

## Rural Children Now Less Likely to Live in Married-Couple Families

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In 1990, rural children were more likely to be living in married-couple families than children living in urban areas. Today, however, that has changed. The most recent data from the Census Bureau shows that rural children are now slightly less likely to be living in married-couple families.

In 1990, 76 percent of rural children were living in married-couple families compared with 72 percent of those in central cities and suburbs (metropolitan areas). In the early 1990s, marriage declined in both areas, but urban rates bottomed out at 68 percent in 1995. For rural families, the share of children living in married-couple families fluctuated in the late 1990s, but then plunged from 73 percent in 2000 to 68 percent in 2008. The most recent data available for 2008 indicate that the share of rural children living in married-couple families is 1 percentage point below that of children in metropolitan areas (68 percent versus 69 percent).

Family structure is closely linked to a variety of child outcomes and numerous studies have shown that, in general, children growing up in a stable, married-couple family have more advantages and opportunities than those growing up in a single-parent family.<sup>1</sup> The poverty rate for children in married-couple families is 9 percent compared to 21 percent for those in male-headed and 43 percent for those in female-headed families.<sup>2</sup> Consequently, the decline in the share of rural children living in married-couple families since 2000 may help explain the 3 percentage point rise in child poverty in rural America between 2000 and 2006.<sup>3</sup>

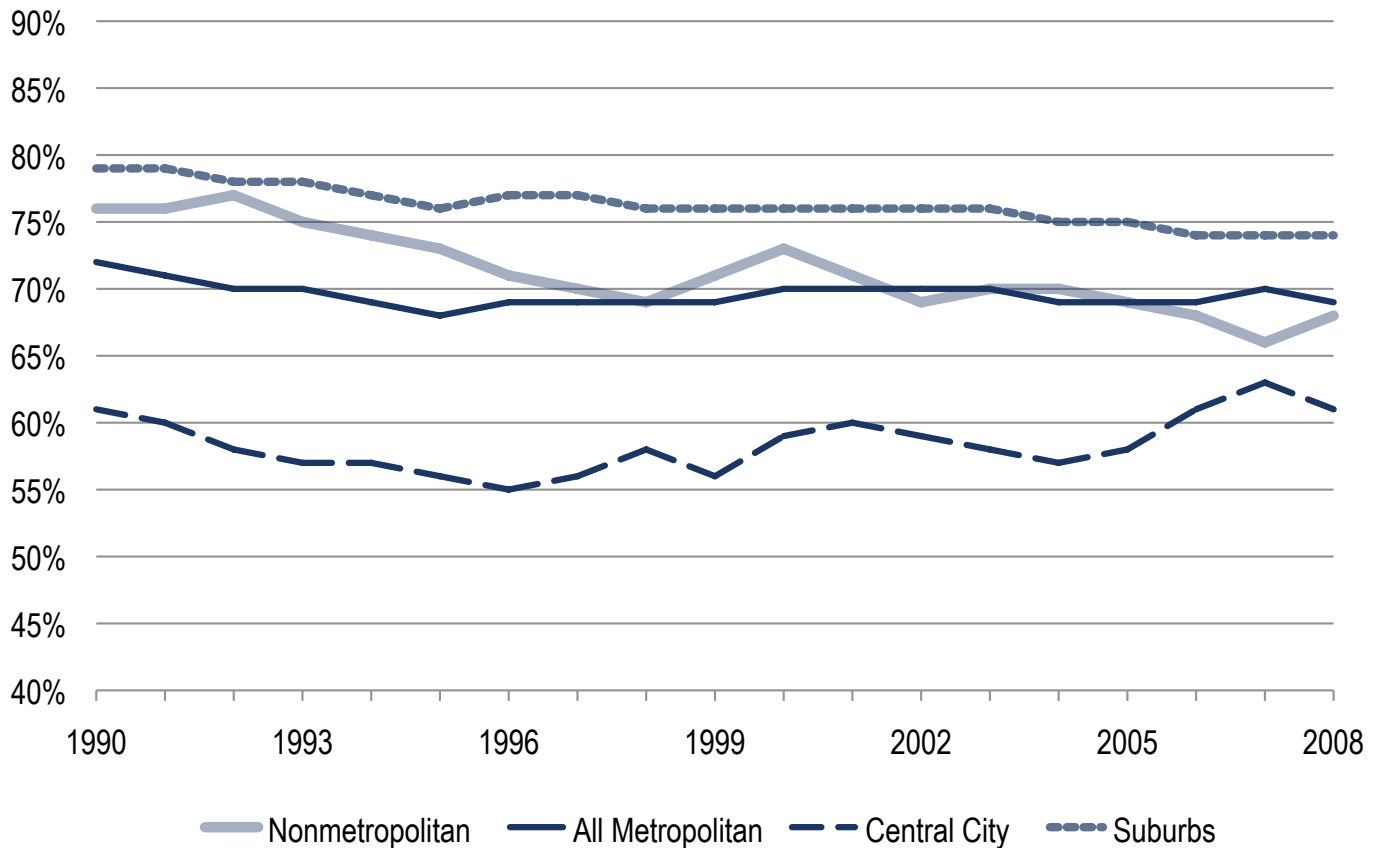
Divergent paths of family structure in rural and urban America are masked by overall nationwide change since 1990. Table 1 shows that the share of children in married-couple families declined from 73 percent in 1990 to 69 percent in 1996, and has shown little change since.

Overall metropolitan rates also mask important changes within central cities and suburbs. The share of central-city children living in married-couple families increased from 56 percent in 1995 to 61 percent in 2008. During the same period, the percentage of suburban children living in married-couple families fell from 76 to 74 percent.

TABLE 1. PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN LIVING IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES BY METRO STATUS, 1990–2008

	TOTAL	RURAL (Outside Metros)	URBAN (INSIDE METROS)		
			Total Urban	Central City	Suburbs
1990	73%	76%	72%	61%	79%
1991	73%	76%	71%	60%	79%
1992	72%	77%	70%	58%	78%
1993	71%	75%	70%	57%	78%
1994	71%	74%	69%	57%	77%
1995	70%	73%	68%	56%	76%
1996	69%	71%	69%	55%	77%
1997	69%	70%	69%	56%	77%
1998	69%	69%	69%	58%	76%
1999	69%	71%	69%	56%	76%
2000	70%	73%	70%	59%	76%
2001	71%	71%	70%	60%	76%
2002	70%	69%	70%	59%	76%
2003	70%	70%	70%	58%	76%
2004	69%	70%	69%	57%	75%
2005	69%	69%	69%	58%	75%
2006	69%	68%	69%	61%	74%
2007	69%	66%	70%	63%	74%
2008	69%	68%	69%	61%	74%

FIGURE 1. PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN LIVING IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES BY METRO STATUS, 1990–2008



SOURCE: MARCH CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, VARIOUS YEARS

NOTE: Metropolitan areas are comprised of central cities and suburbs; data for these two geographies are disaggregated to illustrate distinct patterns.

## Endnotes

1 Sandefur, Gary and Sara S. McLanahan. 1994. *Growing up with a Single Parent: What Hurts, What Helps*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

2 U.S. Census Bureau. 2008. "Table POV02: People in Families by Family Structure, Age, and Sex Interated by Income-to-Poverty Ratio and Race: 2007, Below 100% of Poverty—All Races." Retrieved October 7, 2008 ([http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032008/pov/new02\\_100\\_01.htm](http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032008/pov/new02_100_01.htm)).

3 O'Hare, William P. and Sarah Savage. 2007. "Child Poverty High in Rural America." Fact Sheet No. 6, Carsey Institute at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH.

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