

THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CHANGING AGE STRUCTURE FOR CHANGES
IN THE STRUCTURE AND SIZE OF AMERICAN HOUSEHOLDS:
1970 TO 1985

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Abstract

The average size of American households decreased dramatically from 1970 to 1980, and at a somewhat slower rate from 1980 to 1985. A direct standardization procedure (applying 1970 age-specific household sizes to changing distributions of householders by age) shows that changes in the age structure should have produced a slight decrease in average household size from 1970 to 1975, and slight increases in each of the two subsequent five-year intervals. This disparity between actual and expected household sizes is attributed to changes in age-specific patterns of household formation (notably, age-related decreases in proportions of married-couple households) and to changes in age- and household type-specific household sizes (particularly among married-couple households headed by persons between the ages of 30 to 44 and among other family households headed by females between the ages of 30 and 39).

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In a previous paper in this series (Santi, 1986), we reported the results of a preliminary investigation of recent changes in the average size of households in the United States. By means of a household typology that classified households in terms of the living arrangements of the householders, we were able to show that over the 15-year period from 1970 to 1985, change in the average size of households came to have more to do with changes in the distribution of households by type and less to do with changes in type-specific household size. Substantively, we concluded that changing patterns of marriage, divorce and independent household formation were increasing in their impact on average household size, relative to the impact of changes in the number of children per household.

The present paper extends this investigation into the dynamics of recent changes in the structure and size of American households by examining the implications of the changing age structure of the population for these household changes. As the data in Table 1 indicate, from 1970 to 1985, the age structure was shifting in ways

Table 1 About Here

which could have potentially crucial effects on the numbers, types and sizes of households. Of particular interest is the progress of the relatively large baby boom cohorts, reckoned as persons born between 1946 and 1965, or persons between the ages of 5 and 24 in 1970. Over the next 15 years, these cohorts, which constitute over one-third of the entire population, were passing through the ages of initial

"nest-leaving" and into the peak ages of family-building. Even under "normal" circumstances, the behavior of these large cohorts could be expected to have a significant impact on the overall inventory of households.

But the evidence presented in our previous paper, and the literature cited therein, suggests that the decade and a half between 1970 and 1985 was anything but "normal". Increases in the age at first marriage, increasing levels of divorce, and increases in the tendency of young, never-married adults to establish independent households suggest fundamental alterations in the age-graded patterns of household and family formation, quite apart from changes in the age structure itself. So the motivation of the present research is not so much to "explain away" the recent changes in the structure and size of households as it is to precisely specify the nature of these changing age patterns of household and family formation.

We will begin by examining changes in the age-specific tendencies to head one's own household. This is the crucial linkage by which change in the age structure of a population becomes translated into change in the age distribution of householders. We then employ a standardization procedure to assess the implications of the changing age distribution of householders for the aggregate average size of households, *ceteris paribus*. We then proceed to an examination of the precise ways in which "other things were not equal" in the decade and a half under consideration, first with respect to the age-specific types of households being formed and second with respect to age- and type-specific household sizes.

Age-Specific Headship Rates

Table 2 presents age-specific headship rates for the years 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985, tabulated from the March Current Population

Table 2 About Here

Surveys for those years. (The corresponding Current Population Reports are U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1985.) The data in this table were obtained by cross-classifying individual-level records from the CPS in terms of their age and "householding status". Although the Census Bureau shifted from the "household head" to the "householder" concept with the 1980 Census, the implications of that shift for the present analysis are insignificant, and we will use the terms interchangeably.

Tests for year-to-year shifts in the age-specific headship rates were conducted using techniques proposed by Goodman (1970). The results of this analysis are displayed in the bottom panel of Table 2. These results suggest that by far the most noteworthy feature of Table 2 is the variation in headship rates across age categories; indeed, allowing for an effect of age on headship (as in Model 2) accounts for 99.5% of the variation in Table 2. Referring back to the upper panel, we see that in all four years, headship rates rise dramatically across the youngest three age groups, and continue to rise more slowly but steadily through the oldest category.

As far as year-to-year shifts are concerned, the results of this analysis indicate that change in age-specific headship rates was statistically significant but substantively minor; allowing for change in age-specific headship rates accounts for 0.6% of the variation in

Table 2 when considered alone and an increment of 0.2% once the effects of age on headship rates are taken into account. Again, referring back to the upper panel, we see that the age-specific rates of householding fluctuate within a fairly narrow band across the four time points. The percentage of individuals heading their own households did show slight and fairly uniform increases across almost all age groups between 1970 and 1980. But by 1985, age-specific headship rates appear to have dropped back to the 1970 levels for the youngest three age groups (a pattern noted by Heer, et al., 1985), and remain higher for the middle and oldest age groups.

As we will see in later sections of this paper, these relatively subtle patterns of change in age-specific headship rates belie the more dramatic changes which were occurring in the types and sizes of households being formed by persons of various ages.

Changes in the Age Distribution of Householders

The changes in the age distribution of the population observed in Table 1, coupled with the age-specific headship rates presented in Table 2, resulted in a changing age distribution of householders, which is displayed in Table 3. Perhaps the most

Table 3 About Here

significant observation to be made about these data is the way in which the burgeoning proportions of young adults did not translate into burgeoning proportions of young households. The impact of the movement of the large baby boom cohorts into the ranks of householders was muted among the youngest three age groups by virtue of the

relatively low headship rates of these groups. Thus, the greatest change in the age distribution of householders occurring between 1970 and 1985 was the 3.2% increase among 30 to 34 year olds.

To get an idea of the implications of these changes in the age distribution of householders for changes in aggregate levels of average household size, we computed "expected" household sizes for the four time points by applying the age-specific household sizes for 1970 (presented in the last column of Table 3) to the changing age distributions. These expected sizes are thus those which one would expect purely on the basis of changes in the age distribution of householders. The results of these calculations are displayed in the bottom panel of Table 3.

We observe that the changing age distribution of householders could have been expected to bring about a slight decrease in the average size of households from 1970 to 1975 and slight increases in each of the two successive five-year intervals. The counterfactual nature of this exercise in standardization is dramatically brought into focus by comparing these expected household sizes to those which were actually observed. We see that only from 1970 to 1975 do the two series move in the same direction, and even for this period, change due to age represents only a small portion of the total change which actually occurred.

It is clear from this exercise that the role of the changing age structure in recent changes in average household size is something other than "steady-state" cohort metabolism. To better understand the nature of the effects of the changing age structure, we turn to an examination of age-graded patterns in the types and type-specific sizes of the households being formed over this period.

Change in Age-Specific Household Types

In the preceding section, we observed that change in the age distribution of householders, in and of itself, cannot account for changes in the average size of households from 1970 to 1985. In an earlier section, we learned that age-specific rates of household formation were relatively stable. In the present section, we will see that despite the stability of age-specific propensities to head one's own household, the particular types of households being formed at different age levels showed dramatic changes over this period.

Table 4 presents a cross-classification of household type by age of householder for the years, 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985.

Table 4 About Here

The particular household typology used in Table 4 classifies all households in terms of the sex and marital status of the householder, and the presence or absence of related family members, who are, for the most part, spouses and/or children (Burch, 1967). This typology thus addresses the major components in recent discussions of changes in household and family structure, including the growth in female-headed families (Ross and Sawhill, 1975) and the rise in the number of non-family households or "primary individuals" (Kobrin, 1976).

As an aid to interpreting this rather large table, it was subjected to an analysis which was analagous to our earlier investigation of changes in age-specific headship rates. The results of this analysis are shown in the bottom panel of Table 4.

Although the models displayed in Table 4 are structurally similar to those of the earlier analysis, the pattern of results is markedly different. Both age and year are seen to have statistically significant effects on the distribution of households by type, but even after taking into account the separate effects of these variables, a residual 5.8% of the variation in Table 4 remains unaccounted for. This finding indicates the presence of a non-negligible three-way interaction among age, year and household type. The substantive implication of this three-way interaction is that age-specific patterns of household and family formation were themselves undergoing change over this 15-year period. We refer back to the upper panel for an examination of the precise nature of these changes.

As a first point, we note that whatever changes took place over this 15-year period, they are pretty much restricted to households headed by persons under 55 years of age. This is quite understandable when one considers that most of the major events that affect changes in household structure, marriage and divorce in particular, typically take place at earlier stages in the life-cycle. The only significant exception to this general pattern is the increase in the proportion of female-headed non-family households among the oldest age category, a product of differential mortality by sex.

Second, we observe that changes in the distribution of households by type are more or less uniform across age groups over the period, 1980 to 1985. This observation is supported by a formal test (not reported in Table 4) which shows that over 90% of the residual variation left after Model 4 is attributable to the years, 1970 and 1975. These two preliminary observations allow us to focus our

attention on differential change from 1970 to 1980 among the younger and middle age categories.

Looking first at changes in the proportions of married-couple family households, we observe decreases from 1970 to 1980 whose magnitudes are negatively related to age; that is, the greatest decreases are found among the youngest age groups. The decreases themselves decrease quite smoothly from a high of approximately 25 percentage points among the 15- to 24-year olds to about 6 points among 45- to 54-year olds. Yet we should not allow the smoothness of the pattern to lead us to posit a uniform, monolithic cause. It is quite likely that the large decreases among the youngest age groups are a result of the postponement of first marriages, while the decreases among the middle-aged groups are the products of marital disruption. This should become apparent as we examine concomitant trends among other types of households, which appear to be best-addressed on a sex-specific basis.

Focussing on males, we observe age-specific patterns of change in the proportion of non-family households which are almost mirror images of the changes occurring among married couples. The proportions of male-headed non-family households increased steadily from 1970 to 1980, and the magnitudes of these increases were negatively related to age. It thus appears that setting up one's own non-family household is the preferred alternative for males prior to a first marriage or between remarriages.

For females, the pattern of change is more complex. As with males, we observe significant increases in the proportions of non-family households headed by young and middle-aged females, but these are complemented by increases in the proportions of female-

headed family households as well. Given prevailing patterns of child custody, whether an unmarried female householder ends up heading a family household or a non-family household is probably largely determined by her fertility history.

Particularly noteworthy in this regard are the increases in the proportions of female-headed family households observed among younger age groups. From 1970 to 1980, 15- to 19-year olds manifested sizeable increases, while from 1980 to 1985, the two youngest age groups registered by far the greatest increases, in the proportions of female-headed family households. Given recent increases in the age at first marriage, it is likely that a considerable proportion of these young female family heads have never been married. Thus it would appear that the implications of increases in pre-marital fertility are particularly pronounced among younger females.

To summarize, increases in the age at first marriage, increases in pre-marital fertility, high levels of marital disruption and increases in the tendency of young, never-married adults to form their own households have dramatically altered age-specific patterns of household and family formation. The manifestations of these changes were particularly pronounced during the 1970's, although they have continued at a much slower and more uniform pace in the early 1980's. Given these patterns of age-specific change in the structure of households, it is hardly surprising that the average size of households declined as dramatically as it did during the 1970's.

Change in Age- and Type-Specific Household Sizes

In this final analytical section, we return to the question of change in average household size, in the context of changes in the age distribution of householders and changes in age-specific household structure which we have previously discussed. The relevant data are presented in Table 5, which shows the average size of households within cells of the three-way cross-classification of household type by age of householder and survey year.

Table 5 About Here

The data in Table 5 were subjected to a weighted regression analysis in which the dependent variable was average household size and the independent variables were dummy variables representing the effects of year, household type, age of householder, and various multiplicative interaction terms constructed from these "main effects." The various cell means in Table 5 were weighted by their sample frequencies, which insured that changes in the distribution of households by type and by age of householder were taken into account. The results of the regression analysis are presented in Table 6.

Table 6 About Here

Models 1, 2 and 3 indicate that household size does vary systematically with both type of household and age of householder. Together, these two variables account for about 91% of the total variation in cell means within Table 5. Allowing for the age effect to vary by type of household (as in Model 4) brings the "explained variation" up to 97.7%. This implies that once the effects of type,

age and their interactions are taken into account, as well as changes in the distribution of households by type and age, only 2.3% of the variation in Table 5 is attributable to change in age- and type-specific household sizes. Allowing for a uniform change in age- and type-specific household size (as in Model 5) adds an increment of 0.9% to explained variation, although allowing for localized changes (as in Model 6) brings the explained variation up to 99.7%. The implications of Model 6 are displayed in the bottom panel of Table 6.

Model 6 proposes constant age- and type-specific household sizes for the majority of cells in the table, and localizes decreases in household size to two regions of the table; among married-couple households headed by persons between the ages of 25 and 49 and among other family households headed by females between the ages of 25 and 44. Two additional parameters in Model 6 allow for particularly strong decreases among married couples with heads between the ages of 30 and 44 and among families with female heads between the ages of 30 and 39. Almost 90% of the residual variation left after Model 4 is accounted for by these four parameters. What we are observing here are the household-level manifestations of the post-baby-boom fertility decline.

Conclusions

What, then, are the implications of the changing age structure for changes in the structure and size of American households? On the basis of our exercise in standardization, we would have expected a slight decrease in the average size of households from 1970 to 1975, and slight increases in each of the two succeeding five-year intervals. Instead, we observed a steady decrease in average

household size from 1970 to 1980, and a levelling off in the first half of the 1980's. It is clear, then, that the recent experience of American households has been affected by much more than just changes in the age distribution of householders.

Although age-specific headship rates appear to have remained relatively stable over the 15-year period under investigation, dramatic changes were observed in the particular types of households being formed at various ages. The youngest households showed the greatest decreases in the proportion of households maintained by married couples. This pattern is a reflection of the steadily rising age at first marriage coupled with the declining significance of marriage as a prerequisite for setting up an independent household (Goldscheider and LeBourdais, 1986). In addition, increases in pre-marital fertility appear to be increasing the proportion of female-headed family households among the youngest age groups.

Among middle-aged households, notable decreases in married-couple households were observed as well. In this case, however, these decreases are probably due more to marital disruption than to the avoidance of first marriages. Nonetheless, the declining proportion of married couples among households headed by middle-aged persons has an important effect on aggregate household size since these are the ages of peak household size. The effects of changes in the structure of middle-aged households have been exacerbated by changes in the sizes of these very households. Indeed, the major decreases in household sizes were observed precisely among those households which were the largest as of 1970; married-couple households with heads between the ages of 30 and 44 and other family households headed by females between the ages of 30 and 39.

It should be pointed out that the bulk of these changes took place during the 1970's. During the first half of the 1980's, the pace of these changes has slowed, and, as a consequence, so also has the rate of decline in the average size of households. Nonetheless, certain age-specific patterns persist which make it dubious that the average size of households will conform more closely to mere changes in the age distribution of householders. The proportion of married-couple households has continued to decline among both young and middle-aged households. So also has the average size of married-couple households headed by middle-aged persons. Thus it would appear unlikely that the passing of the large baby boom cohorts through the ages of peak household size will result in any significant turnaround in the trend toward smaller households.

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TABLE 1:
AGE STRUCTURE OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION:
1970, 1975, 1980 AND 1985

AGE	1970	1975	1980	1985
0 - 4	8.4	7.5	7.2	7.6
5 - 9	9.8	8.2	7.3	7.0
10 - 14	10.2	9.6	8.0	7.2
15 - 19	9.4	9.8	9.3	7.8
20 - 24	8.1	9.0	9.4	8.8
25 - 29	6.7	8.0	8.7	9.1
30 - 34	5.6	6.6	7.8	8.5
35 - 39	5.4	5.4	6.2	7.4
40 - 44	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.9
45 - 49	6.0	5.5	4.9	4.9
50 - 54	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.6
55 - 59	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8
60 - 64	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6
65 +	9.9	10.5	11.3	12.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N (000s)	203,984	215,465	227,255	238,740
MEDIAN	28.0	28.7	30.0	31.5

SOURCES: 1970, 1975: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982: TABLE 2
1980, 1985: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1986: TABLE 2

(ALL DATA ARE ESTIMATES AS OF JULY 1)

TABLE 2:

AGE-SPECIFIC HEADSHIP RATES: 1970, 1975, 1980 AND 1985

PERCENTAGE OF AGE GROUP WHO ARE
HOUSEHOLDERS

AGE	1970	1975	1980	1985
15 - 19	1.6	2.1	3.2	2.3
20 - 24	25.8	29.0	28.8	24.6
25 - 29	45.7	47.8	48.5	45.8
30 - 34	49.6	52.2	53.4	52.6
35 - 39	51.2	52.2	55.5	56.1
40 - 44	51.6	53.1	54.8	55.8
45 - 49	51.8	53.4	55.0	55.7
50 - 54	54.9	56.3	56.5	57.4
55 - 59	58.7	56.9	57.9	57.3
60 - 64	60.4	59.9	59.1	61.0
65 - 69	62.8	64.3	63.8	63.9
70 - 74	66.6	69.3	68.9	67.9
75 +	66.8	69.5	71.9	71.8
ALL AGES	43.5	44.6	47.2	47.7

STANDARD HIERARCHICAL MODELS FOR THE THREE-WAY
CROSS-CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDER STATUS BY AGE OF
RESPONDENT AND YEAR

MODEL	MARGINS FITTED*	L^2	df	% REDUCTION IN L^2 1
1	{AY} {H}	91,442.56	51	----
2	{AY} {AH}	475.49	39	99.5
3	{AY} {YH}	90,860.10	48	0.6
4	{AY} {AH} {YH}	306.59	36	99.7

*WHERE H = HOUSEHOLDER STATUS (YES/NO)
A = AGE (13 CATEGORIES)
Y = YEAR (1970, 1975, 1980, 1985)

TABLE 3:

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDERS BY AGE:
1970, 1975, 1980 AND 1985

AGE					AGE-SPECIFIC
	1970	1975	1980	1985	HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 1970
15 - 19	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	2.37
20 - 24	6.3	7.5	7.3	5.8	2.64
25 - 29	9.7	11.0	11.3	11.1	3.33
30 - 34	8.8	10.0	11.3	12.0	4.20
35 - 39	8.9	8.4	9.6	11.1	4.56
40 - 44	9.7	8.3	8.0	9.0	4.44
45 - 49	9.9	8.8	7.6	7.4	3.79
50 - 54	9.5	9.4	8.3	7.2	3.19
55 - 59	9.2	8.2	8.2	7.2	2.64
60 - 64	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.5	2.24
65 - 69	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.8	2.03
70 - 74	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.7	1.84
75 +	7.5	7.5	7.9	8.4	1.71
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N (000s)	62,874	71,120	79,108	86,789	

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

	1970	1975	1980	1985
ACTUAL	3.17	2.94	2.75	2.69
EXPECTED*	3.17	3.15	3.17	3.20

* BY APPLYING 1970 AGE-SPECIFIC HOUSEHOLD SIZES TO CURRENT-YEAR DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDERS BY AGE

TABLE 4:

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1970, 1975, 1980 AND 1985

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER	MARRIED COUPLE				MALE-HEADED FAMILY				FEMALE-HEADED FAMILY				MALE-HEADED NON-FAMILY				FEMALE-HEADED NON-FAMILY			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
15-19	52.1	44.8	27.3	21.7	4.9	2.3	2.9	6.3	10.1	12.8	14.4	19.4	12.4	20.2	29.5	27.2	20.5	19.8	25.9	25.4
20-24	71.1	58.9	46.2	41.0	1.3	1.6	2.8	3.4	9.0	11.8	10.8	14.0	9.6	16.5	23.1	24.3	9.0	11.2	17.1	17.4
25-29	80.5	70.7	58.8	54.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.5	7.3	9.8	11.4	12.4	6.4	11.1	17.2	19.0	4.6	6.9	10.9	11.4
30-34	83.8	75.0	66.9	61.2	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.8	8.1	11.3	13.1	13.6	4.5	8.0	12.1	13.6	2.7	4.3	6.3	8.8
35-39	83.1	76.8	70.7	66.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.8	9.1	13.3	13.8	13.7	4.0	5.3	9.0	10.8	2.5	2.4	4.3	6.3
40-44	81.2	76.0	71.5	66.4	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	9.2	11.9	13.9	15.6	4.2	5.9	7.3	9.3	3.2	3.6	4.4	5.6
45-49	77.7	75.4	72.1	67.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.2	9.7	11.2	12.7	13.6	4.6	5.0	6.9	8.1	5.4	5.9	5.6	7.6
50-54	76.5	72.5	69.9	68.1	1.9	2.9	2.3	2.8	8.4	9.4	10.7	11.7	4.7	5.9	7.7	7.9	8.6	9.3	9.3	9.5
55-59	69.7	67.9	67.8	67.0	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.5	5.4	6.5	7.1	7.7	13.7	13.8	13.2	13.4
60-64	63.6	63.8	63.8	60.8	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.3	7.8	7.1	6.9	7.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.7	19.7	19.6	20.1	20.2
65-69	55.3	54.7	54.4	55.3	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.8	8.1	7.3	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.7	8.3	8.0	26.3	27.4	27.7	27.2
70-74	48.4	50.9	48.8	47.5	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	8.0	7.0	6.1	6.7	8.7	8.3	8.1	9.2	33.2	32.6	35.4	35.3
75 +	36.1	36.1	33.8	33.4	3.7	2.4	1.9	1.6	10.7	8.7	8.9	9.1	11.9	10.9	11.3	10.5	37.6	41.9	44.1	45.3
ALL																				
HOUSEHOLDS	70.6	66.0	60.9	58.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	8.7	10.0	10.8	11.7	6.3	8.3	10.9	11.7	12.4	13.6	15.3	16.1

NOTE: PERCENTAGES SUM TO 100% WITHIN AGE/YEAR ACROSS CATEGORIES OF HOUSEHOLD TYPE

STANDARD HIERARCHICAL MODELS FOR THE THREE-WAY CROSS-CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER AND YEAR

MODEL	MARGINS FITTED*	L ²	df	% REDUCTION IN L ² ₁
1	{T}	30,166.43	204	----
2	{AY} {AT}	4,053.41	156	86.6
3	{AY} {YT}	27,816.43	192	7.8
4	{AY} {AT} {YT}	1,753.46	144	94.2

*WHERE T = TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD (5 CATEGORIES)
A = AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (13 CATEGORIES)
Y = YEAR (1970, 1975, 1980, 1985)

TABLE 5:

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1970, 1975, 1980 AND 1985

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER	MARRIED COUPLE				MALE-HEADED FAMILY				FEMALE-HEADED FAMILY				MALE-HEADED NON-FAMILY				FEMALE-HEADED NON-FAMILY			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
15-19	2.75	2.54	2.55	2.92	2.40	2.55	2.38	2.57	3.17	2.53	2.68	2.52	1.64	1.73	1.56	1.58	1.40	1.38	1.47	1.54
20-24	2.89	2.73	2.78	2.86	2.94	2.94	2.91	3.08	2.98	2.69	2.81	2.94	1.54	1.52	1.52	1.62	1.46	1.34	1.43	1.53
25-29	3.58	3.24	3.22	3.21	3.24	2.76	2.90	3.13	3.70	3.21	3.05	3.10	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.48	1.21	1.22	1.30	1.31
30-34	4.46	4.03	3.73	3.68	3.34	3.09	2.95	3.12	4.29	3.63	3.35	3.19	1.15	1.33	1.33	1.36	1.20	1.09	1.19	1.21
35-39	4.90	4.51	4.16	3.99	3.27	3.42	3.07	3.17	4.12	3.92	3.52	3.31	1.28	1.22	1.32	1.35	1.10	1.18	1.18	1.20
40-44	4.82	4.68	4.29	4.09	3.35	3.49	2.88	2.86	3.98	3.91	3.61	3.38	1.25	1.19	1.23	1.30	1.13	1.12	1.16	1.18
45-49	4.20	4.15	4.04	3.81	3.04	3.19	3.00	2.94	3.48	3.56	3.39	3.29	1.12	1.28	1.22	1.21	1.15	1.12	1.12	1.12
50-54	3.56	3.56	3.48	3.41	2.82	3.19	2.82	3.02	3.13	3.12	3.10	3.29	1.16	1.16	1.18	1.21	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.12
55-59	3.03	2.96	2.94	2.97	2.98	2.75	2.84	3.00	2.77	2.96	3.05	2.97	1.10	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.07	1.06
60-64	2.63	2.61	2.51	2.60	2.98	2.77	2.88	2.85	2.92	2.82	2.88	2.98	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.06
65-69	2.46	2.42	2.36	2.39	3.02	2.73	3.05	2.72	2.93	2.82	2.67	3.03	1.11	1.05	1.10	1.11	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.05
70-74	2.31	2.27	2.25	2.27	2.96	2.81	2.99	2.55	2.89	2.83	2.86	2.93	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.02	1.03
75 +	2.25	2.24	2.17	2.18	3.00	2.73	2.71	2.87	2.51	2.69	2.54	2.75	1.07	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.03
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	3.69	3.48	3.34	3.30	3.05	3.04	2.91	2.99	3.35	3.27	3.15	3.14	1.19	1.25	1.29	1.32	1.09	1.08	1.12	1.12

TABLE 6:

SUMMARY OF THE REGRESSION OF AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE ON TYPE
OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER AND YEAR

MODEL	INDEPENDENT VARIABLES*	R ² x 100	df
1	TYPE	69.8	4
2	AGE	44.0	12
3	TYPE, AGE	91.2	16
4	TYPE, AGE, TYPE x AGE	97.7	64
5	TYPE, AGE, TYPE x AGE, YEAR	98.6	67
6	(4) + 4 AGE x TYPE x YEAR INTERACTIONS	99.7	68

* INDEPENDENT VARIABLES ARE REPRESENTED AS FOLLOWS:

TYPE = 4 DUMMY VARIABLES

AGE = 12 DUMMY VARIABLES

YEAR = 3 DUMMY VARIABLES

TYPE x AGE = 48 MULTIPLICATIVE TERMS

PREDICTED HOUSEHOLD SIZES UNDER MODEL 6

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

AGE	MARRIED COUPLE	MALE-HEADED FAMILY	FEMALE-HEADED FAMILY	MALE-HEADED NON-FAMILY	FEMALE-HEADED NON-FAMILY
15-19	2.65	2.46	2.67	1.61	1.46
20-24	2.81	2.98	2.85	1.55	1.45
25-29	3.49 a	3.01	3.54 c	1.43	1.28
30-34	4.38 a, b	3.09	4.04 c, d	1.33	1.18
35-39	4.80 a, b	3.20	4.18 c, d	1.32	1.18
40-44	4.88 a, b	3.08	3.99 c	1.25	1.15
45-49	4.23 a	3.06	3.42	1.21	1.13
50-54	3.50	2.98	3.16	1.18	1.08
55-59	2.98	2.89	2.95	1.13	1.08
60-64	2.58	2.85	2.91	1.10	1.06
65-69	2.40	2.90	2.86	1.09	1.05
70-74	2.27	2.83	2.88	1.06	1.04
75+	2.20	2.84	2.62	1.04	1.04

CELLS AFFECTED BY AGE x TYPE x YEAR INTERACTIONS DENOTED AS FOLLOWS:

a = AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE DECREASES BY 0.1191 PERSONS EVERY 5 YEARS

b = AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE DECREASES BY AN ADDITIONAL 0.1560 PERSONS EVERY 5 YEARS

c = AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE DECREASES BY 0.1894 PERSONS EVERY 5 YEARS

d = AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE DECREASES BY AN ADDITIONAL 0.1141 PERSONS EVERY 5 YEARS

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