THE FOREIGN STOCK AND THE NATIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES: A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This study will be a comparative analysis of the differences and similarities in demographic characteristics between the following five categories (6) in the population of the United States:

1. Native-born, with native-born parents (N- NF, NM)
2. Native-born, with foreign-born father and native-born mother (N- FF, NM)
3. Native-born, with foreign-born mother and native-born father (N- NF, FM)
4. Native-born, with both parents foreign-born (N- FF, FM)
5. Foreign-born (F).

In the 1960 Census, the Bureau of the Census combined the foreign-born population (category 5 above) with the native population of at least one parent foreign (categories 2, 3, 4, above) in a single category termed "foreign-stock" (7). This category thus comprises all first and second-generation Americans. The third and subsequent generations (category 1 above) in the United States are called "native, with native parents" (7). This study will investigate the differences and similarities in demographic characteristics between the "foreign-stock" population (categories 2, 3, 4, and 5 above, which comprises the first and second-generation Americans), and the "native-stock" (category 1 above, that is, the third and subsequent generations in the United States).

Each immigrant group entering the United States brought certain customs and traditions which created a cultural barrier between the immigrants and the native people of the country. These differences often precluded a harmonious social milieu in communities where considerable numbers of immigrants lived. Table I shows the heterogenity of the United States' foreign stock population in 1960 (see Table I, page 5).

Immigration, in general, has made incalculable contributions to the American society. One of the first descriptive concepts that emerged was the idea of the "Melting Pot" (17). Prior to World War I, the "melting pot" notion achieved considerable popularity, and it still enjoys currency in some quarters. According to this view, which was presented by Zangwill (51), the multitude of whites from various European nations (Negroes and Orientals were not included) would fuse together within America producing a new people and a new civilization, a people and a civilization that would achieve unparalleled glory in the annals of human history.

Following World War I, the "melting pot" model lost favor. It was apparent that assimilation was not an automatic process. Millions in the United States could not read, speak, or write English. Less than half of the white foreign-born male population of voting age were citizens, and many immigrants were concentrated in little Italys, Chinatowns, and Harlems within the large cities. Within the context of this setting, the "Americanization" theory (23) gained currency. Whereas the "melting pot" theory viewed the United States as evolving a new cultural way of life through a fusion of European cultures, the "Americanization" (26) viewpoint saw American culture as an essentially

finished product of the Anglo-Saxon pattern. The concept presumed that the immigrants promptly give up their cultural traits and take over those of the dominant American group. Public schools, patriotic societies, and business organizations, among others, turned their attention to "Americanizing" the immigrants. Other cultures were seen as "foreign" - as peculiar, inferior, and a source of trouble. The spirit of coercion, condescension, and suppression, implicit in this approach, aroused the resentment of those toward whom it was directed and, in the end, served to defeat its own purpose.

Adherents of both the "melting pot" and "Americanization" concepts look toward an essentially mono-cultural system. The former thought this would be achieved through melting down the immigrants and natives into a common whole; the latter, through divesting the immigrants of their foreign ways and re-making them as Anglicized Americans. In contrast to these notions, another school of thought evolved--that of cultural pluralism (20). It aims at reaching an accommodation between various immigrant and native groups. Uniformity would be promoted in those areas where this is felt to be necessary to the national well-being. Simultaneously, it would permit immigrants to maintain their own cultural identity in other areas that are not felt to be functionally essential to societal continuity. It implies an imperfect fusion of a number of diverse cultural ingredients within the framework of the larger society. The literature is replete with such notions; however, the concept was first systematically stated by Spencer (41). Society, he felt, moved from "incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity."

The United States may then be best characterized as culturally

pluralistic (28), a term which means "various ways of life," or a "nation of nations" (22). It has become clear through research that there is no single American culture, and there is no single American type. Therefore, the aim of this study is to analyze the existing demographic-cultural heterogeneity (or pluriethnicity), as it is called by Paul Meadows (29), and to see the extent of assimilation of the foreign stock populations in the United States. In this study, significant differences in demographic characteristics will be the criteria of assimilation or non-assimilation. Such analysis will reveal inter-generational demographic differences and similarities between the first and second generation Americans, and the native population which is composed of the third and consecutive generations of the American population. Hence, it will evaluate the impact of the Americanization process on the different generations in terms of their demographic-cultural heterogeneity. It will detect, also, the differences in assimilation of the white and non-white in the different generations. Based on the 1960 one-in-a-thousand sample, the study should contribute to an understanding of the transition process as manifest in inter-generational demographic differences and similarities.

TABLE I

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960, URBAN AND RURAL

Region and Country of Origin	Number	Percent	Percent Urban	Percent Rural-Farm *
Total	34,050,406	100.0	83.6	3.7
Western Europe	7,892,402	23.0		
United Kingdom	2,884,651	(8.5)	82.1	2.6
Ireland (Erie)	1,773,312	(5.2)	90.6	1.3
Norway	774,754	(2.3)	65.7	12.8
Sweden	1,046,942	(3.1)	74.2	7.9
Denmark	399,350	(1.2)	70.2	10.4
Netherlands	398,658	(1.2)	71.2	10.8
Switzerland	263,054	(0.8)	70.9	10.2
France	351,681	(1.0)	82.3	3.0
Central Europe	10,267,290	30.2		
Germany	4,320,664	(12.7)	76.0	7.7
Poland	2,780,026	(8.2)	89.4	1.9
Czechoslovakia	917,830	(2.7)	78.6	6.0
Austria	1,098,630	(3.2)	85.9	2.3
Hungary	701,637	(2.1)	87.4	1.9
Yugoslavia	448,503	(1.3)	85.0	2.2
Eastern Europe	2,933,940	8.6		
U.S.S.R.	2,290,267	(6.7)	90.9	2.8
Lithuania	402,846	(1.2)	89.2	1.4
Finland	240,827	(0.7)	65.5	6.9
Southern Europe	5,433,728	16.0		
Rumania	233,805	(0.7)	93.1	1.4
Greece	378,586	(1.1)	93.4	0.6
Italy	4,543,935	(13.3)	91.7	0.8
Portugal	277,408	(0.8)	80.2	6.3
Other Europe	492,386	1.4	84.3	3.8
Asia	1,141,839	3.4	86.4	2.3
Canada	3,181,051	9.3	78.8	3.2
Mexico	1,735,992	5.1	81.4	4.1
Other America	580,679	1.7	93.0	0.6
All Other	140,309	0.4	82.5	2.0
Not Reported	250,790	0.7	83.6	3.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of The Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary PC (1), 1C, p. 1-203.

*These percentages represent the urban and the rural-farm foreign-stock groups. The rural non-farm foreign stock group is not presented in this table.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The need for a comprehensive approach to the study of migration and its effects is widely recognized by demographers, sociologists, and other behavioral scientists.

Sociologists, with the notable exception of demographically-oriented sociologists, on the whole follow a socio-psychological point of view in their study of migration. This is illustrated in the works of Thomas and Znaniecki's "Polish Peasant in Europe and America," which is considered a classic in sociological theory, research, and writing, and undoubtedly one of the most important studies of migration ever published (44). Thomas and Znaniecki argue in a now famous "Methodological Note," that a fundamental problem in the study of migration is how values act upon the pre-existing attitudes of the migrant. Furthermore, through their own research, by actually studying the conditions and characteristics of the social organizations in which migrants were involved, they demonstrated the need to understand migrants and their problems in terms of both their areas of origin and destination. The latter theme is repeated by Dorothy Thomas in her often quoted research memorandum of 1938 (43).

Behavioral scientists tend to emphasize the social aspects of migration. The one theme on which more studies of general theoretical import have been done is the problem of assimilation of migrants into the host society. In most of the recent studies that have assimilation as the central focus, there is none that is formulated within an

explicit sociological frame of reference. The behavioral scientists have either employed socio-psychological frames of reference (Eisenstadt Study)(14), or set up ad hoc hypotheses on the basis of available knowledge (Bertram Hutchinson Study)(27), or attempted to do both in combination (Melvin De Fleur and Chang-Soo Cho)(12). For example, Eisenstadt (14) focuses on "the immigrant's basic motivations and role expectations, as developed throughout the migratory process, and the various demands made upon facilities offered to them in the country of absorption."

The more strictly demographic studies continue to focus, in large measure, on research determining the characteristics of migrants, the reasons for their spatial mobility, or the other factors responsible for migration, the direction of migration, and the description (in demographic terms) of the area of destination. Explicitly or implicitly, the "push-pull" hypothesis dominates the mode of thinking about migration.

Duncan and Duncan, in their study, "Minorities and the Process of Stratification"(13), state that the national origin is much less important as an explanation of the variance among respondents than the education and occupation of the heads of families. In this sense, a "melting-pot" phenomenon obtains in America, and the notion of equal opportunity, irrespective of national origin, is a tenable position.

Charles B. Nam (30) reported a set of findings about differences in socio-economic status between immigrant and second-generation Americans in each of the national origin groups. Nam's findings imply that both Jews and Southern Italians were "average" minorities with respect to rate of vertical mobility.

In a study of "Class, Ethnicity, and Residence in Metropolitan America" (36), Powers examined the distribution of the foreign stock within the metropolitan community in 1960, and the socio-economic status (SES) level of various sub-populations in the metropolitan community. She found that among the various natality and ethnic groups, residence in the urban part of the ring is associated with the higher SES level than residence in the city. Their ranking (the SES rank of the native and the ethnic groups) relative to one another remains about the same. This suggests that some part of the increased socio-economic heterogeneity of the suburbs during the years 1950-1960 may be explained by the movement of ethnic population away from areas of original settlement.

An earlier study by Bartholomeo J. Polisi (35), investigating the relationship between generational status of an urban ethnic group and family structure, concludes that first-generation immediate family structure is closer to the ideal-type rural family than is the structure of the second-generation immediate family. However, second generation persons are more active with their extended family and in nonfamilial associations than are first-generation respondents. Family structure and related areas of social life do vary with ethnic generation status.

In addition to the above mentioned studies in this area, many early writers and sociologists addressed themselves to the assimilation of immigrants in the United States. The "Melting Pot" by Israel Zangwill (51), who was the President of the Emigration Regulation Department of the Jewish Territorial Organization, is a good example of such writings. Mr. Zangwill states that the process of American amalgamation

and/or assimilation is not simple surrender to the dominant type, but is a complete fusion of different types, an all-around give-and-take by which the final type may be enriched or impoverished. Even as regards the language of the United States, it is unreasonable to suppose that American thought will not bear traces of the fifty languages now (1938) being spoken side by side with it. Zangwill's study was not scientific, but a more scientific study was published by the UNESCO (48) from the papers presented at two sessions of the Assembly of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (Geneva, 27 August to 3 September, 1949) under the title "Cultural Assimilation of Immigrants." The different papers are inconclusive and do not enable the reader to determine whether assimilation is the cause or the effect of economic prosperity.

A different kind of inquiry is presented by Jaworski in his book "Becoming American" (28). This book deals mainly with the problems arising from the variety of national backgrounds to be found among Americans. It presents the story of immigration in terms of human experience as an aid to understanding the attitudes and relationships of the United States present population. The author concludes: "We shall be closer to the ideal of one world when we, as a nation of nations, have learned to live with one another, individually and in groups, on a basis of mutual understanding and respect."

Oscar Handlin, in his book "The Uprooted" (22), regarded the subject from an altogether different point of view. His theme stressed immigration as the central experience of some forty million immigrants. He said: "Once I thought to write a history of the immigrants in America. Then I discovered that the immigrants were American history."

He touched upon broken homes, separation from known surroundings, the becoming a foreigner and ceasing to belong. These are the aspects of alienation, and seen from the perspective of the individual received rather than the receiving society, the history of immigration is a history of alienation and its consequences.

In his book, "Assimilation in American Life" (20), Gordon concerned himself with problems arising out of differences in race, religion, and national background among various groups which make up the American people, the problems of the nature of group life itself within a large, industrialized, urban nation composed of a heterogeneous population. In his conclusion, the author stated that ethnic communality will not disappear in the forseeable future, and its legitimacy and rationale should be recognized and respected.

Engel, in a report prepared in June, 1968, entitled "First National Consultation on Ethnic America," contended that most men feel the need to identify with a collectivity usually based upon primordial bonds of blood and land (15). This suggests the possibility that ethnicity is still a prime - if not the prime - source of identification for Americans. She added that, ideology notwithstanding, the melting pot did not occur, and the goal of assimilation has given way to that of pluralism.

In a study by Sengstock on the differential rates of assimilation in an ethnic group, the findings show that some American-reared members of the Chaldean ethnic group apparently continue to identify with their ethnic community after they have dropped many other aspects of their socio-cultural life style (40).

In a recent article, Goldscheider and Uhlenberg stated that most

studies of minority group fertility assume that as assimilation proceeds, the fertility of minority and majority populations will converge (19). In their paper, the authors discussed some parameters of the interrelationship of minority group status and fertility.

In an article on Assimilation Through Intermarriage, Bugelski indicated a steady and pronounced decline for in-group marriages with a prospect of such marriages becoming rare in 1975 (5). His "melting pot" hypothesis pictures the gradual development of a new American society as the various immigrant groups and their descendents venture forth from their original settlements into the population centers, intermarrying, mingling with their neighbors, and learning new life styles.

Glazer and Moynihan (18), in their book "Beyond the Melting Pot," stated that in every generation throughout the history of the American Republic, the merging of the varying streams of population differentiated from one another by origin, religion, and outlook, has seemed to lie just ahead - a generation, perhaps, in the future. They concluded that the point about the melting pot is that it did not happen. They mentioned that even Zangwill, who wrote the famous play "The Melting Pot," was himself much involved in one of the more significant deterrents to the melting pot process. He was zionist. He retreated from his earlier position on racial and religions mixture. Only eight years after the opening of the Melting Pot he was writing "It was vain for Paul to declare that there should be neither Jew nor Greek. Nature will return even if driven out with a pitchfork, still more if driven out with a dogma." Gittler (16) stated that one of the reactions to prejudice and discrimination against ethnic groups is cultural

pluralism. He agrees with Horace Kallen, 1915, who rejected the melting-pot theory and advocated a cultural democracy, with each ethnic group retaining its own distinctive traits and character, and with all sharing a symphony of cultural harmony.

Finally the best single survey of the changing size, structure, and characteristics of the American Population was produced by Conrad and Irene Taeuber. Their book (42) was issued as one of the 1950 Census monographs.

A review of the literature indicates that many investigators have utilized the American population to study specific problems, but little comparative work has been done on differences and similarities in demographic structure of the foreign-stock and the native population of the United States. There is recognition by most sociologists and demographers that such differences exist, but there has been no attempt to conduct a comprehensive study in this area, a gap which this study will help to reduce.

THE PROBLEM

Almost every census in the world collects information about selected social characteristics of the population. Nation of birth, race, ethnic origin, citizenship, and the level of literacy are items most commonly enumerated. Such data are significant and meaningful for a wide variety of purposes. They are indexes of cultural background and legal or social status differences within the population of interest or concern at the local, regional, national, or international level. The classification of the population according to whether persons are citizens or non-citizens, or native-born or foreign-born, is useful for research, planning, or administration only insofar as

there are differences in political, legal, or social status, in cultural traits, or in behavior between one group and another (3). In its simplest form, the nativity question inquires only about the birthplace of each respondent, and classifies him according to whether he is "native-born" or "foreign-born." If the question "Where was this person born?" elicits a response naming a foreign country, the respondent is classified as foreign-born. If a state or province within the nation is named, he is classified as native-born. Persons born overseas to native parents who are temporarily living abroad usually are listed as native-born. Additional questions about the birthplace of the father and mother of each respondent permit a classification of persons into the five ethnic groups mentioned on page 1.

These categories are useful for measuring the extent to which a population is culturally homogeneous, and the extent to which there is "cultural pluralism." In the United States, and in many other parts of the world, native-born persons whose parents were also native-born may be expected to be well integrated into the national culture. This is not universal; some native-born offspring of a migrant group have remained unassimilated even after one or two centuries of settlement (3).

A person with one foreign-born parent may be thought to be influenced to a significant extent by a foreign culture, while a native-born person with two foreign-born parents may be thought to be truly a "marginal-man" with his home life in one cultural context, and his community life in another. The foreign-born person represents the maximum separation from the local culture. This classification, of course, is unable to specify the extent to which the foreign-born have

rejected or abandoned the cultural ways of their homeland and have adopted the ways of the country into which they have immigrated. For this reason, the classification can measure relative cultural pluralism, to the extent that it exists, but not the absolute extent of cultural pluralism. However, the nativity classification alone does not specify how divergent are the characteristics of the different ethnic categories. A study of the population composition of the foreign-stock and the native-stock is important for the following reasons (24):

1. Data on composition make possible an elaboration of the description of a population and therefore permit detailed interpopulation comparisons.

2. Such data constitute an inventory of the human resources.

3. These data describe the variables (age, sex, marital status, etc.) essential for analyzing demographic processes, e.g., birth, death, migration, and growth.

4. Demographic variables, together with population size, are important conditions affecting the formation and change of social structure.

The immediate problem of investigation is not only one of total numerical size of the population, but also of its various components and determinants. In point of time, this study relates to 1960, as reflected in the Census of that year. The groupings of the population are so divided as to distinguish the native whites, foreign-stock whites, and the non-whites, by location of residence, and bio-social differentiation within these major categories. This focuses attention upon: (1) the physical and vital aspects of the population, (2) its

geographic distribution between the urban-rural and SMSA areas, and mobility, (3) the age-sex composition, or the bio-social morphology of the population, (4) social activities such as relate to occupations, education, etc., and (5) growth potentials.

CHAPTER II

THEORY, METHODS, AND PROCEDURES

THE THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

About 80 years ago, General Walker (49) championed the notion that immigration into a country such as that into the United States during the nineteenth century did not constitute a net addition to its population. He believed that the unwillingness of the natives to have their children compete economically with the immigrants and their children was the chief reason for a decline in the native birth rate. It is quite impossible to prove conclusively the truth of a proposition such as Walker's, since positive evidence is lacking. But research indicates that a substantial decline in the birth rate has taken place in Western countries and in Japan, where industrialization and urbanization were proceeding rapidly but into which there was little or no immigration. If the reduction of the size of the family was caused by industrialization and urbanization, then the question is whether immigration has any effect on the speed of the changes in the American rate of reproduction by hastening American industrialization and urbanization. It seems likely that the presence of large numbers of unorganized and poorly paid, but industrious, immigrants did somewhat hasten the industrialization and the urbanization of the American population.

It also gave impetus to social mobility, to the effort of parents to prepare their children for better jobs than their fathers had. According to Walker's theory, the U. S. population, with regard to the increase in its size and its extension, is controlled by collective dispositions.

Over the course of the American experience, "philosophies," or goal systems of assimilation, have grouped themselves around three main axes. These three central ideological tendencies may be referred to as "Anglo-Conformity" as it was called by Cole and Cole (9), the "melting pot" (1), and "cultural pluralism." In preliminary fashion, it could be said that the Anglo-Conformity theory demanded the complete renunciation of the immigrant's ancestral culture in favor of the behavior and values of the Anglo-Saxon core group; the melting pot theory envisaged a biological merger of Anglo-Saxon peoples with other immigrant groups and a blending of their respective cultures into a new indigenous American type; and cultural pluralism postulated the preservation of the communal life and significant portions of the culture of the latter immigrant groups within the context of American citizenship, and political and economic integration into American society. Various minor changes were appended to these three central themes by particular proponents of assimilation, but the central tendencies remain.

Cultural pluralism, as a theory of assimilation, is a relative late-comer on the American scene. It is predominantly a development of the experiences and reflections of the twentieth century. Since World War II, cultural pluralism has become a term and a concept which worked its way into the vocabulary and imagery of intergroup relations specialists and leaders of ethnic communal groups.

If the above mentioned theory of cultural pluralism is taken into

consideration, the author expects to find significant bio-social differences between the groups studied, namely, the foreign-stock and the native-stock. Such differences undoubtedly lend themselves to measurement, calculation, and qualitative comparisons. However, the prescriptions and customs of a certain group are related to a clearly apparent structural-functional trait in that group. Thus, behind all of the population facts mentioned, a collective norm governs the biological data in one way or another. The conditions under which these norms operate explain how the population thus appears to particularize itself, and reflect the tendencies of the various milieux. The conditions are not actually the same in each milieu; for example, there is an identifiable traditional and somewhat rural demographic type in first generation Americans. It is natural that social groups tend to maintain and to develop the structural-functional conditions that are the most favorable to their continuity, and these factors are paralleled by tendencies inherent in the demographic nature of the population (21).

If the above discussion is taken as a theoretical basis for this study, then the author expects that the early settlers (native population) are firmly established in space and their demographic transition is complete. This implies also that being third-generation Americans, they have a demographic structure different from the new generations, namely, the foreign-stock. If the "Dynamic Law of Demographic Growth" (45) is used to explain the above mentioned differences, it would be expected that: (1) the first generation foreign-born Americans have a high growth potential, which implies a high birth rate, (2) the second generation is in transition - high birth rate with a low death rate, and (3) the native - third and consecutive generations of Americans -

have a low potential growth, which implies population stability or decline. See Table II below.

TABLE II

THE DYNAMIC LAW OF DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH (45)

Period	Kingsley Davis Old and New Balances (11)	Thompson (47) and Notestein (32) Transition Theory	Peterson (34) Technology	Colin Clark (10) Economics	David Reisman Psychological and Social Action (39)
1.	Old Balances	High Potential Growth	Pre-industrial	Primary Economy (Agriculture)	Tradition-directed
2.	Imbalance	Transitional Growth	Early Western	Secondary Economy (Manufacturing)	Inner-directed
3.	New Balance	Incipient Decline	Modern Western	Tertiary Economy	Other-directed

At the 1960 Census, the population count was 179.3 million. In 1967, the estimated population of the United States passed the 200 million mark. The death rates in 1960 were very low, but birth rates were still moderately high, after having experienced an upsurge during and after World War II. In 1960, the death rate was only 9.5 per thousand population, but the birth rate was 23.7 per thousand, which is more than 25 per cent higher than the birth rate of Europe (3). As a consequence of this moderately high birth rate, the rate of reproductive

change was quite high (1.4 per cent per year). In recent years, the birth rate has shown evidence of declining, so that the growth pattern appears to be approaching more closely that of Europe. In 1965, the crude birth rate was 19.4, the crude death rate was 9.4, and the rate of reproductive change was 10.0. This nation clearly is in the mid-transitional phase of demographic transition. Its death rate is among the lowest and its birth rate is still moderately high, with the result that population growth averaged about 1.7 per cent per year in 1965. It should be remembered that the United States of America is among the very few nations in the world that still welcome voluntary immigrants (1/6 per cent of the population of the United States)(38). Is this high rate a result of differential growth rate at which the various ethnic groups of the population are growing? Is one group growing faster than the other? How fast are the native-stock and the foreign-stock populations growing in relation to one another? Questions such as these help the researcher find which phase of transition the different ethnic groups have reached, and whether they are different from the native population.

The Dynamic Law of Demographic Growth (Table II), which is based on the Theory of Demographic Transition, with its body of general propositions, provides ideal types to explain population differential growth rate in terms of a battery of complex social, economic, and psychological factors. As a frame of reference for understanding the major population demographic differences, Transition Theory is useful and important in this study because it will provide a framework in which to fit observed events and facts in terms of the demographic behavior of the native population and the foreign-stock.

The level of demographic transition and assimilation of the foreign-stock compared to the native-stock can be detected by investigating the following assumptions or conditions:

1. The sex-ratio (number of males per 100 females)(45) of the native-stock is lower than the sex-ratio of the second and first-generation Americans. This applies to whites and non-whites.

2. The number of child-bearing wives (age 15-46)(45) in the native population is different than the foreign-stock population for both whites and non-whites.

3. The dependency ratio (which compares the proportion of the population in the nonreproductive ages with those of working ages)(45) of the white native population is higher than the white foreign-stock population. This trend is reversed for the non-whites in both groups.

4. The spatial distribution of the native population ratio in urban and rual areas, by color, is lower (that is, more widely different) than the foreign-stock spatial distribution ratio (that is, more concentrated).

5. The rate of spatial mobility of the foreign-stock and foreign-born population by color is lower than the rate of spatial mobility of the native population by color.

6. The native stock family is less likely to be headed by a male parent than the foreign-stock family. This trend will be reversed by color.

7. A lower percentage of the native population is in the labor force than the foreign-stock for both whites and non-whites.

8. A lower percentage of industrial workers and a higher percentage of professionals are from the white native population when compared

to the foreign-stock.

9. The foreign-stock marry at earlier ages than the native population. This applies to whites and non-whites.

10. The white foreign-stock have a lower rate of familial instability than the native population and the non-white population.

11. The foreign stock, both whites and non-whites, have larger families and a higher number of children than the native population.

12. The white native population have a higher income per family than the foreign-stock and the non-whites.

13. The family head in the native population is more likely to be educated than the foreign stock family head. The trend is reversed for the non-whites.

14. The number of persons of foreign-stock enrolled in schools is lower than the native population. This does not apply to non-whites.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The data used for this study are drawn from the One-in-a-Thousand sample of the 1960 United States Census of Population. The Census dichotomy of "foreign-stock" and native population is used to designate the foreign-stock and the native population differences. In the 1960 Census, the foreign-born population is combined with the native population of foreign and mixed parentage in a single category termed "foreign stock." This category thus comprises all first and second-generation Americans.

Comprehensive demographic statistics in the field of the family are of relatively recent origin. In the United States (25), a few characteristics of households in 1790 were compiled more than one century later for inclusion in an analysis of population change up to

1900 (United States Bureau of the Census, 1909, Chap. viii). Very limited data on households were compiled from the censuses of 1850 to 1880, but the coverage was not complete for certain censuses; for other reasons the quality of these data was unsatisfactory. In 1890 and 1900, household data of a much wider range were compiled, partly for the light they threw on the subject of home ownership. Statistics on the marital status of persons have been published for each census date since 1890. In the 1930 Census, the last of the six basic volumes on population was devoted to family statistics. Among the subjects covered were size of family, number of lodgers living with the family, tenure and value or rent of home, and several characteristics of the head of the family, such as age, marital status, sex, race, and nativity. Data on these subjects were published for the United States, each state, each large city, and selected data were shown for counties and smaller cities. The fundamental distinction between urban and rural did not become explicit in the procedures of the Bureau of the Census until 1890. The distinction between rural-farm and rural non-farm population was not introduced until 1920 (6). Several tables for 1930, showing detailed cross-classification of family items by marital status and sex of the head-of-household, were compiled but not published except in summary tables included in some of the 1940 family reports. The general design of the 1930 family tabulations was followed in the 1940 Census. In addition, new types of data were compiled on family income and housing characteristics in relation to family composition. Moreover, data on persons classified by relationship to the head-of-household was compiled for the first time in 1950 for Standard Metropolitan Areas (SMA) and urbanized areas.

The current Population Surveys are based on scientifically selected samples of households in many areas throughout the United States. The development of census data on the family shows that long-term trends can be traced for only a relatively small number of items, but that recent data are available on a wide variety of subjects. These facts, in turn, are related to the recent development of active interest in demographic data in these areas.

In response to strong recommendations by a number of social scientists, the Bureau of the Census developed and made available for public use two samples of the population of the United States, based on the returns of the 1960 Census. One of them is "The One-in-a Thousand" sample which we used in this study, and "The One-in-Ten-Thousand" sample. In order to encourage more widespread use of the samples, the Population Council has provided funds to cover, for nonprofit organizations, their prorated share for producing the master records of the sample. The Bureau of the Census also plans to make available a similar set of punch cards relating to a one-hundreth-of-one-percent sample of the population. These samples are available on reels of magnetic tape or sets of punch cards. The names of the respondents and some other characteristics are not revealed. Therefore, it has been determined that making records available in this form does not violate the provision for confidentiality in the law under which the census was conducted.

In the one-in-a-thousand sample, the tape record contains 120-alphanumeric characters per person. The record is divided into eight major sections (6);

1. Area and unit identification (Items 1-5).

2. Characteristics of the person (Items 6-45).

3. Characteristics of the household of which the person is a member (Items 46-49).

4. Characteristics of family of which person is a member (Items 50-61).

5. Characteristics of sub-family (for persons in a sub-family or characteristics of family (for persons not in sub-family)(Items 62-71).

6. Characteristics of the associated person (Items 6a, 10a, 14a, 26a, 28a-31a, 37a, 38a, 43a, the associated person is defined in the preface to Part-A, Section 5.

7. Characteristics of mother of never-married children under 18 (Items 26b, 28b).

8. Characteristics of housing unit in which person lives -- 25 per cent sample (Items 72-87); .05 per cent sample (Items 88-92); 20 per cent sample (Items 93-97).

The magnetic tape record for the head-of-the-household is followed by the records for other members of the household. Thus, it is possible to prepare tabulations in which the characteristics of any person in a family are associated with characteristics of other members of the family or the family as a whole.

The sample is self-weighting; that is, each person in the 0.1 per cent sample is assigned a weight of 1,000. Estimates for the Universe may be obtained by adding three zeroes to the uninflated counts.

> In processing the one-in-a-thousand sample it cannot be assumed that an item relating to a particular group of persons does, in fact, contain codes only for that universe. Thus, information on mother tongue was, by definition, limited to foreign-born persons; but the record may contain, by error, a mother tongue code for natives. Therefore, in tabulating mother tongue, it is necessary to first define the universe by limiting it to foreign-born persons.

Where possible, the sample items have been constructed with a code (usually X) to indicate persons excluded from the universe for the item. However, users are likely to be concerned with specially defined universes represented by codes from a combination of two or more items. To prevent confusion arising from failure to select a universe in an identical manner each time it is used, it is recommended by the Bureau of the Census that every computer installation using this sample establish standard universe selection procedures. The list below presents the more commonly used universes for which tabulations are made (6).

Universe	Definition
Total population	All records
Persons in household	Item 11, Code 0 to 9 and V
Persons in group quarters	Item 11, Code X
Males	Item 8, Code 0 to 4
Females	Item 8, Code 5 to 9
Population 14 yrs. of age and over	Item 28, not Code X
Urban	Item 3, Code 2 to 9, V and X
Rural	Item 3, Code 0 to 1
Rural-nonfarm	Item 3, Code 1
Rural-farm	Item 3, Code 0
In urbanized areas	Item t, Code 4 to 9, V and X
In SMA's	Item 4, Code 1 to 9, V
White	Item 14, Code 0 to 1
Non-white	Item 14, Code 2 to 7
Native	Item 15, Code 0 to 3
Foreign-born	Item 15, Code 4
Foreign-stock	Item 15, Code 1 to 4
5 to 34 enrolled in school	Item 27, Code 0 and 1
Ever married	Item 10, Code 0 to 9
Never married (single) 14 and over	Item 10, Code V
Married spouse present	Item 10, Code 0 and 1
Household heads (all housing units)	Item 11, Code 0
Primary family heads	Item 11, Code 0 with Item 12, Code 0
Primary individuals	Item 12, Code 7
Family heads	Item 12, Code 0, 5 or 6 with Item 13, Code 0 to 6
Family members	Item 12, Code 0 to 6
Primary family members	Item 12, Code 0 to 4
Subfamily members	Item 12, Code 1 to 4
Secondary family members	Item 11, Code 5 and 6
Unrelated individuals	Item 12, Code 7, 8, and 9
Secondary individuals in households	Item 12, Code 8
Secondary individuals in groups' quarters	Item 12, Code 9
Inmates	Item 12, Code V
Labor force	Item 28, Code 0 to 4
Civilian labor force	Item 28, Code 0 to 2

Universe	Definition
Experienced civilian labor force	Item 28, Code 0 to 1 and Item 18, Code 1 with Item 30, Code 0 to 4
Employed	Item 28, Code 0 to 1
Unemployed	Item 28, Code 2
Experienced unemployed	Item 28, Code 2 with Item 30, Code 0 to 4
Armed forces	Item 28, Code 3 and 4
Net in labor force, 14 and over	Item 28, Code 5
Net in labor force who worked sometimes since 1950 (labor reserve)	Item 28, Code 5 with Item 30, Code 0 to 3
Persons with income in 1959	Item 43, Codes other than XXX or XXO
Persons with earnings in 1959	Item 39, Codes other than 0
Owner occupied housing units	Item 11, Code 0 with Item 72, Code 0
Renter-occupied housing units	Item 11, Code 0 with Item 72, Code 1 and 2

The census is defined by Thomlinson (45) as a sort of social photograph of certain conditions of a population at a given moment which are expressable in numbers. The initial frame for the sample under study consists of progressive sampling stages; drawing first areas, then dwelling units, and finally the individuals themselves. Each person enumerated by the 1960 Census was counted as an inhabitant of the area where he lives, thus, the one-in-a-thousand sample is a multistage area cluster sample of households spread throughout all fifty states.

To satisfy the requirements of this study, facts were gathered about all of the foreign stock-families presented in the one-in-a-thousand sample divided in four categories (see below). These four categories comprise the study sample. A control sample (see below) which consists of all of the native population families presented in the one-in-a-thousand sample was also taken.

Five "independent variables" or determinants of the results were studied: (1) native-born with native-born parents (the control factor),

(2) native-born with foreign-born father and native-born mother, (3) native-born with foreign-born mother and native-born father, (4) native-born with both parents foreign-born, and (5) the foreign-born.

The 1960 Census of population describes communities of different types in terms of principal items on population composition. These include age, sex, marital status, mobility, education, income, and employment status of the population, family and household characteristics, and the occupational composition of the labor force. These population characteristics are regarded as "dependent variables," and the aim of the study is to find out the relationship between the dependent and the independent variables. The justification for the use of sampling methods lies in its contribution to increased timeliness, decreased costs, and improved quality of the data.

For dealing with population data, general statistical descriptive techniques with some ratio and graphic devices were used. The tables in this study are arranged in accordance with the data available in the One-in-a-Thousand sample of the Census of the United States. These tables are constructed in a way which will help the analyst predict and project the differences between the foreign-stock and the native-stock families. Important characteristics of the family, such as demographic, economic, and socio-economic differences, were selected for each of the independent variables. The level of measurement of the samples includes nominal, ordinal, and ratio measures.

On all tables where quantitative measurement was recorded (such as age), analysis of variance is used with the estimation of variance components rather than F tests.

A computer program was prepared to develop the required frequency

tables from the 1960 One-in-a-Thousand Census tape. The program built the various tables and punched the results on cards (I5, 5X, 7I10) with an identifying cell number in col. 1-5. It was designed to run only 1 of 4 tapes at a time, thus four separate runs were required. The program was compiled under Fortran H for maximum object deck efficiency. (See Appendix A for specifications, and Appendix B for the program listing.)

An auxiliary subroutine was written which, given an integer array of length (6120), printed the array in a tabular format. It was designed to be used with a main program which reads the punched cards from the above program and stores the 7 values per card in an array. The identifying number in column 1-5 is the cell number of the first value. This program may also be used to identify a cell in the large array with a particular table cell (see Appendix B).

Due to the nature of the Bureau of the Census coding, it was necessary to read all records in A format, and then do a table lookup to convert to numbers.

The program reads 33 variables from the tape. If the record is a dummy such as at the first or last and designed by all "Z's," a new record is read. When all records are processed on the tape, the array D is punched out and the program stops.

Each record is analyzed after it is read in. The first check is for a head of family and for a new family. If these conditions are true, logical variables Head New are set to True. The ethnicity is determined next. If it is an invalid code, a new record is read, since all tables require this determination. However, if the sex only is miscoded, some tables can still be completed. The appropriate cell

is incremented in each table applicable to this record (see Appendix A) and a new record read. If the item(s) needed to determine the cell in a given table is miscoded, then that item is skipped.

In an effort to check the program operation, the first 100 records of the first tape were punched out, and these cards processed. The computer results were checked against a tally made by hand. In places where there was a disagreement in results, the program and the tally were revised.

DEFINITIONS OF AREA UNITS

The 1960 Census of population defines and explains most of the variables studied in the Series P - 20, No. 164 (8). It was thought useful to list these definitions in order to avoid any misconception of these variables. The following definitions are coded verbatim from the above mentioned report except in cases otherwise designated by the reference number.

Age

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Color

The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and non-white. The non-white group includes Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other non-white races.

Household

A household consists of all persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants. A household includes the related family members and all unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the

housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The court of households excludes group quarters.

Family

The term "family" as used here refers to a group of two persons or more related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together. All such persons are considered as members of one family. A family may comprise persons in a household or group quarters. A lodger and his wife who are not related to the head of the household, or a resident employee and his wife living in, are considered as a separate family and not as part of the head's family. Thus, a household may contain more than one family. However, if the son of the head of the household and the son's wife are members of the household, they are treated as part of the head's family. A household head living alone, or with unrelated persons only, is regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

Primary family

Is a family that includes among its members the head of a household.

Secondary family

Is a family that does not include among its members the head of a household.

Subfamily

Is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own single children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the head of the household or his wife.

Marital status

The marital status classification identifies five major categories: single, married, widowed, divorced, and separated. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of the enumeration.

Head of household, family, or subfamily

One person in each household, family, or subfamily is designed as the "head." The numbers of heads, therefore, are equal to the number of households, families, or subfamilies. Married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey.

Size of household, family, or subfamily

The term "size of household" includes all persons occupying a housing unit. "Size of family" includes the head of the family and all other persons in the living quarters who are related to the head of the family by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Own children and related children

"Own children" in a family are sons and daughters, including step-children and adopted children, of the family or subfamily head. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other children in the household who are related to the family head by blood, marriage, or adoption. The count of own or related children is limited to single (unmarried) children.

Years of school completed

Data on years of school completed were derived from the combination of answers to two questions, (a) "What is the highest grade of school that he has attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?" The questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, "regular" schooling is that which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Family income

Data on income for persons 14 years old and over were collected from all households included in the 1960 Census. The chief income recipient in a family is the family head, unless some other family member has more income than the head. If two or more other family members have equal or higher incomes, the first one processed is regarded as the chief income recipient. The total income of a family is the algebraic sum of the amounts received by all income recipients in the family.

Foreign-stock (6)

Foreign-stock is composed of four categories: (a) native - foreign father, native mother; (b) native - foreign mother, native father; (c) native - both parents foreign; and (d) foreign-born.

Native stock (6)

Native - native parents.

Race

The United States Bureau of the Census follows the social rather than the scientific definition of "race." The concept of race, as used by the Bureau of the Census (7), is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public. It does not, therefore, reflect clear-cut definitions of biological stock, and several categories obviously refer to national origin. Three major racial groups - white, Negro, and "other races" - are shown separately in the Census reports:

a. Negro

In addition to persons of Negro and Mixed Negro and white descent, this classification includes persons of mixed American Indian and Negro descent, unless the Indian ancestry very definitely predominates or unless the individual is regarded as an Indian in the community.

b. Mixed parentage

Persons of mixed racial parentage are classified according to the race of the non-white parent, and mixtures of non-white races are classified according to the race of the father, with the special exceptions noted above.

Immigration

Movement into a nation.

Emigration

Movement out of a nation.

The One-in-a-Thousand Sample Tape (6)

Reels of magnetic tape are prepared by the Bureau of the Census containing the separate record of population characteristics of a one-tenth-of-one per cent sample of the population of the United States. The information contained on the record comprises substantially a random representation of all of the characteristics of the persons enumerated in the 25 per cent sample portion of the decennial population census of 1960.

Demography (37)

The statistical analysis and description of population aggregates with reference to distribution, vital statistics, age, sex, and civil status, either at a given time or over time.

A detailed analysis of the data will be discussed in Chapter III.

CHAPTER III

THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO POPULATIONS

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the major purposes of this study was to gather information that would help to improve forecasts of the demographic, social, and economic composition of the different generations in the United States. In 1910, when the great international migration flow was at its peak (3), one-sixth of the population was first-generation (foreign-born with foreign-born parents), and an additional one-fourth was second-generation (native with foreign or mixed parentage). In other words, 40 per cent of the population was of "foreign stock." The decline of immigration led to a steady decrease of the foreign-stock population, but still this category of the population comprises the major focus of cultural pluralism in the United States population. Later in this chapter the outstanding differences between the major ethnic groups in the United States are discussed.

According to Bogue (4), actual differences of considerable magnitude are known to exist in the population of the United States. The course of history and culture-building has created systems involving the behavior of the various ethnic groups, and the behavior of these groups with respect to each other. These culture forces, and the limiting effect they have upon living conditions and access to income

and social position, probably account for a very large share of the observable differences in behavior and capacities between racial and ethnic groups. Because parentage is one of the few traits which a human being cannot change, except by subterfuge, these cultural definitions tend to prescribe ethnic lines which help to determine several other demographic, economic, and social characteristics. For these reasons, the nativity and the color composition of a population, and the social and economic characteristics of each ethnic group are matters of universal interest. Population statistics provide much of the factual information which is available concerning the conditions under which each group lives, and the ways in which the relative positions of the groups are changing. For much of the demographic analysis in the United States, ethnic and racial origin are basic variables that must be controlled before the effect of the other factors can be considered. The study of the dependent variables, and the effect of the independent variables, namely ethnicity and color, on them would clarify this presumed linkage.

To obtain precise information on the different generations, the population is tabulated according to the country of birth of the person and of his parents. To simplify the tabulation problem, all persons of foreign or mixed parentage are pooled as a single group called "the second generation" in all of the figures presented in this study. Then a generation tabulation, based on nativity and color, was made. (See page 1 of Chapter I for a detailed explanation of the generational categories.)

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

Age Distribution by Sex and Color

Population composition can be viewed as an active factor that determines or conditions population growth. It was stated by Bogue (3) that: "almost any measurement that can be taken of human beings or of groups of human beings will show substantial variation by sex and age." It is essential, therefore, in comprehending almost any social phenomenon to know the population composition in terms of these traits and how other phenomena are related to them. Sex and age composition did vary significantly from one ethnic group to another. It was important to know what the typical range of variation was in each of the demographic variables, namely, age and sex.

To study the different components of the total variation of age distribution by sex, color, and ethnicity, an analysis of variance of the cell means of sex - color - ethnicity combinations was performed (Table III). The means were considered in the analysis because the number of observations was unequal in the different cells. The error degrees of freedom was obtained as the pooled degrees of freedom within cells. The error sum of the squares was obtained in the same manner. It was weighted for the inequality of the number of observations in cells by multiplying by the inverse of the harmonic mean of the number of observations within cells $\left[\sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{1}{N_i}\right]/k$, where k is the number of cells. The effects due to color, ethnicity, and sex are fixed, and hence the effects due to their different interactions are fixed. For this reason θ^2 in the column of the expected mean square (EMS) denotes the sum of the squares of the true effects of the factor or interaction

TABLE III

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, COLOR, AND ETHNICITY

Source	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	Expected Mean Square
Total	19	2162.2746		
Color (R)	1	642.8056	642.8056	$\sigma_e^2 + 10\,\theta_C^2$
Ethnicity (A)	4	1345.8717	336.4679	$\sigma_e^2 + 4\,\theta_E^2$
Sex (B)	1	0.5139	0.5139	$\sigma_e^2 + 10\,\theta_S^2$
Col. x Ethn.(RA)	4	155.4215	38.8554	$\sigma_e^2 + 2\,\theta_{CE}^2$
Col. x Sex (RB)	1	4.2421	4.2421	$\sigma_e^2 + 5\,\theta_{CS}^2$
Ethn. x Sex (AB)	4	10.7637	2.6909	$\sigma_e^2 + 2\,\theta_{ES}^2$
Col.x Ethn.x Sex (RAB)	4	2.6561	0.6640	$\sigma_e^2 + \theta_{CES}^2$
+ Error	179,301	473,489.9080	2.6408	σ_e^2

TOTAL VARIATION OF PERCENTAGES

Parameters	Estimates of Parameters	Estimate in percent of total
θ_C^2	64.0165	37.98
θ_E^2	83.4568	49.51
θ_S^2	0.0	0.0
θ_{CE}^2	18.1073	10.74
θ_{CS}^2	0.3203	0.19
θ_{ES}^2	0.0251	0.01
θ_{CES}^2	0.0	0.0
σ_e^2	2.6408	1.57
Total	168.5668	100.00

+ The error was calculated as within cells, the error sum of squares was calculated as within cell sum of squares, divided by the harmonic mean of the number of observations within cells.

σ_e^2 = the variance of the error

θ^2 = sum of the squares of the true effect of the factor or the interaction shown by the subscript, divided by the corresponding degrees of freedom.

indicated by the subscript of θ^2, divided by the corresponding degrees of freedom. On the other hand, the error was assumed to be random, and its EMS is σ_e^2, designated the error variance. The mean squares were equated with their corresponding EMS's, and the resulting equations were solved to obtain estimates of the error variance and the variation due to the different factors and interactions. The variation due to different factors and interactions was obtained in percent of the total variation.

The same kind of analysis was applied on all of the tables which have age as a variable.

It was found that age distribution was mainly influenced by ethnicity. It was evidenced by the results obtained from Table III that about 50 per cent of the total variation was due to ethnicity. This reflects the fact that the foreign-born population was much older than the native population. This was a result of the tendency of the immigrants to arrive as adults. Figures 1 and 2 show this point very clearly. Immigration flow was drastically curtailed by legal restrictions in the early 1920's, and still further by the economic depression during the 1930's. These restrictions are reflected by the comparison of the age distribution of the different generations. While the third generation was almost normally distributed, the second generation was more concentrated in the age group 35-50, and the first generation was highly concentrated in the age group 60 and over. Restrictions on immigration prevented the full replenishment at the younger ages of the present foreign-born. As a result, in 1960 the mean age of this group was 47.8 years compared to 27.5 years for the native population (see Table IV for the means of age distribution by ethnicity, sex, and color).

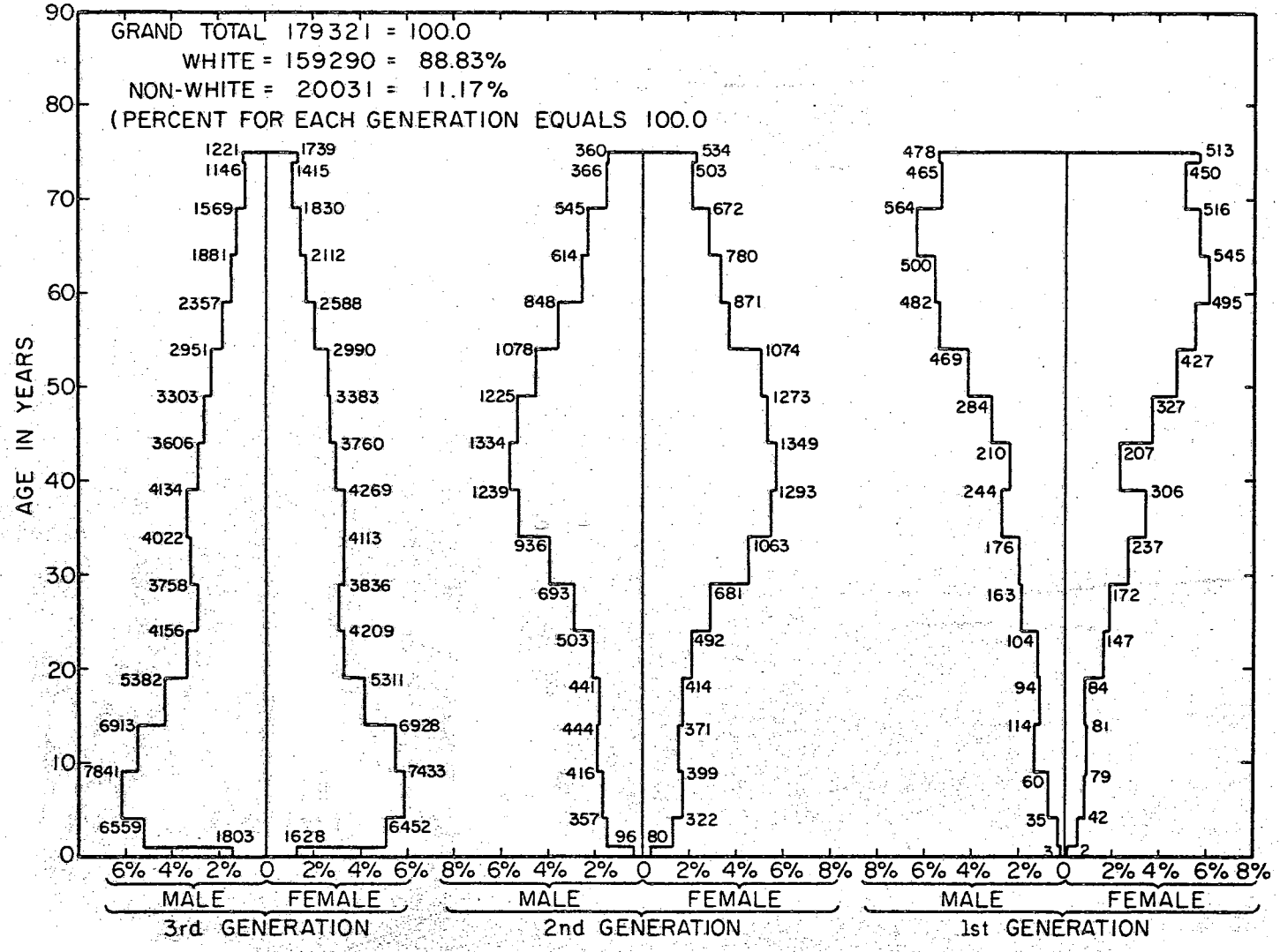

Figure 1. Age Distribution by Sex, Color, and Ethnicity - White

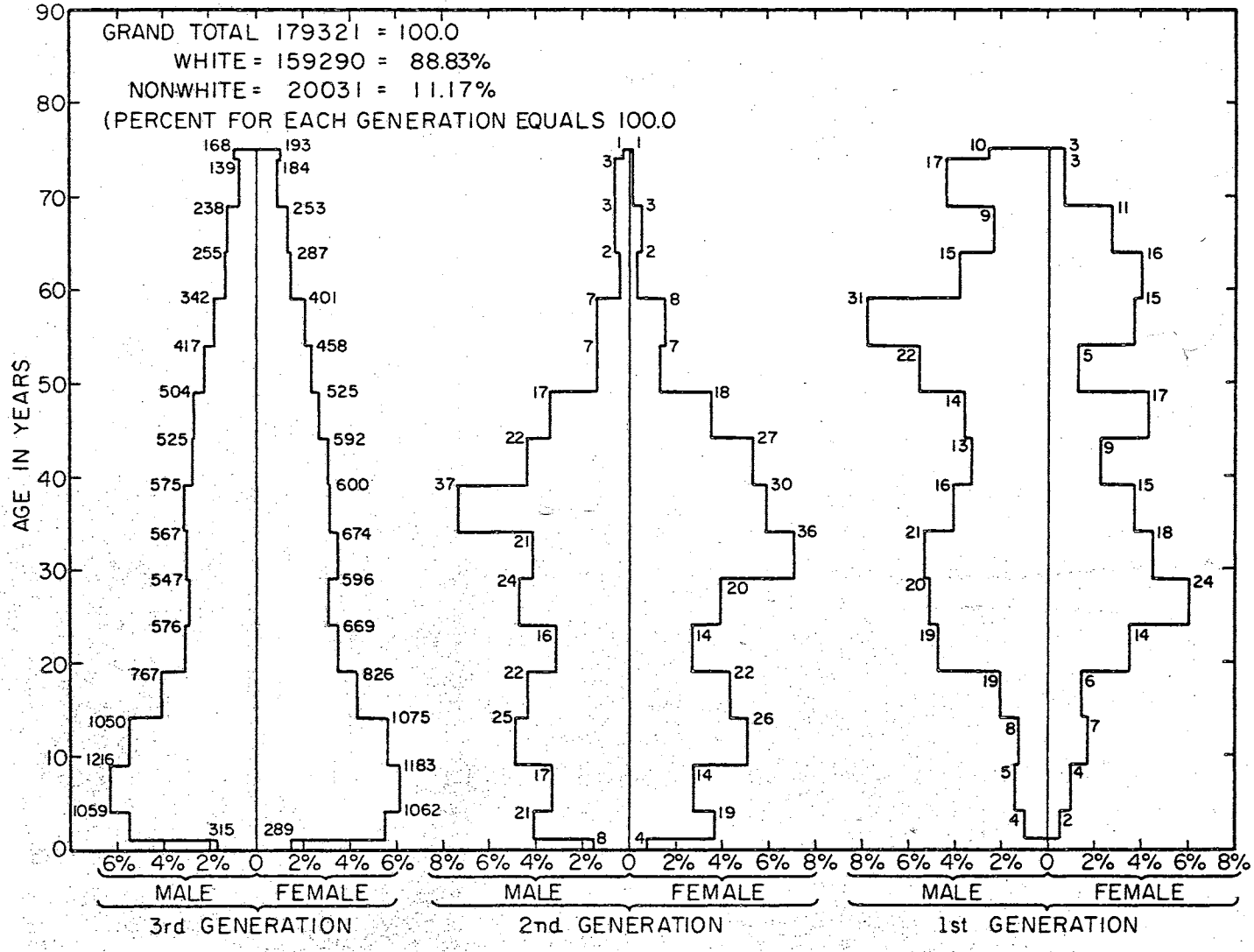

Figure 2. Age Distribution by Sex, Color, and Ethnicity – Non-White.

TABLE IV

MEANS OF AGE DISTRIBUTION BY ETHNICITY, SEX, AND COLOR

Color	N-NF, NM		N-FF, NM		N-NF, FM		N-FF, FM		F		Avg.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
White	27.35	28.75	36.76	38.60	33.28	35.26	44.87	46.58	53.88	53.16	39.8
Non-White	26.49	27.52	19.09	20.91	20.79	19.29	33.59	33.36	44.10	39.98	28.5
Avg.	27.5		28.8		27.2		39.6		47.8		M.34.0 F.34.3

The next highest variation presented in Table III, 37.98 per cent, was due to color. Higher rates of fertility and mortality tend to keep the non-white population concentrated in the younger ages. The age composition of the native whites and non-whites was strikingly similar, and their mean age differed from each other by very little. On the other hand, the mean age of the whites and non-whites in the other four categories, which constitute the foreign-stock, were significantly different from each other, with the non-whites having a much smaller mean. Figures 1 and 2 reveal the significant differences in age distribution for the two groups, namely whites and non-whites. However, it should be noted that there was a rapid rise in the mean age of the last two ethnic groups, native-born with foreign parentage, and the foreign-born. This increased the dependency ratio of these two categories, and it was a result of the rapid aging of these two groups.

The estimate θ_s^2 was a small negative quantity, and hence was considered to be zero. This would imply that there was no significant

variation between males and females with respect to the average age. However, a closer examination of the percentages presented in Table V revealed the fact that up to the age of 19 there were more males than females for the white population. As for the non-whites, after the age of 9, the females had higher representation than the males. This applied to the third generation Americans only; the second and first generation Americans had a higher percentage of males than females in most of the age groups. However, immigrants to the United States were predominantly males. The sex ratio for the United States population as a whole was 97.0. This is normal for a population of average fertility level and low mortality rates. The higher sex ratio among immigrants was indicated by the high sex ratios reported for the foreign-born population.

It was noted that in Table III the estimate of color - ethnicity - sex interaction was a small negative quantity and hence was considered to be zero. The estimates of variation due to color - sex and ethnicity - sex interaction were relatively small. This indicated that the behavior of color under the the two sexes was the same, and the behavior of ethnicity was also the same under the two sexes. However, color - ethnicity interaction showed higher variation, 10.74 of the total percent variation. This implied that the behavior of color was somewhat different under different ethnic groups. These observations were shown also in Figures 1 and 2.

A glance at Figures 1 and 2 (third generation age - sex composition pyramid), will show the effects of the historic decline in fertility. The pyramid is long and narrow at the top, which implied that there was a large elderly population above retirement years. The sharp decline

in fertility which took place in the 1920's and 1930's caused the pyramid to be constricted in the age group 20 to 35. Finally, the "baby boom" which reversed this fertility restriction trend, caused the pyramid to broaden suddenly. However, it appears that birth rates are taking another sharp downward trend. As a result, the 1970 census should exhibit a second constriction in the pyramid.

It was concluded that there was a close linkage between age composition and fertility levels. Thus, as the different ethnic groups decline in fertility, their age composition will change promptly and substantially. Immigration from abroad, comprised primarily of young adults, helped to swell the number of persons between the ages of 18 and 64. So far as the population composition in terms of the different generational representation was concerned, Table V shows that the third generation - white comprised 70.61 per cent of the total sample, 179,321; the second generation - white comprised 13.22 per cent of the total sample; the first generation - white comprised 5.01 per cent of the total sample. As for the non-whites, the third generation comprised 10.67 per cent of the total sample, the second generation comprised 0.28 per cent of the total sample, and the first generation comprised 0.22 per cent of the sample. These percentages reflect the decline in immigration, especially for the non-white groups.

Child-bearing Wives by Color and Nativity

The factors that influenced the birth rate and the absolute number of births was the number of actual and potential mothers, and the relative size of the infant and aged groups. The decline in the birthrate had been offset by a continued increase of mothers. The composition of the population had changed very considerably in the past three decades.

TABLE V

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, COLOR, AND ETHNICITY

Age Interval in Years	White												Non-White											
	3rd Generation				2nd Generation				1st Generation				3rd Generation				2nd Generation				1st Generation			
	Sex				Sex				Sex				Sex				Sex				Sex			
	M No	%	F No	%	M No	%	F No	%	M No	%	F No	%	M No	%	F No	%	M No	%	F No	%	M No	%	F No	%
Less than 1	1803	1.43	1628	1.29	96	0.40	80	0.34	3	0.03	2	0.02	315	1.65	289	1.51	8	1.58	4	0.79	0	0.0	0	0.0
1- 4	6559	5.18	6452	5.10	357	1.51	322	1.36	35	0.39	42	0.47	1059	5.54	1062	5.55	21	4.16	19	3.76	4	1.00	2	0.50
5- 9	7841	6.19	7433	5.87	416	1.75	399	1.68	60	0.67	79	0.88	1216	6.36	1183	6.18	17	3.37	14	2.77	6	1.50	4	1.00
10-14	5913	5.46	6928	5.47	444	1.87	371	1.57	114	1.27	86	0.96	1050	5.49	1075	5.62	25	4.95	26	5.15	5	1.25	7	1.75
15-19	5382	4.25	5311	4.19	441	1.86	414	1.75	94	1.05	81	0.90	767	4.01	826	4.32	22	4.36	22	4.36	8	2.01	6	1.50
20-24	4156	3.28	4209	3.32	503	2.12	492	2.08	104	1.16	147	1.64	576	3.01	669	3.50	16	3.17	14	2.77	19	4.76	14	3.51
25-29	3758	2.97	3836	3.03	693	2.92	681	2.87	163	1.81	172	1.92	547	2.86	596	3.12	24	4.75	20	3.96	20	5.01	24	6.02
30-34	4022	3.18	4113	3.25	936	3.95	1063	4.48	176	1.96	237	2.64	567	2.96	674	3.52	21	4.16	36	7.13	21	5.26	18	4.51
35-39	4134	3.27	4269	3.37	1239	5.23	1293	5.45	244	2.72	306	3.41	575	3.01	600	3.14	37	7.33	30	5.94	16	4.01	15	3.76
40-44	3606	2.85	3760	2.97	1334	5.63	1349	5.69	210	2.34	207	2.30	525	2.74	592	3.10	22	4.36	27	5.35	13	3.26	9	2.26
45-49	3303	2.61	3389	2.68	1255	5.29	1273	5.37	284	3.16	327	3.64	504	2.64	525	2.74	17	3.37	18	3.56	14	3.51	17	4.26
50-54	2951	2.33	2990	2.36	1078	4.55	1074	4.53	369	4.11	427	4.75	417	2.18	458	2.39	7	1.39	7	1.39	22	5.51	5	1.25
55-59	2357	1.86	2588	2.04	848	3.58	871	3.67	482	5.37	495	5.51	342	1.79	401	2.10	7	1.39	8	1.58	31	7.77	15	3.76
60-64	1881	1.49	2112	1.67	614	2.59	780	3.29	500	5.57	545	6.07	255	1.33	287	1.50	2	0.40	2	0.40	15	3.76	16	4.01
65-69	1569	1.24	1830	1.45	545	2.30	672	2.83	564	6.28	516	5.75	238	1.24	253	1.32	3	0.59	3	0.59	9	2.26	11	2.76
70-74	1146	0.91	1415	1.12	366	1.54	503	2.12	469	5.22	450	5.01	139	0.73	184	0.96	3	0.59	1	0.20	17	4.26	3	0.75
75 or more	1221	0.96	1739	1.37	360	1.52	543	2.29	478	5.32	513	5.71	168	0.88	193	1.01	1	0.20	1	0.20	10	2.51	3	0.75
Total	62602	49.45	64002	50.55	11525	48.62	12180	51.38	4349	48.42	4632	51.58	9260	48.41	9867	51.59	253	50.10	252	49.90	230	57.64	169	42.36
Total	126604				23705				8981				19127				505				399			
Color %	79.48				14.88				5.64				95.49				2.52				1.99			
% in Grand Total	70.61				13.22				5.01				10.67				0.28				0.22			

Grand Total = 179321 = 100.0% Sample Total
White = 159290 = 88.83% of Sample Total
Non-White = 20031 = 11.17% of Sample Total

*Percentages for each generation equal 100.0

The age structure of the population was such that in a very few years, numbers of potential mothers will soar rapidly to a new high. Oddly enough, the number of women in the prime reproductive years, 20-29, had not changed much in the last 30 years by reason of the low fertility of the depression years (31). There were 11.1 million of them in this age group in 1935, and 11.0 million of these women in 1960. By 1970, it was estimated (50) that this fertile group will number 15.5 million; by 1980, 20 million.

Taking the youngest women, 15-19 years old, as a point of comparison, the last time they approached their present peak of more than 8.4 million was in 1939. In 1947, the postwar baby boom peaked and the birthrate reached its highest point since the 1920's, 26.6. It is these boom babies, who are now coming into the most reproductive phase, that are contributing an enormous increase in potential fertility and placing the nation at a demographic crossroads. The young women born immediately after World War II are now reaching marriageable ages.

Obviously, projecting past and current statistics into the future gives an inadequate picture of possible developments. This is because it did not take into account the different ethnic groups which make up the American population. An analysis of variance of the number of child-bearing wives by color and ethnicity was conducted to give the reader a more informative picture about this part of the population. Examination of Table VI revealed that the total variation of age was found to be mainly influenced by ethnicity, 43.27 per cent. This was clearly observed in Figure 3. The age distribution pyramid for each one of the three generations reflects the fact that foreign-born population, first generation Americans, and the native-born with foreign

TABLE VI

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF CHILD-BEARING WIVES BY COLOR AND ETHNICITY

Source	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	Expected Mean Square
Total	9	32.5848		
Color (R)	1	7.7411	7.7411	$\sigma_e^2 + 5\,\theta_C^2$
Ethnicity (A)	4	21.9641	5.4910	$\sigma_e^2 + 2\,\theta_E^2$
Color X Ethn.(RXA)	4	2.8796	0.7199	$\sigma_e^2 + \theta_{CE}^2$
+Error	32,426	45707.3853	1.4096	σ_e^2

TOTAL VARIATION PERCENTAGES

Parameters	Estimates of Parameters	Estimates in percent of Total
θ_C^2	1.2663	26.85
θ_E^2	2.0407	43.27
θ_{CE}^2	0.0	0.0
σ_e^2	1.4096	29.88
Total	4.7166	100.00

+The error was calculated as within cells, the error sum of squares was calculated as within cell sum of squares divided by the harmonic mean of the number of observations within cells.

σ_e^2 = the variance of the error

θ^2 = sum of the squares of the true effect of the factor or the interaction shown by the subscript, divided by the corresponding degrees of freedom.

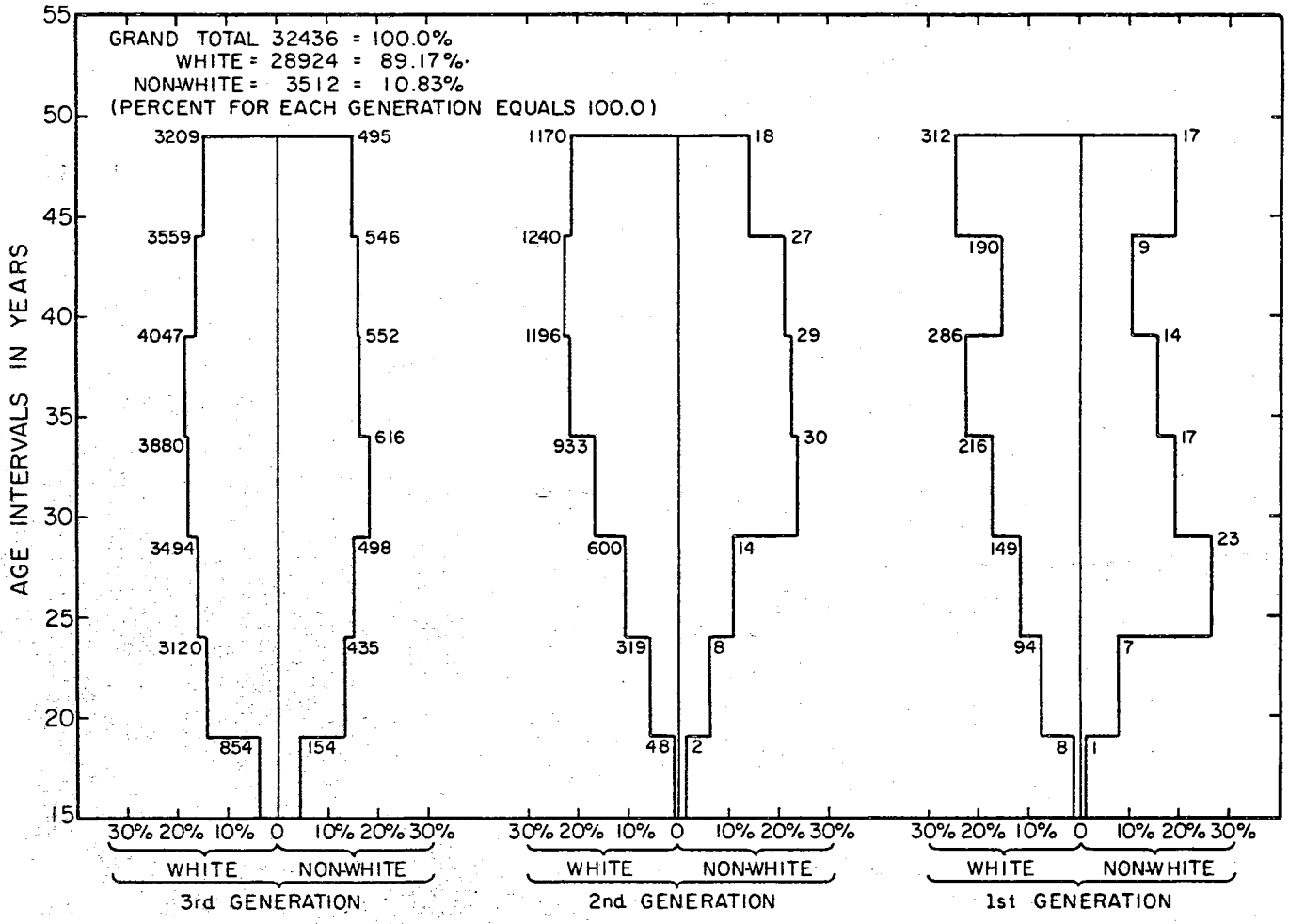

Figure 3. Number of Child Bearing Wives by Color and Ethnicity.

or mixed parentage population, second generation Americans, are much older than the native population who are third generation Americans. As was mentioned above, this was a result of the tendency of the immigrants arriving as adults. While the third generation reflects the fertility trends discussed above, the second generation was represented more in the age group 35-49, and the first generation was highly concentrated in the age group 45-49. As a result of the restrictions on immigration, full replenishment at the younger ages of the present foreign-born was prevented. In 1960, the mean age for this group was 35.6, and the mean age for the native-born with foreign-born parents was 37.8, while the native population mean age was 34.0 years (see Table VII for the means of age distribution by ethnicity, sex, and color).

TABLE VII

MEAN AGE OF CHILD-BEARING WIVES BY COLOR AND ETHNICITY

Ethnicity	White Average	Non-White Average	Average
N-NF, NM	34.0	34.0	34.0
N-FF, NM	35.0	32.3	33.8
N-NF, FM	35.3	33.6	34.4
N-FF, FM	38.6	37.1	37.8
F	37.0	34.2	35.6
Average	36.0	34.3	35.1

The variation due to color had about the same percentage as the error, and was about half of that due to ethnicity. Higher rates of fertility and mortality tend to keep the non-white population concentrated in the younger ages. The age composition of the native white and non-white was strikingly similar with equal age mean, 34.0. The mean age of the whites and non-whites in the other four categories, which make the foreign-stock, were significantly different from each other with the age means of the non-white categories one or two points below that of the white population. This is shown in the second and third columns of Table VII.

A small negative quantity was found to be the estimate of the variation due to color-ethnicity interaction, hence it was assumed to be zero. This indicated that the behavior of ethnicity with respect to the age of child-bearing wives was the same for whites and non-whites. This similarity is shown also in Figure 3. So far as the population composition in terms of the different generations' representation was concerned, Table VIII shows that the third generation whites constituted 68.64 per cent of the total sample of child-bearing wives, 32436; the second generation-white comprised 13.89 per cent of the total sample; the first generation-white made 3.86 per cent of the total sample. So far as the non-white sample was concerned, the third generation comprised 10.16 per cent; the second generation made 0.39 per cent; and the first generation made 0.28 per cent.

These percentages reflected the decline in immigration especially for the non-whites who composed 93.85 per cent native with native parents, compared with 76.62 per cent natives with native parents in the white population. The total of the different white generations was

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF CHILD-BEARING WIVES BY COLOR AND ETHNICITY

Age Interval in Years	White						Non-White					
	3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation		3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
15-19	854	3.85	48	0.84	8	0.64	154	4.67	2	1.56	1	1.14
20-24	3120	14.08	319	5.79	94	7.49	435	13.20	8	6.25	7	7.95
25-29	3494	15.77	600	10.90	149	11.87	498	15.11	14	10.94	23	26.14
30-34	3880	17.51	933	16.95	216	17.21	616	18.69	30	23.44	17	19.32
35-39	4047	18.26	1196	21.72	286	22.79	552	16.75	29	22.66	14	15.91
40-44	3559	16.06	1240	22.52	190	15.14	546	16.57	27	21.09	9	10.23
45-49	3209	14.48	1170	21.25	312	24.86	495	15.02	18	14.06	17	19.32
Total	22163	100.0	5506	100.0	1255	100.0	3296	100.0	128	100.0	88	100.0
Percentage by Color	76.62		19.04		4.34		93.85		3.64		2.51	
Percent in Grand Total	68.64		16.97		3.86		10.16		0.39		0.28	

Grand Total = 32436 = 100.0% Sample Total
White = 28924 = 89.17% of the Sample Total
Non-White = 3512 = 10.83% of the Sample Total.

28,924. This comprised 89.17 per cent of the population of the child-bearing wives in the country. The non-white total of the different generations was 3512. This comprised 10.83 per cent of the population of child-bearing wives in the country. For the distribution of the child-bearing wives on the different age groups within each generation, please refer to Table VIII, which is self-explanatory.

Dependency Ratio by Color and Ethnicity

Demographers often employ a simple statistic, the dependency ratio, to measure the impact of age composition on the population. The ratio assumes that the age group 20 to 64 years is the "productive" segment of the population and that youth under 20 and older persons age 65 or over are the "dependent" segments.

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population under 20 yrs + Population 65 yrs and over}}{\text{Population 20 to 64 yrs}} \times 100$$

The ratio purports to measure how many dependents each 100 persons in the productive years must support. This, of course, is only an approximate measure. Not all of the persons between 20 and 64 are actually engaged in economic productivity (especially among females), and a substantial fraction of teen-age and retirement-age persons are economically active.

It is important to note that the dependency ratio can be computed in parts, one part measuring the dependency load of youth, and the other part the dependency load of the aged as shown in Table IX. This is done by expressing singly each term of the numerator as a ratio of the denominator and then multiplying by 100. The sum of the youth dependency ratio and the old age dependency ratio equals the total dependency ratio.

TABLE IX

*DEPENDENCY RATIO OF THE POPULATION BY SEX, COLOR, AND ETHNICITY

Dependency Groups	White						Non-White					
	3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation		3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
+Grand Total of Dependency Population	32434	32736	3025	3304	1817	1769	4952	5065	100	90	59	36
Total Youth (0-19 yrs)	28498	27752	1754	1586	306	290	4407	4435	93	85	23	19
Total, Productive Group (20-64)	30168	31266	8500	8876	2532	2863	4308	4802	153	162	171	133
Total, Aged (65+)	3936	4984	1271	1718	1511	1479	545	630	7	5	36	17
Total Dependency Ratio	107.5	104.7	35.6	37.2	71.8	61.8	114.9	105.5	65.4	55.6	34.5	27.1
Youth Dependency Ratio (0-19)	94.5	88.8	20.6	17.8	12.1	10.1	102.3	92.4	60.8	52.5	13.4	14.3
Aged (Dependency Ratio (65+)	13.0	15.9	15.0	19.4	59.7	51.7	12.6	13.1	4.6	3.1	21.1	12.8

*Dependency Ratio = $\frac{\text{Population under 20 years + 65 years and over}}{\text{Population 20 - 64 years}}$ x 100

+The calculations in this table are based on the data presented in Table V.

The dependency ratios for the United States are presented in Table IX. The calculations were based on the formula given above. It was clear that youth dependency was the major component of total dependency except for the males and females of the first generation whites, the females of the second generation whites, and the males of the first generation non-whites. Differences among color categories were substantial, but it was among nativity groups that the variation was the most extreme. The foreign-born white population was extremely different demographically in every respect from every other population group in Table IX. Their age mean, 53.02 years was nearly twice that of the native-born population. The youth dependency ratio of 12.1 and 10.1 for males and females consecutively, and the aged dependency ratio of 59.7 and 51.7 for males and females consecutively for the foreign-born white were both strikingly different from the ratios of the other groups. Any population with this kind of an age distribution should never be compared with other populations on matters which include age as a relevant variable, unless the age compositions of the populations are taken into account in some way. Another population which differs somewhat from all the others was the non-white. It was younger, and had higher youth-dependency and lower age-dependency ratios. This was ironical because the non-white population in the United States are the least able to support dependents but have more than their proportionate share of the nation's dependents.

Comparing the trend of the United States mean age with the trend of the total-dependency ratios in Tables IV and IX, it was found that both had nearly identical patterns but opposite trends. While the mean age was rising, the total-dependency was sloping down; and when the mean

age dropped slightly, the total dependency ratio went up. These different patterns show that the relationship between the numbers of young and old people in a population and the number of people in the productive years of their lives changed in response to the population's changing fertility, mortality, and to a lesser extent, its migration.

LOCATION, MOBILITY, AND OCCUPATION

Distribution of the Population in Rural and Urban Areas by Color and Nativity

The distribution of the population on rural and urban areas by color and nativity is presented in Figure 4 and Table X. From this figure and table it may be seen that the native white population and the non-white population, the two largest color-nativity groups, were distributed between urban and rural areas with little difference. Proportionally more native non-whites resided in urban areas, 72.37 per cent, than the native whites of whom 65.85 per cent, only, were residing in urban areas. A slightly lower proportion of native non-whites as compared to native whites resided in rural non-farm areas; 8.39 and 8.36 per cent, respectively, resided in rural areas. These differences arose from the relative high migration of non-whites to cities, and from the scarcity of non-whites in suburban areas.

Foreign-born (first generation) populations, white and non-white, tended to be heavily concentrated in urban areas. According to the percentages presented in Table X, 87.79 per cent of the foreign-born white population and 85.71 per cent of the foreign-born non-white population were residing in urban areas. There was a big difference between the percentage of the second-generation whites, who lived in rural non-farm

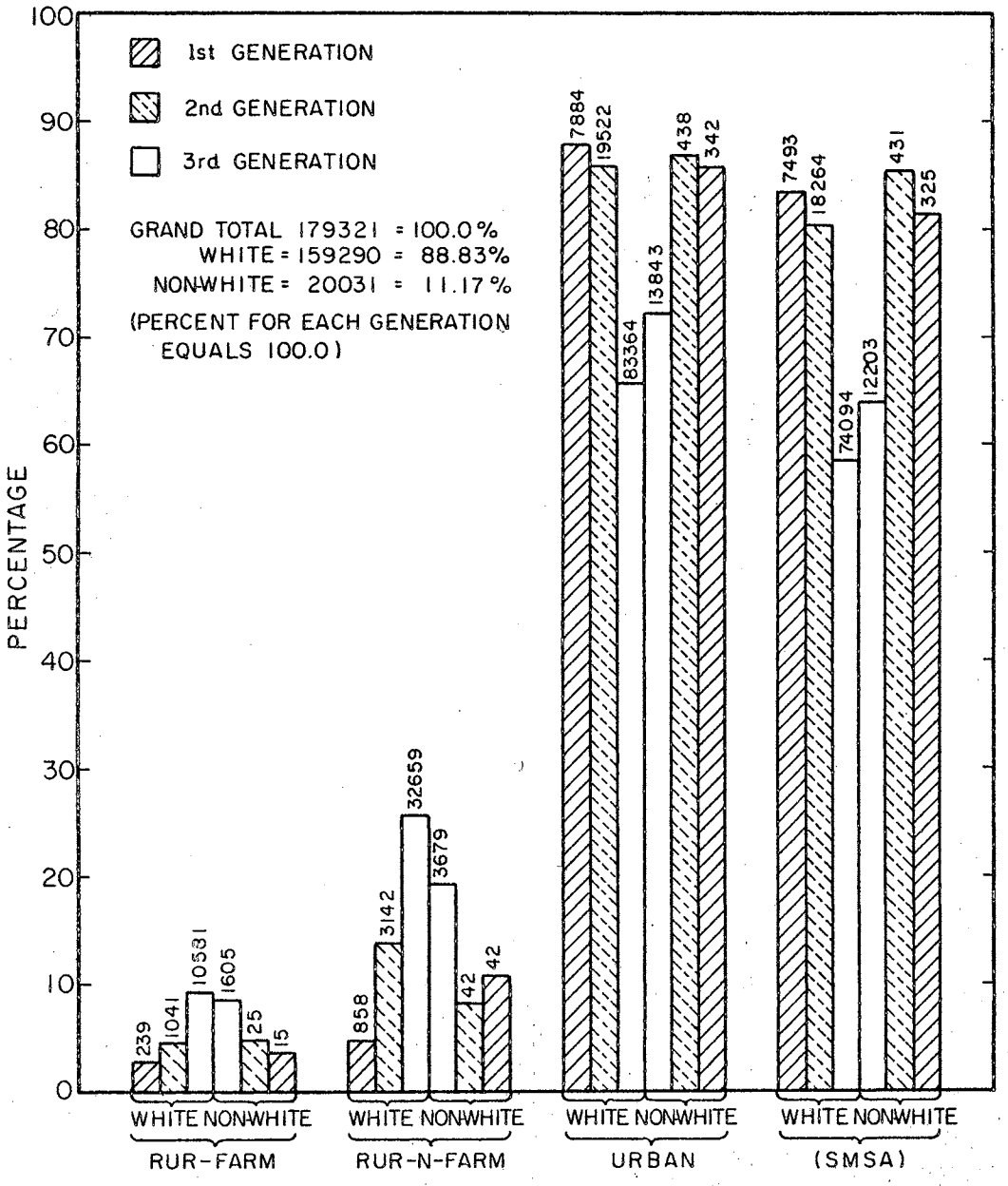

Figure 4. Distribution of the Population in Rural Farm, Rural Nonfarm, Urban and (SMSA).

TABLE X

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN RURAL FARM, RURAL NON-FARM, URBAN, AND SMSA

Location	White										Non-White									
	[C]N-NF, NM		N-FF, NM		N-NF FM		N-FF, FM		F		N-NF, NM		N-FF, NM		N-NF, FM		N-FF, FM		F	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
Rural-Farm	10581	8.36	342	5.36	173	4.85	526	3.82	239	2.66	1605	8.39	16	11.27	0	0.0	9	2.98	15	3.76
Rural Non-Farm	32659	15.80	937	14.69	572	16.03	1633	11.87	858	9.55	3679	19.23	14	9.86	4	6.56	24	7.95	42	10.53
*Urban	83364	65.85	5098	79.94	2823	79.12	11601	84.31	7884	87.79	13843	72.37	112	78.87	57	93.44	269	89.07	342	85.71
+SMSA	74094	58.52	4662	73.11	2644	74.10	10598	79.64	7493	83.43	12203	63.80	112	78.87	52	85.25	267	88.41	325	81.45
Generation Totals, SMSA excluded	126604	100.0	6377	100.0	3568	100.0	13760	100.0	8981	100.0	19127	100.0	142	100.0	61	100.0	302	100.0	399	100.0
Percentage by Color	79.48		4.00		2.24		8.64		5.64		95.49		0.71		0.30		1.51		1.99	
Percent in Grand Total	70.60		3.56		1.99		7.67		5.01		10.67		0.08		0.03		0.17		0.22	

Grand Total = 179321 = 100.0 Sample Total

White = 159290 = 88.83 of the Sample Total
Non-White = 20031 = 11.17 of the Sample Total

*The Urban Population includes the SMSA
+The SMSA is excluded from the Generation Total because it is counted with the Urban Population
[C]For definition of these five categories, please see page 1.

areas and the percentage of the second generation non-whites. While 13.84 per cent of the second generation white lived in rural non-farm areas, only 8.32 per cent from the second generation non-white population lived in that area. But both whites and non-whites of the second generation had identical small proportion, 4.58 to 4.95 per cent, living in rural-farm areas.

However, the various regions of the United States differed considerably in their color-nativity composition, and each color nativity group had its own unique distribution among the regions (4). The white immigrants to the United States did not spread out evenly over the land. Instead, they concentrated heavily in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States, and to a lesser extent in the New England and Pacific States. This distribution caused the northeastern states to have a high percentage of foreign-born population. Such concentration of the foreign-born in the northeast was fostered by the rapidly growing industrial and commercial cities which provided ready employment for immigrants soon after they arrived. The south offered much less attraction of this kind. The urban population is composed of those who live in the SMSA areas and those who live in urban but not SMSA. Out of the 65.85 per cent white third generation population who live in urban areas, 58.52 per cent live in SMSA. Out of 85.98 per cent of the second generation white population, 80.44 per cent live in SMSA. This urban-SMSA proportion was 83.43 out of 87.79 per cent for the first generation white. The non-white third generation population who live in SMSA was 63.80 out of 72.37, the non-white second generation who live in SMSA were 85.35 per cent out of 86.73 per cent who live in urban areas. 81.45 per cent out of 85.71 per cent of the non-white urban first generation live in SMSA.

The Rate of Mobility by Color and Nativity

The smooth and routine functioning of the American urbanized and metropolitanized economy requires a certain amount of movement on the part of the nation's population. A population may gain in size by experiencing an influx of migrants, and it may diminish in size by an exodus of some of its members to join another population. If this migration is selective of people with particular demographic, social, or economic characteristics, it will affect not only the size but also the composition of the population. Thus the movement of people from one residence to another is a component of population growth and change in composition, and the study of residential mobility is one of the major branches of demography.

Residential mobility is defined as any change of usual residence that involves movement from one structure (house, apartment, hotel, dormitory, etc.) to another. Demographers partition this into two classes: (1) local movement or change of residence within the same community, and (2) migration or change of residence involving movement between communities.

Local movement is a component of growth for parts of a community, such as census tracts or the townships of a county. The phenomenon of movement from one community to another has the effect of decreasing the population in the community of origin and increasing the population in the community of destination. It has, therefore, a double-barreled effect on population distribution, as well as on interarea differences in rates of population growth. As a result, the principal mechanism for redistributing the population within a nation is internal migration.

Why people migrate and under what conditions do persons and families decide to change their residence? Undoubtedly one of the factors is economic opportunity. Employment, occupation, and salary are considerations which play an important part in the decision to move. This is based on the individual's expectation, or hope, that a change in his community of residence will improve his economic status - if not immediately, at least eventually. It can be said then that migration is a response of the human organism to economic, social, and demographic forces in the environment. The people are motivated by the desire to satisfy needs or to avoid discomfort. There is near universal moving in first generation, then a consistent though small reduction in mobility with the later generations.

Figure 5 portrays the United States population as one that was residentially very mobile. The native populations, white and non-white, had a very high rate of mobility with the native white rate of mobility about 4.50 per cent higher. The highest mobility rate was that of the foreign born population both white and non-white, the next highest rate was that of the second generation populations and the lowest, relatively, was that of the native population. This implied that the foreign born and the native born with foreign or mixed parentage were less secure economically and less stable socially. However, people who move are often young adults with ambition. At the same time, there are migrants whose motives and directions are difficult to classify, and some seem to have an inner compulsion to keep on the move (see Table XI).

The United States history has been marked for many years by movements into cities and by westward expansion. Demographically speaking, movement on this scale is bound to have serious repercussions, some

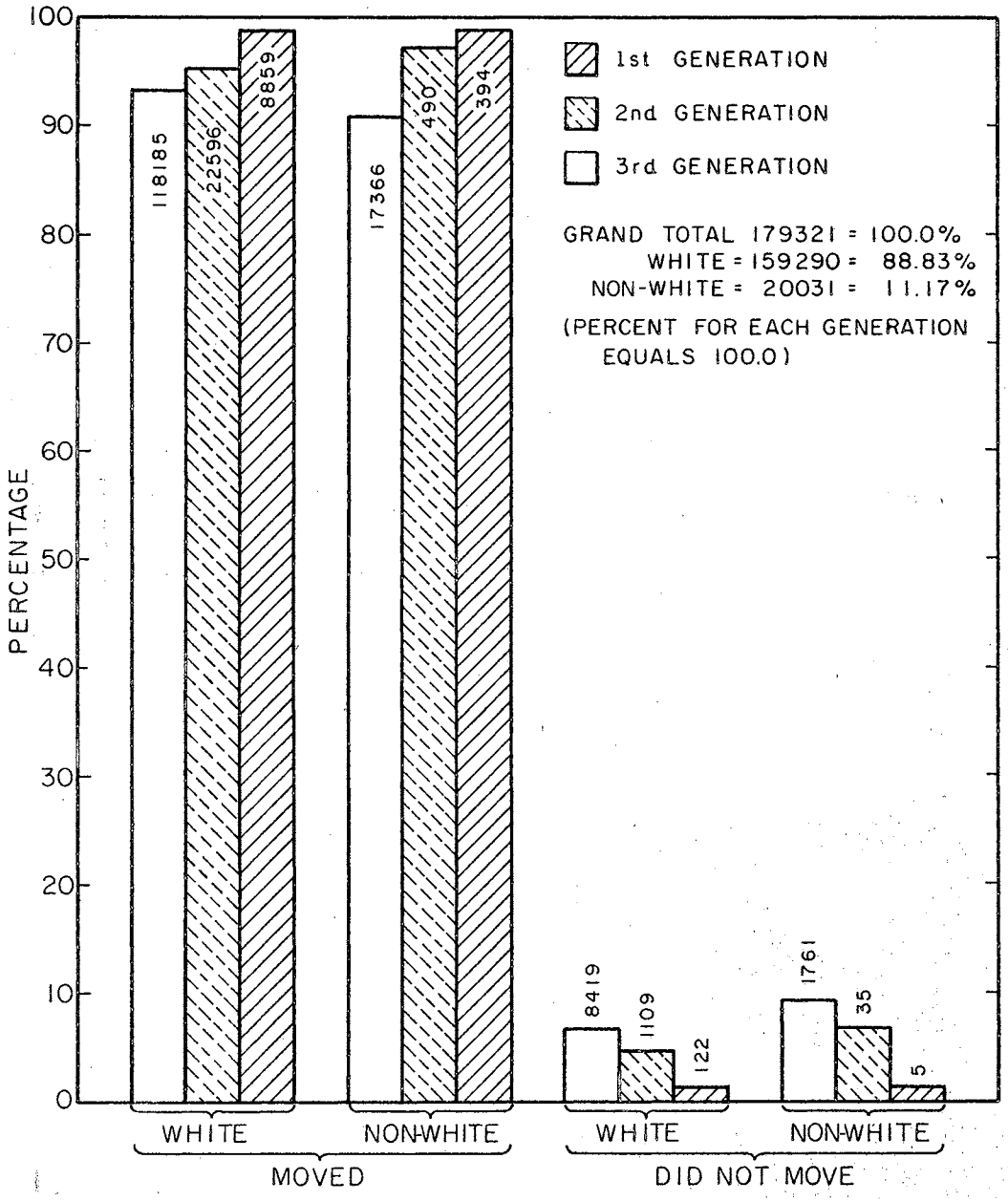

Figure 5. Rate of Mobility by Color and Ethnicity.

TABLE XI

RATE OF MOBILITY BY COLOR AND ETHNICITY

Mobility	White						Non-White						Total	
	3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation		3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation			
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	
Moved	118185	93.35	22596	95.32	8859	98.64	17366	90.79	490	97.03	394	98.75	167870	
Did not move	8419	6.65	1109	4.68	122	1.36	1761	9.21	35	6.93	5	1.25	11451	
Total	126604	100.00	23705	100.00	8981	100.00	19127	100.00	505	100.00	399	100.00	179321	100.00
Percent in Grand Total	70.60		13.22		5.01		10.66		0.29		0.22			
% by Color	79.48		14.88		5.64		95.49		2.52		1.99			

Grand Total 179321 = 100.00% of the sample

White = 159290 = 88.83% of the sample

Non-White = 20031 = 11.17% of the sample

good and some bad, affecting both the migrant and the sending and receiving areas. For example, where imbalances exist between the labor supply and the job supply, migration can be a corrective factor, improving the lot of the worker and his family and relieving unemployment in one region and underemployment in the other. In addition, for certain migrant groups, acceptance in the new residence may be obstructed by cultural differences and local prejudices. Negroes, Indians, and other minorities are frequently rejected visibly and even ostentatiously. Sometimes the minority members themselves have difficulty controlling their own prejudices and imagined insults where none were intended. The results was a higher rate of movement of the ethnic and minority groups.

Family Head by Sex and Color

Between 1940 and 1960, both the white and the non-white populations experienced an increase in the proportion of households headed by females. This increase was rather slight among the white population and seemed to be due primarily to small increases in the proportion of single and divorced women being household heads. This finding is consistent with Bogue (3). He suggested there was a decrease in the prevalence of white households headed by a widow or a married woman with an absent husband. Among non-white population, the increase in households with female heads was rather substantial. Most of this was caused by an increase in the proportion of non-white households with a divorced or separated female as a head.

Increased economic opportunity and prosperity, Social Security, and welfare programs have apparently made it possible for a larger population of single, widowed, and divorced women to maintain a separate household. This is especially true for the non-white population.

Figure 6 reports that the highest percentage of households headed by females was the native non-white population. However, many demographers stated (2) that this is comparatively a new pattern, centered in urban areas, and not an ancient non-white cultural trait. It was mentioned that the provisions of the Federal Aid to Dependent Children laws are such that by abandoning their families, non-white males who have suffered prolonged unemployment or low wages, perform the altruistic act of improving the level of living of their family by making them eligible for assistance. In 20.0 per cent of the cases where a female was the head in a non-white community, the female was in her reproductive years, compared to less than 5 per cent of white households.

The second highest rate of families headed by a female was the foreign-born white population (see Table XII); 22.35 per cent of the families were headed by females. This was a result of the fact that there was a substantial proportion of households with elderly female heads who were widows. The non-white foreign-born population had a high rate, 17.29 per cent, but compared to the native born non-white population, 27.67 per cent, was not high. The proportion of female-headed households in the white second generation population was identical to that of the foreign-born non-white population, 17.11. This was a result of widowhood at older ages. The lowest proportion of female-headed households was found to be 13.89 per cent, and it was for the second generation non-white population.

It can be concluded that female heads were found with greatest relative frequency at the youngest or at the very oldest ages. Widowhood was by far the major cause of incomplete households where the head was 45 years or older; at ages younger than this, divorce and separation were the major causes.

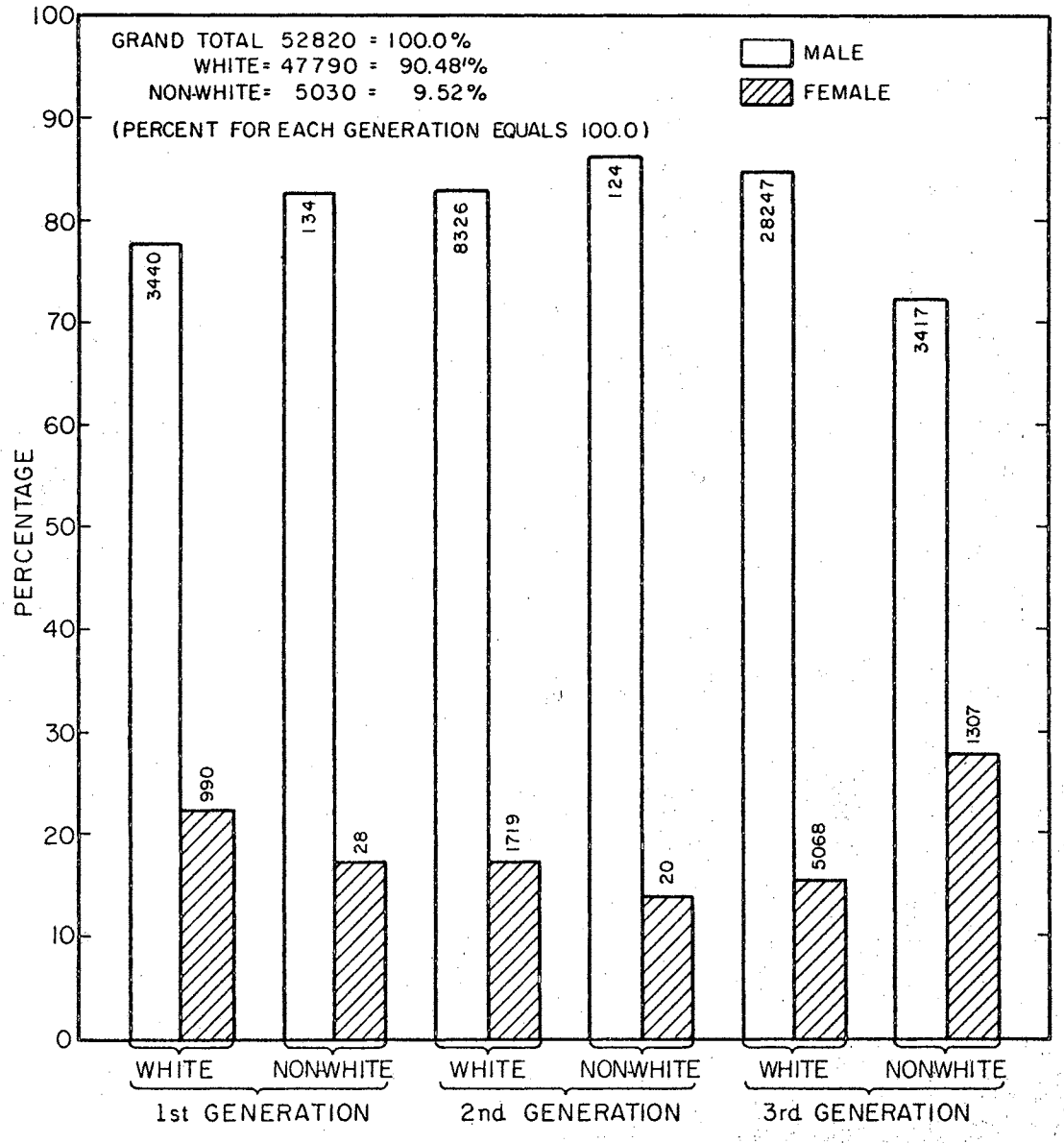

Figure 6. Family Head by Sex and Color and Ethnicity.

TABLE XII

FAMILY HEAD BY SEX, COLOR, AND ETHNICITY

Color	3rd Generation				2nd Generation				1st Generation				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
White	28247	59.11	5068	10.60	8326	17.42	1719	3.60	3440	7.20	990	2.07	47790	100.00
Percent in Grand Total	53.48		9.59		15.76		3.25		6.51		1.87		90.48	

Color	3rd Generation				2nd Generation				1st Generation				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
Non-White	3417	67.93	1307	25.98	124	2.47	20	0.40	134	2.66	28	0.56	5030	100.00
Percent in Grand Total	6.47		2.47		0.23		0.04		0.25		0.05		9.52	

Grand Total 52820 = 100.00% of the sample
White = 47790 = 90.48% of the total sample
Non-White = 5030 = 9.52% of the total sample

Number in Labor Force by Sex and Color

The labor force of a nation is that part of the population which is engaged in the production of economic goods and services at a particular time. It is the totality of persons who at a given moment are performing work, or seeking an opportunity to perform work for which a wage, salary, or other money income usually is received.

In the United States the work force is known as the "labor force." The definition used is one that refers to a short specific time - one week. The labor force is comprised of two major groups: (1) those who are employed, and (2) those who are unemployed. The employed comprise all persons 14 years of age and over who during a particular specified week were at work, or with a job but not at work. The unemployed are persons 14 years of age and over who are not at work but looking for work. A person is considered as looking for work not only if he actually tried to find work during the specified week, but also if he had made such efforts within the last 60 days, and was awaiting the results of these efforts.

Males and females have a very unlike age pattern of labor force participation. By age 16, nearly one third (3) of the males are in the labor force. These represent school dropouts and part-time workers. From age 16 to 20, the rate rises sharply, and by age 25 more than 90 per cent of the males are employed. The rate rises to 95.0 per cent at age 28. It remains on this high plateau through age 45, and then begins to decline gradually. At age 65 it drops sharply as forced retirement and ill health cause withdrawal. Among women the participation rate is very low before age 17, but then it rises very swiftly to about age 22. Then marriage and childbearing begin and cause withdrawal from the

labor force. The rate goes lower until about age 35, at which age it again rises and remains high until age 55, then it declines again. This age pattern for females is especially pronounced among the white population.

Figure 7 shows the labor force participation rate for the United States population classified by parentage and nativity as well as color. This has been done separately for males and females. It was noted that in all ethnic groups the proportion of males in the labor force was higher than the proportion of females, except for the native-born non-white population. In this population the percent of females in the labor force was 55.34, while the percent of the males was 44.66 only. It appeared from Figure 7 also that although all male race and ethnic groups in the labor force had high rates of labor force participation, the foreign-born population tended to have a higher rate of participation than the native-born. A similar difference was observable for the native-born of foreign-born or mixed parentage.

Among women, there appeared to be no major differences among the white ethnic groups in labor force participation. All of the female non-white proportions in the labor force were greater than the white proportions, except that the second generation white female had a higher representation than the second generation non-white female (see Table XIII).

The above discussion demonstrates that sociological and demographic factors interact with economic factors to influence the level of labor force participation of the different sexes and ethnic groups.

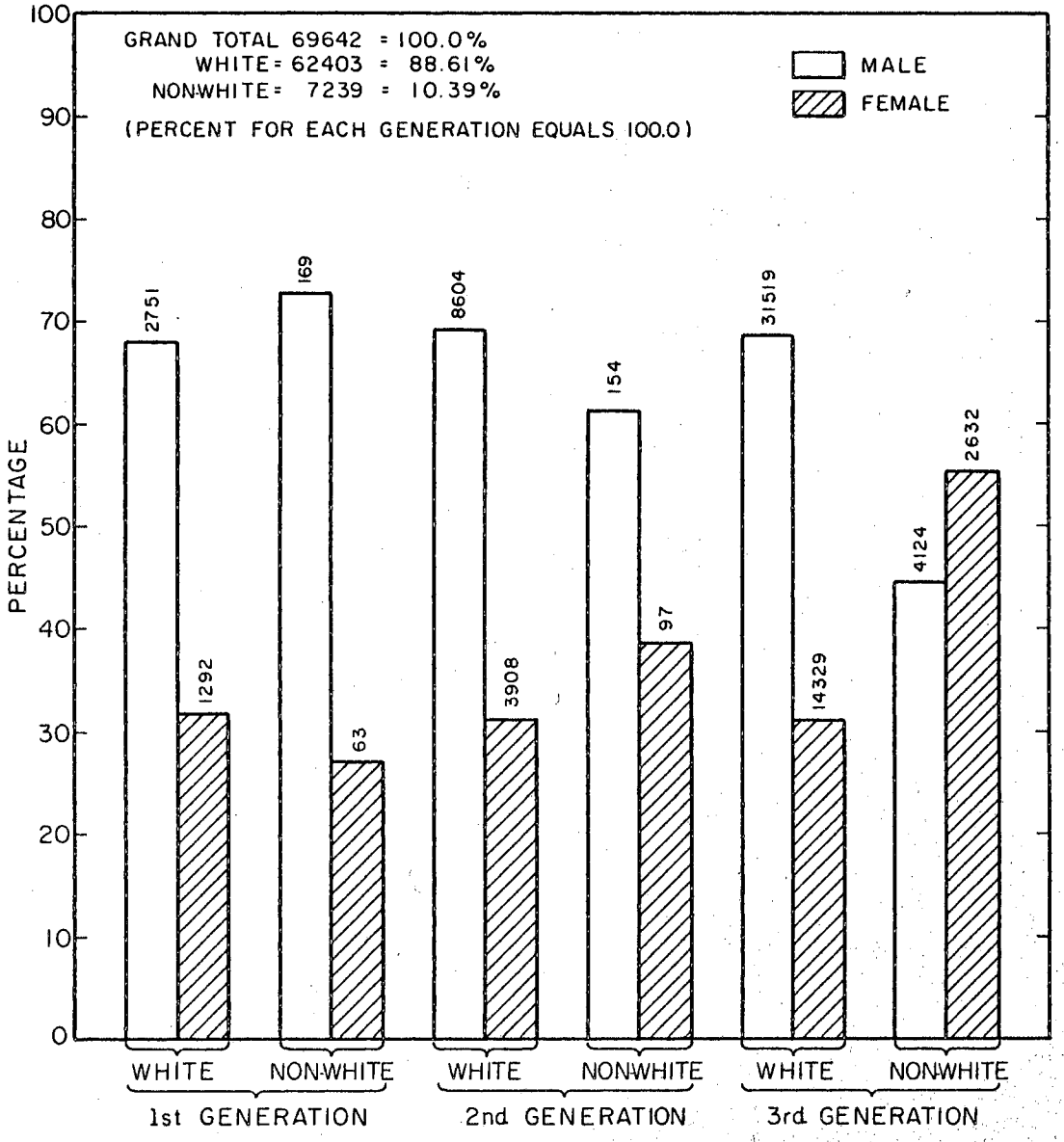

Figure 7. Number of Person 14 or Over in Labor Force by Sex, Color and Ethnicity.

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF PERSONS 14 OR OVER IN LABOR FORCE BY SEX, COLOR, AND ETHNICITY

Color	3rd Generation				2nd Generation				1st Generation				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
White	31519	50.51	14329	22.96	8604	13.79	3908	6.26	2751	4.41	1292	2.07	62403	100.00
Percent in Grand Total	45.26		20.58		12.35		5.61		3.95		1.86		89.61	

Color	3rd Generation				2nd Generation				1st Generation				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
Non-White	4124	56.97	2632	36.36	154	2.13	97	1.34	169	2.33	63	0.87	7239	100.00
Percent in Grand Total	5.92		3.78		0.22		0.14		0.24		0.09		10.39	

Grand Total 69642 = 100.00% of the total sample
White = 62403 = 89.61% of the total sample
Non-White = 7239 = 10.39% of the total sample

Distribution of the Population in Industrial and Rural Occupations by Color and Nativity

More than anything else, a man's occupation determines his course and his contribution in life. It is the single characteristic that tells so much about a man's status socially, intellectually, and economically.

One of the most unique characteristics of the United States is the occupational composition of its population. It is one of the very few nations which achieved a tremendously high level of living while remaining comparatively self-sufficient in terms of producing its own food and most of its basic raw materials. Its occupational structure is in a way the force behind this achievement, aided by the size of the land base and the consequent variety of resources. It is good, therefore, to learn what proportions of the nation's people are in each of the major kinds of jobs. These statistics were obtained by classifying whole aggregates into a set of categories that describe the nature of the economic activity carried out. Figure 8 portrays the occupational distribution of the different ethnic groups in the country. It showed that there was a great deal of variation among the different ethnic groups.

A significant fact revealed by information given by Figure 8 was that the agricultural industry had occupied only a tiny fraction of the nation's labor force. The percentage of the native white population occupied in agriculture was 6.61 per cent, compared to 11.55 per cent for the non-white population. The foreign-born white population had a representation of 3.75 per cent only in agriculture, while the foreign born non-white population had a higher representation in agriculture than the rest of the ethnic and native groups, 15.28 per cent. The

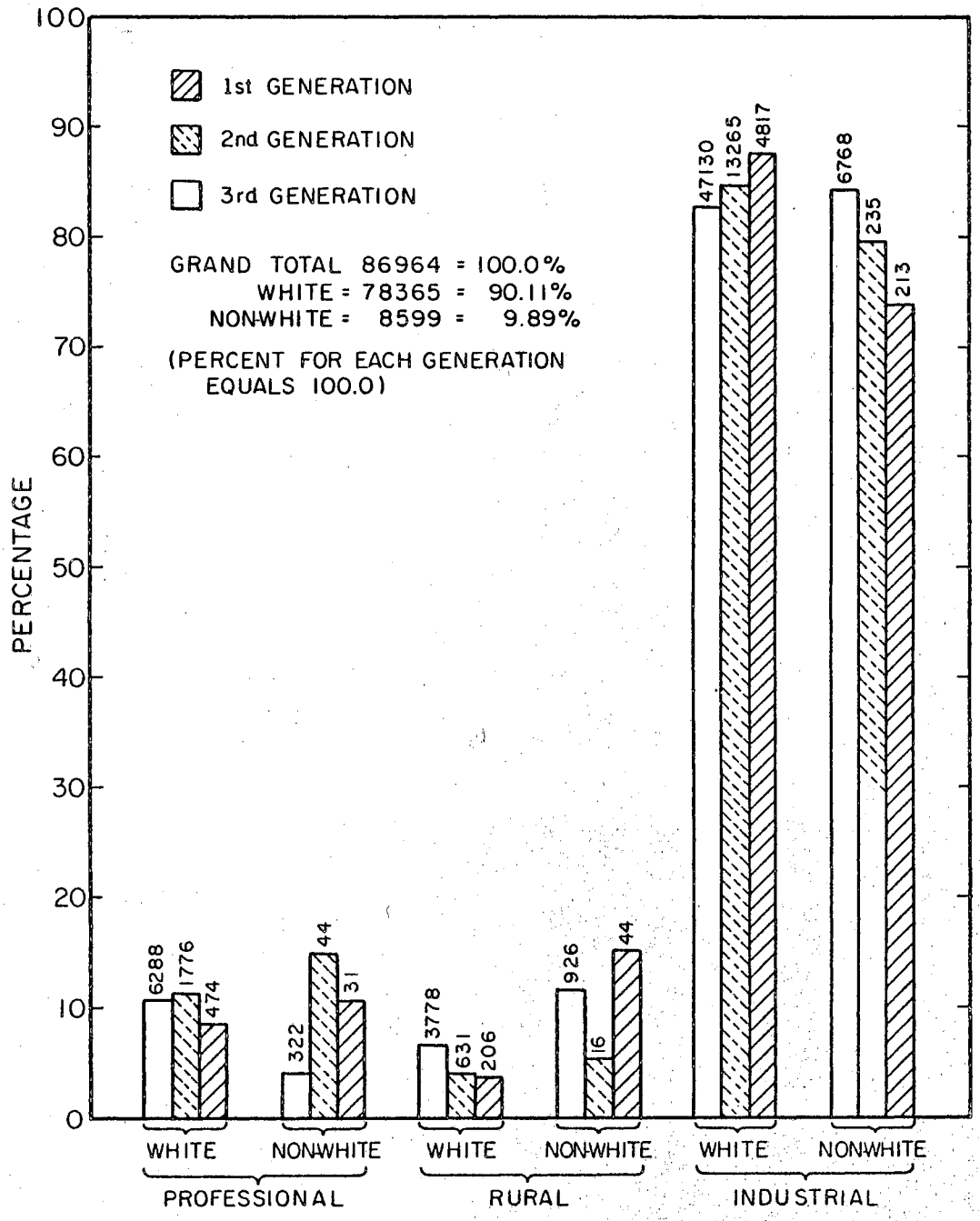

Figure 8. The Occupational Distribution of the Labor Force by Color and Ethnicity.

second generation populations, both white and non-white, have low representation in the agricultural occupation, 4.03 and 5.42 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, they have the highest percentages within the ethnic groups in the professional occupation, 11.33 and 14.92 per cent, respectively. Table XIV shows plainly that the foreign born white populations were highly represented in the industrial occupations, 87.63 percent. The foreign born non-whites had the lowest percentage in this category, 73.96 per cent. This reflected the fact that although they are migrating to the big cities in huge numbers, there were still substantial numbers residing in rural areas of the south. However, the foreign born non-whites in the professional category, 10.76 per cent, was nearly identical with the native born white population in the same category, 10.99 per cent. On the other hand, because the native born non-whites were lacking in their educational background, compared to the foreign born non-whites and the native born whites, their numbers in the professional occupations had been disproportionately small.

It should be concluded that the percentage composition shown in the above discussion may be regarded as the more or less typical industrial composition of a self-sufficient, industrial nation at the current stage of technological advancement. However, because of the rapid technological change, the occupational composition of the labor force changes rapidly between censuses. Hence, it is necessary that each census reflects the new developments that have occurred since the last census and should revise the system of occupational classification.

TABLE XIV

THE OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOR FORCE BY COLOR AND ETHNICITY

Occupation	White										Non-White									
	*N-NF, NM		N-FF, NM		N-NF, FM		N-FF, FM		F		N-NF, NM		N-FF, NM		N-NF, FM		N-FF, FM		F	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
Professional	6288	10.99	519	12.89	218	10.89	1039	10.77	474	8.62	322	4.02	6	9.52	3	15.00	35	16.51	31	10.76
Rural	3778	6.61	204	5.07	90	4.50	337	3.49	206	3.75	926	11.55	3	4.76	1	5.00	12	5.66	44	15.28
Industrial	47130	82.40	3303	82.04	1694	84.62	8268	85.73	4817	87.63	6768	84.43	54	85.71	16	80.00	165	77.83	213	73.96
Generation Total	57196	100.00	4026	100.00	2002	100.00	9644	100.00	5497	100.00	8016	100.00	63	100.00	20	100.00	212	100.00	288	100.00
Percent in Grand Total	65.77		4.63		2.30		11.09		6.32		9.22		0.07		0.02		0.24		0.33	
Percentage by Color	72.99		5.14		2.55		12.31		7.01		93.22		0.73		0.23		2.47		3.35	

Grand Total = 86964 = 100.0 %
White = 78365 = 90.11% of the total sample
Non-White = 8599 = 9.89% of the total sample

*N = native, NF = native father, NM = native mother, FF = foreign father, FM = foreign mother, F = foreign

MARITAL STATUS AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Age at Marriage by Sex and Color

Marriage is an event that tends to occur at a particular phase of the life cycle. A precise comparison of the marital statuses of two or more populations, or of the sex, color, or ethnic groupings of the population, required that age differences be controlled. For this reason the various population groups in this table were subclassified by age. In as much as marital status changes very rapidly between certain ages, Tables XV and XVI reported marital status by single years of age. Figures 9 and 10 were based on 5-year age groups.

The marital status composition of the population varied widely among the different sex and age groups. From Table XV it was possible to infer what some of the basic differences were in 1960. It was found that age at marriage was mainly affected by sex. It was evidenced by the results obtained from Table XV that about 68.49 per cent of the total variation was due to sex. This reflected the fact that women tend to marry at younger ages than men. Hence, by the time they have attained any given age, a smaller proportion of women than of men have remained single. The differential was largest at the ages when quite a few girls were marrying but a large proportion of boys were remaining single. These ages, as shown in Table XVI, were 10 to 19. In all the groups, the proportion of males who married in this age was about one-third of the proportion of the females. After the age of 19 the trend was reversed, and the number of males who marry started to exceed that of the females. As a result of this pattern, the mean age of the males was 25.5 compared to 22.1, the mean age of the females (see Table XVII for the means of age at marriage by sex, color, and ethnicity).

TABLE XV

ANALYSES OF VARIANCE OF AGE AT MARRIAGE BY SEX, COLOR, AND ETHNICITY

Source	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	Expected Mean Square	TOTAL VARIATION PERCENTAGES Parameters	Estimates of Parameters	Estimates in percent of Total
Total	19	95.0768					
Color (R)	1	0.0111	0.0111	$\sigma_e^2 + 10\ \theta_C^2$	θ_C^2	0.0	0.0
Ethnicity (A)	4	26.6619	6.6655	$\sigma_e^2 + 4\ \theta_E^2$	θ_E^2	1.5176	18.49
Sex (B)	1	56.7919	56.7919	$\sigma_e^2 + 10\ \theta_S^2$	θ_S^2	5.6197	68.49
Col. x Ethn. (RxA)	4	4.4584	1.1146	$\sigma_e^2 + 4\ \theta_{CE}^2$	θ_{CE}^2	0.1298	1.58
Co. X Sex (RxB)	1	0.6032	0.6032	$\sigma_e^2 + 5\ \theta_{CS}^2$	θ_{CS}^2	0.0016	0.02
Ethnicity x Sex (AxB)	4	5.1149	1.2787	$\sigma_e^2 + 2\ \theta_{ES}^2$	θ_{ES}^2	0.3417	4.16
Col.x Ethn. x Sex (RAB)	4	1.4353	0.3588	$\sigma_e^2 + \theta_{CES}^2$	θ_{CES}^2	0.0	0.0
+Error	98237	58480.1481	0.5953	σ_e^2	σ_e^2	0.5953	7.25
					Total	8.2057	99.99

+The error was calculated as within cells, the error sum of squares calculated as within cell sum of squares divided by the harmonic mean of the number of observations within cells.

σ_e^2 = the variance of the error

θ^2 = sum of the squares of the true effect of the factor or the interaction shown by the subscript, divided by the corresponding degrees of freedom.

TABLE XVI

AGE AT MARRIAGE BY SEX, COLOR, AND ETHNICITY

Age Interval in Years	White												Non-White							
	3rd Generation				2nd Generation				1st Generation				3rd Generation				2nd Generation			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
10-14	127	0.20	910	1.44	34	0.19	119	0.67	26	0.34	91	1.19	50	0.56	313	3.49	0	0.0	2	0.74
15-19	5407	8.54	15218	24.04	680	3.82	2635	14.81	254	3.32	1111	14.54	880	9.82	2228	24.86	7	2.60	38	14.13
20-24	14193	22.42	12122	19.15	3612	20.29	4114	23.11	1240	16.23	1631	21.35	1574	17.56	1383	15.43	40	14.87	67	24.91
25-29	6339	10.01	3512	5.55	2476	13.91	1562	8.78	1126	14.74	694	9.08	800	8.93	566	6.31	52	19.33	31	11.52
30-34	2032	3.21	1128	1.78	961	5.40	550	3.09	535	7.00	283	3.70	371	4.14	239	2.67	15	5.58	6	2.23
35-39	760	1.20	491	0.78	362	2.03	332	1.30	228	2.98	109	1.43	192	2.14	113	1.26	5	1.86	4	1.49
40-44	355	0.56	179	0.28	152	0.85	111	0.62	113	1.48	58	0.76	69	0.77	54	0.60	1	0.37	0	0.0
45-49	170	0.27	104	0.16	64	0.36	38	0.21	43	0.56	19	0.25	42	0.47	28	0.31	1	0.37	0	0.0
50-54	97	0.15	51	0.08	32	0.18	25	0.14	28	0.37	12	0.16	27	0.30	8	0.09	0	0.0	0	0.0
55-59	33	0.05	27	0.04	11	0.06	5	0.03	19	0.25	2	0.03	7	0.08	6	0.07	0	0.0	0	0.0
60-64	23	0.01	15	0.02	7	0.04	9	0.05	4	0.05	3	0.04	6	0.07	2	0.02	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-or more	5	0.01	11	0.02	4	0.02	2	0.01	7	0.09	4	0.05	5	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.0	0	0.0
Column Total	29541	46.66	33768	53.34	8395	47.17	9403	52.83	3623	47.42	4017	52.58	4023	44.88	4940	55.12	121	44.98	148	55,02
Generation Total	63309				17798				7640				8963				269			
Generation Percentage by Color	71.34				20.05				8.61				94.25				2.83			
Percent in Grand Total	64.43				18.11				7.78				9.12				0.27			

Age Interval in Years	Non-White					
	1st Generation					
	Male		Female			
	Size	%	Size	%		
10-14	2	0.72	3	1.08		
15-19	13	4.68	42	15.11		
20-24	32	11.51	49	17.63		
25-29	34	12.23	24	8.63		
30-34	30	10.79	7	2.52		
35-39	14	5.04	5	1.80		
40-44	7	2.52	1	0.36		
45-49	5	1.80	2	0.72		
50-54	3	1.08	1	0.36		
55-59	3	1.08	0	0.0		
60-64	0	0.0	0	0.0		
65-or more	1	0.36	0	0.0		
Column Total	144	51.80	134	48.20		
Generation Total	278					
Generation Percentage by Color	2.92					
Percent in Grand Total	0.28					

Grand Total 98257 = 100.00% the sample
White = 88747 = 90.32% of the sample
Non-White = 9510 = 9.68% of the sample
*Percentages for each generation equal 100.0

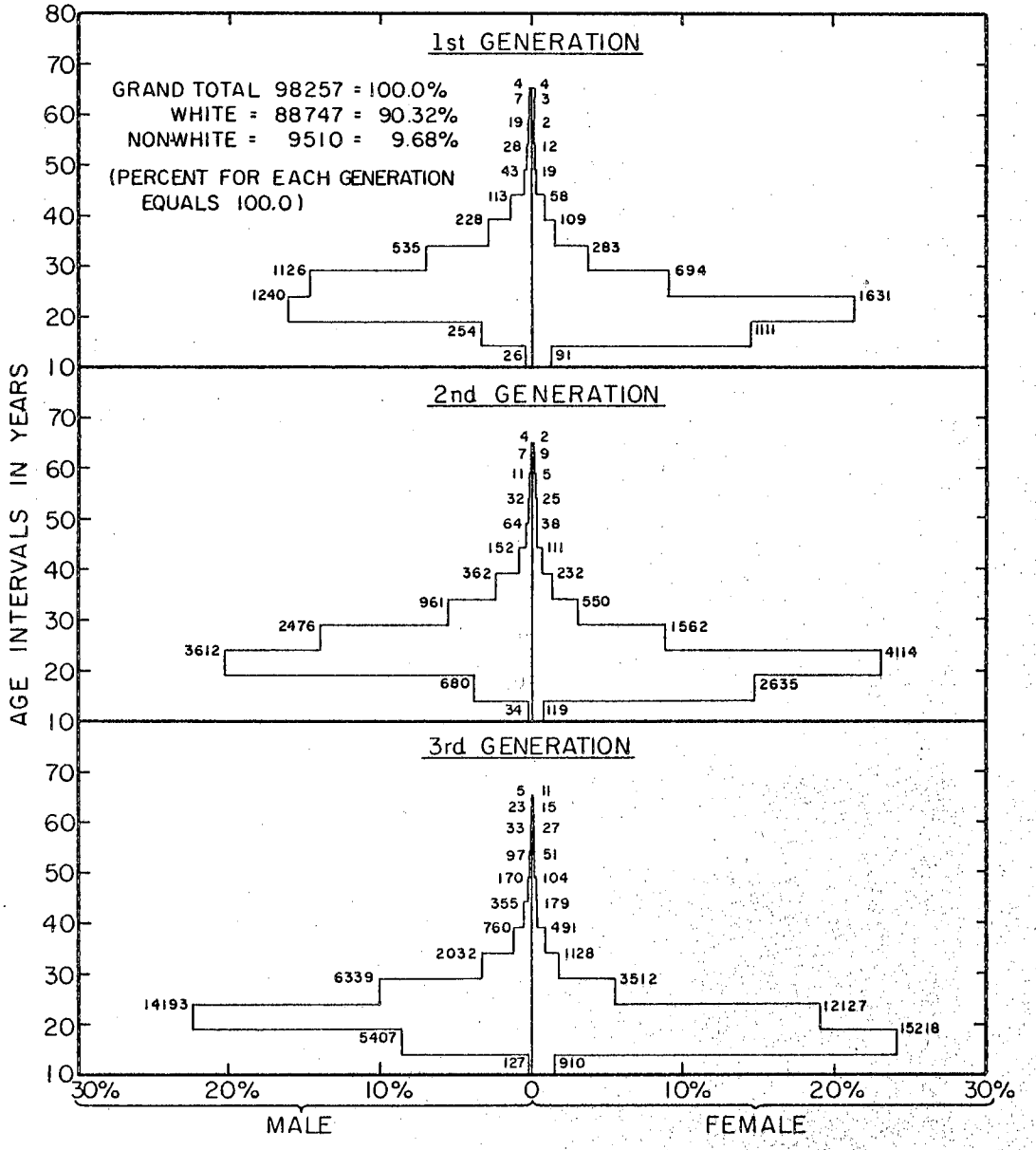

Figure 9. Age at Marriage by Sex, Color, and Ethnicity—White.

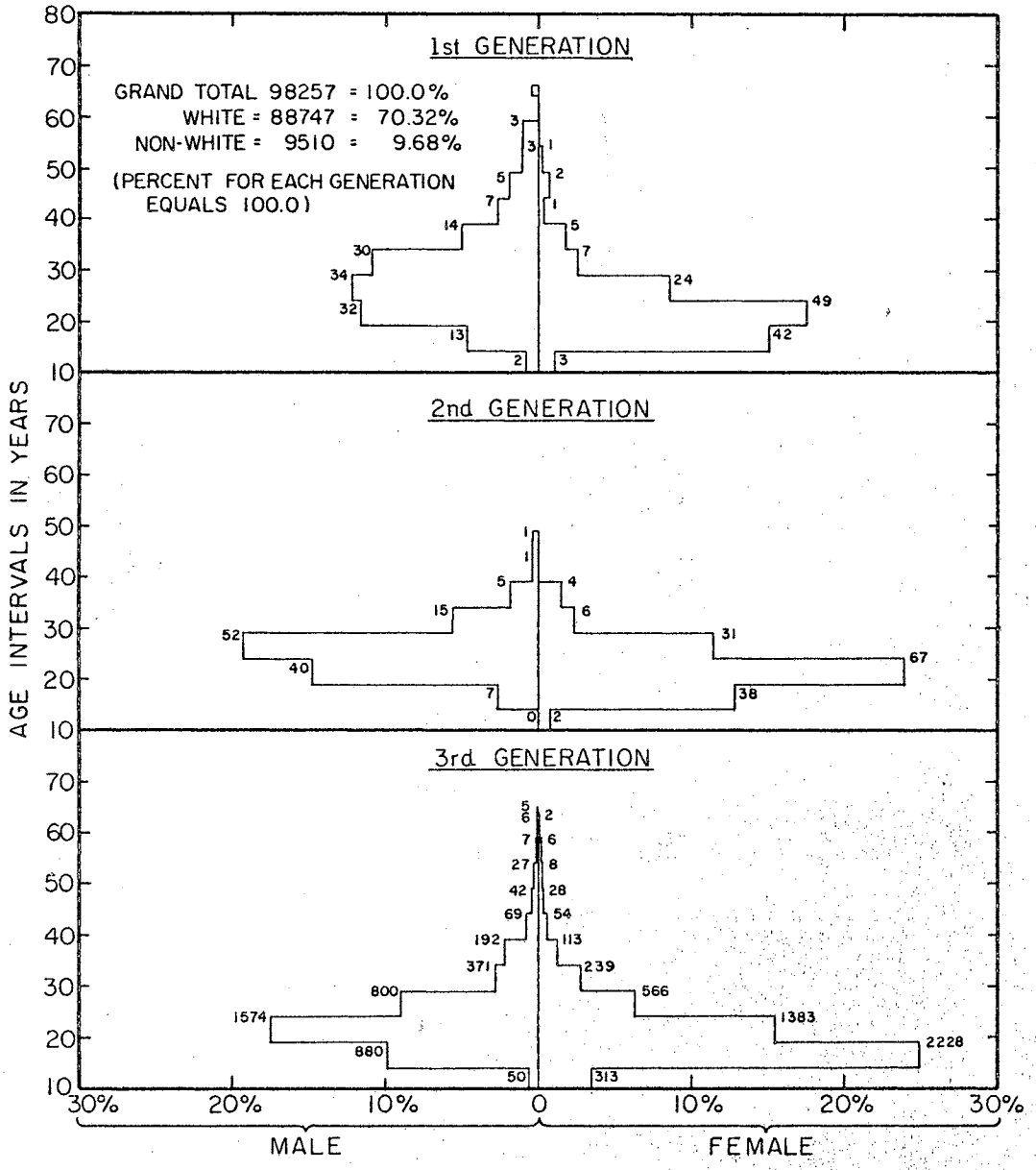

Figure 10. Age at Marriage by Sex, Color, and Ethnicity — Non-White.

According to Table XV, ethnicity was the second in importance. However, the variation due to ethnicity was less than one-third of that due to sex, 18.49 per cent. Figure 9 for the white population, and Figure 10 for the non-white populations portrayed these differences very clearly for each one of the ethnic groups by sex and color. The mean age of the foreign born males and females was 28.2 and 22.9, compared to the native-born mean age for males and females of 24.1 and 20.9 years. However, the native born, males and females, had the lowest mean age between all the ethnic groups, 22.5 years. Next came the native born with mixed parentage group, 23.1 years, then the native born with foreign parentage whose rate was 24.7, and the highest mean age was that of the foreign born population, 25.6 years. This reflected the fact that the foreign born came to the United States as adults, which resulted in a higher mean age than the native population.

The estimate of the variation due to color θ_C^2 was a small negative quantity, and hence it was assumed to be zero. Table XVII, the mean age table, shows that the whites and the non-whites follow a similar pattern. The white and the non-white populations had identical mean age 23.8. A similar situation was found for the variation due to color - ethnicity - sex interaction. The variation due to the interaction of color with each of the ethnicity and sex was small, and may be considered of no significance.

Although ethnicity - sex interaction exhibited somewhat high variation, it could be regarded as a consequence of the high variation due to both, ethnicity and sex. For this reason, the variation due to ethnicity - sex interaction was considered to be of no practical significance. Thus it could be concluded that color, ethnicity, and sex were acting independently.

TABLE XVII

MEANS OF AGE AT MARRIAGE BY SEX, COLOR, AND ETHNICITY

Color	*N-NF, NM		N-FF, NM		N-NF-FM		N-FF, FM		F		Average
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
White	23.8	20.9	24.8	22.3	25.1	22.3	25.9	23.0	27.0	23.0	23.8
Non-White	24.4	21.0	24.2	21.3	23.3	21.3	26.9	23.0	29.4	22.9	23.8
Sex Average	24.1	20.9	24.5	21.8	24.2	21.8	26.4	23.0	28.2	22.9	M. 25.5
Generation Average	22.5		23.2		23.0		24.7		25.6		F. 22.1

*For definitions of thhnic groups, see page 1.

Marital Status by Sex and Color

There are important differences between communities and within communities with respect to marital composition. In many cases, the marital composition has changed significantly through time. Differences in marital status have demographic significance chiefly because of their effect on fertility and mortality rates. Obviously, a community in which a high proportion of females is married has a higher crude birth rate than a community with a lower proportion of married women. Also, Thompson (46) mentioned that both males and females who are married have lower death rates than single, widowed, and divorced persons of the same ages. Naturally, therefore, a knowledge of the marital composition of a population will aid in understanding its vital statistics. According to Table XVI, at the age of 19, 8.74 per cent of the white third generation males and 25.48 per cent of the females were married. In the second generation white population, 4.01 per cent males and 15.48 per cent females were married. Of the first generation white population, 3.66 per cent males and 15.73 per cent females were married. As for the non-white population, 10.38 per cent of the third generation males and 28.35 per cent females, 2.60 per cent of the second generation males and 14.87 per cent females were married, and 5.40 per cent of the first generation males were married and 16.19 per cent of the females were married. As it was mentioned in the previous section, age groups differ from each other in proportion married, and the sexes at the same age also differ.

Table XVIII and Figure 11 portray the marital status of the different ethnic groups. It was evident that of the third generation white population, 43.52 per cent males and 43.44 females were married in 1960.

TABLE XVIII

MARITAL STATUS BY SEX, COLOR, AND ETHNICITY

Marital Status	White												Non-White											
	3rd Generation				2nd Generation				1st Generation				3rd Generation				2nd Generation				1st Generation			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
Single	33031	52.76	30136	47.09	3106	26.95	2743	22.52	718	16.51	601	12.97	5222	56.39	4896	49.62	132	52.17	103	40.87	84	36.52	34	20.12
Married	27246	43.52	27800	43.44	7820	67.85	7606	62.45	3096	71.19	2665	57.53	3318	35.83	3311	33.56	110	43.48	128	50.79	126	54.78	104	61.54
Widowed	1037	1.66	4324	6.76	314	2.72	1381	11.34	407	9.36	1197	25.84	230	2.48	917	9.29	4	1.58	14	5.56	9	3.91	23	13.61
Dovorced	856	1.37	1200	1.87	179	1.55	306	2.51	89	2.05	112	2.42	143	1.54	221	2.23	4	1.58	4	1.59	4	1.74	1	0.59
Separated	432	0.69	542	0.85	106	0.92	144	1.18	39	0.90	57	1.23	347	3.75	522	5.29	3	1.19	3	1.19	7	3.04	7	4.14
Total	62602	100.00	64002	100.00	11525	100.00	12180	100.00	4349	100.00	4632	100.00	9260	100.00	9867	100.00	253	100.00	252	100.00	230	100.00	169	100.00
Generation % by Sex and Color	39.30		40.18		7.24		7.65		2.73		2.91		46.23		49.26		1.26		1.25		1.15		0.84	
Percent in Grand Total	34.91		35.69		6.43		6.79		2.43		2.58		5.16		5.50		0.14		0.14		0.13		0.09	

Grand Total 179321 = 100.00% the sample size
White = 159290 = 88.83% of the sample
Non-White = 20031 = 11.17% of the sample

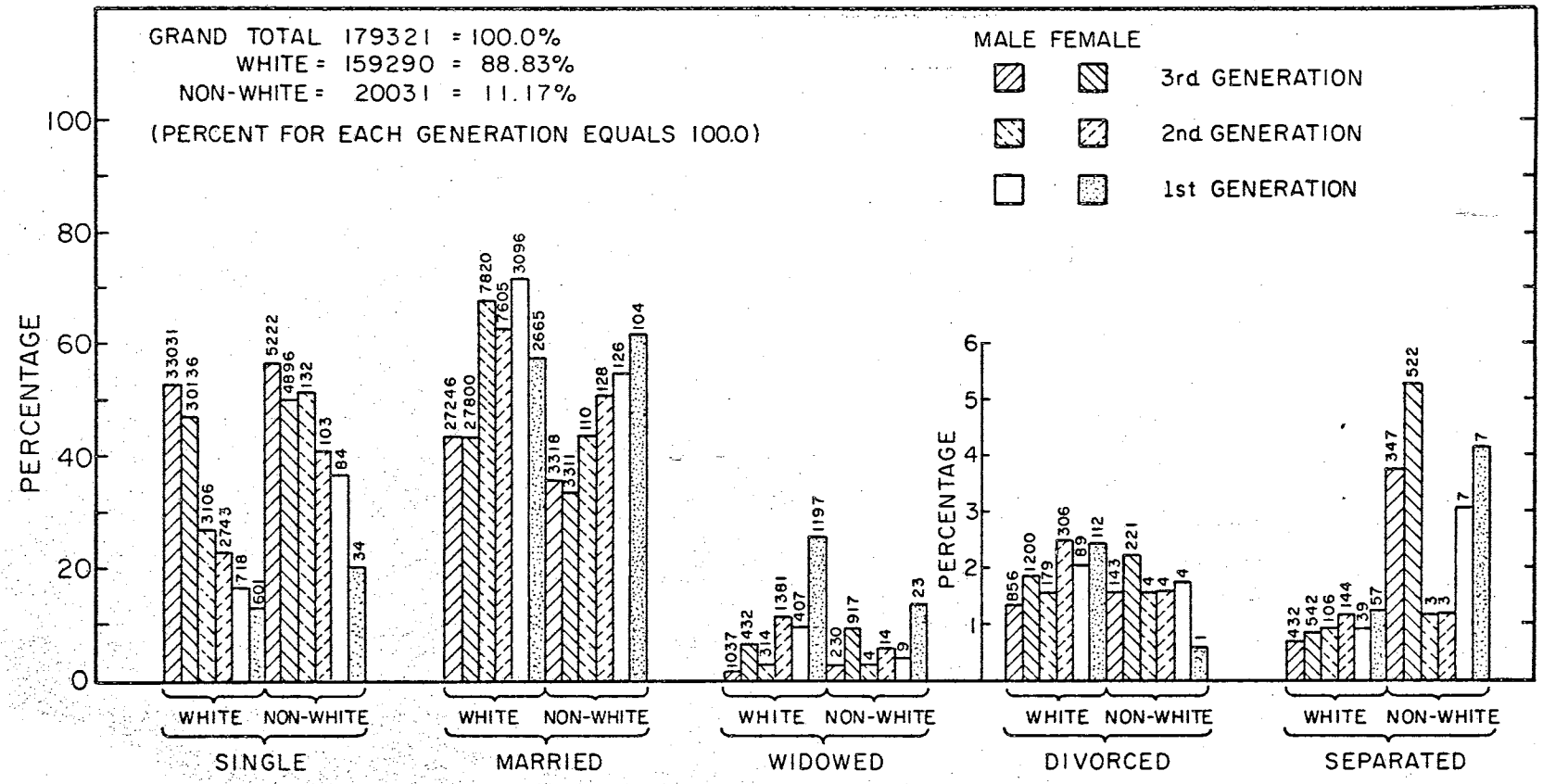

Figure 11. Marital Status by Sex, Color and Ethnicity.

The percentage of the single males and females of the same generation was 52.76 per cent males and 47.09 per cent females. The two rates had a higher percentage of males over the females. The single and the married were the biggest two categories for all the ethnic and race groups. The first generation white females had the lowest single percentage between all categories, 12.97 per cent, and the highest widowed percentage, 25.84, between all the ethnic groups, in addition to a very high percentage in the married category, 57.53. This reflected the fact that they were older than the rest of the categories which resulted in a high death rate, the result being the high percentage of widowed females. The second generation white population has the highest percentage of married males and females, 67.85 and 62.45, respectively, and a relatively low percentage of males and females in the single category, 26.95 and 22.52, respectively. As for the non-white population, the percentages related to the single category are relatively higher than the married category. The third generation non-white female had the highest percentage in the separated category, 5.29, followed by the males, 3.75. In general, the non-whites are more represented in the divorced, and separated than the whites except for the foreign-born, who had the lowest divorced percentage, 0.54 only. This confirms the fact that the non-whites had a higher rate of instability in the family. This instability was reflected in the high percentages of those who are divorced or separated in the different generations. Another point which should be pointed out was that in all of the generations, white and non-white, the percentage of females who were widows in 1960 were higher than that of the males. This was because the female in general had longer longevity than the males.

Marital status of the population varies markedly in several other characteristics - educational attainment, occupation, and income. Each of these differentials will be discussed later in this chapter. In general, marriage rates rise during times of increasing economic prosperity, and fall during periods of economic decline. The lowest crude marriage rate on record was that of 1932, a year of great financial and economic panic. Crude divorce rates have tended to rise over the years; their annual fluctuations, though showing a slight lag, had roughly paralleled those of the marriage rates. Since a certain proportion of each year's marriages terminates in divorce, there is usually a rise in the number of divorces following a rise in the number of marriages. The conditions that seem to encourage high marriage rates seem also to favor an increase in divorce; poor economic conditions appear to discourage divorce as well as marriage, while unusually prosperous times seem to cause an increase in both.

In conclusion, it should be stated that a refined study of ethnic differences in marital status would require that age differences be controlled. Such control would involve an extended calculation to standardize the data simultaneously for age, color, and ethnicity. Since it is not possible to control for age at the present stage, a discussion of the actual differences observed in Table XVIII and Figure 11 was stated above.

Family Characteristics

Throughout the preceding chapters, members of the population were studied as individuals. The population composition, also, was studied as individual traits - sex, age, color, marital status, and so on. In a sociological sense, according to Bogue (3), this was an abstract and

incomplete way of viewing the population. Because it is well known that human adaptation involves participation in groups, it was important, therefore, that the study of population include a study of human groupings. The distinction between a population category and a human group is a very important one. In the former, similarity of characteristics is the criterion for classification. In the latter, the criterion is a more or less enduring social, or economic interaction or interdependency. There has been a tendency to correct this oversight in recent censuses, but the study of groups still represents one of the major areas for demographic research development.

Perhaps the residential group is the single most important human grouping that can be of concern in a population census. Every member of a population must have some dwelling place and a set of living arrangements. In many instances it is not possible for a single person to claim sole occupancy of a living unit. For social reasons, he does not desire to live alone. Thus the most frequently encountered residential grouping is the nuclear family where husband and wife occupy the living unit together with any offspring they might have.

There are two approaches to the study of residential groupings. One, which is primarily economic, concentrates on the household or living unit as a unit of economic consumption. The other, more sociological in its emphasis, concentrates on the family. Unfortunately, group statistics pertaining to households that are tabulated for the economist, the city planner, and the student of consumption do not fully satisfy the needs of the sociologist. Similarly, family statistics that may be tabulated to satisfy the needs of the sociologist and anthropoligist cannot answer many of the questions posed by the

economist. Demographers who undertake to study residential groupings must be familiar with both modes of approach, and must be cognizant of the strength and the shortcomings of each.

The family, as a social group, plays an important role in demographic analysis, and demographic factors are critical variables with regard to family formation, composition, change, and dissolution. Generally speaking, each of the basic components of population change - fertility, mortality, and migration - involve decisions to be made by the family as a unit or by certain segments of the family. These decisions to be made by the family as a unit or by certain segments of the family. These decisions (30) may take the form of choosing (a) whether or not to bear a child (a fertility decision), (b) the extent and types of health practices to adopt (a mortality - postponing decision), and (c) whether or not to relocate one's residence (a migration decision). Patterns of births, deaths, migration, and population composition and distribution are all related to the place of the family in the society.

According to the data obtained from the one-in-a-thousand tape which was prepared by the Bureau of the Census from the 1960 decemial census, there were 52.82 million households in the United States in 1960. Of these, 63.07 per cent were third generation whites, 19.02 per cent were second generation whites, 8.39 per cent were first generation whites, 8.94 per cent were third generation non-whites, 0.27 per cent were second generation non-whites, and 0.31 per cent were first generation non-whites. Out of these families, 30.2 per cent have no children.

Family Size by Color and Nativity - Number of Persons in the Family

The typical household in the United States contains two or three persons (Table XIX). The single-person household was very common, and

TABLE XIX

FAMILY SIZE BY COLOR AND ETHNICITY

Family Size	White						Non-White					
	3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation		3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
One	4548	13.65	1532	15.25	978	22.08	837	17.72	20	13.89	44	27.16
Two	9040	27.13	2787	27.75	1622	36.61	1136	24.05	26	18.06	35	21.60
Three	6259	18.79	1820	18.12	795	17.95	730	15.45	26	18.06	20	12.35
Four	5972	17.93	1858	18.50	519	11.72	576	12.19	33	22.92	25	15.43
Five	3869	11.61	1138	11.33	273	6.16	440	9.31	20	13.89	16	9.88
Six	2000	6.00	506	5.04	138	3.12	316	6.69	11	7.64	9	5.56
Seven	858	2.58	218	2.17	51	1.15	229	4.85	6	4.17	7	4.32
Eight	416	1.25	91	0.91	21	0.47	168	3.56	0	0.0	3	1.85
Nine	191	0.57	44	0.44	16	0.36	115	2.43	1	0.69	2	1.23
Ten	86	0.26	26	0.26	9	0.20	81	1.71	1	0.69	0	0.00
Eleven	33	0.10	13	0.13	2	0.05	43	0.91	0	0.0	0	0.00
Twelve +	43	0.13	12	0.12	6	0.14	53	1.12	0	0.0	1	0.62
Total	33315	100.00	10045	100.00	4430	100.00	4724	100.00	144	100.00	162	100.00
Generation % by Color	69.71		21.02		9.27		93.92		2.86		3.22	
% Gr. Tot.	63.07		19.02		8.39		8.94		0.27		0.31	

Grant Total 52820 = 100.00% the sample
White = 47790 = 90.48% of the sample
Non-white = 5030 = 9.52% of the sample

the household with six or more persons was comparatively uncommon. The highest single-person household percentage was the first generation non-white, 27.16 per cent, followed by the first generation whites, 22.08 per cent. This is because the first generation immigrants to the United States usually come as single individuals rather than families.

Large households with six or more persons living in them are much more common among the non-white population than among the whites, and especially among the third generation non-whites, followed by the first generation non-whites. This is because non-white households tend to contain nonrelatives and distant relatives living in the household, added to the children brought by high birth rates.

The first generation white had the highest percentage of two persons family type, 36.61 per cent, while the second generation non-whites had the lowest percent of two persons family type, 18.06. The first generation non-white population had the lowest percent of three persons family type, 12.35, while the rest of the generations are similar in the proportions of three persons type families.

The sample size was 52,820 households, 90.48 per cent whites and 9.52 per cent non-whites. The whites are composed of 69.71 per cent third generation, 21.02 per cent second generation, and 9.27 per cent first generation. As for the non-whites distribution of the three generations, they were very highly concentrated in the third generation, 93.92 per cent, followed by 3.22 per cent first generation, and 2.86 per cent second generation.

Number of Children in the Family by Age and Color

The number of children desired by the average American couple is not constant. In normal times there may be some visualization before

marriage of an ideal size family of three or four children, the first child not being desired until the couple is financially ready for it. Economic conditions and unplanned pregnancies may cause a change in the number and timing of children desired, and the number desired may change several times during the marriage. Long postponement of childbearing may lower the number of children wanted, and early childbearing may raise the number wanted. It is possible that for the next two or three years the expectations of the average American couple may come close to being realized.

The Gallup polls have shown several times that most people consider from two to four children to be an ideal number (4). Table XX shows that there were 15.972 million families in the United States in 1960 who had no children. 90.39 per cent of these families were white, and 9.61 per cent were non-whites. Of the whites, 67.50 per cent were third generation, 20.54 per cent were second generation, and 11.96 were first generation. The distribution of the non-whites on the different generations was very different from that of the whites. Of the non-whites, 95.64 per cent were third generation, 2.02 per cent were second generation, and 2.35 per cent were first generation. These families are either very young or single-person families.

A glance at Table XXI shows clearly the number of children in the family by age, color, and ethnicity. Out of 43,222 families who comprised the third generation white population, 12.70 per cent had one child only. Out of these families, 28.64 per cent had a child less than three years old, 10.29 per cent had a child in the age group 3-5, 16.07 per cent had a child 6-11 years old, 30.72 per cent had a child 12-17 years old, and 14.28 per cent had a child in the age group 18-24.

TABLE XX

NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH NO CHILDREN - BY ETHNICITY AND COLOR

Color	3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation		Total Size	Percent
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent	Size	Percent		
White	9744	67.50	2966	20.54	1727	11.96	14437	100.00
Percent in Grand Total	60.00		18.57		10.81		14437	90.39

Color	3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation		Total	Percent
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent	Size	Percent		
Non-White	1468	95.64	31	2.02	36	2.35	1535	100.00
Percent in Grand Total	9.19		0.19		0.23		1535	9.61

Grand Total = 15972 = 100.00% total sample
White = 14437 = 90.39% of the total sample
Non-White = 1535 = 9.61% of the total population

TABLE XXI

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY - BY AGE, COLOR, AND ETHNICITY

Age of Child	White																	
	3rd Generation Number of Children in Family						2nd Generation Number of Children in Family						1st Generation Number of Children in Family					
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	1	2	3	4	5	6+	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Less than 3	1572	2302	1856	1128	519	591	301	513	419	228	114	128	74	107	67	34	24	29
*	28.64	19.45	17.04	15.82	14.36	13.87	19.44	13.97	13.70	13.09	13.10	11.83	15.23	12.54	11.49	9.19	14.37	10.07
3- 5	565	2111	2187	1398	666	725	143	565	523	290	168	160	32	116	81	52	25	48
	10.29	17.84	20.08	19.60	18.42	17.01	9.24	15.38	17.10	16,65	19.31	14.79	6.58	13.60	13.89	14.05	14.97	16.67
6-11	882	3343	3778	2608	1390	1635	267	1074	1110	657	333	430	65	223	158	134	50	96
	16.07	28.25	34.69	36.57	38.45	38.36	17.25	29.24	36.29	37,72	38.28	39.74	13.37	26.14	27.10	26.22	29.94	33.33
12-17	1686	3200	2497	1649	869	1090	541	1125	797	460	199	295	164	258	184	99	40	75
	30.72	27.04	22.93	23.12	24.04	25.54	34.95	30.63	26.05	26,41	22.87	27.26	33.74	30.25	31.56	26.76	23.95	26.04
18-24	784	877	574	348	171	221	296	396	210	107	56	69	151	149	93	51	28	40
	14.28	7.41	5.27	4.88	4.73	5.19	19.12	10.78	6.86	6,14	6.44	6.38	31.07	17.47	15.95	13.78	16.77	13.89
Total	5489	11833	10892	7131	3615	4262	1548	3673	3059	1742	870	1082	486	853	583	370	167	288
Generation %	12.70	27.38	25.20	16.50	8.36	9.86	12.93	30.67	25.55	14.55	7.27	9.04	17.69	31.05	21.22	13.47	6.08	10.48
Generation Total	43222						11974						2747					
Gen. % by Color	74.59						20.67						4.74					
% in Grand Total	65.88						18.25						4.19					

Grand Total 65605 = 100.00% the sample
White = 57943 = 88.32% of the sample
Non-White = 7662 = 11.68% of the sample

*Percentages for each generation equal 100.0

TABLE XXI (Continued)

Age of Child	Non-White																	
	3rd Generation Number of Children in Family						2nd Generation Number of Chidren in Family						1st Generation Number of Children in Family					
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	1	2	3	4	5	6+	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Less than 3	147	226	233	171	144	360	8	18	3	9	0	3	2	12	3	0	0	2
*	25.48	22.31	20.24	15.52	14.52	14.72	34.78	24.32	8.33	17.31	0.0	23.08	11.11	25.00	6.98	0.0	0.0	10.53
3- 5	61	163	210	212	197	378	3	19	10	10	1	5	2	14	7	1	4	2
	10.57	16.09	18.25	19.24	19.86	15.45	13.04	25.68	27.78	19.23	10.0	38.46	11.11	29.17	16.28	11.11	11.11	10.53
6-11	129	254	296	367	349	892	5	16	10	23	6	5	5	9	9	2	11	7
	22.36	25.07	25.72	33.30	35.18	36.47	21.74	21.62	27.78	44.23	60.0	38.46	27.78	18.75	20.93	22.22	30.56	36.84
12-17	145	255	314	260	221	620	6	18	13	10	3	0	7	7	16	3	13	6
	25.13	25.17	27.28	23.59	22.28	25.35	26.09	24.32	36.11	19.23	30.0	0.0	28.89	14.58	37.21	33.33	36.11	31.58
18-24	95	115	98	92	81	196	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	3	8	2
	16.46	11.35	8.51	8.39	8.17	8.01	4.35	4.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.11	12.50	18.60	33.33	22.22	10.53
Total	577	1013	1151	1102	992	2446	23	74	36	52	10	13	18	48	43	9	36	19
Generation %	7.92	13.91	15.81	15.14	13.62	33.59	11.06	35.58	17.31	25.0	4.81	6.25	10.40	27.75	24.86	5.20	20.81	10.98
Generation Total	7281						208						173					
Gen. % by Color	95.03						2.71						2.26					
% in Grand Total	11.10						0.32						0.26					

Grand Total 65605 = 100.00% the sample
White = 57943 = 88.32% of the sample
Non-White = 7662 = 11.68% of the sample

*Percentages for each generation equal 100.0

The table showed also that of the third generation white population, 27.38 per cent have two children only. This was the highest percentage, followed by 25.20 per cent who had three children distributed in the different age groups. This reflected the notion of the ideal family size of two to three children which prevailed for a long time within the white population. With a large family orientation, only 9.86 per cent of the third generation had six or more children. This trend was reversed for the non-white third generation, in which the highest percentage of families had six or more children. Out of 7.281 million non-white third generation American families, 33.59 per cent had six children or more, compared to only 7.92 per cent families with one child, and 13.91 per cent who had two children, and 15.81 percent who had three children.

The second generation, both white and non-white populations, had a big proportion of their families with two, three, or four children. As for the white second generation, 11974 families, 30.67 per cent, 25.55 per cent, and 14.55 per cent had two, three, or four children, respectively. In the non-white second generation, 208 families, 35.58 per cent, 17.31 per cent, and 25.0 per cent had two, three, or four children, respectively.

So far as the first generation white population was concerned, out of 2747 families, 17.69 per cent had one child, 31.05 per cent had two children, which took the highest proportion of the total size of this generation, followed by three children, 21.22 per cent. The families with five children comprise only 6.08 per cent, while those with six children or more had a higher percentage, 10.48. For the non-white first generation, they were very highly represented in the two and three

children groups, 27.75 per cent and 24.86 percent, respectively. At the same time, 20.81 per cent had five children, and 10.98 per cent had six children or more.

It could be concluded that large households with six children or more are much more common among the non-white population than among the white. This was because the non-whites had a higher birth rate than that of the white population, and because the ratio of other children to own children is very high for all categories of marital status. It was stated in a number of studies on the subject that many non-white women who bear an illegitimate child or are deserted by their husbands leave their children with the grandmother or with the parents in order that they may continue to work. Thus, the presence of other related children under 18 years of age in households could be used as an index of family disruption. Bogue (3) stated that only 3.0 per cent of children under 18 years of age in white husband-wife families in 1960 were "other related children," compared to 14.0 per cent among the non-whites. Among incomplete households where the head is a male with no wife, the ratio of other related to own children was 40.0 per cent for white, and 72.0 per cent for non-white households.

Family Income by Color and Ethnicity

Money income is a sensitive measure of economic well-being in today's technologically advanced nations. Of the compositional aspects of population, it is the most important one that showed high correlational aspects of population; it is the most important one that showed high correlations with all other compositional characteristics. The sociological importance of income has been stated by Ogburn and Allen (33):

> "A higher material standard of living is one of the great desiderata of mankind and ranks with better health, more education, happiness, the spiritual values of religion, and the belief in a life after death. Indeed, in a monetary economy a larger per capita income helps us to get more education and to obtain better health, though it may be of little aid in our search for happiness and spiritual peace."

Income statistics can adequately determine the level of material comfort in a population. This is true because it measures directly the resources that the family possesses in order to provide itself with the necessities of life. Calculation or estimation of income is not an easy task, especially in a highly urbanized and industrial society, like the society of the United States, where income may be received in a variety of ways.

There are two major approaches to estimate income. The so-called "national accounts approach" organizes the entire economy of a nation as a set of accounts that may be summarized by a balance sheet, similar to that of a large corporation. One byproduct of the national accounts approach is the estimation of the amount of income that the population at large has for the purpose of purchasing goods. This is termed "personal disposal income." One measure of the average level of the economic well being in the population, therefore, may be derived simply by dividing the total disposable personal income for the nation as a whole by the total number of persons in the population. This yields a statistic that might be termed "per capita disposal personal income." The second approach to the measurement of income is to ask questions at the time of the census with which to determine the approximate income of each earner or family during the year preceding the census. This approach has a tremendous advantage over the first approach. It permits the preparation of statistics showing the distribution of the income,

whereas the first approach can yield only an average. The second approach can also show what percentage of the population is living in great wealth or poverty. Neither of these two approaches can completely replace the other; both are highly essential in the study of the economic well-being of the population.

Unfortunately, there has been a tendency throughout the world to rely on the first type of statistics and neglect the collection and tabulation of the second. The United States Bureau of the Census has been a pioneer in the collection of statistics concerning income received by individuals and families.

Family income is the total income received by all persons in the family during 1959 from wage or salary income, self-employment income, and income from other sources.

Figure 12 and Table XXII report the income distribution of individuals among the United States population at the 1960 census by color and ethnicity. It was clear from the above mentioned figure and table that the range of variations in individual income is very great indeed. Persons who receive an income of less than $1000 per year at the present time in the United States are subject to very severe economic deprivation. Yet more than 20.3 per cent of the non-white population fell in this bracket in 1960, and about 8.6 per cent of the white population fell in this bracket.

At the other extreme, receiving an income of $8000 or more clearly denoted comfort. About 10.70 per cent of the white population was in this category, compared to 4.28 per cent of the non-whites. Still, if we go further on the scale, the difference between the whites and the non-whites becomes greater. At the twenty-five thousand dollar and up

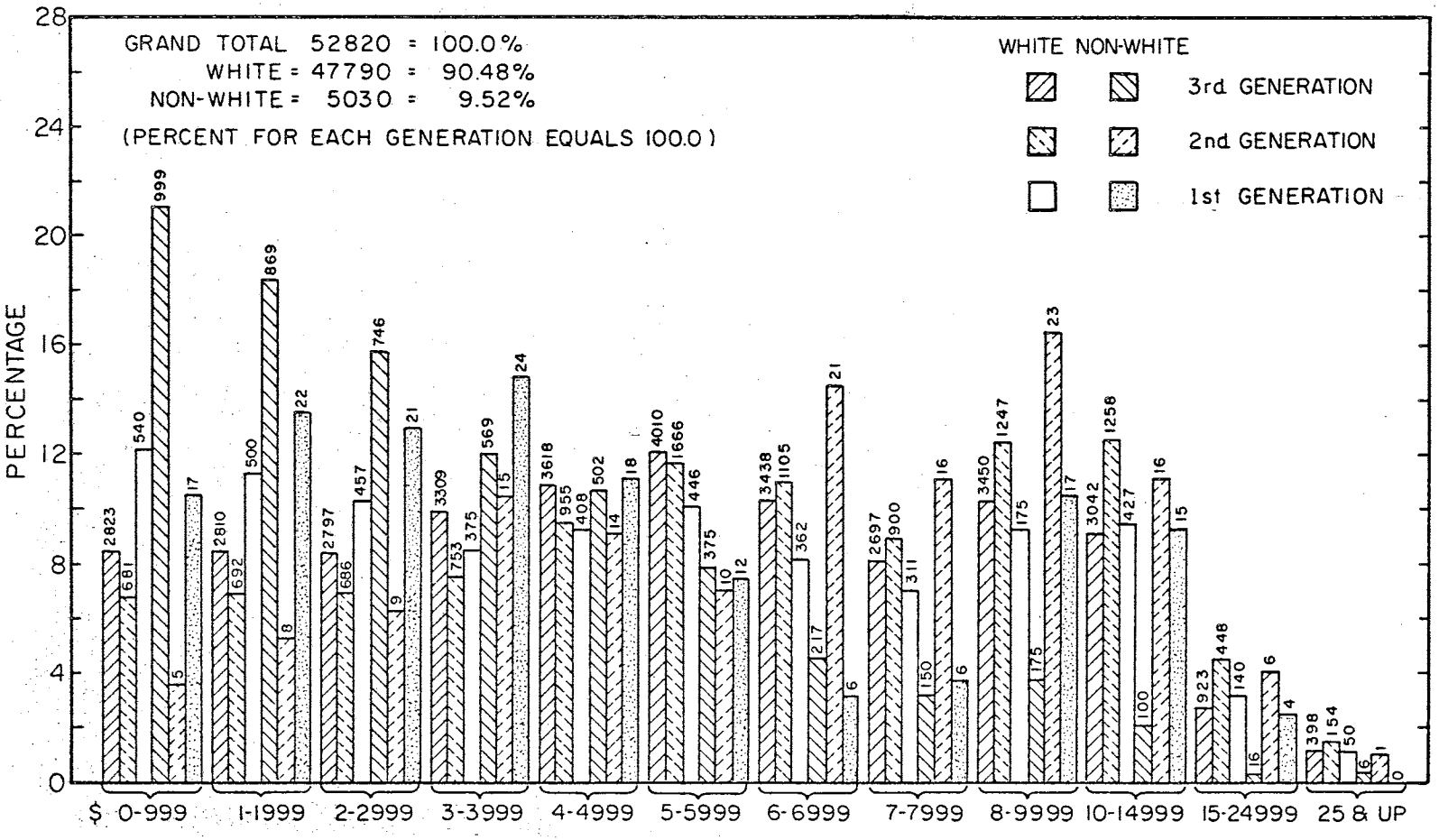

Figure 12. Family Income by Color and Ethnicity.

TABLE XXII

FAMILY INCOME BY COLOR AND ETHNICITY

Total Income in Dollars	White						Non-White					
	3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation		3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
0- 0999	2823	8.47	681	6.77	540	12.19	999	21.15	5	3.47	17	10.49
1- 1999	2810	8.43	692	6.89	500	11.29	869	18.40	8	5.56	22	13.58
2- 2999	2797	8.40	686	6.83	457	10.32	746	15.79	9	6.25	21	12.96
3- 3999	3309	9.93	753	7.49	375	8.47	569	12.04	15	10.42	24	14.81
4- 4999	3618	10.86	955	9.51	408	9.21	502	10.63	14	9.72	18	11.11
5- 5999	4010	12.04	1166	11.61	446	10.07	375	7.94	10	6.94	12	7.41
6- 6999	3438	10.32	1105	11.00	362	8.17	217	4.59	21	14.58	6	3.70
7- 7999	2697	8.10	900	8.96	311	7.02	150	3.18	16	11.11	6	3.70
8- 9999	3450	10.36	1247	12.41	414	9.35	175	3.70	23	15.97	17	10.49
10-14999	3042	9.13	1258	12.52	427	9.64	100	2.12	16	11.11	15	9.26
15-24999	923	2.77	448	4.46	140	3.16	16	0.34	6	4.17	4	2.47
25 and up	398	1.19	154	1.53	50	0.09	6	0.13	1	0.69	0	0.00
Total	33315	100.00	10045	100.00	4430	100.00	4724	100.00	144	100.00	162	100.00
Generation % by Color	69.71		21.02		9.27		93.92		2.86		3.22	
% in Gr.Total	63.07		19.02		8.39		8.94		0.27		0.31	

Grand Total 52820 = 100.00% the sample
White = 47790 = 90.48% of the sample
Non-White = 5030 = 9.52% of the sample

category it was found that 1.25 per cent of the white population were in this category, compared to only 0.14 per cent of the non-white population.

Figure 12 and Table XXII show also that there were very substantial differences between the different generations or ethnic groups in the population in the level of economic status and in the pattern of income distribution. However, the greatest differential was by color, followed by ethnicity. A comparison of the third generation populations, namely whites and non-whites, showed that the third generation whites had a higher representation in the high income levels, while the third generation non-whites had their highest representation in the less than one thousand dollar income level. The percentage of the third generation whites in this category was 8.47 of all the third generation white population, while the third generation non-whites had 21.15 per cent of all the third generation non-whites.

As for the second generation, the whites and the non-whites had a similar distribution, except that the whites had a higher percentage, 6.77, in the $0999 category than the non-whites, 3.47 per cent and they, the whites, had a higher percentage in the high categories of income levels. But still the difference is not crucial.

The first generation of the whites and the non-whites had a similar distribution at the lower levels of the scale. Both are highly concentrated in the lower categories with greater concentration for the non-whites. On the other hand, none of the non-whites were in the highest income category, while 0.09 of the first generation white population were in this category.

It could be concluded that there was inequality in income

distribution associated with almost every other social economic, and demographic characteristic of the population. However, a variety of factors interact to produce this distribution. Among the factors contributing to income differentials by color and ethnic groups, consideration must include education, skill, aptitude, performance on the job, and opportunity. The non-whites rank low on all these characteristics. Although these factors were not necessarily biologically determined, and were subject to rather swift change from one generation to the next, as it was exhibited above, all of them appear to be partially responsible for the existence of the above mentioned differential.

Education of the Family Head by Color and Ethnicity

It was assumed by many demographers that the educational attainment of the household head conditions many other aspects of family life. Educational attainment had a high correlation with income, with occupation, with status or social position in the community, with certain buying habits, with many attitudes and opinions, and with a great variety of other elements in human life. An inquiry on school enrollment had been part of each United States decennial census of population from 1840 to 1960, and a question on illiteracy was included in the census of 1840 to 1930, after which it was replaced by a question on years of school completed. From census data above, one may trace educational trends in the United States for a period of 120 years. The analysis in the present research is restricted to census data for the year 1960. A percentage distribution showed what proportion of the family heads of the population had reached each level of schooling. Table XXIII and Figure 13 portray the level of educational attainment of the family heads in 1960. A very large differential in educational attainment

TABLE XXIII

EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD BY COLOR AND ETHNICITY

Educational Level	White						Non-White					
	3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation		3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
None	276	0.83	53	0.53	499	11.26	272	5.76	4	2.78	11	6.79
Grade 1-4	1548	4.65	320	3.19	532	12.01	986	20.87	6	4.17	28	17.28
Grade 5-6	2077	6.23	589	5.86	502	11.33	736	15.58	4	2.78	28	17.28
Grade 7	2107	6.32	638	6.35	299	6.75	441	9.35	3	2.08	10	6.17
Grade 8	5645	16.94	2013	20.04	995	22.46	580	12.28	11	7.64	20	12.35
1 or 2 yrs High School	4583	13.76	1681	16.73	337	7.61	619	13.10	16	11.11	13	8.02
3 yrs High School	1972	5.92	594	5.91	144	3.25	253	5.36	9	6.25	6	3.70
4 yrs High School	8240	24.73	2171	21.61	571	12.89	545	11.54	52	36.11	20	12.35
1-3 yrs College	3395	10.19	957	9.53	249	5.62	177	3.75	19	13.19	8	4.94
4 yrs College	1985	5.96	569	5.66	145	3.27	65	1.38	8	5.56	5	3.09
5 yrs or more College	1487	4.46	460	4.58	157	3.54	50	1.06	12	8.33	13	8.02
Total	33315	100.00	10045	100.00	4430	100.00	4724	100.00	144	100.00	162	100.00
Gen.% by Color	69.71		21.02		9.27		93.92		2.86		3.22	
% in Gr. Total	63.07		19.02		8.39		8.94		0.27		0.31	

Gr. Total = 52820 = 100.0% the sample; White = 47790 = 90.48% of sample; Non-White = 5030 = 9.52% of sample

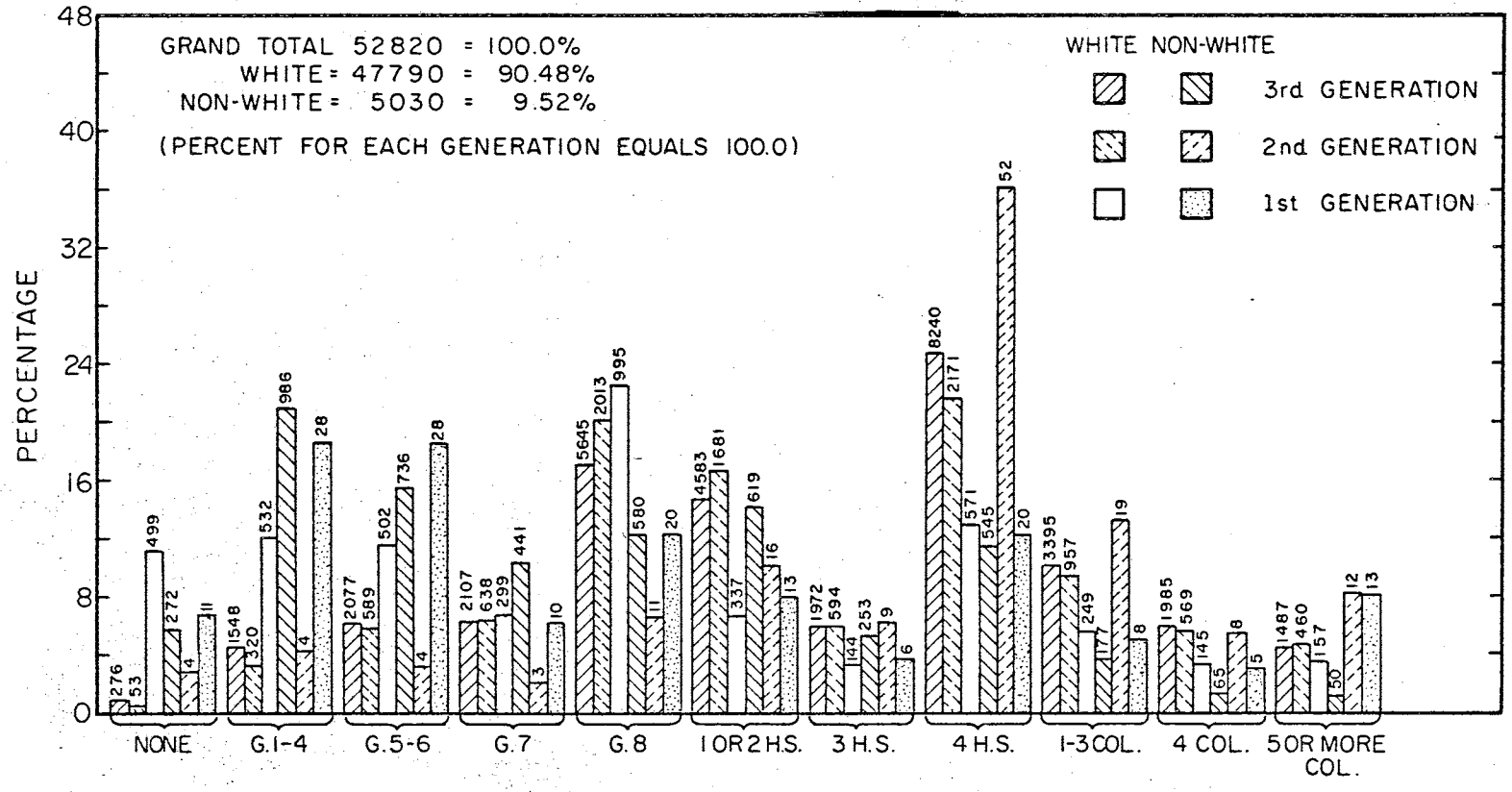

Figure 13. Education of Family Head by Color and Ethnicity.

between the white and the non-white populations. Among the most poorly educated persons, a disproportionately large share were non-white, and non-whites comprise a disproportionately small share of the most highly educated heads. For example, in comparing the education of family heads of the third generation whites and the third generation non-whites, it was found that only 0.83 per cent of the whites had no education at all compared to 5.76 of the non-whites. Again, only 4.65 per cent of the white third generation heads had completed grade 1-4, while 20.87 of the third generation non-white heads were in this category. The same situation prevails at the grade 5-6 level, the percentage of the whites was 6.23 compared to 15.58 for the non-whites. This trend was reversed at the higher levels of education. At the 4 years high school level, the white heads who attained this level of education from the third generation were 24.73 compared to 11.54 only from the non-white third generation heads. This gap between the two gets bigger till at the 5 or more years of college the percentages of the whites, 4.46, was almost four times as high as that of the non-whites, 1.06 per cent.

However, there exist many differences between the different generations within the same color group. In comparing the second and the first generation whites it was found that the first generation whites had a distribution on a different educational level similar to that of the third generation non-whites, but a different distribution from that of the second generation whites. The first generation had a higher representation on the lower levels of education, and they were less represented on the higher levels. However, the second generation whites had the lowest percentage on the no education level between all of the generations. The same differences were found to exist between the

non-white generations. This is recognized in the difference between those who finished five or more years of college education. While the percentage of the third generation non-white heads who reached this level of education was 1.06, it was found that those who reached the same level of education from the second generation non-whites were 8.33. This was the highest percentage between all generations, whites and non-whites. The second highest was the percentage of the first generation non-white heads who finished five years or more of college education, 8.02. Obviously, the educational behavior of the different ethnic groups was not following a regular pattern.

Number of Persons Enrolled in School by Color and Ethnicity

Students attending classes in elementary, secondary, collegiate, professional, graduate, and vocational schools form an increasingly large segment of the United States population. Undoubtedly the most visible result of the changing age structure since World War II is the demand for enlarged elementary school facilities. Early in the 1950's primary schools were inundated by a tidal wave of babies reaching school entrance age; high schools faced this same situation eight years later.

The United States educational level is steadily rising, as measured by the median number of school years completed by persons 25 years of age and older. During the last two decades, every state showed an increase. The national median number of school years completed increased from 8.6 years in 1940 to 10.6 in 1960.

Figure 14 showed the enrollment in the different generations in schools for both the whites and non-whites. Table XXIV showed the percentages of each group enrollment on every level of education. The

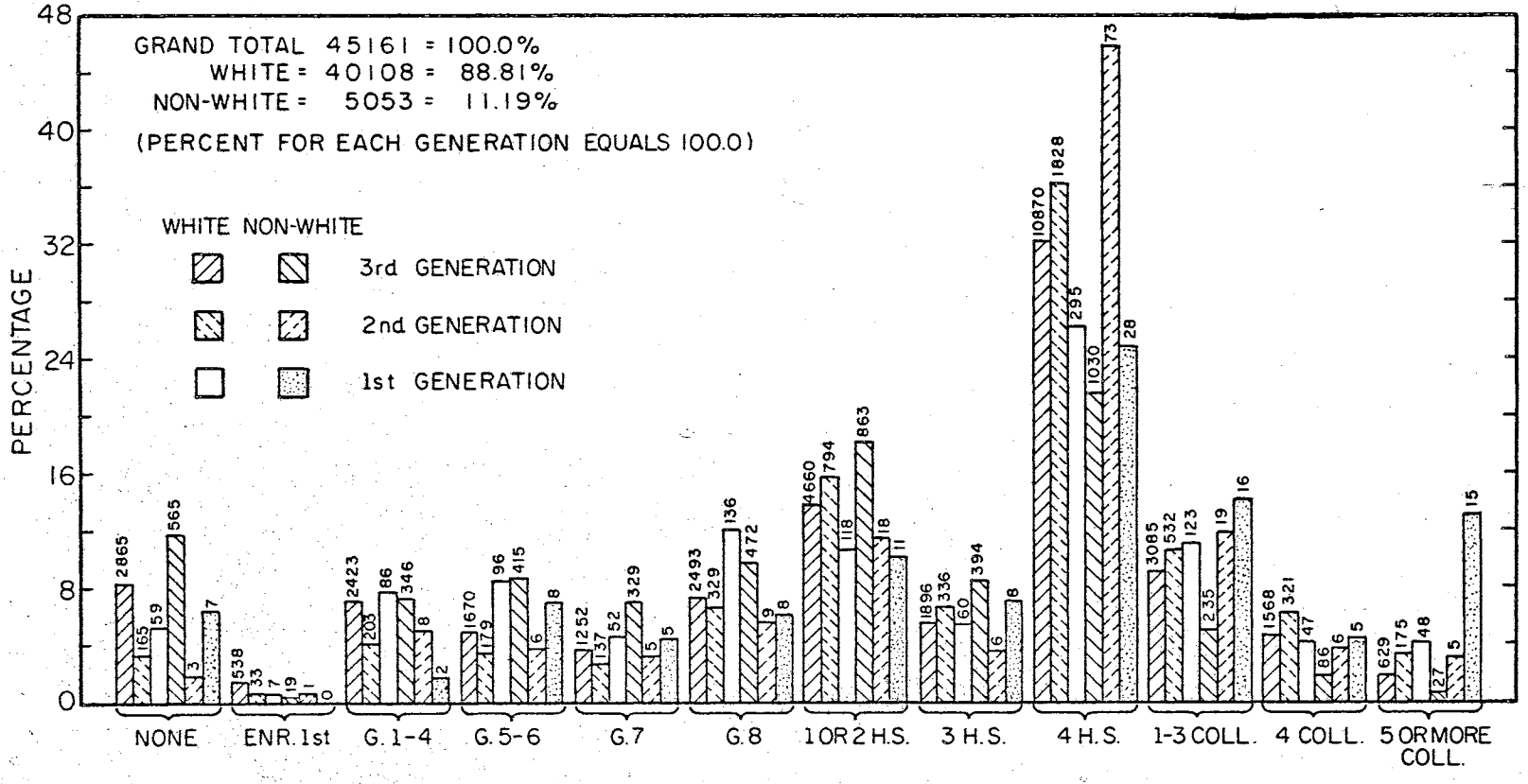

Figure 14. Number of Persons Enrolled in School by Color and Ethnicity.

TABLE XXIV

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY COLOR AND ETHNICITY

Educational Level	White						Non-White					
	3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation		3rd Generation		2nd Generation		1st Generation	
	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%	Size	%
None	2865	8.44	165	3.28	59	5.24	565	11.82	3	1.89	7	6.19
Enrolled 1st Gr.	538	1.58	33	0.66	7	0.62	19	0.40	1	0.63	0	0.0
Grade 1-4	2423	7.14	203	4.03	86	7.63	346	7.24	8	5.03	2	1.77
Grade 5-6	1670	4.92	179	3.56	96	8.52	415	8.68	6	3.77	8	7.08
Grade 7	1252	3.69	137	2.72	52	4.61	329	6.88	5	3.14	5	4.42
Grade 8	2493	7.34	329	6.54	136	12.07	472	9.87	9	5.66	8	7.08
1 or 2 yrs High School	4660	13.73	794	15.78	118	10.47	863	18.05	18	11.32	11	9.73
3 yrs High School	1896	5.58	336	6.68	60	5.32	394	8.24	6	3.77	8	7.08
4 yrs High School	10870	32.02	1828	36.33	295	26.18	1030	21.54	73	45.91	28	24.78
1-3 yrs College	3085	9.09	532	10.57	123	10.91	235	4.92	19	11.95	16	14.16
4 yrs College	1568	4.62	321	6.38	47	4.17	86	1,80	6	3.77	5	4.42
5 or more yrs College	629	1.85	175	3.48	48	4.26	27	0.56	5	3.14	15	13.27
Total	33449	100.00	5032	100.00	1127	100.00	4781	100.00	159	100.00	113	100.00
Gen.% by Color	84.64		12.55		2.81		94.62		3.15		2.24	
% in Gr. Total	75.17		11.14		2.50		10.59		0.35		0.25	

Grand Total 45161 = 100.00% the sample
White = 40108 = 88.81% of the sample
Non-White = 5053 = 11.19% of the sample

third generation non-whites had the highest percentage, 11.82, of those who had no education. The second highest was the third generation white population. The first generation non-white population had the highest percentage of those who finished five or more years of college, 13.27 per cent, followed by the first generation whites. This point reflected the fact that the quality of the non-white foreign born population is better than the quality of the native non-white population, who had the lowest representation on the five years or more of college.

The second generation, both whites and non-whites, had a better educational level than either of the other two generations. They were less represented on the lower levels and better represented on the upper levels. The third generation non-whites had the lowest percentages on the higher levels, and the highest representation on the lower levels.

The above discussion of educational enrollment demonstrated that large and meaningful differences were present among the various population groups. The United States is one of the few countries economically secure enough to afford having a major proportion of its adolescent and young adult labor supply thus removed from productive employment - a luxury advantageous for the long-run advancement of the country. The more people pass through the educational system, the more new prospects of intellectual and technical expertise were opened up.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The population characteristics by color and ethnicity had a social significance that reached into almost every sphere of inquiry. Differences between these different color and ethnic groups in regard to their physical health, longevity, and mental abilities were thought to be far smaller than were the observed differences. The course of history and culture-building has created systems involving attitudes toward and prescriptions for the behavior of various ethnic groups, and the behavior of these groups with respect to each other. These culture forces, and the limiting effect they had upon living conditions and access to income and social position, probably account for a very large share of the observable differences in behavior and capacities between color and ethnic groups in this study.

The discussion in Chapter III provided several insights concerning the size and characteristics of the color and ethnic groups. From the data on each group it was not difficult to forecast in general the magnitude of the foreign born population by color. Because of immigration restrictions there is every likelihood that the foreign born population will remain small and will constitute a continuously diminishing percentage of the population. Table XXV below shows the relative size of the different ethnic groups by color for 1960, compared to the size of

of the white population in 1910.

TABLE XXV

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF THE UNITED STATES POPULATION BY COLOR, 1910 AND 1960 (3)

Color	3rd Generation	2nd Generation	1st Generation	Total
U. S. 1960 Total	81.0	13.6	5.4	100.0
White	79.1	15.0	5.9	100.0
Non-White	95.2	2.6	2.2	100.0
U. S. 1910 White Total	60.6	23.1	16.3	100.0

Table XXV showed that only one person in twenty was a first generation American in 1960, compared to one-sixth of the population which was first generation American in 1910. It also showed that four out of five were third generation Americans in 1960, compared to three out of four in 1910. This represents a marked shift toward cultural homogeneity, from a situation of very great cultural pluralism a half century ago; but still this shift is not great enough to be recognized demographically. However, the study showed plainly that the melting pot idea does not exist in reality. There exists a cultural harmony with each ethnic and color group retaining its own distinctive traits and character. The principal ethnic groups had maintained a distinct, if changing, identity. Each group was found to be different from the other, and these differences were matters of choice as well as of heritage--deliberate new creations in the new country as much as perpetuations of traditional values from the old. Their differing levels of

advancement were related to their differing levels of transition. Their environment, circumstances, cultural inhibitions and reinforcements had affected their level of education, choice of career, choice of neighborhood, and attitudes toward family forming. Assimilation can be facilitated by a number of factors (34), of which the most important seem to be the following: (1) A relatively small difference between the interacting cultures; (2) the dominant culture is looked at as superior; (3) the relative size of the minority group; (4) a longer period of interacting between the groups. If these generalizations about assimilation are tested against trends in the United States, they prove tentative with respect to whites, and often completely invalid when applied to non-whites. Non-whites have been in America longer even than most of the old immigrants. More significantly still, American non-whites have no vestigial tie to their homeland; apart from ideological sympathies with new African states, their world is defined almost wholly in American terms. The Asians and other small minorities who were part of the non-white population were so tiny that one might have expected them to sink into the white sea. Obviously neither the size of a minority, nor its period of residence, nor the strength of its ties to other cultures determines its relative integration in American society - if the minority is not white. That the non-whites have not been assimilated in American culture is sometimes explained by their greater visibility, other times it was stated that the laws, the attitudes of discrimination, and the behavior patterns of the whites forced them to stay in their present condition. A change in the attitude of whites toward more equality will destine these differences to diminish.

As the discussion in Chapter III illustrated, the United States

population is both "aging" and "younging." While the dominant trend throughout the nation's history has been one of aging, the upsurge of fertility since World War II added a younging tendency. The current result of this combination of trends was a higher proportion of persons in both the youngest and oldest ages and decreasing proportions in the ages 20-39. This property of growing fastest at the two extremes of the age scale was new in United States history. And it is creating an increasing dependency ratio, which means that the working ages have larger numbers of senior citizens and children to support, except for the foreign born who were concentrated in the older age groups. In historical perspective, children of the baby boom are increasing the problems of supplying enough grade schools, high school and college classrooms, full-time jobs, and apartments for young marrieds. So far as the aged are concerned, a number of them had inadequate incomes. Family income in the United States tends to rise as the age of the family head increases, up to about age 50, thereafter dropping moderately at first and rapidly after age 65. As a result, a high percentage of the first and second generation Americans were found to be in this category.

Since income, fertility, education, and occupation were associated with different rates of fertility, it was found by a number of demographers that there was a definite inverse relationship between these factors and fertility. Among the native whites, occupation, income, and education clearly had a significant influence on fertility whether as direct causes or as causes of conditions which encourage the voluntary control of the size of the family. Since the non-whites and the foreign born had a lower level of education, a lower income, and lower occupation,

their fertility rate is higher than that of the native white population, which implies that they are still in the second stage of their transition, which is characterized by low mortality rate and high fertility rate. They can be characterized by true marginality, with their home life in one cultural contest and their community life in another. They, in a way, represented maximum separation from the local culture. So far as the second generation Americans are concerned, they prove to be influenced to a significant extent by the dominant culture. This was reflected in the higher level of education, income, and occupation, than the first generation Americans. As a result, their fertility rate is expected to be lower than that of the first generation Americans. It could be said that they were in the last stages of the second level of their transition. In comparing the second generation with the third generation Americans, the later group entered the last stage of their transition which is characterized by relatively low birth and death rates.

As a result of such findings, it could be concluded that there exist huge differences between the different ethnic and color groups in the United States. Hence, the melting pot theory did not materialize because of all of the above discussed heterogeneity of the population. Therefore, cultural pluralism was the prevailing characteristic of the United States population.

The study was a comparative analysis of the differences and similarities in demographic characteristics between the native born with native-born parents (third generation Americans), the native born with foreign-born or mixed parentage (second generation Americans), and the foreign born with foreign-born parents (first generation Americans).

In the 1960 Census, the Bureau of the Census combined the first and second generation Americans in a single category termed "foreign stock." In other words, this study investigated the differences and similarities in demographic characteristics between the "foreign stock" population and the "native stock" population in the United States.

The assumptions listed in Chapter II, page 21, were tested empirically, comparing the foreign stock and the native stock to see to what extent the different ethnic and color groups are different from each other. Hence, it was possible to measure the extent of cultural pluralism and the demographic transition of the population.

The study is based, primarily, on the statistics in the one-in-a-thousand sample of the 1960 United States Census of Population. It contains 120 alphanumeric characters for each person, and the record is divided into eight major sections. The sample is self-weighting. It is a multi-stage area cluster sample of households, and as accurate as the full census since it is a representative sample.

For the purpose of the study, a definition of the major concepts used was given in Chapter II. The dependent variables studied were age, sex, marital status, the labor force, the dependency ratio, spacial mobility, occupation, residence, education, income, family, and household characteristics. In other words, the population characteristics were regarded as dependent variables. The findings of the study showed how the dependent variables are related to the independent variables of ethnic generations by color.

The degree of accuracy required in the data is relative and is a function of the use to which the data are put. In dealing with the population data, general descriptive techniques with some ratio and

graphic devices were used. An analysis of variance was conducted for each table dealing with age, from which variance components were estimated and expressed in percent of the total variation. In all of the tables, percentages were computed for simplification in presentation. The data established a number of significant relationships between the demographic, economic, and socio-economic characteristics, and type of ethnic and color group. The relationships varied in pattern and degree.

According to the results of the study, there exist marked differences between the different ethnic and color populations.

It was found that the age distribution was influenced mainly by ethnicity. The foreign born were found to be much older than the native population because they arrive in the United States as adults. The next highest variation was due to color. Higher rates of fertility and mortality tend to keep the non-white population concentrated in the younger ages. The mean age of the native whites and non-whites was strikingly similar, but the mean ages of the foreign stock categories for the whites and non-whites was significantly different, with the non-whites having a much smaller mean age.

The sex ratio of the native stock was found to be lower than the sex ratio of the second and first generation Americans. Typically, immigrants to the United States were predominantly males. This result supported the assumption on this point.

The total variation of the childbearing wives was found to be mainly influenced by ethnicity. The mean age of white native born childbearing wives was lower than the white foreign born and native born with foreign born or mixed parentage. The variation due to color was half of that due to ethnicity. The mean age of the white and

non-white foreign stock categories were found to be significantly different. The native population was more concentrated in the younger age groups, while the foreign stock was more concentrated in the older age groups. The assumption that the childbearing wives were significantly different for both, the native stock and foreign-stock, was supported.

The assumption that the dependency ratio of the white native population is higher than the white foreign stock population was not fully supported, since the foreign born whites had a higher old age dependency ratio than the native born. The non-whites had higher youth and a lower old age dependency ratio, which does not support the assumption either.

The findings did not support the assumption that the native whites and non-whites had lower spatial distribution than the forein stock populations. Another difference was found to exist in the distribution of the second generation Americans by color.

It was found that the mobility rate of the foreign stock by color was higher than that of the native stock, which does not support the assumption which states that it was lower.

The assumption that the native stock family is less likely to be headed by a male parent than the foreign stock family, and more likely than the non-white family to be headed by a male was not supported by ethnicity, but was supported by color.

As for the assumption that a lower percentage of the native population is in the labor force than the foreign stock for both whites and non-whites, the assumption was partially supported. The part which was not supported was that in all of the ethnic groups, the proportion of males in the labor force was higher than the proportion of females, except for the native born non-white population.

The findings did not support the assumption fully, because the second generation Americans had the highest percentage, relative to size, between all the ethnic groups.

The assumption that the foreign stock marries at earlier ages than the native population for both whites and non-whites, was contradicted. It was found that there were significant differences by sex (the females marry at earlier ages than the males), and by ethnicity.

The results of the research supported the assumption that the foreign stock have a lower rate of instability than the native population, and the non-white population. The non-white population had a higher rate of instability in the family reflected by the high rate of those who were divorced or separated in the different generations.

The findings did not completely support the assumption that the foreign stock, white and non-white, have bigger families and a higher number of children, since the assumption applies to the white population but it is reserved for the non-whites.

The assumption that the white native population had a higher income than the non-whites was supported by the findings. So far as the ethnic groups are concerned, they were very similar in their incomes except that the non-whites were hardly represented at the higher income levels.

The results obtained from the study did not support the assumption concerning the education of the family head. It was found that there was great similarity between the second and third generation whites, but there was a big difference between these two generations and the first generation. The part on the non-whites was supported.

The assumption concerning the numbers of persons enrolled in

schools was not supported for any of the ethnic or the color groups.

It might be concluded that the differences between the different ethnic and color groups did not vanish through time. However, with all the restrictions on immigration, the number of the foreign will decrease, but they will stay marginal in their attitudes and behavior. The second generation Americans started to move toward the dominant culture, but they did not internalize all its values yet. This indicates that the melting pot notion did not crystalize in the United States, instead, cultural pluralism is the main characteristic of the population.

Data compared from the different generations discussed in this study tend to support the transitional theory in demography so far as the first step toward assimilation is concerned. It could be concluded that ethnicity is a strong factor in the differentials between the three generations.

However, it could be of great value if a study would be conducted on the same groups from the 1970 Census, and the results compared.

This study was limited in its scope to the material available in the Census records. However, the study covered a wide range of information which can be used as starting points by other researchers in the field.

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APPENDIX A

The following items should be considered when analyzing the tables.

The item numbers referred to are from U. S. CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING: 1960 - DESCRIPTION AND TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Sex is determined from ITEM 8:

0 - 4 = MALE
5 - 9 = FEMALE

Color from ITEM 14:

WHITE = 0, 1
NON-WHITE = 2 - 7

Ethnicity from ITEM 15.

HEAD from ITEM 11 = 0.

CHILD from ITEM 11 = 2

Last member of family by change in ITEM 11.

TABLE	COMMENT
A1	Directly from ITEM 6 AGE = 0 means under 1 AGE = 100 means 100 or more.
A2	This table tallies females who are or have been married and who are between 15 and 49, inclusive.
B1	The determination is made from ITEMS 3 & 4 according to the following rules: Rural Farm — ITEM 3 = 0 and ITEM 4 = 0 Rural Non-Farm — ITEM 3 = 1 and ITEM 4 = 0 Urban — ITEM 3 = 2-X and ITEM 4 = 0 SMSA — ITEM 4 $\neq$ 0.
B2	ITEM 23 = 0-7 — Didn't move ITEM 23 = 8 — Did move.
B3	Tallied if head = TRUE.

B4 Tallied if ITEM 28 < 5

B5 If the following is true for a record, then it is not entered in B5:

ITEM 28 = X or (ITEM 28 = 5 or 2 and K ≠ 4) and (K<0 or >3) where ITEM 28 = ITEM 28
K = ITEM 30.

If this statement is false then the record is entered in the table by:

PROF 0≤ITEM 31 ≤195
Rural ITEM 31 = 200 or 222, or 901 ≤ITEM 31 ≤905
Indus 0 ≤ITEM 31 ≤985 and not PROF

C1 IM, the entry in the table, is found by means of the following formula if the person

1) was married after 1890
2) is not under 14
3) has been married
4) is
   IM = AGE - 60 + YR - YR 90 *100
   YR is ITEM 9
   Year of first marriage

C2 Taken directly from ITEM 10

Single	V,X(never married or <14)
Married	0,1,4,5
Widowed	6,7
Divorced	8,9
Separated	2,3

C3A If Head = .TRUE.
THEN
tally ITEM 50

C3B Divided into 2 tables: C3B0 and C3B(5)
C3B0 If head then tally if ITEM 71 = V

C3B(I) These tables should be used with extreme care. The row labels are total numbers of children in the family.

The number of children in each family in each age group determines the amount to be added to a cell.

The tables would be incremented by the following amount for the family below:

	AGE	
HEAD	39	WHITE
WIFE	37	
CHILD	1	
CHILD	5	N - NF, NM
CHILD	5	
CHILD	10	

C3B(0)	0	All added to current amount in row labeled 4 since there are 4 children in family.
C3B(1)	1	
C3B(2)	2	
C3B(3)	1	
C3B(4)	0	
C3B(5)	0	

Age of children is taken directly from listed age

Under 3	AGE 3
between 3 & 5	$3 \leq AGE \leq 5$
between 6 & 11	$6 \leq AGE \leq 11$
between 12 & 17	$12 \leq AGE \leq 17$
between 18 & 24	$18 \leq AGE \leq 24$

C3C If HEAD then tally ITEM 60

C3D If HEAD then tally ITEM 26

C3E If ITEM 27 = 0 or 1 (enrolled in public or private school and 5-34 years old)
Then tally ITEM 26

APPENDIX B

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4

0001                IMPLICIT INTEGER (A,B,C,D)
0002                DIMENSION IN21(3),KAGE(5)        ,IN(30),IER(12),NN(19),D(6120),
                   1  A1(20,101),A2(10,101)         ,B2(10,2),B3(20),B4(20),B5(10,3),
                   2  C1(20,101),C2(20,5), C3B0(10),C3B (10,7,5), C3A(10,12),B1(10,4),
                   3                        C3C(10,12),C3D(10,12),C3E(10,12)
0003                EQUIVALENCE(D,A1),(D(2021),A2),(D(3031),B1),(D(3071),B2),(D(3091),
                   1 B3),(D(3111),B4),(D(3131),B5),(D(3161),C1),(D(5181),C2),
                   2  (D(5281),C3A),(D(5401),C3B0),(D(5411),C3B) ,(D(5761),C3C),
                   3(C3D,D(5881)),(C3E,D(6001))
0004                DATA K18,IP,IV,IX,IZ,MOR2,KAGE,D,NN/1,    0,'&','-','0',6*0,
                   A      6120*0,2020,1010,40,20,20,20,30,2020,100,120,10,70,70,70,
                   1  70,70,120,120,120/
0005                DATA IC1,IC2/'1','2'/
0006               2 FORMAT(I10)
0007                LOGICAL HEAD,CHILD,SEX,NEW,Z23
0008                JCOUNT=0
0009               1 FORMAT(6X,5A1,1X,2A1,1X,2A1,1X,A1,4A1,2X,2A1,9X,A1,2X,7A1,
                   A 7X,A1,18X,A1,11X,4A1,1X,2A1,3X,A1)
0010            1005 CONTINUE
0011               5 READ(5,1,END=999,ERR=1005)(IN(I),I=1,18),IC26,IN(19),IN(20),
                   1 IN21,(IN(I),I=22,30)
0012                IN(17)=ICHNGO(IN(17))
0013                IN(21)=ICHNGO(IN21(1))*100+10*ICHNGO(IN21(2))+ICHNGO(IN21(3))
0014            1002 IC=10000*ICHNGO(IN(1))+1000*ICHNGO(IN(2))+100*ICHNGO(IN(3))+
                   1  10*ICHNGO(IN(4))+ICHNGO(IN(5))
0015                IF(IC.LE.0.OR.IC.GE.99999)GO TO 5
0016                JCOUNT=JCOUNT+1
0017               6 NEW=IC.NE.IP
0018                IP=IC
0019                K=ICHNGO(IN(14))
0020                HEAD=K.EQ.0
0021                CHILD=K.EQ.2
0022                IETH=ICHNGO(IN(16))+1
0023                IF(IETH.LE.0.OR.IETH.GE.6)GO TO 5
0024                IMAR=ICHNGO(IN(10))
0025                ISEX=IMAR/5+1
0026                SEX=ISEX.EQ.1.OR.ISEX.EQ.2
0027                ICOR=1
0028                IF(ICHNGO(IN(15)).GT.1)ICOR=2
0029                ISUB=5*(ICOR-1)+IETH
0030                ISUBSX=2*(ISUB-1)+ISEX
0031                K=ICHNGO(IN(7))
0032                IF (K.LT.1.OR.K.GT.10) GO TO 7
0033                B1(ISUB,4)=B1(ISUB,4)+1
0034               7 K=ICHNGO(IN(6))+1
0035                IF (K.LT.1.OR.K.GT.12) GO TO 9
0036                IF(K.GT.3)K=3
0037               8 B1(ISUB,K)=B1(ISUB,K)+1
0038               9 K=(IN(17))/8+1
0039                IF(K.LT.3.AND.K.GT.0)B2(ISUB,K)=B2(ISUB,K)+1
0040              13 IT28=ICHNGO(IN(19))
0041                IT31=IN(21)
0042                IF(IT31.NE.0)GO TO 14
0043                K=ICHNGO(IN(20))
0044                IF(IT28.EQ.11.OR.(IT28.EQ.5.OR.IT28.EQ.2.AND.K.NE.4).AND.(K.LT.0.
                   .OR.K.GT.3))GO TO 15
0045               14 K=9
0046                IF(IT31.GE.0.AND.IT31.LE.195)K=1
```

```
0047            IF(IT31.EQ.200.OR.IT31.EQ.222.OR.IT31.GE.901.AND.IT31.LE.905)K=2
0048            IF(IT31.GE.0.AND.IT31.LE.985.AND.K.EQ.9)K=3
0049            IF(K.NE.9)B5(ISUB,K)=B5(ISUB,K)+1
0050         15 KE=ICHNGO(IN(18))+1
0051            IF(KE.GT.0.AND.KE.LT.13.AND.(IC26.EQ.IC1.OR.IC26.EQ.IC2))
               1   C3E(ISUB,KE)=C3E(ISUB,KE)+1
0052         19 IAGE=10*ICHNGO(IN(8))+ICHNGO(IN(9))
0053            IF(IAGE.GT.99)IAGE=100
0054            IF(SEX)GO TO 36
0055            IF(CHILD)GO TO 35
0056            IF(HEAD)GO TO 20
0057            GO TO5
0058         36 K=IAGE+1
0059            A1(ISUBSX,K)=A1(ISUBSX,K)+1
0060            IF (ISEX.EQ.2.AND.IMAR.NE.9.AND.IAGE.GT.14.AND.IAGE.LT.50)
               1 A2(ISUB,K)=A2(ISUB,K)+1
0061         23 IF(IT28.LT.5) B4(ISUBSX)=B4(ISUBSX)+1
0062        231 IM=10*ICHNGO(IN(11))+ICHNGO(IN(12))
0063            IF(IM.EQ.90.OR.IM.GE.100)GO TO 25
0064         26 IM=(IAGE-60+IM-IM/90*100)+1
0065            IF (IM.LT.1.OR.IM.GT.101) GO TO 25
0066             C1(ISUBSX,IM)=C1(ISUBSX,IM)+1
0067         25 K=ICHNGO(IN(13))/2
0068            IF(K.LT.0.OR.K.GT.5)GO TO 28
0069         27 IF(K.EQ.0)K=2
0070            IF(K.EQ.1.OR.K.EQ.5)K=6-K
0071            C2(ISUBSX,K)=C2(ISUBSX,K)+1
0072         28 IF(CHILD)GO TO 35
0073            IF(.NOT.HEAD)GO TO 5
0074            B3(ISUBSX)=B3(ISUBSX)+1
0075         20 K=ICHNGO(IN(23))
0076            IF (K.GT.11) GO TO 22
0077            IF (K.GT.9) K=K+1
0078            IF (K.EQ.0) K=10
0079            C3A(ISUB,K)=C3A(ISUB,K)+1
0080         22 K=IN(30)
0081            IF(K.EQ.IV)       C3BO(ISUB)=C3BO(ISUB)+1
0082         29 K=ICHNGO(IN(24))+1
0083         34 C3C(ISUB,K)=C3C(ISUB,K)+1
0084            C3D(ISUB,KE)=C3D(ISUB,KE)+1
0085         30 IF(MOR2.EQ.0) GO TO 310
0086            MOP2=MOR2+1
0087            IF(MOP2.GT.7)MOR2=7
0088            DO 311 MOR3=1,5
0089            IKAGE=KAGE(MOR3)
0090            KAGE(MOR3)=0
0091        311 IF(IKAGE.NE.0)C3B(ISH,MOR2,MOR3)=C3B(ISH,MOR2,MOR3)+IKAGE
0092            MOR2=0
0093        310 ISH=ISUB
0094            GO TO 5
0095         35 MOR1=IAGE/3
0096            MOR2=MOR2+1
0097            IF(MOR1.GT.1)MOR1=MOR1/2+1
0098            MOR1=MOR1+1
0099            IF(MOR1.LT.6)KAGE(MOR1)=KAGE(MOR1)+1
0100            GO TO 5
0101        999 CONTINUE
0102        314 FORMAT(I5,5X,10I7)
```

```
0103              WRITE(   7,314)((I,(D(I+J-1),J=1,10),I=1,6120,10)
0104              WRITE(6,2)JCOUNT
0105              CALL EXIT
0106              DEBUG SUBCHK(A1,A2,B1,B2,B3,B4,B5,C1,C2,C3A,C3BO,C3B,C3C,C3D,C3E)
0107              AT 5
0108              END
0001              FUNCTION ICHNGO(I)
0002              DIMENSION ICHAR(13)
0003              DATA ICHAR/'0','1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','&','-',' '/
0004              DO 10 J=1,12
0005              IF(I.NE.ICHAR(J))GO TO 10
0006              ICHNGO=J-1
0007              RETURN
0008           10 CONTINUE
0009              ICHNGO=99
0010               IF(I.EQ.ICHAR(13))ICHNGO=999
0011              RETURN
0012              END
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VITA

3

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