

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LOW FERTILITY OF NONWHITE WOMEN OF COLLEGE ATTAINMENT

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The co-existence of poverty, illiteracy and high fertility is a familiar problem to persons attempting to improve levels of living in the underdeveloped areas of the world. Although much less intense and less pervasive in this country, it is familiar enough in rural and urban slums, particularly among the nonwhites in these areas.

In a general way this paper is concerned with the interrelation of color, fertility and socioeconomic status in this country. This relationship is frequently studied by comparing the socioeconomic differentials in fertility among the whites with that among the nonwhites. This paper, however, is concerned mainly with the differentials in fertility *by color* at different socioeconomic levels. It focuses upon comparisons of the fertility of nonwhites and whites at upper socioeconomic levels and particularly upon factors associated with the low fertility of nonwhite women reporting one or more years of college attendance.

Most of the past studies have correctly explained the comparatively high fertility of nonwhites in terms of the relative poverty and absence of family planning. Few studies have focused attention upon the fertility of the minority of nonwhites of upper socioeconomic status. Yet more precise knowledge in this area is important. Data on this question, derived mainly from the 1960 census, may provide

TABLE I. EXCESS OF FERTILITY OF EVER-MARRIED NONWHITES OVER THAT OF WHITES BY AGE AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE, AND BY REGION.¹²

Type of Residence and Region	Age						
	15-19 %	20-24 %	25-29 %	30-34 %	35-39 %	40-44 %	45-49 %
United States	72.0	45.9	27.6	23.9	19.5	18.6	19.7
Urbanized areas	75.6	47.4	25.2	14.6	9.1	4.0	6.0
Other urban	74.7	52.6	32.9	31.8	26.3	27.7	21.4
Rural nonfarm	63.3	47.3	41.1	47.7	47.7	50.5	46.6
Rural farm	70.5	58.8	48.2	62.7	68.9	71.8	67.3
Northeast	61.8	37.7	16.6	3.3	-0.2	-9.9	-4.5
North Central	78.7	39.6	18.5	8.9	-0.9	-6.4	-9.4
South	77.6	56.3	41.5	40.7	36.5	33.0	27.1
West	50.5	19.7	5.7	6.2	7.7	15.2	22.0

some indication of the potential demographic effect of socioeconomic advance of the nonwhites in this country.

It should be acknowledged at the outset that the people classified as nonwhites in this country are ethnically diverse. However, the great majority are Negroes. Approximately 92 per cent of either the nonwhite women or ever-married women, 15-49 years old, in the 1960 census were Negro.¹

According to the 1960 census data, age-specific fertility rates of ever-married women in the United States as a whole were at that time consistently higher for nonwhites than for whites (Table 1). For women 25 years of age or older the percentage excess of the fertility of nonwhites over that of whites tended to be higher in rural than in urban areas. For women of all ages it was higher in the South than in other regions of the country. For women under 30 years old, the percentage *excess* was lowest in the West. For women, 35-49 years old, the nonwhites had *lower* fertility than whites in the Northeastern and North Central regions. The percentage excess in the fertility of nonwhites over that of whites tended to be inversely associated with age of wife and socioeconomic status. It tended to be larger for the younger than for the older women and larger for women of low than of middle socioeconomic status. Stated in another manner, at lower socioeconomic levels the fertility of nonwhites tended to exceed that of whites and the percentage excess

was inversely related to age. At higher socioeconomic levels the fertility of nonwhites tended to fall below that of whites at ages 25 and over.

The tendency toward lower fertility of nonwhites than of whites at upper socioeconomic levels holds for a variety of criteria of socioeconomic status. By occupation group of the husband in 1960, the lower fertility of nonwhites than of whites was found for wives of professional men (Table 2). By income of the husband it was found for wives of men reporting \$10,000 per year or more in 1959 (Table 3).

Table 4 is of interest in that it introduces "presence of all of a

TABLE 2. EXCESS OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO NONWHITE WOMEN OVER THAT OF WHITE WOMEN, MARRIED AND HUSBAND PRESENT, BY AGE OF WOMEN AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF HUSBAND, URBAN AREAS, 1960 AND 1950.¹³

Year and Major Occupation Group	Age						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1960							
Professional, technical and kindred workers	108.3	21.8	-16.8	-11.9	-11.2	-8.8	-2.4
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	*	32.4	6.2	10.2	1.3	4.4	14.4
Clerical, sales and kindred workers	78.3	38.6	11.3	5.6	2.9	-1.2	-0.1
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	54.5	36.3	20.7	17.0	14.6	5.8	10.5
Operatives and kindred workers	65.1	34.2	22.1	19.9	15.1	5.7	1.3
Service workers including private household	64.5	34.0	21.6	15.5	8.9	5.6	0.6
Laborers except farm and mine	70.7	43.1	25.7	20.7	13.1	6.4	-3.3
1950							
Professional, technical and kindred workers	*	*	0.6	-9.5	-20.5	-3.6	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	*	*	-16.0	3.7	-8.9	14.9	21.7
Clerical, sales and kindred workers	*	56.3	21.7	-2.9	5.5	-7.7	-7.9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	100.4	34.8	2.6	6.8	11.0	9.7	10.4
Operatives and kindred workers	62.0	28.6	14.3	5.3	1.6	7.1	1.4
Service workers including private household	59.0	40.8	3.6	-8.8	-12.3	-3.5	-0.8
Laborers except farm and mine	56.6	40.0	8.0	-9.0	-7.6	-15.2	-14.6

* Rate not shown if based on fewer than 1,000 women in 1960; 4,000 in 1950.

TABLE 3. EXCESS FERTILITY OF NONWHITES OVER THAT OF WHITES FOR WOMEN MARRIED AND HUSBAND PRESENT BY AGE OF WOMAN AND INCOME OF HUSBAND IN 1959 FOR THE UNITED STATES AND URBAN AREAS, 1960.¹⁴

Income of Husband in 1959	Age of Wife						
	15-19 %	20-24 %	25-29 %	30-34 %	35-39 %	40-44 %	45-49 %
United States							
\$15,000 and over	*	*	*	3.4	-2.2	-2.7	6.4
10,000-14,999	*	*	-1.1	0.8	-6.8	-5.1	26.3
7,000-9,999	*	10.4	1.1	7.6	9.6	2.6	5.3
5,000-6,999	49.1	28.5	10.7	11.5	8.8	5.0	0.2
4,000-4,999	68.9	37.0	22.0	15.5	8.7	3.8	-2.0
3,000-3,999	73.5	44.4	23.3	16.5	12.5	4.4	0.0
2,000-2,999	79.0	58.1	35.4	24.1	15.6	12.9	9.7
1-1,999 or less	103.4	86.9	44.6	38.1	35.5	29.2	24.6
None	56.1	49.8	33.3	31.9	19.5	39.0	18.8
Urban areas							
\$15,000 and over	*	*	*	7.5	-8.7	-4.3	7.1
10,000-14,999	*	*	-3.7	0.5]	-11.2	-3.1	20.2
7,000-9,999	*	11.2	1.7	7.1	9.1	0.3	3.8
5,000-6,999	51.0	30.2	13.3	12.8	10.3	8.2	1.7
4,000-4,999	73.2	42.9	27.1	20.3	11.3	7.1	1.1
3,000-3,999	81.6	51.5	28.9	19.1	16.6	6.2	1.0
2,000-2,999	87.2	68.8	40.4	24.1	16.2	9.1	7.1
1-1,999 or less	112.7	101.1	42.9	23.8	11.9	6.3	7.3
None	63.0	46.9	28.5	17.9	4.6	0.1	-0.6

* Rate not shown where base is fewer than 1,000 women.

specified list of housing characteristics” along with number of housing units in structure, and occupation group and income of the husband as criteria of socioeconomic status. The “specified list” includes direct access, kitchen or cooking equipment, sound (as opposed to deteriorating) condition of the structure, flush toilet and bath for exclusive use, hot piped water and less than 1.01 persons per room. Among women 35-44 years old, married and husband present, living in homes in urbanized areas *with all the specified housing characteristics*, the fertility rates tended to be lower for nonwhites than for whites at all occupation and income levels except for service workers of low income and except for wives of professional men in structures with five or more housing units. Among those living in houses lacking one or more of the amenities mentioned above, the cases of lower fertility of nonwhites than of whites were restricted

TABLE 4. EXCESS OF NONWHITE OVER WHITE FERTILITY AMONG WOMEN 35-44 YEARS OLD, MARRIED AND HUSBAND PRESENT, ACCORDING TO PRESENCE OF ALL OF A SPECIFIED LIST OF HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, BY NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND BY OCCUPATION GROUP AND 1959 INCOME OF THE HUSBAND, URBANIZED AREAS, 1960.¹⁵

Number of Housing Units in Structure and Husband's Income	Pro-	Pro-	Other		Operatives	Service
	fessional	prietors	White	Craftsmen	and	Workers
	%	%	Collar	With all Specified Characteristics	Laborers	%
			%	%	%	%
1 Housing unit	-17.3	-10.4	-13.9	-14.8	-16.4	-22.3
\$1-\$2,999 or Loss	*	-37.3	-12.2	-28.0	-17.4	-21.6
3,000-6,999	-14.7	1.1	-9.8	-11.4	-16.2	-19.2
7,000 and over	-13.1	-8.9	-7.1	-7.6	-1.9	*
2-4 Housing units	-11.5	-5.0	-19.0	-20.8	-26.4	-23.4
\$1-\$2,999 or Loss	*	*	*	*	-34.6	14.7
3,000-6,999	-13.7	-2.2	-18.3	-21.7	-23.0	-29.8
7,000 and over	*	*	*	*	-33.6	*
5 or more Housing units	20.3	-1.2	-13.0	-9.2	-14.1	1.5
\$1-\$2,999 or Loss	*	*	*	*	-20.0	14.1
3,000-6,999	*	*	-13.7	-0.6	-13.8	-1.2
7,000 and over	*	*	*	*	*	*
			<i>Lacking one or More Characteristics</i>			
1 Housing unit	-7.6	-14.4	-3.8	0.7	0.5	0.4
2-4 Housing units	*	*	9.2	3.3	0.3	-16.2
5 or more Housing units	*	5.6	25.7	14.6	11.2	4.5

* Per cent not shown in categories with fewer than 1,250 nonwhite women.

to white-collar workers living in structures with only one housing unit and to one group of service workers. The results in Table 4 may connote a more rigid selection of childless and small families among the nonwhites than among whites who can afford to live in homes with all the specified housing characteristics.

As indicated above, the chief aim of this paper is an exploration of the nature of and reasons for the lower fertility of nonwhite than of white women who reported one or more years of college education. By age, the lower fertility rates of nonwhite than of white women of some or complete college education was restricted to women 25 years of age and over (Table 5). At younger ages the higher fertility of nonwhites than of whites was found at all educational levels. It should be emphasized at once that this type of dif-

TABLE 5. EXCESS OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO EVER-MARRIED NONWHITE WOMEN OVER THAT OF EVER-MARRIED WHITE WOMEN, BY AGE AND EDUCATION, UNITED STATES, 1960, 1950, 1940, URBAN AREAS 1960 AND 1950¹⁶

Area, Year and Educational Attainment of Woman	Age						
	15-19 %	20-24 %	25-29 %	30-34 %	35-39 %	40-44 %	45-49 %
United States							
1960							
College: 4 or more	†	38.1	-11.5	-25.2	-26.5	-29.3	-32.3
1-3	106.3	32.2	0.6	-1.9	-10.1	-8.9	-7.0
High school: 4	95.1	27.3	9.0	5.7	0.3	-1.0	0.4
1-3	54.2	26.9	23.0	21.5	16.5	11.9	12.7
None or elementary	42.2	30.6	28.2	25.4	18.6	13.7	9.5
1950							
College: 4 or more	†	39.3	-14.2	-30.1	-34.5	-16.8	-13.5
1-3	†	35.2	-5.7	-19.9	-21.7	-10.3	14.4
High school: 4	72.7	32.1	-3.8	-12.1	-11.4	-0.5	8.7
1-3	55.6	20.0	7.3	1.7	0.1	5.9	10.1
None or elementary	38.2	19.6	6.0	3.1	1.4	0.2	2.6
1940*							
College: 4 or more	†	†	-4.8	-22.7	-24.6	-15.0	†
1-3	†	32.7	-1.0	-5.2	-1.7	-0.3	-2.8
High school: 4	44.7	27.5	6.3	-2.1	2.1	12.3	9.9
1-3	23.7	10.3	7.9	-0.4	-4.5	2.0	7.9
None or elementary	13.1	5.3	3.9	-0.6	-2.6	-0.6	2.3
Urban areas							
1960							
College: 4 or more	†	41.1	-10.2	-25.5	-27.2	-28.9	-33.3
1-3	113.6	36.8	2.0	-2.7	-9.9	-8.5	-9.4
High school: 4	109.3	31.6	11.1	5.3	0.6	-1.4	1.0
1-3	56.5	29.5	23.1	20.2	14.2	8.5	9.5
None or elementary	45.8	28.4	24.1	17.1	9.4	2.3	-0.4
1950							
College: 4 or more	†	56.6	-17.3	-31.3	-38.0	-25.0	-10.2
1-3	†	49.5	-4.9	-17.9	-26.6	-17.5	21.5
High school: 4	94.7	39.9	-1.4	-13.3	-12.8	-3.2	9.7
1-3	64.1	26.7	8.7	1.1	-6.0	4.4	9.1
None or elementary	46.5	15.9	-0.2	-8.2	-9.8	-10.0	-10.2

* 1940 data relate to native-white and Negro women instead of white and nonwhite women.

† Per cent excess not shown where base is fewer than 1,000 women in 1960, 4,000 in 1950 and 3,000 in 1940.

ference between women under 25 and over 25 is not to be interpreted as an omen of a new trend. Similar situations existed in 1950 and 1940. In 1950, fertility rates for women of college 1-3 and college 4+ status tended to be higher for nonwhites than whites at ages under 25 and lower at later ages. A corresponding situation existed in available comparisons for Negro women and native-white women in 1940.² The chief difference between 1960 and 1950 was that at the earlier date the lower fertility of nonwhite than of white women extended to high school 4 and lower educational levels to a greater extent than in 1960.

The white-nonwhite comparisons of fertility at different ages and educational levels hold for urban areas as well as for all areas combined. They hold for women regardless of marital status as well as for ever-married women.

An inconsistency in the data for women under 25 years old should be mentioned. Among ever-married urban women 20-24 years old in 1960, the percentage excess in fertility of nonwhites over that of whites tended to be *directly* related to educational attainment of the women. The excess was 41 per cent for urban ever-married women at the college 4+ level and 28 per cent at the "none or elementary school level." In classifications of urban women 20-24 years old, married and husband present, by major occupation group of the husband the percentage excess of the fertility of nonwhites over that of whites tended to be *inversely* related to occupational status of the husband. The excess was about 22 per cent for wives of professional men and 43 per cent for wives of unskilled laborers (except farm or mine). This type of inconsistency was found for 1950 as well as for 1960. As for reasons, in the first place, despite a real tendency toward assortive mating, college women are not necessarily married to professional men and professional men do not always choose college-trained women as wives. Possibly the extent of assortive mating differs by color.³ Whereas the college-trained women considered here include all who were "ever-married," the wives of professional men are those described as "married and husband present." This probably makes some difference even for wives 20-24 because of the factor of absence of husbands for military service. Whatever may

be the reason for this type of inconsistency of the relation of non-white to white fertility to education and occupation at the young ages, the data by occupation resemble those by education in that 1. among women under 25, fertility rates for all classes tended to be higher for non-whites than for whites and 2. among women 25 and over the fertility rates for wives of professional men, like those for women of college attainment, tended to be lower for nonwhites than for whites. In scattered cases the fertility of nonwhites tended to fall below that of whites at the proprietary and clerical levels on the basis of husbands' occupation in much the same manner as did those for women reporting high school 4 status.

The fact that the data for 1940, 1950 and 1960 all indicate higher fertility of nonwhites than of whites among college-trained women at ages under 25 and the reverse situation at ages 25 and over, leads one to ask whether this change in pattern with advancing age is inherent in cohort fertility. An affirmative answer seems to be given in Table 6, derived from comparisons of fertility rates for white and nonwhite women in the 1915-1919 birth cohorts.

For women born during 1915-19, and of college 4+, college 1-3, and high school 4 attainment the fertility rates of nonwhites surpassed those of whites at the ages of 20-24 (reached in 1940),⁴ but fell below those of whites at ages 30-34 (reached in 1950) and 40-44 (reached in 1960). A similar situation is found for ever-married women. The use of data in this fashion for ever-married women does some violence to the idea of birth cohorts because many new recruits are added after age 20-24 through marriage at later ages. Nevertheless, the data are shown since they provide some suggestion that the patterns observed for the total cohorts do not arise from differential proportions married. It seems rather clear that nonwhite women of college or even complete high school attainment get an earlier start in family growth than do white women of similar educational attainment. It seems likely that they are less prone to postpone first births. At later ages, perhaps for some of the reasons discussed later in this paper, the fertility of the whites of college attainment surpasses that of the nonwhites of similar education, and the fertility of whites of high school 4 attainment tends to

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN AND EVER-MARRIED WOMEN OF THE 1915-1919 BIRTH COHORT AT THREE POINTS IN THEIR REPRODUCTIVE LIVES, BY COLOR AND EDUCATION, UNITED STATES.¹⁷

Education and Age	Year Reached Age	All Women			Ever-married Women		
		Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women		Per Cent Excess	Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women		Per Cent Excess
		White	Nonwhite	Nonwhite Over White	White	Nonwhite	Nonwhite Over White
College 4 or more							
20-24	1940*	65	126	93.8	319	†	†
30-34	1950	1,285	916	-28.7	1,601	1,119	-30.1
40-44	1960	1,871	1,387	-25.9	2,195	1,552	-29.3
College 1-3							
20-24	1940*	122	165	35.2	493	654	32.7
30-34	1950	1,518	1,223	-19.4	1,718	1,372	-20.1
40-44	1960	2,126	1,920	-9.7	2,279	2,077	-8.9
High school 4							
20-24	1940*	280	388	38.6	698	890	27.5
30-34	1950	1,634	1,417	-13.3	1,798	1,580	-12.1
40-44	1960	2,148	2,117	-1.5	2,275	2,252	-1.0
High school 1-3							
20-24	1940*	650	699	7.5	1,073	1,184	10.3
30-34	1950	1,986	1,988	0.1	2,112	2,148	1.7
40-44	1960	2,438	2,688	10.3	2,539	2,842	11.9
Elementary or none							
20-24	1940*	810	917	13.2	1,338	1,409	5.3
30-34	1950	2,311	2,403	4.0	2,519	2,598	3.1
40-44	1960	2,830	3,198	13.0	3,011	3,424	13.7

* 1940 data relate to native whites and Negroes instead of whites and nonwhites.

† Rate not shown for women 20-24 in 1940 where base is fewer than 3,000 women.

be approximately the same as, if not higher than, that of nonwhites of similar education.

Whelpton, Campbell and Patterson, at one point in their study,⁵ compare actual and expected fertility of nonwhite women in their sample with that of a matched group of white women and that of total white women. For both actual and expected fertility of women who had gone to college the nonwhites had the lowest rates, the "matched whites" were in intermediate position and "all whites" had the highest rates. The average number of expected births per woman was 2.4 for nonwhites, 2.8 for "matched whites" and 3.0 for "all whites." Therefore, for whatever reason, the nonwhite women

TABLE 7. EXCESS OF FERTILITY OF NONWHITE OVER WHITE WOMEN, MARRIED AND HUSBAND PRESENT, BY AGE OF WOMAN AND EDUCATION OF HUSBAND AND WIFE, UNITED STATES AND URBANIZED AREAS, 1960.¹⁸

Wife	Education	Husband	United States		Urbanized Areas	
			35-44 %	45-54 %	35-44 %	45-54 %
College: 4 or more	College: 4 or more	College: 4 or more	-28.7	-31.6	-26.9	-30.8
College: 4 or more	College: 4 or more	College: 1-3	-23.1	-28.7	-19.5	-35.7
College: 1-3	College: 4 or more	College: 4 or more	-18.8	-16.4	-18.7	-11.1
College: 1-3	College: 1-3	College: 1-3	-7.1	11.7	-6.8	7.9
College: 4 or more	High school: 4	High school: 4	-18.9	-20.7	-20.0	-24.9
High school: 4	College: 4 or more	College: 4 or more	-3.9	16.2	-4.7	15.3
College: 1-3	High school: 4	High school: 4	-8.1	-2.9	-7.3	-1.5
High school: 4	College: 1-3	College: 1-3	4.2	-0.6	3.1	2.3
High school: 4	High school: 4	High school: 4	-1.1	4.7	-2.3	3.3
College: 4 or more	High school: 1-3	High school: 1-3	-24.7	-24.6	-22.6	-30.0
High school: 1-3	College: 4 or more	College: 4 or more	7.3	12.1	-3.5	*
College: 1-3	High school: 1-3	High school: 1-3	10.1	-13.4	6.7	-9.8
High school: 1-3	College: 1-3	College: 1-3	8.4	3.0	8.6	-0.2
High school: 1-3	High school: 1-3	High school: 1-3	16.3	19.7	11.7	13.0
College: 4 or more	Elementary: 8	Elementary: 8	-7.2	-12.3	-16.1	-18.7
Elementary: 8	College: 4 or more	College: 4 or more	*	*	*	*
College: 1-3	Elementary: 8	Elementary: 8	-18.2	-7.2	-8.8	-3.0
Elementary: 8	College: 1-3	College: 1-3	-11.2	-0.5	-11.9	-1.2
Elementary: 8	Elementary: 8	Elementary: 8	3.4	3.9	8.6	9.3
College: 4 or more	Elementary: <8	Elementary: <8	0.0	-7.2	4.6	-16.9
Elementary: <8	College: 4 or more	College: 4 or more	*	*	*	*
College: 1-3	Elementary: <8	Elementary: <8	4.8	-5.5	2.6	-5.1
Elementary: <8	College: 1-3	College: 1-3	9.7	-10.6	5.9	-7.5
Elementary: <8	Elementary: <8	Elementary: <8	13.5	0.9	-4.5	-12.3

* Per cent not shown where base for nonwhites is fewer than 1,000.

who had completed one or more years of college had fewer children on the average than white women of similar education and age (25 and over). Nonwhite college trained married women 18-39 years old also *expected* a smaller *completed family* than did white women of similar age and education.⁵

It may be noted that the college education of the wife contributes more to lower fertility of nonwhites than of whites than does college education of the husband. This is brought out in the data in Table 7 relating to fertility by the jointly considered educational attainment of the wife and husband. For instance, among couples in which the wife had completed four or more years of college and the husband was of high school 4 status, the fertility of the nonwhites fell

below that of whites by nearly 19 per cent. In contrast, among couples in which the husband had completed four or more years of college and the wife was of high school 4 status, the fertility rate for nonwhites fell below that of whites by less than four per cent.

FACTORS CONSIDERED

Age at Marriage

What are the factors that lead to a lower fertility rate among nonwhite than among white women of college attainment? Since both groups have approximately the same education, other variables must intervene. It is known that age at marriage, marriage stability, labor force status and occupation all have association with fertility. The first hypothesis considered is that lower fertility rates of nonwhite than of white college-trained women were due in part to a later age at marriage among the nonwhites. Two types of data may be adduced. First the median ages at marriage for white and nonwhite women of similar age and educational attainment may be

TABLE 8. AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE FOR EVER-MARRIED WOMEN 35-54 YEARS OLD, UNITED STATES AND URBANIZED AREAS, 1960.¹⁹

<i>Age and Education of the Woman</i>	<i>Median Age at First Marriage</i>			
	<i>United States</i>		<i>Urbanized Areas</i>	
	<i>White</i>	<i>Nonwhite</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Nonwhite</i>
35-44	21.4	21.0	23.0	21.4
College: 4 or more	24.2	24.5	24.2	24.6
1-3	22.6	23.0	22.8	23.0
High school: 4	21.8	22.0	22.8	22.1
1-3	20.1	20.6	20.8	20.7
Elementary: 8	20.4	20.4	21.1	20.7
5-7	19.7	19.9	20.6	20.5
0-4	20.0	20.1	21.4	20.8
45-54	21.9	21.2	22.5	21.7
College: 4 or more	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.2
1-3	23.9	23.6	24.1	23.7
High school: 4	22.8	22.8	23.2	22.8
1-3	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.5
Elementary: 8	20.9	20.9	21.5	21.2
5-7	20.0	20.5	20.7	20.9
0-4	20.0	20.5	20.8	21.1

compared. As indicated in Table 8, little difference was seen in median age at marriage by color among women reporting some college attendance and especially among those reporting four or more years of college.⁶ The attendance of college and especially the completion of college by women rather automatically means delay of marriage.

Next, data may be derived from the 1960 census relating to fertility by color for two age-at-marriage groups (14–21 and 22 and over) and by education, occupation and income of the husband. The fertility rates for these groups are shown in Tables 9 and 10 respectively for white and nonwhite women aged 35–44 in the United States. Table 11 shows the per cent excess of the rates for nonwhites over those of whites, computed from the preceding tables.

The tendency for fertility of nonwhites to fall below that of whites was much greater among women married at age 22 and over than among those married at younger ages. Stated in another manner the tendency for the fertility rate of nonwhites to fall below that of whites was virtually restricted to wives of husbands reporting one or more years of college if the wife married at an age younger than 22. The lower fertility of nonwhites than of whites was found even for wives of husbands reporting one to four years of high school or even less education among women who married at ages 22 and over. The data for women 45–54 and for those of both age groups in urbanized areas give essentially similar results. Therefore, although the variation was small in median age at marriage among women who completed college, the delay in marriage necessitated by college attendance seemed to have more impact on the fertility of nonwhites than of whites.

Furthermore, age at marriage is a critical factor in the direction of *socioeconomic differentials* in fertility of white women. The direct relation of fertility to socioeconomic status occurred much more frequently among white women marrying at age 22 and over than among those marrying at age 14–21. This is apparent from the data in Table 9, giving number of children ever born among white women married and husband present according to age at marriage of the wife, and occupation, education and income of the husband.

TABLE 9. CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WHITE WOMEN, 35-44 YEARS OLD, MARRIED ONCE HUSBAND PRESENT, BY AGE AT MARRIAGE OF WOMAN AND OCCUPATION, EDUCATION AND INCOME OF HUSBAND, FOR UNITED STATES, 1960.²⁰

Education and Income in 1959 of Husband	<i>Wives Married at Ages 14-21</i>						<i>Laborers except Farm and Farm Laborers</i>		
	Profes- sional	Pro- priators	Cler- ical	Crafts- men	Opera- tives	Service Workers	Mine	Farm Laborers	
Total	2,691	2,688	2,615	2,940	3,135	2,935	3,569	3,609	
College 1+	2,701	2,684	2,620	2,736	2,820	2,744	3,107	3,083	
\$10,000 and over	2,780	2,746	2,754	2,878	2,857	2,906	*	2,837	
7,000-9,999	2,667	2,661	2,623	2,638	2,897	2,767	*	2,798	
4,000-6,999	2,614	2,556	2,562	2,757	2,771	2,750	3,115	3,312	
2,000-3,999	2,583	2,685	2,434	2,690	2,748	2,763	*	3,156	
High school 1-4	2,621	2,640	2,569	2,798	2,884	2,771	3,096	3,173	
\$7,000-9,999	2,592	2,657	2,567	2,770	2,885	2,732	3,195	3,050	
4,000-6,999	2,610	2,641	2,567	2,791	2,842	2,793	2,989	3,331	
2,000-3,999	2,925	2,574	2,561	2,897	2,984	2,694	3,271	3,183	
1-1,999 or loss	2,780	2,485	2,659	2,902	3,254	2,993	3,373	3,032	
No High school	3,058	2,869	2,805	3,207	3,405	3,205	3,842	3,960	
\$7,000-9,999	2,775	2,877	2,831	2,974	3,110	2,737	3,216	3,664	
4,000-6,999	2,924	2,894	2,707	3,125	3,262	2,986	3,538	3,906	
2,000-3,999	3,274	2,840	2,943	3,490	3,558	3,376	3,990	3,974	
1-1,999 or loss	*	3,102	2,995	3,684	4,315	3,711	4,547	4,014	
			<i>Wives Married at Ages 22 and over</i>						
Total	2,314	2,260	2,145	2,215	2,204	2,107	2,272	2,783	
College 1+	2,367	2,371	2,253	2,276	2,193	2,209	2,123	2,705	
\$10,000 and over	2,589	2,504	2,495	2,502	2,453	2,438	*	2,842	
7,000-9,999	2,292	2,322	2,317	2,292	2,383	2,406	*	2,873	
4,000-6,999	2,153	2,188	2,131	2,181	2,189	2,237	2,150	2,777	
2,000-3,999	2,017	2,054	1,845	1,966	1,654	2,003	*	2,596	
High school 1-4	2,106	2,169	2,096	2,204	2,167	2,123	2,174	2,626	
\$7,000-9,999	2,217	2,246	2,298	2,349	2,337	2,452	2,410	2,734	
4,000-6,999	2,003	2,100	2,052	2,165	2,153	2,163	2,173	2,922	
2,000-3,999	1,834	1,922	1,765	1,967	2,016	1,868	2,109	2,630	
1-1,999 or loss	1,939	1,857	1,754	1,824	1,957	1,600	1,827	2,257	
No High school	2,083	2,175	2,040	2,219	2,259	2,044	2,365	2,949	
\$7,000-9,999	2,224	2,157	2,056	2,257	2,431	2,246	2,492	3,392	
4,000-6,999	2,126	2,195	2,073	2,188	2,217	2,084	2,217	3,186	
2,000-3,999	2,112	2,239	1,927	2,257	2,236	1,989	2,488	2,954	
1-1,999 or loss	*	1,973	1,919	2,194	2,492	1,926	2,664	2,760	

* Rate not shown where base is fewer than 1,000 women.

TABLE IO. CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 NONWHITE WOMEN, 35-44 YEARS OLD, MARRIED ONCE HUSBAND PRESENT, BY AGE AT MARRIAGE OF WOMAN AND OCCUPATION, EDUCATION AND INCOME OF HUSBAND FOR UNITED STATES, 1960.²¹

<i>Education and Income in 1959 of Husband</i>	<i>Wives Married at Ages 14-21</i>						<i>Laborers except Farm and Mine</i>		<i>Farmers and Farm Laborers</i>
	<i>Profes- sional</i>	<i>Pro- priators</i>	<i>Cler- ical</i>	<i>Crafts- men</i>	<i>Opera- tives</i>	<i>Service Workers</i>			
Total	3,018	3,373	3,195	3,896	4,054	3,646	4,543	6,463	
College 1+	2,712	2,645	2,756	3,248	3,356	3,037	*	*	
\$10,000 and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
7,000-9,999	2,418	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
4,000-6,999	2,753	*	2,856	*	3,338	*	*	*	
2,000-3,999	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
High school 1-4	3,328	3,220	2,992	3,491	3,572	3,319	4,056	5,126	
\$7,000-9,999	*	*	*	3,052	3,701	*	*	*	
4,000-6,999	*	3,079	2,840	3,500	3,450	3,079	3,545	*	
2,000-3,999	*	*	3,121	3,502	3,624	3,368	4,495	*	
1-1,999 or loss	*	*	*	4,122	4,109	3,346	4,567	5,971	
No High school	*	3,893	3,889	4,206	4,294	3,916	4,682	6,632	
\$7,000-9,999	*	*	*	*	3,883	*	*	*	
4,000-6,999	*	*	3,761	3,797	3,736	4,068	4,159	5,823	
2,000-3,999	*	4,309	3,951	4,268	4,302	3,896	4,451	6,484	
1-1,999 or loss	*	*	*	4,737	5,236	3,859	5,550	6,681	
<i>Wives Married at Ages 22 and over</i>									
Total	1,897	2,035	1,995	2,236	2,392	1,980	2,570	3,685	
College 1+	1,886	2,054	1,872	2,046	1,864	2,101	2,093	*	
\$10,000 and over	2,129	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
7,000-9,999	2,131	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
4,000-6,999	1,698	2,192	1,787	2,106	1,915	2,097	*	*	
2,000-3,999	1,770	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
High school 1-4	1,824	1,956	1,974	2,144	2,070	1,911	2,178	2,881	
\$7,000-9,999	*	*	*	2,042	2,290	*	*	*	
4,000-6,999	1,785	2,066	1,977	2,174	2,016	2,047	2,141	*	
2,000-3,999	*	*	1,980	2,129	2,086	1,826	1,962	2,985	
1-1,999 or loss	*	*	*	*	2,207	1,957	2,817	3,193	
No High school	*	2,138	2,210	2,359	2,633	2,022	2,732	3,937	
\$7,000-9,999	*	*	*	*	2,065	*	*	*	
4,000-6,999	*	*	1,889	2,224	2,355	2,051	2,430	*	
2,000-3,999	*	1,975	2,515	2,382	2,618	2,010	2,739	3,252	
1-1,999 or loss	*	*	*	2,754	3,240	2,040	2,995	4,021	

* Rate not shown where base is fewer than 1,000 women.

TABLE II. EXCESS OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO NONWHITE WOMEN OVER THAT OF WHITE WOMEN, MARRIED ONCE AND HUSBAND PRESENT, AGED 35-44, BY AGE AT MARRIAGE OF WOMAN AND BY OCCUPATION GROUP, EDUCATION AND INCOME IN 1959 OF HUSBAND, FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1960.²²

Education and Income in 1959 of the Husband	<i>Wives Married at Ages 14-21</i>						<i>Laborers except Farm and Farm Laborers</i>	
	<i>Profes- sional %</i>	<i>Pro- priators %</i>	<i>Cler- ical %</i>	<i>Crafts- men %</i>	<i>Opera- tives %</i>	<i>Service Workers %</i>	<i>Mine %</i>	<i>Farm Laborers %</i>
Total	12.2	25.5	22.2	32.5	29.3	24.2	27.3	79.1
College 1+	0.4	-1.5	5.2	18.7	19.0	10.6	*	*
\$10,000 and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
7,000-9,999	-9.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4,000-6,999	5.3	*	11.5	*	20.5	*	*	*
2,000-3,999	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
High school 1-4	27.0	22.0	16.5	24.8	23.9	19.8	31.0	61.6
\$7,000-9,999	*	*	*	10.2	28.3	*	*	*
4,000-6,999	*	16.6	10.6	25.4	21.4	10.2	18.6	*
2,000-3,999	*	*	21.9	20.9	21.4	25.0	37.4	*
1-1,999 or loss	*	*	*	42.0	26.3	11.8	35.4	96.9
No High school	*	35.7	38.6	31.2	26.1	22.2	21.9	67.5
\$7,000-9,999	*	*	*	*	24.9	*	*	*
4,000-6,999	*	*	38.9	21.5	14.5	36.2	17.6	49.1
2,000-3,999	*	51.7	34.3	22.3	20.9	15.4	11.6	63.2
1-1,999 or loss	*	*	*	28.6	21.3	4.0	22.1	66.4
<i>Wives Married at Ages 22 and over</i>								
Total	-18.0	-10.0	-7.0	0.9	8.5	-6.0	13.1	32.4
College 1+	-20.3	-13.4	-16.9	-10.1	-15.0	-4.9	-1.4	*
\$10,000 and over	-17.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
8,000-9,999	-7.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4,000-6,999	-21.1	0.2	-16.2	-3.4	-12.5	-6.3	*	*
2,000-3,999	-12.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
High school 1-4	-13.4	-9.8	-5.8	-2.7	-4.5	-10.0	0.2	9.7
\$7,000-9,999	*	*	*	-13.1	-2.0	*	*	*
4,000-6,999	-10.9	-1.6	-3.7	0.4	-6.4	-5.4	-1.5	*
2,000-3,999	*	*	12.2	8.2	3.5	-2.3	-7.0	13.5
1-1,999 or loss	*	*	*	*	12.8	22.3	54.2	41.5
No High school	*	-1.7	8.3	6.3	16.6	-1.1	15.5	33.5
\$7,000-9,999	*	*	*	*	-15.1	*	*	*
4,000-6,999	*	*	-8.9	1.6	6.2	-1.6	9.6	*
2,000-3,999	*	-11.8	30.5	5.5	17.1	1.1	10.1	10.1
1-1,999 or loss	*	*	*	25.5	30.0	5.9	12.4	45.7

* Per cent not shown in categories with fewer than 1,000 nonwhite women.

Stability of Marriage

A second hypothesis is that differences in stability of marriage contribute appreciably to the lower fertility of nonwhite than of white ever-married women of upper socioeconomic status. The 1960 data indicate that for both white and nonwhite ever-married women the proportion of those in unbroken first marriages (married once and husband present) was directly related to socioeconomic status. Nevertheless, among women 35-44 years old reporting four or more years of college, the proportion of ever-married women classified as "married once and husband present" was 85.2 per cent for whites and 67.5 per cent for nonwhites (Table 12). In the older age group (45-54) the percentages were lower because of increased widow-

TABLE 12. DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WHITE AND NONWHITE WOMEN 35-44 YEARS OF AGE, BY MARITAL STATUS AND COLLEGE ATTENDANCE, UNITED STATES, 1960.²³

Marital Status	College 4 or More Years				College 1-3 Years			
	Per Cent		Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women		Per Cent		Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
Ever married	100.0	100.0	2,277	1,651	100.0	100.0	2,373	2,149
Married once	92.5	85.3	2,314	1,685	87.7	80.2	2,418	2,214
Married more than once	7.4	14.6	1,814	1,452	12.2	19.8	2,046	1,887
Married husband present	91.5	77.6	2,345	1,736	90.5	74.3	2,435	2,263
Married once	85.2	67.5	2,380	1,773	80.2	60.2	2,479	2,344
Married more than once	6.3	10.3	1,880	1,494	10.3	14.0	2,097	1,913
Married husband absent	2.3	10.8	1,801	1,481	2.6	13.0	2,123	2,103
Married once	2.0	8.8	1,841	1,477	2.0	10.6	2,136	2,064
Married more than once	0.3	2.0	1,555	*	0.6	2.4	2,079	2,271
Separated	0.9	5.2	1,605	1,520	1.1	8.7	2,035	2,210
Married once	0.7	4.3	1,643	1,490	0.8	7.2	1,991	2,160
Married more than once	0.1	0.9	*	*	0.3	1.5	2,148	*
Other	1.5	5.6	1,916	1,444	1.5	4.3	2,184	1,885
Married once	1.3	4.5	1,955	1,465	1.2	3.4	2,226	1,864
Married more than once	0.2	1.1	1,662	*	0.3	0.9	2,013	*
Widowed	2.3	4.0	1,661	1,420	2.4	4.5	1,924	1,752
Married once	2.1	3.6	1,689	1,405	2.1	3.6	1,947	1,672
Married more than once	0.2	0.4	1,385	*	0.3	1.0	1,764	*
Divorced	3.9	7.4	1,307	1,130	4.5	8.2	1,498	1,416
Married once	3.3	5.5	1,291	1,119	3.5	5.8	1,476	1,471
Married more than once	0.6	1.9	1,396	*	1.0	2.4	1,576	1,284

* Rate not shown where base is fewer than 1,000.

hood and longer time for other types of marriage disruptions, but the differential by color was marked. For women reporting four or more years of college the percentages were 76 per cent for whites and 56 per cent for nonwhites.

Although stable marriages tend to be more fertile than unstable marriages and although instability of marriage is more frequent among nonwhite than white women of college attainment, this factor does not account for much of the lower fertility of nonwhites of the college level. Within each detailed marital status category of college-trained women the fertility of the nonwhites was lower than that of whites. If the fertility rates of nonwhites are adjusted to the distributions of the whites by detailed marital status the fertility rates of the nonwhite women of college status are increased by about four per cent for each age group.⁷

Employment Status

A third hypothesis is that differences in employment status of women partially account for the lower fertility of nonwhite than of white college women. Women who work tend to have fewer children than those who do not. For all women and for those classified as "married and husband present," the percentage in the labor force among those 22-44 years old reporting one to three or four or more years of college was considerably higher among nonwhite than among white women. Thus at ages 25-29 the proportions in the labor force among women "married and husband present" and reporting four or more years of college were 35 per cent for whites and 66 per cent for nonwhites. The data also throw light on the reason why fertility of nonwhite college women surpasses that of white college women at ages under 25. It will be noted that at age 20-21 the proportion of women in the labor force was lower for nonwhites than for whites among those reporting one to three or four years of college. At ages 22-24 the difference was in the other direction but the gap was not so wide as at ages 25 and over. Among college-trained women of "other marital status" (including the single) not much difference by color occurred in the high proportions in the labor force (Table 13).

TABLE 13. PER CENT OF WOMEN 20-44 YEARS OLD IN THE LABOR FORCE BY AGE, COLOR, MARITAL STATUS AND YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED, UNITED STATES, 1960.²⁴

<i>Marital Status and Age of Woman</i>	<i>College 4 or More Years</i>		<i>College 1-3 Years</i>	
	<i>White %</i>	<i>Nonwhite %</i>	<i>White %</i>	<i>Nonwhite %</i>
All women				
20-21	72.8	72.4	51.7	42.9
22-24	71.7	80.2	51.1	56.2
25-29	48.5	75.8	37.2	57.9
30-34	39.6	74.8	33.9	58.6
35-44	50.7	80.1	42.9	62.1
Married husband present				
20-21	61.4	46.8	44.3	35.2
22-24	56.8	68.8	36.4	47.5
25-29	35.0	65.7	27.3	48.1
30-34	28.2	68.5	26.3	50.4
35-44	40.1	76.0	35.9	56.3
Other marital status				
20-21	79.5	78.6	54.3	44.7
22-24	89.1	85.7	78.2	62.7
25-29	90.7	89.9	82.6	74.5
30-34	88.5	88.1	81.5	77.2
35-44	89.1	89.1	81.6	76.8

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 EVER-MARRIED EMPLOYED WOMEN 35-44 AND 45-54 YEARS OLD, BY COLOR, AND PER CENT EXCESS OF NONWHITE OVER WHITE FERTILITY, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF THE WOMAN, UNITED STATES, 1960.²⁵

<i>Occupation Group</i>	<i>35-44</i>			<i>45-54</i>		
	<i>White</i>	<i>Nonwhite</i>	<i>Per Cent Excess Nonwhite Over White</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Nonwhite</i>	<i>Per Cent Excess Nonwhite Over White</i>
Professional, technical, etc.	1,973	1,627	-17.5	1,702	1,308	-23.2
Managers, proprietors, etc.	1,879	1,897	1.0	1,733	2,018	16.4
Clerical	1,787	1,747	-2.2	1,595	1,606	0.7
Sales workers	2,206	2,111	-4.3	1,997	1,970	-1.4
Craftsmen	1,959	1,884	-3.8	1,838	1,968	7.1
Operatives and kindred wrkrs.	2,309	2,161	-6.4	2,307	2,156	-6.6
Private household workers	2,836	2,864	1.0	2,846	2,546	-10.6
Service, exc. priv. household	2,545	2,567	0.9	2,544	2,355	-7.4
Laborers, exc. farm and mine	2,496	2,584	3.5	2,585	2,181	-15.6
Farmers	3,017	5,296	75.5	2,841	5,153	81.4
Farm laborers	3,165	5,001	58.0	3,086	4,436	43.7

Unfortunately, fertility rates are not available by education and labor force status simultaneously considered. However, when the fertility rates of ever-married nonwhite women, regardless of education, were adjusted to the labor force status of white women of corresponding age, the fertility rates of nonwhites were increased by about seven per cent at ages 30–39, six per cent at ages 40–44 and four per cent at ages 45–49.⁸

The increases at ages 35–44 are somewhat larger than those previously observed by standardizing for marital stability. The decreases in the percentages with increasing age may reflect a greater tendency for white women to have children and to re-enter the labor force after the family is completed.

Occupation of Employed Women

Although fertility rates are not available for employed women by education *and* occupation,⁹ they are presented in Table 14 by color and broad occupation group and they are available for selected specific occupations. First of all, among ever-married women 35–44 years old and employed as “professional, technical and kindred workers,” the average number of children ever born was 17.5 per cent lower for nonwhites than for whites. It will be recalled that among women married to professional men the fertility was only about 11 per cent lower for nonwhites than for whites at ages 35–39 and nine per cent lower at ages 40–44 (Table 2). Just as the gap by color was larger for ever-married women who had completed college themselves than for those whose husbands had completed college, so also was the gap by color wider for ever-married women who were themselves employed as professional workers than for those whose husbands were of professional status.

It is particularly noteworthy that the specific occupation of teaching was relatively more important among nonwhite than among white employed women of professional status. The proportion was about 41 per cent for whites and 55 per cent for nonwhites at ages 35–44, and 52 per cent for whites and 63 per cent for nonwhites at ages 45–54. Furthermore, the nonwhite teachers were characterized

by especially low fertility in relation to that of whites and in relation to that of nonwhites in other professional pursuits.¹⁰

As for the low fertility of nonwhite teachers, the number of children ever born per 1,000 ever-married nonwhite women 35–44 years old was 1,523 for those employed as elementary teachers, 1,437 for those employed as secondary school teachers and 1,456 for the relatively few labeled as “teachers, not elsewhere classified.” These rates are respectively approximately 25, 25 and 30 per cent below those of comparable white teachers. On the other hand, the fertility rate was 1,833 per 1,000 ever-married nonwhite women employed as professional nurses—only about 15 per cent below that for comparable white nurses. The fertility rate was 1,941 for ever-married nonwhite women employed as medical and dental technicians, a rate about seven per cent *higher* than that for comparable white medical and dental technicians.¹¹ Probably relatively few of these technicians attended college. Whatever this situation may be it seems likely that the relatively low fertility of nonwhite women of college attainment is due in appreciable part to the low fertility of nonwhite teachers.

SUMMARY

Among married women 25 years of age and over the fertility of nonwhites tends to surpass that of whites in the United States except at upper socioeconomic levels. Among women under 25 the fertility of nonwhites tends to surpass that of whites at the upper as well as other socioeconomic levels.

In seeking the reasons for the lower fertility of nonwhite than of white women of college education, the authors examined available data from the 1960 census and other sources relating to three possible factors: age at marriage, marriage stability and the employment status of women.

Little difference was found between white and nonwhite women of college attainment with respect to age of wife at marriage. However, the delay in marriage occasioned by college attendance appears to have more impact on the fertility of nonwhite than of white mar-

ried women. Among women marrying at ages under 22 the cases of lower fertility of nonwhite than of white women were virtually restricted to those whose husbands had attended college. Among women marrying at age 22 and over the fertility of whites frequently surpassed that of nonwhites even at lower educational levels.

Differences in marital stability, i.e., proportions of ever-married women classified as "married once and husband present," contributed in a modest manner to the lower fertility of nonwhite than of white married women. Standardization of the fertility rates of nonwhites to the detailed marital status of whites raise the fertility rates of ever-married women of college status 35-44 or 45-54 years old by about four per cent.

The higher proportion of nonwhite than of white women in the labor force apparently also has relevance to the relatively low fertility of nonwhite women of college attainment. Standardization of the fertility rates of nonwhites to the labor force status of the white ever-married women raised the fertility rates of the nonwhites by about seven per cent. Of particular importance is the fact that among employed professional women, teachers formed a higher proportion among nonwhites than among whites. Furthermore, the nonwhite teachers were characterized by lower fertility rates than those of white teachers and lower than those of nonwhite women in other professional pursuits.

REFERENCES

¹ More specifically, of the nonwhite ever-married women 15-49 years old in the 1960 Census of the United States, 92.2 per cent were designated as Negro, 2.2 per cent as American Indian, 2.9 per cent as Japanese, 1.1 per cent as Chinese and 1.6 per cent as "other races." *See* United States Bureau of the Census, 1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION: WOMEN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, PC(2)-3A, Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1964, Table 8.

² Although the data for 1940 related to native-white women and those for 1950 and 1960 to white women, this introduces no appreciable incomparability. Approximately 96 per cent of all white women or all ever-married white women 15-49 years old in 1960 were native white.

³ Among professional men who in 1940 were husbands of native-white women 20–24 years old in urban areas, married once and husband present, 36.8 per cent of the wives had attended college and an additional 42.9 per cent had completed high school. Conversely among all native-white urban women 20–24 years old who had attended college and were reported as “married once and husband present” in the 1940 census, 22.1 per cent of the husbands were professional men, an additional 16.1 per cent were proprietors and 29.3 per cent were clerical workers, a total of 67.5 per cent in the “white-collar” classes. Derived from United States Bureau of the Census, 1940 CENSUS OF POPULATION, WOMEN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD, Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1945, Table 58.

⁴ The data for 1940 relate to native-white and Negro women rather than to white and nonwhite.

⁵ Whelpton, Pascal K., Campbell, Arthur A. and Patterson, John E., FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1966, p. 339.

⁶ The median age at first marriage was 24.2 years for whites and 24.5 for nonwhite ever-married women 35–44 years of age in the United States reporting four or more years of college. The median ages of ever-married women 45–54 years of age and reporting four or more years of college were 26.0 and 26.1 respectively for whites and nonwhites. The median ages at marriage for those with one to three years of college were respectively 22.6 and 23.0 years for whites and nonwhites 35–44 years old, and 23.9 and 23.6 for whites and nonwhites 45–54 years old.

⁷ The computed increases by age and educational attainment are as follows:

Women 35–44 (regardless of education)		4.7 per cent
Women 35–44	College 1–3	4.0 per cent
Women 35–44	College 4+	3.9 per cent
Women 45–54 (regardless of education)		5.7 per cent
Women 45–54	College 1–3	3.9 per cent
Women 45–54	College 4+	4.5 per cent

⁸ Derived from United States Bureau of the Census, 1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION, WOMEN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, *op. cit.*, Table 30.

⁹ Cross classifications of employed women by education and broad occupation group are available from the 1960 census by age and color, but regardless of marital status. These were examined to ascertain whether the proportions of employed women of college attainment engaged in professional pursuits were higher among nonwhites than among whites. It was thought that if this were the case it might help to account for the relatively low fertility of nonwhite women of college attainment. However, the results were not uniform at the different levels of college attainment. For instance, among employed women 35–44 years old, reporting one to three years of college, the proportion classified as “professional, technical, and kindred workers” was lower for nonwhites (17 per cent) than for whites (26 per cent). Among those reporting four years of college the proportion was higher (74 per cent) for nonwhites than for whites (67 per cent). The proportion was approximately the same (85 for nonwhites and 83 for whites) for those reporting five or more years of college.

Among the employed college women 35–44 years old mentioned above the proportion of graduates and postgraduates was higher among the nonwhites than among the whites. Among the nonwhites about 48 per cent reported one to three years of college, 31 per cent reported four years and 21 per cent reported five or more years. Among the whites the comparable proportions were 57, 27 and 16.

Derived from United States Bureau of the Census, 1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, PC(2)-5B, Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1963, Table 8.

¹⁰ Derived from United States Bureau of the Census, 1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION, WOMEN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, *op. cit.*, Tables 35 and 36.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*, Table 1, pp. 1-5.

¹³ United States Bureau of the Census, *op. cit.*, Tables 31-32, pp. 147-164; Grabill, Wilson H., Kiser, Clyde V. and Whelpton, Pascal K., THE FERTILITY OF AMERICAN WOMEN, New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958, Tables 54 and 55, pp. 131-132 and 145-146.

¹⁴ United States Bureau of the Census, *op. cit.*, Table 37, pp. 181-183.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Table 44.

¹⁶ United States Bureau of the Census, *op. cit.*, Table 25; Grabill, Kiser and Whelpton, *op. cit.*, Tables 76 and 77.

¹⁷ United States Bureau of the Census, *op. cit.*, Table 25; Grabill, Kiser and Whelpton, *op. cit.*, Tables 75 and 77.

¹⁸ United States Bureau of the Census, *op. cit.*, Tables 26-27, pp. 109-110 and 113-114.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Table 9, pp. 112-120.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Table 39, pp. 109-202.

²¹ *Ibid.*, Table 40, pp. 223-226.

²² *Ibid.*, Tables 39 and 40, pp. 109-202 and 223-226.

²³ *Ibid.*, Tables 28 and 29, pp. 117-118 and 129-130.

²⁴ United States Bureau of the Census, 1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, PC(2)-5B, Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1963, Table 5.

²⁵ United States Bureau of the Census, 1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION: WOMEN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, *op. cit.*, Tables 35 and 36.