
Percent childless					
18 to 44 years ¹	¹ 142.0	¹ 41.6	38.1	36.7	35.1
18 to 24 years ²	² 77.9	² 77.7	71.4	70.0	69.0
25 to 29 years.....	43.6	42.1	41.5	36.8	30.8
30 to 34 years.....	26.3	25.7	26.2	19.8	15.6
35 to 39 years.....	19.6	17.7	16.7	12.1	10.5
40 to 44 years.....	17.5	16.0	11.4	10.1	10.2
CPS birth rate (per 1,000)					
18 to 44 years ¹	¹ 64.7	¹ 67.0	68.6	71.1	67.2
18 to 24 years ²	² 73.7	² 78.0	95.4	96.6	93.2
25 to 29 years.....	107.7	112.1	109.2	114.8	104.8
30 to 34 years.....	90.4	80.4	69.9	60.0	56.4
35 to 39 years.....	36.0	37.3	25.9	26.9	22.6
40 to 44 years.....	9.6	8.6	7.1	9.9	6.5
CPS number of women					
18 to 44 years ¹	¹ 60,088	¹ 58,381	50,951	45,652	41,618
18 to 24 years ²	² 18,108	² 17,637	14,042	14,456	13,845
25 to 29 years.....	9,785	10,637	10,746	9,419	8,864
30 to 34 years.....	11,131	11,091	10,078	8,651	7,160
35 to 39 years.....	11,093	10,111	8,859	7,144	6,064
40 to 44 years.....	9,972	8,905	7,226	5,983	5,685

¹15 to 44 years for 1990 and 1994 only.²15 to 24 years for 1990 and 1994 only.

Source: Current Population Surveys, June 1976 to 1994.

Table G. Fertility Indicators for Women in Their Thirties, Selected Years: June 1976 to 1994
 [Years ending in June. Numbers in thousands]

Year	Number of women 15 to 44 years	30 to 34 years old				35 to 39 years old			
		Number of women	Percent childless	Women who had a birth in the last year		Number of women	Percent childless	Women who had a birth in the last year	
				Number of women	Births per 1,000 women			Number of women	Births per 1,000 women
1994	60,088	11,131	26.3	1,006	90.4	11,093	19.6	399	36.0
1990	58,381	11,091	25.7	892	80.4	10,111	17.7	377	37.3
1988	52,586	10,838	25.1	884	81.6	9,586	17.7	324	33.8
1987	52,139	10,612	23.6	786	74.1	9,409	16.7	341	36.2
1986	51,581	10,331	23.9	815	78.9	9,401	16.6	285	30.3
1985	50,951	10,078	26.2	704	69.9	8,859	16.7	229	25.9
1984	50,304	9,745	23.5	703	72.2	8,575	15.4	195	22.7
1983	49,486	9,528	22.9	658	69.1	8,181	14.6	225	27.5
1982	48,666	9,405	22.5	691	73.5	7,838	14.4	230	29.3
1981	47,686	9,318	20.6	628	67.3	7,361	12.3	210	28.6
1980	45,652	8,651	19.8	519	60.0	7,144	12.1	192	26.9
1976	41,618	7,160	15.6	404	56.4	6,064	10.5	137	22.6

¹18 to 44 years old.

Source: June Current Population Surveys, 1976, 1980 to 1994.

**Table H. Women 15 to 44 Years Old Who Have
Had a Child in the Last Year and Their
Percentage in the Labor Force: Selected
Surveys, June 1976 to 1994**

[Numbers in thousands]

Survey year	Number of women	In the labor force	
		Number	Percent
1994.....	3,890	2,066	53.1
1992.....	3,688	1,985	53.8
1990.....	3,913	2,068	52.8
1990.....	3,809	2,024	53.1
1988.....	3,667	1,866	50.9
1987.....	3,701	1,881	50.8
1.....	3,625	1,805	49.8
1.....	3,497	1,691	48.4
1984.....	3,311	1,547	46.7
1983.....	3,625	1,563	43.1
1982.....	3,433	1,508	43.9
1981.....	3,381	1,411	41.7
1980.....	3,247	1,233	38.0
1978.....	3,168	1,120	35.3
1976.....	2,797	865	31.0

¹Women 18 to 44 years old.

Source: June Current Population Surveys, 1976, 1978, 1980 to
1990, 1992 and 1994.

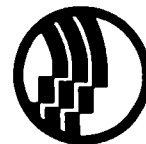
Table K. Births to Unmarried Women, Selected Countries: 1970 to 1992

[Numbers in thousands]

Country	1970		1980		1990		1992	
	Total births	Percent born to unmarried women	Total births	Percent born to unmarried women	Total births	Percent born to unmarried women	Total born	Percent born to unmarried women
United States	3,731	11	3,612	18	4,158	28	4,065	30
Canada	372	10	360	13	398	24	399	29
Denmark	71	11	57	33	63	46	68	46
France	850	7	800	11	762	30	743	33
Germany	811	6	621	8	727	11	809	15
Italy	902	2	640	4	554	6	561	7
Japan	1,932	1	1,616	1	1,240	1	1,226	1
Netherlands	239	2	181	4	198	11	197	12
Sweden	110	18	97	40	124	47	123	50
United Kingdom	904	8	754	12	799	28	781	31

¹Data are for 1991.Source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1994*, table 1358 and forthcoming 1995 Statistical Abstract.

EK/Tom -
A very revealing
study. -BR



Family Sent

KIDS THESE DAYS: WHAT AMERICANS REALLY THINK ABOUT THE NEXT GENERATION

Summary of Findings

FINDING ONE: The Moral Meltdown

Americans are convinced that today's youth face a crisis -- not in their economic or physical well-being but in their values and morals. Most Americans look at today's teenagers with misgiving and trepidation, viewing them as undisciplined, disrespectful, and unfriendly.

FINDING TWO: It's Not Just Teens

Public dissatisfaction and disapproval extend beyond the nation's teenagers. Even young children are viewed in a negative light. Many Americans think children are spoiled and out of control, not friendly, helpful, or engaging. And people apply these criticisms to children across a broad economic spectrum, to children from disadvantaged backgrounds as well as children from the middle and affluent classes.

→ why people don't
want to
be at home

FINDING THREE: Careless Parents

Americans believe that parents are fundamentally responsible for the disappointing state of today's youth. People say parents fail to teach youngsters right from wrong and pass on the values children need to learn in order to become productive members of society. Too often, people say, today's parents have children before they're ready; give them presents instead of guidance and attention; and fail to provide necessary discipline. Even parents themselves from all income, ethnic, and racial backgrounds agree.

FINDING FOUR: Mitigating Circumstances

Americans acknowledge it is tougher to be a parent or a child in today's world. They recognize that more than ever, parents -- and especially mothers -- must work hard and sacrifice for their children. Americans also believe today's youngsters face threats from society that can undermine their parents' best efforts. People are extremely concerned about ubiquitous threats endangering all kids: drugs and crime; sex and violence in the media; and public schools that often fail to deliver education in a safe and orderly environment.

FINDING FIVE: Never Give Up

Notwithstanding their extensive criticisms of young people, Americans refuse to give up on kids. They care deeply about their well-being and believe that tackling the issue is of paramount importance to our society. Most encouraging, they are stubbornly optimistic about the chances of reclaiming the lives of even the most troubled teens.

FINDING SIX: Solutions That Miss the Mark

* Government programs aimed at improving the health and economic circumstances of young people miss the mark in three important ways as far as the public is concerned. First, Americans define the children's issue as predominantly moral in nature, not one of money or health. Second, people believe the crux of the problem is parents, not a lack of government programs. And third, welfare has left a legacy of skepticism about government intervention on behalf of the family. Even when it comes to low-income, at-risk kids, Americans doubt that such programs could help. They suspect that parents who need such programs will fail to take advantage of them.

FINDING SEVEN: Solutions That Show Promise

Because they define the problem as one of values, Americans gravitate toward solutions that help develop young people's character. People believe the schools should help teach kids discipline, honesty, and respectfulness toward themselves and others. They believe community centers and volunteer organizations like the Boy Scouts could be effective because they lend moral structure to youngsters' lives. *after school programs, discipline in classroom flextime*

FINDING EIGHT: Will Individual Americans Help?

Americans are convinced that young people need adults in their lives who will help guide them to responsible adulthood. But will Americans -- as individuals -- help in the task? People say all the right things about helping, but they also have concerns. Many are not sure that their efforts will be well received. They fear embarrassing those they are trying to help. They want to make sure that they themselves are not taken advantage of. Finally, many Americans believe that those who receive help should show their appreciation, return the favor when they can, and take responsibility for helping themselves. As it is, only about a third of Americans volunteer regularly, although most say they could find extra time to do so.

SPECIAL FOCUS: The Views of African American, Hispanic, and White Parents

In order to compare the views of African American and Hispanic parents to those of white parents, supplementary interviews were conducted with 300 black and 300 Hispanic parents. The results: regardless of race and ethnicity, all three groups of parents are critical of how teens and children are turning out, of the job parents are doing, and for the most part, all are concerned about the same social problems threatening youngsters. Where there are differences, these are usually differences in degree, not in kind. African American and Hispanic parents are sometimes more critical of today's youth than are white parents, for example, and black parents are more attracted to government child and health care programs.

SPECIAL FOCUS: What Kids Have to Say

Teenagers surveyed as part of this study generally describe themselves as happy and say they have warm relations with their parents and other adults in their lives. But large numbers also say they have plenty of time on their hands and describe an environment filled with hazards and potential trouble. A third say there is no adult in the house when they come home and about a quarter admit they have engaged in risky behavior such as smoking cigarettes or drinking alcohol.

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Public Agenda is a non-profit, non-partisan organization that seeks to raise the level of public discussion about critical policy choices facing the nation.

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Copies of *Kids These Days* are available from Public Agenda, 6 East 39th Street, New York, NY 10016. Tel: 212/686-6610; Fax: 212/689-3461; e-mail: paresearch@aol.com. Copies are \$10.00 each, or \$5.00 for 10 or more copies. (For all orders, please add \$2.50 shipping and handling on one book; \$5.00 for 2-5 books; or \$10.00 for 6-25 books.)

MEMORANDUM

TO: TOM FREEDMAN, MARY L. SMITH

FROM: DREW HANSEN

RE: DATA ON THE WORKING FAMILY

DATE: AUGUST 7, 1997

SUMMARY

The following are sets of data on the working family, grouped under the headings of time at work, wages and benefits, time at home, work-family issues, women in the labor force, impact on children, eldercare, and child care.

TIME AT WORK

- Americans worked an average of 138 more hours per year in 1989 than in 1969, and engaged in 11 more hours of nonmarket labor in 1989 than in 1969. Most of the increase in work hours was driven by the rise in women's employment. Women worked 287 more hours per year in 1989 than they did in 1969 (see table 1).

Table 1.

Hours Worked in the United States, 1969-1989

Annual Hours, Unconstrained Labor Force Only*

Year	Mkt Hrs			Nonmkt Hrs		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1969	1786		2054	1406	889	621
1973	1798		2060	1436	888	628
1979	1855		2093	1558	939	727
1989	1924		2126	1693	900	688
Change 1969-1989		138	72	287	11	67

*"Unconstrained" labor force is only labor force participants who did not work fewer hours than they wished (i.e. the unemployed and underemployed).

Total Annual Hours (Population and Unconstrained Labor Force)

Year	Population			Unconstr. Labor Force		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1969	2417		2424	2410	2675	2674
1973	2399		2409	2392	2686	2584
1979	2431		2478	2389	2794	2762
1989	2444		2446	2441	2824	2814
Change 1969-1989		27	22	31	149	139

Source: Laura Leete and Juliet B. Schor, "Assessing the Time-Squeeze Hypothesis: Hours Worked in the United States, 1969-89," *Industrial Relations*, 33 (1) (January, 1994):25-43.

- 38% of American workers will not take a vacation in 1996, up from 34% in 1995. Of those who will not take a vacation in 1996, 37% will not take one because they cannot afford it (Dimension Research, Lombard, IL, 1996).
- 14% of Americans who traveled in 1995 will not travel in 1996, up from 10% who traveled in 1992 and did not travel in 1993 (Travel Industry Association of America, 1996).
- Over 50% of 1,000 workers surveyed by Yankelovich Partners in 1997 have more to do at work than they did two or three years ago. Forty-two percent of workers surveyed said they spent less time with their families (Yankelovich Partners, 1997).
- In a Fortune 500 poll of CEO's, 62% reported that executives in their company were working longer hours than ten years ago. Only 2% reported that executives were working shorter hours than ten years ago (*Fortune*, March 12, 1990).
- A 1990 survey by a Fortune 500 company found that combined office and home-based work took up 75 hours per week for men and 96 hours per week for women (Cited in Hochschild, *The Time Bind*).
- Home-based self-employment is growing at a 7% annual rate (*Wall Street Journal*, May 14, 1997).

WAGES AND BENEFITS

- Average hourly wages of American workers have shown little growth since the 1970s, even after factoring in the value of non-wage benefits such as pensions and health insurance (see table 2).

Table 2.

Growth of Avg. Hourly Wages, Benefits, and Compensation 1959-1994 *1995 Dollars

Year	Wages and Salaries/Hr	Benefits *	Total Compensation	Benefit Share of Compensation
1959	\$9.86	\$0.94	\$10.79	8.7%
1967	\$12.26	\$1.47	\$13.73	10.7%
1973	\$14.52	\$2.34	\$16.86	13.9%
1979	\$14.96	\$3.13	\$18.09	17.3%
1989	\$15.81	\$3.48	\$19.29	18.1%
1994	\$15.89	\$3.67	\$19.56	18.8%

Ann. \$ Change

1959 to 1973	\$0.33	\$0.10	\$0.43
1973 to 1979	\$0.07	\$0.13	\$0.20
1979 to 1989	\$0.08	\$0.04	\$0.12
1989 to 1994	\$0.02	\$0.04	\$0.05
1979 to 1994	\$0.06	\$0.04	\$0.10

Ann. % Change

1959 to 1973	2.8%	6.4%	3.2%
1973 to 1979	0.5%	2.3%	1.2%
1979 to 1989	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%
1989 to 1994	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
1979 to 1994	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%

All items deflated by Personal Consumption Index (PCE), except health, which is deflated by PCE health index.

**"Benefits" includes payroll taxes, health, pension, and other nonwage benefits.

Source: Economic Policy Institute, The State of Working America 1996-1997, from BEA NIPA data

TIME AT HOME

- Economist Victor Fuchs estimates that parental time available to children fell considerably between 1960 and 1986: by 10 hours per week in white households and by 12 hours per

week in black households. The principal reason for the decline was an increase in the proportion of mothers holding paid jobs (Victor Fuchs, "Are Americans Underinvesting in Their Children?" *Society* September-October 1991).

- In a 1990 survey of 1,000 families by the *Los Angeles Times*, 57% of fathers and 55% of mothers felt guilty because they spent too little time with their children (Cited in Hochschild, *The Time Bind*).

WORK-FAMILY ISSUES

- A U.S. Women's Bureau survey of 250,000 women found that "balancing work and family" was their #1 concern (U.S. Women's Bureau, 1993).
- Thirty percent of workers at Baxter Healthcare struggle with work-life issues weekly, and 42% have looked for another job because of it (18-month survey by Baxter Healthcare, 1997).
- In most companies, about half of employees experience work-family conflict (see table 3).

Table 3.

Extent of Work-Family Conflict

*Studies between 1985-1990

Type of Company	% Employees Experiencing Work-Family Conflict
Company A *personal/home care products manufacturer	53%
Company B *law firm	53%
Company C *financial services	50%
Company D *apparel manufacturer	45%
Company E *22 hospitals	43%
Company F *pharmaceutical	37%
Company G *insurance	37%
Company H *33 companies in Oregon	23%

Source: The Conference Board, 1991. Company G only includes workers with children under six.

WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE

- The participation rates of women in the labor force have increased dramatically since 1960. In 1960, under a third of married women (30.9%) were employed. By 1990, that figure had almost doubled, increasing to 61%. The proportion of married women with children under 6 who were employed increased over 300% between 1960 and 1995 (see table 4; figure 1).

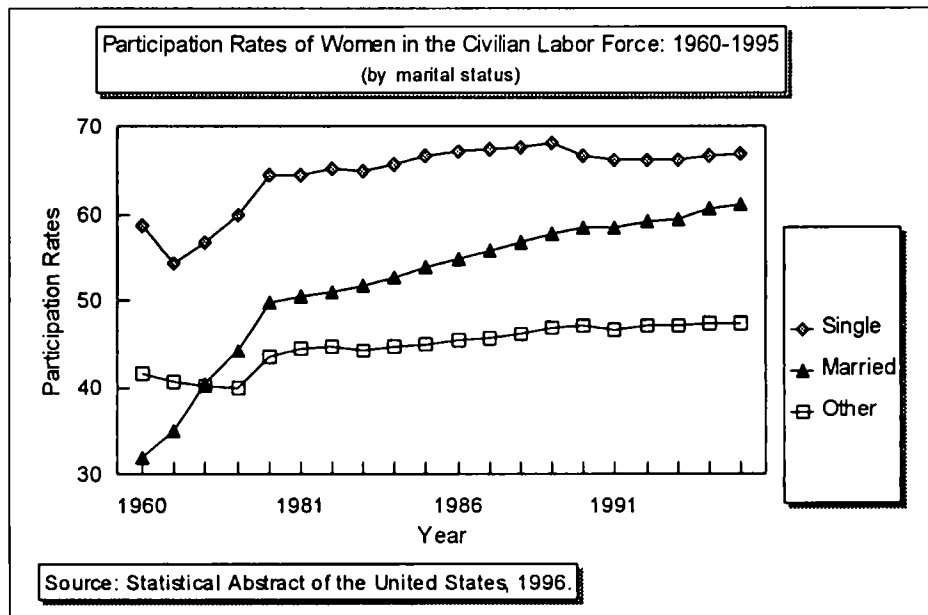
Table 4.

Labor force participation rate for women,
by marital status and presence and age of children, 1960-1995

	Total	Single	Total	Single	w/ children	w/ children	w/ children	child 6-17	child 6-17	child 6-17	child <6	child <6	child <6
			Married	Other	Single	Married	Other	Single	Married	Other	Single	Married	Other
1960	44.1	30.5	40 na	27.6	56 na	39	65.9 na	18.6	40.5				
1970	53	40.8	39.1 na	39.7	60.7 na	49.2	66.9 na	30.3	52.2				
1980	61.5	50.1	44	52	54.1	69.4	67.6	61.7	74.6	44.1	45.1	60.3	
1985	65.2	54.2	45.6	51.6	60.8	71.9	64.1	67.8	77.8	46.5	53.4	59.7	
1990	66.4	58.2	46.8	55.2	66.3	74.2	69.7	73.6	79.7	48.7	58.9	63.6	
1992	64.7	59.3	46.7	52.5	67.8	73.2	67.2	75.4	80	45.8	59.9	60.5	
1993	64.5	59.4	45.9	54.4	67.5	72.1	70.2	74.9	78.3	47.4	59.6	60	
1994	65.1	60.6	47.3	56.9	69	73.1	67.5	76	78.4	52.2	61.7	62.2	
1995	65.5	61.1	47.3	57.5	70.2	75.3	67	76.2	79.5	53	63.5	66.3	

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1996

Figure 1.



IMPACT ON CHILDREN

- A 1997 study of 270,000 children in 600 communities found that children who were home for at least four evenings per week with their parents and had frequent conversations with them were more likely to succeed at school and less likely to have premarital sex or use alcohol or drugs (Search Institute, 1997).
- A study of 65 Boston-area families found that preschoolers exposed to mealtime discussions among parents and siblings did better on reading and vocabulary tests than children not exposed to such discussions (*Wall Street Journal*, May 4, 1997).
- Several studies have found the children whose parents are in stimulating, challenging jobs and who have control over their work environments do better in school and have fewer behavioral problems (*Wall Street Journal*, July 31, 1996).
- The economist Sylvia Hewlett argued in her 1991 book *When the Bough Breaks: The Cost of Neglecting our Children* that this “time deficit” between time-at-work and time-at-home has caused increases in pathologies among young people, including suicide, drug use, and out-of-wedlock births (Cited in Hochschild, *The Time Bind*).
- A 1989 article in *Pediatrics* reported the results of a study of 5,000 8th-graders whose parents left them home alone for 11 or more hours per week. These children were three times as likely to abuse alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana than other children their age whose parents did not leave them home alone for so long (Cited in Hochschild, *The Time Bind*).

ELDERCARE

- One in four American households are involved in caring for an aging relative. About 22 million Americans provide such care, which is triple the number providing such care a decade ago. The average caregiver provides 18 hours of care per week. 4.1 million Americans provide at least 40 hours of care per week. The average length of care is four years. Caregivers spend \$2 billion per month out of pocket on groceries, medicine, and other supplies. Sixty-four percent of caregivers work full-time or part-time. Forty-one percent had children under age 18. Estimates of lost productivity because of caregiving responsibilities range from \$11.4 billion to \$29 billion (1997 National Caregiving Survey, AARP/National Alliance for Caregiving/Glaxo Wellcome).
- An estimated 10-12% of the American workforce cares for an elderly parent. The Conference Board expects that figure to rise to 40% by 2000 (*New York Times*, January 1, 1996).
- Responsibilities for elder care are a significant reason for turning down relocation offers. A survey by Rodgers and Associates found that 37% of caregivers were not interested in a relocation (against 26% of all employees). A 1995 survey by Atlas Van Lines found that “family ties” was the most common reason for turning down a relocation (the second most

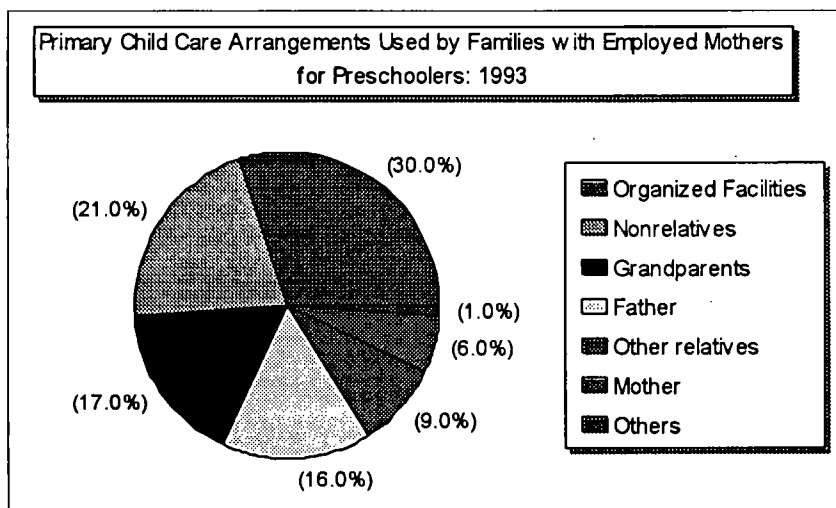
common reason was “spousal employment”) (*New York Times*, January 1, 1996).

- Twenty-four percent of people under age 32 have provided or are providing long-term care to a family member or friend (National Council on Aging/John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance, 1996).

CHILD CARE

- In the fall of 1993 there were 9.9 million children under age 5 who were in need of child care while their mothers were working. Almost half (48%) of these children were primarily cared for by relatives; almost a third (30%) were cared for in organized facilities (see figure 2).

Figure 2.



- Persons living below the poverty line spend an average of 18% of their monthly income on child care. Persons who live above the poverty line spend an average of 7% of their monthly income on child care (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995).
- Overall, families pay the largest share - roughly 60 percent - of total annual estimated expenditures for child care in the United States. Government (federal, state and local) pays much of the balance, primarily by directly subsidizing all or part of child care tuition fees for low-income families directly through state appropriations. The government provides tax credits for other eligible families. The private sector (business and philanthropy) contributes less than 1 percent (Pew Charitable Trusts, 1997)
- Family child care arrangements accounted for 17% of all care arrangements in 1993, down from 24% in 1988. Organized facility child care arrangements accounted for 30% of all care arrangements in 1993, up from 26% in 1988 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996).

- The weekly cost of child care, in 1993 dollars, has increased from \$64 in 1986 to \$79 in 1993 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995).

Table 5.

Primary Child Care Arrangements of Preschoolers by Mother's Employment Status: Fall 1993

Type of arrangement	All preschoolers		Employment Status Emp. schedule		Part time		Shift work status		Non-day shift	
	Number	%	Full time Number	%	Number	%	Day shift Number	%	Number	%
All Preschoolers	9937	100.0%	6426	100.0%	3512	100.0%	6083	100.0%	3855	100.0%
Care in child's home	3064	30.7%	1856	25.8%	1398	39.8%	1466	24.1%	1589	41.2%
by father	1585	15.9%	719	11.2%	866	24.7%	657	10.8%	928	24.1%
by grandparent	849	8.5%	384	6.0%	264	7.5%	361	5.9%	287	7.4%
by other relative	328	3.3%	227	3.5%	101	2.9%	166	2.7%	162	4.2%
by nonrelative	492	5.0%	325	5.1%	167	4.8%	281	4.6%	211	5.5%
Care in provider's home	3184	32.0%	2239	34.8%	945	26.9%	2085	34.4%	1089	28.3%
by grandparent	996	10.0%	684	10.6%	312	8.9%	583	9.7%	403	10.5%
by other relative	543	5.5%	384	6.0%	159	4.5%	360	5.9%	183	4.8%
by nonrelative	1645	16.6%	1171	18.2%	474	13.5%	1143	18.8%	603	15.6%
Organized child care facilities	2972	29.9%	2166	33.7%	806	22.9%	2146	35.3%	826	21.4%
day/group care center	1823	18.3%	1398	21.8%	425	12.1%	1369	22.5%	453	11.8%
nursery/preschool	1149	11.6%	768	11.9%	381	10.9%	776	12.8%	373	9.7%
Mother cares for child at work	616	6.2%	280	4.4%	336	9.6%	296	4.9%	321	8.3%
Other	111	1.2%	84	1.3%	26	0.8%	81	1.3%	30	0.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996

MEMORANDUM

TO: TOM FREEDMAN, MARY L. SMITH

FROM: DREW HANSEN

RE: BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR FAMILY REPORT

DATE: JULY 31, 1997

SUMMARY

The following is a list of selected books, papers, and reports of Congressional testimony published since 1990 that deal with various aspects of the American family.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: BRUCE REED
ELENA KAGAN

FROM: TOM FREEDMAN
MARY L. SMITH
DREW HANSEN

RE: THE "TIME BIND": TIME AT WORK AND TIME AT HOME AMONG AMERICAN WORKERS

DATE: AUGUST 1, 1997

SUMMARY

A recent book by sociologist Arlie Russell Hochschild called *The Time Bind: When Work Becomes Home and Home Becomes Work* (New York: Metropolitan, 1997) studied the work-family patterns of employees at "Americo," a pseudonym for a Fortune 500 company. Her central contention -- that men and women spend more time at work because it is less stressful than spending time at home -- attracted considerable media attention and built on an ongoing debate about the relationships between time at work and time at home among American workers. This memorandum surveys some trends in American work patterns, their impacts on families, and some reasons for these trends.

THE "TIME BIND": MORE TIME AT WORK, LESS TIME AT HOME

A growing body of data suggests that Americans are spending more time at work than they did several decades ago.

- In 1960, 18.1% of married women with children under 6 were employed. By 1995, 63.5% of married women with children under 6 were employed.
- The average working American puts in 163 more hours a year than twenty years ago--the equivalent of an extra month of work. Men are working on average two and a half weeks longer; women are working on average seven and a half weeks longer.

¹There is considerable debate about whether these numbers are correct. A recent *Wall Street Journal* article cited the 1997 study of two University of Maryland researchers that found that Americans were working 2.8 hours per week *less* than Americans of the 1960s. Some of the disagreement can be explained by divergent methodologies: the Maryland study did not count as "work" time at work that was not actually spent working (i.e. wasted time), and also studied weekly hours; Schor's research counted all time at work as time spent working, and studied annual hours (*Wall Street Journal*, July 30, 1997). Other analysts have charged that the average work week has changed little (or has declined) and that much of the growth in employment has occurred mainly among women and consists of being on the

- Men are working 100 more hours per year than they were in 1976, women are working 233 more hours per year than they were in 1976.
- Average commuting time has increased by 23hrs/year. Paid vacation time has decreased by 3.5 days/year.
- In a survey published in 1991 regarding the work habits of workers with children age 12 and under, only 4% of men and 13% of women worked less than forty hours per week.
- Two-thirds of the nation's 75 million workers work hours that are outside of the traditional 9-to-5, Monday-Friday work week. More than 40% of large U.S. companies operate at night.

THE IMPACT OF MORE WORK TIME ON FAMILIES

- A 1989 Urban Institute child care study found that babies under one year of age spend an average of 42 hours per week in child care.
- The economist Victor Fuchs has estimated that parental time available to children has dropped 10hrs/wk in white households and 12hrs/wk in black households.
- A 1990 *Los Angeles Times* survey of 1,000 parents found that 57% of fathers and 55% of mothers felt guilty because they thought that they spent too little time with their children.
- The economist Sylvia Hewlett argued in her 1991 book *When the Bough Breaks: The Cost of Neglecting our Children* that this "time deficit" between time-at-work and time-at-home has caused increases in pathologies among young people, including suicide, drug use, and out-of-wedlock births.
- A 1989 article in *Pediatrics* reported the results of a study of 5,000 8th-graders whose parents left them home alone for 11 or more hours per week. These children were three times as likely to abuse alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana than other children their age whose parents did not leave them home alone for so long.

REASONS FOR THE "TIME BIND"

1. Employer incentives for overtime instead of new hires. Many employers would rather pay

payroll for a longer stretch of the year (William Shew, "Are Americans Overworked?" *American Enterprise*, Sept/Oct 1992, pp. 25-30). There seems to be little doubt, though, that women are working more and for longer hours than they were several decades ago.

existing workers to work overtime instead of paying the extra pension and medical benefits of hiring an extra worker. In addition, the low wage caps for payroll taxes give employers an extra incentive to encourage overtime and discourage new hires ("A Workaholic Economy," *Scientific American*, August, 1994, p. 89).

2. Need for money. Many workers volunteer for extra hours because they need the money. According to a 1992 study by the congressional Joint Economic Committee, increases in total family income between 1979 and 1989 came from working longer hours, not from better pay for hours worked. The economist Juliet Schor surveyed a large telecommunications firm and found that 69% of the respondents would like to cut back on their work hours but couldn't afford to. "Debt" was the most commonly cited reason -- only 29% of her sample paid off all credit card charges each month (*Working Woman*, August 1995).

3. Corporate culture. Many firms see time spent at work as a clear indication of commitment to the firm. Hochschild's study of Amerigo found a pervasive corporate culture that encouraged employees to work long hours. An entry in the Amerigo handbook given to new employees read: "Time spent on the job is an indication of commitment. Work more hours."

4. Work is less stressful than home. The aspect of Hochschild's study that attracted the most media attention was her finding that many workers stayed at work because they wanted to. Amerigo's corporate culture of making workers feel like a "family," rewarding competent performance, and providing social opportunities for workers stood in sharp contrast to a home life with troublesome kids, no rewards for good parenting, and an endless series of household tasks to be done.

The most significant finding of Hochschild's book was that women, in particular, are increasingly happier at work than at home. A 1995 study by psychologist Reed Larson found that men were, in general happier at home, but that women were, in general, happier at work. A 1995 study by the Families and Work Institute found that problems at home upset women much more than problems at work.

CONCLUSION

Most Americans, especially women, are working more now than they did several decades ago. This "time deficit" between work time and home time has been tied to out-of-wedlock births, drug use, and suicide among children. Employer incentives for encouraging overtime instead of hiring new employees, the financial pressures on working families, corporate cultures that encourage overwork, and the stresses of home when compared to work have combined to lead Americans to spend more time at work and less time at home.

MEMORANDUM

TO: TOM FREEDMAN, MARY SMITH

FROM: JULIE MIKUTA

RE: STATISTICS ON THE FAMILY

DATE: JULY 27, 1997

SUMMARY

Attached are tables describing various aspects and experiences of families and young people.

I. ATTACHED TABLES

A. Households

Financial

1. Households by size (1970-1995)
2. Households, by total money income (1967-1994)
3. Families, by total money income (1967- 1994)
4. Percentage of households in selected income levels (1969 - 1994)
5. Expenditures on a child by single-parent and husband-wife households: 1992, 1996

Women and Children

1. Characteristics of children's families (1970 - 1994)
2. Women who have had a child in the last year and their percentage in the labor force (1976- 1994)
3. Proportion of children in single-parent living situations living with a divorced or never-married parent (1960-1993)
4. Children of single parents, by marital status (1960- 1993)
5. Children under 18, by presence of parents (1960- 1990): chart and table
6. Families maintained by women (1980- 1992)
7. Mothers in the labor force in selected countries: 1988

B. Poverty

1. Number of persons in poverty (1959- 1994)
2. Poverty status of persons in all families, and in families with female householder (1959 - 1994)
3. Poverty status of persons by age (1959 - 1994)
4. Poverty status of families by type of family (1959 - 1994)

C. Assistance programs

1. AFDC: Average monthly number of recipients, total amount of cash payments, and average monthly payment (1936-1994)
2. Food Stamps: Number of persons participating, and monthly average received per person (1962- 1995)
3. Women, Infants and Children Feeding Program (1975- 1995)

D. Schools and Education

1. School Enrollment (1960- 1994)

Violence/ victimization in school

1. Percentage of 8th grade students who reported that violence is a serious problem: 1988
2. Percentage of high school seniors who reported being victimized at school (1976-1993): chart and table

Reading proficiency and test scores

1. Student proficiency in reading, by age, amount of time spent on homework, reading habits and reading materials in the home (1971, 1984 and 1992)
2. Average student proficiency in reading, by selected characteristics (1971-1992)
3. Reading scores (1971 - 1992)

College

1. College enrollment of recent high school graduates (1960- 1994)
2. SAT scores of college bound seniors (1970-1995)

3. College enrollment by age and sex (1973 and 1993)

Miscellaneous

1. Long-term benefits of preschool
2. Percentage of students who reported doing at least one hour of homework each day (1978- 1990)
3. Percentage of teachers who feel that certain problems are serious or somewhat serious (1995)
4. Percentage of high school seniors reporting drug use (1975-1995)
5. High school dropouts (1970- 1994)

E. Young People and Television- Watching

1. Average daily television viewing (1960 -1992)
2. Television-related rules: 1991

F. Child Care

1. Hourly cost of child care, employed mother (1975 - 1990)
2. Child care providers, children 5- 14 years (1985 -1991)
3. Employer-supported child care (1982 -1990)

G. Abortion (1976-1992)

H. Infant Mortality (1970-1992)

I. Child Abuse and Neglect (1990- 1994)

J. Homeless Children and Youth (1989 - 1993)

In 1995, five-sixths of these non-family households were people living alone. There was a striking difference between female and male nonfamily householders. Women, who made up three-fifths of the nonfamily householders, often were elderly. Nearly half of these women were 65 or older and 44 percent were widows. In contrast, nearly three-fourths of the male nonfamily householders were aged 25 to 64, and half had never married.

Size of households. In 1995, the average number of people per household was 2.65, down from 3.14 in 1970. Between 1970 and 1990, the share of households with five or more people decreased from 21 percent to 10 percent (see figure 2). During the same period, the share of households with only one or two people increased from 46 to 57 percent. Since 1990, the size distribution of households has remained unchanged.

Only 35 percent of all households contain "own" (birth, adopted, or step-) children of the householder. By definition, nonfamily households contain no own children, although they may include other people under 18 who are not relatives of the householder. Presence of own children in married-couple and other family households is discussed in the next section of this report.

Location of households. The geographical distribution of U.S. households has shifted away from the "rust belt" toward the "sun belt" during the past 25 years. In 1970, 52 percent of all households were in the Northeast and Midwest and 48 percent were in the South and West. In 1995, these percentages were 44 and 56, respectively.

Households also have become more urbanized during this period. The share of households in metropolitan areas increased from 69 percent in 1970 to 79 percent in 1995.

Characteristics of Families

In 1995, 78 percent of the 69.3 million American families were maintained by married couples. The remaining 22 percent were maintained by women or men with no spouse present. Nearly four-fifths of the latter group were maintained by women.

The number of families maintained by people with no spouse present is increasing rapidly. Since 1970, the number of female-householder families has increased by 122 percent (from 5.5 million to 12.2 million). The number of male-householder families grew by 163 percent (from 1.2 million to 3.2 million). In contrast, married-couple families grew only 20 percent (from 44.7 million to 53.9 million).

Considerable attention is paid to the problems of one-parent families. They are much more likely to be poor than are married couples with children. Less notice is given to the situation of families with no spouse present and married-couple families without own children at home.

More than half of families had no own children under 18 at home.

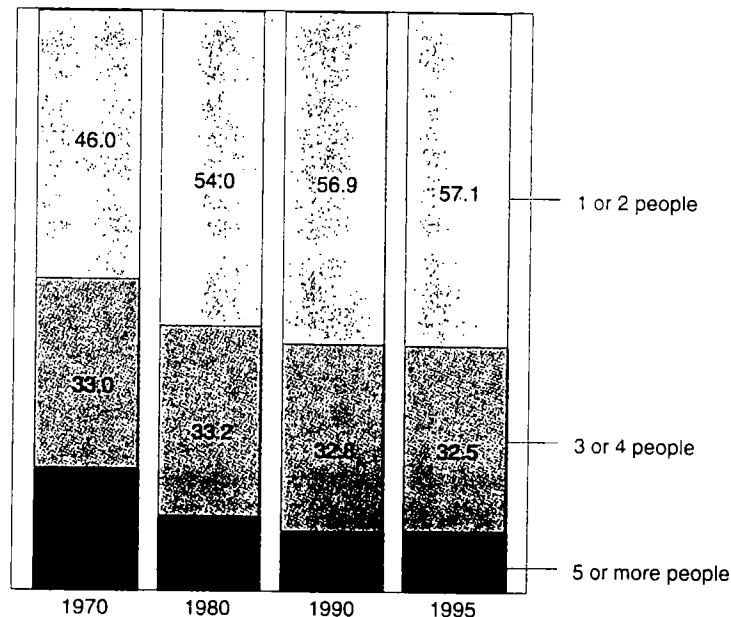
In 1995, 51 percent of all families contained no own children under 18 — 7 percentage points more than in 1970, when only 44 percent of families had no own children under 18 at home.

Families without own children under 18 at home are not necessarily "childless." Some contain other related children, for example, children of an adult sibling, or grandchildren. They also may include unrelated foster children. Other families include adult children who are still living at home. Still other families have adult children who are living away from home.

The last case is largely made up of families which are at the "empty nest" stage in their life cycle. In 1995, 81 percent of married couples with a householder 45 years old or older had no own children under 18 at home, compared with 68 percent in 1970.

More younger families are without own children under 18 now than in 1970. Among married-couple

Figure 2—
Households by Size: 1970 to 1995
Percent of total households



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table B-1. Households, by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder:
1967 to 1994

[Income in 1994 CPI-U-X1 adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thous.)	Percent distribution										Median income		Mean income	
		Total	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)
ALL RACES															
1994 ^a	98 990	100.0	4.1	8.5	9.1	16.7	14.2	16.3	16.5	7.0	6.6	32 284	147	43 133	232
1993 ^a	97 107	100.0	4.4	9.6	9.1	16.5	14.8	16.1	16.4	7.0	6.2	32 041	150	42 489	230
1992 ^a	96 426	100.0	4.2	9.6	9.1	16.1	14.8	16.8	16.7	6.9	5.7	32 361	153	41 027	172
1991	95 669	100.0	3.9	9.6	8.6	16.2	15.1	17.1	16.6	7.2	5.7	32 780	158	41 263	170
1990	94 312	100.0	3.9	9.0	8.4	16.1	14.5	17.6	17.2	7.2	6.1	33 952	173	42 411	179
1989	93 347	100.0	3.6	9.0	8.3	15.7	14.2	17.5	17.7	7.6	6.5	34 547	190	43 647	190
1988	92 830	100.0	3.7	9.4	7.9	15.9	14.1	17.6	17.7	7.4	6.1	34 106	167	42 615	190
1987 ¹	91 124	100.0	3.8	9.5	8.1	15.8	14.2	17.7	17.5	7.4	5.9	33 999	162	42 281	174
1986	89 479	100.0	4.1	9.5	8.1	16.1	14.1	17.8	17.7	6.9	5.7	33 685	174	41 592	169
1985	88 458	100.0	4.1	9.8	8.4	16.6	14.9	17.9	18.9	6.6	4.9	32 530	178	40 033	158
1984	86 789	100.0	4.0	9.9	8.9	16.7	14.8	17.9	18.7	6.4	4.6	31 972	145	39 174	144
1983 ²	85 290	100.0	4.3	9.9	9.1	17.1	15.2	18.1	18.3	5.9	4.2	31 274	141	38 105	141
1982	83 818	100.0	4.2	10.3	8.7	17.4	15.4	18.5	15.8	5.8	3.9	31 269	141	37 684	140
1981	83 527	100.0	4.0	10.1	8.9	17.8	14.9	18.4	16.5	5.8	3.5	31 374	164	37 481	137
1980	82 368	100.0	3.7	10.1	8.8	16.8	15.2	19.1	16.9	5.9	3.6	31 891	164	37 929	139
1979 ³	80 778	100.0	3.7	9.5	8.4	16.8	14.5	19.0	17.9	6.0	4.1	32 966	156	39 161	148
1978	77 330	100.0	3.5	9.8	8.6	16.7	14.6	19.4	17.8	5.8	3.9	33 074	134	38 927	149
1977	76 030	100.0	3.7	9.8	9.3	16.6	15.0	19.7	17.0	5.4	3.4	31 825	120	37 753	115
1976	74 142	100.0	3.6	10.0	9.2	16.9	15.3	20.0	16.6	5.1	3.1	31 651	117	37 230	115
1975	72 867	100.0	3.7	10.3	9.3	17.0	16.2	19.7	16.2	4.8	2.9	31 117	127	36 335	113
1974 ⁴	71 163	100.0	3.6	9.8	8.8	16.4	16.8	19.6	16.6	5.2	3.1	31 973	123	37 390	117
1973	69 859	100.0	4.1	9.2	8.6	15.8	16.2	19.9	17.3	5.5	3.5	33 006	126	38 171	116
1972	68 251	100.0	4.5	9.2	8.5	16.2	16.2	19.9	17.0	5.0	3.4	32 367	124	37 671	117
1971	66 876	100.0	5.2	9.5	8.4	17.0	17.1	20.3	15.4	4.4	2.6	31 043	120	35 702	113
1970	64 778	100.0	5.4	9.3	8.3	16.1	17.5	20.9	15.7	4.2	2.6	31 341	115	35 887	115
1969	63 401	100.0	5.6	9.0	8.0	16.3	17.6	21.4	15.2	4.3	2.5	31 555	117	35 899	113
1968	62 214	100.0	5.9	9.0	8.4	17.1	18.3	21.5	14.2	3.8	2.1	30 438	110	34 438	110
1967	60 813	100.0	6.7	9.5	8.5	18.2	18.9	20.3	12.5	3.2	2.3	29 162	106	32 616	106
WHITE															
1994 ^a	83 737	100.0	3.3	8.4	8.7	16.4	14.4	16.7	17.3	7.5	7.2	34 028	191	45 034	282
1993 ^a	82 387	100.0	3.5	8.4	8.7	16.2	14.9	16.8	17.3	7.4	6.7	33 804	197	44 393	256
1992 ^a	81 795	100.0	3.3	8.5	8.7	15.9	15.1	17.3	17.7	7.3	6.2	34 023	185	42 880	191
1991	81 675	100.0	3.0	8.4	8.4	16.0	15.3	17.6	17.5	7.7	6.2	34 350	186	43 005	187
1990	80 968	100.0	3.0	7.9	8.1	15.9	14.7	18.0	18.1	7.6	6.6	35 413	162	44 122	197
1989	80 163	100.0	2.8	7.9	7.9	15.4	14.3	18.0	18.6	8.0	7.0	36 340	177	45 465	210
1988	79 734	100.0	3.0	8.1	7.4	15.7	14.3	18.3	18.7	7.8	6.6	36 055	213	44 432	209
1987 ¹	78 519	100.0	3.1	8.3	7.7	15.5	14.3	18.5	18.6	7.8	6.3	35 821	181	44 088	190
1986	77 284	100.0	3.2	8.5	7.8	15.7	14.2	18.4	18.6	7.4	6.2	35 394	172	43 324	185
1985	76 578	100.0	3.5	8.7	7.9	16.2	15.1	18.5	17.7	7.1	5.3	34 306	163	41 678	175
1984	75 328	100.0	3.3	8.8	8.4	16.5	15.0	18.6	17.6	6.8	5.0	33 729	170	40 790	158
1983 ²	74 170	100.0	3.5	8.8	8.5	16.9	15.5	18.8	17.1	6.3	4.6	32 787	147	39 697	153
1982	73 182	100.0	3.5	9.2	8.2	17.1	15.8	19.1	16.7	6.3	4.3	32 736	149	39 237	153
1981	72 845	100.0	3.3	9.0	8.4	17.5	15.2	19.1	17.4	6.3	3.9	33 148	153	39 052	148
1980	71 872	100.0	3.0	9.1	8.3	16.4	15.4	19.9	17.6	6.3	3.9	33 645	173	39 459	151
1979 ³	70 766	100.0	3.1	8.6	7.9	16.4	14.7	19.7	18.8	6.4	4.5	34 565	164	40 705	162
1978	68 028	100.0	3.0	8.6	8.2	16.3	14.7	20.0	18.7	6.2	4.3	34 382	151	40 370	162
1977	66 934	100.0	3.1	8.9	8.6	16.4	15.1	20.3	18.0	5.8	3.7	33 467	141	39 228	127
1976	65 353	100.0	3.2	9.0	8.6	16.6	15.5	20.7	17.6	5.5	3.4	33 155	137	38 662	125
1975	64 392	100.0	3.2	9.3	8.9	16.7	16.4	20.3	17.1	4.9	3.2	32 541	119	37 678	124
1974 ⁴	62 984	100.0	3.1	8.9	8.2	16.0	17.0	20.3	17.5	5.6	3.4	33 438	126	38 775	126
1973	61 965	100.0	3.6	8.4	8.0	15.3	16.3	20.6	18.3	5.9	3.8	34 592	132	39 647	126
1972	60 618	100.0	4.0	8.4	7.9	15.5	16.3	20.8	17.9	5.5	3.7	33 956	130	39 136	127
1971	59 463	100.0	4.7	8.7	7.9	16.4	17.4	21.1	16.3	4.7	2.8	32 470	124	36 995	120
1970	57 575	100.0	4.8	8.5	7.8	15.5	17.7	21.7	16.5	4.5	2.9	32 843	128	37 143	122
1969	56 248	100.0	4.9	8.4	7.4	15.6	17.8	22.4	16.2	4.7	2.8	32 931	120	37 231	124
1968	55 394	100.0	5.3	8.3	7.7	16.5	18.6	22.5	15.0	3.9	2.2	31 692	118	35 674	118
1967	54 188	100.0	6.1	8.8	7.8	17.6	19.4	21.3	13.3	3.4	2.4	30 412	110	33 808	114

**Table B-3. Families, by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder:
1967 to 1994**

(Income in 1994 CPI-U-X1 adjusted dollars. Families as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thous.)	Percent distribution										Median income		Mean income	
		Total	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)
ALL RACES															
1994 ^a	69 313	100.0	3.1	5.6	6.9	15.0	14.3	18.0	19.9	8.8	8.4	38 782	233	49 340	289
1993 ^a	68 506	100.0	3.4	6.0	7.0	15.1	14.8	17.7	19.6	8.6	7.8	37 905	187	48 430	299
1992 ^a	68 216	100.0	3.5	5.8	6.8	14.7	14.7	18.7	20.2	8.6	7.1	38 832	198	48 711	215
1991	67 173	100.0	3.2	5.5	6.5	14.4	15.4	18.9	20.0	8.9	7.2	39 105	195	47 046	213
1990	66 322	100.0	3.0	4.9	6.4	14.4	14.4	19.4	20.6	9.2	7.7	40 087	192	48 363	223
1989	66 090	100.0	2.8	4.9	6.4	14.1	14.0	19.2	21.1	9.4	8.2	40 890	233	49 606	238
1988	65 837	100.0	2.8	5.2	6.1	14.5	14.2	19.2	21.1	9.3	7.6	40 327	210	48 368	237
1987 ¹	65 204	100.0	2.8	5.4	6.0	14.4	14.1	19.7	21.1	9.2	7.3	40 403	187	48 118	215
1986	64 491	100.0	3.0	5.2	6.3	14.7	14.3	19.6	21.2	8.6	7.1	39 833	214	47 224	207
1985	63 558	100.0	3.0	5.6	6.6	15.2	15.2	19.8	20.3	8.2	6.1	38 200	207	45 375	197
1984	62 708	100.0	3.1	5.5	7.1	15.2	15.0	20.2	20.2	7.9	5.8	37 703	167	44 292	175
1983 ²	62 015	100.0	3.3	5.8	7.3	15.5	15.7	20.4	19.6	7.2	5.2	36 714	(NA)	42 883	(NA)
1982	61 393	100.0	3.2	5.6	7.1	16.2	16.0	20.8	19.1	7.2	4.8	36 328	180	42 482	169
1981	61 019	100.0	2.7	5.4	7.1	16.5	15.8	21.0	20.1	7.3	4.4	36 825	158	42 499	183
1980	60 309	100.0	2.4	5.3	6.8	15.4	15.7	21.9	20.7	7.3	4.5	37 857	162	43 171	167
1979 ³	59 550	100.0	2.2	4.8	6.5	15.4	14.9	21.7	21.9	7.4	5.2	39 227	182	44 692	178
1978	57 804	100.0	2.2	4.9	6.7	15.2	15.3	22.1	21.6	7.2	4.8	38 730	178	44 111	176
1977	57 215	100.0	2.3	4.8	7.5	15.6	15.7	22.6	20.7	6.8	4.2	37 540	134	42 828	138
1976	56 710	100.0	2.0	5.1	7.4	16.0	16.2	23.1	20.2	6.2	3.8	37 319	135	42 090	135
1975	56 245	100.0	2.0	5.3	7.6	16.3	17.2	22.8	19.6	5.6	3.5	36 177	137	40 995	132
1974 ⁴	55 698	100.0	2.1	4.7	7.3	15.5	17.7	22.7	20.0	6.3	3.7	36 842	(NA)	42 007	(NA)
1973	55 053	100.0	2.0	4.9	6.8	15.2	17.1	22.7	20.6	6.6	4.1	37 838	(NA)	42 771	(NA)
1972	54 373	100.0	2.1	5.0	7.0	15.6	17.2	22.7	20.4	6.0	4.0	37 103	(NA)	42 140	(NA)
1971	53 296	100.0	2.3	5.5	7.1	16.7	18.5	23.4	18.3	5.2	3.0	35 365	(NA)	39 828	(NA)
1970	52 227	100.0	2.5	5.4	7.0	15.8	18.8	24.1	18.3	5.0	3.0	35 407	(NA)	39 853	(NA)
1969	51 586	100.0	2.4	5.5	6.7	15.8	19.1	24.7	17.8	5.0	2.9	35 481	(NA)	39 785	(NA)
1968	50 823	100.0	2.8	5.5	7.3	17.1	20.0	24.5	16.5	4.1	2.4	33 933	(NA)	38 013	(NA)
1967	50 111	100.0	2.9	6.5	7.5	18.3	20.8	23.3	14.4	3.6	2.6	32 388	(NA)	35 931	(NA)
WHITE															
1994 ^a	58 444	100.0	2.3	4.5	6.2	14.6	14.5	18.5	20.9	9.4	9.1	40 884	211	51 709	327
1993 ^a	57 881	100.0	2.4	4.7	6.4	14.7	15.0	18.5	20.8	9.1	8.5	40 306	248	50 836	334
1992 ^a	57 669	100.0	2.5	4.3	6.2	14.3	14.9	19.4	21.5	9.2	7.8	40 847	229	49 048	239
1991	57 224	100.0	2.2	4.2	5.9	14.0	15.5	19.5	21.1	9.6	7.8	41 112	229	49 263	234
1990	56 803	100.0	2.1	3.9	5.7	13.9	14.6	20.0	21.8	9.6	8.3	41 858	202	50 495	246
1989	56 590	100.0	2.1	3.8	5.7	13.5	14.1	19.9	22.2	9.9	8.8	42 996	216	51 874	263
1988	56 492	100.0	2.1	3.9	5.3	14.1	14.3	20.0	22.3	9.8	8.1	42 487	261	50 501	261
1987 ¹	56 086	100.0	2.1	4.2	5.4	13.9	14.2	20.4	22.3	9.8	7.9	42 249	201	50 264	236
1986	55 876	100.0	2.3	4.2	5.7	14.1	14.4	20.2	22.3	9.1	7.7	41 660	193	49 241	227
1985	54 991	100.0	2.4	4.5	6.0	14.7	15.2	20.4	21.3	8.8	6.6	40 152	216	47 345	215
1984	54 400	100.0	2.4	4.4	6.4	14.7	15.2	21.0	21.3	8.4	6.3	39 491	205	46 246	191
1983 ²	53 890	100.0	2.6	4.6	6.5	15.2	16.0	21.2	20.6	7.7	5.7	38 444	(NA)	44 738	(NA)
1982	53 407	100.0	2.5	4.5	6.3	15.8	16.2	21.5	20.1	7.7	5.3	38 140	189	44 341	184
1981	53 269	100.0	2.2	4.2	6.4	16.0	15.8	21.8	21.2	7.8	4.8	38 682	201	44 302	178
1980	52 710	100.0	1.9	4.3	6.0	14.8	15.9	22.7	21.8	7.8	4.9	39 443	169	44 908	182
1979 ³	52 243	100.0	1.7	3.8	5.7	14.7	15.1	22.5	23.1	7.9	5.8	40 933	178	48 527	192
1978	50 910	100.0	1.8	3.8	6.1	14.7	15.3	22.8	22.8	7.8	5.2	40 328	180	45 799	191
1977	50 530	100.0	1.8	3.8	6.6	15.0	15.8	23.4	21.9	7.2	4.5	39 254	145	44 547	148
1976	50 083	100.0	1.7	3.9	6.7	15.4	16.4	23.8	21.3	6.7	4.2	38 764	127	43 724	145
1975	49 873	100.0	1.7	4.3	6.9	15.8	17.3	23.6	20.6	6.0	3.8	37 625	137	42 485	142
1974 ⁴	49 440	100.0	1.8	3.7	6.5	15.0	17.9	23.5	20.9	6.8	4.1	38 286	(NA)	43 552	(NA)
1973	48 919	100.0	1.6	4.0	6.0	14.4	17.2	23.6	21.8	7.1	4.4	39 546	(NA)	44 469	(NA)
1972	48 477	100.0	1.8	4.1	6.3	14.8	17.3	23.8	21.3	6.5	4.3	38 549	(NA)	43 746	(NA)
1971	47 641	100.0	2.0	4.6	6.4	15.9	18.7	24.3	19.3	5.5	3.3	36 896	(NA)	41 252	(NA)
1970	46 535	100.0	2.1	4.6	6.5	15.0	18.9	25.0	19.3	5.3	3.3	36 731	(NA)	41 248	(NA)
1969	46 022	100.0	2.0	4.8	6.0	14.9	19.2	25.7	18.9	5.4	3.1	36 839	(NA)	41 199	(NA)
1968	45 437	100.0	2.2	4.8	6.5	16.3	20.3	25.6	17.4	4.4	2.5	35 132	(NA)	39 318	(NA)
1967	44 814	100.0	2.4	5.7	6.7	17.5	21.3	24.4	15.3	3.9	2.7	33 816	(NA)	37 217	(NA)

^aRevised.

Table B. Percentage of Households in Selected Income Intervals: 1969, 1974, 1979, 1984, 1989, and 1994
 [Intervals in 1994 dollars]

Year	Total	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 and over
1994 ¹	100.0	39.4	47.0	13.6
1989	100.0	36.6	49.4	14.1
1984	100.0	39.5	49.4	11.0
1979 ²	100.0	38.4	51.4	10.1
1974 ³	100.0	38.6	53.0	8.3
1969	100.0	38.9	54.2	6.8

¹Reflects the implementation of 1990 census adjusted population controls, a change in data collection method from paper-pencil to computer-assisted interviewing, and changes in income reporting limits.

²Implementation of 1980 census population controls.

³Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

Table C. Real Household Income at Selected Percentiles of the Household Income Distribution: 1969, 1974, 1979, 1984, 1989, and 1994
 [Income in 1994 dollars]

Year	20th percentile limit	50th (median)	80th percentile limit	95th percentile limit
1994 ¹	13,426	32,264	62,841	109,821
1989	14,457	34,547	64,192	109,656
1984	13,551	31,972	59,023	97,706
1979 ²	14,019	32,966	58,078	93,847
1974 ³	13,878	31,973	55,205	87,378
1969	13,443	31,555	52,284	81,999

¹Reflects the implementation of 1990 census adjusted population controls, a change in data collection method from paper-pencil to computer-assisted interviewing, and changes in income reporting limits.

²Implementation of 1980 census population controls.

³Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

Table D. Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles: 1969, 1974, 1979, 1984, 1989, and 1994

Year	95th/20th	20th/50th	80th/50th	95th/50th
1994 ¹	8.18	.42	1.95	3.40
1989	7.58	.42	1.88	3.17
1984	7.21	.42	1.85	3.06
1979 ²	6.69	.43	1.76	2.85
1974 ³	6.30	.43	1.73	2.73
1969	6.10	.43	1.66	2.60

¹Reflects the implementation of 1990 census adjusted population controls, a change in data collection method from paper-pencil to computer-assisted interviewing, and changes in income reporting limits. ²Implementation of 1980 census population controls. ³Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

Another device by which evidence of growing income inequality can be observed is by measuring the "dollar distances" between households located at various points along the income distribution. Tables C and D show real household incomes at the 20th, 50th (the median), 80th, and 95th percentiles and various ratios of these incomes. The ratios incorporating the 50th percentile show how incomes changed in certain parts of the distribution relative to the median, while the 95th-to-20th ratio shows the extent to which the lower and upper parts of the distribution have pulled apart.

Household income at the 95th percentile in 1994 was \$109,821 compared to \$13,426 at the 20th percentile, a ratio of 8.18, or in other words, incomes at the top of the distribution were over 8 times as large as those towards the bottom of the distribution. In 1969, this ratio was 6.10. Real incomes at the 95th percentile had grown much faster than those at the 20th.

In 1994, real income at the 50th percentile (median) was \$32,264, and, at the 20th percentile, \$13,426, for an income ratio of .42. Twenty-five years earlier the ratio was .43, indicating little change in the dollar distance between

★ 652 ★

Family Living Expenses

Raising a Child, Single-Parent Vs. Husband-Wife Families: 1992

A comparison of estimated expenditures on a child by single-parent and husband-wife families. Estimates are for the younger child in a two-child family with household income less than \$32,100 for the overall United States.

(34,700 for '96)

Age of child	Single-parent households	196	Husband-wife households	96
0-2	\$4,030	4770	\$4,630	5670
3-5	\$5,110	5360	\$4,970	5780
6-8	\$5,520	6060	\$4,940	5900
9-11	\$5,840	5460	\$4,780	5940
12-14	\$5,690	6120	\$5,500	6740
15-17	\$6,020	6830	\$5,870	6650
Total	\$96,630	104,400	\$92,070	110,040

Source: Family Economics Research Group, U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Expenditures on a Child by Families 1992*, Table 3, p. 9, "A comparison of estimated expenditures on a child by single-parent and husband-wife families, 1992, and 1996"

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Family Living Expenses

Tax Burden on Families: 1960-1990

Federal tax burden on families with children (percent of income). The tax bite on families was most severe during the 1970s, when for every \$1.00 in real income gained (above the rate of inflation), federal taxes took 66 cents.

Year	% of income
1960	12%
1965	14%
1970	16%
1975	18%
1980	24%
1985	24%
1990	24%

Source: Bennett, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators*, The Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C., Vol. 1, March 1993, p. 22

★ 848 ★

Parents

Characteristics of Children's Families: 1970-1988

Selected characteristics of families with children.

Characteristic	Total			Two-parent			Mother-only		
	1970	1980	1988	1970	1980	1988	1970	1980	1988
Average number of children per family	2.33	1.89 <i>1994-1.84</i>	1.81	2.33	1.91 <i>1994-1.88</i>	1.84	2.36	1.87 <i>1994-1.75</i>	1.74
Educational attainment of parent									
High school grad.	61.9%	73.6%	80.1%	64.1%	76.8%	83.3%	44.5%	59.8%	67.2%
College grad.	14.9%	19.7% <i>1994-82.8</i>	22.6% <i>23.9</i>	16.3%	22.6% <i>1994-85.9</i>	26.3% <i>28.6</i>	3.2%	6.3% <i>1994-22.9</i>	8.2% <i>9.0</i>
Percent of children with mother in labor force									
Children under age 18	39.2%	53.7%	61.7%	37.6%	51.7%	61.7%	53.2%	62.5%	61.6%
Under age 6	28.6%	43.4%	52.7%	27.6%	42.2%	53.7%	40.4%	50.3%	47.4%
Ages 6-17	43.8%	58.1%	66.4%	41.8%	56.1%	66.2%	57.2%	66.6%	67.2%

Source: Suzanne M. Bianchi, *America's Children: Mixed Prospects*, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, D.C., Table 5, p. 17, "Selected Characteristics of Children's Families, 1970, 1980, and 1988." Primary sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 218, Tables 1 and 14; No. 368, Tables 1 and 8; No. 437, Tables 1 and 8; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Handbook Bulletin 2217*, Table 55, and unpublished tabulations. Family includes families in which the householder has biological, adoptive, and/or stepchildren.

P20-483 (Mar 94) (Table 196)

Table H. Women 15 to 44 Years Old Who Have Had a Child in the Last Year and Their Percentage in the Labor Force: Selected Surveys, June 1976 to 1994

[Numbers in thousands]

Survey year	Number of women	In the labor force	
		Number	Percent
1994.....	3,890	2,066	53.1
1992.....	3,688	1,985	53.8
1990.....	3,913	2,068	52.8
1988.....	¹ 3,809	2,024	53.1
1987.....	¹ 3,667	1,866	50.9
1986.....	¹ 3,701	1,881	50.8
1985.....	¹ 3,625	1,805	49.8
1984.....	¹ 3,497	1,691	48.4
1983.....	¹ 3,311	1,547	46.7
1982.....	¹ 3,625	1,563	43.1
1981.....	¹ 3,433	1,508	43.9
1980.....	¹ 3,381	1,411	41.7
1978.....	¹ 3,247	1,233	38.0
1976.....	¹ 3,168	1,120	35.3
	¹ 2,797	865	31.0

¹Women 18 to 44 years old.

Source: June Current Population Surveys, 1976, 1978, 1980 to 1988, 1990, 1992 and 1994.

A - Women + Children - 2

A - Women + Children - 2

A - Women + Children - 3

White children are less likely to be living with one parent than are Black children or children of Hispanic origin. The proportions living with one parent in 1993 were 21 percent for White children, 57 percent for Black children, and 32 percent for children of Hispanic origin.

Table G and figure 4 show the proportion of children in a one-parent arrangement who lived with a divorced parent compared with those living with a parent who had never been married. Notice the years 1982 and 1983 are highlighted. During these years, improvements were made to the Census Bureau's data collection and processing procedures to help identify parent-child sub-families that might otherwise have been overlooked.⁵ (This accounts for most of the large increase in children of never-married parents between 1981 and 1983.) This analysis, therefore, compares changes in the proportions before and after the improvement period rather than the overall change between the years 1970 and 1993.

Between 1970 and 1981, the proportion of children living with one parent who lived with a divorced parent rose by one-half (from 30.2 to 43.8 percent), while the proportion living with a never-married parent doubled, from 6.8 to 15.2 percent. In the 10 years since the improvements were implemented (between 1983 and 1993), the proportion of one-parent children who lived with a divorced parent declined from 42.0 to 37.1 percent, while the proportion who lived with a never-married parent continued to rise, from 24.0 to 35.0 percent. Thus, a decade ago, a child in a one-parent

⁵For a more detailed discussion of the procedural improvement, see Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 399, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1984," p. 8.

situation was almost twice as likely to be living with a divorced parent as with a never-married parent, while today, the child is just slightly more likely to be living with a divorced parent (37 percent) than with a never-married parent (35 percent).

The increase in children living with one parent is also reflected in number of births to unmarried women collected by the National Center for Health Statistics. Between 1980 and 1991, the number of births to unmarried women rose by 82 percent. In 1991, there were 1.2 million births to unmarried mothers, representing 3 out of 10 total births in that year. The comparable figures for 1980 were 0.7 million births, fewer than 2 out of 10 total births.⁶

GRANDCHILDREN

In 1993, there were 3.4 million grandchildren under 18 years old living in the home of their grandparent(s). This represented 5 percent of all children under 18, up only slightly from 3 percent of all children in 1970 (table H). The number of grandchildren shown here includes only those situations where the grandparents owned or rented the home; it does not include grandparents living in the home of the child's parent(s).

Most of the increase in grandchildren living with grandparents has been among children with only a mother present in the household. Since 1970, the proportion of grandchildren with neither parent present

⁶The National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement, September 9, 1993, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991."

Table G. Proportion of Children in Single-Parent Situations Living With a Divorced or a Never-Married Parent: 1960, 1970, 1975, and 1980-1993

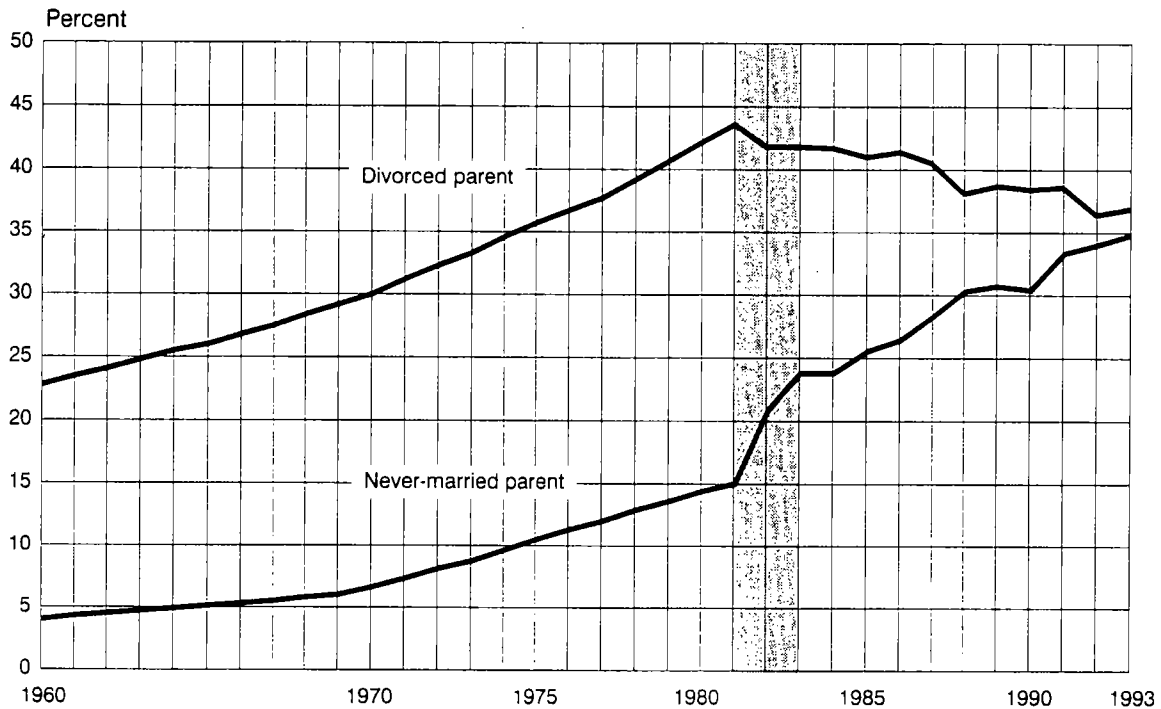
Year	Children living with a—	
	Divorced parent	Never-married parent
1960	23.0	4.2
1970	30.2	6.8
1975	35.9	10.7
1980	42.4	14.6
1981	43.8	15.2
1982*	42.0	21.0
1983**	42.0	24.0
1984	41.9	24.0
1985	41.2	25.7
1986	41.6	26.6
1987	40.7	28.5
1988	38.3	30.5
1989	38.9	30.9
1990	38.6	30.6
1991	38.8	33.5
1992	36.6	34.2
1993	37.1	35.0

*Partial implementation of processing change.

** Full implementation of processing change.

A - Women + Chn. - 3.

Figure 4.
**Children of Single Parents, by Marital Status
 of Parent: 1960-93**



Note: Shaded area reflects processing change implementation.

has declined from 43 to 30 percent in 1993, while the proportion with mother only present has increased from 37 to 49 percent. Continued high levels of divorce and the rise in out-of-wedlock childbearing had a substantial role in this change, as did the improvement in data collection and processing mentioned in the preceding section.

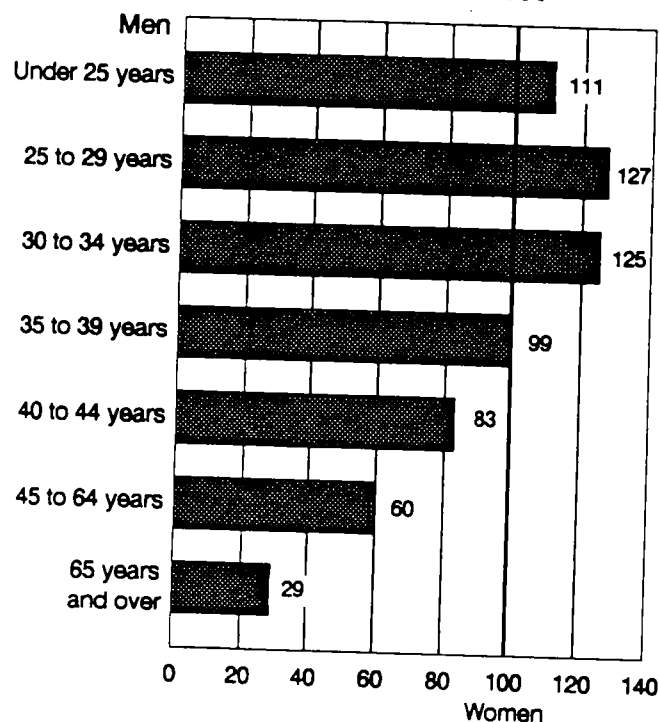
Black children were more likely to live in their grandparents' home than White children or children of Hispanic origin. In 1993, 12 percent of Black children lived in the home of their grandparents, compared with 4 percent for Whites and 6 percent for Hispanics.

Similar proportions of Black, White, and Hispanic grandchildren had only their mother present. Black grandchildren were more likely than other grandchildren to have no parent present at all and less likely to have both parents living with them in the grandparent's home. Of the 1.3 million Black grandchildren in 1993, 53 percent had only their mother present (versus 46 and 47 percent for Whites and Hispanics, respectively), 39 percent had neither parent present (versus 25 and 23 percent for Whites and Hispanics), and 4 percent had both parents present (versus 20 and 23 percent for Whites and Hispanics). White and Hispanic grandchildren were as likely to have both parents present as to have neither present.

RELATED REPORTS

Detailed statistics of household type and composition for 1993 and historical data back to 1947 on households and families by type are presented in Series P20-477, *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1993*. Projections for the United States of the number of households and families were published in Series P-25, No. 986, *Projections of the Number of Households and Families: 1986 to 2000*. Estimates of the number and characteristics of households and families that continue, discontinue, and/or are newly formed over 1-year and 2-year periods are presented in Current Population Reports, Series P23-179, *When Households Continue, Discontinue, and Form*. The most up-to-date information on the recent marital history of the population may be found in Current Population Reports, Series P23-180, *Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage in the 1990's*. A series of graphs and interpretive text illustrating important trends of the past several decades that have influenced household and family circumstances of all persons, with special emphasis on children, is available in chartbook form in Current Population Reports, Series P23-181, *Households, Families, and Children: A Thirty-Year Perspective*. Sixteen graphs and interpretive text focusing on changes for children between 1980 and

Figure 3.
Ratio of Unmarried Men per
100 Unmarried Women: 1990



of unmarried men to unmarried women is much larger at younger ages, suggesting that the marriage prospects for younger women are better than for older women. At older ages, the ratio is considerably smaller because women are more likely to be widowed and are less likely to remarry after either divorce or widowhood.

At peak marrying ages, unmarried men outnumber unmarried women. Among persons under age 25, there were 111 unmarried men for every 100 unmarried women, and in the 25-to-29 age group, there were 127 men for every 100 women. Beginning with the 40-to-44 age group, however, the ratio begins to reverse until there were only 29 unmarried men for every 100 unmarried women in the 65-and-over group.

CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD

As marital circumstances of the adult population change, so do the living arrangements of children. With the rise in divorce and increased delay in first marriage, the proportion of children living with two parents is declining. In 1990, 73 percent of children under 18 years lived with two parents, compared with 85 percent in 1970 (table E and figure 4). These two parents are not

always the natural parents of the child; they may include stepparents and parents by adoption. It has been estimated that about 15 percent of children living with two parents are stepchildren.²

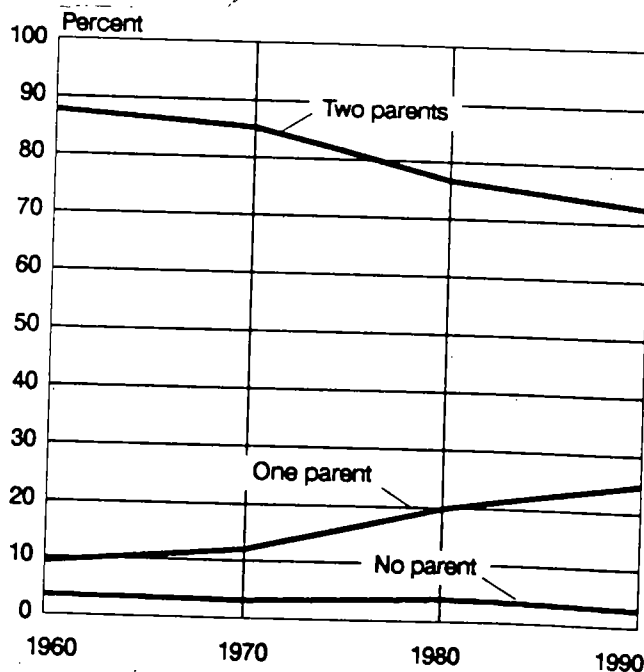
The proportion of children under 18 living with only one parent has doubled in the past two decades, from 12 percent to 25 percent. While the majority of children in a one-parent situation still live with their mothers (87 percent), the proportion living with their fathers has risen 4 percentage points in the past decade, from 9 percent in 1980 to 13 percent in 1990.

Although the largest proportion of single-parent children lived with a divorced parent (39 percent), this is slightly lower than the 1980 proportion of 42 percent. The next highest, and fastest growing, percentage lived with a parent who had never married. Between 1960 and 1990, the proportion living with a never-married parent rose from 4 percent to 31 percent (table F), as childbearing among never-married women has increased as they have postponed marriage.

Part of this striking increase in the number of children with a never-married parent is a result of a procedural improvement in the Census Bureau's data collection

²Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 162, *Studies in Marriage and the Family*, p. 29.

Figure 4.
Children Under 18, by Presence of Parents:
1960-90



(See Table E for precise numbers)
A - Women + Children - 5

Table E. Living Arrangements of Children Under 18 Years, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990, 1980, 1970, and 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Excludes persons under 18 years old who were maintaining households or family groups)

Living arrangement	1990	1980	1970	1960	Percent distribution			
					1990	1980	1970	1960
ALL RACES								
Children under 18 years	64,137	63,427	69,162	63,727	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with —								
Two parents	46,503	48,624	58,939	55,877	72.5	76.7	85.2	87.7
One parent	15,867	12,466	8,199	5,829	24.7	19.7	11.9	9.1
Mother only	13,874	11,406	7,452	5,105	21.6	18.0	10.8	8.0
Father only	1,993	1,060	748	724	3.1	1.7	1.1	1.1
Other relatives	1,422	1,949	1,547	1,601	2.2	3.1	2.2	2.5
Nonrelatives only	346	388	477	420	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
WHITE								
Children under 18 years	51,390	52,242	58,790	55,077	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with —								
Two parents	40,593	43,200	52,624	50,082	79.0	82.7	89.5	90.9
One parent	9,870	7,901	5,109	3,932	19.2	15.1	8.7	7.1
Mother only	8,321	7,059	4,581	3,381	16.2	13.5	7.8	6.1
Father only	1,549	842	528	551	3.0	1.6	0.9	1.0
Other relatives	708	887	696	774	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4
Nonrelatives only	220	254	362	288	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
BLACK¹								
Children under 18 years	10,018	9,375	9,422	8,650	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with —								
Two parents	3,781	3,956	5,508	5,795	37.7	42.2	58.5	67.0
One parent	5,485	4,297	2,996	1,897	54.8	45.8	31.8	21.9
Mother only	5,132	4,117	2,783	1,723	51.2	43.9	29.5	19.9
Father only	353	180	213	173	3.5	1.9	2.3	2.0
Other relatives	654	999	820	827	6.5	10.7	8.7	9.6
Nonrelatives only	98	123	97	132	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5
HISPANIC²								
Children under 18 years	7,174	5,459	³ 4,006	(NA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)
Living with —								
Two parents	4,789	4,116	3,111	(NA)	66.8	75.4	77.7	(NA)
One parent	2,154	1,152	(NA)	(NA)	30.0	21.1	(NA)	(NA)
Mother only	1,943	1,069	(NA)	(NA)	27.1	19.6	(NA)	(NA)
Father only	211	83	(NA)	(NA)	2.9	1.5	(NA)	(NA)
Other relatives	177	183	(NA)	(NA)	2.5	3.4	(NA)	(NA)
Nonrelatives only	54	8	(NA)	(NA)	0.8	0.1	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

¹Black and other races for 1960.

²Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

³All persons under 18 years.

Source of 1970 Hispanic origin data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-1C, *Persons of Spanish Origin*.

Source of 1960 data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, PC(2)-4B, *Persons by Family Characteristics*, tables 1, 2, and 19. (Excludes inmates of institutions and military in barracks.)

and processing in 1982-83.³ This procedural change helped to identify parent-child subfamilies that might otherwise have been overlooked. At least two-thirds of the measured increase between 1981 and 1983 resulted from the improvement in data collection and processing. Nevertheless, the percentage of children living with a never-married parent was increasing before the procedural change and has continued since (table G and

figure 5). Between 1970 and 1981, the proportion rose 8.4 percentage points (0.8 percentage points per year) and 6.6 percentage points between 1984 and 1990 (1.1 percentage points per year). The proportion of children living with a divorced parent rose 13.6 percentage points in the 11 years prior to the change and declined

³For a more detailed discussion of the procedural improvement, see Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 399, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1984*, p. 8.

Families Maintained by Women: 1980-1992

Women who maintain families, by race, Hispanic origin, and presence of children, 1980, 1985, and 1992. Because of the absence of a husband or a second earner, these women are very active in the labor force.

[Numbers in thousands.]

Type of family	1980	1985	1992
Total			
Total families	59,327	62,508	66,785
With children under 18	30,411	31,158	32,442

(Continued)

Families maintained by women	8,780	10,122	11,728
Percent of total families	14.8%	16.2%	17.6%
With children under 18	5,359	6,147	7,075

White families

Total families	51,989	54,116	56,925
With children under 18	25,963	26,176	26,788
Families maintained by women	6,132	6,927	7,773
Percent of white families	11.8%	12.8%	13.7%
With children under 18	3,501	4,011	4,507

Black families

Total families	6,385	6,827	7,624
With children under 18	3,888	4,009	4,389
Families maintained by women	2,501	2,950	3,577
Percent of black families	39.7%	43.2%	46.9%
With children under 18	1,771	1,991	2,355

Hispanic-origin families

Total families	3,128	3,979	5,166
With children under 18	2,146	2,641	3,334
Families maintained by women	641	951	1,244
Percent of Hispanic-origin families	20.5%	23.9%	24.1%
With children under 18	483	685	864

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, "Facts on Working Women," No. 83-3, June 1993, p. 3, Table 2, "Women Who Maintain Families, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Presence of Children, 1980, 1985, and 1992." Primary source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1981, 1986, and 1993.

★ 898 ★

Domestic Life

Mothers Working: 1988

Mothers in the labor force in selected countries. The proportion of U.S. mothers who work outside the home is comparable to mothers in other developed countries.

Country	Mothers, with children, in the labor force	
	Under age 18	Under age 3
United States	65%	53%
Canada	67% ¹	58%
Denmark	86%	84%
Germany (western)	48%	40%
France	66%	60%
Italy	44%	45%
Sweden	89% ¹	86% ²
United Kingdom	59%	37%

Source: Dennis A. Ahlburg and Carol J. De Vita, "New Realities of the American Family, *Population Bulletin*, Vol 47, No. 2, August 1992, p. 26, Table 6, "Mothers in the Labor Force for Selected Countries, 1988." Primary source: Constance Sorrentino, *Monthly Labor Review* (March 1990). Data for the United States, Canada, and Sweden are for 1988; data for other countries are for 1986. Notes: 1. Children under 16 years. 2. Children under 7 years.

Education

★ 899 ★

Expenditures on Education: 1970 to 1985

Total education expenditures as a percent of total government expenditure, selected countries.

Country	Education expenditure as % of total govt. expenditure					
	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985
Australia	13.3%	14.8%	14.8%	13.6%	13.2%	12.8%
Canada	24.1%	17.8%	17.3%	NA	15.2%	12.7%
China	NA	4.2%	6.1%	8.1%	NA	NA
Fed. Rep. of Germany	9.2%	10.7%	10.1%	9.5%	9.2%	9.2%
France ¹	NA	NA	NA	18.5%	NA	NA
Hungary	9.6%	4.2%	5.2%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%
India	10.7%	8.6%	10.0%	9.2%	9.0%	9.4%
Israel	8.1%	7.6%	7.3%	9.2%	9.2%	NA
Italy ²	11.9%	9.4%	NA	9.6%	9.8%	9.1%
Japan	20.4%	22.4%	19.6%	18.7%	18.1%	17.9%
Mexico ³	8.5%	11.9%	16.7%	6.4%	NA	16.2%

[Continued]

the middle and lower part of the income distribution. On the other hand, when the income ratios between the 80th and the median and the ratio between the 95th and the median are examined over the 1969-94 period, a significant widening is observed. In the former case, the ratio widened from 1.66 to 1.95 and in the latter, from 2.60 to 3.40. These ratios confirm the fact that to the extent that household incomes were rising in the 1969 to 1994 period, they were rising fastest in the upper half of the household income distribution.

State Income Data

Table E of this report shows information on median household income by State. These data are being made available to meet the large number of requests received from data users for subnational income estimates. The CPS is designed to collect reliable data on income primarily at the national level and secondarily at the regional level. When the income data are tabulated by State, the estimates are considered less reliable and, therefore, particular caution should be used when trying to interpret the results. To reduce the chances of misinterpreting annual changes in State income estimates, the Census Bureau chose to evaluate changes based on 2-year averages.

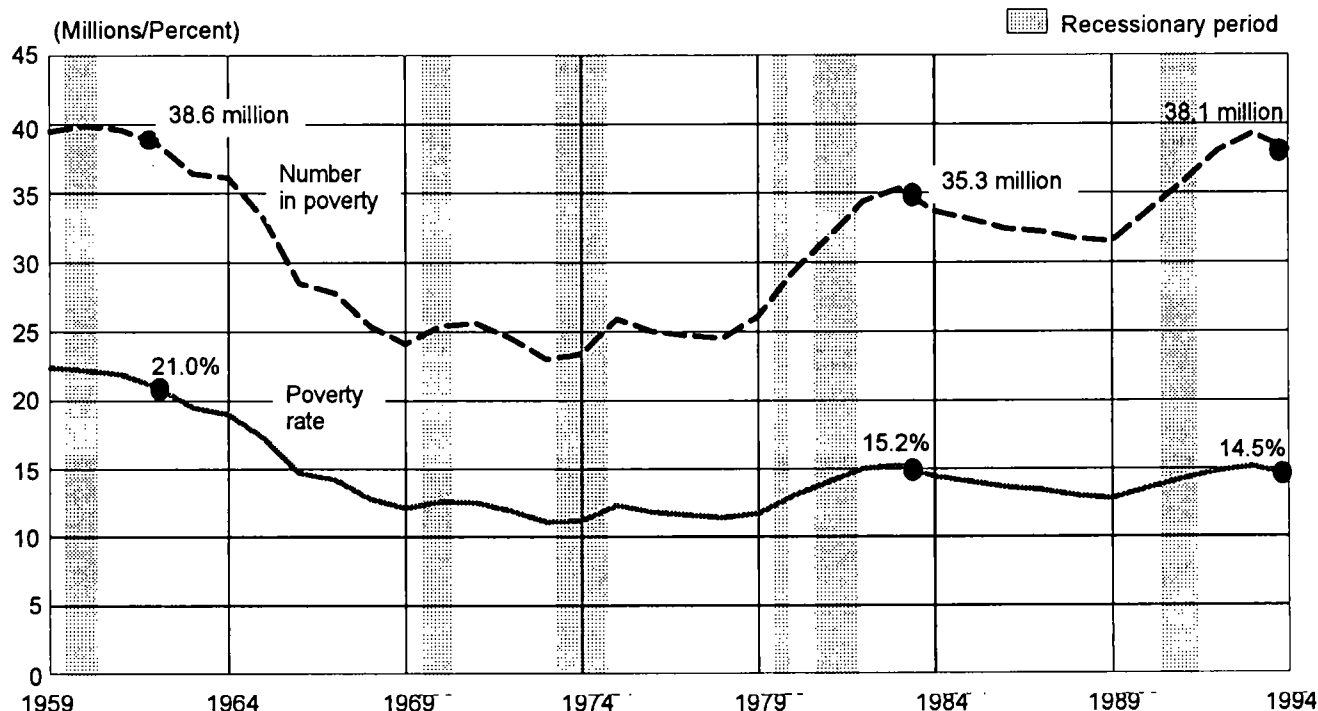
Median income of households and the respective standard errors for States for 1992, 1993, and 1994 (in 1994 constant dollars) are shown in table E. This table also

includes two 2-year averages of median household income, for 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 along with the numerical differences and percent changes between the 2-year averages by State.

Based on the two 2-year averages, real median household income declined significantly for three States, California, Kansas, and New Hampshire. The same type of comparison shows that the median household income increased for four States, Colorado, Iowa, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The median household income for the remaining 43 States and the District of Columbia did not change significantly.

The Census Bureau also chooses to use 3-year averages to evaluate the relative standing of each State. This was done, again, to reduce the chances of misinterpreting the results. Comparing the income among the States using the 3-year average of 1992-1994 shows that the median household income of Alaska, although not statistically different from that of Hawaii, was higher than the remaining 48 States and the District of Columbia. Conversely, the median household income of West Virginia, although not statistically different from the median for Mississippi, was lower than the remaining 48 States and the District of Columbia. The relative standing of the remaining States and the District of Columbia is less clear because of sampling variability surrounding the estimates.

Figure 3.
Poverty: 1959 to 1994



Shaded areas = Recessionary periods.

Table B-5. Poverty Status of Persons by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1994

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	All persons			Persons in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Below poverty level			All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Below poverty level		
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Number	Percent
					Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
ALL RACES												
1994	261,616	38,059	14.5	221,430	28,985	13.1	37,253	14,380	38.6	38,538	8,287	21.5
1993	259,278	39,265	15.1	219,489	29,927	13.6	37,861	14,636	38.7	38,038	8,388	22.1
1992 ¹	256,549	38,014	14.8	217,936	28,961	13.3	36,446	14,205	39.0	36,842	8,075	21.9
1991	251,179	35,708	14.2	212,716	27,143	12.8	34,790	13,824	39.7	36,839	7,773	21.1
1990	248,644	33,585	13.5	210,967	25,232	12.0	33,795	12,578	37.2	36,056	7,446	20.7
1989	245,992	31,528	12.8	209,515	24,066	11.5	32,525	11,668	35.9	35,185	6,760	19.2
1988 ¹	243,530	31,745	13.0	208,056	24,048	11.6	32,164	11,972	37.2	34,340	7,070	20.6
1987 ¹	240,982	32,221	13.4	206,877	24,725	12.0	31,893	12,148	38.1	32,992	6,857	20.8
1986	238,554	32,370	13.6	205,459	24,754	12.0	31,152	11,944	38.3	31,679	6,846	21.6
1985	236,594	33,064	14.0	203,963	25,729	12.6	30,878	11,600	37.6	31,351	6,725	21.5
1984	233,816	33,700	14.4	202,288	26,458	13.1	30,844	11,831	38.4	30,268	6,609	21.8
1983	231,700	35,303	15.2	201,338	27,933	13.9	30,049	12,072	40.2	29,158	6,740	23.1
1982	229,412	34,398	15.0	200,385	27,349	13.6	28,834	11,701	40.6	27,908	6,458	23.1
1981	227,157	31,822	14.0	198,541	24,850	12.5	28,587	11,051	38.7	27,714	6,490	23.4
1980	225,027	29,272	13.0	196,963	22,601	11.5	27,565	10,120	36.7	27,133	6,227	22.9
1979	222,903	26,072	11.7	195,860	19,964	10.2	26,927	9,400	34.9	26,170	5,743	21.9
1978	215,656	24,497	11.4	191,071	19,062	10.0	26,032	9,269	35.6	24,585	5,435	22.1
1977	213,867	24,720	11.6	190,757	19,505	10.2	25,404	9,205	36.2	23,110	5,216	22.6
1976	212,303	24,975	11.8	190,844	19,632	10.3	24,204	9,029	37.3	21,459	5,344	24.9
1975	210,864	25,877	12.3	190,630	20,789	10.9	23,580	8,846	37.5	20,234	5,088	25.1
1974	209,362	23,370	11.2	190,436	18,817	9.9	23,165	8,462	36.5	18,926	4,553	24.1
1973	207,621	22,973	11.1	189,361	18,299	9.7	21,823	8,178	37.5	18,260	4,674	25.6
1972	206,004	24,460	11.9	189,193	19,577	10.3	21,264	8,114	38.2	16,811	4,883	29.0
1971	204,554	25,559	12.5	188,242	20,405	10.8	20,153	7,797	38.7	16,311	5,154	31.6
1970	202,183	25,420	12.6	186,692	20,330	10.9	19,673	7,503	38.1	15,491	5,090	32.9
1969	199,517	24,147	12.1	184,891	19,175	10.4	17,995	6,879	38.2	14,626	4,972	34.0
1968	197,628	25,389	12.8	183,825	20,695	11.3	18,048	6,990	38.7	13,803	4,694	34.0
1967	195,672	27,769	14.2	182,558	22,771	12.5	17,788	6,898	38.8	13,114	4,998	38.1
1966	193,388	28,510	14.7	181,117	23,809	13.1	17,240	6,861	39.8	12,271	4,701	38.3
1965	191,413	33,185	17.3	179,281	28,358	15.8	16,371	7,524	46.0	12,132	4,827	39.8
1964	189,710	36,055	19.0	177,653	30,912	17.4	(NA)	7,297	44.4	12,057	5,143	42.7
1963	187,258	36,436	19.5	176,076	31,498	17.9	(NA)	7,646	47.7	11,182	4,938	44.2
1962	184,276	38,625	21.0	173,263	33,623	19.4	(NA)	7,781	50.3	11,013	5,002	45.4
1961	181,277	39,628	21.9	170,131	34,509	20.3	(NA)	7,252	48.1	11,146	5,119	45.9
1960	179,503	39,851	22.2	168,615	34,925	20.7	(NA)	7,247	48.9	10,888	4,926	45.2
1959	176,557	39,490	22.4	165,858	34,562	20.8	(NA)	7,014	49.4	10,699	4,928	46.1
WHITE												
1994	216,460	25,379	11.7	182,546	18,474	10.1	22,713	7,228	31.8	32,569	6,292	19.3
1993	214,899	26,226	12.2	181,330	18,968	10.5	23,224	7,199	31.0	32,112	6,443	20.1
1992 ¹	213,060	25,259	11.9	180,409	18,294	10.1	22,453	6,907	30.8	31,170	6,147	19.7
1991	210,121	23,747	11.3	177,613	17,268	9.7	21,604	6,806	31.5	31,201	5,872	18.8
1990	208,611	22,326	10.7	176,504	15,916	9.0	20,845	6,210	29.8	30,833	5,739	18.6
1989	206,853	20,785	10.0	175,857	15,179	8.6	20,362	5,723	28.1	29,993	5,063	16.9
1988 ¹	205,235	20,715	10.1	175,111	15,001	8.6	20,396	5,950	29.2	29,315	5,314	18.1
1987 ¹	203,605	21,195	10.4	174,488	15,593	8.9	20,244	5,989	29.6	28,290	5,174	18.3
1986	202,282	22,183	11.0	174,024	16,393	9.4	20,163	6,171	30.6	27,143	5,198	19.2
1985	200,918	22,860	11.4	172,863	17,125	9.9	20,105	5,990	29.8	27,067	5,299	19.6
1984	198,941	22,955	11.5	171,839	17,299	10.1	19,727	5,866	29.7	26,094	5,181	19.9
1983	197,496	23,984	12.1	171,407	18,377	10.7	19,256	6,017	31.2	25,206	5,189	20.6
1982	195,919	23,517	12.0	170,748	18,015	10.6	18,374	5,686	30.9	24,300	5,041	20.7
1981	194,504	21,553	11.1	169,868	16,127	9.5	18,795	5,600	29.8	23,913	5,061	21.2
1980	192,912	19,699	10.2	168,756	14,587	8.6	17,642	4,940	28.0	23,370	4,760	20.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6. Poverty Status of Persons by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1994
(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over				
	All persons			Related children in families				Below poverty level			Below poverty level			
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level			Total	Number		Percent	Total	Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent								
ALL RACES														
1994	70,020	15,289	21.8	68,819	14,610	21.2	160,329	19,107	11.9	31,267	3,663	11.7		
1993	69,292	15,727	22.7	68,040	14,961	22.0	159,208	19,781	12.4	30,779	3,755	12.2		
1992 ¹	68,440	15,294	22.3	67,256	14,521	21.6	157,680	18,793	11.9	30,430	3,928	12.9		
1991	65,918	14,341	21.8	64,800	13,658	21.1	154,671	17,585	11.4	30,590	3,781	12.4		
1990	65,049	13,431	20.6	63,908	12,715	19.9	153,502	16,496	10.7	30,093	3,658	12.2		
1989	64,144	12,590	19.6	63,225	12,001	19.0	152,282	15,575	10.2	29,566	3,363	11.4		
1988 ¹	63,747	12,455	19.5	62,906	11,935	19.0	150,761	15,809	10.5	29,022	3,481	12.0		
1987 ¹	63,294	12,843	20.3	62,423	12,275	19.7	149,201	15,815	10.6	28,487	3,563	12.5		
1986	62,948	12,876	20.5	62,009	12,257	19.8	147,631	16,017	10.8	27,975	3,477	12.4		
1985	62,876	13,010	20.7	62,019	12,483	20.1	146,396	16,598	11.3	27,322	3,456	12.6		
1984	62,447	13,420	21.5	61,681	12,929	21.0	144,551	16,952	11.7	26,818	3,330	12.4		
1983	62,334	13,911	22.3	61,578	13,427	21.8	143,052	17,767	12.4	26,313	3,625	13.8		
1982	62,345	13,647	21.9	61,565	13,139	21.3	141,328	17,000	12.0	25,738	3,751	14.6		
1981	62,449	12,505	20.0	61,756	12,068	19.5	139,477	15,464	11.1	25,231	3,853	15.3		
1980	62,914	11,543	18.3	62,168	11,114	17.9	137,428	13,858	10.1	24,686	3,871	15.7		
1979	63,375	10,377	16.4	62,646	9,993	16.0	135,333	12,014	8.9	24,194	3,682	15.2		
1978	62,311	9,931	15.9	61,987	9,722	15.7	130,169	11,332	8.7	23,175	3,233	14.0		
1977	63,137	10,288	16.2	62,823	10,028	16.0	128,262	11,316	8.8	22,468	3,177	14.1		
1976	64,028	10,273	16.0	63,729	10,081	15.8	126,175	11,389	9.0	22,100	3,313	15.0		
1975	65,079	11,104	17.1	64,750	10,882	16.8	124,122	11,456	9.2	21,662	3,317	15.3		
1974	66,134	10,156	15.4	65,802	9,967	15.1	122,101	10,132	8.3	21,127	3,085	14.6		
1973	66,959	9,642	14.4	66,626	9,453	14.2	120,060	9,977	8.3	20,602	3,354	16.3		
1972	67,930	10,284	15.1	67,592	10,082	14.9	117,957	10,438	8.8	20,117	3,738	18.6		
1971	68,816	10,551	15.3	68,474	10,344	15.1	115,911	10,735	9.3	19,827	4,273	21.6		
1970	69,159	10,440	15.1	68,815	10,235	14.9	113,554	10,187	9.0	19,470	4,793	24.6		
1969	69,090	9,691	14.0	68,746	9,501	13.8	111,528	9,669	8.7	18,899	4,787	25.3		
1968	70,385	10,954	15.6	70,035	10,739	15.3	108,684	9,803	9.0	18,559	4,632	25.0		
1967	70,408	11,656	16.6	70,058	11,427	16.3	107,024	10,725	10.0	18,240	5,388	29.5		
1966	70,218	12,389	17.6	69,869	12,146	17.4	105,241	11,007	10.5	17,929	5,114	28.5		
1965	69,986	14,676	21.0	69,638	14,388	20.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		
1964	69,711	16,051	23.0	69,364	15,736	22.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		
1963	69,181	16,005	23.1	68,837	15,691	22.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		
1962	67,722	16,963	25.0	67,385	16,630	24.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		
1961	66,121	16,909	25.6	65,792	16,577	25.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		
1960	65,601	17,634	26.9	65,275	17,288	26.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		
1959	64,315	17,552	27.3	63,995	17,208	26.9	96,685	16,457	17.0	15,557	5,481	35.2		
WHITE														
1994	55,186	9,346	16.9	54,221	8,826	16.3	133,289	13,187	9.9	27,985	2,846	10.2		
1993	54,639	9,752	17.8	53,614	9,123	17.0	132,680	13,535	10.2	27,580	2,939	10.7		
1992 ¹	54,110	9,399	17.4	53,110	8,752	16.5	131,694	12,871	9.8	27,256	2,989	11.0		
1991	52,523	8,848	16.8	51,627	8,316	16.1	130,300	12,098	9.3	27,297	2,802	10.3		
1990	51,929	8,232	15.9	51,028	7,696	15.1	129,784	11,387	8.8	26,898	2,707	10.1		
1989	51,400	7,599	14.8	50,704	7,164	14.1	128,974	10,647	8.3	26,479	2,539	9.6		
1988 ¹	51,203	7,435	14.5	50,590	7,095	14.0	128,031	10,687	8.3	26,001	2,593	10.0		
1987 ¹	51,012	7,788	15.3	50,360	7,398	14.7	126,991	10,703	8.4	25,602	2,704	10.6		
1986	51,111	8,209	16.1	50,356	7,714	15.3	125,998	11,285	9.0	25,173	2,689	10.7		
1985	51,031	8,253	16.2	50,358	7,838	15.6	125,258	11,909	9.5	24,629	2,698	11.0		
1984	50,814	8,472	16.7	50,192	8,086	16.1	123,922	11,904	9.6	24,206	2,579	10.7		
1983	50,726	8,862	17.5	50,183	8,534	17.0	123,014	12,347	10.0	23,754	2,776	11.7		
1982	50,920	8,678	17.0	50,305	8,282	16.5	121,766	11,971	9.8	23,234	2,870	12.4		
1981	51,140	7,785	15.2	50,553	7,429	14.7	120,574	10,790	8.9	22,791	2,978	13.1		
1980	51,653	7,181	13.9	51,002	6,817	13.4	118,935	9,478	8.0	22,325	3,042	13.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-7. Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1994

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
With and Without Children Under 18 Years												
1994.....	69,313	8,053	11.6	53,865	3,272	6.1	3,228	549	17.0	12,220	4,232	34.6
1993.....	68,506	8,393	12.3	53,181	3,481	6.5	2,914	488	16.8	12,411	4,424	35.6
1992 ¹	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991.....	67,173	7,712	11.5	52,457	3,158	6.0	3,024	393	13.0	11,692	4,161	35.6
1990.....	66,322	7,098	10.7	52,147	2,981	5.7	2,907	349	12.0	11,268	3,768	33.4
1989.....	66,090	6,784	10.3	52,137	2,931	5.6	2,884	348	12.1	10,890	3,504	32.2
1988 ¹	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987 ¹	65,204	7,005	10.7	51,675	3,011	5.8	2,833	340	12.0	10,696	3,654	34.2
1986.....	64,491	7,023	10.9	51,537	3,123	6.1	2,510	287	11.4	10,445	3,613	34.6
1985.....	63,558	7,223	11.4	50,933	3,438	6.7	2,414	311	12.9	10,211	3,474	34.0
1984.....	62,706	7,277	11.6	50,350	3,488	6.9	2,228	292	13.1	10,129	3,498	34.5
1983.....	62,015	7,647	12.3	50,081	3,815	7.6	2,038	268	13.2	9,896	3,564	36.0
1982.....	61,393	7,512	12.2	49,908	3,789	7.6	2,016	290	14.4	9,469	3,434	36.3
1981.....	61,019	6,851	11.2	49,630	3,394	6.8	1,986	205	10.3	9,403	3,252	34.6
1980.....	60,309	6,217	10.3	49,294	3,032	6.2	1,933	213	11.0	9,082	2,972	32.7
1979.....	59,550	5,461	9.2	49,112	2,640	5.4	1,733	176	10.2	8,705	2,645	30.4
1978.....	57,804	5,280	9.1	47,692	2,474	5.2	1,654	152	9.2	8,458	2,654	31.4
1977.....	57,215	5,311	9.3	47,385	2,524	5.3	1,594	177	11.1	8,236	2,610	31.7
1976.....	56,710	5,311	9.4	47,497	2,606	5.5	1,500	162	10.8	7,713	2,543	33.0
1975.....	56,245	5,450	9.7	47,318	2,904	6.1	1,445	116	8.0	7,482	2,430	32.5
1974.....	55,698	4,922	8.8	47,069	2,474	5.3	1,399	125	8.9	7,230	2,324	32.1
1973.....	55,053	4,828	8.8	46,812	2,482	5.3	1,438	154	10.7	6,804	2,193	32.2
1972.....	54,296	5,303	10.0	45,752	(NA)	(NA)	1,353	(NA)	(NA)	6,191	2,100	33.9
1970.....	52,227	5,260	10.1	44,739	(NA)	(NA)	1,487	(NA)	(NA)	6,001	1,952	32.5
1969.....	51,586	5,008	9.7	44,436	(NA)	(NA)	1,559	(NA)	(NA)	5,591	1,827	32.7
1968.....	50,511	5,047	10.0	43,842	(NA)	(NA)	1,228	(NA)	(NA)	5,441	1,755	32.3
1967.....	49,835	5,667	11.4	43,292	(NA)	(NA)	1,210	(NA)	(NA)	5,333	1,774	33.3
1966.....	48,921	5,784	11.8	42,553	(NA)	(NA)	1,197	(NA)	(NA)	5,171	1,721	33.1
1965.....	48,278	6,721	13.9	42,107	(NA)	(NA)	1,179	(NA)	(NA)	4,992	1,916	38.4
1964.....	47,836	7,160	15.0	41,648	(NA)	(NA)	1,182	(NA)	(NA)	5,006	1,822	36.4
1963.....	47,436	7,554	15.9	41,311	(NA)	(NA)	1,243	(NA)	(NA)	4,882	1,972	40.4
1962.....	46,998	8,077	17.2	40,923	(NA)	(NA)	1,334	(NA)	(NA)	4,741	2,034	42.9
1961.....	46,341	8,391	18.1	40,405	(NA)	(NA)	1,293	(NA)	(NA)	4,643	1,954	42.1
1960.....	45,435	8,243	18.1	39,624	(NA)	(NA)	1,202	(NA)	(NA)	4,609	1,955	42.4
1959.....	45,054	8,320	18.5	39,335	(NA)	(NA)	1,226	(NA)	(NA)	4,493	1,916	42.6
With Children Under 18 Years												
1994.....	36,782	6,408	17.4	26,367	2,197	8.3	1,750	395	22.6	8,665	3,816	44.0
1993.....	36,456	6,751	18.5	26,121	2,363	9.0	1,577	354	22.5	8,758	4,034	46.1
1992 ¹	35,851	6,457	18.0	25,907	2,237	8.6	1,569	353	22.5	8,375	3,867	46.2
1991.....	34,861	6,170	17.7	25,357	2,106	8.3	1,513	297	19.6	7,991	3,767	47.1
1990.....	34,503	5,676	16.4	25,410	1,990	7.8	1,386	260	18.8	7,707	3,426	44.5
1989.....	34,279	5,308	15.5	25,476	1,872	7.3	1,358	246	18.1	7,445	3,190	42.8
1988 ¹	34,251	5,373	15.7	25,598	1,847	7.2	1,292	232	18.0	7,361	3,294	44.7
1987 ¹	33,996	5,465	16.1	25,464	1,963	7.7	1,316	221	16.8	7,216	3,281	45.5
1986.....	33,801	5,516	16.3	25,571	2,050	8.0	1,136	202	17.8	7,094	3,264	46.0
1985.....	33,536	5,586	16.7	25,496	2,258	8.9	1,147	197	17.1	6,892	3,131	45.4
1984.....	32,942	5,662	17.2	25,038	2,344	9.4	1,072	194	18.1	6,832	3,124	45.7
1983.....	32,787	5,871	17.9	25,216	2,557	10.1	949	192	20.2	6,622	3,122	47.1
1982.....	32,565	5,712	17.5	25,276	2,470	9.8	892	184	20.6	6,397	3,059	47.8
1981.....	32,587	5,191	15.9	25,278	2,199	8.7	822	115	14.0	6,488	2,877	44.3
1980.....	32,773	4,822	14.7	25,671	1,974	7.7	802	144	18.0	6,299	2,703	42.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-7. Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1994—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ALL RACES-Con.												
With Children Under 18 Years-Con.												
1979	32,397	4,081	12.6	25,615	1,573	6.1	747	116	15.5	6,035	2,392	39.6
1978	31,735	4,060	12.8	25,199	1,495	5.9	699	103	14.7	5,837	2,462	42.2
1977	31,637	4,081	12.9	25,284	1,602	6.3	644	95	14.8	5,709	2,384	41.8
1976	31,434	4,060	12.9	25,515	1,623	6.4	609	94	15.4	5,310	2,343	44.1
1975	31,377	4,172	13.3	25,704	1,855	7.2	554	65	11.7	5,119	2,252	44.0
1974	31,319	3,789	12.1	25,857	1,558	6.0	545	84	15.4	4,917	2,147	43.7
1973	30,977	3,520	11.4	25,983	(NA)	(NA)	397	(NA)	(NA)	4,597	1,987	43.2
1972	30,807	3,621	11.8	26,085	(NA)	(NA)	401	(NA)	(NA)	4,321	1,925	44.5
1971	30,725	3,683	12.0	26,201	(NA)	(NA)	447	(NA)	(NA)	4,077	1,830	44.9
1970	30,070	3,491	11.6	25,789	(NA)	(NA)	444	(NA)	(NA)	3,837	1,680	43.8
1969	29,827	3,226	10.8	26,083	(NA)	(NA)	360	(NA)	(NA)	3,384	1,519	44.9
1968	29,325	3,347	11.4	25,684	(NA)	(NA)	372	(NA)	(NA)	3,269	1,459	44.6
1967	29,032	3,586	12.4	25,482	(NA)	(NA)	360	(NA)	(NA)	3,190	1,418	44.5
1966	28,592	3,734	13.4	25,197	(NA)	(NA)	436	(NA)	(NA)	2,959	1,410	47.1
1965	28,100	4,379	15.6	24,829	(NA)	(NA)	398	(NA)	(NA)	2,873	1,499	52.2
1964	28,277	4,771	16.9	25,017	(NA)	(NA)	367	(NA)	(NA)	2,893	1,439	49.7
1963	28,317	4,991	17.6	25,084	(NA)	(NA)	400	(NA)	(NA)	2,833	1,578	55.7
1962	28,174	5,460	19.4	24,990	(NA)	(NA)	483	(NA)	(NA)	2,701	1,613	59.7
1961	27,600	5,500	19.9	24,509	(NA)	(NA)	404	(NA)	(NA)	2,687	1,505	56.0
1960	27,102	5,328	19.7	24,164	(NA)	(NA)	319	(NA)	(NA)	2,619	1,476	56.3
1959	26,992	5,443	20.3	24,099	(NA)	(NA)	349	(NA)	(NA)	2,544	1,525	59.9
WHITE												
With and Without Children Under 18 Years												
1994	58,444	5,312	9.1	47,905	2,629	5.5	2,508	354	14.1	8,031	2,329	29.0
1993	57,881	5,452	9.4	47,452	2,757	5.8	2,298	319	13.9	8,131	2,376	29.2
1992 ¹	57,669	5,255	9.1	47,383	2,677	5.7	2,418	333	13.8	7,868	2,245	28.5
1991	57,224	5,022	8.8	47,124	2,573	5.5	2,374	257	10.8	7,726	2,192	28.4
1990	56,803	4,622	8.1	47,014	2,386	5.1	2,277	226	9.9	7,512	2,010	26.8
1989	56,590	4,409	7.8	46,981	2,329	5.0	2,303	223	9.7	7,306	1,858	25.4
1988 ¹	56,492	4,471	7.9	46,877	2,294	4.9	2,274	231	10.2	7,342	1,945	26.5
1987 ¹	56,086	4,567	8.1	46,510	2,382	5.1	2,279	224	9.8	7,297	1,961	26.9
1986	55,676	4,811	8.6	46,410	2,591	5.6	2,038	179	8.8	7,227	2,041	28.2
1985	54,991	4,983	9.1	45,924	2,815	6.1	1,956	218	11.2	7,111	1,950	27.4
1984	54,400	4,925	9.1	45,643	2,858	6.3	1,816	189	10.4	6,941	1,878	27.1
1983	53,890	5,220	9.7	45,470	3,125	6.9	1,624	168	10.4	6,796	1,926	28.3
1982	53,407	5,118	9.6	45,252	3,104	6.9	1,648	201	12.2	6,507	1,813	27.9
1981	53,269	4,670	8.8	45,007	2,712	6.0	1,642	145	8.8	6,620	1,814	27.4
1980	52,710	4,195	8.0	44,860	2,437	5.4	1,584	149	9.4	6,266	1,609	25.7
1979	52,243	3,581	6.9	44,751	2,099	4.7	1,441	132	9.2	6,052	1,350	22.3
1978	50,910	3,523	6.9	43,636	2,033	4.7	1,356	99	7.3	5,918	1,391	23.5
1977	50,530	3,540	7.0	43,423	2,028	4.7	1,279	112	8.8	5,828	1,400	24.0
1976	50,083	3,560	7.1	43,397	2,071	4.8	1,219	110	9.0	5,467	1,379	25.2
1975	49,873	3,838	7.7	43,311	2,363	5.5	1,182	81	6.9	5,380	1,394	25.9
1974	49,440	3,352	6.8	43,049	1,977	4.6	1,182	86	7.3	5,208	1,289	24.8
1973	48,919	3,219	6.6	43,805	2,306	5.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,853	1,190	24.5
1972	48,477	3,441	7.1	42,585	(NA)	(NA)	1,220	(NA)	(NA)	4,672	1,135	24.3
1971	47,641	3,751	7.9	42,039	(NA)	(NA)	1,113	(NA)	(NA)	4,489	1,191	26.5
1970	46,601	3,708	8.0	41,092	(NA)	(NA)	1,101	(NA)	(NA)	4,408	1,102	25.0
1969	46,261	3,574	7.7	40,802	(NA)	(NA)	1,294	(NA)	(NA)	4,165	1,069	25.7
1968	45,437	3,616	8.0	40,355	(NA)	(NA)	1,029	(NA)	(NA)	4,053	1,021	25.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.G1.—Average monthly number of recipients, total amount of cash payments, and average monthly payment, 1936-94

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments. Includes Alaska and Hawaii, beginning in 1943; Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, beginning in October 1950 and Guam, beginning in July 1959]

Year	Aid to Families With Dependent Children						Emergency Assistance		
	Average monthly number (in thousands)—			Amount of payments			Average monthly number of families (in thousands)	Total assistance payments during year (in thousands)	Average monthly payment per family
	Families	Recipients		Total (in thousands)	Monthly average per—				
		Total	Children		Family	Recipient			
1936	147	534	361	\$49,678	\$28.15	\$7.75	...	...	...
1940	349	1,182	840	133,770	31.98	9.43	...	...	...
1945	259	907	656	149,667	48.18	13.75	...	...	...
1950	644	2,205	1,637	551,653	71.33	17.64	...	...	...
1955	612	2,214	1,673	617,841	84.17	23.26	...	...	...
1960	787	3,005	2,314	1,000,784	105.75	27.75	...	...	...
1961	869	3,354	2,587	1,156,769	110.97	28.74	...	...	...
1962	931	3,676	2,818	1,298,774	116.30	29.44	...	...	...
1963	947	3,876	2,909	1,365,851	120.19	29.36	...	...	...
1964	992	4,118	3,091	1,510,352	126.88	30.57	...	...	...
1965	1,039	4,329	3,256	1,660,186	133.20	31.96	...	...	...
1966	1,088	4,513	3,411	1,863,925	142.83	34.42	...	...	...
1967	1,217	5,014	3,771	2,266,400	155.19	37.67	...	...	...
1968	1,410	5,705	4,275	2,849,298	168.41	41.62	...	...	...
1969	1,698	6,706	4,985	3,563,427	174.89	44.28	7.5	\$6,699	\$117.23
1970	2,208	8,466	6,214	4,852,964	183.13	47.77	7.5	11,396	126.14
1971	2,762	10,241	7,434	6,203,528	187.16	50.48	11.1	19,843	148.54
1972	3,049	10,947	7,905	6,909,260	188.87	52.60	19.9	44,180	184.91
1973	3,148	10,949	7,902	7,212,035	190.91	54.89	18.8	39,265	174.05
1974	3,230	10,864	7,822	7,916,563	204.27	60.72	31.3	64,031	170.38
1975	3,498	11,346	8,095	9,210,995	219.44	67.65	38.3	77,516	168.85
1976	3,579	11,304	8,001	10,140,543	236.10	74.75	27.5	55,673	168.43
1977	3,588	11,050	7,773	10,603,820	246.27	79.97	32.8	66,132	168.05
1978	3,522	10,570	7,402	10,730,415	253.89	84.60	34.5	80,919	195.24
1979	3,509	10,312	7,179	11,068,864	262.86	89.45	35.7	84,043	195.92
1980	3,712	10,774	7,419	12,475,245	280.03	96.49	48.6	113,238	194.29
1981	3,835	11,079	7,527	12,981,115	282.04	97.64	49.1	123,467	209.51
1982	3,542	10,258	6,903	12,877,906	303.02	103.60	27.5	102,344	278.54
1983	3,686	10,761	7,098	13,837,228	312.82	107.16	30.0	125,246	283.15
1984	3,714	10,831	7,144	14,503,710	325.44	111.60	32.1	141,137	276.97
1985	3,701	10,855	7,198	15,195,835	342.15	116.65	32.6	157,304	312.98
1986	3,763	11,038	7,334	16,033,074	355.04	121.05	34.8	178,284	362.45
1987	3,776	11,027	7,366	16,372,535	361.37	123.73	42.4	213,903	358.29
1988	3,749	10,915	7,329	16,826,794	374.07	128.47	48.8	278,906	420.89
1989	3,799	10,993	7,420	17,465,943	383.14	132.40	48.7	296,841	461.45
1990	4,057	11,695	7,917	19,066,541	391.67	135.86	56.0	348,986	476.50
1991	4,467	12,930	8,715	20,930,600	390.44	134.89	59.7	302,894	422.07
1992	4,829	13,773	9,303	21,655,881	373.71	131.03	52.7	272,853	431.41
1993	5,012	14,205	9,574	22,688,016	377.24	133.10	56.8	387,113	568.17
1994	5,035	14,164	9,570	22,827,399	377.78	134.30	60.5	802,258	1,105.95

Reporting initiated July 1969. Number of States with program: 1969-70, 23; 1971, 24; 1972, 27; 1973-75, 29; 1976-78, 21; 1975-78, 26; 1979, 24; 1980-84, 27;

1985-86, 28; 1987, 29; 1988, 30; 1989, 31; 1990, 33; 1991, 34; 1992, 34; and 1993, 35.

Excludes family count and expenditures for States providing only partial data.

Table 9.H1.—Number of persons participating, value of bonus coupons, and average bonus per person, fiscal years 1962-95¹

Fiscal year	Persons participating, average during year (in thousands)	Annual bonus value of coupons (in thousands)	Annual average monthly bonus ² per person
1962.....	143	\$13,153	\$7.66
1963.....	226	18,639	6.87
1964.....	367	28,643	6.50
1965.....	424	32,494	6.39
1966.....	864	64,781	6.25
1967.....	1,447	105,455	6.07
1968.....	2,211	172,982	6.52
1969.....	2,878	228,587	6.62
1970.....	4,340	550,806	10.58
1971.....	9,368	1,522,904	13.55
1972.....	11,103	1,794,875	13.47
1973.....	12,190	2,102,133	14.37
1974.....	12,896	2,725,988	17.62
1975.....	17,063	4,386,144	21.42
1976.....	18,557	5,310,133	23.85
1977.....	17,058	5,057,700	24.71
1978.....	16,044	5,165,209	26.83
1979.....	17,710	6,484,538	30.51
1980.....	21,077	8,685,521	34.34
1981.....	22,430	10,615,964	39.44
1982 ³	21,716	10,205,799	39.18
1983.....	21,630	11,153,867	42.98
1984.....	20,858	10,696,100	42.74
1985.....	19,910	10,744,200	44.99
1986.....	19,428	10,604,950	45.49
1987.....	19,113	10,500,344	45.78
1988.....	18,644	11,149,051	50.00
1989.....	18,766	11,676,436	51.85
1990.....	20,038	14,184,028	59.01
1991.....	22,529	17,307,235	63.89
1992.....	25,403	20,899,531	68.57
1993.....	26,982	22,005,194	67.66
1994.....	27,476	23,749,313	69.01
1995.....	26,619	22,765,349	71.27

¹ Between 1974 and 1979, SSI recipients were made ineligible for food stamps in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, California and selected counties in New York and Virginia because those areas supplemented SSI payments in amounts that included the value of food stamps. As of 1983 and 1992, SSI recipients were returned to the Food Stamp Program in Massachusetts and Wisconsin, respectively, when these States chose to stop including a value for food stamps in the SSI supplement.

² That portion of the food stamp allotment, before the elimination of the purchase requirement, represented the government's share of total food stamps received. Since January 1979, only the bonus portion of the total food stamp allotment is received by participants.

³ Excludes participants and benefits under the Puerto Rico Nutrition Assistance Program after July 1, 1982.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service.

Women, Infants, and Children Feeding Program: 1975-1988

WIC participation and costs. Participation requires an income of less than 185% of the poverty level, with some states requiring a lower income than this. WIC participation also includes a "nutritional risk" requirement. In 1988 there were about 7.5 million persons at risk (either nutritionally or income-wise), but only 3.6 million participants. Children and infants comprised three-quarters of participants and pregnant women comprised the other quarter.

Participants/costs	FY 1975	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
Participants (millions)	0.5	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6

FY 90 FY 95
4.5 6.89

Billions of dollars

Expenditures

	FY 1975	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
Current dollars	\$0.09	\$0.73	\$1.49	\$1.58	\$1.66	\$1.80
Constant (1988) dollars	\$0.20	\$1.05	\$1.64	\$1.71	\$1.73	\$1.80

FY 90 FY 96
\$2.1 \$3.7

Participants/costs	FY 1975	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
Children as a percentage of recipients	75%	79%	79%	79%	74%	77%

FY '95

77%

Source: U.S. House of Representatives, 101st Congress, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends*, 1988, p. 277, "WIC Feeding Program: Participation and Costs, FY 1975-1988." Primary source: Tabulations by Child Trends, Inc., of data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, and U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means, 1989; and U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Estimation of Eligibility for the WIC Programs," 1987.

D. Schools and Education

- The enrollment rate of 3-5 year olds in preprimary school:
1970-- 37%
1994-- 61%
- Persons 25 years and older completing college:
1970-- 11%
1995-- 23%

1. School Enrollment: 1960 -1994 [Data: SA 240]

Year	All Levels	Elementary	High School	College
1960	46.3	32.4	10.2	3.6
1970	60.4	37.1	14.7	7.4
1980	58.6	30.6	14.6	11.4
1985	59.8	30.7	14.1	12.5
1990	63	33.2	12.8	13.6
1994	69.3	34.6	14.6	15

Numbers from 1970 include nursery schools. Elementary includes kindergarten and grades 1-8; high school, grades 9-12; and college: 2-year, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate and professional schools.

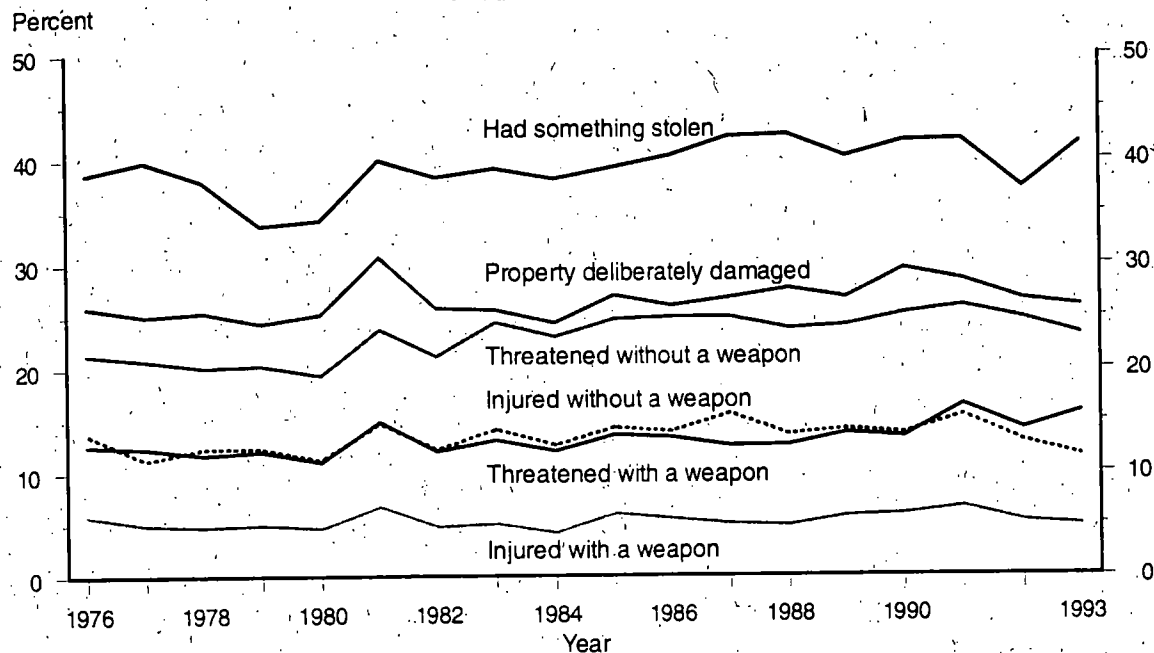
Table 47-2 Percentage of eighth-grade students who reported that violence is a serious problem in their school, by type of violence and student and school characteristics: 1988

Characteristic	Physical conflicts among students	Robbery or theft	Vandalism of school property	Student possession of weapons	Physical abuse of teachers	Verbal abuse of teachers
Total	16.6	13.5	14.5	11.3	7.9	11.5
Sex						
Male	14.9	13.1	14.4	11.9	7.8	11.9
Female	18.3	13.9	14.6	10.7	8.0	11.1
Race/ethnicity						
White	14.7	11.9	12.8	9.7	7.0	10.9
Black	25.6	20.1	19.5	16.8	9.6	14.1
Hispanic	17.8	14.3	17.6	13.7	10.4	13.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	17.6	16.5	20.1	14.3	11.7	11.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	21.9	18.2	20.0	16.9	9.2	12.3
Urbanicity						
Urban	20.1	16.0	17.7	13.4	8.9	12.9
Suburban	15.7	12.2	13.7	10.7	7.8	11.7
Rural	15.2	13.2	13.1	10.4	7.3	10.2
Size of school						
Less than 400	10.0	9.8	10.4	8.5	6.6	9.0
400-599	16.2	13.0	14.9	10.4	7.8	11.5
600-799	18.2	14.7	14.6	11.7	8.6	12.1
800-999	20.5	15.6	16.5	13.2	8.5	12.6
1,000 or more	21.5	16.1	8.1	14.6	8.7	13.4

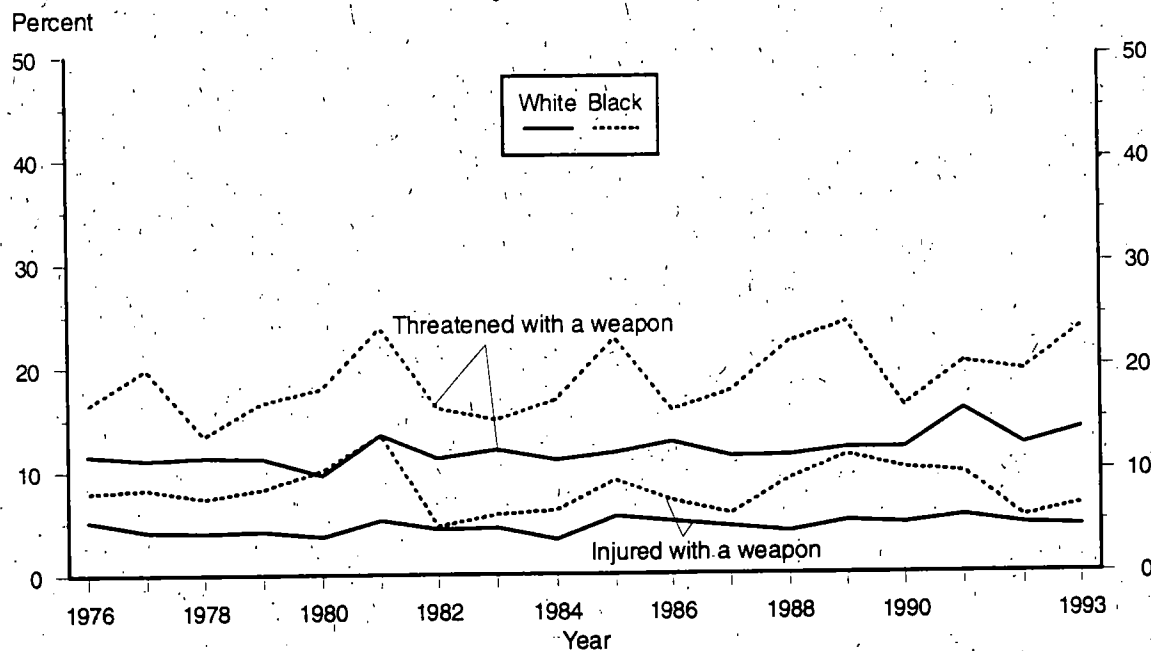
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Base Year (1988), Student Survey.

percentage of high school seniors who reported being victimized at school, by type of victimization and race/ethnicity: 1976-93

By type of victimization



By race/ethnicity



D-Violence-2

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future Study*.

Table 47-1 Percentage of high school seniors who reported being victimized at school, by type of victimization: 1976-93

Year	Had something stolen	Property deliberately damaged	Injured with a weapon	Threatened with a weapon	Injured without a weapon	Threatened without a weapon
1976	38.5	25.8	5.7	12.5	13.6	21.3
1977	39.7	24.9	4.8	12.2	11.1	20.7
1978	37.8	25.3	4.6	11.6	12.2	20.0
1979	33.6	24.2	4.8	11.9	12.2	20.2
1980	34.1	25.1	4.5	10.9	11.1	19.3
1981	39.8	30.6	6.6	14.8	14.6	23.7
1982	38.2	25.7	4.6	11.9	12.1	21.1
1983	39.0	25.5	4.9	13.0	14.0	24.3
1984	38.0	24.2	4.0	11.9	12.5	22.9
1985	39.1	26.9	5.9	13.5	14.2	24.6
1986	40.2	25.9	5.4	13.2	13.8	24.8
1987	42.0	26.6	4.9	12.4	15.5	24.8
1988	42.2	27.5	4.7	12.5	13.5	23.7
1989	40.1	26.6	5.6	13.6	14.0	24.0
1990	41.6	29.4	5.8	13.2	13.6	25.1
1991	41.7	28.3	6.5	16.3	15.3	25.8
1992	37.1	26.4	5.1	14.0	12.8	24.6
1993	41.4	25.8	4.7	15.6	11.4	23.1

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future Study*.

D-Reading-1

Table 107.—Student proficiency in reading, by age, amount of time spent on homework, reading habits, and reading materials in the home: 1971, 1984, and 1992

Time spent on homework, reading habits, and reading materials in the home	Average proficiency score						Percent					
	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds ¹		9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds ¹	
	1984	1992	1984	1992	1984	1992	1984	1992	1984	1992	1984	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Materials read a few times a year or more												
Poems	211	211	260	264	290	294	70	70	68	74	76	84
Plays	211	208	260	262	290	293	56	54	59	64	63	71
Biographies	213	212	261	263	292	294	45	47	62	72	59	69
Science books	212	211	259	261	289	293	84	88	90	92	70	80
Books about other places	211	211	259	262	289	294	79	81	83	80	81	84
Frequency of reading for fun												
Daily	214	215	264	269	297	304	53	56	35	37	31	27
Weekly	212	212	254	260	290	291	28	28	35	32	34	33
Monthly	204	204	255	257	290	287	7	6	14	13	17	18
Yearly	197	197	252	250	280	282	3	3	7	8	10	12
Never	198	189	239	246	269	268	9	7	8	10	9	11
Time spent on homework each day												
None	212	211	254	253	276	274	36	32	23	21	22	22
Didn't do assignment	198	193	247	251	287	286	4	4	4	4	11	12
Less than 1 hour	218	215	261	260	290	291	42	47	36	36	26	29
1 to 2 hours	216	211	266	269	296	298	13	12	29	29	27	25
More than 2 hours	201	195	264	267	303	308	6	5	9	10	13	12
	1971	1992	1971	1992	1971	1992	1971	1992	1971	1992	1971	1992
Reading materials in the home²												
0 to 2	186	197	227	241	246	269	28	37	17	22	11	18
3	208	214	249	256	274	286	33	33	25	31	22	27
4	223	224	267	271	296	299	39	30	58	48	67	55

¹ Excludes persons not enrolled in school.² The 4 items in the scale were: newspaper subscription, magazine subscription, more than 25 books in the home, and encyclopedia in the home.

NOTE.—These test scores are from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). The NAEP scores have been evaluated at certain performance levels. A score of 300 implies an ability to find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material. A score of 250 implies an ability to search for specific information, interrelate ideas, and make generalizations about literature, science, and social studies materials. A score of 200 implies an ability to understand,

combine ideas, and make inferences based on short uncomplicated passages about specific or sequentially related information. A score of 150 implies an ability to follow brief written directions and carry out simple, discrete reading tasks. Scale ranges from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card, 1971-88*, and *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*, by Educational Testing Service. (This table was prepared April 1994.)

D-Reading-1

Table 105.—Average student proficiency in reading, by age and selected characteristics of students: 1971 to 1992

Selected characteristics of students	9-year-olds						13-year-olds						17-year-olds ¹					
	1971	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1971	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1971	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	207.6	215.0	210.9	211.8	209.2	210.5	255.2	258.5	257.1	257.5	256.8	259.8	285.2	285.5	288.8	290.1	290.2	289.7
Sex																		
Male	201.2	210.0	207.5	207.5	204.0	205.9	249.6	254.3	252.6	251.8	250.5	254.1	278.9	281.8	283.8	286.0	284.0	284.2
Female	213.9	220.1	214.2	216.3	214.5	215.4	260.8	262.6	261.7	263.0	263.1	265.3	291.3	289.2	293.9	293.8	296.5	295.7
Race/ethnicity																		
White	214.0	221.3	218.2	217.7	217.0	217.9	260.9	264.4	262.6	261.3	262.3	266.4	291.4	292.8	295.2	294.7	296.6	297.4
Black	170.1	189.3	185.7	188.5	181.8	184.5	222.4	232.8	236.3	242.9	241.5	237.6	238.7	243.1	264.3	274.4	267.3	260.8
Hispanic	(²)	190.2	187.2	193.7	189.4	191.7	(²)	237.2	239.6	240.1	237.8	239.2	(²)	261.4	268.1	270.8	274.8	271.2
Parental education																		
Not high school graduate	188.6	194.3	195.1	192.5	192.6	194.9	238.4	238.5	240.0	246.5	240.8	239.2	261.3	262.1	269.4	267.4	269.7	270.8
Graduated high school	207.8	213.0	208.9	210.8	209.1	207.4	255.5	253.5	253.4	252.7	251.4	252.1	277.5	281.2	282.0	282.9	280.5	280.5
Post high school	223.9	226.0	222.9	220.0	217.7	219.5	270.2	270.9	267.6	265.3	266.9	269.9	302.2	298.9	301.2	299.5	299.9	298.6
Control of school																		
Public	—	213.5	209.4	210.2	207.5	208.6	—	256.9	255.2	256.1	255.0	257.2	—	284.4	287.2	288.7	288.6	287.8
Private	—	227.0	222.8	223.4	228.3	224.7	—	270.6	271.2	268.3	269.7	276.3	—	298.4	303.0	299.6	311.0	309.6
Type of community																		
Advantaged urban	229.8	232.5	230.8	222.4	227.1	233.6	272.9	276.8	274.5	266.3	270.1	280.8	305.9	300.8	302.2	301.0	299.9	302.6
Disadvantaged urban	179.2	187.6	191.5	192.0	186.1	183.5	234.3	241.6	238.9	239.0	241.0	230.9	259.7	258.1	265.7	275.0	273.3	266.7
Extreme rural	200.2	211.8	201.2	213.7	209.4	206.5	247.4	254.8	254.9	262.4	251.2	257.2	276.8	279.0	282.7	286.6	289.9	285.3
Other	207.8	214.5	211.3	211.3	209.8	211.6	255.4	257.9	257.1	257.3	257.5	261.2	285.2	286.6	289.6	288.3	290.9	292.6
Region																		
Northeast	213.0	221.1	215.7	215.2	217.4	217.6	261.1	260.0	260.4	258.6	258.9	264.6	291.3	285.9	292.2	294.8	295.7	297.3
Southeast	193.9	210.3	204.3	207.2	197.4	199.3	244.7	252.6	256.4	257.6	255.5	253.8	270.5	280.1	284.7	285.5	285.1	278.4
Central	214.9	216.7	215.3	218.2	212.7	215.8	260.1	264.5	258.8	255.9	257.4	263.5	290.7	287.4	290.0	291.2	293.5	293.8
West	205.0	212.8	207.8	207.9	209.6	209.3	253.6	256.4	253.8	257.9	255.6	257.5	283.7	287.3	288.4	289.0	286.8	290.4

¹ All participants of this age were in school.

² Test scores of Hispanics were not tabulated separately.

—Data not available.

NOTE.—These test scores are from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). The NAEP scores have been evaluated at certain performance levels. A score of 300 implies an ability to find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material. A score of 250 implies an ability to search for specific information, interrelate ideas, and make generalizations about literature, science, and social studies materials.

A score of 200 implies an ability to understand, combine ideas, and make inferences based on short uncomplicated passages about specific or sequentially related information. A score of 150 implies an ability to follow brief written directions and carry out simple, discrete reading tasks. Scale ranges from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card, 1971–88* and *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*, by Educational Testing Service. (This table was prepared April 1994.)

Table 106.—Student proficiency in reading, by percentile and age: 1971 to 1992

Percentile	9-year-olds						13-year-olds						17-year-olds ¹					
	1971	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1971	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1971	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Average	207.6	215.0	210.9	211.8	209.2	210.5	255.2	258.5	257.1	257.5	256.8	259.8	285.2	285.5	288.8	290.1	290.2	289.7
Standard deviation	42.1	37.9	41.1	41.2	44.7	40.3	35.7	34.9	35.5	34.7	36.0	39.4	45.8	41.8	40.3	37.1	41.3	43.0
Percentiles																		
5th	134.8	148.5	140.5	141.9	134.8	140.7	192.8	199.1	196.7	199.5	195.7	190.9	206.1	213.0	219.9	226.1	220.0	214.3
10th	151.6	165.1	156.7	156.7	150.1	156.0	207.8	212.8	210.2	212.9	209.8	207.9	225.3	230.6	236.0	241.5	236.9	232.7
25th	180.0	191.1	183.7	184.3	178.7	183.1	232.3	235.3	233.9	234.2	233.2	234.7	255.9	258.7	262.5	265.7	263.5	262.6
50th	209.3	217.2	212.6	213.7	210.3	213.6	257.0	259.6	258.2	257.9	257.3	261.6	287.7	287.5	290.3	291.1	291.1	293.0
75th	236.7	241.3	239.6	240.1	240.3	239.3	279.9	282.8	281.6	281.4	281.5	287.0	316.7	314.6	316.8	316.0	318.6	319.4
90th	260.5	261.7	262.8	263.0	265.7	259.9	299.6	302.3	301.7	301.6	302.0	309.2	341.7	337.5	339.6	336.9	342.7	342.7
95th	274.1	273.3	276.5	277.5	280.4	272.1	310.8	313.9	313.7	313.7	314.4	321.9	356.5	350.9	352.6	348.7	356.0	355.8

¹ All participants of this age were in school.

NOTE.—These test scores are from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). The NAEP scores have been evaluated at certain performance levels. A score of 300 implies an ability to find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material. A score of 250 implies an ability to search for specific information, interrelate ideas, and make generalizations about literature, science, and social studies materials. A score of 200 implies an ability to understand, combine ideas, and make inferences based on short uncomplicated

passages about specific or sequentially related information. A score of 150 implies an ability to follow brief written directions and carry out simple, discrete reading tasks. Scale ranges from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card, 1971–88*, and *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*, by Educational Testing Service. (This table was prepared April 1994.)

Table 108.—Percent of students at or above selected reading proficiency levels,¹ by sex, race/ethnicity, and age: 1971 to 1992

Sex, race/ethnicity, and level	9-year-olds ²							13-year-olds ²							17-year-olds ²						
	1971	1975	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1971	1975	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1971	1975	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total																					
Level 150 ³	90.6	93.1	94.6	92.3	92.7	90.1	92.3	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8
Level 200 ⁴	58.7	62.1	67.7	61.5	62.6	58.9	62.0	93.0	93.2	94.8	93.9	94.9	93.8	92.7	96.0	96.4	97.2	98.3	98.9	98.1	97.1
Level 250 ⁵	15.6	14.6	17.7	17.2	17.5	18.4	16.2	57.8	58.6	60.7	59.0	58.7	58.7	61.6	78.6	80.1	80.7	83.1	85.7	84.1	82.5
Level 300 ⁶	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.7	9.8	10.2	11.3	11.0	10.9	11.0	15.3	39.0	38.7	37.8	40.3	40.9	41.4	43.2
Level 350 ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	6.8	6.2	5.3	5.7	4.6	7.0	6.8
Male																					
Level 150 ³	87.9	91.0	92.9	90.4	90.4	87.9	90.2	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.7
Level 200 ⁴	52.7	56.2	62.7	58.0	58.4	53.8	56.9	90.7	90.9	93.4	92.2	92.8	91.4	90.4	94.7	95.3	96.3	97.6	98.5	97.0	96.3
Level 250 ⁵	12.0	11.5	14.6	15.9	15.8	16.1	14.2	51.6	51.7	55.9	54.0	52.3	52.4	55.5	74.4	75.6	77.9	79.6	82.9	79.7	78.4
Level 300 ⁶	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	7.3	7.0	9.1	9.0	8.6	7.6	12.8	33.9	33.7	35.0	35.4	37.1	36.1	38.4
Level 350 ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.8	3.5	5.6	5.3
Female																					
Level 150 ³	93.2	95.3	96.4	94.2	94.9	92.4	94.4	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9
Level 200 ⁴	64.6	68.1	72.7	65.2	66.9	64.2	67.3	95.2	95.5	96.1	95.8	96.9	96.3	95.0	97.3	97.5	98.1	99.0	99.3	99.2	97.9
Level 250 ⁵	19.2	17.7	20.7	18.4	19.1	20.8	18.2	64.0	65.5	65.4	64.0	65.0	65.0	67.5	82.6	84.3	83.6	86.8	88.2	88.6	86.8
Level 300 ⁶	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.0	0.8	12.3	13.5	13.5	13.2	13.2	14.5	17.7	44.0	43.6	40.7	45.0	44.4	46.8	48.5
Level 350 ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	8.4	7.3	6.0	6.7	5.5	8.5	8.4
White⁸																					
Level 150 ³	94.0	96.0	97.1	95.4	95.1	93.5	95.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Level 200 ⁴	65.0	69.0	74.2	68.6	68.4	66.0	69.3	96.2	96.4	97.1	96.2	96.0	96.0	95.9	97.9	98.6	99.1	99.0	99.3	98.8	98.6
Level 250 ⁵	18.0	17.4	21.0	20.9	20.3	22.6	19.6	64.2	65.5	67.8	65.3	63.7	64.8	68.5	83.7	86.2	86.9	88.0	88.7	88.3	88.0
Level 300 ⁶	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.2	0.9	11.3	12.1	13.6	13.1	12.4	13.3	18.1	43.2	43.9	43.3	46.3	45.4	47.5	50.1
Level 350 ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	7.7	7.2	6.2	6.9	5.5	8.7	8.3
Black⁸																					
Level 150 ³	69.7	80.7	84.9	81.3	83.2	76.9	79.6	98.6	98.4	99.3	99.4	99.8	99.4	98.7	97.6	97.7	99.0	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.1
Level 200 ⁴	22.0	31.6	41.3	36.6	39.4	33.9	36.6	74.2	76.9	84.1	85.5	91.3	87.7	82.0	81.9	82.0	85.6	95.9	98.0	95.7	91.6
Level 250 ⁵	1.6	2.0	4.1	4.5	5.6	5.2	4.6	21.1	24.8	30.1	34.6	40.2	41.7	38.4	40.1	43.0	44.0	65.7	75.8	69.1	61.4
Level 300 ⁶	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.8	4.6	4.6	5.7	7.7	8.1	7.1	16.2	24.9	19.7	16.9
Level 350 ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.6
Hispanic																					
Level 150 ³	—	80.8	84.5	82.0	85.6	83.7	83.4	—	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.2	99.1	98.1	—	99.3	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.8
Level 200 ⁴	—	34.6	41.6	39.6	45.9	40.9	43.1	—	81.3	86.8	86.7	87.4	85.8	83.4	—	88.7	93.3	95.6	96.3	95.9	93.4
Level 250 ⁵	—	2.6	5.0	4.3	8.6	5.8	7.2	—	32.0	35.4	39.0	38.0	37.2	40.9	—	52.9	62.2	68.3	71.5	75.2	69.2
Level 300 ⁶	—	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	—	2.2	2.3	4.1	4.4	3.9	6.0	—	12.6	16.5	21.2	23.3	27.1	27.3
Level 350 ⁷	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	—	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.3	2.4	2.3

¹ As measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

² All participants of this age were in school.

³ Able to follow brief written directions and carry out simple, discrete reading tasks.

⁴ Able to understand, combine ideas, and make inferences based on short uncomplicated passages about specific

or sequentially related information.

⁵ Able to search for specific information, interrelate ideas, and make generalizations about literature, science, and social studies materials.

⁶ Able to find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material.

⁷ Able to understand the links between ideas even when those links are not explicitly stated and to make appropriate generalizations even when the texts lack clear introductions or explanations.

⁸ Data for 1971 include persons of Hispanic origin.

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card, 1971-88* and *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*, by Educational Testing Service. (This table was prepared April 1994.)

D. Schools and Education: College**1. College Enrollment of Recent High School Graduates (1960-1994) [Data: SA Table 279]**

Year	Number of High School Graduates (1,000)	Percent Enrolled in College
1960	1679	45.1
1970	2757	51.8
1980	3089	49.3
1985	2666	57.7
1990	2355	59.9
1994	2517	61.9

2. SAT Scores of College-Bound Seniors: 1970 - 1995 [Date: SA Table 274]

Year	Number of Participants (1,000)	Verbal Test Scores	Math Test Scores
1967		466	492
1970		460	488
1975	996	434	472
1980	992	424	466
1985	977	431	475
1990	1026	424	476
1995	1068	428	482

School Enrollment

ROSALIND R. BRUNO

Enrollment levels have fluctuated over the last two decades.

In 1993, 65.4 million students were enrolled in school. 60 percent of these students were enrolled in either elementary school (47 percent) or in high school (21 percent). Children enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten made up 11 percent of enrollees. College students accounted for 21 percent of enrollees.

In general, the number of students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12 mirrors the population 5 to 17 years old, because nearly all persons in that age group are enrolled in school. Nursery school and college enrollment trends reflect changes in the size of the age-eligible population and the rate of enrollment.

In the 20-year period between 1973 and 1993, enrollment in kindergarten through high school declined by 3 percent, while nursery school enrollment more than doubled and college enrollment rose by 55 percent.

In the period, the number of children 3 and 4 years old

enrolled in nursery school increased from 1.2 to 2.7 million; the proportion enrolled increased from 18 percent in 1973 to 34 percent in 1993.

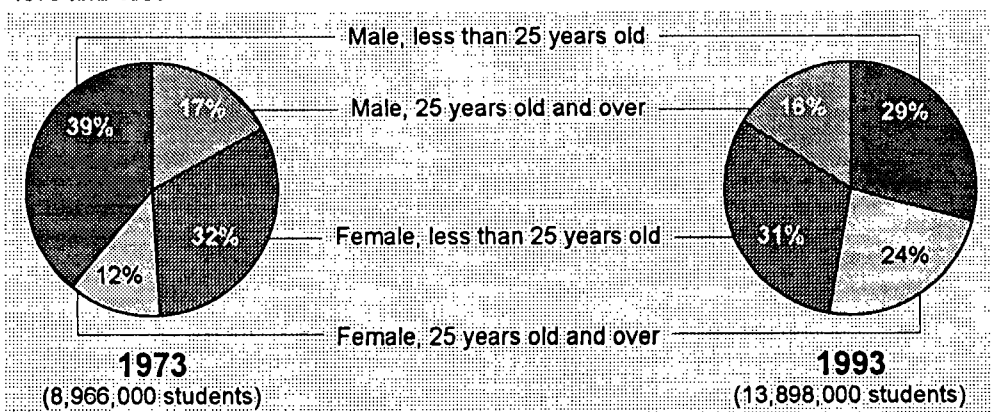
At the same time, elementary school enrollment declined from 31.5 to 30.6 million students. This decline was in direct response to changes in the number of births that occurred 6 to 13 years before the enrollment estimates. So, just as the large birth cohorts that followed the end of the Baby Boom (1964) eventually resulted in a decline in elementary school enrollment in the 1970's and early 1980's, the gradual increase in the annual number of births during the 1980's ensures increases in elementary school enrollment during the 1990's. Elementary school enrollment reached a low of around 27 million in the mid-1980's (1985-87) and has increased since.

Changes in high school enrollment reflect shifts in the 14 to 17 age group. The number of persons in this age group declined during the 1980's, causing the number of students enrolled in high school to drop from 15.7 million in the mid-1970's to about 12.8 million in 1990.

As relatively larger birth cohorts began to move into the 14 to 17 age range in the early 1990's, high school enrollment grew to 13.7 million in 1993.

At the college level, 13.9 million students were enrolled in 1993, compared with 9.0 million in 1973. The percentage of full-time students declined from 70 percent in 1973 to 60 percent in 1993. Among students 25 years old and over, only 38 percent were enrolled full time in 1993, compared with 83 percent of younger students. The number of these "older" college students increased from 2.6 million in 1973 to 5.6 million in 1993 or from 29 to 40 percent of all college students. At the same time, the percentage of all college students who were women increased from 44 to 54 percent. Thus, during this 20-year period, there has been a shift in the age and sex distribution of the college population from majority male to majority female and a substantial gain for older students. The largest losses were among younger men and the largest gains among older women.

College Enrollment, by Age and Sex:
1973 and 1993



★ 200 ★

Nursery School/Preschool

D-Misc-1

Long-Term Benefits of Preschool

The High/Scope Perry Preschool Project assessed whether high-quality preschool programs could provide both short- and long-term benefits to children living in poverty and at high risk of failing in school. The study followed into adulthood 123 such children from African-American families who lived in the neighborhood of the Perry Elementary School in Ypsilanti, Michigan, in the 1960s. At the beginning of the study, the children were randomly divided into a program group, who received a high-quality, active learning preschool program, and a no-program group, who received no preschool program. This table presents findings at age 27.

Variable	Preschool	No preschool
\$2,000 or more in earnings per month	29%	7%
Own home	36%	13%
High school graduates	71%	54%
Ever on Social Services in past 10 years	59%	80%
Five or more arrests	7%	35%

Source: "Changed Lives, Significant Benefits: The High/Scope Perry Preschool Project to Date," *High/Scope ReSource*, Summer 1993, Figure 1, p. 10.

★ 201 ★

Nursery School/Preschool

Pre-Kindergarten Experience by Parental Educational Level: 1991

Nursery school and kindergarten experiences of first and second graders, by educational attainment of parents, 1991.

	Total	Parents highest level of educational attainment					
		Less than high school	High school or equivalency	Voc./tech. or some college	College graduate	Graduate or professional	No parent in household
Number of 1st and 2nd grade children in thousands	7,547	791	2,393	2,288	1,051	947	78
Attendance at day care centers, nursery schools, prekindergarten, and Head Start on a regular basis before starting first grade							
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Not attending day care or nursery school	15%	8%	15%	17%	16%	12%	18%
Not attending nursery school or day care center	34%	27%	32%	31%	40%	48%	29%

[Continued]

D-Misc-1

D3-2. Percentage of 17-Year-Olds Who Spent Given Amounts of Time Doing Homework Each Day, by Sex, School Type, and Parents' Highest Level of Education, 1990

Characteristics	Time Spent on Homework					
	Had none	Did not do	½ hour	1 hour	2 hours	Greater than 2 hours
Total	6.4%	8.4%	19.2%	33.2%	19.7%	13.1%
Sex:						
Male	7.6	12.4	22.6	34.1	15.3	8.0
Female	5.4	4.7	15.9	32.4	23.8	17.9
School Type:						
Public	6.8	8.6	19.6	33.4	19.2	12.3
Private	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parents' highest level of education:						
Less than high school	12.6	12.5	19.4	31.1	14.8	9.6
High school graduate	10.3	7.1	21.1	34.5	17.4	9.5
Some college	5.9	8.5	20.6	33.2	20.2	11.6
College graduate	2.5	7.8	17.4	33.0	22.3	17.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
— Not Available

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *The Condition of Education*, 1993. Washington, DC, page 352.

D3-3. Percentage of Students Who Reported Doing at Least One Hour of Homework Each Day, by Age, Sex, School Type, and Parents' Highest Level of Education, 1978–1990

Year	Total	Sex		School Type		Parents' highest Level of Education			
		Male	Female	Public	Private	Less than high school	Graduated high school	More than high school	Graduated college
13-year-olds:									
1982	39.6%	35.2%	44.0%	37.9%	53.3%	33.8%	35.4%	39.5%	47.0%
1986	74.1	70.8	77.3	73.8	—	68.7	73.4	75.4	76.7
1990	70.8	64.5	76.9	69.2	84.2	60.4	66.1	72.5	76.3
17-year-olds:									
1978	32.5	26.8	37.7	31.6	47.9	26.0	28.3	32.2	40.3
1982	37.4	31.4	43.1	36.2	51.1	29.0	33.7	38.7	45.2
1986	66.8	58.4	74.8	66.0	—	62.6	64.6	63.7	71.9
1990	66.0	57.4	74.1	64.9	—	55.5	61.5	65.0	72.3

— Not available

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *The Condition of Education*, 1993. Washington, DC, page 122.

#4 ✓

Table 147.—Percent of high school seniors reporting drug use, by type of drug and frequency of use: 1975 to 1995

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1975	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Percent reporting having ever used drugs																		
Alcohol ¹	90.4	93.0	93.2	92.6	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.2	91.3	92.2	92.0	90.7	89.5	88.0	87.5	80.0	80.4	80.7
Any illicit drug abuse	55.2	65.1	65.4	65.6	64.4	62.9	61.6	60.6	57.6	56.6	53.9	50.9	47.9	44.1	40.7	42.9	45.6	48.4
Marijuana only	19.0	27.7	26.7	22.8	23.3	22.5	21.3	20.9	19.9	20.8	21.4	19.5	18.5	17.2	15.6	16.2	18.0	20.3
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ²	36.2	37.4	38.7	42.8	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.7	37.7	35.8	32.5	31.4	29.4	26.9	25.1	26.7	27.6	28.1
Use of selected drugs																		
Cocaine	9.0	15.4	15.7	16.5	16.0	16.2	16.1	17.3	16.9	15.2	12.1	10.3	9.4	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0
Heroin	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6
LSD	11.3	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.2	8.4	7.7	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7
Marijuana/hashish	47.3	60.4	60.3	59.5	58.7	57.0	54.9	54.2	50.9	50.2	47.2	43.7	40.7	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7
PCP	—	12.8	9.6	7.8	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.7
Percent reporting use of drugs in the past 12 months																		
Alcohol ¹	84.8	88.1	87.9	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	72.7	73.0	73.7
Any illicit drug abuse	45.0	54.2	53.1	52.1	49.4	47.4	45.8	46.3	44.3	41.7	38.5	35.4	32.5	29.4	27.1	31.0	35.8	39.0
Marijuana only	18.8	26.0	22.7	18.1	19.3	19.0	17.8	18.9	18.4	17.6	17.4	15.4	14.6	13.2	12.2	13.9	17.8	19.6
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ²	26.2	28.2	30.4	34.0	30.1	28.4	28.0	27.4	25.9	24.1	21.1	20.0	17.9	16.2	14.9	17.1	18.0	19.4
Use of selected drugs																		
Cocaine	5.6	12.0	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0
Heroin	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1
LSD	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4
Marijuana/hashish	40.0	50.8	48.8	46.1	44.3	42.3	40.0	40.6	38.8	36.3	33.1	29.6	27.0	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7
PCP	—	7.0	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8
Percent reporting use of drugs in the past 30 days																		
Alcohol ¹	68.2	71.8	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3
Any illicit drug abuse	30.7	38.9	37.2	36.9	32.5	30.5	29.2	29.7	27.1	24.7	21.3	19.7	17.2	16.4	14.4	18.3	21.9	23.8
Marijuana only	15.3	22.2	18.8	15.2	15.5	15.1	14.1	14.8	13.9	13.1	11.3	10.6	9.2	9.3	8.1	10.4	13.1	13.8
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ²	15.4	16.8	18.4	21.7	17.0	15.4	15.1	14.9	13.2	11.6	10.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	6.3	7.9	8.8	10.0
Use of selected drugs																		
Cocaine	1.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6
LSD	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0
Marijuana/hashish	27.1	36.5	33.7	31.6	28.5	27.0	25.2	25.7	23.4	21.0	18.0	16.7	14.0	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2
PCP	—	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6

¹ Survey question changed in 1993; data are not comparable to figures for earlier years.

² Other illicit drugs include any use of hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, sedatives, or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

—Data not available.

NOTE.—A revised questionnaire was used in 1982 and later years to reduce the inappropriate reporting of nonprescription stimulants. This slightly reduced the positive responses for some types of drug abuse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, *Drug Use Among American High School Students and Other Young Adults, National Trends Through 1988*; and press releases dated January 1992, April 1993, and January 1994; and University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, unpublished data. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Table 148.—Percent of teachers (grades 7 to 12) who feel that certain problems are serious or somewhat serious: 1995

#3

Teacher and student characteristics	Drinking	Lack basic skills	Drug use	Teen pregnancy	Dropouts	Violence in and around school	Carrying handguns, knives, and weapons	Teenage suicides
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All teachers	76	74	63	59	43	41	25	15
Location								
Inner city	61	87	73	81	69	72	46	18
Other urban	69	79	73	71	52	54	31	21
Suburb	77	68	59	43	29	41	20	15
Small town	80	72	67	58	40	28	18	10
Rural	80	74	55	62	47	30	24	13
Region								
East	79	70	68	51	36	42	22	14
Midwest	80	66	62	58	37	37	19	16
South	68	78	56	67	49	45	31	11
West	79	82	75	57	54	38	28	17
School level								
Junior high	63	74	58	46	30	43	27	14
High school	87	72	69	69	54	38	23	16
Teaching experience								
Fewer than 10 years	83	71	75	58	43	49	34	18
10 to 19 years	70	72	57	55	40	35	21	12
20 years or more	76	76	62	63	47	40	23	14

SOURCE: Metropolitan Life/Louis Harris Associates, Inc., *The Metropolitan Life Survey of The American Teacher, 1984–1995*. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

D-Misc - 3
D-Misc - 4
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Miscellaneous - 5: High School Dropouts (1970- 1994) [Data: SA Table 270]

Year	Number of Dropouts (1,000)	Percent of Population
1970	4670	12.2
1980	5212	12
1985	4456	10.6
1990	3854	10.1
1994	3820	9.5

Dropout numbers represent persons not in regular school and who have not completed the 12th grade or received a general equivalency degree.

★ 892 ★

Television and Video

Television Viewing: 1960-1992

Average daily television viewing per household. It has been estimated that by the time the average child reaches age 18, he or she will have witnessed more than 15,000 murders on television or in the movies.

Year	Hours
1960	5:06
1965	5:29
1970	5:56
1975	6:07
1980	6:36
1985	7:07
1990	6:55
1992	7:04

Source: William J. Bennett, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators*, Vol. 1, March 1993, p. 20. Primary source: Nielsen Media Research.

★ 893 ★

Television and Video

Television-Related Rules: 1991

Average hours of television watched daily by 3- to 8-year-olds, and percentage of families with television-related rules, by grade of child.

	Total	Not enrolled in school	Grade of student enrollment				
			Nursery school	Kindergarten	First grade	Second grade	Third grade+
Number of children	22,294	4,853	3,571	4,023	3,993	3,554	2,270
Average hours of television daily³	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3
Percentage with television related rules⁴							
What shows child may watch	85%	82%	87%	85%	86%	87%	86%
How early or late child may watch	89%	80%	87%	90%	94%	94%	93%
Hours child may watch over all	56%	50%	55%	56%	59%	60%	61%
Hours child may watch on weekdays	60%	47%	55%	61%	66%	67%	68%

Source: Selected from "Home activities of 3- to 8-year-olds, by grade of student: 1991," National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1992*, Table 136, p. 135. Primary source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Home Activities of 3- to 8-year-olds." Notes: 1. Includes children enrolled in nursery school, prekindergarten, and Head Start. 2. Includes children enrolled in kindergarten and in transitional grades between kindergarten and first grade, such as transitional kindergarten or prefirst grade. 3. Includes hours watching television shows and video tapes. 4. Includes children whose parents reported viewing hours.