Changing Families, Changing Workforce

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The view expressed herein are those of the author and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.
Aging of US Population

Median Age

2000 to 2010 Population Change

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial censuses, 1960 to 2000.
Dependency Ratio: 1960 to 2050

**Dependency ratio =**

\[
\frac{\text{Population under 18 + Population 65 and older}}{\text{Population 18-64}}
\]

A ratio of those typically not in the labor force (dependent part) and those typically in the labor force (the productive part).

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial censuses 1960-2010, Population Projections 2010-2050, Table NP-T3.
First Marriage and First Birth

Median Age of First Marriage

Mean Age at First Birth


**Household** - all the people living in a housing unit.

**Family** - a household that contains at least one additional person who is related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption.

**Non-family** – can be either a person living alone or a householder who shares the housing unit only with nonrelatives; for example, boarders or roommates.

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**Composition of Households and Families**

- Total households
- Married couple
- Female family
- Male family
- Non-family

Families with Children by Family Type: 1960-2010

Average Number of Own Children Under 18 Per Families with Children: 1960 to 2010

Average number among families with children

Year


Average Number of Own Children Under 18 Per Families with Children: 1960 to 2010

Unmarried Mothers and Couples

Births to Unmarried Mothers

Unmarried Couples by Presence of Children


Changing Roles

Married Couples with Stay-at-Home Mom

Men and Women in the Labor Force


Full-time, year round workers (FTYR) -- All people 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks per year.

Educational Attainment: Bachelor's Degree or More

Ages 25 and over

Ages 25 to 29

Note: Prior to 1992, percent of 4 years of college or more
Full-time, Year-round Employed Workers with a Bachelor’s Degree or More for Men and Women by Age: 2010

Women in Leadership Positions

Managers who are women

Businesses owned by women


Effect of having a Preschool Child on Women’s Employment by Occupation

Scaling back hours
Change in average number of work hours per week

Opting out of labor force
Percentage of mothers of preschoolers opting out

Note: Scaling back and opting out for 92 detailed occupations shown in 6 major occupation groups. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009.
33 percent of children whose mother worked attended an organized facility (daycare centers, nursery or preschools, federal Head Start programs, and Kindergarten/grade schools).

/1 No regular child care provider on a weekly basis.
/2 Attendance in kindergarten/grade school and time in self-care are not considered to be child care arrangements and are shown here for informational purposes only.

NOTE: Preschoolers are children under 5 years of age, regardless of school enrollment status. The number of children in all arrangements may exceed the total number of children due to the use of multiple arrangements.

25 percent of employed women have taken an extended break from work of 6 months or longer to care for family members.

Note: Among workers aged 25 to 62.
Earnings Differences by Work Interruption for Women

- No interruptions for care giving: $2,817
- 1 interruption: $2,406
- 2 or more interruptions: $2,153

Note: Among women aged 25 to 62. In 2004 dollars.
Federal Statistical Data Used in this presentation

- American Community Survey
- Current Population Survey
- Decennial Census
- Survey of Income and Program Participation
- Survey of Business Owners
- Survey of Women-owned Business Enterprises
- CDC/National Center for Health Statistics – National Vital Statistics System

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