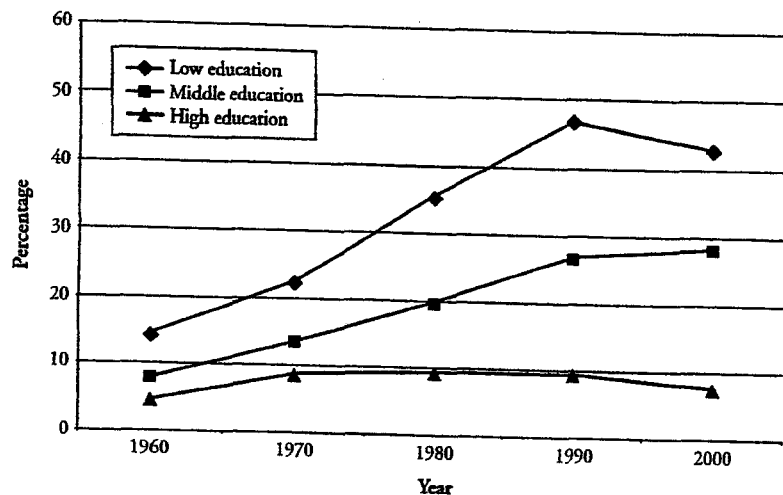


Figure 3. Trends in Single Motherhood, 1960 to 2000

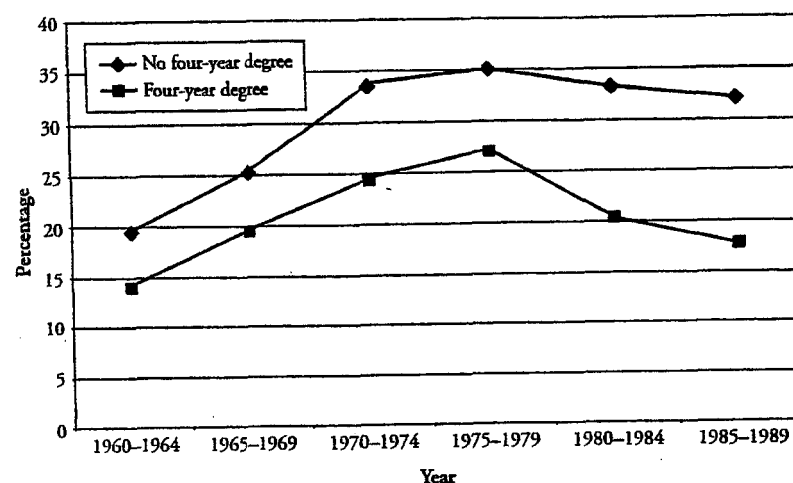


Note: Single motherhood is defined as not being married or not living with a spouse.
Source: PUMS (1960–2000).

The story for marriage and divorce is similar to the story for single motherhood (see Figure 4). Goldstein and Kenney (2001) found that college-educated women are *more likely* to marry than other women, and Martin (2004a) showed that they are *less likely* to divorce. In his examination of divorce rates for marriage cohorts of college-educated and non-college-educated women, Martin found that divorce rates increased for both groups (although slightly more for less-educated women) from the early 1960s through the late 1970s. After 1980, however, the trends diverged, with divorce rates *falling* among college-educated women and continuing to rise among less-educated women. The trends in marriage, divorce, and single motherhood all contradict the argument that the most economically independent women are choosing single motherhood over marriage.

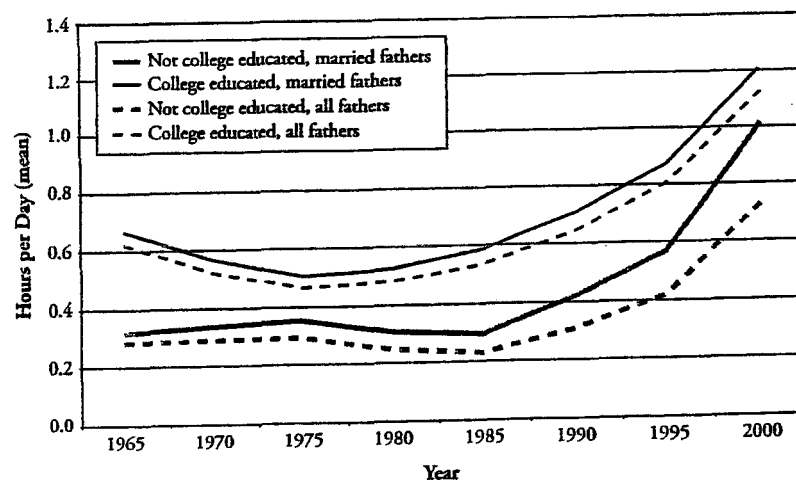
A fourth indicator of children's access to parental resources is primary time with fathers, defined as time spent by a father interacting with or directly caring for his children. Fathers' involvement is expected to increase children's exposure to cognitive stimulation and warmth, both of which are related to high-quality parenting and ultimately to cognitive and social development.¹¹ Figure 5 shows the trends in fathers' involvement between 1965 and 1998 for fathers with and without a college education. The solid lines, taken directly from Bianchi (2000), show the trends for married fathers. The dotted lines show Bianchi's estimates adjusted for the share of fathers who lived apart from their children.

Figure 4. Trends in Divorce During the First 10 Years of Marriage for Marriage Cohorts, 1960–1964 to 1985–1989



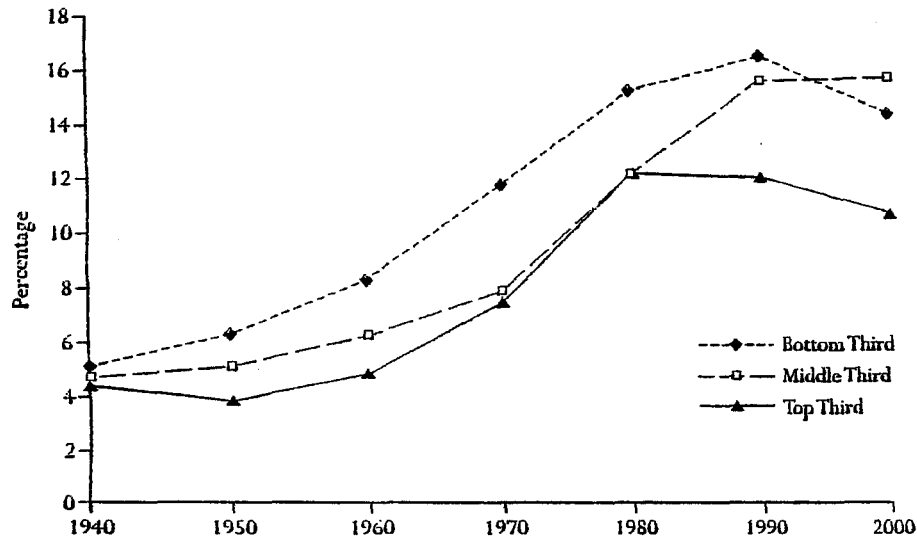
Source: Martin (2004a).

Figure 5. Trends in Fathers' Involvement, 1965 to 1998



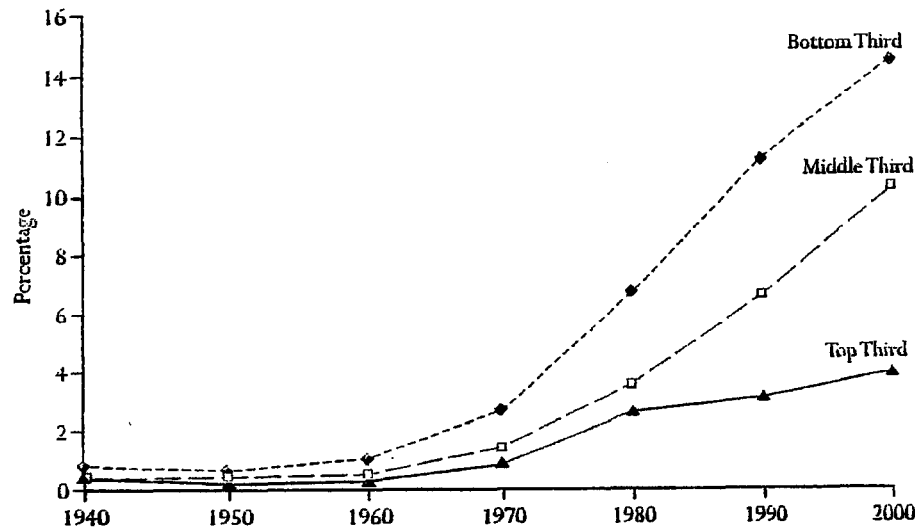
Source: Bianchi (2000).

FIGURE 1.7 U.S. Mothers Either Divorced and Not Remarried or Separated, by Rank in the Education Distribution, 1940 to 2000



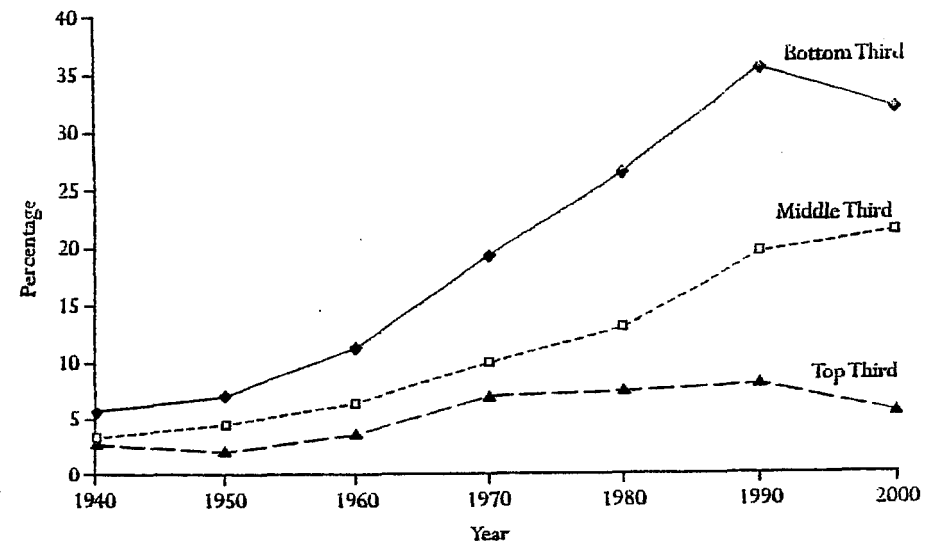
Source: Tabulations by Andrew Clarkwest using the Integrated Public Use Micro Samples from the decennial census.

FIGURE 1.8 All U.S. Mothers with Children Under Eighteen Who Have Never Been Married, by Rank in Education Distribution, 1940 to 2000



Source: Tabulations by Andrew Clarkwest using the Integrated Public Use Micro Samples from the decennial census.

FIGURE 1.9 U.S. Mothers with Children Less Than One Year Old Not Living with a Husband, by Rank in the Educational Distribution, 1940 to 2000



Source: Tabulations by Andrew Clarkwest using Integrated Public Use Micro Samples from the decennial census.

From Ellwood and Jencks in Neckerman ed., *Social Inequality* (2004) (Sage)

Karen Rowlingson and Stephen McKay

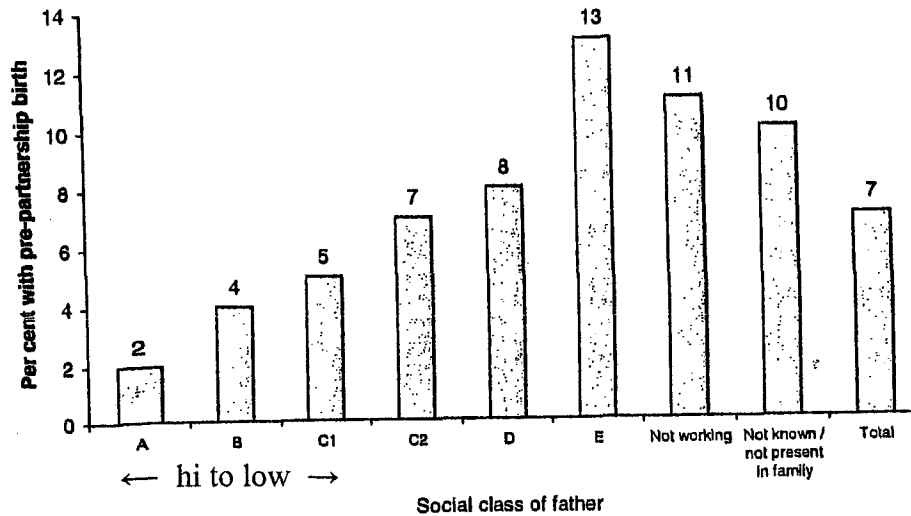
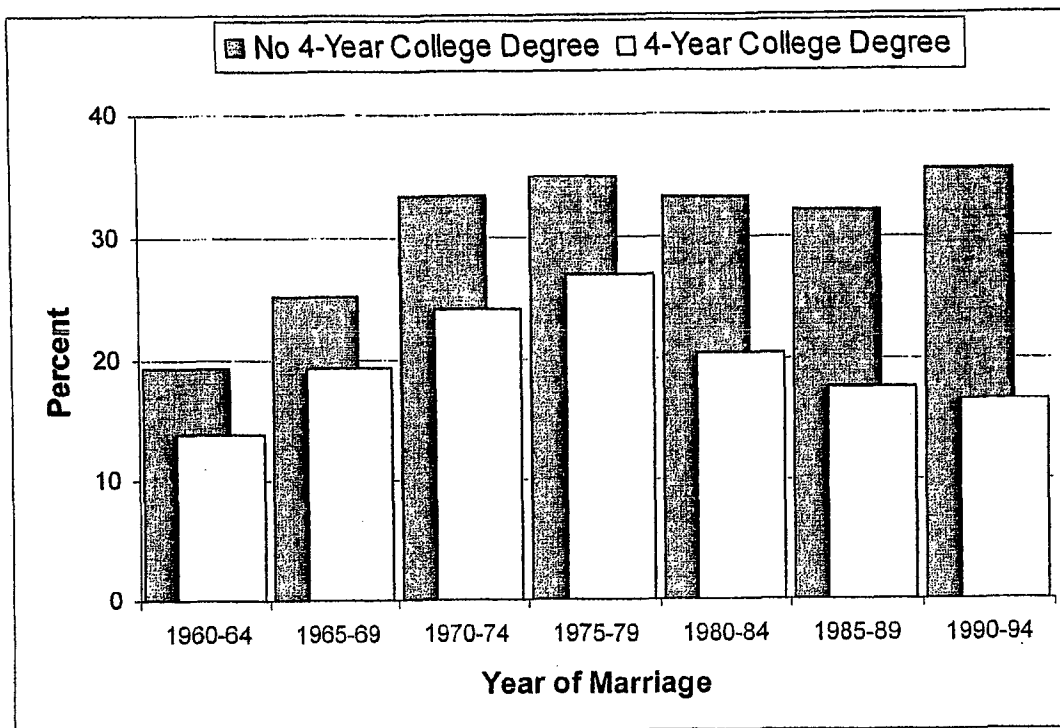


Figure 1 Risk of having a pre-partnership birth by women's father's social class } data from Britain
Source: secondary analysis of the Family and Working Lives Survey 1994/5 (Rowlingson and McKay, 2002)

Karen Rowlingson and Stephen McKay

Lone motherhood and socio-economic disadvantage: insights from quantitative and qualitative evidence

**Figure 1: Marriages with a Marital Dissolution within 10 Years, as a Percent of All First Marriages for U.S. Women.
By Educational Attainment and Year of First Marriage.**



Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation 1996 and 2001 combined data files.

Results are weighted.

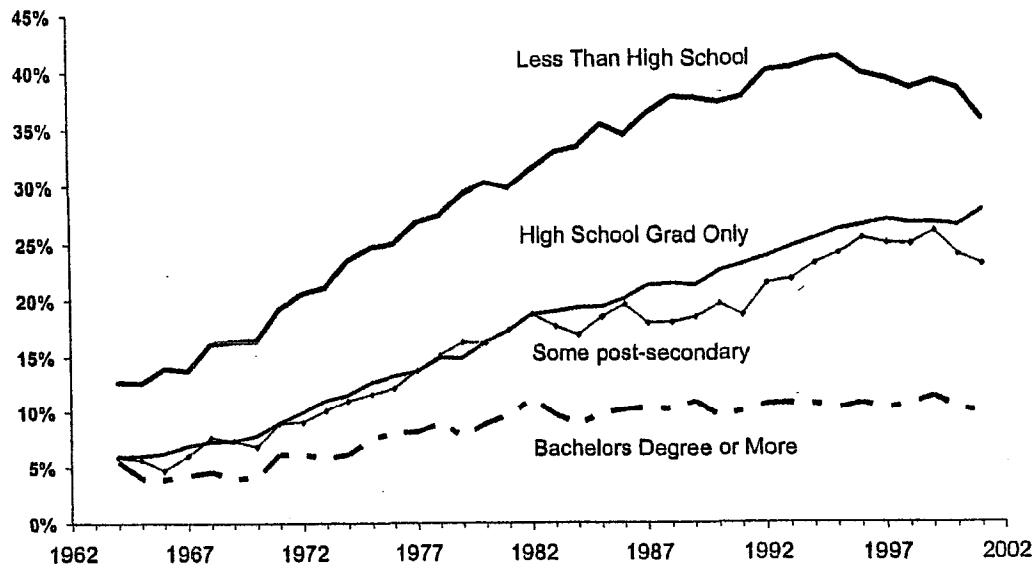
Life table estimates control for marriages censored before 10 years.

Steven P. Martin

Growing Evidence for a “Divorce Divide”?

Figure 2.7

**Percent of Children in Single Mother Homes
By Education of the Mother**



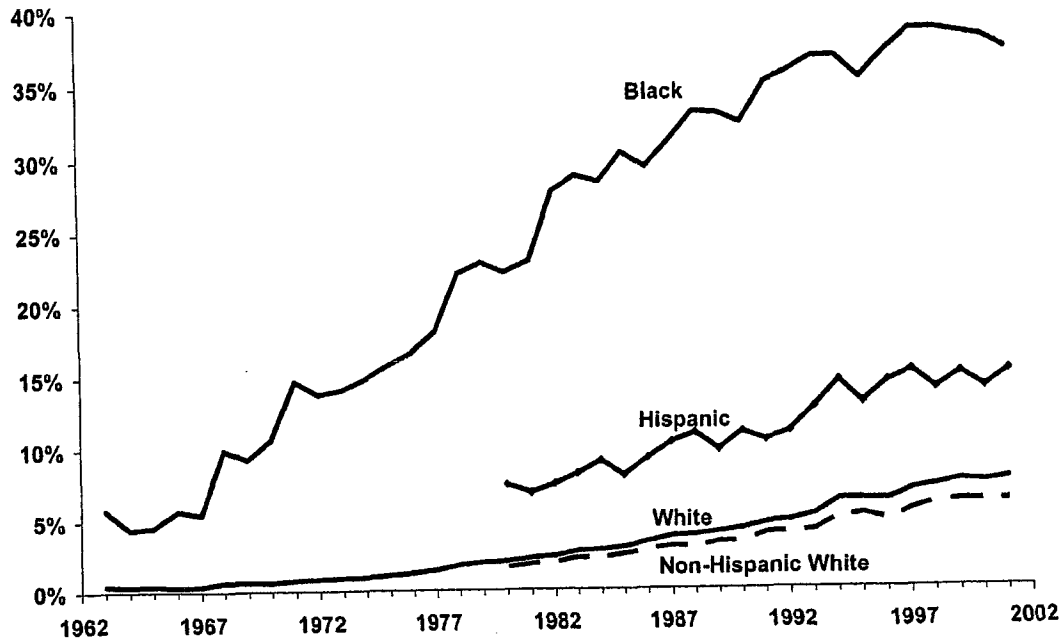
Source: Authors' tabulations from the March Current Population Survey.

David T. Ellwood and Christopher Jencks

**The Spread of Single-Parent Families
in the United States since 1960**

Figure 2.8

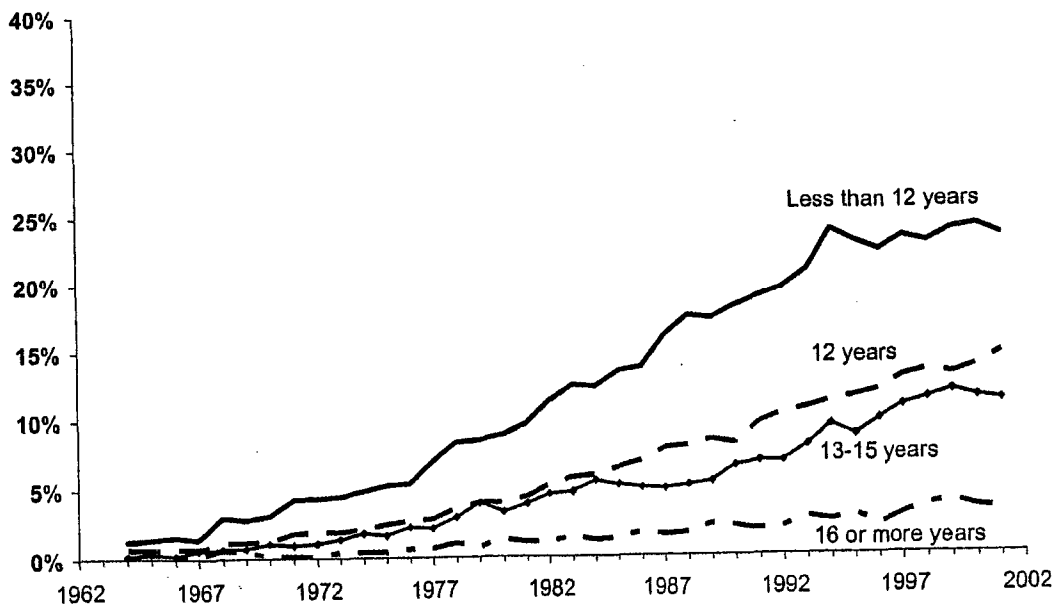
**Percent of Women with Children Who Had Never Been Married
By Race and Ethnicity**



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

Figure 2.9

**Percent of Women With Children Who Had Never Been Married
By Education of Mother**



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

The Life Circumstances of African American fathers with children on W-2: An ethnographic inquiry

David J. Pate, Jr.

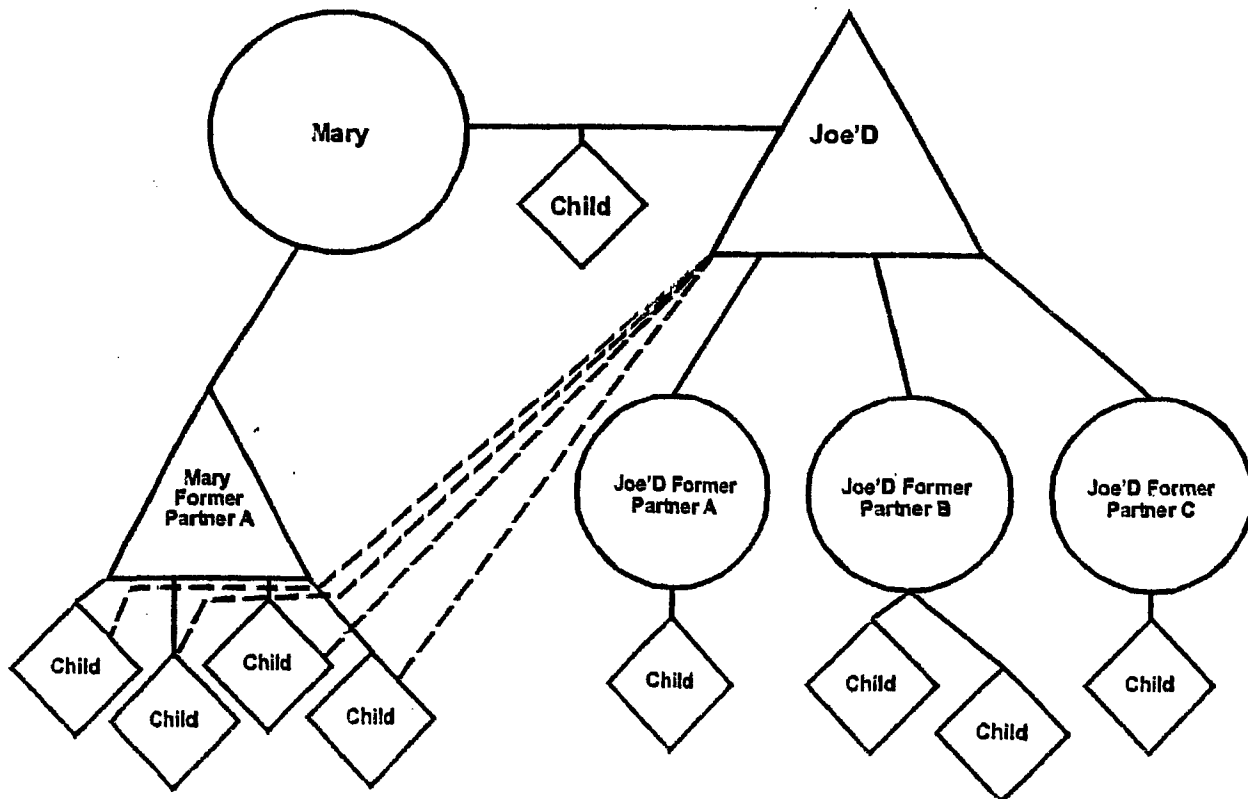
(excerpt)

From FOCUS, Volume 22
(Summer 2002)

Joe'D has four child support orders and has been making formal and informal payments for a decade.

* * *

* * *
Some of these fathers have family lives of extraordinary complexity. There is, for example, the household of Joe'D and his wife Mary (see Figure 1). Joe'D is a 30-year-old father of five biological and four nonbiological children, ranging in age from 5 to 14 years. Joe'D fathered his first child at the age of 20. He has been employed as a blood bank technician for six years, making \$10 an hour, and "hustles" on the side by repairing cars in his garage. He has been married to Mary, who works as a bus driver, for five years. There is one child of the marriage, and Mary has custody of four children from a previous relationship (the father of these children is uninvolved with them). In addition, there are Joe'D's four biological children with three other women, any or all of whom might have other children with other partners.



Notes:
--- Indicates the nonbiological relationship of Joe'D with the children in the household.
— Indicates the biological relationship of the parents with their children.

Figure 1. Joe'D, Mary, and their children.