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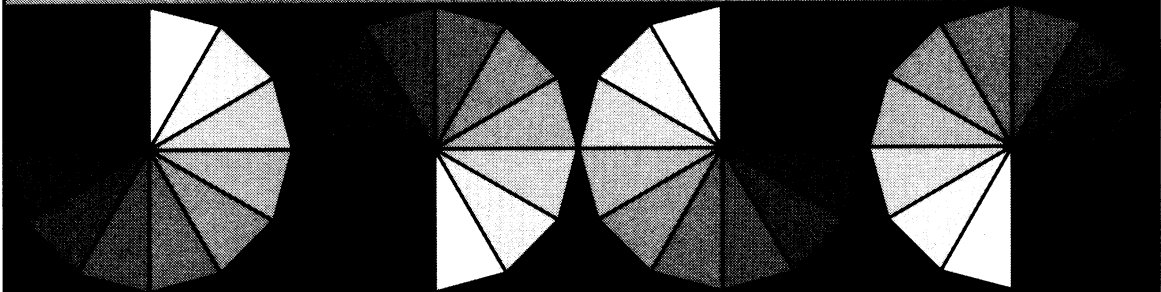


CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Population Characteristics

P20-477

**Household
and Family
Characteristics:
March 1993**



by Steve W. Rawlings

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Acknowledgments

Steve W. Rawlings prepared this report in Population Division, under the general direction of **Donald J. Hernandez**, Chief, Marriage and Family Statistics Branch. **Peggy A. Armstrong**, **Catherine K. O'Brien**, and **Edith L. Reeves** provided statistical and clerical assistance. Overall direction was provided by **Suzanne M. Bianchi**, Assistant Chief, Population Division.

The data were collected by Bureau of the Census field representatives, under the direction of **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, Field Division. **Susan S. Gajewski** coordinated the programming of the detailed tables in Demographic Surveys Division, and **Ronald R. Tucker** directed survey operations. **Anne C. Peterson** conducted the sampling review in Demographic Statistical Methods Division, and provided the Source and Accuracy Statement (Appendix C).

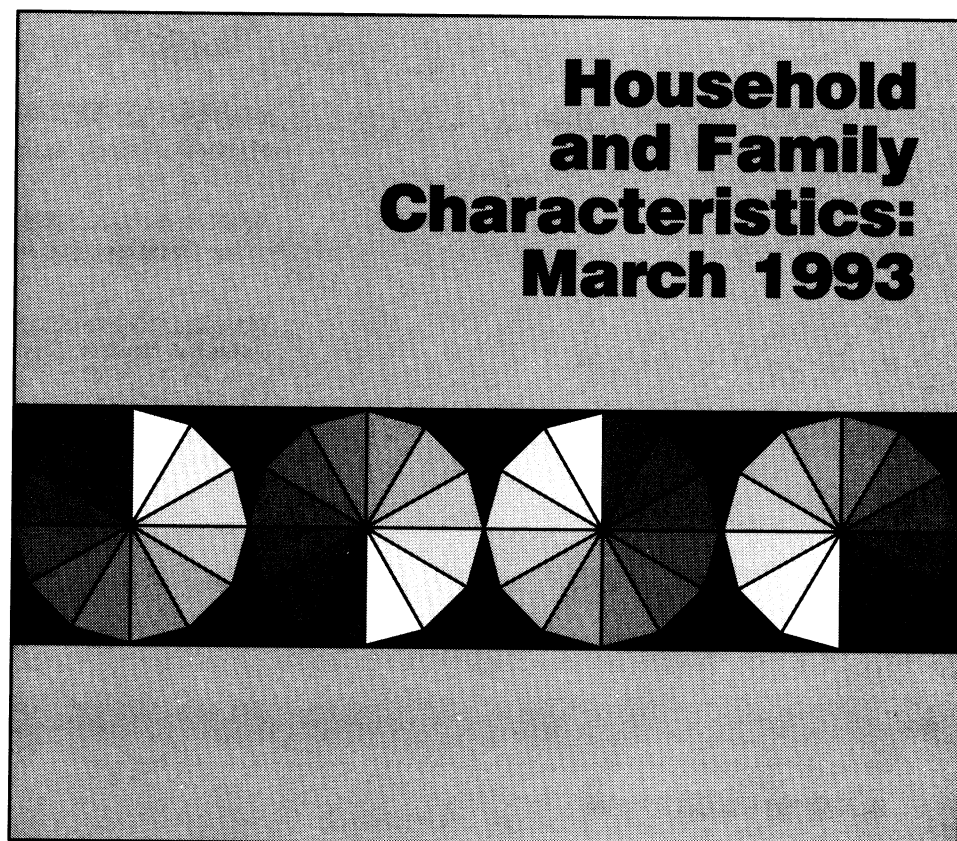
The staff of Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided publication planning, design, editorial review, composition, and printing planning and procurement; **Nelsa Brown** edited and coordinated the publication.

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Issued June 1994



by Steve W. Rawlings



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SUGGESTED CITATION

Rawlings, Steve W., *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1993*,
U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, P20-477,
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1994.

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Household and Family Characteristics: March 1993

INTRODUCTION AND HIGHLIGHTS

This recurring annual report presents demographic data on the Nation's households and families for March of 1993. It provides a summary of some of the major changes in household and family composition that have occurred since 1970.

The 1993 estimates in this report are based on data from the March Annual Demographic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The estimation procedure involves inflating the sample survey results to independent national population controls by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. The population controls are based on 1980 census results carried forward to 1993. The estimates in this report for 1993, therefore, may differ from estimates that would have been obtained using 1990 census results brought forward to the date of the most current survey. Population controls using a 1990 census base will be used in the estimation procedure beginning with 1994 CPS results.

The highlights of the topics discussed in this year's report are presented below. The numbers in parentheses indicate the 90-percent confidence interval around the estimate.

- There were an estimated 96.4 million ($\pm 468,000$) households in the nation in March 1993, an increase of 722,000 ($\pm 662,000$) over the total for the same point in time one year earlier.
- Thus far in the 1990's, households have increased in number by about 1.1 (± 0.2) percent per year, a rate slightly lower than that for the 1980's, and well below the average annual increase for the 1970's.
- Less than half of American families had children present in the home in 1993. The most recent year in which a majority of families included children was 1982.
- Married couples with children accounted for 36 (± 0.4) percent of family households in 1993, down from 50 (± 0.4) percent in 1970.
- There has not been a significant change in household size since 1989. There were an average of 2.63 (± 0.02) persons per household in 1993, and only 1 (± 0.1) percent of households had seven persons or more.

- There were 10.9 million ($\pm 229,000$) single parents in 1993, and they accounted for 30 (± 0.5) percent of the total number of one and two-parent family situations where children were present.
- About 63 (± 1.4) percent of all Black family groups with children were maintained by a single parent, versus about 25 (± 0.6) percent among Whites.
- There were six times as many single mothers as single fathers in 1993, which is to say that in about 86 (± 0.7) percent of one-parent situations, it is the father who is absent from the home.
- About three-quarters (± 0.9) percent of all single parents in 1993 had either never been married or were currently divorced.

Most of the data in this report are estimates based on sample surveys and are thereby subject to sampling variability since the estimates are not based on a complete enumeration of the population. We advise caution when comparing differences in estimates that are based on a small number of cases, especially if the difference is small. All demographic surveys including the CPS suffer from undercoverage of the population. This undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared to the level of the 1980 Decennial Census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 7 percent.

Undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. For some groups such as 20 to 24 year old Black males, the undercoverage is as high as about 35 percent. The weighting procedures used by the Census Bureau partially correct for the bias due to undercoverage. However, its final impact on estimates is unknown.

See appendix C for a more detailed discussion of sampling error and how it could affect the estimates.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

The total number of households in the United States reached 96.4 million in March of 1993, a net increase of 722,000 over the corresponding total for 1992 (see appendix table A-2).

The net increase in households is highly variable from one year to the next. For example, the 10-year average increase for the 1980's was 1.3 million households per year, but the 1989 household total was up 1.8

million over the previous year's number, whereas between 1989 and 1990, there was no significant increase in the household total.

There has, however, been an overall slowdown in the rate of growth in the number of households since 1970. Between 1970 and 1980, households increased at an average rate of 2.4 percent per year, but the annual rate of growth from 1980 to 1990 averaged only 1.4 percent, a full percentage point lower than the rate during the 1970's (table A). Thus far in the 1990's, households have increased by 1.1 percent per year, slightly lower than the rate for the 1980's, and well below the rate for the 1970's.

The increase in the number of households during any particular period of time is influenced not only by sheer population growth but also by the age composition of the population. Other determinants include economic factors, such as income levels and the cost of housing, which influence whether persons establish and maintain independent living arrangements rather than share a household with parents or someone else. The moderate pace of household increase may be expected to continue through the decade of the 1990's, since the large birth cohorts of the baby boom have moved beyond the main ages for forming new households of their own.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

In Census terminology, a household consists of the people who occupy a housing unit. Vacant housing units are not counted as households. Hence, an increase in the number of households, does not refer to the construction of additional housing units over a given period of months or years.

There is a great deal of diversity among households. The Census Bureau, however, identifies two basic categories of households: 1) families, and 2) nonfamilies (figure 1). A family household contains at least two persons—the householder (who is usually the person who owns or rents the living quarters) and at least one other person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. A nonfamily household may contain only one person (the householder), or additional persons who are not relatives of the householder.

Family households. Over time, new families are being formed while existing families dissolve, but at any particular point in time, most of the household total is comprised of family units. The proportion of households that are families is not, however, nearly as high as once was the case. For example, in 1940 (the first year that household type was tabulated in the survey) about 90 percent of households were families (table A-2).

The family household share in 1970 stood at 81 percent, a nine-point drop in thirty years. It took only ten years for the family portion to drop another seven points

to 74 percent in 1980. By 1990, 71 percent of households were families, and the proportion for 1993 remains at approximately that same level.

Families come in many varieties. The Bureau of the Census recognizes this diversity and does not label any particular type of family as typical, traditional, normal, or average. We do, however, identify three broad categories of family households: 1) married-couple families, which numbered 53.2 million in 1993, 2) other families with female householders (no husband present), 11.9 million, and 3) other families with male householders (no wife present), 3.0 million (table A).

The proportion of all households that were married-couple families was 55 percent in 1993 versus 71 percent in 1970, other families with female householders were 12 percent in 1993 versus nine percent in 1970, and other families with male householders were three percent of households in the most recent survey which was not significantly different than their share of the total twenty-three years ago. The remainder of the total at both points in time was accounted for by nonfamily households.

Nonfamily households. There were about 28.2 million nonfamily households in 1993, compared with 11.9 million in 1970. During the same period, the proportion of all households that were nonfamilies rose from 19 percent to 29 percent. Although nonfamily households represent a much more sizable portion of the total number of households than once was the case, it is important to note that their rate of increase has dropped dramatically in recent years. Between 1970 and 1980, the number of nonfamily households was increasing at the rate of about 5.7 percent per year. This rate fell to 2.5 percent per year during the 1980's, and since 1990, the annual rate of increase has averaged only 1.2 percent.

The actual number of nonfamily households did not change significantly in 1993 compared with the previous year's total. The boom in nonfamily households may have ended, but it would be premature to conclude, on the basis of one year's data, that we are about to see a complete reversal of the rise of the nonfamily household.

Most nonfamily households are one-person households. Persons living alone accounted for about 84 percent of the 28.2 million nonfamily households in 1993. Among male nonfamily householders, 77 percent lived alone, compared with about 89 percent of female nonfamily householders.

One-person households accounted for 25 percent of households in the Nation in 1993, compared with 17 percent in 1970. The number of these lone householders (as with nonfamily households in general) was increasing at a much higher rate in the 1970's than it has since. The number of persons living alone in 1993

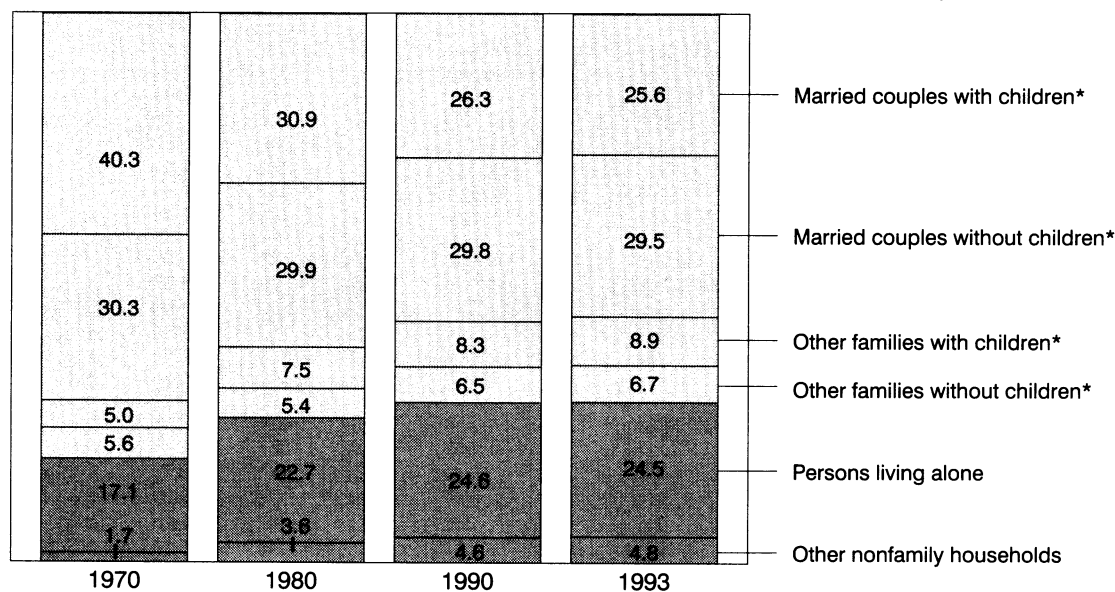
Table A. Household Composition, by Presence of Own Children Under 18: 1993, 1990, 1980, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of household	1993		1990		1980		1970		Average annual percent change		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1990-93	1980-90	1970-80
All households.....	96,391	100.0	93,347	100.0	80,776	100.0	63,401	100.0	1.1	1.4	2.4
Family households.....	68,144	70.7	66,090	70.8	59,550	73.7	51,456	81.2	1.0	1.0	1.5
No own children under 18....	34,887	36.2	33,801	36.2	28,528	35.3	22,725	35.8	1.1	1.7	2.3
With own children under 18....	33,257	34.5	32,289	34.6	31,022	38.4	28,732	45.3	1.0	0.4	0.8
Married-couple family.....	53,171	55.2	52,317	56.0	49,112	60.8	44,728	70.5	0.5	0.6	0.9
No own children under 18....	28,464	29.5	27,780	29.8	24,151	29.9	19,196	30.3	0.8	1.4	2.3
With own children under 18....	24,707	25.6	24,537	26.3	24,961	30.9	25,532	40.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Other family, male householder.	3,026	3.1	2,884	3.1	1,733	2.1	1,228	1.9	1.6	5.1	3.4
No own children under 18....	1,702	1.8	1,731	1.9	1,117	1.4	887	1.4	-0.6	4.4	2.3
With own children under 18....	1,324	1.4	1,153	1.2	616	0.8	341	0.5	4.6	6.3	5.9
Other family, female householder.....	11,947	12.4	10,890	11.7	8,705	10.8	5,500	8.7	3.1	2.2	4.6
No own children under 18....	4,721	4.9	4,290	4.6	3,261	4.0	2,642	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.1
With own children under 18....	7,226	7.5	6,599	7.1	5,445	6.7	2,858	4.5	3.0	1.9	6.4
Nonfamily households.....	28,247	29.3	27,257	29.2	21,226	26.3	11,945	18.8	1.2	2.5	5.7
Living alone.....	23,642	24.5	22,999	24.6	18,296	22.7	10,851	17.1	0.9	2.3	5.2
Male householder.....	12,254	12.7	11,606	12.4	8,807	10.9	4,063	6.4	1.8	2.8	7.7
Living alone.....	9,436	9.8	9,049	9.7	6,966	8.6	3,532	5.6	1.4	2.6	6.8
Female householder.....	15,993	16.6	15,651	16.8	12,419	15.4	7,882	12.4	0.7	2.3	4.5
Living alone.....	14,206	14.7	13,950	14.9	11,330	14.0	7,319	11.5	0.6	2.1	4.4

Figure 1.
Household Composition: 1970 to 1993

Percent of total households



* Own children under 18

was not significantly different than in 1992. Again, one should exercise caution about drawing conclusions on the basis of one year's data.

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Children were present in less than half of American families in 1993. In these data "children" refers specifically to the family householder's own children under 18 years of age. The most recent year in which a majority of families included children among their members was 1982.

Married couples with children accounted for 36 percent of family households in 1993, down from 50 percent in 1970 (table B). Births out-of-wedlock, decisions to postpone or forego childbearing, and separation and divorce have all contributed to the aforementioned 14 percentage point decline in two-parent families.

Other families with children (those maintained by persons who had no spouse present in the home) represented about 13 percent of all families in 1993, up from 6 percent of the total in 1970. The vast majority of these households were maintained by females, but only 60 percent of the 11.9 million families maintained by female householders (no husband present) had children present in the home. Less than half (44 percent) of the

3.0 million families maintained by male householders (no wife present) included children. Families with neither a spouse nor a child of the householder may consist of any other combination of relatives such as siblings or parents of the householder.

There has been a substantial drop in the proportion of families with at least three children. The larger family units constituted about 20 percent of all family households in 1970, but by 1993 their share of the total was only half as large (10 percent).

About 20 percent of families in 1993 had just one child in the home. This was not significantly different from the corresponding proportions for 1990 and was up only a couple percentage points over the 1970 level. These data do not represent the number of families with "only children," since they reflect the current living arrangements of children at the time of the survey. For example, a family may have once had two children, but if one of those children has "left the nest," the family will be tabulated as having only one child present.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Changes in the composition of households have an obvious and direct impact on household size (figure 2). The earliest date for which we have information on

Table B. Family Household Composition, by Presence and Number of Own Children Under 18: 1993, 1990, 1980, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of household	1993		1990		1980		1970		Average annual percent change		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1990-93	1980-90	1970-80
Family households	68,144	100.0	66,090	100.0	59,550	100.0	51,456	100.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
No own children under 18	34,887	51.2	33,801	51.1	28,528	47.9	22,725	44.2	1.1	1.7	2.3
With own children under 18.	33,257	48.8	32,289	48.9	31,022	52.1	28,732	55.8	1.0	0.4	0.8
1 child	13,690	20.1	13,530	20.5	12,443	20.9	9,350	18.2	0.4	0.8	2.9
2 children	12,804	18.8	12,263	18.6	11,470	19.3	8,942	17.4	1.4	0.7	2.5
3 or more children	6,763	9.9	6,496	9.8	7,109	11.9	10,440	20.3	1.3	-0.9	-3.8
Married-couple family.	53,171	78.0	52,317	79.2	49,112	82.5	44,728	86.9	0.5	0.6	0.9
No own children under 18	28,464	41.8	27,780	42.0	24,151	40.6	19,196	37.3	0.8	1.4	2.3
With own children under 18.	24,707	36.3	24,537	37.1	24,961	41.9	25,532	49.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.2
1 child	9,466	13.9	9,583	14.5	9,671	16.2	8,163	15.9	-0.4	-0.1	1.7
2 children	10,007	14.7	9,784	14.8	9,488	15.9	8,045	15.6	0.8	0.3	1.6
3 or more children	5,234	7.7	5,170	7.8	5,802	9.7	9,325	18.1	0.4	-1.2	-4.7
Other family, male householder. ...	3,026	4.4	2,884	4.4	1,733	2.9	1,228	2.4	1.6	5.1	3.4
No own children under 18	1,702	2.5	1,731	2.6	1,117	1.9	887	1.7	-0.6	4.4	2.3
With own children under 18.	1,324	1.9	1,153	1.7	616	1.0	341	0.7	4.6	6.3	5.9
1 child	799	1.2	723	1.1	374	0.6	179	0.3	3.3	6.6	7.4
2 children	397	0.6	307	0.5	165	0.3	87	0.2	8.6	6.2	6.4
3 or more children	128	0.2	123	0.2	77	0.1	75	0.1	1.3	4.7	0.3
Other family, female householder. ...	11,947	17.5	10,890	16.5	8,705	14.6	5,500	10.7	3.1	2.2	4.6
No own children under 18	4,721	6.9	4,290	6.5	3,261	5.5	2,642	5.1	3.2	2.7	2.1
With own children under 18.	7,226	10.6	6,599	10.0	5,445	9.1	2,858	5.6	3.0	1.9	6.4
1 child	3,425	5.0	3,225	4.9	2,398	4.0	1,008	2.0	2.0	3.0	8.7
2 children	2,400	3.5	2,173	3.3	1,817	3.1	810	1.6	3.3	1.8	8.1
3 or more children	1,400	2.1	1,202	1.8	1,230	2.1	1,040	2.0	5.1	-0.2	1.7

household size is 1790, and it indicates that our founding mothers and fathers lived in households with an average size of 5.79 persons. About 36 percent of the households at that time contained seven persons or more. Household size has declined dramatically over the years, and we share our households today with substantially fewer persons than did our forebears. By 1900, average household size was 4.76 persons, and 20 percent of households had seven persons or more—much

lower than in the late 18th Century, but still very high by today's standards.¹ There were an average of 2.63 persons per household in 1993, and only 1 percent of households had as many as seven persons (table C and figure 3).

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*, Series A 288-319 and 335-349.

Figure 2.
Average Size of Households and Families: 1960 to 1993

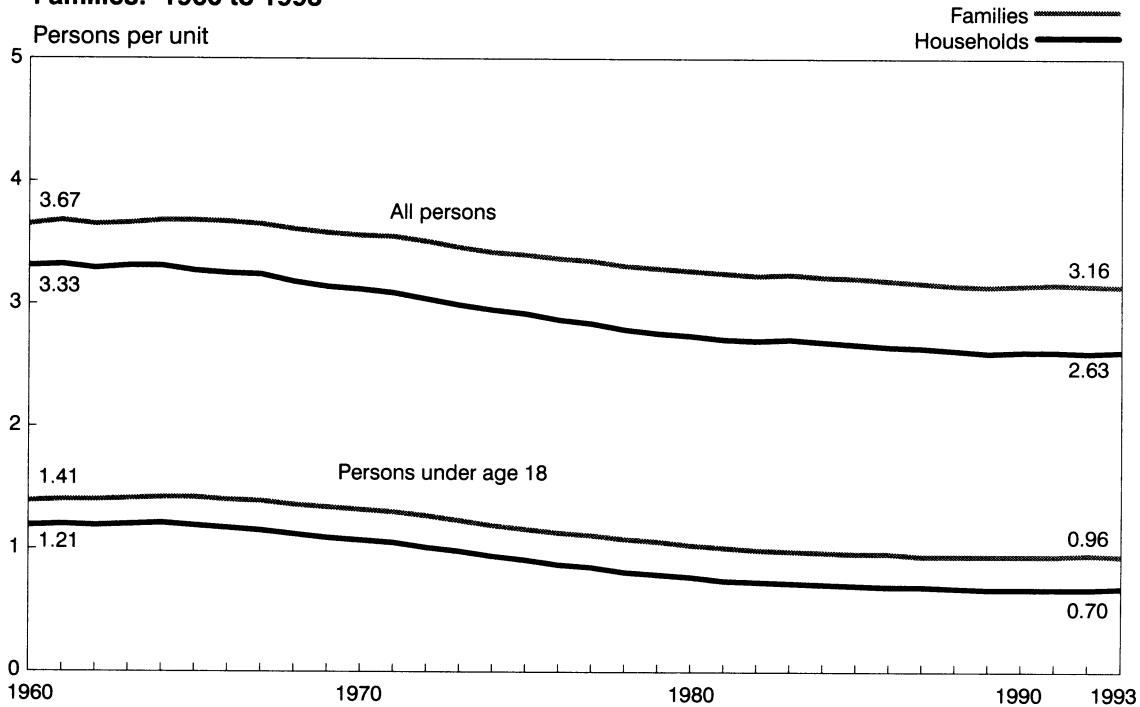


Table C. Household Size and Population: 1993, 1990, 1980 and 1970

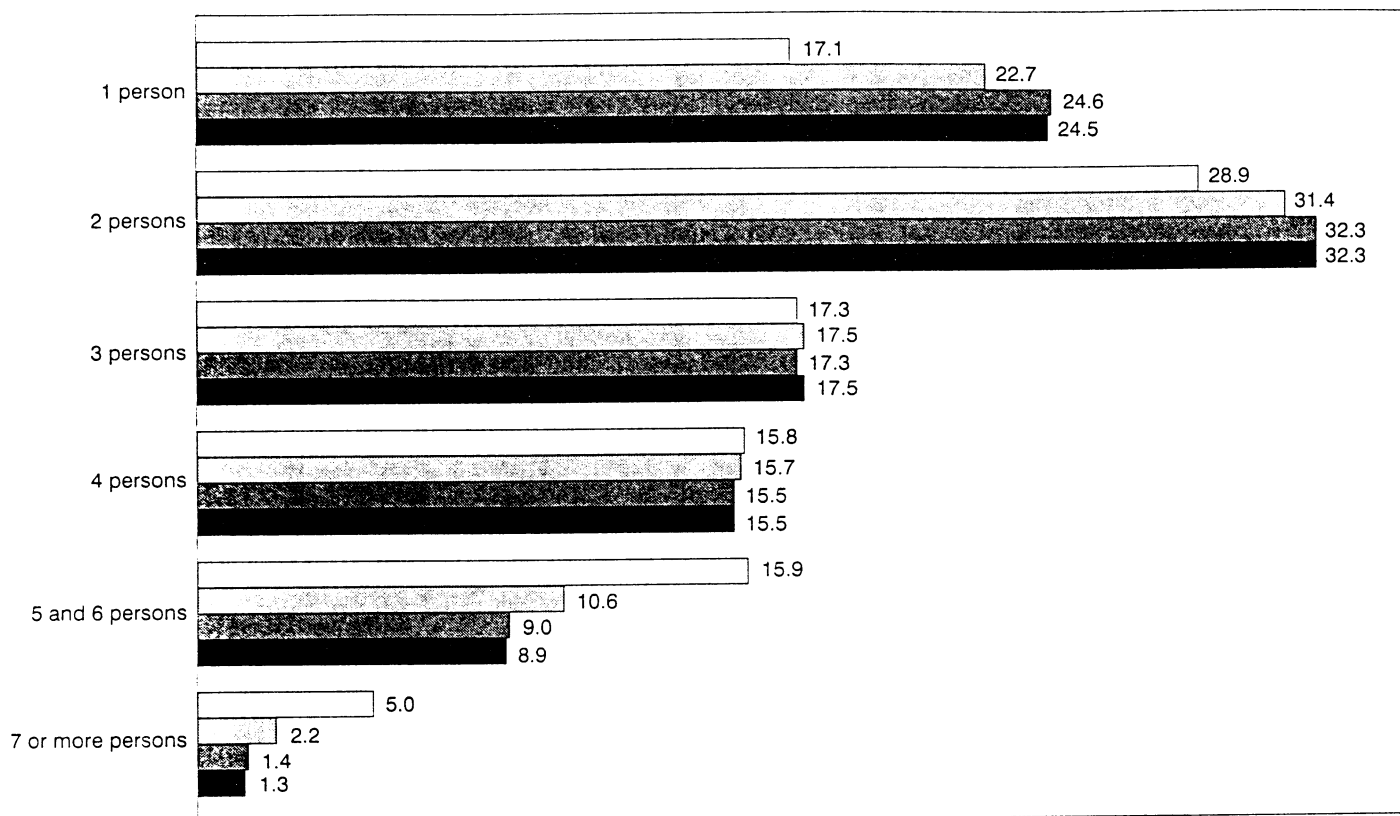
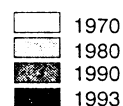
(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	1993		1990		1980		1970		Average annual percent change		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1990-93	1980-90	1970-80
Total households	96,391	100.0	93,347	100.0	80,776	100.0	63,401	100.0	1.1	1.4	2.4
1 person	23,642	24.5	22,999	24.6	18,296	22.7	10,851	17.1	0.9	2.3	5.2
2 persons	31,175	32.3	30,114	32.3	25,327	31.4	18,333	28.9	1.2	1.7	3.2
3 persons	16,895	17.5	16,128	17.3	14,130	17.5	10,949	17.3	1.5	1.3	2.6
4 persons	14,926	15.5	14,456	15.5	12,666	15.7	9,991	15.8	1.1	1.3	2.4
5 persons	6,357	6.6	6,213	6.7	6,059	7.5	6,548	10.3	0.8	0.3	-0.8
6 persons	2,180	2.3	2,143	2.3	2,519	3.1	3,534	5.6	0.6	-1.6	-3.4
7 or more persons	1,215	1.3	1,295	1.4	1,778	2.2	3,195	5.0	-2.1	-3.2	-5.9
Population in households	253,924	100.0	245,774	100.0	222,540	100.0	199,030	100.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Under 18 years	67,062	26.4	64,303	26.2	63,492	28.5	69,152	34.7	1.4	0.1	-0.9
18 years and over	186,862	73.6	181,471	73.8	159,048	71.5	129,878	65.3	1.0	1.3	2.0
Persons per household	2.63	(X)	2.63	(X)	2.76	(X)	3.14	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	0.70	(X)	0.69	(X)	0.79	(X)	1.09	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	1.94	(X)	1.94	(X)	1.97	(X)	2.05	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(X) Not applicable.

Figure 3.
Households, by Size: 1970 to 1993

Percent of total households



Average household size was 3.14 persons in 1970 compared with 2.76 persons in 1980, a drop of 0.38 persons per household. By 1990 household size was down to 2.63 persons, representing an additional, albeit smaller decline of 0.13 persons. The more substantial decline in household size in the 1970's reflects the interaction of a variety of well-recognized trends that characterized that decade of rapid change. These included a shift in marriage and childbearing patterns resulting in fewer children per household, more people living alone in one-person households (sometimes after the dissolution of a larger family household), and more single parent households. To varying degrees, each of these trends continued between 1980 and 1990, but the pace of these demographic changes was more moderate, and the net result was a smaller decline in household size.

Has household size reached bottom? The theoretical minimum would be an average of only one person per household, and that seems highly unlikely to be reached under any foreseeable set of circumstances. Although the average of 2.63 persons in 1993 was lower than the corresponding average in 1980, there has not been a significant change in the average since 1989. Whether this four-year hiatus will continue remains to be seen. Projections done several years ago indicated that household size would fall somewhere between 2.32 persons

and 2.64 persons by the year 2000. In the absence of a dramatic increase in childbearing or more "doubling-up" of families in dire economic straits, household size is not likely to increase substantially. By the same token, it seems unlikely that the number of persons per household will fall precipitously any time soon. Even if the magnitude of the decline in the 1990's turns out to be comparable to that for the 1980's, household size would not fall below 2.5 persons by the year 2000.

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

The median age of the 96.4 million persons maintaining households in 1993 (i.e., householders) was 45.9 years (table D). By Census definition, householders must be at least 15 years of age. Most persons who form households do so by age 30, and then continue to maintain households of varying composition as they age.

Changes in household composition such as the dissolution of two-parent family households, and the rise in single-parent and one-person households have an important impact on the age composition of householders, but median age is also affected by changes in the overall age structure of the population.

Table D. Age of Householder: 1993, 1990, 1980 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of household	1993		1990		1980		1970		Average annual percent change		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1990-93	1980-90	1970-80
All householders	96,391	100.0	93,347	100.0	80,776	100.0	63,401	100.0	1.1	1.4	2.4
15 to 24 years	5,022	5.2	5,121	5.5	6,569	8.1	4,359	6.9	-0.7	-2.5	4.1
25 to 34 years	19,741	20.5	20,472	21.9	18,504	22.9	11,694	18.4	-1.2	1.0	4.6
35 to 44 years	21,718	22.5	20,555	22.0	13,980	17.3	11,810	18.6	1.8	3.9	1.7
45 to 54 years	16,576	17.2	14,514	15.5	12,654	15.7	12,216	19.3	4.4	1.4	0.4
55 to 64 years	12,438	12.9	12,529	13.4	12,525	15.5	10,824	17.1	-0.2	-	1.5
65 to 74 years	11,834	12.3	11,733	12.6	10,112	12.5	7,744	12.2	0.3	1.5	2.7
75 years and over	9,061	9.4	8,423	9.0	6,432	8.0	4,756	7.5	2.4	2.7	3.0
Median age (years)	45.9	(X)	45.3	(X)	46.1	(X)	48.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family householders	68,144	100.0	66,090	100.0	59,550	100.0	51,456	100.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
15 to 24 years	2,751	4.0	2,853	4.3	3,814	6.4	3,491	6.8	-1.2	-2.9	0.9
25 to 34 years	14,376	21.1	14,853	22.5	14,209	23.9	10,612	20.6	-1.1	0.4	2.9
35 to 44 years	17,569	25.8	16,694	25.3	12,222	20.5	10,983	21.3	1.7	3.1	1.1
45 to 54 years	13,069	19.2	11,712	17.7	10,768	18.1	10,806	21.0	3.7	0.8	-
55 to 64 years	9,117	13.4	9,251	14.0	9,541	16.0	8,360	16.2	-0.5	-0.3	1.3
65 to 74 years	7,350	10.8	7,228	10.9	6,140	10.3	4,798	9.3	0.6	1.6	2.5
75 years and over	3,911	5.7	3,499	5.3	2,856	4.8	2,407	4.7	3.7	2.0	1.7
Median age (years)	44.6	(X)	44.1	(X)	44.6	(X)	45.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily householders	28,247	100.0	27,257	100.0	21,226	100.0	11,945	100.0	1.2	2.5	5.7
15 to 24 years	2,271	8.0	2,268	8.3	2,756	13.0	867	7.3	-	-1.9	11.6
25 to 34 years	5,364	19.0	5,618	20.6	4,294	20.2	1,081	9.0	-1.5	2.7	13.8
35 to 44 years	4,148	14.7	3,860	14.2	1,758	8.3	827	6.9	2.4	7.9	7.5
45 to 54 years	3,506	12.4	2,802	10.3	1,886	8.9	1,410	11.8	7.5	4.0	2.9
55 to 64 years	3,321	11.8	3,279	12.0	2,983	14.1	2,464	20.6	0.4	0.9	1.9
65 to 74 years	4,484	15.9	4,505	16.5	3,972	18.7	2,947	24.7	-0.2	1.3	3.0
75 years and over	5,151	18.2	4,925	18.1	3,576	16.8	2,348	19.7	1.5	3.2	4.2
Median age (years)	51.5	(X)	51.4	(X)	54.6	(X)	62.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

- Zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

Figures for 1970 include 14 year olds.

Those born after World War II during the years from 1946 to 1964 are considered to be members of the Baby-Boom generation. The disproportionately large size of this group has had, and will continue to have, wide ranging effects. In 1970, members of the Baby Boom were age 6 to 24 years, and only the eldest had begun to form their own households. By 1990, the Baby Boomers were 26 to 44 years old. As this group formed its households in large numbers during the twenty-year period between 1970 and 1990, they helped push the median age of householders down by 2.8 years.

By 1993, the Baby-Boom generation was 29 to 47 years of age, and by the year 2000, they will be 36 to 54 years old. As this large segment of the population grows older, we would expect the median age of householders to reverse its decline and begin to increase. This helps to explain why the median age of householders has increased since 1990.

Persons maintaining family households were, on average, much younger (median age 44.6 years) than those maintaining nonfamily households (median age 51.5 years). This 6.9 year differential is largely attributable to the fact that persons maintaining family households include a considerable number of young parents with

children, whereas, persons maintaining nonfamily households are more frequently likely to be elderly people living alone (often widows).

About 34 percent of the nonfamily households in 1993 were maintained by a person 65 years of age or older. These elderly householders accounted for a larger share (44 percent) of the nonfamily householders in 1970, which contributed to the fact that the median age of nonfamily householders was 62.3 years, or 10.8 years higher than the comparable median in the most current year's survey.

A large number of younger persons joined the ranks of nonfamily householders during the 1970's. For example, nonfamily householders under age 25 rose from 867,000 in 1970 to 2.8 million in 1980, and those 25 to 34 went from 1.1 million to 4.3 million. This infusion of youth was, however, drastically curtailed during the 1980's, when the number of nonfamily householders under age 25 began to decline and the number of 25 to 34 year olds went up at a much slower rate. Neither group has increased in number since 1990.

FAMILY COMPOSITION

The structure of family households has grown more complex and diverse in recent decades. In 1970, about

87 percent of families were maintained by married couples, 2 percent by males alone, and 11 percent by females alone (table E). By 1993, the married-couple share had fallen to 78 percent, male family householders (no wife present) were up to 4 percent, and female family householders (no husband present) rose to 18 percent of the total. Children may or may not be present in these families.

The increase in the number of families maintained by women alone has been one of the major changes in family composition, and it was particularly dramatic during the decade of the 1970's when the total was going up at an average rate of 4.6 percent per year.

These families which have no husband (and sometimes no children) present in the home continued to increase during the 1980's but at a more moderate rate of 2.2 percent per year. The average rate of increase since 1990 has been 3.1 percent per year (not significantly higher than during the previous decade).

The proportion of families maintained by women alone has been much higher among Blacks than Whites for many years (figure 4). In 1970, about 28 percent of Black families were maintained by women alone, versus 9 percent of White families (a gap of 19 percentage points). Twenty-three years later, lone women (with or without children in the home) maintained 47 percent of

Table E. Family Households, by Type, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1993, 1990, 1980 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of family	1993		1990		1980		1970		Average annual percent change		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1990-93	1980-90	1970-80
ALL RACES											
Family households	68,144	100.0	66,090	100.0	59,550	100.0	51,456	100.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
Married-couple families	53,171	78.0	52,317	79.2	49,112	82.5	44,728	86.9	0.5	0.6	0.9
Male householder, no wife present	3,026	4.4	2,884	4.4	1,733	2.9	1,228	2.4	1.6	5.1	3.4
Female householder, no husband present	11,947	17.5	10,890	16.5	8,705	14.6	5,500	10.7	3.1	2.2	4.6
WHITE											
Family households	57,858	100.0	56,590	100.0	52,243	100.0	46,166	100.0	0.7	0.8	1.2
Married-couple families	47,601	82.3	46,981	83.0	44,751	85.7	41,029	88.9	0.4	0.5	0.9
Male householder, no wife present	2,409	4.2	2,303	4.1	1,441	2.8	1,038	2.2	1.5	4.7	3.3
Female householder, no husband present	7,848	13.6	7,306	12.9	6,052	11.6	4,099	8.9	2.4	1.9	3.9
BLACK											
Family households	7,888	100.0	7,470	100.0	6,184	100.0	4,856	100.0	1.8	1.9	2.4
Married-couple families	3,748	47.5	3,750	50.2	3,433	55.5	3,317	68.3	-	0.9	0.3
Male householder, no wife present	460	5.8	446	6.0	256	4.1	181	3.7	1.0	5.6	3.5
Female householder, no husband present	3,680	46.7	3,275	43.8	2,495	40.3	1,358	28.0	3.9	2.7	6.1
ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER+											
Family households	1,662	100.0	1,531	100.0	818	100.0	NA	NA	2.7	6.3	NA
Married-couple families	1,335	80.3	1,256	82.0	691	84.5	NA	NA	2.0	6.0	NA
Male householder, no wife present	95	5.7	86	5.6	39	4.8	NA	NA	3.3	7.9	NA
Female householder, no husband present	232	14.0	188	12.3	88	10.8	NA	NA	7.0	7.6	NA
HISPANIC*											
Family households	5,318	100.0	4,840	100.0	3,029	100.0	2,004	100.0	3.1	4.7	4.1
Married-couple families	3,674	69.1	3,395	70.1	2,282	75.3	1,615	80.6	2.6	4.0	3.5
Male householder, no wife present	407	7.7	329	6.8	138	4.6	82	4.1	7.1	8.7	5.2
Female householder, no husband present	1,238	23.3	1,116	23.1	610	20.1	307	15.3	3.5	6.0	6.9

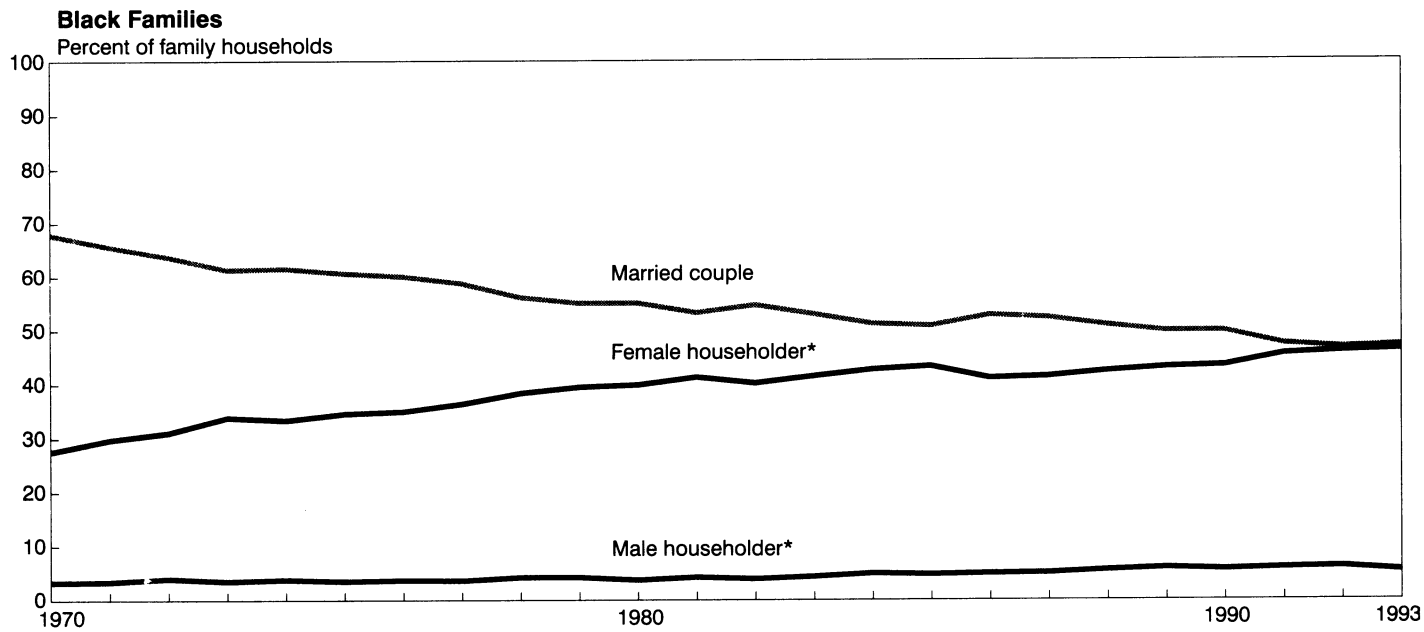
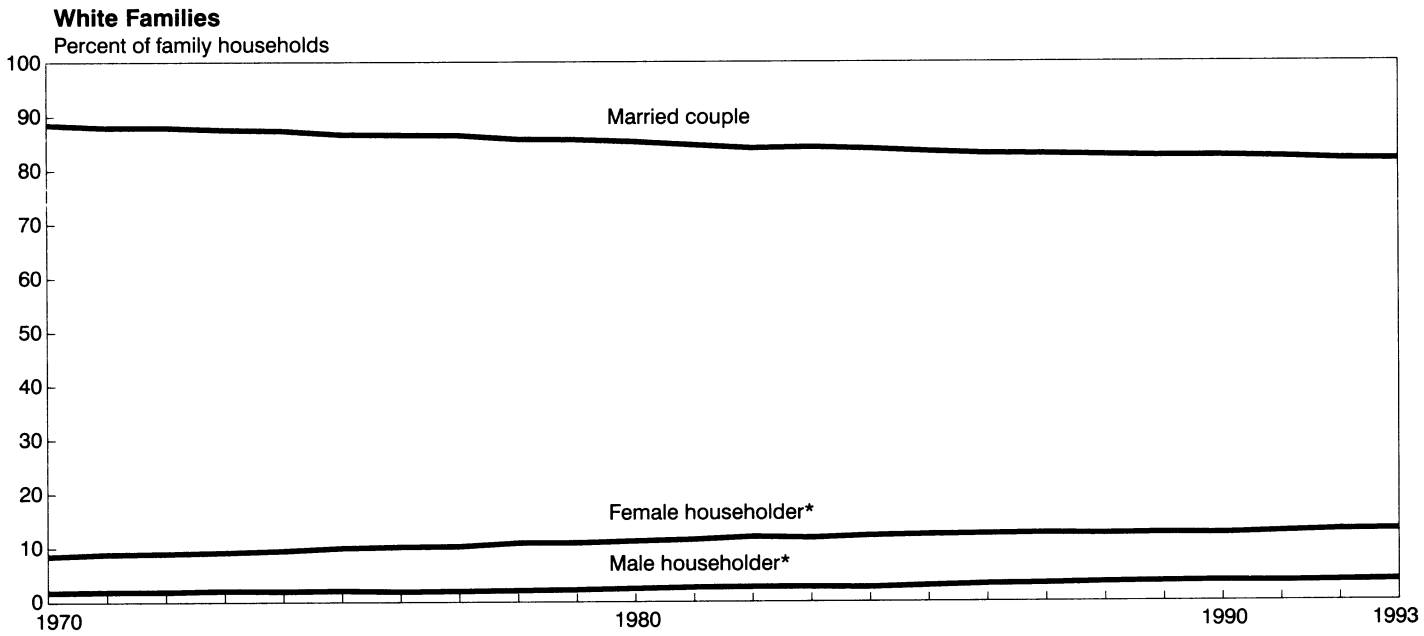
- Zero or rounds to zero.

NA Not available.

+ 1980 Data for Asian or Pacific Islander from 1980 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Table 141.

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. 1970 Hispanic data from 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 4A, Table 6.

Figure 4.
**Type of Family as a Percent of all Families,
 by Race: 1970 to 1993**



*No spouse present

Black families compared with 14 percent of White families (a race differential of 33 percentage points).

As was the case with female family householders in general, the number of Black women maintaining families without a husband present in the home was rising more than twice as rapidly during the 1970's (6.1 percent per year) as during the 1980's (2.7 percent per year). Thus far in the 1990's, the rate (3.9 percent per year) has not been significantly above that for the previous decade and is still well below that for the decade of the Seventies.

About 1.7 million family households in 1993 were maintained by Asians or Pacific Islanders, and 14 percent of these families were maintained by a woman alone.

There were about 5.3 million Hispanic family households in 1993. Most were maintained by married couples, but about 23 percent had female family householders (no husband present). This proportion was up from 15 percent of the total in 1970 and 20 percent in 1980 but was not significantly different from 1990. Care should be exercised when comparing these data to those for other groups, since Hispanics may consider themselves White, Black, or of any other race.

SINGLE PARENTS

The tremendous increase in the number of single-parent family situations has had a major impact on the day-to-day life experiences of children, parents, and society at large. Divorce rates began to rise during the late 1950's.² This and other factors contributed to the initial moderate increase in single parent situations that characterized the period prior to 1970.^{3 4}

The 1970's may be viewed as the decade in which single parents moved center stage. Between 1970 and 1980, the number of single parents jumped from 3.8 million to 6.9 million, an average increase of 6.0 percent per year for the 1970's (table F). The number of single parents was up to 9.7 million in 1990, but the average

²Paul C. Glick and Arthur J. Norton, "Perspectives on the Recent Upturn in Divorce and Remarriage," *Demography*, Vol. 10, pp. 301-14.

³Donald J. Hernandez, *America's Children: Resources from Family, Government, and the Economy*, Russell Sage Foundation, New York 1993.

⁴Suzanne M. Bianchi, "The Changing Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Single-Parent Families," *Marriage and Family Review*, Vol. 22, forthcoming 1994.

Table F. **Family Groups with Children Under 18, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder or Reference Person: 1993, 1990, 1980, and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	1993		1990		1980		1970		Average annual percent change		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1990-93	1980-90	1970-80
ALL RACES											
Family groups with children . . .	36,058	100.0	34,670	100.0	32,150	100.0	29,631	100.0	1.3	0.8	0.8
Two-parent family groups	25,157	69.8	24,921	71.9	25,231	78.5	25,823	87.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
One-parent family groups	10,901	30.2	9,749	28.1	6,920	21.5	3,808	12.9	3.7	3.4	6.0
Maintained by mother	9,339	25.9	8,398	24.2	6,230	19.4	3,415	11.5	3.5	3.0	6.0
Maintained by father	1,562	4.3	1,351	3.9	690	2.1	393	1.3	4.8	6.7	5.6
WHITE											
Family groups with children . . .	29,225	100.0	28,294	100.0	27,294	100.0	26,115	100.0	1.1	0.4	0.4
Two-parent family groups	22,058	75.5	21,905	77.4	22,628	82.9	23,477	89.9	0.2	-0.3	-0.4
One-parent family groups	7,167	24.5	6,389	22.6	4,664	17.1	2,638	10.1	3.8	3.1	5.7
Maintained by mother	5,901	20.2	5,310	18.8	4,122	15.1	2,330	8.9	3.5	2.5	5.7
Maintained by father	1,265	4.3	1,079	3.8	542	2.0	307	1.2	5.3	6.9	5.7
BLACK											
Family groups with children . . .	5,364	100.0	5,087	100.0	4,074	100.0	3,219	100.0	1.8	2.2	2.4
Two-parent family groups	1,987	37.0	2,006	39.4	1,961	48.1	2,071	64.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.5
One-parent family groups	3,377	63.0	3,081	60.6	2,114	51.9	1,148	35.7	3.1	3.8	6.1
Maintained by mother	3,135	58.4	2,860	56.2	1,984	48.7	1,063	33.0	3.1	3.7	6.2
Maintained by father	242	4.5	221	4.3	129	3.2	85	2.6	3.0	5.4	4.2
HISPANIC*											
Family groups with children . . .	3,838	100.0	3,429	100.0	2,194	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	3.8	4.5	(NA)
Two-parent family groups	2,494	65.0	2,289	66.8	1,626	74.1	(NA)	(NA)	2.9	3.4	(NA)
One-parent family groups	1,344	35.0	1,140	33.2	568	25.9	(NA)	(NA)	5.5	7.0	(NA)
Maintained by mother	1,157	30.1	1,003	29.3	526	24.0	(NA)	(NA)	4.8	6.5	(NA)
Maintained by father	187	4.9	138	4.0	42	1.9	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	11.9	(NA)

NA Not available.

* May be of any race.

Note: Family groups comprise family households, related subfamilies and unrelated subfamilies.

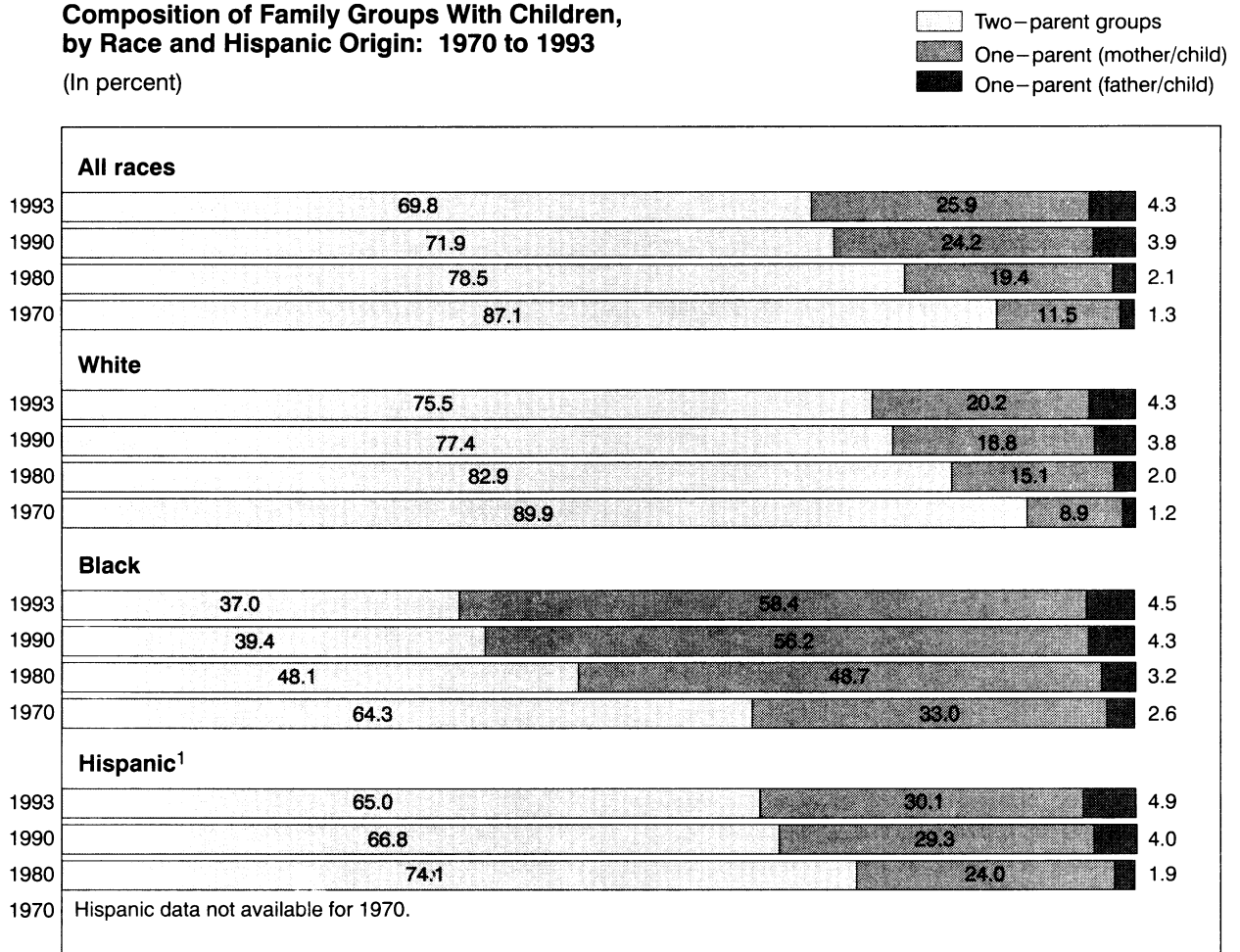
rate of increase for the 1980's was a more moderate 3.4 percent per year. By 1993, there were an estimated 10.9 million single parents, and thus far in the 1990's their number is increasing at 3.7 percent per year, not significantly different from their moderate level of increase during the 1980's. During the 23-year period between 1970 and 1993, the proportion of all parent-child family groups accounted for by one-parent situations has risen by 17 percentage points, so that these single parents now account for three of every ten family situations (30 percent) where children are present in the home (figure 5).⁵

⁵It should be mentioned that some portion (at least 80 percent) of the increase in single parents between 1981 and 1983 is attributable to technical refinements in survey procedures that were introduced early in the 1980's. This represents 10 to 15 percent of the total increase between 1970 and 1993 (or 20 to 25 percent of the increase since 1980). These improvements permitted better identification of some single parents that would not have been previously tabulated as such. For additional details on the impact of the change in coding procedures, see Current Population Reports, Series P20-399, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1984*.

Various estimates of the number of single parents get cited by analysts, and there needs to be precision about the unit of analysis if confusion is to be avoided. For example, single-parents accounted for 9 percent of all households in 1993, 13 percent of family households, 26 percent of families with children, and 30 percent of all parent/child situations.

What do we mean by the concept of "single parents" as used in this section of the report? Single parents must have one of their children under 18 years of age living them, but they are not necessarily family householders who own or rent their own home. A significant number of single parents share a household belonging to a relative or someone else. We use the phrase "single-parent family group" to encompass not only family households but also related and unrelated sub-families. In 1993, there were 8.6 million single-parent householders, 1.7 million single parents living in a relative's home, and 625,000 single parents living with a nonrelative (table G). About 78 percent of single parents were householders, and the remainder maintained sub-families doubled-up in someone else's household.

Figure 5.
**Composition of Family Groups With Children,
by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1970 to 1993**
(In percent)



¹Hispanic may be of any race.

NOTE: Family groups comprise family households and subfamilies.

Table G. Family Groups with Children Under 18, by Type, Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder or Reference Person: 1993

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	All family groups		Family households		All subfamilies		Related subfamilies		Unrelated subfamilies	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ALL RACES										
Family groups with children ..	36,058	100.0	33,257	100.0	2,801	100.0	2,136	100.0	666	100.0
Two-parent groups	25,157	69.8	24,707	74.3	450	16.1	410	19.2	40	6.0
One-parent groups	10,901	30.2	8,550	25.7	2,351	83.9	1,726	80.8	625	93.8
Maintained by mother	9,339	25.9	7,226	21.7	2,113	75.4	1,556	72.8	557	83.6
Maintained by father	1,562	4.3	1,324	4.0	238	8.5	170	8.0	68	10.2
WHITE										
Family groups with children ..	29,225	100.0	27,335	100.0	1,889	100.0	1,326	100.0	563	100.0
Two-parent groups	22,058	75.5	21,686	79.3	372	19.7	337	25.4	35	6.2
One-parent groups	7,167	24.5	5,649	20.7	1,517	80.3	989	74.6	528	93.8
Maintained by mother	5,901	20.2	4,552	16.7	1,350	71.5	878	66.2	472	83.8
Maintained by father	1,265	4.3	1,098	4.0	167	8.8	112	8.4	56	9.9
BLACK										
Family groups with children ..	5,364	100.0	4,560	100.0	804	100.0	719	100.0	84	100.0
Two-parent groups	1,987	37.0	1,945	42.7	42	5.2	39	5.4	3	3.6
One-parent groups	3,377	63.0	2,615	57.3	762	94.8	680	94.6	82	97.6
Maintained by mother	3,135	58.4	2,434	53.4	701	87.2	632	87.9	69	82.1
Maintained by father	242	4.5	182	4.0	61	7.6	49	6.8	12	14.3
HISPANIC*										
Family groups with children ..	3,838	100.0	3,345	100.0	492	100.0	382	100.0	110	100.0
Two-parent groups	2,494	65.0	2,355	70.4	139	28.3	120	31.4	18	16.4
One-parent groups	1,344	35.0	990	29.6	354	72.0	262	68.6	92	83.6
Maintained by mother	1,157	30.1	830	24.8	327	66.5	242	63.4	85	77.3
Maintained by father	187	4.9	160	4.8	27	5.5	20	5.2	7	6.4

* May be of any race.

Note: Family groups comprise family households, related subfamilies, and unrelated subfamilies.

Race and origin. Although almost two-thirds (66 percent) of all single parents in 1993 were White, one-parent family situations are much more common among Blacks than Whites. Significantly more than half (63 percent) of all Black family groups with children were maintained by single parents, versus about one-quarter (25 percent) of comparable White family groups. The corresponding proportions in 1970 were 36 percent for Blacks and 10 percent for Whites. The proportions have increased since 1970 for both Blacks and Whites, but meanwhile, the gap between the races in the prevalence of single parents has widened substantially, from 16 to 38 percentage points.

The number of Black single parents continues to increase, but (as with other single parents) their annual rate of increase has slowed considerably since 1970. Black single parents increased from 1.1 million in 1970 to 2.1 million in 1980, 3.1 million in 1990, and 3.4 million in 1993. While their number was rising, the average annual rate of increase fell from 6.1 percent per year in the 1970's, to 3.8 percent per year in the 1980's. The rate of increase in the 1990's was not significantly different from the 1980's. In sum, the number is likely to

continue to rise, but at nothing like the rapid pace of the decade of the 1970's.

Among Hispanics, single parents represented about 35 percent of family groups with children present in 1993, up from 26 percent in 1980. Comparable Hispanic data were not available for 1970. Since Hispanics may be of any race, data users should exercise caution in making comparisons with Whites or Blacks.

Sex and marital status. In the vast majority of cases, it is the father who is the absent parent in one-parent situations. There were 6 times as many single mothers as single fathers in 1993, which meant that about 86 percent of single-parent situations were comprised of mothers and their children (table H). This proportion is only slightly below the corresponding number in 1970, when 90 percent of single parents were mothers.

Mothers were more likely to be the absent parent among Whites than Blacks. Single fathers living with their children accounted for 18 percent of White single parents in 1993, versus just 7 percent among Blacks. Single fathers also represented about 7 percent among Blacks in 1970, versus 12 percent among Whites. There

Table H. One-Parent Family Groups, by Race, Hispanic Origin and Marital Status of Householder or Reference Person: 1993, 1990, 1980, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	1993		1990		1980		1970		Average annual percent change		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1990-93	1980-90	1970-80
ALL RACES											
One-parent family groups	10,901	100.0	9,749	100.0	6,920	100.0	3,808	100.0	3.7	3.4	6.0
Maintained by mother	9,339	85.7	8,398	86.1	6,230	90.0	3,415	89.7	3.5	3.0	6.0
Never married	3,448	31.6	2,775	28.5	1,063	15.4	248	6.5	7.2	9.6	14.6
Married, spouse absent	1,974	18.1	1,836	18.8	1,743	25.2	1,377	36.2	2.4	0.5	2.4
Separated	1,670	15.3	1,557	16.0	1,483	21.4	962	25.3	2.3	0.5	4.3
Divorced	3,497	32.1	3,194	32.8	2,721	39.3	1,109	29.1	3.0	1.6	9.0
Widowed	420	3.9	593	6.1	703	10.2	682	17.9	-11.5	-1.7	0.3
Maintained by father	1,562	14.3	1,351	13.9	690	10.0	393	10.3	4.8	6.7	5.6
Never married	510	4.7	345	3.5	63	0.9	22	0.6	13.0	(B)	(B)
Married, spouse absent	288	2.6	217	2.2	181	2.6	247	6.5	9.4	1.8	-3.1
Divorced	683	6.3	700	7.2	340	4.9	(NA)	(NA)	-0.8	7.2	(NA)
Widowed	80	0.7	89	0.9	107	1.5	124	3.3	-3.6	-1.8	-1.5
WHITE											
One-parent family groups	7,167	100.0	6,389	100.0	4,664	100.0	2,638	100.0	3.8	3.1	5.7
Maintained by mother	5,901	82.3	5,310	83.1	4,122	88.4	2,330	88.3	3.5	2.5	5.7
Never married	1,478	20.6	1,139	17.8	379	8.1	73	2.8	8.7	11.0	16.5
Spouse absent	1,288	18.0	1,206	18.9	1,033	22.1	796	30.2	2.2	1.5	2.6
Separated	1,091	15.2	1,015	15.9	840	18.0	477	18.1	2.4	1.9	5.7
Divorced	2,825	39.4	2,553	40.0	2,201	47.2	930	35.3	3.4	1.5	8.6
Widowed	311	4.3	411	6.4	511	11.0	531	20.1	-9.3	-2.2	-0.4
Maintained by father	1,265	17.7	1,079	16.9	542	11.6	307	11.6	5.3	6.9	5.7
Never married	356	5.0	253	4.0	32	0.7	18	0.7	11.4	(B)	(B)
Spouse absent*	239	3.3	169	2.6	141	3.0	196	7.4	11.6	1.8	-3.3
Divorced	606	8.5	591	9.3	288	6.2	(NA)	(NA)	0.8	7.2	(NA)
Widowed	64	0.9	65	1.0	82	1.8	93	3.5	(B)	-2.3	-1.3
BLACK											
One-parent family groups	3,377	100.0	3,081	100.0	2,114	100.0	1,148	100.0	3.1	3.8	6.1
Maintained by mother	3,135	92.8	2,860	92.8	1,984	93.9	1,063	92.6	3.1	3.7	6.2
Never married	1,871	55.4	1,572	51.0	665	31.5	173	15.1	5.8	8.6	13.5
Spouse absent	611	18.1	570	18.5	667	31.6	570	49.7	2.3	-1.6	1.6
Separated	532	15.8	502	16.3	616	29.1	479	41.7	1.9	-2.0	2.5
Divorced	562	16.6	574	18.6	477	22.6	172	15.0	-0.7	1.9	10.2
Widowed	91	2.7	144	4.7	174	8.2	148	12.9	-15.3	-1.9	1.6
Maintained by father	242	7.2	221	7.2	129	6.1	85	7.4	3.0	5.4	4.2
Never married	130	3.8	74	2.4	30	1.4	4	0.3	(B)	(B)	(B)
Spouse absent*	38	1.1	38	1.2	37	1.8	50	4.4	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	61	1.8	93	3.0	43	2.0	(NA)	(NA)	-14.1	(B)	(B)
Widowed	13	0.4	18	0.6	19	0.9	30	2.6	(B)	(B)	(B)
HISPANIC+											
One-parent family groups	1,344	100.0	1,140	100.0	568	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	5.5	7.0	(NA)
Maintained by mother	1,157	86.1	1,003	88.0	526	92.6	(NA)	(NA)	4.8	6.5	(NA)
Never married	476	35.4	361	31.7	120	21.1	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	11.0	(NA)
Spouse absent	318	23.7	314	27.5	199	35.0	(NA)	(NA)	0.4	4.6	(NA)
Separated	252	18.8	249	21.8	170	29.9	(NA)	(NA)	0.4	3.8	(NA)
Divorced	304	22.6	266	23.3	162	28.5	(NA)	(NA)	4.5	5.0	(NA)
Widowed	58	4.3	62	5.4	46	8.1	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(B)	(NA)
Maintained by father	187	13.9	138	12.1	42	7.4	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	(B)	(NA)
Never married	88	6.5	62	5.4	7	1.2	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(B)	(NA)
Spouse absent*	40	3.0	26	2.3	13	2.3	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(B)	(NA)
Divorced	46	3.4	40	3.5	13	2.3	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(B)	(NA)
Widowed	14	1.0	9	0.8	8	1.4	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(B)	(NA)

* Data for 1970 include divorced fathers.

B Base less than 75,000

NA Not available.

+ May be of any race.

Note: Family groups comprise family households, related subfamilies and unrelated subfamilies.

was no significant difference between the average rate of increase in White single mother and single fathers during the 1970's (both rose at about 5.7 percent per year). During the 1980's, however, the rate of increase for White single fathers has outpaced that for White single mothers.

Most people become single parents through one of several avenues: 1) births out of wedlock, 2) divorce, 3) separation, or 4) widowhood.⁶ The first two of these four paths are the major contributors to the one-parent phenomenon. Never-married and divorced mothers accounted for a combined share of 64 percent of all single parents in 1993, and an additional 11 percent were never-married or divorced fathers (table H). Taken together, these two marital status categories accounted for three-quarters of all single parents.

The remaining one-quarter or so of single parents in 1993 are accounted for as follows. Mothers and fathers who were married but not living with their spouses comprised 18 and 3 percent of single parents, respectively. Widows represented 4 percent of single parents, and widowers accounted for the final 1 percent of the single-parent total.

RELATED REPORTS

Statistics on the current marital status of men and women, age at first marriage, ratio of unmarried men to women, interracial couples, unmarried couples, and the living arrangements of children and the elderly are among the topics presented in Current Population Reports, Series P20-478, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1993*. Persons, rather than households or families, are the unit of analysis in the aforementioned report.

⁶It should be noted that there are cases where both of a child's biological parents are present in situations which we tabulate as single-parent situations. For example, an unmarried couple sharing a residence with their child would be counted as single-parent family group.

We, the American Children, WE-10, provides a brief summary of demographic and economic information pertaining to children. The report uses a series of graphs, and accompanying text illustrates trends and compares 1990 Census data with information from earlier decennial censuses.

Characteristics of households that remain intact, dissolve, and/or are newly formed over one- and two-year periods are presented in Current Population Reports, Series P23-179, *When Households Continue, Discontinue, and Form*. The most current information on the marital history of the population may be found in *Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage in the 1990's*, Current Population Reports, Series P23-180. A chartbook illustrating important trends that have influenced the circumstances of households and families (with special emphasis on children) is available in *Households, Families, and Children: A Thirty Year Perspective*, Current Population Reports, Series P23-181.

The most current state household estimates are available for 1991 to 1993 in a Population Paper Listing (PPL-9). Household projections are being updated, but are presently available in *Projections of the Number of Households and Families: 1986 to 2000*, Current Population Reports, Series P25-986.

Survey based data on households, families, marital status, and living arrangements for years prior to 1993 have been published by the Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P20, P23, and P25. See the complete listing of previous reports in appendix E.

For more detailed geographic breakdowns of household data, one must generally rely on the decennial census rather than survey data. Related statistics for metropolitan areas, counties, cities, towns, states and regions are available in published and unpublished form from 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Guide to Detailed Tables

Characteristic	Households	Family households			Family groups and subfamilies
		All	Married-couple	Other	
Age of householder	16,17,18	3,6,7,9	3,6,7,9,15	3,6,7,9,10,11	10,11,12
Age of husband and wife			14		
Age of members:					
Detailed age by sex	18	7	7	7	
Under 18 years	17	1,2,9	1,2,9,18,19	1,2,9,11	11
18 to 64 years	17	1,2,9	1,2,9,18,19	1,2,9,11	11
65 years and over	17	1,2,9	1,2,9,18,19	1,2,9,11	11
Own children:					
Under 18 years	16	1-6,8,9	1-6,8,9,15	1-6, 8-11	10,12
Under 12 years		3-6	3-6	3-6,10,11	10
Under 6 years		1-6,9	1-6,9,15	1-6,9-10	10
Under 3 years		1-6,9	1-6,9	1-6,9-10	10
Under 1 year		3-6	3-6	3-6,10	10
6 to 17 years		1-6	1-6,15	1-6	10
12 to 17 years		3,4	3,4	3,4	
6 to 11 years		3,4	3,4	3,4	
Detailed age		8	8	8	
Related children	16				
Education		6	6	6	
Farm residence	16				
Income			15		
Intermarriage			13		13
Labor force			15		
Marital status	16	9	9	9-11	12
Metropolitan residence	16	1,2,4,9	1,2,4,9,15	1,2,4,9	11,12
Nonrelatives	16				
Region	17				
Size	16,17	1-6,9	1-6,9,15	1-6,9-11	10,11,12
Tenure (owner/renter)	16	2,3	2,3	2,3	
Units in structure	16	2	2	2	