U.S. FERTILITY PATTERNS

Module 1: Using WebCHIP

Learning Objectives

Skill

The objective of this assignment is to have you conduct some simple crosstabulations using U.S. census data and interpret your results. After using this module, students will gain skills in:

- Using software to access and analyze census data
- Identifying independent and dependent variables
- Employing control variables
- Quantitative writing
- Learning how to construct, read, and interpret bivariate tables displaying frequencies and percentages
- Identifying population trends over time
- Using real world data to enhance and support key course concepts

Substance

This exercise will help you understand patterns of U.S. fertility as you investigate these patterns for yourself.

This practice exercise is important because you will work in small groups using this software to answer similar types of questions. If you are interested in learning more about the software and data visit the website "www.**ssdan**.net

CONTROL for additional variables:

If we want to further investigate fertility patterns, we can assess fertility varies for particular subgroups. We can observe the effect that a third variable has on the process. Often we want to make comparisons within specific groups. We call this "controlling" the original table for a variable, such as education. In effect, we are examining the fertility differences under the controlled conditions; all women have the same education.

To control for a variable, make a control table by selecting your variable of interest.

MODIFY a variable:

In the example there are 8 categories for the child variable. It is possible to modify any of the variables included in the data file. You can combine categories of a variable or omit categories you don't want.

For example, we may want to combine the categories of one, two, three or more children into one group. To do this, use the modify function in WebCHIP. You will be

able to to select the categories to be modified and give your new category a label. I have chosen "some" for the combined categories name. You can use the marginals option to check the results of your modifications.

LAB EXAMPLES

To open the dataset **BORN5090.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/
2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find the **"centrend"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **BORN5090.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.

VARIABLES:
Education

LTHS=less than high school
HSGRAD=high school graduate
SOMECOLL= some college
COLLGRAD=college graduate

Child:

NoneEM=No children ever-married
NoneNM=No children never-married

QUESTIONS:

1. Create marginals and CROSSTAB "children" as the row variable and "year" as the column variable. Make a percent down table and then make a percent across table.
2. Did women in 1990 have fewer children than in 1950? What percentage of women in 1950 had six or more children? What percentage of women in 1990 had six or more children?
3. Are women in 1950 more likely to have no children than women in 1990? What percentage of women in 1950 had no children? What percentage of women in 1990 had no children?
4. In 1990 did women with lower education levels have more children than women who are college graduates? CONTROL for education! What percentage of women in 1990 with less than high school degree had 6 or more children? What

percentage of women in 1990 who were college graduates had 6 or more children?

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To open the dataset **KIDEMP-9.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/
2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find "**cen1990"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **KIDEMP-9.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.

VARIABLES:

Employment:

NIFL=not in the labor force
Unempd=unempioyed
EmpFull=employed full-time
EmpPart=employed part-time

Kid:

KidsOt=Children over age 6
Kids<6=Preschool age children
None=No children

QUESTIONS:

1. Are women with no children more likely to be employed full-time or part-time?
    a. Create a CROSSTAB with KID as the "row" variable and "EMP" as the column variable.
    b. What percent of women with no children are employed full-time and what percent are employed part-time?
2. Are women who are employed full-time more likely to be childless than women who are employed part-time?
    a. Create a CROSSTAB with KID as the "row" variable and "EMP" as the column variable.
    b. What percent of women employed full-time have no children and what percent of women employed part-time have no children?

3. Are women employed full-time with no high school degree more likely to have children than women employed full-time with a college degree?
    a. Create a CROSSTAB with KID as the “row” variable, “EMP” as the column variable, and “EDUC” as the CONTROL variable.
    b. What percent of women with less than a high school degree who are employed full-time have children and what percent of women with a college degree who are employed full-time have children?

U.S. FERTILITY PATTERNS

Module 2: CHIP Assignment

Teenage Fertility and Race	Teenage Fertility and Poverty
Teenage Fertility and Marital Status	Teenage Fertility and Age of Mother
Teenage Fertility and Education	Childbearing and Education Trends
Childbearing Trends and Race	Childbearing and Race-Ethnicity
Childbearing Trends and Marital Status	Employment, Race-Ethnicity and Childbearing
Employment, Education and Childbearing	Earnings and Childbearing
Family Type, Poverty and Childbearing	

Learning Objectives

Skill

The objective of this assignment is to have you conduct some simple Crosstabulations using U.S. census data and interpret your results. After using this module, students will gain skills in:

- Using software to access and analyze census data
- Identifying independent and dependent variables
- Employing CONTROL variables
- Quantitative writing
- Learning how to construct, read, and interpret bivariate tables displaying frequencies and percentages
- Identifying population trends over time
- Using real world data to enhance and support key course concepts

Substance

This exercise will help you understand patterns of U.S. fertility as you investigate these patterns for yourself.

You will work in groups of 2-3 students (no group may contain more than 3 students). In most cases one grade will be assigned to the entire group; however, grades may be adjusted depending on the grade that group members assign each other. The final assignment will consist of charts, graphs, and text explaining the patterns that are observed. I will provide each group a data set, definitions of terms, and a list of questions that should be answered in the assignment. You will provide evidence to answer each question and comment on any other patterns that you observed. We will

briefly discuss your results in class. Be sure to provide some numbers in each answer to provide evidence to support your reply. Graphs should be used for almost every question.

In order to receive full credit for the assignment, all group members must attend class and be prepared to summarize your results. You should not wait until the last minute to start this assignment.

GROUP 1: Teenage Fertility and Race

Data: TNMR7090 women 15-20 years old 1970-1990

To open the dataset **TNMR7090.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/
2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find "**custom"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **TNMR7090.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.

Definitions:

Race - Unfortunately this data file only contains two racial groups: Black and Nonblack. Black refers to persons who identified their race as Black and the Nonblack category includes all other groups.

Children - Based on a response to a census question asked to women ages 15 and over, married or unmarried. Includes all children born to a woman, including those that are not alive or no longer living with the mother. When compiled for women who are past their prime childbearing ages, this statistic can be used to measure the completed childbearing of these women. In this data file the variable has the following categories: none, one, two, three or more.

Questions:

1. Is teenage childbearing increasing? Determine the percentage of teenage women (15-20) that have had a birth each decade.
    a. CROSSTAB child and year. (HINT: For each year the percentages should sum to 100.0)

2. Are teenage women having more children? Report the percentage of teenage women having none, one, two, three or more children for each year. What year has the highest percentage of teenage women having three or more children?
3. Are higher percentages of teenage black women becoming teenage mothers than teenage nonblack women? Determine the percentage of teenage black women that have had a birth each decade and provide the same percentage for nonblack women.
    a. CROSSTAB child by year and CONTROL for race. Describe the differences and any change you observe over time.
4. Do black or nonblack women have more teenage births? Establish the percentage of teenage black and nonblack women in each year who have had 3 or more births.
5. Are most children born to teenagers born to black or nonblack women and has this changed over time?
    a. Use the MODIFY function to combine the 1,2,3+ categories. CROSSTAB child by race and CONTROL for year. Report the percentage of women who have had a birth who are black and nonblack. (HINT: The percentages should sum to 100.0 for each category of the child variable.)

GROUP 2: Teenage Fertility end poverty

Data: TNMR7090 women 15-20 years old 1970- 1990

To open the dataset **TNMR7090.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/
2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find "**custom"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **TNMR7090.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.

Definitions:

Poverty - The poverty status of a family is based on the family's total income and whether or not it falls before the poverty cutoff. This cutoff is based on the assumed costs of family's nutritional needs and differs according to family's size and composition. For example, the 1990 Census used a poverty cutoff of $12,675 for a family of four. Incomes can be expressed as a ratio of the poverty cutoff. For example, if the poverty cutoff for a family of four is $12,675 a family income up to 1.5x the poverty cutoff is

equal to $19,012 (1.5x$12,675). A family of four is considered "near poor" if their income is greater than $12,1675 and less than $19,012. The following categories are used in this file.

Poor - income below the poverty cutoff
Near Poor - income 1- 1.5x the poverty cutoff
Not Poor - income above 1.5x the poverty cutoff

Children - Based on a response to a census question asked to women ages 15 and over, married or unmarried. Includes all children born to a woman, including those that are not alive or no longer living with the mother. When compiled for women who are past their prime childbearing ages, this statistic can be used to measure the completed childbearing of these women. In this data file the variable has the following categories: none, one, two, three or more.

Questions:

1. Is teenage childbearing increasing? Determine the percentage of teenage women (15-20) that have had a birth each decade.
    a. CROSSTAB child and year. (HINT: For each year the percentages should sum to 100.0)
2. Are teenage women having more children? Report the percentage of teenage women having none, one, two, three or more children for each decade. What year has the highest percentage of teenage women having three or more children?
3. Are poor teenage women more likely to be mothers than nonpoor mothers and has this pattern shifted? Determine the percentage of teenage poor women that have had a birth each decade and provide the same percentages for near poor and not poor women.
    a. CROSSTAB child by year and CONTROL for poverty.
    b. Describe the differences and any change you observe over time.
4. Do poor women have more teenage births than other women? Establish the percentage of teenage poor, near poor, and not poor women in each year who have had 3 or more births.
    a. CROSSTAB child by year and CONTROL for poverty.
    b. Describe the differences and any change you observe over time.
5. Are most children born to teenagers born to poor women and has this changed over time?
    a. Use the MODIFY function to combine the 1,2,3+ categories of the child variable so you have two categories: no children and some children.

CROSSTAB child by poor and CONTROL for year. Report the percentage of women who have had a birth who are poor, near poor, and not poor. (HINT: The percentages should sum to 100.0 for each category of the child variable.)

GROUP 3: Teenage Fertility and Marital Status

Data: TNMR7090 women 15-20 years old 1970-1990

To open the dataset **TNMR7090.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/
2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find "**custom"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **TNMR7090.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.

Definitions:

Marital Status -Classified into the following categories: currently married - currently married and not separated never married - single and never has been married divorced, separated, widowed - includes legally divorced and separated or widow have not remarried

Children - Based on a response to a census question asked to women ages 15 and over, married or unmarried. Includes all children born to a woman, including those that are not alive or no longer living with the mother. When compiled for women who are past their prime childbearing ages, this statistic can be used to measure the completed childbearing of these women. In this data file the variable has the following categories: none, one, two, three or more.

Questions:

1. Is teenage childbearing increasing? Determine the percentage of teenage women (15-20) that have had a birth each decade.
    a. CROSSTAB child and year. (HINT: For each year the percentages should sum to 100.0)
2. Are teenage women having more children? Report the percentage of teenage women having none, one, two, three or more children for each decade. What year has the highest percentage of teenage women having three or more children?

3. Are married teenage women more likely to have a child than never married teenage women? Determine the percentage of teenage married women that have had a birth each year and provide the same percentages for the other marital status categories.
    a. CROSSTAB child by year and CONTROL for marital status.
    b. Describe the differences and any change you observe over time.
4. Do married women have more teenage births than other women? Establish the percentage of teenage women who were never married and married in each year who have had 3 or more births.
5. Are most children born to teenagers born to married women and has this changed over time?
    a. Use the MODIFY command to combine the 1,2,3+ categories of the child variable so you have two categories of children: some and none. CROSSTAB child by marital status and CONTROL for year. Report the percentage of women who have had a birth who are currently married, never married, and divorced/separated/widowed. (HINT: The percentages should sum to 100.0 for each category of the child variable.)

GROUP 4: Teenage Fertility and Age of Mother

Data: MRFM5090 women 15+ years old 1950- 1990

To open the dataset **MRFM5090.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/
2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find "**custom"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **MRFM5090.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.

Definitions:

Age II - this variable contains the age of the mother in the following categories: 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44 and 45+

Children - Based on a response to a census question asked to women ages 15 and over, married or unmarried. Includes all children born to a woman, including those that are not alive or no longer living with the mother. When compiled for women who are past their prime childbearing ages, this statistic can be used to measure the completed

childbearing of these women. In this data file the variable has the following categories: none, one, two, three or more.

Questions:

1. Is teenage childbearing increasing and how does it compare to the levels in the 1950s? Determine the percentage of teenage women that have had a birth each decade.
    a. Use the Omit function to eliminate the all age categories except for the first (15-19).
    b. CROSSTAB Child and Year. (HINT: For each year the percentages should sum to 100.0)
2. Are teenage women having more children in recent decades? Report the percentage of teenage women having none, one, two, three or more children for each decade. What year has the highest percentage of teenage women having three or more children?
3. Are young teenagers more likely to be mothers than older teenagers? Determine the percentage of teenage women that have had a birth each decade for each age group.
    a. CROSSTAB child by year and CONTROL for age.
    b. Describe the differences and any change you observe over time.
4. Do younger teens have more children than older teenage mothers? Report the percentage of 16 year olds that have had 3+ children birth each year and provide the same percentage for 19 year olds. Describe the differences and any change you observe over time.
5. Are most children born to teenagers born to older or younger teenage women and has this changed over time? You can consider 15 year olds younger teens and 19 year olds older teens. Use the MODIFY command on the child variable to combine the 1,2,3+ children so you have two categories: none and some. CROSSTAB child by age and CONTROL for year. Report the percentage of women who have had a birth who are younger and older. (HINT: The percentages should sum to 100.0 for each category of the child variable.)

GROUP 5: Teenage Fertility and Education

Data: MRFM5090 women 15+ years old 1950- 1990

To open the dataset **MRFM5090.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/

2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find "**custom"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **MRFM5090.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.

Definitions:

Age II- this variable contains the following categories: 15,16,17,18,19,20.

Children - Based on a response to a census question asked to women ages 15 and over, married or unmarried. Includes all children born to a woman, including those that are not alive or no longer living with the mother. When compiled for women who are past their prime childbearing ages, this statistic can be used to measure the completed childbearing of these women. In this data file the variable has the following categories: none, one, two, three or more.

Education - The highest level of school completed or highest degree received. This variable includes the following groups: less than high school, high school, and some college or higher.

Questions:

1. Is teenage childbearing increasing and how does it compare to levels in the 1950s? Determine the percentage of teenage women that have had a birth each year.
    a. CROSSTAB child by year. (HINT: For each year the percentages should sum to 100.0)
2. Are teenage women having more children? Report the percentage of teenage women having none, one, two, three or more children for each year. What year has the highest percentage of teenage women having three or more children?
3. Are teenagers with less than a high school degree more likely to have a child than those with a high school degree? Determine the percentage of teenage women that have had a birth each year for each education category.
    a. CROSSTAB child by year and CONTROL for education.
    b. Describe the differences and any change you observe over time.
4. Among older teenagers who have had a chance to complete their degree (19 year olds), are teenagers with less than a high school degree more likely to have had a child than women with a high school degree.

a. Use the MODIFY function to combine the 1,2,3+ categories of the CHILD variable so you have two categories: none and some. Then CROSSTAB the year and child variables controlling for education and age. Report the percent of women 19 years old with less than a high school degree who had children in contrast to 19 years without a high school degree.

5. Are most children born to teenagers born to women without a high school degree and has this changed over time? Report the percentage of women who have had a birth for each education category.

    a. You have already modified your CHILD variable in #4 above. CROSSTAB child by education controlling for year. (HINT: The percentages should sum to 100.0 for each category of the child variable.)

GROUP 6: Childbearing and Education Trends

Data: BORN5090 women 1950

To open the dataset **BORN5090.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/
2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find the **"centrend"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **BORN5090.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.)

Definitions:

Age - The following age groups are included: 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+. For this exercise we are interested in only women 35-44 because most of them have completed their childbearing.

Education - The highest level of school completed or highest degree received. This variable includes the following groups: less than high school, high school, some college, and college graduate or higher.

Children - Based on a response to a census question asked to women ages 15 and over, married or unmarried. Includes all children born to a woman, including those that are not alive or no longer living with the mother. When compiled for women who are past their prime childbearing ages, this statistic can be used to measure the completed childbearing of these women. In this data file the variable has the following categories: none ever married, none never married, one, two, three, four, five, six or more.

Questions:

1. Has childlessness increased in recent decades? Report the percentage of women 35-44 year old that have no children for each year.
    a. CROSSTAB age and year and CONTROL for age. (HINT: For each year the percentages should sum to 100.0)
2. Are women having more children? Report the percentage of 35-44 year old women having none, one, two, three or more children for each year.
3. Do women with a low education level have more children than women with a high education level and how has this pattern shifted? Determine the percentage of 35-44 year old women that have had a birth each decade for each education category.
    a. CROSSTAB child by year and CONTROL for AGE and EDUCATION. Describe the differences and any change you observe over time. You can use the MODIFY command to group those with 3 or more children together.
4. Are most childless women highly educated? Do you observe any change over time?
    a. Use the MODIFY command to combine the None EM and None NM groups together into one category. Looking at only **women** 35-44 who are childless, report the percentage who fall into each education category.
    b. Then for women 35-44 who have children, report the percentage that fall into each education category.
    c. Make these comparisons for each year. CROSSTAB child by education CONTROL for age and year. (HINT: The percentages should sum to 100.0 for each category of the child variable.)

GROUP 7: Childbearing Trends and Race

Data BORN5090 women 1950

To open the dataset **BORN5090.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/
2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find the **"centrend"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **BORN5090.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.)

Definitions:

Age - The following age groups are included: 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+. For this exercise we are interested only in women 35-44 because most of them have completed their childbearing.

Race - Unfortunately this data file only contains two racial groups: Black and Nonblack. Black refers to persons who identified their race as Black and the Nonblack category includes all other groups.

Children - Based on a response to a census question asked to women ages 15 and over, married or unmarried. Includes all children born to a woman, including those that are not alive or no longer living with the mother. When compiled for women who are past their prime childbearing ages, this statistic can be used to measure the completed childbearing of these women. In this data file the variable has the following categories: none ever married, none never married, one, two, three, four, five, six or more.

Questions:

1. Has childlessness increased in recent decades? Report the percentage of women 35-44 year old that have no children for each year.
    a. CROSSTAB child and year and CONTROL for age. (HINT: For each decade the percentages should sum to 100.0)
2. Are women having more children? Report the percentage of 35-44 year old women having none, one, two, three or more children for each year.
3. Do women black women have more children than nonblack women and how has this pattern shifted? Determine the percentage of 35-44 year old women that have had a birth each decade for each race category.
    a. CROSSTAB child by year and use the CONTROL command twice to CONTROL for age and race.
    b. Describe the differences and any change you observe over time. HINT: You can use the MODIFY command to group those with 4 or more children together.
4. Are most childless women black or nonblack and are most women with four or more children black or nonblack? Do you observe any change over time?
    a. Use the MODIFY command to combine the None EM and None NM groups together and the four or more children categories together. Look only at the 35-44 year old childless women, and report the percentage in each racial group.
    b. Then look only at 35-44 year old women who have children and report the percentage in each racial group. Be sure to do this for each year.

CROSSTAB child by race and CONTROL for age and year. (HINT: The percentages should sum to 100.0 for each category of the child variable.)

GROUP 8: Childbearing and Race-Ethnicity

Data: BORN9 women

To open the dataset **BORN9.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/
2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find the **"cen1990"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **BORN9.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.)

Definitions:

Age - The following age groups are included: 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+. For this exercise, we are interested only in women 35-44 because most of them have completed their childbearing.

Race - Identifies the major ethnic groups, combining race and Hispanic-origin classifications used by the Census Bureau based on a person's self-identification.

Non-Latino White (NLWhite) - all persons who indicated their race as white and not of Latino origin.

Black - All persons who indicated their race as black

Latino - persons who are not Black and identified themselves as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban or Other Spanish/Hispanic. This category can refer to ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the U.S.

Asian - includes all persons who indicated their race or ethnicity as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai or Other Asian. Also includes persons who indicated their race as Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian or other Pacific Islander.

Other (NLOTHER) - includes persons who indicated *other* in the race classification and are not of Latino origin. It also includes all persons who classified themselves

as American Indian, Eskimc or Aleut. This category also includes people who identified themselves as interracial, multiracial, multiethnic, mixed or Wesort.

Children - Based on a response to a census question asked to women ages 15 and over, married or unmarried. Includes all children born to a woman, including those that are not alive or no longer living with the mother. When compiled for women who are past their prime childbearing ages, this statistic can be used to measure the completed childbearing of these women. In this data file the variable has the following categories: none ever married, none never married, one, two, three, four, five, six or more.

Questions:

1. In 1990 did most women have one or two children? Report the percentages from marginals command.
2. Among women who recently completed their childbearing (35-44 year olds), what percentage of women were childless and how many children had women borne?
    a. CROSSTAB age and child. (HINT: For each age the percentages should sum to 100.0)
3. Do women belonging to certain race/ethnic groups have more children than other groups? Also what race/ethnic group has the highest levels of childlessness. Determine the percentage of 35-44 year old women who have had each number of children.
    a. CROSSTAB age and child, then CONTROL for race. HINT: You can use the MODIFY command to group those with 4 or more children together.
4. Among childless women, have most childless women never been married? Among childless women, which race/ethnic group has the highest percentage of never-married childless women? Establish the percentage of 35-44 women for each race-ethnic group with no children. Report the percentages who have never been married and ever been married.
5. Do most childless women belong to a certain race-ethnic group? Are women with four or more children more likely to be from a particular race-ethnic group?
    a. Use the MODIFY command to combine the None EM and None NM groups together and the four or more children categories together. Looking only at the 35-44 year old women, report the percentage in each racial group for childless women and women with four or more children. CROSSTAB child by race and CONTROL for age. (HINT: The percentages should sum to 100.0 for each category of the child variable.)

GROUP 9: Childbearing Trends and Marital Status

Data: MRFM5090 women 1950-1990

To open the dataset **MRFM5090.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/
2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find "**custom"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **MRFM5090.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.

Definitions:

Marital Status -*Classified into the following categories: currently married - currently married and* not separated never married - single and never has been married divorced, separated, widowed - includes legally divorced and separated or widows who have not remarried

Age - The following age groups are included: 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+. For this exercise we are interested in women 35-44 because most of them have completed their childbearing.

Children - Based on a response to a census question asked to women ages 15 and over, married or unmarried. Includes all children born to a woman, including those that are not alive or no longer living with the mother. When compiled for women who are past their prime childbearing ages, this statistic can be used to measure the completed childbearing of these women. In this data file the variable has the following categories: none and some.

Questions:

1. Is childlessness increasing? Report percentage of 35-44 year old women who have never had a child for each decade.
    a. CROSSTAB child and year and CONTROL for age. (HINT: For each decade the percentages should sum to 100.0)
2. Are married women more likely than women with other marital histories to have never had a child? Report the percentage of 35-44 year old women who have never had a child in each year for each marital status.

    a. CROSSTAB child and year and CONTROL for age and martial status. You will use the CONTROL command twice .

3. Are most childless women never-married and has this shifted since 1950? Report the marital status of childless 35-44 year old women.
    a. CROSSTAB child and marital status controlling for year and age. (Hint: For each child category the percentages will sum to 100.0)
4. Is teenage childbearing increasing? Present the percentage of 15-19 year old women who have had a child for each year.
    a. CROSSTAB child and year and CONTROL for age. (HINT: For each decade the percentages should sum to 100.0)
5. Are married teenage women more likely to have a child than never married teenage women? Describe the differences and any change you observe over time. Determine the percentage of 15-19 year old married women that have had a birth each year and provide the same percentages for the other marital status categories.
    a. CROSSTAB age and child, then CONTROL for marital status.

GROUP 10: Employment, Race-Ethnicity and Childbearing

Data: KIDEMP-9 women 25-34 currently married in 1990

Definitions:

Labor force status - The civilian labor force includes person ages 16 and over who either have a job (employed) or able and looking for work (unemployed). The civilian population age 16 and over can be classified into the following:

Not in the labor force (NILF) persons without a job and not available for work (e.g. full-time students, homemakers, retirees.)

In the labor force -unemployed (UNEMPD) persons who are able to work and who are
looking for work or laid off from a job.

In the labor force - employed full-time (EMPFULL) persons with a full-time job

In the labor force - employed part-time (EMPPART) persons with a part-time job

Race -Identifies the major ethnic groups, combining race and Hispanic-origin classifications used by the Census Bureau based on a person's self-identification.

Non-Latino White (NLWhite) - all persons who indicated their race as white and not of Latino origin.

Black - All persons who indicated their race as black

Latino - persons who are not Black and identified themselves as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban or Other Spanish/Hispanic. This category can refer to ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the U.S.

Asian - includes all persons who indicated their race or ethnicity as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian, Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai or Other Asian. Also includes persons who indicated their race as Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian or other Pacific Islander.

Other (NLOTHER) - includes persons who indicated *other* in the race classification and are not of Latino origin. It also includes all persons who classified themselves as American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. This category also includes people who identified themselves as interracial, multiracial, multiethnic, mixed or Wesort.

Children - Based on a response to a census question asked to women ages 15 and over, married or unmarried. Includes all children born to a woman, including those that are not alive or no longer living with the mother. When compiled for women who are past their prime childbearing ages, this statistic can be used to measure the completed childbearing of these women. In this data file the variable has the following categories: none, less than age 6, and older than age 6.

Questions:

1. Are most full-time workers mothers or not? Is this percentage similar to that found for part-time workers? Report the motherhood status of full-time and part-time workers. CROSSTAB child by employment. (HINT: For each employment category the percentages will sum to 100.0.)
2. Does young married mother's labor force participation differ based on the age of their child (preschool or not)? CROSSTAB child by employment.
3. Do some race-ethnic groups with preschool children work full-time more often than others? Report the percentage of women with preschool age children working full-time for each race/ethnicity. CROSSTAB of child by employment and CONTROL for race-ethnicity. (HINT: The percentages for the child categories will sum to 100.0.)
4. What percentage of young married mothers are in the labor force full-time and what percentage are not in the labor force? How do these percentages compare for women who have not had children? Use the MODIFY command to combine

the categories of the child variable into two groups: none and some. CROSSTAB child by employment. (HINT: For each child category the percentages will sum to 100.0.)

5. Are full-time working mothers more likely to belong to a particular race-ethnic group than women not in the labor force? You have already used the MODIFY command to recode the child variable in #4 above. CROSSTAB child by race-ethnicity controlling for employment. (HINT: The percentages for the child categories will sum to 100.0.)

GROUP 11: Employment, Education and Childbearing

Data: KIDEMP-9 women 25-34 currently married in 1990

To open the dataset **KIDEMP-9.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/
2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find "**cen1990"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **KIDEMP-9.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.

Definitions:

Labor force status - The civilian labor force includes person ages 16 and over who either have a job (employed) or able and looking for work (unemployed). The civilian population age 16 and over can be classified into the following:

Not in the labor force (NILF) persons without a job and not available for work (e.g. full-time students, homemakers, retirees.)

In the labor force -unemployed (UNEMPD) persons who are able to work and who are looking for work or laid off from a job.

In the labor force - employed full-time (EMPFULL) persons with a full-time job

In the labor force - employed part-time (EMPPART) persons with a part-time job

Education - The highest level of school completed or highest degree received. This variable includes the following groups: less than high school, high school, some college, and college graduate or higher.

Children - Based on a response to a census question asked to women ages 15 and over, married or unmarried. Includes all children born to a woman, including those that are not alive or no longer living with the mother. When compiled for women who are past their prime childbearing ages, this statistic can be used to measure the completed childbearing of these women. In this data file the variable has the following categories: none, less than age 6, and older than age

Questions:

1. Are most full-time workers mothers or not? Is this percentage similar to that found for part-time workers? Report the motherhood status of full-time and part-time workers.
    a. CROSSTAB child by employment. (HINT: For each employment category the percentages will sum to 100.0.)
2. How does the education level compare for young married women with no children, young preschool age children, and older children?
    a. CROSSTAB child by education. (HINT: For each education category the percentages will sum to 100.0.)
3. Do women with low educational levels who have preschool children work full-time more often than women with high education levels?
    a. Report the results of a CROSSTAB of child by employment using the CONTROL command for education. (HINT: The percentages for the child categories will sum to 100.0.)
4. What percentage of young married mothers are in the labor force full-time and what percentage are not in the labor force? How do these numbers compare for women who have not had children?
    a. Use the MODIFY function to combine the categories of the child variable into two groups: none and some. CROSSTAB child by employment. (HINT: For each child category the percentages will sum to 100.0.)
5. Are full-time working mothers more likely to have a specific education level than part-time workers or women not in the labor force?
    a. Use the MODIFY function to combine the two age groups of children. CROSSTAB the child by education controlling for employment. (HINT: The percentages for each child category will sum to 100.0%.)

GROUP 12: Earnings and Childbearing

Data: EARNWN9 women 25-64

To open the dataset **EARNWN9.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/
2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find "**custom"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **EARNWN9.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.

Definitions:

Labor force status - The civilian labor force includes person ages 16 and over who either have a job (employed) or able and looking for work (unemployed). The civilian population age 16 and over can be classified into the following:

> Not in the labor force (NILF) persons without a job and not available for work (e.g. full-time students, homemakers, retirees.)
>
> In the labor force -unemployed (UNEMPD) persons who are able to work and who are looking for work or laid off from a job.
>
> In the labor force - (EMPD) persons who are working full- or part-time.

Children - Based on a response to a census question asked to women ages 15 and over, married or unmarried. Includes all children born to a woman, including those that are not alive or no longer living with the mother. When compiled for women who are past their prime childbearing ages, this statistic can be used to measure the completed childbearing of these women. In this data file the variable has the following categories: none, less than age 6, and older than age 6.

Earnings - Money a person makes from working, as wages, salary, or a form of self-employment, expressed as an annual amount. The categories included in this data file: <15K, 15-25K, 25-35K, 35- SOK, 50+K

Marital Status -Classified into the following categories: currently married - currently married and not separated never married - single and never has been married divorced - legally divorced who have not remarried separated - living apart from spouse but are not yet legally divorced, widowed - spouse has died and have not remarried

Age - The following age groups are included: 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64.

Questions:

1. How do women's earnings differ based on the number and age of their children.

    a. CROSSTAB child by earnings variables. (HINT: The percentages for the categories of the child variable should sum to 100.0)

2. If we just compare women who are employed, how do women's earnings differ based on the number age of their children. Does the same relationship between earnings and childbearing exist for each employment category?
    a. CROSSTAB child by earnings, then CONTROL for employment.
3. How do the earnings of young women (25-34) with and without children compare?
    a. CROSSTAB child by earnings, then CONTROL for age.
4. Do married women with young children have higher earnings than married women without children?
    a. Report the percentages from the CROSSTAB of child by earnings controlling for marital status.
5. Are high earning women more likely to not have children then women with low earnings?
    a. Use the MODIFY command to combine the two age groups of children so you have a two category child variable: none and some. CROSSTAB child by earnings. (HINT: The percentages should sum to 100.0 for each category of the earnings variable.)

GROUP 13: Family Type, Poverty and Childbearing

Data: FAMILY9 1990 family

To open the dataset **FAMILY9.dat**:

1. Go to http://www.ssdan.net/datacounts/data/
2. From there, click "Browse" on the left sidebar. Find "**custom"** in the drop-down box and select it.
3. Scroll down through the list of data sets until you find **FAMILY9.dat**. Highlight and click "submit." This will bring up the data set in the WebCHIP program and it is ready for analysis.
4. You can also click here to launch the dataset in WebCHIP.

Definitions:

Family Type - A household in which the head (householder) is related to one or more other person by birth, marriage, or adoption. Family households are classified into the following three categories:

Married Couple - Husband and wife living together along with any other relatives (e.g., children)

Male Headed Family - A household headed by an adult male, with no spouse present, living with one or more relatives (e.g., single parent families).

Female Headed Family - A household headed by an adult female, with no spouse present, living with one or more relatives (e.g. single parent families).

Children - Based on a response to a census question asked to women ages 15 and over, married or unmarried. Includes all children born to a woman, including those that are not alive or no longer living with the mother. When compiled for women who are past their prime childbearing ages, this statistic can be used to measure the completed childbearing of these women. In this data file the variable has the following categories: none, less than age 6, and older than age 6.

Poverty- The poverty status of a family is based on the family's total income and whether or not it falls before the poverty cutoff. This cutoff is based on the assumed costs of family's nutritional needs and differs according to family's size and composition. For example, the 1990 Census used a poverty cutoff of $12,675 for a family of four. Incomes can be expressed as a ratio of the poverty cutoff. For example, if the poverty cutoff for a family of four is $12,675 a family income up to 1.5x the poverty cutoff is equal to $19,012 (1.5x$12,675). A family of four is considered "near poor" if their income is greater than $12,1675 and less than $19,012. The following categories are used in this file. Poor - income below the poverty cutoff Near Poor - income 1-1.5x the poverty cutoff Middle - income between 1.5x and 5x the poverty cutoff Comf - income above 5x the poverty cutoff

Age of mother - The following age groups are included: <25, 25-34, 35-44. 45-54, 55-64.

Questions:

1. Are married couple families more likely to have children and younger children than other family types?
    a. CROSSTAB child by family type variable. (HINT: The percentages should sum to 100.0 for each category of the family variable.)
2. If we just examine families with young mothers (less than age 25), are married couple families more likely to have children and younger children than other family types?
    a. CROSSTAB child by family type controlling for age of mother.
3. What is the poverty status of all families together with young children and families without children?

    a. CROSSTAB child by poverty.

4. How does the poverty status of families with young children differ for female headed and married couple families?
    a. CROSSTAB child by poverty and then CONTROL for family type.
5. Are poor families with children more likely to be married couple or female headed families? Use the MODIFY command to combine the two age groups of children.
    a. CROSSTAB the child by family type, then CONTROL for poverty. (HINT: The percentages should sum to 100.0 for each category of the child variable.)