Abbreviations


SA  Statistical Abstract of the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, annual). Citations to SA are followed by the year and the table number, not the page number. References to SA 1998 are to the CD-ROM version, which includes more years for many of the tables.

CB  U.S. Census Bureau.


Middletown III  Theodore Caplow led a team that replicated and extended the Lynds’ two original studies in the late 1970s with the support of the National Science Foundation. The main findings were published in two books: Theodore Caplow, Howard M. Bahr, Bruce A. Chadwick, Reuben Hill, and Margaret Holmes Williamson, Middletown Families: Fifty Years of Change and Continuity (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1982); and Theodore Caplow, Howard M. Bahr, Bruce A. Chadwick, Dwight W. Hoover, Laurence A. Martin, Joseph B. Tamney, and Margaret Holmes Williamson, All Faithful People: Change and Continuity in Middletown’s Religion (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1983).

Middletown IV  Theodore Caplow, Howard M. Bahr, Bruce A. Chadwick, and Vaughn R. A. Call replicated two surveys in Middletown in 1999,
the High School Survey and the Community Survey.


GSS General Social Survey conducted roughly annually by the National Opinion Research Center; see www.norc.uchicago.edu/gss/home-page.htm and the information retrieval system at www.icpsr.umich.edu/GSS99/index.html.


Correction for Inflation.
All dollar figures were converted to 1999 dollars using Consumer Price Index conversion factors found at www.orst.edu/dept/pol_sci/fac/sahr/cv1999.pdf (accessed August 31, 2000).

Correction for Population Growth.
To standardize for population size, data from HS series A 6 and SA 1999, table 2, were used. In most cases, the total population, rather than resident population or civilian population, was used.

Preface


Chapter 1. Population

2 Population Size and Growth Rate.

4 Life Expectancy.
HS series B 116–117 and B 122–123; SA 1999, table 129. For the racial difference in life expectancy, see SA 1999, table 1421.

6 Age Structure.
8 **Centenarians.**


10 **Population Drift.**

HS series A 172; SA 1999, table 35.

12 **Urban/Rural/Suburban.**


14 **Immigrants.**


16 **Foreign Born.**


18 **Minorities.**

Cary Davis, Carl Haub, and JoAnne Willette, “U.S. Hispanics: Changing the Face of America,” *Population Bulletin* 38 (June 1983): 8; HS series A 91–104; and SA 1999, tables 20, 37, and 38. The Hispanic proportions shown on the chart for 1950 and 2000 include only the roughly 90 percent of Hispanics who described themselves as white. This adjustment was made so that individuals who were members of two protected minorities (for example, black and Hispanic) would not be counted twice.

20 **Ethnicities.**

Chapter 2. Work

24 Work Sectors.

26 Farmers.

28 Mine and Rail Fatalities.
   HS series M 271 and Q 398; SA 1987, tables 1054 and 1219; SA 1997, tables 681 and 685; SA 1999, table 716; and Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1999*, table 3–7, at www.bts.gov (accessed September 19, 2000). We did not standardize employee fatalities on railroads and in mines for the declining number of railroad and mine employees. If we did standardize for the number of employees, then the decline would be much less steep. But this correction would partly miss the point: the American workplace became much safer during the twentieth century in part because fewer workers were working in dangerous occupations.

30 Professionals.

32 Men’s Work Longevity.
   HS series D 29 and D 35; SA 1997, tables 620 and 629; and SA 1999, tables 650 and 657.

34 Work Hours.

36 Housework.
   Middletown I, III, and IV, Community Survey, items 23, 24, 31, and 33. For married women, see Middletown I, pages 169–170.

38 Women in the Labor Force.
   HS series D 59, D 60, and D 62; SA 1984, table 683; and SA 1999, tables 658 and 659.

40 Attitudes toward Wives Working.

42 Women’s Occupations.

44 Female and Black Professionals.
   For women, see HS series D 233; SA 1997, table 645; and SA 1999, table 675.
   For blacks, see Stephan Thernstrom and Abigail Thernstrom, *Black and White in

46 Unemployment.

48 Unions.

Chapter 3. Education

52 Educational Attainment.
SA 1999, tables 265 and 1426.

54 Gender Balance of Graduates.
For high school diplomas from 1900 to 1970, see HS series H 600 and H 601. From 1971 to 1983, see www.nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/Digest99/d99t104.html (accessed August 26, 2000). From 1984 to 1997, see SA 1999, table 307. Amazingly, the U.S. Department of Education has stopped publishing the number of high school graduates by gender in the Digest of Education Statistics; the 1999 edition lists male and female graduates only through 1983. The Digest does provide figures on high school completion (including about half a million GED completions per year), but it does not separate diplomas from alternative forms of completion. For bachelor’s degrees from 1900 to 1960, see HS series H 753 and H 754. From 1961 to 2000, see www.nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/Digest99/d99t249.html (accessed August 26, 2000). For master’s degrees from 1900 to 1960, see HS series H 758 and H 759. From 1961 to 2000, see www.nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/Digest99/d99t249.html (accessed August 26, 2000). From 1900 to 1960, professional degrees such as M.D. and J.D. were counted with bachelor’s degrees. From 1961 onward, they were counted separately. For academic doctoral degrees, see HS series H 758 and H 759. From 1961 to 2000, see www.nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/Digest99/d99t249.html (accessed August 26, 2000).

56 Pupil-Teacher Ratio.
The pupil-teacher ratio is generally calculated as the number of full-time teachers divided by the number of full-time students. It is an approximation of the average class size, but it is not exactly the same thing. Average class size is probably larger than the pupil-teacher ratio because at some point during the day, some teachers have preparation time and other nonclassroom duties. See HS series H 423 and H 425; SA 1998, table 269; and SA 1999, table 294. See also Digest of Education Statistics 1999 at www.nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/digest99/d99t065.html (accessed August 23, 2000). See the National Commission on Excellence in Education’s report, A Nation at Risk: The Imperative for Educational Reform: A Report to the Nation and the Secretary of Education (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1983). For information on the public school system, see Theodore Caplow, Perverse Incentives: The Neglect of Social Technology in the Public Sector (Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 1994), pages 47–75.
58  **Preschool Enrollment.**

60  **Private School Enrollment.**

62  **Harvard College Tuition.**

64  **Graduate Degrees Conferred.**

**Chapter 4. Family**

68  **Marriage Rate and Age.**
For marriage rate, see HS series B 214; SA 1979, table 117; SA 1988, table 126; SA 1998, table 156; and SA 1999, table 155. For marriage age, see HS series A 158 and A 159; and SA 1998, table 159. For the marital status of the adult population, see SA 1999, table 62.

70  **Premarital Sexual Activity.**
72 **Cohabiting Couples.**

74 **Married Persons with Extramarital Sexual Experience.**
For the Kinsey data, see page 585 of the volume on males and pages 416–417 of the volume on females (both cited in note for page 70). For the 1992 data, see table 5.9A of Laumann et al. (also cited in note for page 70).

76 **Attitudes toward Sex.**
GSS on premarital sex, questions 217 and 795A.

78 **Divorce.**

80 **Households Headed by a Married Couple.**

82 **Married Women by Race.**

84 **Fertility.**

86 **Nonmarital Births.**
HS series A 26, A 27, B 9, and B10; SA 1997, table 97; and SA 1999, table 100. See also Ross Gregory, *Modern America, 1914–1945* (New York: Facts on File, 1995), page 159. See the Internet archives of Centers for Disease Control and

88 Parent-Child Contact in Middletown.
Middletown I, III, IV, Community Survey, items 34 and 35.

Chapter 5. Living Arrangements

92 Size of the Household.
HS series A 343–349; SA 1999, table 72. For information about eighth or later births, see HS series B 20–27, and SA 1999, table 98.

94 Housing.

96 Home Ownership.
HS series N 243 and N 305; SA 1988, table 1224; and SA 1999, tables 1215 and 1219. For information on differences between rentals and owned houses and information on racial differences, see SA 1999, tables 1214 and 1215.

98 Household Mechanization.
SA 1999, tables 1110 and 1134; SA 1997, tables 1197 and 1207; and SA 1999, table 1428. See also Middletown I, pages 96–98.

100 Automobiles and Televisions.

102 Mobility.

Chapter 6. Religion

106 Churches.

108 Protestants.
110 Catholics.

112 Other Religions.

114 Church Attendance.

116 Middletown Religious Attitudes.

Chapter 7. Active Leisure

120 Professional Sports.

122 Men’s Track.

124 Yellowstone National Park.
National Park Service, at www2.nature.nps.gov/stats/decademain.htm (accessed...

126 **Boy Scouts of America.**

128 **Land Speed Records.**

130 **Overseas Travelers.**

### Chapter 8. Health

134 **Infant Mortality.**

136 **Adult Diseases.**

138 **Sexually Transmitted Infections and AIDS.**

140 **Suicide Rates.**

142 **Alcohol.**

144 **Smoking.**

146 **Drugs.**

148 **Accidents.**

150 **Hospitals.**
HS series B 361 and B 373, and SA 1999, table 204. For hospital use and outpatient surgery performed, see SA 1997, tables 187 and 194. For changes in hospital use, see American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics* (Health Forum, annual).

152 **Health Care Costs.**
SA 1999, table 1422. For the hospital share of health care costs, see SA 1999, table 168. For the proportion of the population covered by health insurance, see SA 1999, table 185.

154 **Mental Patients.**

156 **Disabilities.**
Chapter 9. Money

Earnings.

Female and Black Wages.

Middle Income.
HS series G 328. See also CB, “Historical Income Tables,” table F3, at www.census.gov/hhes/income/histinc/f03 (accessed August 31, 2000). For the rise in GNP from 1900 to 1929, see HS series F 1. On the importance of new and improved goods to rising standards of living, see W. Michael Cox and Richard Alm, Myths of Rich and Poor: Why We’re Better Off than We Think (New York: Basic Books, 1999).

Household Expenses.

Philanthropy.

Personal Debt.

Income Shares.
HS series G 319, G 323, G 326, and G 330. See also table F-3, “Mean Income Received by Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of Families (All Races), 1966 to 1998”, table H-2, “Share of Aggregate Income Received by Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of

Poverty.

Inflation.

Chapter 10. Politics

Presidential Vote.

Congress.

Women in Congress.

Black Elected Officials.

Middletown Attitudes.
Middletown I, III, and IV, High School Survey, items 306 and 506.

Chapter 11. Government

Government Expenditures.
HS series F 1 and Y 457; SA 1974, table 308; SA 1977, table 456; SA 1980,
Government Employees.
HS series Y 308; SA 1987, table 471; SA 1997, tables 537 and 634; SA 1999,
table 539. For federal expenditures exceeding state and local expenditures, see
SA 97, tables 484 and 518. For a breakdown of federal expenditures, see SA 97,
tables 518–521.

Entitlements.
SA 1959, tables 354 and 372; SA 1979, table 522; and SA 1997, tables 518,
580, and 582. See also WA 1998, pages 154 and 160.

Federal Judiciary.
HS series H 1097 and Y 308–317; SA 1988, table 501; SA 1998, table 559; and
SA 1999, table 566. For judicial employees, see SA 1979, table 460; SA 1998,
table 559, and NYT 1999, page 130. For trials, see SA 1998, table 68.

Military Personnel.
HS series Y 904; SA 1997, table 557, and SA 1999, table 587. See also the

Blacks in the Armed Services.
HS series B 1443, Y 906, and Y 907; WA 1998, page 150, and the Department
almanac/almanac/people/minorities.html (accessed October 1, 2000). See also
Harry A. Ploski and James Williams, The Negro Almanac (New York: Bellwether,
1967), pages 539–571; Morris J. MacGregor, Jr., Integration of the Armed Forces,
pages 7, 33, and 522; and Morris Fletcher, The Black Soldier and Officer in the
United States Army, 1891–1917 (Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri Press,
1974).

Women in the Armed Services.
HS series Y 906 and Y 907; SA 1959, table 313; SA 1979, table 605; SA 1987,
table 545; and WA 1998, page 150. See also the Department of Defense’s
Military Personnel Statistics web site at web1.whs.osd.mil/mmid/military/miltop.htm (accessed August 31, 2000). See also Jeanne Holm, Women in the

Battle Deaths.
HS series Y 857, Y 859, Y 860, Y 879, and Y 880; WA 1998, page 149.

Veterans.
HS series A 119–134 and Y 856–903; SA 1987, table 563; and SA 1999, table
601.

Middletown Patriotism.
Chapter 12. Crime

214 Homicide.

216 Robbery Rate.

218 Executions.
HS series H 1155, H 1159, H 1162, and H 1165; SA 1987, table 311; SA 1997, table 362; and HCS, table 2.1. See also Paul Duggan, “Another Day, Another Execution: At Texas Death House, They Have It Down to a Science,” Washington Post, December 9, 1998, sec. A, p. 11. The chart shows executions “under civil authority.” It does not include 160 executions by the Army and Air Force (the Navy has had no executions since 1849) or the illegal executions called lynching.

220 Police.
HS series H 1013; SA 1987, table 286; and SA 1999, table 504. For the most consequential growth, see SA 1997, table 645. For the number of correctional officers, see HCS, section 1.20. For the number of police officers, see Occupational Outlook Handbook at the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site at stats.bls.gov/oco/ocos159.htm (accessed July 26, 2000).

222 Prisoners.

224 Offenses of New Prisoners.

### Juvenile Offenders.

**Chapter 13. Transportation**

#### Passengers.
HS series Q 6, Q 69–81, and Q 284–312; SA 1984, table 1099; and SA 1999, table 1014.

#### Freight.
For value of shipments, see HS series Q 148–162, Q 251–263, Q 331–345, and Q 330–341; SA 1999, table 1014 and 1017. For UPS and the Internet, see www.ups.com (accessed October 1, 2000).

#### Traffic.

#### Traffic Deaths.

#### Bicycles.

**Chapter 14. Business**

#### Gross Domestic Product.
HS series A 23 and F 2, and Brent R. Moulton, “Improved Estimates of the National Income and Products Accounts for 1929–99: Results of the Comprehensive Revision,” *Survey of Current Business* (April 2000), at the Bureau of Economic Analysis web site, www.bea.doc.gov (accessed April 2000). GDP for 1999 is from the same web site (accessed May 20, 2000). From 1900 to 1928, the data are based on retrospective estimates and are actually Gross National Product (GNP), not GDP. For our purposes, there is little difference between GNP and GDP during that period.
Gross Domestic Product Fluctuations.

Business Receipts.
HS series V 5, V 8, and V 11; and SA 1999, table 862.

NYSE and NASDAQ.

Dow Jones.

Stockholders.

Petroleum.

Energy.

Patents.
HS series W 100–102. See U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, TAF Special Report:
All Patents, All Types, January 1977–December 1999, at www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/reports.htm#PSR (accessed September 1, 2000). For patents issued to the U.S. and foreign governments, see SA 1998, table 886. A tiny fraction (less than 1 percent in 1999) of patents are issued to the U.S. government and to foreign governments. These patents are not included in the charts.

260 **Trade Balance.**

262 **International Investment.**

## Chapter 15. Communications

266 **Books.**

268 **Newspapers.**

270 **Advertising.**
HS series T 444; SA 1998, table 2; and NYT 1999, page 354.

272 **Post Office.**
HS series R 163 and R 174; and SA 1999, table 946.

274 **Telephones.**

276 **Computers.**

296 **Notes to Pages 260–276**