
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Married Mothers</th>
<th>Single Mothers</th>
<th>Never-Married</th>
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Family Formation

- Reducing Teen Pregnancy and Childbearing
- Reducing Non-marital Childbearing Among Adults
- Encouraging Unmarried Parents to Get Married
- Helping Married Parents Stay Married
- Ensuring that Non-custodial Parents Fulfill their Responsibilities

On average, why do children in two-parent home fare better than those in single-parent homes

- the economic disadvantage perspective
- the parental absence or socialization perspective
- the family conflict or stress perspective

An International Perspective on Teenage Pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Abortion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.B.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>5</td>
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</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Definitions

- **Nonmarital birth ratio** - the proportion of all births that occur to an unmarried women, regardless of woman’s age
- **Teenage pregnancy** - pregnancy among women under age 20, regardless of marital status and birth outcome
- **Teen births** - births to women under age 20, regardless of marital status

**Number of Births to Unmarried Women: 1955 to 1993**

- Birth Rate for Teenagers, 15-19 Years Old: 1960-1992

**Percent of Teen Births Occurring Outside of Marriage**

- 1970: 33
- 1980: 50
- 1988: 66
- 1993: 71

**Percent of Out-of-Wedlock Births Accounted for by Teenagers**

- 1970: 55
- 1992: 30

Birth Rates by Marital Status: 1950 to 1993

Among Women Who Conceived Before Marriage, Percent Marrying Before Birth of First Child

Percent of Births to Unmarried Women by Country

Marriages per 1,000 persons in the population

What are the economic consequences of divorce?
- Weitzman's findings (1985) that the economic status of women falls by an average of 73 percent after divorce was one of the most cited demographic statistics of the 1980's.
- What has been unnoticed is that this result is at considerable variance with other researchers who have examined the economic consequences of divorce.
- Analysis based on the PSID found that the economic status of women fell on average about 30 percent after the first year of divorce. The decline was less for men.

Child Support
- Involves both the award of a payment and the receipt of a payment.
Mean Amount of Child Support Due

Receipt of Child Support

Average Incomes of All Mothers Eligible for Child Support

Child Support Collections and Paternity Establishments Are Up

Research Questions

- What is the probability of getting a divorce within the first year of marriage? What about within two years of marriage? Within 8 years?
- How does education effect the probability of divorcing?
- Does having a baby in the previous year increase or decrease the probability of divorce?

An Overview of Dynamic Models

- Dynamic models try and describe how an individual or social system changes over time;
  - Adolescent delinquency behavior
  - Poverty
  - Marital status
  - Recidivism
  - Adolescent sexual activity and pregnancy
Static relationships can be misleading when relationships are not in equilibrium;

Cohabitation is a very dynamic process; people move into and out of cohabiting relationships relatively quickly

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Life course transitions
- Alter the position of the individual in the social world;
- Are characterized by their number, timing, and sequencing;
  - Number - the proportion of individuals experiencing a certain event;
  - Timing - the pace at which an event occurs;
  - Sequencing - the ordering of events with respect to each other;

Why does studying timing (duration) matter?
- Welfare receipt
- Cohabitation
- Life in a single parent family
- Using cross-sectional measures to examine duration of social processes like these will reveal two contradictory facts:
  - The majority will have done it for only a short time;
  - But the majority of those currently doing so will have done it for a long time;

Life in a single parent family
- Single parent families come about through two distinct ways — unmarried births and marital disruption;
- Approximately 55-60% of kids born during the 1990s are expected to spend some time living with a single parent;
Life in a single parent family

- Less than ¼ of kids who spend some time in a single parent family will do so for more than 10 years;
- Even though only a small number of children spend most of their childhood in a single parent family, these parents account for the bulk of the collective single parent experiences for all children;
- About half of the total number of years spent in a single parent family is accounted for by just eight percent of children;

Large differences in the situation of black and white children are apparent.
- Among black children life in a one parent family is more the rule than the exception.
- Only 28 percent of black children spent all fifteen years of childhood in a two parent home, compared to 70 percent of white children. In contrast, 22 percent of black children spent all fifteen years in a one parent household, compared with less than two percent of white children.
- White children spend an average of 13.5 years in a two parent family, black children spend 7.8 years.

Why does sequencing matter?

- What happens when a cohabitation ends?
  - The relationship is over
  - The cohabitation is transformed to a marital union
- What event triggers welfare receipt?
  - Family disruption
  - Job loss
  - Physical disability/illness

Number, timing and sequencing matter;
- Life course transitions are influenced by variations in social, demographic, economic, and psychological conditions;

Studying social processes

- Truncation or censoring;
  - Left censoring
  - Right censoring
  - Interval censoring
- Individual time versus historical time;
- Time-constant versus time-varying;

Event History Analysis

- Techniques that are useful when the dates at which an event occur for some unit of analysis are recorded either prospectively or retrospectively;
- Also known as “survival analysis”, “failure time models”, and “hazard models”;

Life course transitions

- Truncation or censoring;
Things Event History Models Can Do

- Give information about process because they are models of change over time;
- Can easily handle censored cases;
- Can easily incorporate time-varying covariates;

- censoring;
- individual time versus historical time;
- time-constant versus time-varying;
- construction of a life table;
- extension of a life table to a discrete-time, event history model;
- century months;

4 cases are converted to 7 person-years
CENTURY MONTH=12*YR+MONTH
for example, September 10, 1998 = 1185 98*12+9=1185