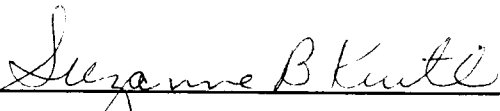


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RURAL-URBAN CONVERGENCE IN PATTERNS
OF NUPTUALITY AND MORTALITY: AN
INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE
ANALYSIS FOR TENNESSEE, 1980 AND 1990

A Thesis

Presented for the

Master of Arts

Degree

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Scott Mitchell Myers

May 1993

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The researching and writing of this thesis would have been more difficult without the indispensable assistance of several individuals. I would like to thank: Chip Hastings, my committee chair, for his guidance, his professional editing, and his unwavering belief in the learn-by-doing approach to thesis research. Suzanne Kurth, for her sardonic criticisms and ability to make me re-evaluate my initial ideas. Donald Ploch, for his technical advice.

Don Broach, for his countless hours of computer assistance and enthusiastic involvement. George Wade, for compiling the specific vital registration tapes needed for my research.

Carrie Bradley, my roommate and companion in life. Her constant support and encouragement helped me through many frustrating periods during the research and editing processes. She calmed my nerves, soothed my soul, and made me believe in myself and my abilities.

ABSTRACT

This thesis analyzes rural-urban differences in the patterns for Tennessee males and females of entry into first marriage, divorce, widowhood, remarriage, and mortality for the years 1980 and 1990. Results are compared to 1970 findings to examine changing patterns over a twenty year interval.

Vital registration and census data from 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1989, 1990, 1991 are used to construct increment-decrement life tables for rural and urban males and females. The analysis will be centered on 1980 and 1990.

The analysis of rural-urban marital patterns over twenty years provides a framework for examining the changing variables assumed to influence nuptiality and mortality. Specifically, the social, demographic, and economic changes occurring in the rural areas will decrease the differences between rural-urban marital transition patterns.

The 1980 and 1990 findings confirm the 1970 results. Rural women and men have shorter life expectancies, higher infant mortality rates, younger median ages of entry into first marriage and divorce, a greater proportion of their cohorts ever marrying, lower probabilities of divorce, and higher probabilities of widowhood than urban women and men. The trend from 1970 to 1990 is a decrease in rural-urban differentials. The changes from 1970 to 1990 suggest that

urbanization, technological advances in communication and transportation, and the diffusion of urban lifestyles and values may have blurred the rural-urban distinction.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Demographers and sociologists have focused on the rural-urban continuum for the past seventy years. Sorokin, Zimmerman, and Galpin (1931) and Sorokin and Zimmerman (1929) were some of the first sociologists to scrutinize different life patterns between rural and urban residents.

Later, researchers elaborated on the earlier works and applied the rural-urban distinction to patterns of family formation and change (Loomis and Hamilton 1936; Mirande 1970; Sweet 1977; Glenn and Hill Jr. 1977; Ford 1978; Johansen and Fuguitt 1984; Bokemeir and Maurer 1987; Fuguitt, Brown, and Beale 1990). Specifically, Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu (1978) find that rural persons are more likely to ever marry, marry at younger ages than urban residents, and have longer marriages. Also, rural persons tend to divorce at earlier ages; but, their urban counterparts are more likely to divorce. The persistent differences in marital formation and dissolution may be attributed to the different social and normative structures of rural and urban areas. Brown (1981) finds that although the divorce rates are increasing in both rural and urban settings, a lower rate persists among rural than urban

couples. At the same time, the community norms against divorce appear to remain stronger in rural communities. Rural residents were the least likely to approve of divorce even when a man and woman believe that they can no longer remain happily married (Willits, Bealer, and Crider 1973). The difference in the rural and urban social systems and the subsequent differences in marriage patterns lends credence for further research.

Over the past three decades, changes in family formation and dissolution have occurred alongside changes in rural and urban characteristics. In the 1960s (Ortmeyer 1962), and 1980s (Coward and Smith 1982), demographers and social scientists stressed the need for more research uncovering the differences between rural and urban family patterns. Coward and Smith (1982) argue for better and more comprehensive understanding of internal family dynamics and the family life cycle in rural society. Ortmeyer (1962) urges demographers to study and distinguish rural and urban age patterns of first marriages, divorce, widowhood, remarriage, and mortality. Coward and Smith (1982) also support the specific need for a greater exploration of the transitional phases of family development (marriage, parenthood, middle and old age, divorce, and death).

The availability, accessibility, and quality of formal and informal support may vary as a function of residence. Therefore, families in sparsely populated areas may employ

widely different mechanisms for confronting developmental transitions often resulting in different end results when compared to their counterparts in more urban settings.

The rural and urban landscape changed drastically in the past three decades. Detailed investigation shows that a large number of rural counties which experienced population loss in the 1960s witnessed a population turnaround in the 1970s and early 1980s. The revival of rural population growth in the U.S. was confirmed by several studies and shown to be the result not merely of the lateral extension of the urban areas, but also of development in remote locations (Champion 1989). The results of Beale (1975) show that in the 1960s, non-metropolitan areas lost 3 million residents to out-migration, but in 3 years, 1970-1973, witnessed the return of 1.1 million residents. Furthermore, the rural areas not adjacent to metropolitan areas and suburbs experienced the greatest in-migration. Berry (1976) coined the phrase "counterurbanization," the tendency for the distribution of the population to shift from larger to smaller places, and announced that a turning point in the American urban experience had been reached because counterurbanization had replaced urbanization as the modal force shaping the nations' settlement patterns.

This "counterurbanization" of the 1970s and 1980s disappeared after 1982 as the urban population was again growing faster than the rural. Changes in rural and urban

population composition cannot be overlooked. The trends in population deconcentration may form an extension of suburbanization and metropolitan deconcentration instead of defining a radically different pattern of settlement.

Counterurbanization does not require the reversal or abandonment of urban practices in favor lifestyles traditionally associated with rural areas.

Counterurbanization does entail increased growth of rural and smaller areas (Champion 1989). The growth mainly occurs as urban residents migrate into nonurban areas and bring with them their urban values and lifestyles.

Rural and urban residence may influence patterns of marriage, remarriage, divorce, and widowhood. In 1960, Carter and Glick (1970) found that rural males and females enter into first marriages at younger median ages than their urban counterparts. Rural communities have historically been closer to the *Gemeinschaft* type of social organization; personal relationships are usually closer and more continuous over time than in more urbanized, *Gesellschaft* communities. The family and extended family are more frequent in rural than urban areas, with grandparents living in close proximity to their children and grandchildren (Erickson 1976). Therefore, rural individuals are more apt to expect and search for familial-type lifestyles. The expectations may warrant an earlier marriage than young, urban adults. Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu (1976) also found

that among the divorced and widowed individuals, rural residents are more likely to remarry than urban residents.

Patterns of divorce between rural and urban couples are studied extensively. The relationship between rural and urban settlements, normative and social patterns, and marital dissolution is intermingled. Wirth (1938) posits direct, universal effects of population size, density, and heterogeneity on important aspects of social structure, culture, and personality. The concentration of people of diverse characteristics and backgrounds into large, dense settlements necessarily produces social isolation, individualism, social disorganization, and a number of other disrupting phenomena. Therefore, the dissolution of family relationships and ties would be more commonplace in urban areas than rural areas.

Rural areas have been characterized by more conformity and social integration than urban areas. Rural communities exhibit the more historic pattern of development and act as a protective mechanism against outside intrusions. Various socialization units, such as the family, deliberately filter attitudes, beliefs, and values to encourage behavior consistent with established norms and cultural patterns and practices (Carlson, Lassey, and Lassey 1981). Consequently, rural residents and family members may apply more implicit and explicit pressure for couples to "work-it-out" and uphold the marriage institution. Conversely, urban

residents are less integrated into the community and reside farther away from family members. They will feel less social and community pressures to stay married for marriage-sake. In fact, with the increase of support groups for divorced individuals, urban couples are reinforced that divorce is a typical transition in life. The social costs of ostracism, discriminations, and religious excommunication are less severe in urban settings (Bernard 1964).

The patterns of age at first marriages have historically been shown to influence the likelihood of divorce (Bumpass and Sweet 1972; Weed 1974; Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1976; Glick and Norton 1977; Martin and Bumpass 1989). Divorce and marriage are not independent of one another; the social setting and characteristics discussed above also influence age at first marriage, widowhood, and remarriage. Therefore, the whole complex of marital patterns and place of residence form a interdependent relationship. Social scientific research lacks information on the interplay of all marital transitions and rural-urban residence (see Schoen and Nelson 1974; Hastings and Tu 1976; Mason 1976).

CHAPTER II

THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

This thesis describes rural-urban differences in age patterns for Tennessee males and females, for the years 1980 and 1990, of entry into first marriage, divorce, widowhood, remarriage, and the probability of death.

Vital registration and census data for Tennessee from 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1989, 1990, 1991 is used to construct increment-decrement life tables for rural males, urban males, rural females, and urban females. The analyses centered on 1980 and 1990.

Schoen and Nelson (1974) and Schoen (1975) developed an algebraic solution for the construction of the increment-decrement life tables to estimate age-specific marital status transition probabilities. Analyzing rural-urban marital patterns for 1980 and 1990 provides a framework capable of examining the social and economic differences assumed to indicate differing rural and urban lifestyles.

Tennessee was chosen for three reasons. One, Tennessee has a substantial rural population, 54.0% in 1980, and 55.8% in 1990. Two, Tennessee is a participant in both the Marriage and Divorce Registration Areas of the National Center for Health Statistics; marital patterns may be studied in detail (Mason 1976). Three, Hastings and Tu

(1976) and Mason (1976) have analyzed age patterns of entry into first marriage, divorce, widowhood, remarriage, marriage, and mortality for Tennessee, 1970, using the increment-decrement life table technique. Rural and urban summary statistics for 1980 and 1990 provided in this thesis can be compared to the 1970 patterns (Mason 1976). Social, demographic, and economic changes occurring in rural areas will attenuate differences between rural-urban marital transition patterns outlined below. Specifically, the rural-urban differences observed in 1970 decrease as we move from 1980 to 1990. We examine this change of marital patterns between rural and urban individuals. The analyses contributes information to the ongoing rural-urban debate.

The next section addresses relevant literature regarding mortality and marital status. A broad overview of mortality, entry into first marriage, divorce, widowhood, and remarriage introduces each section. Specific literature on Tennessee and urban-rural marital patterns follows. The data used in this thesis are from census and vital registration counts; thus, no statistical or probability tests will be performed. The hypothesis outlined in Chapter III are provided to guide the reader, not to be tested. Chapter IV discusses life table techniques and notation and calculation of increment-decrement life tables. Chapter V describes data sources and necessary procedures to produce numerators and denominators for calculation of life tables.

Chapter VI examines and interprets results. Chapter VII analyzes changing rural and urban environments and influences on marital transitions.

CHAPTER III

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. MORTALITY

1. Sex and Age Differentials

The most consistent finding in mortality research is the higher age-specific probability of death for males than females. The sex-differential in mortality is influenced by a variety of factors (Graney 1979). One, the sex-differential is a product of characteristic male-female differences of genetic origin. Two, the differential is also a product of masculine-feminine differences in social roles and environments that trace directly back to socio-cultural, rather than biological origins (Madigan 1957; Preston 1970; Retherford 1975).

A social component of sex-differential mortality among infants and young children can be attributed to the increased protectiveness and decreased exposure accorded to female children in comparison to male children in the United States. Nevertheless, a large component of the difference stems from genetic origins. Vulnerability of males for biological reasons is most clearly expressed in the sex-differential mortality of early life. The innate biological disadvantage among infant males is attributed mostly to the lack of the genetic advantage of a second X-chromosome.

Among infant males, the higher infant death rate is due to more frequent incidence of death from congenital abnormalities and infectious diseases. A greater likelihood exists for males than females dying from infectious diseases at all ages; the sex differential is most pronounced in infancy. Later, increased exposure to hazard and the mortality-inducing lifestyles of the masculine gender become more important (Spain, Siegel, and Braders 1973; Graney 1979).

Past infancy, sex-differential mortality persists, but the major cause shifts from infectious diseases to accidents (Yerushalmy 1963; Washburn, Meadows, and Childs 1975; Graney 1979). Furthermore, Preston, Keyfitz, and Schoen (1972) show that the percentage difference in death rates between males and females has recently increased during childhood years, peaking around 15-20 years of age. At these ages, the death rate for males is approximately double that of females, and the major cause of death is accident. Sociocultural factors are undeniably associated with gender differences in the adventuresomeness and risk-taking of adolescents.

Finally, in adulthood and among the aged, the sex-differential mortality continues to be affected by the interaction of biological and sociocultural factors. Sex differences in vulnerability to infections and chronic disease interact with gender factors that increase male

mortality (Retherford 1975).

2. Marital Status Differentials

Marital status is a correlate of mortality risk. Marrieds have a lower rate of mortality than singles (Dorn 1959; Bogue 1969; Petersen 1975; Trovato and Lauris 1989). Marital status-specific death rates for most diseases vary from low to high as follows: married, single, widowed, and divorced. Kitagawa (1972) showed that mortality rates for males, aged 35-64, for the years 1959-1961 were lowest for married males. Compared to married males rates were 75% higher for single males, 178% higher for widowed males, and 200% higher for divorced males. For the same time period, Carter and Glick (1970) conducted a similar study analyzing the mortality patterns of U.S. individuals aged 15-64. They found married females have the lowest mortality rates followed by single, divorced, and widowed females, respectively. Their findings for males paralleled those reported by Kitagawa (1972).

Trovato and Lauris (1989) studied marital status and mortality for males and females aged 15 and over for the years 1951-1981. They concluded that since 1951 single and divorced men benefited more from marriage or remarriage than single or divorced women. That is, the male is more reliant than the female on the marriage relationship for decreased mortality risk (Bernard 1972; Goldberg 1976).

Researchers generally agree that marriage protects the partners from premature death. Debate persists over what marital mechanisms reduce the mortality risk. Trovato and Lauris (1989) speculate that these mechanisms include: (1) higher levels of social integration, (2) greater reinforcement of healthy behaviors, and (3) more economic resources. Also, married people have larger social networks than unmarried individuals. Growing evidence suggests that social relationships alter health status and mortality risk (Wingard 1984). Thus, individuals who are no longer living with their spouse may find their access to these larger support networks decreased. Over time, the accumulated loss of social relationships may increase their risk of mortality.

Individuals who are divorced or widowed experience tremendous stress during marital dissolution and this stress may then put them at a relatively greater risk of dying prematurely. Furthermore, marital status may affect the risk of dying due to psychological factors as stress levels, suicidal tendencies, and/or physical care of oneself (Mason 1976). One study demonstrated that widowed persons compared to married, single, or divorced persons have greater incidence of psychological and depression tendencies and symptoms (Clayton 1974).

Previous research on marital status and mortality has generally used two approaches. One, data are combined from

a sample of death certificates with information on age, sex, and marital status distributions for a defined population. These data are then used to compile all-causes and/or cause-specific death rates by marital status (Gove 1973; Kisker and Goldman 1987). The constraints generally inherent in the use of death certificate data prevent researchers from examining how recent changes in marital status affect the risk of mortality. Specifically, death certificates contain information on the marital status at the time of the death, but no information is available on the duration on the current status. This limitation prevents ascertaining whether the higher death rates among nonmarried individuals are due to: (1) the negative stress-related consequences of a recent marital status transition, or (2) the accumulated losses of marriage's "positive effects" (Zick and Smith 1991).

Two, researchers collect baseline demographic and health data on a large sample of individuals, and then trace their deaths over time (Ketter and Wingard 1989). These analyses generally find that marital status effects continue to exist even after unhealthy behaviors associated with the nonmarried states (smoking, drinking, poor diet) are controlled in the analyses. Although these studies are not well-suited for an investigation of marital status transition effects, they do provide insight into the health behavior differences between married and nonmarried

individuals and how these difference change the risk of mortality (Zick and Smith 1991).

To access adequately the impact of marital status transitions on mortality, time series data are imperative. Helsing, Moyses, and Comstock (1981) examined the impact of two marital transitions on mortality: moving from married to widowhood, and from widowhood to remarried. They found that recently widowed males who did not remarry had significantly higher risks of dying than either never-widowed men or widowers who remarried. Those who remarried were less likely to die for two reasons: (1) healthier individuals are more likely to be "selected" into remarriage, and (2) remarriage creates a supportive atmosphere that insulated the newly widowed individual from some of the stress of the recent death.

3. Tennessee Differentials

Tennessee has similar age, sex, and marital status patterns of mortality as those reported for the U.S.. Hastings and Tu (1976) found that, in 1970, Tennessee males had a life expectancy of 66.4 years and females 73.8 years. They also reported that, for both males and females, married persons experienced the lowest mortality rates followed by single individuals. Persons divorced and widowed had higher death rates than both single and married persons. Death rates for widowed and divorced persons fluctuated up to age

50; after age 50, divorced males and females had higher mortality rates than widowed males and females, respectively.

Average life expectancy for Tennessee males and females, in 1980, were 69.2 and 77.1, respectively. Female life expectancy rose 3.3 years and male life expectancy rose 2.8 years over the 1970 decade (Postma, Hastings, and Jacobsen 1985). Infant mortality rates also improved for 1970-1980. Female infant deaths declined from 19.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1970 to 11.5 per 1,000 live births in 1980. Similarly, male infant deaths decreased from 25.1 per 1,000 live births in 1970 to 14.4 per 1,000 live births in 1980. All ages, except older ages, experienced declines in mortality. The authors speculate that declines in mortality were due to improved delivery of health care service (most notably pre- and post-natal care), healthier diets, decreased rates of smoking, and increased frequency of physical exercise.

The mortality rates for marital status categories in 1980 parallel the 1970 ordering of risk of mortality. Currently married persons had the lowest mortality rates, followed by single persons. Overall, divorced individuals had higher rates than widowed individuals, although there was variability in specific ages. Literature on the rates for 1990 is not yet officially available. The Department of Health and Environment for the State of Tennessee published

vital statistics for 1988 in July of 1990. The 2 to 2½ year delay is normal and increases the difficulty of using updated vital statistical material. In 1988, Tennessee male death rate was 9.9 per 100,000 population. Tennessee female death rate was 8.5 per 100,000 population (Department of Health and Environment 1990).

4. Rural-Urban Differentials

The literature on the rural-urban mortality differentials is scant and difficult to interpret as various researchers have used different definitions of rural and urban (Dorn 1959; Smith and Zopf 1970; Mason 1976).

Mason (1976) found, for 1970, that Tennessee rural mortality rates exceeded urban mortality rates at some ages. Rural infant mortality rates (22.1 for females and 26.8 for males) exceeded the urban infant mortality rates (17.9 and 23.9, respectively). Furthermore, for Tennessee males, rural mortality rates were significantly higher than urban rates through the first four years of life and slightly higher up to age 45. After age 45, urban mortality rates were higher than rural rates. For Tennessee females, rural mortality rates were higher than urban mortality rates through the first three years and until age 22. From age 22 until age 69, urban mortality rates exceeded rural rates. After age 69, the rates for rural females were once again higher than urban rates.

The expected rural-urban mortality differentials are:

- I) Rural infant mortality rates for males and females are greater than urban infant mortality rates for males and females, respectively.
- II) Rural mortality rates for males and females may exceed urban mortality rates for males and females, respectively, at some ages.

B. FIRST MARRIAGE

1. Age and Sex Differentials

Entering marriage is one of the more difficult individual-level transitions of the family life cycle (McGoldrick and Carter 1989). First marriages frequently occur in the middle of a complex process of changing family status. Young adults encounter a myriad of problems and transitions as they shift from single to married status. The couple must renegotiate relationships with parents, siblings, friends, and other relatives in view of the new marriage, including adjusting to their new spouse and life (McGoldrick and Carter 1989).

Coale (1971) and Yaukey (1973) outline three general variables that affect the first marriage process. One, the conventional age at first marriage as prescribed by law or custom. Two, the proportion of the population choosing to remain single. Three, the rapidity with which those in a cohort who will ever marry enter into their first marriage.

The legal age for marriage, in the United States, without parental consent is typically 21 years of age for the male and 18 years of age for the female (Carter and Glick 1970). The legal age for marriage without parental consent is 18 years of age for both males and females in Tennessee. Tennessee residents may marry as early as 16 years old with parental consent.

One of the emerging themes, in family studies, is the weakening of the rules surrounding family behavior and the expansion of the range of acceptable behaviors. The universal norm of marriage is weakening as a shift is occurring in the normative imperative to marry, to remain married, to restrict intimate relations to marriage, and to maintain separate roles for men and women (Thorton 1989). Negative attitudes toward singlehood have declined substantially in the last two decades. A skeptical orientation toward marriage is growing, and the roles associated with marriage are being scrutinized (Verhoff, Douvan, and Kulka 1981). A recent study shows a steady decline, between 1972-1986, in the relationship between the married state and happiness. Decreasing proportions of reportedly happily married women and increasing proportions of happily unmarried men are occurring; the personal gain once associated with marriage is declining. Women are now more capable of living independently given increases in educational attainment, employment, and economic

independence (Glenn and Weaver 1988).

Since the mid-1950s, marriages have been delayed to later ages as more young people are attending school or college longer, more women are entering the labor force, rates of cohabitation are increasing, and more young adults are choosing to stay single to older ages (Glick 1990). Marriage may now be less important for legitimizing sex and co-residence. Premarital sex and cohabitation are increasingly accepted. Prior to 1960, cohabitation was concentrated among the low income and low educated sectors of the populations. Since 1970, cohabitation increased, especially among the better educated and higher income levels.

Cohabitation rose first and fastest among young, urban, college-educated individuals, and then spread to the middle- and working-classes (Cherlin 1990). Cohabitation increased markedly for all educational groups and signals a restructuring of unions. Thus, the propensity of young adults to enter an union has changed far less than reported. A comparison of cohorts who reached age 25 in 1970 and in 1985 reveals that marriage rates have declined from 72% in 1970 to 55% in 1985 (Bumpass, Sweet, and Cherlin 1985). But, the proportion entering into an union has only decreased from 75% in 1970 to 69% in 1985. Increased cohabitation rates account for nearly 67% of the decline in marriages. Young adults are delaying marriage, and may be

substituting cohabitation for marriage.

2. Tennessee Differentials

Declining rates of marriage and the increasing age of entry into first marriages in Tennessee parallel national trends. In 1959, the median age of entry into first marriage in Tennessee was 22.1 years for males and 19.6 years for females (Rele 1965). Hastings and Tu (1976) reported that median age of entry into first marriage, for 1970, was 21.7 and 20.0 years for Tennessee males and female, respectively. In 1980 (Jacobsen and Hastings 1983), the ages increased to 23.7 for males and 21.4 for females. The percentage of Tennessee residents ever marrying has decreased significantly. In 1970, 92.7% of females and 92.3% of males married at least once. In 1980, that figure dropped to 84.7% of females and 83.8% of males ever marrying (Jacobsen and Hastings, 1983).

According to Hastings and Tu (1976), females are more likely than males to spend more of their total lifetime married. This differential is a function of a later age at marriage and shorter life expectancy for males.

3. Rural-Urban Differentials

The relationship between rural and urban patterns of first marriages is straightforward: for both sexes, rural residents marry earlier than their urban counterparts.

Carter and Glick (1970) reported that males' median age at first marriage, in 1960, was 23.2 for rural nonfarm and 23.7 for rural farm. For urban males, the figures were 24.3 years in central cities, 24.2 in the urban fringe, and 23.6 in other urban. The differentials for females are similar. The median age at first marriage for females was 20.0 years for rural nonfarm, and 20.3 for rural farm compared to 21.4 for central cities, 21.4 for urban fringe, and 20.6 for other urban. For 1970, Mason (1976) reported the median age at first marriage for rural Tennessee males and females were 21.0 and 19.2, respectively. The median age at first marriage for urban males and females were 22.9 and 21.4, respectively.

Many social and cultural factors influence age at first marriage. Bartz and Nye (1970) outline three propositions that determine an early marriage. One, the greater heterosexual involvement at early ages, the more likely an marriage before age 21 will occur. Two, the more an individual is dissatisfied with his/her current role(s), the more likely an early marriage will occur . Three, among lower social classes, early marriage is more likely to occur.

In rural areas, premarital involvement is not as accepted as in urban areas. Couples who engage in premarital sex may feel more pressure, through socialization, to marry than their urban counterparts.

Rural people remain more conservative in their political views, more traditional in their views on social relations, and stricter in their religious practices and beliefs (Garkovich 1989). Although rural and urban couples may engage in the same frequency of sexual activity at early ages, rural couples face more social pressure to legitimize their activity by marrying. Specifically, Tennessee's location on the fringe of the Bible Belt may increase the degree of conservatism and decrease the acceptance of premarital sex and/or cohabitation (Reed 1972).

Young individuals in rural areas have greater access to various lifestyles through mass society influences, as manifested in television, books, and mass media. The rural village is no longer an isolated community without ties to central cities. Diffusion of ideas and lifestyles from cities to rural areas is constantly increasing in degree and rapidity. Young adults may increasingly find the rural community limited and their role in the community dissatisfying. This dissatisfaction increases the likelihood of early marriage (Bartz and Nye 1970).

Elder (1972) associates lower social class with greater frequency of entry into early first marriage. A disproportionate number of the nation's poor are in rural areas, and the poorest counties in the United States are rural (Porter 1989). Between 1979-1986, the real median income fell in rural areas by 10% compared with an 1%

increase in urban areas. Also, rural families are three times more likely to live in substandard housing, experience poorer health, and lose more days to illness at work (White House 1979; O'Hare 1988). According to McGoldrick and Carter (1989), some young adults view marriage as the solution to personal and familial problems. The lower standard of living in rural areas may prompt some young adults to enter into marriage at early ages.

Therefore, the expected rural-urban differentials in entry into first marriage are:

- III) Rural males and females enter into first marriage at younger median ages than urban males and females, respectively.
- IV) Greater proportions of the rural male and female cohorts enter into first marriage than of the urban male and female cohorts, respectively.

C. DIVORCE

1. Age Differentials

Family life is changing dramatically across virtually all Western post-industrial societies. The most profound change is the sharp reduction in marital stability, affecting the life course of individuals, the nature of family life, and the household composition of populations (Martin and Bumpass 1989). Basic structural changes underlie the trend. Whereas rates of divorce have

fluctuated with wars and the economy, the likelihood of divorce has increased in a steadily accelerating curve, from 7% for first marriages in 1880 to recent levels (1980) of over 60% (Weed 1980).

Table 3-1 presents life table estimates of the proportion of first marriages disrupted within the first five years of marriage. A strong inverse relationship persists between age at marriage and the probability of marital disruption. Age at marriage is one of the most powerful predictors of marital dissolution through divorce. The negative association between age at marriage and marital instability is too strong to be explained by the higher incidence of premarital pregnancy, earlier childbearing, and/or lower levels of educational attainment associated with youthful marriages; the high incidence of dissolution among youthful marriage persists in multivariate analyses (Bumpass and Sweet 1977). Hetzel and Cappetta (1975)

TABLE 3-1
Proportion of First Marriages Disrupted
Within the First Five Years of Marriage,
By Age and Marriage Cohort

AGE	1970-74	1975-79	1980-85
14-19	0.23	0.30	0.31
20-22	0.14	0.18	0.26
23-39	0.11	0.15	0.15
30+	0.14	0.16	0.14

Source: Martin and Bumpass 1989

conducted a study, based on 15 states, on the proportion of brides and grooms under 20 years of age for the years 1957-65. The "percentage of teenage marriages was considerably higher among divorcing persons than among those who married, indicating that teenage marriages are more likely to end in divorce than marriages occurring at other ages" (Hetzel and Cappetta 1973, p.16).

The occurrence of higher rates of divorce among younger couples is due to the convergence of several factors. Becker, Landis, and Midrael (1977) outline three considerations. First, though personal change and maturation extend over a lifetime, the first two decades of life are particularly important in the development of personal identity, the acquisition of knowledge and decision-making skills, and the formation of personality and behavior characteristics. Those who marry younger are less skilled to make the complex decisions associated with marriage. Second, the fundamental changes that occur in personalities are more predominate in younger couples. As teenagers continue to mature, a greater likelihood exists that unexpected and destabilizing events and changes may occur. Third, when individuals marry at younger ages, they spend less time searching for a marital partner.

The increasing percentage of marital failures is not limited to early first marriages. Divorces occur across all durations of marriage. See Table 3-2. For the first few

TABLE 3-2
Percentages Of Ever Married Persons Who Had Ever
Divorced Or Separated, By Period and Years Since
First Marriage: General Social Survey

YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE	1973-77	1978-83	1984-88	% CHANGE 1973- 77 TO 1984-88
0-2	5.3	5.6	7.4	2.1
3-5	14.5	15.7	18.8	4.3
6-8	19.0	27.3	24.8	5.8
9-11	26.4	40.6	38.0	11.6**
12-14	25.7	35.7	44.3	18.6***
15-19	30.9	40.9	44.4	13.5***
20-24	25.8	41.6	45.6	19.8***
25-29	30.8	33.8	44.1	13.3***
30-39	23.3	28.2	34.5	11.2**
40+	21.0	22.7	25.1	4.1*
TOTAL	23.2	29.3	33.2	10.0***

Martin and Bumpass 1989

years after marriage, the indicated increases from 1973-77 to 1984-88 are rather small and not statistically significant, but for years since first marriage of 9-11 through 30-39 they are substantial and significant. For instance, for 12-14 years after marriage, the percentage ever-divorced went from 25.7% in 1973-77 to 44.3% in 1984-88 -- a 72% increase -- and there were similar changes at several other lengths of time after marriage. The total percentage rose by 10.0 points, from 23.2% to 33.2% -- a 43% increase. The data for 1984-88 were gathered only about 11 years, on the average, after those for 1973-77; these indicated changes were very rapid (Glenn 1991).

Some social scientists claim that the rise in divorce is more a function of an increase in the tendency for persons in unsatisfactory marriages to divorce rather than an overall failure in marriage.

Specifically, Reiss and Lee (1988, p.306) state:

It is easy to assume that an increase in the divorce rate is a direct indication of increasingly unfavorable reward-tension balances in American marriages, but in fact, we have no evidence at all that this has happened. The considerable majority of married persons report themselves to be happily married. The contention that our divorce rate has increased because spouses are finding their marriages less gratifying and/or more conflict ridden is not tenable. In fact, it is likely that of those who remain married a higher percentage are happily married today than when the divorce rates were lower.

2. Tennessee Differentials

Tennessee couples experience divorce patterns similar to the rest of the United States. In 1970, 25.5% of the divorced husbands and 52.7% of divorced wives had been teenagers at the time of their marriages (Hetzl and Cappetta 1973).

Divorce is also increasing in Tennessee. In 1970, females had a .328 probability that their marriage would end in divorce. In 1980, their probability of divorce had increased to .475. Similarly, males experienced probabilities of .403 for 1970, and .475 for 1980. The median age at divorce increased from 30.2 in 1970 to 31.3 in 1980 for Tennessee females. Males also are divorcing at older ages, 32.6 in 1970 compared to 34.2 in 1980. In light of the increased age at first marriage, the increase in the median age at divorce is logical (Hastings and Jacobson 1983).

3. Rural-Urban Differentials

Several sociologists assume a rural-urban differential in divorce rates exists (Ogburn and Nimkoff 1955; Lantz and Snyder 1969; Carter and Glick 1970; Duberman 1974). Other researchers simply use vital statistics as empirical proof for a rural-urban divorce differential (Burchinal 1964; Kenkel 1966; Kephart 1972). Most of the statistics supporting the existence of a divorce differential are

expressed in ratios for comparison. A divorce ratio is the number of divorced persons to the number of married persons residing in either a rural or urban area. Ratios are inadequate because individuals may migrate or remarry after divorce (Leslie 1976). Furthermore, divorce statistics collected by the state usually only specify the place of occurrence of the divorce and not the residence of the divorcing persons.

Nonetheless, existing comparisons indicate that urban individuals divorce at higher rates than rural individuals. For 1970, Mason (1976) reported that urban males and females have higher probabilities that their marriages will end in divorce than do rural males and females, respectively. Urban females have a .406 probability that their marriages will end in divorce compared to a probability of .365 for rural females. Likewise, urban males have a .424 probability of divorce compared to a .383 probability for a rural male's marriage to end in divorce (Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1976). Rural individuals divorce at younger median ages than urban couples. Median age at divorce for rural males and females is 31.6 and 29.2, respectively. Median age at divorce for urban males and females is 33.5 and 31.0, respectively (Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1976).

From 1973-80, Glenn and Supanic (1984) report that rural males and females have younger median ages at divorce (Table 3-3).

TABLE 3-3
Median Age at Divorce, By Residence
and Sex, For 1973-1980.

RESIDENCE	MALE	FEMALE
Central City: 12 Largest SMAs	30.7	25.8
100 Largest SMAs	34.0	33.0
Suburbs of 12 Largest SMAs	20.5	23.9
Suburbs of 100 Largest SMAs	21.9	23.2
Urban 10,000 and over	20.7	21.5
Rural 9,999 and under	17.2	20.1

Source: Glenn and Supancic 1984

The reason for variation in the probability of divorce according to residence is not completely understood. The urban areas may contain factors that contribute to a lesser degree of marital satisfaction (Campbell, Converse, and Rodgers 1976), greater tendency for divorce (Goode 1961), greater marital instability (Bumpass and Sweet 1972), and more social flexibility to move in-and-out of marriages (Jurich, Smith Jr., and Polson 1983).

The cultural, social, and family pressures that are characteristic of small town life do more to keep marriages intact, happy or unhappy, than the characteristics of urban life. Divorce rates will tend to be lower among individuals who reside in culturally homogenous, rather than heterogeneous communities, and in communities with primary face-to-face interaction in contrast to communities with

anonymous and/or segmented relationships (Eshelman 1974, p.626). Also, various socialization agents, such as family, school, and church, foster attitudes, beliefs, and values to encourage behavior consistent with established norms and cultural patterns (Carlson, Lassey, and Lassey 1981).

The expected rural-urban divorce differentials are stated as:

- V) Urban males and females have higher probabilities of marriage ending in divorce than rural males and females, respectively.
- VI) Rural males and females divorce at earlier ages than urban males and females, respectively.

D. WIDOWHOOD

Although a number of articles on widowhood and the history of widowhood were published before 1980 (Basler 1970; Atchley 1975; Bequaert 1976; Carlton 1978; Hiltz 1978; see Balkwell 1981; Blom 1991), the perception was that widowhood has been a neglected part of historical research. This perception may well be explained by the heavy interest manifested in other parts of the life cycle. The history of childhood, as well as marriage and fertility problems, are the dominant areas of family history and cultural comparisons. Research into widowhood has received less attention because of its association with old age and of death, a closely related subject, that are also relatively

new fields (Stearns 1977).

The need for extensive research on widowhood is ever increasing as our population ages. Becoming widowed is experienced by an increasing number of Americans.

1. Sex Differentials

The sex ratio for widowed persons changed in recent years. Two out of every three widowed persons were women in 1940; today four out of every five widowed individuals are women. Among elderly singles, there are almost five times as many widows as widowers in the U.S.; 12.4% of women in our society are widows, compared with just 2.6% of men (Zick and Smith 1988). Changes in the magnitude and sex composition of the widowed population are affected by such factors as the age-specific mortality rates of successive cohorts, marriage and remarriage rates, and the difference in age at marriage between men and women (Townsend 1968; Retherford 1975).

Mean age discrepancy between husband and wife and age-specific mortality rates of spouses underlie the probability of widowhood (Palmore 1987). Women usually marry at an earlier age than men and live longer than men; thus, there tend to be more widows than widowers. Also, widowers remarry much more often than widows, and, as men die earlier than women, they tend to remain widowers for a shorter period than women remain widows (Palmore 1987). The average

wife in the U.S. can expect to spend the last eleven years of her life as a widowed single (Saxton 1990).

In 1988, only 12% of the widowed individuals ever remarry. Women comprise 77.6% of the individuals who experience widowhood, and make up only 30% of the widowed who remarry. A man may be less likely than a woman to outlive a spouse, but he is more likely to remarry after the death for two reasons. First, men have a much larger number of potential partners to choose from than women because within a birth cohort, older single women outnumber older single men. Second, it is more socially acceptable for an older man to marry a younger woman than for an older woman to marry a younger man (Zick and Smith 1988). Therefore, entrances to and exits from widowhood combine to make the widowed population consist of more widows than widowers and lead to women remaining widows longer than men are widowers.

After the death of their spouses, women face a series of problems. Not only are they more likely to experience widowhood and remain widows longer than men, but they also suffer a substantial economic loss with the death of their husbands. With the death of a spouse the household loses the benefits that the deceased may have provided plus the income from any assets that the deceased willed to individuals outside his or her immediate family. Intuitively, one might expect that such immediate losses would be comparable between widows and widowers. However,

the descriptive analyses indicate that the levels of economic well-being between the two groups differ markedly (Zick and Smith 1988). Households headed by widows, on the average, had \$3,063 less income than those headed by widowers. Also, economic gains for widows who remarry are estimated to be large. The income level of widows who remarry is \$18,254 more than the continuously widowed. This estimate shows the income gains from remarriage are quite dramatic for women (Zick and Smith 1988).

2. Tennessee Differentials

The census provides statistics on the status of the widowed which includes the proportion of the population by sex and age who are in the widowhood status. Information not reported or asked are data on the date or time of the event of widowhood. Questions asking the date when a person entered into widowhood are rarely included in the census or other surveys in the U.S. (Mason 1976). Death certificates in Tennessee do not ask for the age of the surviving spouse; age-specific widowhood rates cannot be derived without assuming a standard age difference between spouses.

Schoen and Nelson (1974) assumed that married males in mortality statistics were married to females two years younger. For Tennessee, this age-differential assumption is acceptable. Analysis by Rele (1965) and Hastings and Tu (1976) confirm that the difference between median ages at

entry into first marriage between males and females is two years or less.

Hastings and Jacobson (1983) describe the patterns of widowhood for Tennessee for 1970 and 1980. The probability of marriage ending in widowhood was .450 for females in 1970, compared to .161 for males. In 1980, the probabilities of marriage ending in widowhood decreased to .387 for women and .138 for men. Women could expect to spend about 5 times greater a proportion of cohort life widowed than males for 1970 and 1980.

3. Rural-Urban Differentials

The rural-urban differentials are a function of the rural-urban mortality patterns. Unfortunately, the literature on rural-urban patterns of widowhood is sparse as is the literature on entry into and exit from widowhood in general. From the previous discussions, age-specific patterns of widowhood are a result of two main forces. One, the age-differential at median age at entry into first marriage for men and women. Two, the differential in the risk of dying or life expectancy of males and females. Thus, when the husband is much older than his wife, he will have a greater probability of dying after a shorter duration of marriage than if he and his wife were closer in age. The result will be the occurrence of younger widowed females whose spouses were nearer their own age (Mason 1976). Also,

a shorter life expectancy for the males will produce younger widows than in couples where the male has a lesser probability of dying.

In her study, Mason (1976) found that rural females were more likely than urban females to have their marriages end in widowhood. Also, widowhood begins for rural females at a younger median age (65.38) than for urban females (67.2). In contrast, urban males have a younger median age at widowhood (66.6) than do rural males (67.6).

The findings for the females is consistent with the hypothesis that as size of place declined, the difference between the ages of husband and wife increased (Carter and Glick 1970). This translates into a greater probability of widowhood for rural females at younger ages than urban females due to both their younger median age at entry into first marriage and the greater mortality of their spouses.

The expected rural-urban widowhood differentials are stated as:

VII) Rural females have a greater probability for their marriage to end in widowhood than urban females.

VIII) Rural females and males become widowed at younger median ages than urban females and males, respectively.

E. REMARRIAGE

Much of the marriage experience today, of course, comes in the form of remarriage. Demographers estimate that from 37% to 43% of all marriages now being contracted are remarriages for one or both of the spouses (Glick 1984; Spanier and Thompson 1987; Pasley and Ihinger-Tallman 1988).

1. Sex and Marital Status Differentials

Remarriage has been common in the U.S. for over two centuries, but until the early 1900s almost all remarriages followed widowhood. Even as late as the 1920s, more brides and grooms remarried following widowhood rather than divorce (Jacobson 1959). Since then, however, a continued increase in divorce has altered this pattern. By 1975, 34% of all remarrying brides were previously divorced, and 16% were widowed (U.S. National Center for Health Statistics 1977). Thus, it is only recently that remarriage after divorce has become the predominant form of remarriage.

In 1980, a divorced person was as likely to marry someone who has been married before as someone who has not. About 30% of remarriages were a first marriage for the man, but a remarriage for the woman. Meanwhile, another 35% of remarriages represented a first marriage for the woman, but a remarriage for the man. In the other 35% of marriages, both members of the couple were previously married (Cherlin and McCarthy 1985).

Although remarriage after divorce is becoming somewhat less frequent, nearly nine in ten (87.3%) of divorced women remarried in 1984. Unfortunately, more than two in three (70%) of those marriages involved stepchildren (Glick 1984; Pasley and Ihinger-Tallman 1988).

The incidence of redivorce is about 25% higher than it is for first divorce: 61% of men redivorce, as do 54% of women (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1985). Moreover, remarried couples who divorce do so about two years sooner than the average time for the first divorce -- within about 5 years of the wedding (Glick 1984). Thus, the number of couples in remarriage, the high proportion of divorce, and the frequent involvement of children from prior marriage make remarriage a matter of special concern (Saxton 1990).

The occurrence of a divorced man remarrying is somewhat higher than for a divorced woman, and nearly one-fourth of divorced people remarry within a year of the divorce; almost one-half remarry within 3 years (Spanier and Thompson 1987). Young divorced women are much more likely to remarry and remarry quicker than older divorced women. Sixty percent of divorced women are under 30 at the time of divorce; they are 3 times more likely to remarry within 5 years than women who are 40 or more. Nearly two-thirds of the older women never remarry. Only about one in ten older women remarry after 5 years. Thus, women over 40 who do not remarry relatively soon after their divorce have a very small likelihood of

ever remarrying (Spanier and Glick 1980).

Divorced men of all ages have higher remarriage rates than women. The differentials in remarriage probabilities increase with age. Among older age groups, men are 5 times more likely to remarry than women. The median age at remarriage for divorced men is about 37, and for divorced women about 33. Meanwhile, the average age difference between a bride and groom in remarriage is greater than it is in a first marriage. For example, if it is remarriage for the groom, but a first marriage for the bride, about 33% of the women are five to nine years younger, and 15% are ten to fourteen years younger (U.S. National Center for Health Statistics 1988). Not surprisingly, then, middle-income or affluent men have a higher rate of remarriage than those with lower incomes (Ihinger-Tallman and Pasley 1987).

The divorced are more likely to remarry than the widowed because they are generally younger, and have life circumstances predisposing them to remarry. One, there may be young children among the divorced. Two, the divorced are not obliged to defer remarriage out of respect for the deceased. Three, they may be more liberal. Four, their plans for remarriage may have precipitated the divorce (Treas and Van Hilst 1976). If the bereavement process following marital termination has been completed, the probability for remarriage is greater. The widowed have a tendency to sanctify their former spouses, remembering all

their positive qualities and forgetting the negatives. In contrast, divorced individuals often retain negative feelings toward their former mates (Lopata 1981).

Widows whose first marriages are terminated earliest are the most likely to remarry and to remarry quickly. Sixty percent of women with short first marriages remarry within five years. Of those women married ten or more years before widowhood, 84% do not remarry (Spanier and Glick 1980). Younger widows have a significantly greater chance of remarrying than older widows. With women under thirty, three-fifths are usually married within three years; nine in ten women over 40 usually do not marry.

Overall, only about 15% of widowed women eventually remarry. A man may be less likely than a women to outlive a spouse, but he is more likely to remarry after her death. (1) Men have a much larger number of potential partners to choose from than a women because within a birth cohort, older single women outnumber older single men. (2) It is more socially acceptable for an older man to marry a younger woman than for an older woman to marry a younger man (Zick and Smith 1988).

Many characteristics distinguish a remarriage from a first marriage. One of the most important is that one or both of the partners already has experience marriage. Such experience is sometimes problematic for the new couple. A source of difficulty can be the continuing relationship

between ex-spouses and/or ex-in-laws (Jacobson 1980).

Furstenberg and Spanier (1984) identify four specific reasons remarriage differs from first marriage. One, there is the existence of one or more prior spouses, and the possibility of a continuing need to interact with that person, especially if there are children present. Two, both behavioral and psychologically, a first marriage provides a baseline from which to judge a second marriage. A remarried spouse is likely to compare the present marriage with his/her former marriage and be either more or less satisfied. Third, remarriage occurs during a different time in the individual's life course. Changes will have occurred in a person's level of maturity, his or her life experiences, and economic and social status since the first marriage. Thus, remarriage will be viewed differently than first marriage. Fourth, remarried persons are members of two different marriage cohorts; the rules and expectations for behavior will be different.

These are the primary ways that remarriage differs from first marriage. Cherlin (1978) has called remarriage an incomplete institution. Confusion of roles and lack of institutional support for stepfamilies lead to many problems faced in remarriage. The difficulties of remarriage are important variables to understand considering the lack of success of remarriages.

With all the problems of marriage, divorce, and

remarriage, the U.S. is still characterized by marriage-oriented behavior of adults. Furstenberg (1982) has termed the pattern of marriage-divorce-remarriage found in the U.S. today as conjugal succession. (In 1950, Paul Landis referred to the same phenomena as sequential polygamy and Margaret Mead coined the term serial monogamy.) Nonetheless, it is important to call attention to the change in marriage patterns and families and the behaviors and implications involved in the new family forms.

2. Tennessee Differentials

Remarriage patterns of Tennessee closely follow the trends in the U.S. Males, whether divorced or widowed, are usually more likely to remarry than females, and the divorced are more likely to remarry than those widowed. Postma, Hastings, and Jacobsen (1984) argue that the difference in remarriage patterns of Tennessee widowed and divorced is a function of age at which marriage terminates. Couples tend to divorce in their early 30s, followed by remarriage in their mid-30s; widowed individuals who remarry do so in their late 50s or 60s.

Table 3-4 shows that widowed males are more likely to remarry than widowed females. In 1970, 10.7% of the widows remarried, compared to 31.7% of the remarrying widowers. In 1980, 8.4% and 26.8% of the widows and widowers, respectively, remarried. The same pattern is true for

TABLE 3-4
Patterns of Remarriage by Sex and Marital
Status, Tennessee: 1970 and 1980

	RATIO OF REMARRIAGE OF WIDOWED PERSON TO WIDOW(ER)S	MEDIAN AGE AT REMARRIAGE	RATIO OF REMARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS TO DIVORCES	MEDIAN AGE AT REMARRIAGE
FEMALE				
1970	.107	54.1	.858	31.9
1980	.084	58.5	.780	33.6
MALE				
1970	.317	59.2	.890	33.2
1980	.268	64.1	.845	36.6

Source: Hastings and Jacobson 1983

individuals divorced, but to a lesser degree. 85.8% of the divorced females, compared to 89% of the divorced males remarried in 1970. The figures for 1980 are 78% and 84.5%, respectively. The current literature reporting rural and urban patterns of remarriage is almost non-existent; but, different lifestyles will produce rural-urban differentials in remarriage of divorced and widowed individuals.

Mason (1976) produced life table estimates for Tennessee rural and urban individuals describing the patterns of remarriage by sex, residence, and previous marital status (Table 3-5). The table shows that the median ages at remarriage for rural widowed and divorced males and females are younger than the median ages for urban widowed and divorced males and females, respectively. Also,

divorced persons remarry at younger median ages than widowed persons. Rural divorced and widowed males and females have higher probabilities of remarriage than urban divorced and widowed males and females, respectively.

These findings are the result of rural individuals entering marriage, divorce, and widowhood at earlier ages. According to Spanier and Glick (1980), young divorced women are much more likely to remarry and remarry quicker than older divorced women. Also, widows whose first marriages are terminated soonest are most likely to remarry and remarry quicker than widows involved in longer first marriages.

TABLE 3-5
Patterns of Remarriage by Sex, Marital Status, and
Residence, Tennessee: 1970

	RATIO OF REMARRIAGE OF WIDOWED PERSONS TO WIDOW(ER)S	MEDIAN AGE AT REMARRIAGE	RATIO OF REMARRIAGES OF DIVORCED PERSONS TO DIVORCES	MEDIAN AGE AT REMARRIAGE
FEMALE				
URBAN	.083	54.6	.747	33.0
RURAL	.143	53.2	.919	30.1
TOTAL	.107	54.1	.858	31.9
MALES				
URBAN	.296	59.5	.838	34.7
RURAL	.346	58.3	.919	32.0
TOTAL	.317	59.2	.890	33.2

Source: Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1976

The social conditions of place of residence will influence an individual's decision and timing to remarry. Urban females have higher rates of labor force participation than rural women (Bogue 1960). According to Fuguitt, Brown, and Beale (1989), women labor force participation is higher in metropolitan areas, 51.3%, than in nonmetropolitan areas, 45.2%. Therefore, the urban female may be more preoccupied with her career, and be able to establish herself independently, socially and economically, than the rural divorced or widowed woman. The need for remarriage may be less important for the urban female. Saxton (1990) reports that the rate of remarriage is inversely related to income levels; low-income women have higher probabilities of remarriage than higher income women.

Community and family norms and pressures may exert the greatest influence on an individual's decision to remarry. In both the rural and urban settings, there may be community pressure against the quick remarriage of bereaved persons (Bernard 1956). Also in both settings, the divorced individual occupies an ambiguous role, especially if children are present (Goode 1956). Burchinal (1964) argues that the rural communities value the permanence of the married status. Rural areas are marked by more "traditional" family-type living arrangements; a higher proportion of married couple households with minor children, and a smaller proportion of single households and single-

parent families. The family household component exceeds 80% in rural areas, compared to 71% in urban locales (Fuguitt, Brown, and Beale 1989). Therefore, rural individuals who are divorced or widowed will feel more social pressure to resolve their marital ambiguity through remarriage.

The proposed rural-urban remarriage differentials are:

- IX) Rural males and females remarry at younger median ages than urban males and females, respectively.
- X) Rural divorced and widowed males and females have higher probabilities of remarriage than urban divorced and widowed males and females, respectively.

F. SUMMARY OF HYPOTHESES

Based on the literature on rural-urban mortality, entry into first marriage, divorce, widowhood, and remarriage, the following patterns are expected:

- I. Rural infant mortality rates for males and females will be greater than urban infant mortality rates for males and females, respectively.
- II. Rural mortality rates for males and females may exceed urban mortality rates for males and females, respectively, at some ages.
- III. Rural males and females will enter into first marriage at younger median ages than urban males and females,

respectively.

- IV. Greater proportions of the rural male and female cohorts will enter into first marriage than of the urban male and female cohorts, respectively.
- V. Urban males and females will have higher probabilities of marriage ending in divorce than rural males and females, respectively.
- VI. Rural males and females will divorce at earlier ages than urban males and females, respectively.
- VII. Rural females will have a greater probability that their marriage will end in widowhood than urban females.
- VIII. Rural males and females will experience widowhood at younger median ages than urban males and females, respectively.
- IX. Rural males and females will remarry at younger median ages than urban males and females, respectively.
- X. Rural divorced and widowed males and females will have higher probabilities of remarriage than urban divorced and widowed males and females, respectively.

Attenuation of Differences

The classical ecological model assumes centripetal movement of the population from the rural hinterland to metropolitan areas. For over 80 years, the metropolitan sector was growing; the rural areas consistently lost

population (Palen 1981). A population turnaround occurred in the 1970s; a deconcentration or a switch from urbanization to counterurbanization. From 1970-1977, the metropolitan areas experienced 2.4 million more out-migrants than in-migrants (Palen 1981).

For Tennessee, the rural population increased from 49.6% of the population in 1970 to 54.0% in 1980, and to 55.8% in 1990. This increase in rural places may be misleading. In this thesis, rural is defined as places containing fewer than 10,000 inhabitants. The Census Bureau defines rural as places with 2,500 or fewer residents. We chose the former definition to allow for comparisons of previous studies on Tennessee (Hastings and Tu 1976; Mason 1976). The growth in rural places in Tennessee occurred exactly where the two definitions of rural diverge -- in places with 2,500 to 9,999 individuals. From 1970-1990, the total population of Tennessee grew 24.2%. The population in places 2,500 to 9,999 grew 39.2%; a 61.3% increase over total population growth (Census Bureau 1980, 1990). Under the Census definition of urban, Tennessee experienced rapid urbanization, but in the smaller sized urban places. Under the Health Department definition of rural, this growth in places of 2,500 to 9,999 is classified as rural.

Population growth shifted away from the urban core and over to the urban fringe. The shift created a greater distribution toward the periphery and an increased growth in

small urban and rural areas.

The growth of the rural areas in Tennessee suggests a transformation in spatial patterns, and not a rebirth of rural ways of life. A growth in urbanism, the acquisition of distinctive urban lifestyle traits, may accompany the growth in places 2,500 to 9,999. Essentially, these areas are becoming suburbs of the larger urban areas as businesses, industrial complexes, and urban inhabitants move farther out into the fringe areas.

The social, demographic, and economic changes occurring in the rural areas will attenuate differences between rural-urban marital transition patterns outlined in the hypotheses. I will compare the results of 1980 and 1990 with the 1970 rural-urban differences (Mason 1976). It is hypothesized that the rural-urban differences observed in 1970 will decrease as we move from 1970 to 1980 and 1990.

CHAPTER IV

LIFE TABLE TECHNIQUES

A. SINGLE DECREMENT

Sociologists and demographers analyze transitions of people from one state, at a certain moment, to another, later in time. The states may define subpopulations or stages of life. The structure of a population at a given point in time, or the stage reached by a person, is an outcome of transitions made previously. Some of the transitions can only be experienced once; others may be repeated. Also, some transitions may prevent particular types of transitions or may enable further transitions. Any transition may be defined by the states before and after the transition (Keyfitz 1979).

Demographers traditionally use life table techniques to study transitions and states. The life table translates a set of age-specific transition rates or probabilities into familiar measures and presents demographic consequences as a set of rates or probabilities.

The life table is a tool for describing the mortality history of a hypothetical population. The population, called a cohort, that gradually decreases in size until all members have died (Rogers 1975). Changes in the cohort's

structure are attributed to death for two reasons. First, the age-specific mortality probabilities of the cohort is normally assumed to remain constant. Second, the cohort is closed to migration. According to Barclay (1958), three other assumptions accompany the construction of the classical life table. First, the cohort commences with a fixed number of hypothetical births, typically called the radix. The radix is traditionally fixed at 100,000; though 1,000 and 10,000 are also used. Second, after the first year, deaths are assumed to be evenly distributed throughout the year or period; thus, half of the deaths have occurred at the midpoint of the period. Third, the cohort is sex-specific.

An ordinary life table acknowledges one state (alive) and individuals gradually move into death at various ages. A series of age-specific death rates (${}_n m_x$) expresses the level of mortality for any population. The observed rate of dying in the age interval (x) to (x+n) is represented by ${}_n m_x$. The essential problem, according to Espenshade and Braun (1982), in life table construction is converting these observed rates into life table probabilities. In traditional life table notation, ${}_n q_x$ is the probability that an individual alive at age x will be dead by age x+n, and ${}_n p_x$ is the survival probability from exact age x to x+n. The formula relating ${}_n m_x$ to ${}_n q_x$ is:

$${}_n q_x = (n \cdot {}_n m_x) / (1 + \frac{n}{2} \cdot {}_n m_x) \quad (\text{eq. 4.1})$$

and since ${}_np_x = 1 - {}_nq_x$ then by substitution (eq. 4.2)

$${}_np_x = (1 - {}^n/2 * M_x) / (1 + {}^n/2 * M_x) \quad (\text{eq. 4.3})$$

Knowledge of ${}_nq_x$ allows us to compute the other life table functions (Barclay 1958:101-106). The following life table functions are calculated in the single decrement life table:

${}_nq_x$ ---	the proportion of persons alive at age (x) who will die before age (x+n).
l_x ---	the number of survivors or persons at the beginning of the age interval (x) out of the total number of births assumed as the radix.
${}_nd_x$ ---	the number of deaths or persons who die within the age interval (x) to (x+n).
${}_nL_x$ ---	the number of person years that would be lived within the indicated age interval (x) to (x+n) by the cohort.
T_x ---	the total number of person years lived after the beginning of the indicated age interval by the cohort.
e_x ---	the average remaining lifetime for a person who survives to the beginning of the indicated age interval, or the life expectancy (Shryock and Siegel 1973).

The ${}_nd_x$ values are calculated by the formula: ${}_nd_x = l_x * {}_nq_x$.

Also, $l_{x+1} = l_x - {}_nd_x$ for single year intervals. Thus,

subsequent l_x values and d_x values can be computed. The L_x values are estimated by:

$L_x = \frac{1}{2}(l_x + l_{x+1})$ for one year age intervals. L_0 and L_1 are calculated using the separation factors: $L_0 = .3l_0 + .7l_1$, and $L_1 = .4l_1 + .6l_2$. The T_x values are calculated by summing the

L_x values in the age interval (x) to $(x+n)$ and all higher ages, or: $T_x = T_{x+1} + L_x$. The e_x is calculated by T_x/L_x .

In general, a life table is a compact way of summarizing the mortality experience of the observed population.

B. MULTIPLE-DECREMENT

The multiple-decrement life tables were created to remedy the limitations inherent in the single decrement life table. Namely, ordinary life tables allow for only one mode of departing a certain state. Multiple- or double-decrement life tables allow for multiple exits from the status under research.

Espenshade and Braun (1982) state that cause-of-death life tables are the most frequently calculated multiple-decrement life tables. Cause and age-specific death rates create the basic probabilities, and at each age (x) there is a cause-specific probability, ${}_nq_x^i$, of dying by age $(x+n)$ due to cause (i) .

Marital behavior is appropriately studied using multiple-decrement life tables. Nuptuality tables were created by Grabill (1945), Jacobson (1959), Mertens (1965), and Saveland and Glick (1969) that modeled transitions from the never-married state. Jacobson (1959) treated death and divorce as decrements from the married status. Also, remarriage tables were constructed for both the widowed and

divorced populations by Jacobson (1959), and for the widowed population by Niessen (1949) and Jones (1962).

The transitions of death, marriage, divorce, and remarriage, are all decrements from one status. Only death is a state that, once entered, can never be left; death is an "absorbing" state. The other states may be temporary and exited at any time in an individual's life. An individual may exit the married state through death and divorce, the divorce state by death and remarriage, and the widowhood state by death or remarriage. Recently, the trend in an individual's marital history is to occupy two or more marital states over a lifetime. Many individuals experience marriage, divorce or widowhood, and remarriage over the course of a lifetime. Also, individuals experience some marital states more than once (Espenshade and Braun 1982).

The multiple-decrement life table is only able to account for subtractions, albeit more than one, to a cohort. The additions to various states are not handled by the multiple-decrement life table technique. Entrants and re-entrants to a life table are not permitted (Schoen and Nelson 1974).

The problem was remedied with the creation of the increment-decrement life table technique; simultaneous entry into (increments) and exit from (decrements) the alternative states are permitted in multistate life tables.

C. INCREMENT-DECREMENT

To appreciate fully the consequences of transitions, members of a cohort or population should be followed after transitions have occurred. Classical single- and multiple-decrement life table models are useful to investigate the decrements from each state separately; but, decrements from one state are increments to another state. The classical models are inadequate to monitor the members of a cohort as they move between different stages. Franz Willekens (1987) suggests that instead of creating a set of independent life tables for each category of interest, a single life table is needed that integrates all categories. The increment-decrement life table consolidates all entrances to and exits from separate marital statuses.

Schoen and Nelson (1974) and Schoen (1975) developed an algebraic solution for the construction of the increment-decrement life tables to estimate age-specific marital status transition probabilities. Schoen (1975, p.313) states that, "Because of their more general nature, increment-decrement life tables can be used in situations where purely decremental life tables are inadequate, such as marital status life tables...."

An increment-decrement life table represents the transitions of the population through a multi-state system encompassing time. Figure 4-1 represents the relationship among the states.

In this thesis, the living and the dead are distinguished. Among the living, four marital status categories are identified: never-married, currently married, widowed, and divorced. Three are transient states (currently married, widowed, divorced), and one state can only be exited (never married). Death is an absorbing state and can be a transition from any of the four marital states (Willekens 1987).

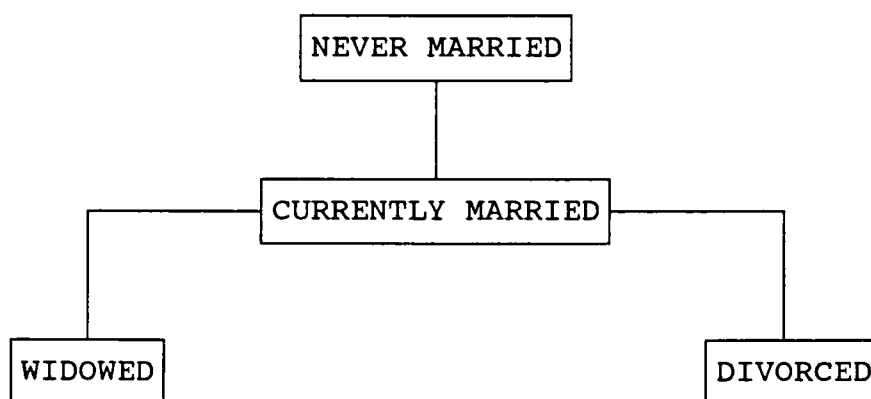


Figure 4-1

Diagram of the Marital Life Status Model

Increment-decrement life table construction entails similar problems inherent in ordinary life table production. Age-specific death rates are required for each of the four marital statuses. Also, we need age-specific rates for each of the five possible transitions between marital statuses. We start with observed occurrence-exposure rates that measure the incidence of the set of all possible

transitions. In general, the occurrence-exposure rate is: the number of occurrences of an event (E) during a specified period of time to the population at risk divided by the number of person years lived by the population at risk during the same time period.

If we are measuring the transition rate from never married to currently married for white females aged 20 in 1990, the number of first marriages for white females aged 20 is (E), and the population at risk is comprised of all never-married white females aged 20 (Espenshade and Braun 1982).

The construction of the increment-decrement life table originates with the radix (the l_0 of the never-married state). Persons who leave a specific marital category to enter another are treated as decrements to the first and increments to the second. The changes in marital status yield age-marital status-specific rates; namely, age-specific first marriage rates, age-specific divorce rates, age-specific widowhood rates, age-specific remarriage rates for divorced persons, and age-specific remarriage rates for widowed persons. The losses from death in each marital status category produces age-marital status-specific death rates. Therefore, simultaneous decrements and increments to death and the marital statuses are experienced by the cohort until all members have died (Mason 1976). The never-married table is constructed as the normal multiple-

decrement table, starting with a birth cohort and subjecting them to losses from death and marriage (Preston, Keyfitz, and Schoen 1972; Schoen and Nelson 1974; Mason 1976).

In sum, increments and decrements are:

- 1) Never Married - decrements of the initial radix to death and currently married.
- 2) Currently Married - increments due to first marriages and remarriages of divorced and widowed, and decrements to widowhood, divorce, and death.
- 3) Widowed - increments as marriages are terminated by death, and decrements to death and remarriage.
- 4) Divorced - increments as marriages are terminated by divorce or annulment, and decrements to remarriage and death.

D. NOTATION AND CALCULATION OF INCREMENT-DECREMENT TABLES

Marital status life tables are constructed using census data for the population base figures (denominators) and vital events for increments and decrements (numerator). Shryock and Siegel (1973) suggest constructing a period life table using vital statistics relating to a period of one to three years, and population data relating to the middle of that period. Population data are usually from the decennial census. Vital statistics data, using a period of three years, are combined to yield a weighted average. The weighted average is used as the estimate of vital event

occurrence during the construction of the life table.

The weighted averages, census-centered figures, are calculated and used to obtain census-centered rates, ${}_n m_x^b$, with the formula:

$${}_n m_x^b = \frac{{}_a {}_{n-1} E_x + 2 {}_a {}_n E_x + {}_a {}_{n+1} E_x}{4 {}_a P_x} \quad (\text{eq. 4.4})$$

In this notation, ${}_x m_n^b$, the left-hand superscript (a) designates the marital status category experiencing the event, or the status of origin. The right-hand superscript (b) indicates the decrement, or the marital status category acquiring the increment. The notations are: n= year of observation or census, x= age, a= subgroup of the population experiencing the event, E= the vital event frequency, and P= base population.

These central rates are used in the algebraic calculations of the increment-decrement life table technique producing marital status life tables. The values appearing in the marital status life tables are:

- ${}_x l_x$ --- cohort survivors at age (x) in marital status (a).
- ${}_x l_x^b$ --- cohort survivors of marital status (a) who will experience event (b) at age (x).
- ${}_n d_x^d$ --- number of decrements to persons in marital status (a) due to death between ages (x) and

$(x+n)$.

${}_n m_x^a$ --- age-specific central rate for event (b) occurring to persons in marital status (a) between ages (x) and (x+n).

${}^a T_x$ --- total person-years lived in marital status (a) after age (x) (Schoen 1975; Mason 1976).

The required components for constructing the rates are deaths (D), marriages (M), divorces (V), and population (P). The left-hand superscripts (a) denote marital status: never-married (s), currently married (m), widowed (w), and divorced (v). The right-hand subscript (x) indicates age. For constructing age-marital status-specific death rates, the numerators are ${}^s D_x$, ${}^m D_x$, ${}^w D_x$, and ${}^v D_x$, and the denominators are ${}^s P_x$, ${}^m P_x$, ${}^w P_x$, and ${}^v P_x$. Construction of age-marital status-specific marriage rates requires numerators, ${}^s M_x$, ${}^w M_x$, and ${}^v M_x$, and denominators, ${}^s P_x$, ${}^w P_x$, and ${}^v P_x$. Age-specific divorce rates are assembled using ${}^m V_x$ as the numerator, and ${}^m P_x$ as the denominator. Age-specific widowhood rates are calculated using ${}^m D_x$ as numerators and ${}^m P_x$ values as denominators (Mason 1976).

We use census-centered rates to approximate the life table rates of decrement. Following Schoen and Nelson (1974), the observed rates of decrement (${}_n M_x^a$) are equated to the ${}_n m_x^a$ of the life table.

For example, the age-marital status-specific central death rates for single, married, widowed, and divorced

individuals during interval (x) to $(x+n)$ are: ${}_n m_x^d$, ${}_n m_x^m$, ${}_n m_x^w$, and ${}_n m_x^v$, respectively. The age-marital status-specific central marriage rates are: ${}_n m_x^m$, ${}_n m_x^w$, and ${}_n m_x^v$. The age-specific central divorce rate is ${}_n m_x^d$, and the age-specific central widowhood rate is ${}_n m_x^w$.

These basic life table functions describe the age patterns into first marriage, divorce, widowhood, remarriage, and mortality. The next section will outline the data collection and procedures necessary to obtain the numerator and denominator data inputs.

CHAPTER V

DATA AND PROCEDURES

A. INTRODUCTION

In this thesis, I follow the criterion used by the National Center for Health Statistics and define "urban" as places of 10,000 or more persons. "Rural" is the remainder of the population.

Social scientists argue that a more comprehensive and sociocultural-sensitive measure of the rural-urban distinction is needed. Unfortunately, methods using sociocultural variables are not currently operationalized or applied by researchers. Rural-urban differences are better compared on the basis of a single characteristic, rather than attempting to combine and confuse numerous variables (Willits and Bealer 1967). The place of residence in a determined size of county or area in a county is most usefully related to a focus on rural and urban society.

I will not use the criterion used by the Census Bureau, 2,500 or more as urban, for two reasons. First, most of the data are obtained from vital statistics resources. Vital statistics departments define urban as places of 10,000 or more inhabitants. Second, this criterion was previously used to describe and analyze Tennessee demographic patterns (Engels and Hastings 1972; Mason 1976; Woodrow, Hastings,

and Tu 1978). Therefore, using the 10,000 or more standard will facilitate comparisons of present findings with previous demographic studies of Tennessee.

B. RESIDENCE-SPECIFIC DISTRIBUTIONS

The rural and urban components were obtained using published census materials by county and place of 10,000 or more persons (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1982a, 1991a). Tennessee contains 95 counties. In 1980, 23 counties had no places exceeding 2,500 persons, and 42 counties with no places over 10,000 persons. These 65 counties are defined rural. The remaining 30 counties contain one or more places with 10,000 or more residents and are classified as urban. In 1990, 23 counties did not have any places exceeding 2,500 persons, and 43 counties had no places with 10,000 or more persons. These 66 counties are rural. The remaining 29 counties are urban. The list of counties classified as rural and urban is in Appendix A. Three urban places overlapped county boundaries. In these cases, each urban place was treated as though located entirely in the county with the larger population. This procedure was used to stay consistent with the 1970 methodology (see Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1978).

Two places experienced sufficient population declines from 1980 to 1990 to warrant reclassification to rural in 1990. Paris City, in Henry County, declined from 10,728 in

1980 to 9,332 in 1990. Humboldt City, in Gibson County, decreased from 10,209 in 1980 to 9,634 in 1990. One place experienced a population increase from 1980 to 1990, and was reclassified as urban. Brownsville City, in Haywood County, increased from 9,307 to 10,019.

The rural-urban proportions in each county with one or more places exceeding 10,000 residents were calculated as follows: places of 10,000 or more were summed in each county, then divided by the total population to yield the proportion urban (cF_u) in each county. The proportions are used later to create age-sex-residence-marital status-specific figures.

Table 5-1 presents the total number and proportions of total persons residing in rural and urban places for 1980 and 1990.

TABLE 5-1

Total Population and Percent of Population
by Residence, Tennessee: 1980 and 1990

	1980		1990	
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION	46.0	54.0	44.2	55.8
TOTAL POPULATION	2,113,113	2,478,007	2,158,032	2,719,153

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1980, 1990

C. AGE-SEX-SPECIFIC DISTRIBUTIONS

Age-sex-specific distributions were obtained using published census materials for 1980 (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1982b, 1990). The census publishes figures that describe the population by county, sex, and age. The ages are reported by five-year age intervals until 85 and over. The computer tapes , produced by the Tennessee Department of Public Health in Nashville, report the ages by county, sex, and five-year age groupings, beginning with ages 0-4 and ending with 85 and over.

An osculatory interpolation procedure was used to disaggregate the five-year age intervals into single ages. Interpolation is the process of estimating data in greater detail than is available in the published data. Interpolation processes use mathematical formulas to refine the assumption that input data points at different intervals display an underlying pattern of some form of a polynomial, from a line to an n^{th} -order polynomial. The mathematical form is fitted to the input data to create a set of intermediate theoretical data points. Interpolation proceeds with two assumptions. First, the pattern of distribution of grouped data is a valid indication of the pattern of distribution within groups. Second, the intermediate theoretical values are an adequate proxy for the real or missing data points (Shryock and Siegel 1973).

The osculatory process secures interpolated results

that exhibit a high degree of smoothness between one range of data and the adjacent range. Mathematical formulas for interpolation are expressed in linear compound form. Coefficients or multipliers are applied to the given data. The multipliers are generally used for subdividing intervals into fifths.

Osculatory interpolation combines two overlapping polynomials into one equation. One of the polynomials begins and ends sooner than the second polynomial, and the interpolated values are confined to the overlapping segments. Then, the second polynomial in the first range becomes the first polynomial in the next range. The sharing of polynomials for successive pairs of ranges generates the smoothing effect of adjacent data points. The formula used will reproduce the data such that the interpolated values lie on the curves that pass through the given data. The sum of the interpolated disaggregations of the grouped data will equal the input data for the given groups (Shyrock and Siegel 1973).

Various sets of multipliers are employed to subdivide the grouped data. The selection of the "correct" multipliers depends on data characteristics and the expectations of the researcher. After fitting curves using various multipliers, this thesis uses two panels of Greville multipliers for ages 0-9, and three panels of Sprague multipliers for the years 10-84 and 85+ (see Keyfitz and

Flieger 1971; Shryock and Siegel 1973). The multipliers are listed in Appendix B.

D. POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

The Census Bureau publishes data on the total numbers of persons single, married, divorced, and widowed by county (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1982c, 1992). The categories "now married, except separated" and "separated" were collapsed into a single category, "married."

For each county, proportions of individuals single (^sR), married (^mR), widowed (^wR), and divorced (^vR) were derived by dividing the numbers of persons in each marital status category by the total population of the county. The procedure was done separately for males and females.

We now have the necessary proportions of individuals in each marital status category by county and sex. Also, we have the proportion of rural and urban individuals in the counties with one or more places exceeding 10,000 persons.

A spreadsheet was created for each county that applied the proportions by marital status and proportions of rural-urban against the population in single years to obtain age-marital status-specific population estimates for rural and urban males and females. First, marital status multipliers (^sR , ^mR , ^wR , and ^vR) for each county were applied against the disaggregated population (${}_cP_x$) in single ages to yield male and female age-specific counts of single, married,

widowed, and divorced individuals for the 95 counties (${}^sP_x$, ${}^mP_x$, ${}^wP_x$, and ${}^vP_x$, respectively). The left superscript represents the marital status category: s=single, m=married, w=widowed, and v=divorced; the left subscript represents a specific county; the right subscript represents single years of age. Second, in the 29 composite counties (30 in 1990), the proportion urban (${}_cF_u$) was applied against the age-marital status-specific counts generated in the first step. The results derived urban-specific, marital status-specific population counts, ${}^sP_x$, ${}^mP_x$, ${}^wP_x$, and ${}^vP_x$. The rural components were created by subtracting the newly created urban figures from the total marital status figures. In the rural-only counties, the marital status multipliers were applied to the subdivided single ages to obtain county-sex-residence-marital status-specific totals.

Next, the rural counties and the rural components of the rural-urban counties were summed to produce one large file with total rural persons in single, married, widowed, and divorced categories. The urban file was created by summing across counties the number of single, married, widowed, and divorced individuals comprising the urban portion of the rural-urban counties. These two files contain the denominators for the increment-decrement calculations. Specifically, they create the ${}^sP_x$, ${}^mP_x$, ${}^wP_x$, and ${}^vP_x$ distributions for the male and female rural and urban populations.

The above procedures are examples of indirect standardization. Indirect standardization compares a given population to a standard population and requires only the age distribution, the total number of events to the given population, and the percentage distribution of the standard population (Keyfitz and Flieger 1971). The derivation of the age-sex-residence-marital status-specific counts required two applications of indirect standardization. First, the percentage distribution of each marital status category was applied to the disaggregated age distribution. Second, the urban proportion of a county was applied to the marital status-specific age distribution.

E. DEATHS BY AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AND RESIDENCE OF DECEASED

Vital event occurrences tend to fluctuate from year to year. Census-centered rates are obtained to compensate for the fluctuations. Average vital event values are derived by adding proportions of adjacent year events to a proportion of census year events. The derived values indicate the "trend level" of events at the end of the decade, and are used as the numerator values in the construction of the increment-decrement tables (Postma, Hastings, and Jacobsen 1984). The census-centering formula, for a 1980 event, is:

$$E_{1980} = .25 * E_{1979} + .50 * E_{1980} + .25 * E_{1981} \quad (\text{eq. 5.1})$$

The census-centering formula is used to calculate census-

centered deaths, marriages, and divorces.

The Tennessee Department of Public Health provided a set of files containing all the information needed for the numerator values necessary to construct the census-centered death rates. The files were organized by county, rural or urban residence, sex, marital status, age, and the number of deaths occurring in each age category.

F. MARRIAGES BY AGE, SEX, PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS, AND COUNTY

The Tennessee Department of Public Health also provided files on the number of marriages by age, sex, county, and previous marital status. Analysis of marriage by place of residence (rural or urban) is not possible due to the lack of interstate transfer of marriage data. The only information on the occurrence of marriage records the location of the marriage, rather than residence of the bride and groom.

The marriages were allocated to the rural-urban place of occurrence according to the rural-urban schedules of the county population. Again, indirect standardization was used. The appropriate rural-urban proportions were calculated previously using the published census materials. The proportionate rural-urban composition of each county's total population was applied to the total marriages occurring in the county. These calculations produced the

numerator values to construct census-centered age-sex-marital status-residence-specific values.

G. MARRIAGES TERMINATED IN DIVORCE BY AGE, SEX, AND RESIDENCE

Vital Statistics, Tennessee Department of Public Health prepared tallies containing the number of divorces by age, sex, and county of occurrence. The same logic was applied to the divorce totals as to the marriage totals to derive residence-specific figures. The proportioning procedure produced age-sex-residence-specific distributions of divorces enabling the construction of the divorce rates.

Ideally, the divorce differentials are analyzed according to the residence of the divorcing persons, and the location of the marriage in either a rural or urban context (Mason 1976). Also, separated individuals may change residences during the interval before the divorce. Hopefully, in-and out-migration from either the rural or urban areas will neutralize the movement of separated individuals. The analysis of divorce rates and the construction of rural-urban proportions were made understanding the inherent limitations in data reporting.

H. MARRIAGES TERMINATED IN WIDOWHOOD BY SEX, AGE, AND RESIDENCE

The absence of data on widowhood in either the census or vital statistics registration systems is one of the more glaring omissions in the collection of vital events data. As our population ages, we will need access to all aspects of the aged. Widowhood is one of the most dramatic and terminating events in the lives of the deceased's spouse, friends, and family members. In the future, demographic and sociological research would benefit from the inclusion of widowhood in the vital statistics registration systems.

Death certificates do not include the age of the surviving spouse. This thesis relies on the assumptions made by Schoen and Nelson (1974), and Hastings and Tu (1976) to calculate widowhood totals. The death of a married man represents the occurrence of widowhood to a female two years younger. The death of a married woman represents the occurrence of widowhood to a male two years older than the female. Age-specific married death rates are applied to females and males to derive estimates of central widowhood rates.

The assumption above is in accordance with the findings of Hastings and Tu (1976), Postma, Hastings, and Jacobsen (1984), and the U.S. Census Bureau (1991). Hastings and Tu (1976) reported median ages at entry into marriage for 1970 Tennessee males and females that differed by 1.7 years. In

1984, Postma, Hastings, and Jacobsen reported that the 1980 median ages at marriage for Tennessee males and females were 21.4 and 23.7, respectively; a difference of 2.3 years. The 1991 Census Bureau Special Studies Series (1991b) reported the median ages at marriage for U.S. males and females were 26.1 and 23.9, respectively; a difference of 2.2 years. Therefore, the two year assumption is appropriate for analysis of rural and urban Tennessee.

The central rates can now be calculated with the necessary numerator and denominator values. The required rates are: age-sex-marital status-residence-specific centered death rates, the age-sex-marital status-residence-specific centered-marriage rates, the age-sex-residence-specific centered divorce-rates, and the age-sex-residence-specific widowhood rates.

CHAPTER VI

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

A. MORTALITY

1. Age, Sex, and Residential Differentials

The aggregate life status tables, numbers 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and 36 in Appendix C, were examined to analyze age-specific mortality rates for rural and urban populations. Confirming Hypothesis I and the 1970 findings (Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1976), rural mortality rates for men and women, in 1980 and 1990, exceeded urban mortality rates at most ages. Also, rural infant mortality rates, Table 6-1, exceeded urban infant mortality rates. Urban male IFMRs declined 42.2% from 1970 to 1980, and 26.8% from 1980 to 1990. Rural male IFMRs declined 44.0% from 1970 to 1980, and 25.3% from 1980 to 1990. For females, urban IFMRs declined 37.4% from 1970 to 1980, and 27.6% from 1980 to 1990. Rural females IFMRs declined 43.9% from 1970 to 1980, and 27.7% from 1980 to 1990.

Rural males and females had higher infant mortality rates than urban males and females, respectively, in 1970, 1980, and 1990. An important change transpired in the 20-year interval. Specifically, rural and urban IFMRs became more comparable from 1970 to 1990. Though, the rate differentials, in absolute numbers, decreased between rural and urban males and females, the ratios remained fairly

TABLE 6-1. Average Age of Life Expectancy at Birth (e_0) and Infant Mortality Rates (IFMR) by Sex and Residence in Tennessee, 1970, 1980, and 1990.

	e_0	IFMR
FEMALE		
Urban		
1970	75.7	17.9
1980	78.1	11.2
1990	79.0	8.1
Rural		
1970	73.0	22.1
1980	77.1	12.4
1990	77.9	9.1
Total		
1970	73.7	19.9
1980	77.7	11.9
1990	78.3	8.8
MALE		
Urban		
1970	66.1	23.9
1980	70.1	13.8
1990	71.9	10.1
Rural		
1970	64.7	26.8
1980	69.1	15.0
1990	70.9	11.2
Total		
1970	65.2	25.1
1980	69.6	14.4
1990	71.4	10.7

Source: 1970 data from Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1978.

constant. This finding suggests that improvements in health care were generally uniform across the rural-urban areas.

The higher life expectancy (e_0) for urban males than rural males corresponds to the mortality rate differentials. Rural males have a life expectancy of 69.1 years in 1980 which represents a 6.8% increase from 1970 to 1980, and a life expectancy of 70.9 years in 1990 which corresponds to a 2.6% increase from 1980. Urban males have a life expectancy of 70.1 years representing a smaller increase (6.0%), than rural males, from 1970 to 1980. Also, the 1990 life expectancy (71.9 years) for urban males increased 2.6% from 1980. Rural females had a lower life expectancy than urban females in 1980 and 1990. For rural females, life expectancy increased 5.6% from 73.0 years in 1970 to 77.1 years in 1980, and only increased 1.0% to 77.9 years in 1990. Urban females experienced a 3.2% increase in life expectancy from 75.7 years in 1970 to 78.1 years in 1980, and a 1.2% increase in life expectancy (79.0 years) in 1990.

Overall, the 1980 findings are consistent with Hypothesis I and the 1970 conclusions. The 1980 and 1990 patterns of infant mortality, mortality, and life expectancy for rural and urban males and females parallel the 1970 findings. In 1970, 1980, 1990, rural males and females had higher IFMRs, generally higher age-specific mortality rates, and lower life expectancies. Furthermore, the rural-urban differences in IFMRs and life expectancy attenuate from 1970

to 1990. With the exception of the 1980 to 1990 life expectancies for females, the 1980 rates for rural and urban individuals are more similar than the 1970 differentials. Also, the 1990 rural-urban rates are either equally or more similar than in 1980.

Therefore, even though the relationship (ratios) between rural and urban individuals, with respect to infant mortality and life expectancy, remains fairly constant from 1970 to 1990, the magnitude of the differences decreases from 1970 to 1980 to 1990. These data suggest that rural and urban individuals in 1990 had more similar patterns of life expectancy and infant mortality individuals than in 1970.

2. Age, Sex, Marital Status, and Residence Differentials

The rural and urban age-sex-marital status-specific death rates confirm the findings of Carter and Glick (1970) and Kitagawa (1972) as they apply to Tennessee for 1980 and 1990. For both males and females, currently married mortality rates were significantly lower than single mortality rates. Also, divorced and widowed individuals had higher mortality rates than single individuals.

According to the mortality schedules in Appendix C, for males, divorced individuals had substantially lower mortality rates than widows for the ages 15-29. Very few male widows exist before ages under 29, and mortality rates

of 0.00 are not uncommon in these lower ages. Between the ages of 30 and 46, widowed males had slightly higher mortality rates. After age 46, divorced males had generally higher rates than widowed males. Comparison of mortality rates between widowed and divorced individuals produced widely fluctuating and unstable conclusions. The low number of deaths in the younger ages contribute to this instability (Mason 1976).

For females, divorced individuals had higher death rates than widows from ages 15 to 23. Once again, the lack of young widow deaths produces tenuous conclusions. From ages 24-50, widow mortality rates significantly exceeded divorce mortality rates. Then, from 50-70 and over, divorce mortality rates generally surpassed widow mortality rates.

The mortality schedules by marital status, sex, and residence do not develop any clear patterns as those seen by rates according to sex and marital status only. The single urban female had more favorable mortality rates in the young ages and less favorable rates in the older ages. The married rural female experienced less favorable mortality rates from ages 16-40, and then again after age 62. Between the ages of 41-61, the married urban female mortality schedule was markedly lower than the married rural female.

Mortality rates for widowed females followed a distinct pattern. In 1980, urban mortality rates were higher than rural mortality rates between the ages of 15-32, and 48-70

and over. Rural widowed females experienced more favorable rates only between the ages 33-47. For divorced females, rural mortality rates generally exceeded urban rates between the ages 15-48. After age 48, urban rates were higher than rural rates. For 1990, no apparent rural-urban distinction exists for singles females until age 50. After age 50, urban single females experienced higher levels of mortality than rural single females. The rates for married rural and urban women were very similar at all ages. The largest difference occurred after age 63 when rural rates were higher than urban rates. This difference is one of the main factors influencing the rural-urban life expectancy differential.

The mortality rates for single rural males in 1980 were generally greater than single urban males between the ages 0-21. Between 22 and 60, single urban mortality rates were greater. After age 60, the higher rates fluctuated between rural and urban residents. The mortality rates for married urban and rural males were nearly comparable. The only notable differences occurred in the ages 17-27 and 61 and over when rural males experienced higher mortality rates. Similar to females, the mortality differentials in the older ages of the married males contributed to the life expectancy differences. Married individuals comprise the majority of the population after age 30, and the mortality patterns of the married greatly affect the life expectancies.

The differences in rates were greater for widowed males. Urban males had generally higher mortality rates than rural males until age 63. After age 63, mortality rates for rural male widows were higher than urban rates. The most notable difference occurred in the 70 and over age category. Among divorced males, urban mortality rates were more favorable between the ages 20-39, and 60-70 and over. Rural divorced males had higher mortality rates than urban divorced males during the above intervals and especially after age 60.

The 1990 mortality rates for rural and urban single males were similar to the 1980 findings. Rural males experienced higher rates than urban males between the ages 0-20. After age 20, urban males had higher rates until age 70 and over. At age 70 and over, rural mortality was greater than urban mortality. The mortality rates for married urban and rural men fluctuated between the ages 16-45. After age 45, rural married men had higher rates than urban married men. This difference contributed to the rural-urban life expectancy differential in 1990. The young and old age mortality differentials between rural and urban married males are similar in 1980 and 1990.

The mortality rates for rural and urban widowed males varied significantly between the ages 15-43. From ages 44-51, urban males experienced higher mortality rates than rural males. This difference was most significant in the

years 67-70 and over. For divorced men, no clear pattern emerged between rural and urban individuals in 1990.

3. Rural-Urban Mortality

Health care is among the major unresolved issues in most rural regions. Statistics from a variety of sources indicate that rural people suffer from inadequacy of services, facilities, and health professionals (Carlson, Lassey, and Lassey 1981). For rural populations, widely dispersed populations, lower average incomes, lower educational levels, and a generalized failure to design health care systems to fit the unique attributes of rural regions contribute to inadequate health care (Tweeter and Brinkman 1976).

The environment of the rural area is important in understanding the rural-urban disparity in mortality rates. Carlson, Lassey, and Lassey (1981) outline unique characteristics of the rural environment. One, physical characteristics exist that affect transportation and communication. Two, certain social-institutional characteristics of the rural area affect the support structure for medical services. Substantial social and economic costs may be required to overcome the distances and physical barriers associated with rural areas. Inadequate hospital financing, shortage of ambulances, lower incidence of medical insurance coverage, and inadequate federal,

state, and local legislation to fit rural needs obstruct implementation of adequate rural health care systems.

Clifford and Brannon (1985) studied the rural-urban differences in mortality rates among North Carolina individuals from 1950-1970. They concluded that the historical pattern of higher infant, neonatal, and postnatal mortality in rural areas than urban areas continues to exist, but at a much reduced level. Their conclusions parallel the trend for Tennessee, 1970-1990.

Urban areas, compared to rural areas, have historically improved the survival rates due to differential access to physicians and medical equipment for diagnosis and treatment (Greenberg 1984). The availability of physicians is a key indicator of quality health care. The disparity between urban and rural regions is largely a consequence of shortages of medical specialists rather than a lack of general practitioners (Carlson, Lassey, and Lassey 1981). Physicians are unwilling to locate to remote rural areas which lack cultural amenities and highly developed medical service facilities, such as modern, well-equipped hospitals. Also, rural people are less prepared than urban individuals to use medical personnel and facilities. Their lower educational and income levels may make them less inclined to seek medical assistance (Slesinger 1980).

Despite the efforts of the federal government, most experts agree that improvements in rural areas are somewhat

disappointing. The poorest results were achieved in the most sparsely populated and remote counties. Only 21% of counties with a population less than 10,000 added one new physician between 1975 and 1979. In contrast, 40% of metropolitan counties gained at least one new physician (Gesler, Hartwell, Ricketts, and Rosenberg 1992).

The attenuation of the rural-urban infant mortality and life expectancy differentials is based on several variables. One, the federal government has attempted to improve the conditions of rural health care. In the 1970s, the Rural Health Initiative Projects Bill was passed and began to be administered by the Public Health Services. The purpose was to develop and systematize the delivery of health care to rural areas. The main result was the construction of clinics in small towns (Doris and Marshall 1979). Two, the reversal of the historical migration patterns during 1974-1979 brought urban residents into the rural counties. This counterurbanization (Berry 1976) populated the rural areas with residents who were familiar with an adequate level of health care and would be more willing to negotiate the transportation and communication limitations inherent in rural areas.

Therefore, although the health care status of rural and low income Americans has improved over the past three decades, these individuals still experience a greater proportion of illness and death. Low income (rurality)

remains statistically linked to poor health status and excess mortality (Dutton 1986).

B. ENTRY INTO FIRST MARRIAGE

1. Age, Sex, and Residence Differentials

In Table 6-2, rural males and females had a younger median age at first marriage than urban males and females, respectively. These findings support Hypothesis II and parallel the findings of Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu (1976) for Tennessee, 1970.

The median age at marriage for urban females, in 1980, increased at a higher proportional rate than the median age at marriage for rural females. Therefore, the differences did not attenuate, but actually increased. For 1990, the median age at marriage for urban females grew at a lower proportional rate than rural females, but did not reach the 1970 levels. The differentials in median age at first marriage between rural and urban women were: 1.5 years (1970), 1.8 years (1980), and 1.7 years (1990).

For urban males, the rate of increase, from 1970 to 1980 to 1990, was less than the rate of increase for rural males. In 1970, the difference between the median age at marriage for urban and rural males was 1.6 years. In 1980, the difference was 1.3 years, and 1.2 years in 1990. The rural and urban males appear to have more similar pattern of age of entry into first marriage in 1980 and 1990 compared

**TABLE 6-2. Patterns of First Marriage by Sex and Residence
in Tennessee, 1970, 1980, and 1990.**

	Proportion Ever Marrying	Median Age at Marriage	Proportion of Cohort Life in Never Married	Proportion of Cohort Life After Age 20 in Never Married
FEMALE				
Urban				
1970	.860	20.8	.365	.157
1980	.890	22.2	.353	.141
1990	.880	23.9	.357	.139
Rural				
1970	.953	19.3	.273	.031
1980	.913	20.4	.315	.101
1990	.903	22.2	.338	.120
Total				
1970	.927	19.9	.305	.073
1980	.904	21.3	.333	.119
1990	.891	22.9	.341	.127
MALE				
Urban				
1970	.884	22.7	.396	.149
1980	.882	23.9	.393	.159
1990	.871	25.9	.399	.165
Rural				
1970	.935	21.1	.327	.049
1980	.920	22.6	.364	.122
1990	.893	24.7	.389	.158
Total				
1970	.923	21.8	.348	.079
1980	.904	23.2	.385	.138
1990	.888	25.1	.393	.161

Source: 1970 data from Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1978.

to 1970.

Also, greater proportions of rural females and males eventually married than urban females and males, respectively. These findings support Hypothesis III and the findings of 1970 (Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1976). In 1980, 91% of rural females and 92% of rural males eventually married. In 1990, 90% of the rural females and 89% of the rural males eventually married. For urban individuals in 1980, 89% of females and 88% of males eventually married, and 88% and 87%, respectively, in 1990. The difference in rural-urban proportions was similar to the 1970 findings, but at a declining rate. More rural residents ever marry than urban residents, but the differential is less in 1980 and 1990 than 1970.

The proportion of cohort life in never married and the proportion of cohort life after age 20 in never married are shown in Table 6-2. The size of the proportions depend on age at first marriage, the proportion of the cohort ever marrying, and life expectancy. The proportion of cohort life in the two categories is expected to be more similar between rural and urban residents in 1980 and 1990 than 1970. The attenuation occurs for several reasons. One, the rural and urban proportions ever marrying became more comparable from 1970 to 1980 to 1990. Two, the life expectancy for rural and urban individuals also became more similar. Three, the difference in the median age at

marriage between rural and urban males has decreased. Consequently, rural and urban males, in 1980, spent 36% and 39%, respectively, of their cohort life in the never married status, and 39% and 40%, respectively, in 1990. Furthermore, rural and urban males spent, in 1980, 12% and 16%, respectively, of their cohort life after age 20 in the never married status. For 1990, the corresponding percentages were 16% and 17%, respectively.

For females in 1980, rural and urban individuals spent 32% and 35%, respectively, of their cohort life in the never married status, and 34% and 36%, respectively, in 1990. Also, 10% of rural women's lives and 14% of urban women's lives after age 20 were spent in the never married status in 1980. For 1990, rural and urban women spend 12% and 14%, respectively, of their cohort lives after 20 in the never married status. The closure of the differential between rural and urban individuals in the never married status may indicate a weakening of the cultural pressures toward marriage in rural areas. Never married rural men and women are experiencing events similar to urban residents.

Overall, rural males and females in Tennessee, 1980 and 1990, entered into first marriage at younger median ages and in greater proportions than urban males and females, respectively. Also, urban males and females spent a larger proportion of their cohort life in the never married status than rural males and females. These findings support

Hypotheses II and III and the 1970 findings. However, the magnitude of the differences between rural and urban individuals have decreased from 1970 to 1980 to 1990. This abatement suggests that rural and urban individuals have increasingly similar patterns of first marriage. Also, increasing urbanism may weaken the pressures and norms surrounding marriage in the rural landscape.

2. Rural-Urban Marriage

The environment and structural processes on the rural family are strong and ever-changing. Tension, stress, and dissolution are also apart of family dynamics in rural societies. Fertility, including nonmarital fertility, is closely linked to age at intercourse, age at first marriage, and age at birth. The timing of these events is critical to family formation. Early transitions decrease educational attainment, and increase the likelihood of a more erratic family life course (Hayes 1987). Early parenthood and marriage help perpetuate a more traditional family orientation by increasing time devoted to family life and allowing for a decreased time for alternatives. Thus, the timing of family formation could be an important source of rural-urban differences in family structure, as well as other socioeconomic behaviors (Heaton, Lichter, and Amoateng 1989).

Beginning in the early teens, Heaton, Lichter, and

Amoateng (1989) found that rural and nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) individuals had the highest rates of first marriage than urban or metropolitan (metro) residents. Marriage rates were particularly high in rural areas. By age 20, cumulative percentage in rural areas were 10-20 percentage points higher than in other areas. Similarly, nonmetro rates were 14 percentage points higher than metro rates. These marriage trends are consistent with the trends in first intercourse and first birth. Residents of less urbanized areas initiated family formation at least as early as other groups. Rural residents' initiation of family-related events is more likely to be closely associated with marriage. An important possibility is that higher proportions of rural individuals may choose to marry at young ages due to premarital pregnancy. The chance of the teenage bride's being pregnant has been inversely associated with her age (Christensen 1963). The high fertility rates of young rural women, compared to urban women, is consistent with an early age at marriage (Engels and Hastings 1973).

It appears that rural residents are more inclined to legitimize sexual activity and parenthood through marriage and that the pattern of earlier marriage reflects a stronger commitment to formalized family relations. Rural individuals continue to experience distinct patterns of marital events that mark the transition to adulthood. Early marriage is especially common in rural areas, a finding

which reinforces common assumptions about the strength of rural family and kinship relations (Heaton, Lichter, and Amoateng 1989).

The first marriage rates between rural and urban women and men may be merging due to structural and economic factors. In the 1970s and 1980s, more nonmetro, rural, and farm women entered the labor force than urban women, thus delaying the age at first marriage (Bokemeier, Sachs, and Keith 1983). Also, Coward and Smith (1982) reported that an increasing number of rural men and women are employed off the farm. They face employment problems because of limited job opportunities and job training. The stress of economic conditions make the negotiation of work and family formation critical in rural family situations.

In general, though, the increased median age at first marriage is due, partly, to the decline in the negative attitude toward remaining single. There exists an increased negative orientation toward marriage and a growing emphasis on the restrictions associated with marriage.

In the rural areas, a pattern continues of a weakening of the norms surrounding marriage, remaining married, having children, restricting intimate relations to marriage, and maintaining distinct roles for men and women (Thorton 1988). Rural individuals are seeking alternatives to early marriages and are becoming more similar to urban individuals in their movement into adulthood. Thus, the decreased

emphasis upon conformity to a set of behavioral standards in the rural family and an increased emphasis on individual freedom is consistent with the more similar median age at marriage between rural and urban individuals in 1990 than 1970.

C. DIVORCE

1. Age, Sex, and Residence Differentials

The patterns of divorce for rural and urban males and females are displayed in Table 6-3. Females divorced at younger ages than males. On the average, in 1980, females divorced 2.7 years earlier than males, and 3.1 years earlier in 1990. The age differential in median age at divorce is a result of the age differential in median age at first marriage. Specifically, females marry and divorce at younger ages than males.

Rural males and females, in 1980, divorced at earlier ages than urban males and females. Also, rural males and females, in 1990, divorced at earlier ages than urban males and females. These findings support Hypothesis V and the findings for Tennessee, 1970 (Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1976). The age differentials, though, between rural and urban individuals decreased from 1970 to 1980 to 1990. In 1970, the age differential of median age at divorce for rural and urban males was 1.9 years. The differential was 0.7 years in 1980, and 0.6 years in 1990. Similarly, the

TABLE 6-3. Patterns of Divorce by Sex and Residence
in Tennessee, 1970, 1980, and 1990.

	Probability that a Marriage will End in Divorce	Number of Divorces Per Person Marrying	Proportion Dying Divorced	Median Age at Divorce	Proportion of Cohort Life in Divorced
FEMALE					
Urban					
1970	.406	.614	.134	31.0	.092
1980	.467	.766	.155	31.7	.098
1990	.484	.774	.158	33.6	.110
Rural					
1970	.365	.610	.047	29.2	.033
1980	.431	.773	.089	30.3	.066
1990	.479	.770	.111	32.6	.085
Total					
1970	.382	.614	.080	30.2	.055
1980	.443	.768	.115	31.1	.086
1990	.481	.772	.131	33.0	.093
MALE					
Urban					
1970	.424	.710	.102	33.5	.043
1980	.480	.764	.113	34.5	.056
1990	.494	.826	.114	36.4	.070
Rural					
1970	.388	.660	.060	31.6	.019
1980	.466	.794	.069	33.8	.041
1990	.479	.852	.089	35.8	.055
Total					
1970	.403	.683	.069	32.6	.027
1980	.472	.785	.086	34.1	.048
1990	.488	.840	.098	36.1	.063

Source: 1970 data from Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1978.

1970 differential for females was 1.8 years, while the 1980 differential was 1.4 years, and the 1990 differential was 1.0 years.

Urban males and females had higher probabilities that their marriages will end in divorce than urban males and females, respectively. These findings support Hypothesis IV. The divorce schedules between rural and urban individuals become more similar from 1970 to 1980 to 1990. With respect to divorce, rural marriages more resemble urban marriages in 1980 and 1990 than 1970.

Overall, males experienced more divorces per person marrying than females in 1980 and 1990. Also, rural males and females had more divorces per person marrying than urban males and females, respectively.

The proportion of females dying divorced was higher than the proportion of males dying divorced. Further, urban males and females had higher proportions dying divorced than rural males and females. The proportion of persons dying divorced is a function of the probability of divorce, the number of divorces per person marrying, the probability of remarriage, and life expectancy. Males not only have a shorter life expectancy, but also higher probabilities of divorce and more divorces per males marrying than females. Consequently, females experience greater proportions dying divorced.

Females spent a greater proportion of their cohort

lives in the divorced status than males. This difference is attributed to three factors. One, females divorce at earlier ages, thus extending the period of stay in the divorced status. Two, females are less likely to remarry than males. Three, females live longer than males, further extending their period in the divorced status.

The patterns of divorce for rural and urban individuals were more similar in 1980 and 1990 than in 1970. These findings imply that the social factors that may affect the patterns of divorce are becoming more similar in urban and rural settings.

2. Rural-Urban Divorce

The relationship between age at marriage and divorce is well-documented in demographic and family literature (see Bumpass and Sweet 1972; Thornton and Rodgers 1987). The pattern for rural-urban divorce is consistent with previous research on marital dissolution: earlier age at marriage predicts earlier age at divorce.

While the divorce rate is increasing for both rural and urban individuals, there continues to exist a lower rate among rural than urban couples. At the same time, however, the sanctions against divorce appear to remain stronger in rural communities (Jurich, Smith Jr., and Polson 1981). According to Willits, Bealer, and Crider (1973), rural residents were the least likely to divorce even when a man

and woman no longer feel that they can stay happily married.

Discussions of patterns of marital dissolution often state that divorce and separation occur less frequently in small towns and rural areas than in larger cities (see Glick 1963). Research by Glenn and Supancic (1984) concluded that divorce rates were the highest for men and women in the central cities of the largest 100 Statistical Metropolitan Areas and lowest in rural areas. A "social integration" theory was offered that is in accordance with the common, but controversial view, that posits greater anonymity and weaker social controls in the urban communities (Wirth 1938). Thus, rural individuals face greater normative controls to stay married longer before seeking divorce as a viable option.

The attenuation of the rural-urban differences from 1970 to 1990 suggests that the sociocultural variables affecting divorce in rural areas may be weakening. The hallmark of rurality was *gemeinschaft*, where relations were face-to-face and values were shared among community residents. Also, kin member lived together or close to each other allowing for members of the kinship network to substitute roles. With the economic problems in the rural areas in the 1970s and 1980s, the idyllic notion of the rural community is altered substantially. According to Salamon (1991), the family life in rural societies have undergone change, questioning whether households still

provide the basic support for kin members.

Many families are dependent on outside sources for income and must migrate to find work, leaving behind dependent family members. The new, fragmented rural families evolve a more nuclear focus, causing them to resemble the more dominant family form (Salamon 1991). This fragmentation of the rural family may decrease the normative structures supporting marriage.

The structure of the population in the rural areas is another factor contributing to increasing divorce rates. Residential movement and population growth and decline have characterized the rural areas over the past 20 years. Such movement keeps social integration low and creates an atmosphere conducive to marital dissolution. In fact, Weed (1974) concluded that residential movement and divorce rates were highly, positively correlated.

The increasing probabilities of divorce in the rural areas suggest the changing of social, cultural, structural, and economic conditions in communities. Family and normative structures may be weakening as the rural areas continue to more resemble the urban centers.

D. WIDOWHOOD

The male and female widowhood patterns by residence are displayed in Table 6-4. Overall, in 1980 and 1990, women were almost three times more likely than men to have their

TABLE 6-4. Patterns of Widowhood by Sex and Residence
in Tennessee, 1970, 1980, and 1990.

	Probability that a Marriage will End in Widowhood	Proportion of Persons Dying Widowed	Median Age at Widowhood	Proportion of Cohort Life in Widowhood	Proportion of Cohort Life Over Age 50 in Widowhood
FEMALE					
Urban					
1970	.430	.513	67.2	.122	.315
1980	.378	.524	Over 70	.111	.290
1990	.375	.543	Over 70	.121	.298
Rural					
1970	.467	.638	65.8	.141	.384
1980	.381	.567	Over 70	.135	.342
1990	.377	.540	Over 70	.115	.300
Total					
1970	.450	.598	66.1	.140	.379
1980	.380	.552	Over 70	.124	.318
1990	.377	.541	Over 70	.118	.300
MALE					
Urban					
1970	.160	.166	66.6	.026	.082
1980	.131	.156	Over 70	.023	.072
1990	.129	.167	Over 70	.025	.095
Rural					
1970	.163	.169	67.6	.025	.079
1980	.132	.157	Over 70	.024	.071
1990	.137	.168	Over 70	.026	.077
Total					
1970	.161	.172	67.1	.030	.097
1980	.132	.162	Over 70	.024	.072
1990	.134	.178	Over 70	.029	.082

Source: 1970 data from Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1978.

marriages end in widowhood, nearly three times more likely to die a widow, and spend four times more of their proportion of cohort life in widowhood than males. The life expectancy differential between males and female contribute to the widely different probabilities that a marriage will end in widowhood, dying widowed, and being in the widowhood status.

Rural females had a higher probability than urban females, in 1980 and 1990, for a marriage to be terminated by widowhood. These findings are the result of rural men dying younger than urban men. Rural males experienced higher probabilities that a marriage will end in widowhood than urban males in 1980 and 1990. These findings for males and females were consistent with the 1970 patterns of widowhood by residence (Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1976). Also, Hypothesis VI is accepted. Consistent with the overall assumption of attenuation, the probabilities of widowhood for rural and urban women are closer in 1980 and 1990 than in 1970.

The median age at widowhood, in 1980 and 1990, was 70 and over for both rural and urban individuals. Thus, no evidence exists to confirm Hypothesis VII.

Rural and urban females spent greater proportions of their cohort lives after age 50 in the widowed status than rural and urban males. Again, this finding is a result of the higher male mortality at older ages. Rural females, in

1980 and 1990, spent greater proportions of their cohort lives after age 50 in the widowhood status than urban females.

The findings for 1980 and 1990 generally paralleled the findings for 1970. The differences in probabilities and proportions between rural and urban females decreased from 1970 to 1980 to 1990 in all of the five categories. No distinct rural-urban widowhood differentials exist for Tennessee males in 1980 and 1990.

E. REMARRIAGE

In Table 6-5, the median age at remarriage for rural widowed and divorced males and females were younger than the median ages for urban widowed and divorced male and females in 1980 and 1990. These findings support Hypothesis VIII.

Divorced men and women remarried at much younger median ages than widowed men and women. Also, the ratio of marriages of divorced persons to divorces was much higher than the ratio of remarriages of widowed persons to widows. Individuals divorce at younger ages than entering the widowhood status. Therefore, divorced individuals have more time to remarry. Divorced males and females generally had equivalent ratios of remarriages to divorces. Widowed males, though, had a greater ratio of remarriages to widowers than females. This differential is the result of two factors. One, relatively few men, compared to women,

TABLE 6-5. Patterns of Remarriage by Sex and Residence
in Tennessee, 1970, 1980, and 1990.

	Ratio of Remarriages of Widowed Persons to Widowhood	Median Age at Remarriage For Widowed Persons	Ratio of Remarriages of Divorced Persons to Divorces	Median Age at Remarriage For Divorced Persons
FEMALE				
Urban				
1970	.083	54.6	.747	33.0
1980	.074	57.7	.773	33.9
1990	.065	59.7	.777	34.5
Rural				
1970	.143	53.2	.919	30.1
1980	.119	57.1	.893	32.1
1990	.106	58.8	.876	33.4
Total				
1970	.107	54.1	.858	31.9
1980	.089	57.5	.819	33.2
1990	.077	59.1	.822	33.9
MALE				
Urban				
1970	.296	59.5	.838	34.7
1980	.259	63.9	.852	36.5
1990	.271	66.4	.848	38.4
Rural				
1970	.346	58.3	.919	32.0
1980	.342	63.5	.921	35.5
1990	.318	65.9	.902	37.8
Total				
1970	.317	59.2	.890	33.2
1980	.288	63.6	.876	36.1
1990	.290	66.1	.868	38.0

Source: 1970 data from Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1978.

experience the death of a spouse. Two, widowed males have a much larger number of older single women available for remarriage. Due to the mortality patterns of males, females have a small number of single males available for remarriage.

In 1980 and 1990, rural divorced and widowed males and females had higher probabilities of remarriage than urban divorced and widowed males and females, respectively. These findings support the 1970 conclusions and Hypothesis IX. For rural divorced and widowed females, in 1980, 89% and 12%, respectively, eventually remarried. For urban divorced and widowed females, 77% and 7%, respectively, expected to remarry. These patterns persist in 1990.

For rural males, in 1980, 92% of the divorced eventually remarried, while 34% of the widowed remarried. Of the urban males, 85% of the divorced remarried, while only 26% of the widowed remarried. Overall, in 1980 and 1990, both rural and urban divorced males were more likely to remarry than rural and urban divorced females, respectively. These findings are consistent with the figures for Tennessee, 1970 (Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1976). The findings for patterns of remarriage in 1980 and 1990 parallel the 1970 findings. The differentials between ratios and median ages decreased for rural and urban females in all four patterns of remarriage between 1970 and 1990. This attenuation suggests that the patterns of remarriage

are more comparable for rural and urban women in 1990 than 1970. For males, the differentials decreased in the four categories. Similarly, these findings suggest that rural and urban male patterns of remarriage are more similar in 1990 than 1970.

Rural-Urban Remarriage

The remarriage patterns of rural and urban individuals suggest that the two different environments contribute differently to the probabilities and timing of remarriage. Community and family pressures may contribute to the differentials in rural-urban patterns of remarriage (Mason 1976). According to Goode (1956), a divorced individual occupies an ambiguous role, particularly if he or she is a parent. Consequently, divorced persons in rural settings may be defined as outsiders. This label may be problematic due to the lesser degree of anonymity in rural areas. Thus, the rural person may seek remarriage to resolve the social difficulties of the divorced status (Goode 1956, p. 210).

The convergence of rural-urban remarriage rates may suggest the diminishing explanation of social pressure for higher rural remarriage rates. Though urban remarriage rates were generally stable between 1970-1990, rural remarriage rates declined for widowed and divorced men and women between 1970-1990. Similar to the discussion on divorce, the family is becoming more fragmented and subject

to geographical mobility in rural areas than before (Deavers 1987; Salamon 1991). Thus, the normative structure pressuring individuals to remarry appears to be less relevant in 1990 than 1970.

Labor force participation also affects the likelihood of swift remarriage. Research has demonstrated an inverse relationship between working and remarriage. Specifically, as labor force participation increases, the probability of remarriage decreases (Bokemeier and Tickamyer 1985). Labor force participation in the United States has changed in several ways in recent decades. In general, participation by men, especially older men, has declined, and participation by women of all ages has increased and become more continuous across the life course (Fuguitt, Brown, and Beale 1990). The increase in labor force participation by rural women is significant. Eighty-nine percent of the increase in employment in the nonmetro sectors in the 1970s was attributed to labor force participation by women (Bokemeier and Tickamyer 1985). Even though more urban women are in the labor force than rural women, the rural-urban gap decreased almost by 50% between 1970 and 1980 (Brown and Beale 1990). Rural areas greatly exceeded urban areas in percentage point growth of the population in the labor force. Even more compelling is labor force participation by marital status. Traditional patterns, higher participation among single women and lower

participation among married women with children, are changing. Also, the sharpest increases in participation were among married women with children, while divorced women were overrepresented in the labor force (Brown and Beale 1990).

More women in rural areas are entering the labor force than urban areas. The increase is concentrated among married and divorced women. Because remarriage is primarily the experience of divorced individuals, the changing structure of the labor force suggests that rural women delay remarriage longer in 1990 than 1970.

F. MARRIAGE

The presently married state is affected by age at marriage, divorce, and widowhood, remarriage rates, and life expectancy. The ${}^{m}l_x$ life table values in Appendix C show that the most common age of the married individual has increased from 1970 to 1980 to 1990. This increase in the modal age of the presently married is a function of a higher life expectancy for men and women and an increase in the median age at marriage. Individuals are marrying later, divorcing and widowing later, and living longer.

Table 6-6 presents the presently married state by sex and residence. The expectation of life of a marriage, in 1980 and 1990, was higher for rural males and females than urban males and females, respectively. These findings

TABLE 6-6. The Presently Married State by Sex and Residence
in Tennessee, 1970, 1980, and 1990.

	Expectation of Life of a Marriage	Number of Marriages Per Person	Number of Marriages Per Person Marrying	Proportion of Cohort Life in Married
FEMALE				
Urban				
1970	24.5	1.30	1.51	.421
1980	22.1	1.46	1.64	.433
1990	21.4	1.53	1.69	.428
Rural				
1970	25.4	1.59	1.67	.553
1980	23.0	1.74	1.82	.483
1990	22.1	1.77	1.92	.442
Total				
1970	24.6	1.48	1.60	.497
1980	22.4	1.61	1.78	.463
1990	21.9	1.68	1.80	.432
MALE				
Urban				
1970	23.9	1.48	1.67	.535
1980	21.9	1.59	1.72	.518
1990	21.0	1.63	1.80	.506
Rural				
1970	25.6	1.59	1.70	.629
1980	22.6	1.68	1.88	.571
1990	21.9	1.77	1.98	.517
Total				
1970	24.7	1.56	1.69	.593
1980	22.4	1.62	1.82	.531
1990	21.5	1.69	1.89	.510

Source: 1970 data from Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1978.

support Hypothesis X and confirm the 1970 findings. The expectation of life of a marriage differential is less than one year between urban and rural females for 1980 and 1990, less than one-half year between urban and rural males for 1980, and one-half year for 1990.

Corresponding to rural male and female higher expectations of life of a marriage than urban males and females, rural individuals spent a larger proportion of their cohort life in the married status. This finding is based on three variables. One, rural individuals marry and remarry at younger ages. Two, rural individuals spend a smaller proportion of their cohort life in the never married status. Three, rural individuals have higher proportions of males and females ever marrying. These factors contribute to the rural-urban differential in the proportions of cohort life spent in the married state.

Even though the rural environment is altered due to the influence of urbanism, the marriage patterns of rural residents remain distinctly different than urban residents. Rural residents spent a greater proportion of their lives in the married status. Two variables affect this finding. One, rural residents marry and remarry younger than urban residents. Two, rural residents are less likely to divorce and remain in the divorced status than urban individuals. Therefore, the rural and urban patterns of the currently married are consistent with the other demographic

differentials in age at first marriage, marriage, divorce, widowhood, and mortality. Also, the sociocultural differentials that persist between the rural and urban environments affect the likelihood and time spent in the married status.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

This thesis analyzed 1980 and 1990 Tennessee rural and urban age patterns of mortality, entry into first marriage, marriage, divorce, widowhood, and remarriage. The 1980 and 1990 findings were compared to the 1970 findings for Tennessee (see Woodrow, Hastings, and Tu 1976) to determine convergent and divergent patterns. Life table estimates supported nine of the ten hypotheses. Hypothesis VII was inconclusive due to limitations of life table estimation procedures used in this thesis. More importantly, the majority of the difference in life table values between rural and urban residents attenuated from 1970 to 1990. The continuing differences between rural and urban residents imply that the two areas are characterized by different variables effecting marital status transition probabilities. The increasing similarities between rural and urban individuals, though, suggest that social, structural, economic, and cultural changes are occurring in rural areas. Urban attitudes and lifestyles continued to diffuse to even the most remote rural areas (Garkovich 1989). This section summarizes the important findings for Tennessee and describes the 1970 to 1990 changes in rural-urban mortality, marriage, divorce, widowhood, and remarriage. Possible

variables effecting change are examined and the utility of maintaining a rural-urban continuum is discussed.

Mortality levels and life expectancy were more favorable for urban individuals than rural individuals in 1990. These findings are consistent with the 1970 findings. However, mortality schedules for rural and urban residents, in 1990, were more similar than in 1970. Also, life expectancy increased in greater proportions for rural residents than urban residents in the twenty-year interval from 1970-1990. The magnitude of these changes suggest that rural and urban environments are following comparable, but converging paths.

In 1970 and 1990, rural residents entered into first marriage earlier, had greater proportions ever marrying, and spent a greater proportion of their cohort lives in the married state, compared to urban residents. Reported rural-urban differentials in marital patterns were a function of age at marriage and social and cultural norms. However, rural and urban residents were more similar in their marital patterns in 1990 than 1970, except for age at first marriage for females. In the 20 year interval, rural and urban individuals married in more similar proportions, entered into first marriage at more similar ages, and spent their cohort lives in the never married status at more similar proportions. Cultural pressures and norms surrounding marriage in the rural environment appeared to relax.

The commonly asserted rural-urban divorce differential confirmed in 1970 was also confirmed in 1990 for Tennessee residents. Urban residents had higher probabilities of divorce than rural residents. Also, urban individuals divorced at older median ages and spent larger proportions of their cohort lives divorced than rural individuals. The magnitude of the rural-urban difference decreased from 1970 to 1990. Rural individuals had increased their probability of divorce, median age at divorce, and proportion of their cohort lives in divorced. These increases were in higher proportions than for urban residents. The rural and urban values are more comparable in 1990 than 1970. This increased similarity may imply that norms and pressures present in divorce, as in marriage, changed in the rural environment. However, a rural-urban difference persists, but at a decreased rate. Patterns of marriage greatly influenced patterns of divorce. As patterns of marriage converged between rural and urban residents, divorce patterns should be more similar. This thesis confirms that relationship.

Due to rural-urban divorce differentials in 1990, rural residents had a greater probability that their marriages would end in widowhood. Marriages may be dissolved either involuntarily through widowhood or death or voluntarily through divorce or separation (Goode 1961). Because urban residents experienced higher divorce rates, rural residents

must necessarily experience higher widowhood rates. Comparable to divorce probabilities, the rural-urban widowhood probability differential decreased from 1970 to 1990.

Factors influencing remarriage are marriage, divorce, and widowhood transitions. Age at marriage, divorce, and widowhood determine the age at and probability of remarriage. Rural residents had greater probabilities of remarriage and earlier median ages at remarriage than urban residents in 1970 and 1990. However, rural and urban residents are more similar in their remarriage transition in 1990 than 1970.

Existence of continued rural-urban differentials in the age patterns of mortality, entry into first marriage, divorce, widowhood, and remarriage for Tennessee, 1990, was supported by this thesis. However, a majority of the differentials decreased from 1970 to 1990. This attenuation suggests that rural and urban environments may be more similar in 1990 than 1970. Norms and pressures that are believed to characterize the rural areas lessened due to urbanization, diffusion of urban lifestyles, and urbanism.

An American myth persists that rural areas are idyllic, healthy settings where very few problems are experienced by the residents. Support for this myth is the accepted view of rural American communities as an example of the *geimeinschaft* concept of interdependence among community

residents. This idealization has interfered with a realistic assessment of community interaction, social and cultural milieu, and the social needs of the rural areas.

A longstanding demographic trend is the concentration of America's population in large, expanding cities. Throughout recent history, cities have attracted larger populations and migration than the countryside for three reasons. One, large cities were major ports of entry. Two, the reduction of agricultural occupations and the increase in manufacturing due to the Industrial Revolution spawned migration to urban areas. Three, greater employment opportunities exist in cities and the personal desire for a better life. In addition, suburbs began to grow in the 1940s to provide housing for the growing workforce. By the 1950s, growth of the metropolitan (metro) sector was increasing rapidly (Frey 1990).

During the 1970s, the trend of rural-to-urban migration reversed; nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) areas grew faster than metro areas. For the first time, places larger than 200,000 experienced population declines. Only metro places less than 25,000 experienced growth rates above the national average. Growth rates in nonmetro places of 2,500 or less were rapid during the 1970s, exceeded only in growth of places 2,500 to 9,999 (Lichter, Fuguitt, and Heaton 1985). Most of the absolute growth in the U.S. during the population turnaround of the 1970s occurred in nonurban

places. Population increases outside of urban places in both metro and nonmetro sectors accounted for 75% of total U.S. growth during 1970-1980. This figure represents an increase from 49% in the 1950s and 48% in the 1960s. Rural population growth contributed the greatest share of nonmetro population growth during the 1970s. Rural growth represented 66% of aggregate nonmetro growth in the West and all of the growth in the Northeast. Moreover, South and North Central rural regions experienced population declines in the 1950s and 1960s, but accounted for 80% of aggregate growth during the 1970s (Lichter, Fuguitt, and Heaton 1985). The results are similar for Tennessee. From 1970 to 1990, the total population of Tennessee grew 24.2%. Meanwhile, population in places 2,500-9,999 (defined as rural in this thesis) grew 39.2%, a 61.3% increase over total population growth. Therefore, residents migrated to rural areas in greater numbers than to the urban areas.

Two perspectives attempt to explain the shift away from large metro growth and toward growth in suburban and rural areas. The deconcentration perspective, drawing from the writings of sociologists and geographers in the human ecology tradition (See Berry 1976; Hawley 1978; Wilson 1984), attempts to explain emerging tendencies toward redistribution down the metro hierarchy. The perspective takes cognizance of changes in the developed economies' industrial structures and effects of technological

innovation on production activities. Specifically, residential preferences toward lower density locations become less constrained by institutional and technological barriers. The changing industrial structure, rising standard of living, and technological improvements in transportation, communication, and production lead to a convergence, across size and place categories, in the availability of amenities that were previously accessible only in large places (Williams and Sofranko 1979). The deconcentration perspective toward long-term redistribution tendencies implies the following: reduced growth in virtually all large metro areas, a greater redistribution toward the periphery, and an increased growth in small urban areas (Champion 1989).

The regional restructuring perspective attributes the post-1970 population redistribution patterns to significant period economic shifts coupled with fundamental changes in the organization of production that occurred in industrialized nations (Noyelle and Stanback 1984; Castells 1985; Scott and Storper 1986; Champion 1989). These developments led to declines in industrial sectors that comprised the economic basis of large metro areas. Noyelle and Stanback (1984) suggests that the formation of recent redistribution reversals lies with the enhanced roles of services, particularly business services, and the diminished role of labor-intensive manufacturing production in national

economies.

Growth in rural areas of Tennessee signaled a transformation in spatial patterns, not a rural lifestyle revival. Growth in urbanism would accompany growth in places 2,500-9,999. As early as 1957, Otis Dudley Duncan suggested that any rural-urban lifestyle division would disappear with the demographic and economic growth in places 2,500-9,999.

Enough jobs and people located in rural settings in the 1970s and early 1980s to effect considerable mixing of lifestyles ordinarily thought to be discrete (Long and DeAre 1982). Consequently, the mixing of lifestyles may, in turn, effect a diminished difference between rural and urban age patterns of marital transitions from 1970 to 1990.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the overall health of rural America was believed to be showing signs of a major rebirth. Population growth was affecting nearly all segments of the rural landscape. Manufacturing, agriculture, mining, and energy-based sectors expanded, adding strength to the economy of the rural community (Martinez 1985). Also, commonly used indices of well-being, such as per capita income and persons in poverty, provided evidence that the welfare of rural areas increased (Henry, Drabenstott, and Gibson 1986).

Growth of the rural sector slowed down in the 1980s. The nonmetro turnaround disappeared from 1980-1984, when

metro areas grew at an annual rate of 1.2%, compared to 0.8% for nonmetro areas. In the late 1980s, nonmetro levels of growth fell to levels comparable to pre-1970 levels (Frey 1990). Net migration from rural to urban places regained momentum after the turnaround of the 1970s. In 1980-1984, outmigration from rural areas was 30,000. That figure increased to over 600,000 in 1985-1986, and over 900,000 in 1986-1987. Overall, more than 1,300 nonmetro counties lost population between 1983-1987 (Deavers 1987).

The decade of the 1980s created havoc in rural America. A combination of international and domestic forces created serious financial stresses to the rural economy and jobs. While the Midwestern farmbelt received the most attention, the farm crisis was more than a Midwest phenomenon; the crisis was a nationwide dilemma. Strains were also experienced by rural areas having little dependence on agriculture (Hote and Ulbrich 1986).

Problems in the rural South were magnified due to the demographics of the region. The South has the highest proportion of people living in the nonmetro areas, and 93% of the blacks in nonmetro America reside in the South (Rosenfeld, Bergman, and Rubin 1985). Furthermore, four other factors contributed to problems of the rural South. One, the South has the highest: (a) number of banks who discontinued financing on farm loans; (b) percentage of farmers who experienced bankruptcy; and (c) percentage of

farmers who loaned up to practical limits (Economic Research Service 1987). Even though farming conditions have improved in the Midwest, conditions in the South have worsened. Two, farmers in the South had the highest dependence on off-farm employment. In 1982, 41% worked more than 200 days off the farm; the national average was 34.4% (Beaulieu 1988). Three, the rural South had the lowest family median income, highest rates of unemployment, highest levels of poverty, and the highest rate of functional illiteracy (Ross and Morrissey 1987). Four, dependence on nondurable manufacturing employment remained highest in the rural South. The declining economic importance of these traditional industries created hardships for Southern families who depended on manufacturing for secure employment or second incomes (Martinez 1985).

Problems faced by the rural South are not idiosyncratic, but heightened due to the demographics and economics of the region. The economic downturn created by the problems of agriculture and other industries in the rural South may present problems for the marital quality of rural couples. The financial and subsequent emotional stresses may result in marital conflicts. The close relationship between economic and the family units in rural areas is likely to influence marital stability of couples (Johnson and Booth 1990).

Problems of farm and nonfarm industries in rural areas

are likely to affect the cohesion of families and structures supporting relationships. More family members must exit households to find alternative employment opportunities. Rural families, through fragmentation, may more resemble urban families than ever before. Changes in the rural environment may suggest changing patterns of marital transitions.

Low average incomes and poverty are chronic problems of rural areas, and the rural South in particular. Poverty in rural regions restricts availability of medical services. Rural poor are much less visible because national statistics, heavily weighted in favor of urban areas, often mask the extent of economic deprivation in America's nonmetro and rural areas (Lichter and Eggebeen 1992). The statistical reality is official poverty rates in nonmetro areas that exceed metro rates. In 1986, the poverty rate for rural America was 50% higher than the urban rate. Also, 25% of the children in rural areas live in poverty (O'Hare 1988). In 1990, 16.3% of nonmetro residents were classified as poor compared to 12.7% in metro areas (U.S. Census Bureau 1991c). Poverty greatly alters the life chances of children. A stagnating farm economy, increased trade competition from foreign producers, and declines in resource-based industries have produced serious economic hardships for rural America. Rural children are especially vulnerable to economic changes because they depend on

income-generating parents. In fact, recent poverty statistics indicate that children have borne a disproportionate share of economic costs associated with the current restructuring of the rural economy (Rogers 1991). Unfortunately, traditional media coverage has linked poverty to urban ghettos. Meanwhile, rural America experiences increased levels of economic distress.

Unemployment, poverty, a stagnating economy, job dislocation, farm bankruptcies, availability of medical services, and lack of general education interact to maintain rural-urban differentials in mortality rates. Furthermore, mortality rates also subsume a large set of causative biological and behavioral variables. Factors responsible for residence differentials may be biological-physiological, genetic, or the result of differences in physical environment, sociocultural environment, or in interaction of these variables. The specific relationships require further development. The differences are of a significant magnitude to be of interest to health planners and others concerned in the delivery of health services (Greenberg 1984).

The idyllic notion of rural areas is being questioned by sociologists and demographers. Rural populations face economic, structural, emotional, and cultural circumstances once believed to occur only in urban areas. The population turnaround of the 1970s populated the rural countryside with urban residents and their values and lifestyles.

Development of suburbs and rural areas can be viewed in a time perspective. Areas closest to central cities developed first during economic expansion. Rural-urban fringe and rural areas were affected next as businesses located farther out, mass communication and transportation made all areas easily accessible, and intermingling of urban and rural residents created a convergence of values and actions. Changing industrial structures and technological improvements in transportation, communication, and production have shortened the rural-urban continuum and the availability of amenities (Williams and Sofranko 1979).

Today, rural residents have the same access to standardized consumer goods and services as urban residents. Don Dillman (1983, p.345) states: "Few persons are more than one-half hour drive from fast foods..., rural residents have access to national distribution through the '800' toll-free mail-order numbers or the booming mail-order catalog business and farm supply corporations offer uniform products distributed under the regional corporation's label." This is not to suggest that rural and urban environments are becoming totally indistinguishable from each other, but a convergence of attitudes, consumer patterns, and lifestyles is apparent.

Further research is needed on social, cultural, and structural changes in rural areas and direct consequences on family formation and dissolution. One of the more

controversial issues is definitions of rural and urban populations. Urban-to-rural migration of the 1970s, cultural evolution of rural society, improvements in transportation and accessibility between rural and urban environments, creation of rural industries, and other variables have combined to diminish visible and intrinsic differences between rural and urban societies (Lang 1986).

By examining marital transitions of rural and urban residents in Tennessee between 1970-1990, this thesis has provided some support for the argument that the rural-urban distinction may no longer be realistically defined only by the location and size of place. Future definitions must encompass various demographic, ecological, environmental, occupational, and sociocultural dimensions. Residence in a rural or urban location may no longer typify a certain lifestyle.

Additional research and examination of rural-urban age patterns of mortality, entry into first marriage, marriage, divorce, widowhood, and remarriage are needed to access the changing normative and structural variables that influence marital transitions in rural and urban areas. The dynamics of individual, family, and community relations dictate further comprehensive investigations.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

<u>Rural</u>	1980 COUNTIES	<u>Urban</u>	
Benton	Perry	Anderson	41.07
Bledsoe	Pickett	Bedford	48.47
Campbell	Polk	Blount	22.47
Cannon	Rhea	Bradley	39.11
Carroll	Roane	Carter	24.76
Cheatam	Scott	Coffee	41.24
Chester	Sequatchie	Davidson	95.36
Claiborne	Sevier	Dyer	45.74
Clay	Smith	Gibson	20.64
Cocke	Stewart	Greene	25.90
Crockett	Tipton	Hamblen	39.39
Cumberland	Trousdale	Hamilton	70.39
DeKalb	Unicoi	Henry	37.44
Decatur	Union	Knox	54.75
Dickson	Van Buren	Lawrence	29.86
Fayette	Wayne	Madison	65.00
Fentress	Weakley	Maury	52.00
Franklin	White	McMinn	28.85
Giles	-----	Montgomery	56.22
Grainger	N = 65	Obion	31.84
Grundy		Putnam	43.06
Hancock		Robertson	29.21
Hardeman		Rutherford	30.07
Hardin		Shelby	90.60
Hawkins		Sullivan	37.97
Haywood		Sumner	50.62
Henderson		Warren	32.72
Hickman		Washington	44.46
Houston		Williamson	21.35
Humphreys		Wilson	21.18
Jackson		-----	
Jefferson		N = 30	
Johnson			
Lake			
Lauderdale			
Lewis			
Lincoln			
Loudon			
Macon			
Marion			
Marshall			
McNairy			
Meigs			
Monroe			
Moore			
Morgan			
Overton			

<u>Rural</u>	1990 COUNTIES	<u>Urban</u>	
Benton	Moore	Anderson	42.74
Bledsoe	Morgan	Bedford	46.20
Campbell	Perry	Blount	22.34
Cannon	Pickett	Bradley	33.57
Carroll	Polk	Carter	23.16
Cheatam	Rhea	Coffee	41.55
Chester	Roane	Davidson	95.61
Clairborne	Scott	Dyer	46.82
Clay	Sequatchie	Greene	24.23
Cocke	Sevier	Hamblen	42.03
Cumberland	Smith	Hamilton	62.64
DeKalb	Tipton	Haywood	51.55
Decatur	Trousdale	Knox	52.83
Dickson	Unicoi	Lawrence	29.49
Fayette	Union	Madison	62.69
Fentress	Van Buren	Maury	51.30
Franklin	Wayne	McMinn	28.44
Gibson	Weakley	Montgomery	56.93
Giles	White	Obion	33.15
Grainger	-----	Putnam	42.33
Grundy	N = 66	Robertson	27.06
Hancock		Rutherford	37.89
Hardeman		Shelby	84.97
Hardin		Sullivan	25.32
Hawkins		Sumner	48.90
Henry		Warren	34.00
Henderson		Washington	52.30
Hickman		Williamson	43.65
Houston		Wilson	19.08
Humphreys		-----	
Jackson		N = 29	
Jefferson			
Johnson			
Lake			
Lauderdale			
Lewis			
Lincoln			
Loudon			
Macon			
Marion			
Marshall			
McNairy			
Meigs			
Monroe			

APPENDIX B
Greville
First Panel

G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
0.3237	-0.1252	-0.0786	0.1180	-0.0379
0.2586	-0.0744	0.0076	0.0136	-0.0054
0.1956	-0.0064	0.0376	0.0136	0.0116
0.1370	0.0680	0.0300	-0.0530	0.0170
0.0851	0.1380	0.0034	-0.0412	0.0147

Greville
Next-To-First Panel

0.0420	0.1936	-0.0248	-0.0192	0.0084
0.0094	0.2264	-0.0396	0.0024	0.0014
-0.0114	0.2296	-0.0284	0.0136	-0.0034
-0.0205	0.2020	0.0130	0.0100	-0.0045
-0.0195	0.1484	0.0798	-0.0068	-0.0019

Sprague
Mid-Panel

-0.0128	0.0848	0.1504	-0.0240	0.0016
-0.0016	0.0144	0.2224	-0.0416	0.0064
0.0064	-0.0336	0.2544	-0.0336	0.0064
0.0064	-0.0416	0.2224	0.0144	-0.0016
0.0016	-0.0240	0.1504	0.0848	-0.0128

Sprague
Next-To-Last Panel

-0.0144	0.0912	0.1408	-0.0176
-0.0080	0.0400	0.1840	-0.0160
0.0000	-0.0080	0.2320	0.0080
0.0080	-0.0480	0.2320	0.0080
0.0144	-0.0752	0.2272	0.0366

Sprague
Last Panel

0.0176	-0.0848	0.1968	0.0704
0.0160	-0.0720	0.1360	0.1200
0.0080	-0.0320	0.0400	0.1840
-0.0080	0.0400	-0.0960	0.2640
-0.0336	0.1488	-0.2768	0.3616

TABLE C-1 AGGREGATE (COMBINED) LIFE TABLE FOR ALL STATUSES FOR URBAN FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NUMBER OF SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	TOTAL DEATHS TO COHORT	MORTALITY RATES	AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT EACH AGE OR OVER	SINGLE SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	MARRIED SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	WIDOWED SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	DIVORCED SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO COHORT AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	TL	TD	TM	TE	SL/TL	ML/TL	WL/TL	VL/TL	TT
0	100000	1113	11.24	78.11	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7811448
1	98887	74	0.75	77.99	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7712462
2	98813	55	0.55	77.05	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7613656
3	98759	54	0.55	76.09	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7514870
4	98704	33	0.34	75.13	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7416140
5	98671	28	0.28	74.16	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7317453
6	98643	32	0.33	73.18	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7218796
7	98611	31	0.31	72.20	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7120168
8	98580	30	0.31	71.23	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7021573
9	98550	31	0.32	70.25	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6923007
10	98519	25	0.26	69.27	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6824473
11	98493	32	0.32	68.29	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6725967
12	98462	38	0.38	67.31	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6627489
13	98424	30	0.30	66.34	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6529046
14	98394	23	0.23	65.36	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6430637
15	98371	39	0.40	64.37	99.88	0.12	0.00	0.00	6332254
16	98332	40	0.41	63.40	99.24	0.76	0.00	0.00	6233902
17	98292	50	0.51	62.42	96.32	3.62	0.00	0.06	6135589
18	98243	51	0.51	61.45	92.56	7.16	0.01	0.26	6037321
19	98192	75	0.77	60.48	83.65	15.58	0.02	0.74	5939103
20	98117	45	0.46	59.53	74.80	23.48	0.05	1.68	5840949
21	98072	56	0.57	58.56	66.05	30.99	0.08	2.88	5742855
22	98016	83	0.85	57.59	56.97	38.83	0.11	4.09	5644809
23	97933	74	0.76	56.64	47.62	46.93	0.14	5.32	5546834
24	97859	87	0.89	55.68	39.98	53.32	0.19	6.51	5448937
25	97772	83	0.85	54.73	34.33	57.57	0.21	7.89	5351121
26	97690	111	1.13	53.78	29.98	60.78	0.26	8.99	5253389
27	97579	101	1.04	52.84	26.10	63.50	0.30	10.11	5155754
28	97478	111	1.14	51.89	22.94	65.65	0.34	11.07	5058226
29	97367	104	1.06	50.95	20.26	67.59	0.41	11.74	4960803
30	97263	106	1.09	50.00	18.16	69.20	0.46	12.18	4863489
31	97157	68	0.70	49.06	16.72	70.21	0.51	12.56	4766280
32	97089	76	0.79	48.09	15.50	71.09	0.55	12.86	4669159
33	97013	97	1.00	47.13	14.58	71.73	0.56	13.12	4572106
34	96916	155	1.60	46.18	13.78	72.27	0.59	13.36	4475139
35	96761	86	0.89	45.25	13.22	72.54	0.66	13.58	4378301
36	96675	143	1.48	44.29	12.56	72.87	0.72	13.85	4281583
37	96532	170	1.76	43.35	12.03	73.14	0.80	14.02	4184976
38	96363	188	1.95	42.43	11.52	73.42	0.92	14.14	4088526
39	96175	259	2.70	41.51	11.14	73.55	1.03	14.28	3992254
40	95916	197	2.06	40.62	10.71	73.76	1.19	14.34	3896208
41	95719	205	2.14	39.70	10.41	73.79	1.28	14.52	3800393
42	95514	299	3.14	38.79	10.12	73.87	1.45	14.56	3704772
43	95215	270	2.84	37.91	9.85	73.85	1.67	14.62	3609405
44	94945	276	2.91	37.01	9.61	73.82	1.91	14.66	3514326
45	94669	280	2.96	36.12	9.40	73.77	2.12	14.71	3419518
46	94389	239	2.29	35.23	9.27	73.66	2.39	14.69	3324991
47	94150	347	4.13	34.21	9.10	73.29	2.72	14.89	3220718
48	93803	412	4.41	33.44	8.97	73.07	3.06	14.90	3136734
49	93391	447	4.79	32.58	8.84	72.91	3.46	14.79	3043132
50	92945	451	4.86	31.74	8.70	72.55	3.92	14.84	2949963
51	92494	579	6.28	30.89	8.60	72.14	4.37	14.89	2857238
52	91915	585	6.38	30.08	8.45	71.63	4.99	14.93	2765028
53	91330	598	6.57	29.27	8.39	70.98	5.64	14.99	2673405
54	90732	762	8.43	28.46	8.29	70.45	6.27	14.99	2582366
55	89971	783	8.74	27.70	8.18	69.81	7.09	14.92	2492007
56	89188	804	10.32	26.94	8.09	69.06	7.97	14.88	2402426
57	87384	819	10.36	26.48	8.87	69.11	8.95	15.06	2313637
58	87504	898	10.31	25.44	7.89	67.26	9.95	14.90	2225689
59	86606	885	10.27	24.69	7.81	66.30	11.03	14.86	2138634
60	85721	988	11.59	23.94	7.74	65.32	12.11	14.83	2052467
61	84733	1030	12.23	23.22	7.67	64.43	13.18	14.71	1967234
62	83704	1080	12.98	22.50	7.59	63.51	14.36	14.54	1883011
63	82624	1135	13.83	21.78	7.50	62.28	15.79	14.44	1799843
64	81489	1062	13.11	21.08	7.44	60.91	17.32	14.33	1717788
65	80427	1210	15.16	20.35	7.36	59.37	18.95	14.33	1636826
66	79217	1165	14.82	19.65	7.32	57.77	20.59	14.32	1557000
67	78051	1204	15.55	18.94	7.24	56.17	22.35	14.24	1478366
68	76847	1361	17.88	18.23	7.20	54.58	24.09	14.13	1400909
69	75486	639	20.54	17.55	7.14	52.85	26.09	13.92	1324767
70	74847	74847	57.86	17.28	6.95	51.80	27.31	13.94	1293667

TABLE C-2 MULTIPLE DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR NEVER MARRIED URBAN FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NO. OF SINGLE SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO MARRIAGE FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE MARRIED	NO. OF SINGLE TRANSFERS TO DEATH	NO. OF SINGLE LOSSES TO DEATH	FIRST MARRIAGE RATES	SINGLE MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO SINGLE AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	SL	SL*M	SL*D	SD*M	SD*D	SM*M	SM*D	ST
0	100000	89280	10721	0	1113	0.00	11.24	2739377
1	98887	89280	9608	0	74	0.00	0.75	2640391
2	98813	89280	9534	0	55	0.00	0.55	2541585
3	98759	89280	9479	0	54	0.00	0.55	2442799
4	98704	89280	9425	0	33	0.00	0.34	2344069
5	98671	89280	9392	0	28	0.00	0.28	2245382
6	98643	89280	9364	0	32	0.00	0.33	2146725
7	98611	89280	9332	0	31	0.00	0.31	2048097
8	98580	89280	9301	0	30	0.00	0.31	1949502
9	98550	89280	9271	0	31	0.00	0.32	1850936
10	98519	89280	9240	0	25	0.00	0.26	1752402
11	98493	89280	9214	0	32	0.00	0.32	1653896
12	98462	89280	9183	0	38	0.00	0.38	1555418
13	98424	89280	9145	0	30	0.00	0.31	1456975
14	98394	89280	9115	119	23	1.21	0.23	1358562
15	98252	89160	9092	627	39	6.40	0.40	1260212
16	97586	88533	9053	2868	40	29.80	0.42	1162177
17	96478	85665	9013	3694	47	39.70	0.50	1065917
18	90937	81971	8966	8753	41	100.91	0.47	972865
19	82142	73217	8925	8696	59	111.84	0.76	886116
20	73387	64521	8866	8577	38	124.15	0.54	808359
21	64772	55944	8828	8885	43	147.26	0.72	739273
22	55844	47059	8785	9146	64	178.70	1.25	678941
23	46634	37913	8721	7462	44	174.64	1.03	627761
24	39127	30451	8677	5513	48	152.25	1.32	585033
25	33566	24938	8629	4241	42	135.25	1.35	548820
26	29284	20697	8587	3761	56	137.62	2.04	517468
27	25467	16937	8531	3052	54	127.90	2.26	490141
28	22361	13884	8477	2570	68	122.39	3.23	466276
29	19723	11314	8409	2010	50	107.80	2.66	445278
30	17664	9305	8360	1369	51	80.93	3.00	426635
31	16244	7935	8309	1184	10	75.78	0.65	409717
32	15050	6751	8299	871	31	59.73	2.11	394092
33	14148	5880	8268	762	33	55.50	2.41	379509
34	13353	5118	8235	515	50	39.45	3.85	365773
35	12787	4603	8185	636	14	51.00	1.11	352709
36	12138	3967	8171	497	29	41.87	2.47	340248
37	11612	3470	8142	446	62	39.29	5.42	328380
38	11104	3024	8080	340	49	31.15	4.45	317028
39	10716	2684	8032	356	85	33.92	8.08	306121
40	10275	2328	7947	261	52	25.80	5.15	295628
41	9962	2068	7895	263	35	26.79	3.57	285516
42	9664	1805	7860	195	88	20.45	9.29	275704
43	9381	1610	7771	200	54	21.57	5.88	266183
44	9127	1411	7717	150	75	16.70	8.35	256931
45	8902	1260	7641	116	39	13.13	4.38	247921
46	8747	1144	7603	137	39	7.37	2.11	239099
47	8570	1007	7564	59	99	9.25	5.40	220440
48	8412	948	7465	98	59	11.76	7.06	221949
49	8256	850	7406	96	77	11.79	9.43	213615
50	8082	753	7329	94	38	11.77	4.71	205447
51	7950	659	7291	74	110	9.37	14.05	197430
52	7766	585	7181	36	71	4.63	9.26	189573
53	7659	550	7109	52	86	6.80	11.34	181863
54	7521	498	7023	66	99	8.85	13.27	174270
55	7357	432	6925	31	110	4.32	15.11	166831
56	7215	401	6814	45	164	6.29	23.06	159543
57	6006	356	6651	29	72	4.14	10.35	152434
58	6908	327	6579	29	115	4.19	16.77	145481
59	6762	298	6464	29	101	4.32	15.12	138646
60	6632	270	6363	44	87	6.65	13.30	131949
61	6501	226	6275	29	118	4.58	18.31	125382
62	6354	196	6158	44	117	6.99	18.65	118953
63	6193	153	6041	14	113	2.31	18.48	112680
64	6066	138	5927	27	121	4.50	20.27	106551
65	5917	111	5806	26	91	4.43	15.49	100560
66	5801	85	5715	25	124	4.35	21.74	94701
67	5651	61	5591	0	120	0.00	21.55	88975
68	5531	61	5470	24	118	4.32	21.60	83384
69	5389	37	5352	12	173	2.24	32.69	77922
70	5204	25	5179	25	5179	0.35	71.32	72616

TABLE C-3 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC WIDOWHOOD RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED URBAN FEMALES,
TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NO. OF MARRIED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO WIDOWHOOD FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DIVORCE FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DEATHS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO WIDOWHOOD	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO DIVORCE	NO. OF MARRIED LOSSES TO DEATH	EST. WIDOWHOOD RATES	EST. DIVORCE RATES	MARRIED MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO CURRENTLY MARRIED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	NL	NL*W	NL*V	NL*D	MD*W	MD*V	MD*D	MM*W	MM*V	MM*D	MT
0	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
1	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
2	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
3	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
4	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
5	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
6	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
7	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
8	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
9	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
10	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
11	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
12	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
13	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371661
14	0	57982	68452	20067	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3371666
15	119	57982	68452	20067	0	2	0	0.00	6.62	0.00	3371632
16	744	57982	68450	20067	2	59	0	0.94	29.08	0.00	3371313
17	3558	57980	68391	20067	8	222	3	1.59	43.87	0.53	3369281
18	7038	57972	68168	20065	16	567	10	1.44	51.61	0.87	3364210
19	15302	57956	67601	20055	24	1171	14	1.27	60.94	0.73	3353217
20	23042	57931	66430	20041	39	1758	7	1.47	65.77	0.27	3334007
21	30395	57892	64672	20034	40	2075	7	1.16	60.65	0.21	3307285
22	38062	57852	62598	20027	45	2473	15	1.08	58.79	0.36	3273080
23	45957	57807	60124	20012	70	2865	20	1.42	58.21	0.42	3231010
24	52177	57737	57259	19991	53	3191	31	0.97	58.69	0.56	3181785
25	56291	57685	54068	19960	72	3234	32	1.24	55.85	0.54	3127421
26	59377	57613	50835	19929	83	3327	46	1.36	54.81	0.76	3069523
27	61959	57530	47507	19883	75	3250	33	1.19	51.58	0.52	3008812
28	63993	57455	44258	19850	104	2929	28	1.60	45.11	0.44	2945803
29	65809	57352	41329	19822	86	2718	38	1.29	40.82	0.57	2880880
30	67305	57266	38611	19784	101	2655	38	1.49	39.16	0.57	2814285
31	68215	57165	35956	19745	92	2505	39	1.34	36.50	0.57	2746497
32	69023	57073	33451	19707	69	2407	30	1.00	34.72	0.43	2677864
33	69587	57003	31044	19677	67	2379	41	0.96	34.07	0.59	2608544
34	70038	56936	28665	19635	103	2150	71	1.47	30.66	1.01	2538714
35	70187	56833	26515	19565	115	1970	57	1.63	28.02	0.81	2468594
36	70451	56718	24544	19508	116	1954	79	1.64	27.71	1.12	2398275
37	70607	56603	22590	19428	160	1925	58	2.27	27.24	0.82	2327741
38	70747	56442	20665	19371	153	1824	93	2.16	25.79	1.31	2257057
39	70737	56290	18841	19278	203	1704	88	2.87	24.08	1.24	2186309
40	70744	56087	17137	19190	152	1630	90	2.15	23.06	1.27	2115564
41	70629	55935	15507	19100	226	1425	106	3.20	20.19	1.50	2044874
42	70558	55709	14082	18994	287	1315	137	4.08	18.67	1.94	1974276
43	70318	55422	12766	18858	300	1133	139	4.27	16.14	1.98	1903831
44	70091	55122	11633	18719	282	1151	148	4.03	16.45	2.12	1833626
45	69837	54840	10482	18570	353	1030	173	5.07	14.78	2.48	1763658
46	69526	54486	9452	18397	395	1024	152	5.70	14.79	2.19	1693966
47	69003	54092	8428	18244	427	845	160	6.20	12.29	2.33	1624695
48	68543	53665	7582	18086	487	761	228	7.12	11.13	3.34	1555925
49	68092	53178	6822	17858	544	778	212	8.03	11.48	3.12	1487600
50	67431	52634	6044	17646	524	659	255	7.82	9.83	3.80	1419827
51	66723	52110	5384	17391	676	594	312	10.19	8.96	4.70	1352741
52	65861	51434	4790	17079	712	513	337	10.89	7.86	5.16	1286446
53	64826	50723	4277	16742	681	485	333	10.58	7.54	5.18	1221111
54	63921	50042	3791	16409	859	415	394	13.55	6.55	6.21	1156733
55	62805	49183	3376	16015	918	381	403	14.76	6.13	6.47	1093357
56	61592	48265	2995	15612	912	327	369	14.94	5.36	6.05	1031155
57	60392	47353	2668	15244	1114	242	478	18.69	4.06	8.01	970149
58	58858	46239	2426	14766	1085	287	413	18.67	4.94	7.11	910514
59	57420	45154	2138	14353	1079	223	417	19.02	3.93	7.36	852379
60	55992	44075	1916	13936	1097	230	437	19.83	4.15	7.91	795675
61	54594	42978	1686	13499	1176	192	423	21.82	3.57	7.84	740381
62	53157	41803	1494	13076	1362	182	483	26.03	3.48	9.23	686493
63	51454	40441	1312	12593	1460	152	497	28.89	3.02	9.84	634171
64	49632	38981	1159	12096	1546	137	427	31.76	2.81	8.77	583620
65	47748	37434	1022	11669	1557	146	478	33.29	3.12	10.23	534924
66	45765	35877	876	11190	1626	98	449	36.29	2.19	10.03	488166
67	43840	34252	778	10741	1577	108	456	36.76	2.51	10.64	443367
68	41942	32675	670	10285	1712	68	528	41.87	1.67	12.91	400471
69	39896	30963	602	9757	892	41	249	49.55	2.27	13.86	359584
70	38768	30072	561	9507	30072	561	9507	88.03	1.64	27.83	341590

TABLE C-4 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR WIDOWED URBAN FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NO. OF WIDOWED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO REARRIAGE FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED TRANSFERS TO MARRIAGE	NO. OF WIDOWED LOSSES TO DEATH	REARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO WIDOWED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	WL	WL*N	WL*O	WD*N	WD*O	WM*N	WM*O	WT
0	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
1	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
2	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
3	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
4	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
5	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
6	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
7	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
8	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
9	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
10	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
11	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
12	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
13	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
14	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
15	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
16	0	4287	53694	0	0	0.00	0.00	915933
17	2	4287	53694	0	0	83.33	0.00	915932
18	10	4287	53694	2	0	111.11	0.00	915927
19	24	4285	53694	4	0	111.11	0.00	915911
20	44	4281	53694	7	0	111.11	0.00	915878
21	77	4275	53694	12	2	130.43	21.74	915817
22	103	4263	53692	11	0	90.91	0.00	915727
23	138	4252	53692	23	3	145.16	16.13	915608
24	181	4229	53690	28	0	147.06	0.00	915448
25	206	4200	53690	27	0	120.00	0.00	915254
26	250	4173	53690	42	0	156.43	0.00	915027
27	291	4131	53690	30	0	97.83	0.00	914757
28	335	4100	53690	36	0	98.04	0.00	914445
29	402	4064	53690	41	0	97.35	0.00	914076
30	447	4023	53690	56	0	119.05	0.00	913651
31	492	3967	53690	44	7	85.71	14.29	913181
32	533	3923	53683	53	4	97.40	6.49	912668
33	546	3870	53679	33	3	59.88	5.99	912128
34	576	3837	53676	37	0	61.11	0.00	911569
35	642	3800	53676	58	0	86.73	0.00	910961
36	699	3741	53676	35	3	46.95	4.69	910290
37	776	3707	53672	53	0	64.38	0.00	909555
38	884	3654	53672	36	11	38.91	11.67	908726
39	989	3617	53661	49	4	45.61	3.51	907792
40	1139	3569	53658	56	7	47.47	6.33	906727
41	1228	3512	53650	66	4	50.99	2.83	905543
42	1383	3446	53646	65	11	43.70	7.71	904243
43	1595	3381	53635	73	12	42.65	7.11	902756
44	1810	3309	53623	79	8	41.58	4.38	901054
45	2004	3229	53615	90	13	42.17	6.02	899148
46	2255	3140	53602	75	13	31.19	5.50	897023
47	2561	3065	53589	103	18	37.95	6.60	894617
48	2867	2962	53571	88	31	28.99	10.14	891906
49	3235	2873	53540	100	39	29.11	11.39	888859
50	3639	2773	53501	94	26	24.61	6.71	885423
51	4044	2679	53475	90	47	20.94	10.97	881587
52	4582	2589	53428	91	52	18.72	10.70	877281
53	5150	2498	53376	87	52	15.99	9.59	872415
54	5693	2411	53324	83	87	13.69	14.41	866998
55	6383	2329	53237	97	97	14.39	14.39	860968
56	7107	2232	53140	89	107	11.92	14.30	854225
57	7823	2143	53033	86	145	10.45	17.59	846767
58	8705	2056	52888	94	145	10.28	15.93	838508
59	9551	1963	52742	87	159	8.72	15.98	829378
60	10384	1876	52583	118	192	10.98	17.84	819408
61	11170	1757	52391	106	217	9.13	18.70	808632
62	12023	1652	52174	108	231	8.62	18.47	797046
63	13045	1544	51943	99	291	7.28	21.46	784521
64	14116	1445	51651	84	340	5.71	23.19	770944
65	15238	1361	51311	95	391	6.03	24.79	756268
66	16308	1266	50920	128	363	7.59	21.52	740495
67	17443	1138	50557	109	397	6.05	22.07	723620
68	18514	1029	50160	118	415	6.16	21.70	705643
69	19693	911	49745	24	121	4.89	24.43	686526
70	20439	887	49624	887	49624	1.30	72.81	681558

TABLE C-5 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR DIVORCED URBAN FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NO. OF DIVORCED FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED TRANSFERS TO CURRENTLY MARRIED	NO. OF LOSSES TO DEATH	REARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO DIVORCED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	VL	VL*M	VL*D	VD*M	VD*D	VM*M	VM*D	VT
0	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
1	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
2	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
3	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
4	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
5	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
6	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
7	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
8	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
9	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
10	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
11	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
12	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
13	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
14	0	52934	15518	0	0	0.00	0.00	784477
15	0	52934	15518	0	0	142.86	0.00	784477
16	2	52934	15518	7	0	357.14	0.00	784478
17	54	52927	15518	19	0	134.02	0.00	784458
18	258	52908	15518	101	0	219.18	0.00	784319
19	724	52807	15518	249	2	216.07	1.79	783858
20	1644	52558	15516	573	0	257.63	0.00	782704
21	2828	51985	15516	892	3	260.87	0.93	780479
22	4008	51093	15513	1273	3	276.23	0.75	777061
23	5205	49821	15509	1690	8	292.16	1.31	772454
24	6373	48131	15502	1846	8	262.04	1.18	766671
25	7710	46285	15493	2155	9	261.08	1.07	759625
26	8779	44129	15485	2236	9	239.71	0.98	751370
27	9862	41894	15475	2309	14	223.20	1.39	742044
28	10789	39585	15461	2270	15	203.91	1.37	731700
29	11432	37315	15446	2287	16	196.25	1.37	720549
30	11848	35029	15430	2280	17	189.46	1.39	708917
31	12206	32749	15413	2216	12	179.43	0.94	696885
32	12484	30533	15402	2146	12	170.20	0.96	684535
33	12732	28387	15389	2144	19	166.92	1.50	671925
34	12948	26243	15370	1920	34	147.18	2.61	659082
35	13145	24323	15356	1712	15	129.05	1.10	646037
36	13388	22611	15321	1774	31	131.70	2.33	632769
37	13537	20837	15290	1784	50	131.32	3.70	619300
38	13628	19053	15240	1684	35	123.07	2.58	605716
39	13733	17369	15205	1596	83	116.15	6.01	592033
40	13758	15773	15122	1440	48	104.09	3.47	578289
41	13900	14333	15074	1357	60	97.54	4.34	564459
42	13908	12976	15014	1240	63	89.14	4.49	550549
43	13921	11736	14951	1072	64	77.04	4.62	536634
44	13917	10664	14887	1097	44	78.80	3.15	522715
45	13927	9566	14843	1040	56	74.88	4.03	508790
46	13861	8526	14787	836	34	59.98	2.47	494902
47	14015	7690	14753	809	70	57.74	5.02	480965
48	13981	6881	14682	838	94	60.32	6.80	466953
49	13809	6043	14588	677	119	49.10	8.61	453059
50	13791	5366	14469	542	132	39.30	9.61	439265
51	13777	4824	14337	535	110	38.94	7.96	425480
52	13726	4289	14227	421	124	30.69	9.03	411728
53	13694	3868	14103	456	127	33.43	9.29	398016
54	13597	3412	13977	404	182	29.87	13.49	384365
55	13426	3008	13794	360	173	26.97	12.99	370851
56	13274	2648	13621	274	165	20.75	12.45	357503
57	13162	2374	13456	185	185	14.13	14.13	344286
58	13034	2189	13271	225	225	17.34	17.34	331185
59	12872	1964	13047	175	207	13.68	16.17	318231
60	12713	1789	12840	203	271	16.15	21.53	305434
61	12468	1585	12569	218	273	17.70	22.12	292838
62	12170	1367	12296	172	249	14.29	20.63	280519
63	11931	1195	12047	175	233	14.80	19.74	268471
64	11676	1021	11814	115	173	9.95	14.93	256671
65	11524	905	11641	77	250	6.73	21.89	245074
66	11343	828	11391	95	228	8.47	20.34	233637
67	11117	733	11163	135	231	12.24	20.98	222404
68	10860	599	10932	120	300	11.26	28.14	211410
69	10508	478	10632	18	94	6.25	33.33	200734
70	10436	461	10537	461	10537	2.33	53.24	197902

TABLE C-6. AGGREGATE (COMBINED) LIFE TABLE FOR ALL STATUSES FOR RURAL FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NUMBER OF SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	TOTAL DEATHS TO COHORT	MORTALITY RATES	AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT EACH AGE OR OVER	SINGLE SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	MARRIED SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	WIDOWED SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	DIVORCED SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO COHORT AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	TL	TD	TM	TE	SL/TL	ML/TL	WL/TL	VL/TL	TY
0	100000	1226	12.40	77.07	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7707478
1	98774	100	1.02	77.03	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7608593
2	98674	59	0.60	76.11	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7509918
3	98614	70	0.71	75.15	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7411275
4	98544	34	0.35	74.21	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7312697
5	98510	41	0.41	73.23	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7214171
6	98469	38	0.38	72.26	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7115681
7	98432	31	0.31	71.29	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7017231
8	98401	35	0.36	70.31	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6918815
9	98365	30	0.31	69.34	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6820432
10	98335	25	0.26	68.36	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6722082
11	98310	66	0.67	67.38	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6623758
12	98244	45	0.46	66.42	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6525481
13	98199	38	0.39	65.45	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6427260
14	98161	46	0.47	64.48	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6329080
15	98114	67	0.69	63.51	99.32	0.68	0.00	0.00	6230941
16	98047	106	1.09	62.55	96.77	3.19	0.00	0.04	6132858
17	97941	93	0.95	61.62	88.63	11.05	0.02	0.30	6034863
18	97848	93	0.95	60.68	80.55	18.23	0.06	1.16	5936969
19	97755	112	1.15	59.73	66.54	31.17	0.12	2.17	5839167
20	97644	88	0.90	58.80	56.55	39.66	0.14	3.65	5741467
21	97556	79	0.81	57.85	48.29	46.84	0.16	4.71	5643869
22	97477	59	0.61	56.90	40.88	53.35	0.20	5.57	5546354
23	97418	99	1.02	55.93	33.81	59.78	0.25	6.16	5448906
24	97318	87	0.89	54.99	28.38	64.81	0.27	6.54	5351537
25	97231	72	0.74	54.04	24.55	68.09	0.31	7.05	5254263
26	97159	87	0.89	53.08	21.67	70.42	0.31	7.61	5157068
27	97073	78	0.81	52.13	19.24	72.21	0.33	8.22	5059951
28	96994	119	1.22	51.17	17.24	73.79	0.35	8.61	4962916
29	96876	114	1.18	50.23	15.57	75.36	0.37	8.70	4865980
30	96762	133	1.38	49.29	14.24	76.37	0.41	8.98	4769160
31	96629	134	1.38	48.35	13.21	77.20	0.44	9.15	4672464
32	96495	143	1.48	47.42	12.46	77.79	0.48	9.27	4575902
33	96352	148	1.53	46.49	11.79	78.37	0.55	9.28	4479478
34	96204	159	1.66	45.56	11.15	78.97	0.58	9.30	4383199
35	96045	160	1.66	44.64	10.59	79.24	0.65	9.51	4287074
36	95886	178	1.85	43.71	10.18	79.45	0.72	9.65	4191108
37	95708	195	2.04	42.79	9.76	79.72	0.78	9.74	4095310
38	95513	267	2.80	41.88	9.34	79.99	0.87	9.80	3999696
39	95245	234	2.46	40.99	8.97	80.26	0.94	9.83	3904315
40	95011	202	2.12	40.09	8.58	80.39	1.09	9.94	3809190
41	94809	219	2.31	39.18	8.28	80.69	1.19	9.83	3714280
42	94591	245	2.60	38.27	7.99	80.93	1.36	9.73	3619578
43	94345	249	2.64	37.36	7.73	81.05	1.56	9.66	3525109
44	94096	275	2.93	36.46	7.50	81.00	1.80	9.70	3430887
45	93821	310	3.31	35.57	7.25	81.23	1.99	9.53	3336927
46	93511	386	4.14	34.68	7.07	81.10	2.27	9.56	3243256
47	93124	339	3.65	33.83	6.85	81.12	2.57	9.46	3149937
48	92785	381	4.11	32.95	6.64	81.11	2.90	9.35	3056983
49	92405	384	4.17	32.08	6.48	80.92	3.26	9.33	2964386
50	92020	471	5.13	31.21	6.35	80.63	3.67	9.35	2872170
51	91549	462	5.06	30.37	6.22	80.28	4.19	9.31	2780382
52	91087	491	5.41	29.52	6.05	79.91	4.78	9.25	2689063
53	90596	503	5.57	28.68	5.88	79.59	5.41	9.12	2598220
54	90092	530	5.90	27.84	5.77	79.10	5.99	9.14	2507875
55	89562	585	6.55	27.00	5.69	78.42	6.74	9.15	2418044
56	88977	579	6.53	26.17	5.62	77.64	7.63	9.11	2328772
57	88398	660	7.49	25.34	5.53	76.84	8.51	9.13	2240081
58	87739	719	8.23	24.53	5.48	76.04	9.50	8.98	2152007
59	87019	749	8.64	23.73	5.40	75.24	10.47	8.89	2064624
60	86271	1035	12.07	22.93	5.32	74.16	11.72	8.80	1977966
61	85236	1023	12.07	22.20	5.28	73.34	12.75	8.63	1892201
62	84213	1173	14.02	21.46	5.19	72.12	14.10	8.60	1807471
63	83040	1278	15.51	20.76	5.13	70.74	15.65	8.47	1723834
64	81762	1161	14.30	20.08	5.08	69.19	17.38	8.35	1641433
65	80602	1330	16.63	19.36	5.02	67.31	19.43	8.24	1560249
66	79272	1338	17.02	18.67	5.00	65.37	21.50	8.13	1480304
67	77934	1363	17.64	17.99	4.92	63.40	23.61	8.07	1401700
68	76572	1479	19.52	17.30	4.87	61.25	25.86	8.03	1324441
69	75093	546	21.89	16.63	4.83	58.89	28.35	7.94	1248643
70	74546	74546	60.92	16.42	4.71	57.86	29.49	7.95	1223686

TABLE C-7. MULTIPLE DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR NEVER MARRIED RURAL FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NO. OF SINGLE SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO MARRIAGE FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE MARRIED	NO. OF SINGLE TRANSFERS TO DEATH	NO. OF SINGLE LOSSES TO DEATH	FIRST MARRIAGE RATES	SINGLE MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO OF PERSON YRS LIVED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	SL	SL*M	SL*O	SD*M	SD*O	SM*M	SM*O	ST
0	100000	91296	8704	0	1226	0.00	12.40	2677159
1	98774	91296	7478	0	100	0.00	1.02	2378273
2	98674	91296	7377	0	59	0.00	0.60	2279598
3	98614	91296	7318	0	70	0.00	0.71	2180954
4	98544	91296	7248	0	34	0.00	0.35	2082377
5	98510	91296	7214	0	41	0.00	0.41	1983851
6	98469	91296	7173	0	38	0.00	0.38	1885361
7	98432	91296	7136	0	31	0.00	0.31	1786911
8	98401	91296	7105	0	35	0.00	0.36	1688495
9	98365	91296	7069	0	30	0.00	0.31	1590112
10	98335	91296	7039	0	25	0.00	0.26	1491763
11	98310	91296	7013	0	66	0.00	0.67	1393439
12	98244	91296	6948	0	45	0.00	0.46	1295161
13	98199	91296	6903	0	39	0.00	0.39	1196941
14	98161	91296	6865	668	46	6.82	0.47	1098733
15	97446	90628	6818	2499	67	25.90	0.70	1000824
16	94880	88130	6751	7991	80	87.74	0.88	904354
17	86810	80139	6671	7930	66	95.48	0.80	813283
18	78814	72209	6604	13703	64	190.30	0.88	730234
19	65047	58506	6541	9768	64	163.08	1.07	658227
20	55215	48738	6477	8065	43	157.97	0.85	598332
21	47107	40673	6434	7226	35	166.40	0.81	547278
22	39845	33447	6398	6886	25	189.64	0.69	503851
23	32935	26562	6373	5277	41	175.07	1.35	467542
24	27617	21284	6333	3722	24	145.15	0.93	437398
25	23871	17563	6309	2796	25	124.81	1.11	411758
26	21050	14767	6284	2344	29	118.22	1.44	389355
27	18678	12422	6255	1932	20	109.36	1.12	369527
28	16726	10490	6236	1602	36	100.90	2.28	351856
29	15087	8888	6199	1279	30	88.75	2.10	335976
30	13778	7609	6169	966	47	72.95	3.56	321570
31	12765	6643	6122	706	40	57.01	3.20	308322
32	12019	5937	6082	617	41	52.81	3.48	295945
33	11362	5320	6042	580	53	52.50	4.77	284259
34	10729	4740	5989	507	50	48.51	4.76	273218
35	10173	4234	5939	360	55	36.14	5.48	262776
36	9758	3874	5885	372	47	38.98	4.87	252816
37	9340	3502	5838	367	49	40.21	5.36	243267
38	8924	3134	5789	320	64	36.71	7.34	234137
39	8539	2814	5725	320	67	38.34	7.99	225406
40	8153	2494	5658	231	68	28.91	8.50	217064
41	7853	2263	5590	231	68	30.04	8.83	209065
42	7554	2032	5522	191	68	25.74	9.19	201363
43	7295	1841	5454	181	65	25.24	8.83	193941
44	7058	1659	5498	200	62	28.92	10.70	186765
45	6800	1459	5341	131	58	19.48	8.66	179838
46	6612	1328	5283	146	69	22.42	9.10	173133
47	6378	1183	5296	144	55	22.99	9.45	166637
48	6162	1039	5124	113	57	18.65	9.32	160369
49	5992	925	5067	83	67	13.99	8.25	154295
50	5841	843	5098	81	67	13.99	28.99	148379
51	5693	762	4931	104	78	18.52	13.89	142611
52	5511	658	4853	112	74	20.60	13.73	137007
53	5325	547	4779	47	83	8.97	15.70	131591
54	5196	500	4696	45	56	8.75	10.94	126334
55	5094	455	4640	32	65	6.41	12.82	121191
56	4997	422	4575	51	62	10.37	12.45	116144
57	4885	371	4514	40	40	8.18	8.18	111204
58	4805	331	4474	39	69	8.30	14.52	106360
59	4697	292	4405	60	50	12.82	10.68	101607
60	4588	232	4355	20	70	4.39	15.35	96966
61	4498	212	4286	40	90	9.07	20.41	92422
62	4367	172	4195	20	89	4.61	20.74	87988
63	4258	152	4106	29	77	6.85	18.27	83677
64	4152	124	4029	18	91	4.46	22.27	79471
65	4043	105	3938	9	70	2.19	17.50	75375
66	3964	96	3868	8	117	2.15	30.10	71371
67	3838	88	3750	16	97	4.25	25.54	67468
68	3726	72	3654	24	78	6.40	21.32	63687
69	3624	49	3575	0	115	0.09	32.23	60012
70	3508	48	3460	48	3460	0.85	61.30	56442

TABLE C-8. INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC WIDOWHOOD RATES, AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED RURAL FEMALES, TENNESSEE:1979-1981

		NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO		NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO		NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO		NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO		NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO		NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO		EST. MARRIED MORTALITY RATES		TOTAL NO OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO CURRENTLY MARRIED AT EACH AGE OR OVER	
AGE	HL	ML*W	ML*V	ML*D	MD*W	MD*V	MD*D	MM*W	MM*V	MM*D	MM*W	MM*V	MM*D	MM*W	MM*V	MM*D	MT
0	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
1	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
2	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
3	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
4	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
5	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
6	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
7	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
8	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
9	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
10	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
11	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
12	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
13	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762255
14	0	61991	83363	27587	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							3762282
15	668	61991	83363	27587	2	39	0	1.12	24.61	0.00							3762051
16	3128	61989	83324	27587	16	467	16	2.38	68.88	2.38							3760446
17	10822	61973	82856	27571	50	1242	19	3.57	87.91	1.34							3753661
18	17841	61923	81615	27552	70	2119	18	2.92	87.90	0.73							3739535
19	30470	61852	79496	27534	53	3017	37	1.54	86.62	1.08							3715432
20	38726	61799	76478	27497	57	3516	29	1.36	83.14	0.68							3680598
21	45696	61741	72962	27468	70	3524	26	1.42	72.10	0.53							3638305
22	52002	61672	69438	27442	92	3612	25	1.67	65.45	0.46							3589426
23	58239	61580	65826	27417	81	3560	38	1.34	58.57	0.63							3534243
24	63068	61498	62266	27378	84	3684	40	1.29	56.90	0.61							3473460
25	66206	61415	58582	27339	93	3553	31	1.38	52.74	0.46							3408714
26	68416	61322	55029	27308	89	3592	35	1.28	51.84	0.51							3341342
27	70093	61233	51438	27272	75	3218	40	1.06	45.43	0.56							3272057
28	71572	61158	48220	27232	80	2931	49	1.10	40.54	0.67							3201215
29	73001	61078	45288	27184	102	2790	62	1.39	37.96	0.85							3128904
30	73898	60976	42499	27122	102	2714	62	1.38	36.54	0.84							3055424
31	74597	60874	39785	27059	103	2642	63	1.37	35.30	0.84							2981158
32	75060	60771	37143	26997	123	2671	73	1.63	35.48	0.97							2906319
33	75511	60648	34472	26924	90	2524	71	1.19	33.32	0.94							2831033
34	75969	60558	31947	26853	134	2387	85	1.77	31.38	1.11							2755280
35	76108	60424	29561	26768	141	2173	68	1.86	28.54	0.89							2679226
36	76183	60283	27388	26700	139	2222	89	1.82	29.15	1.17							2603079
37	76303	60144	25165	26611	164	2201	105	2.15	28.82	1.38							2526838
38	76399	59980	22964	26506	169	2051	157	2.22	26.84	2.06							2450484
39	76442	59810	20913	26349	240	2004	129	3.15	26.22	1.69							2374057
40	76381	59570	18909	26219	208	1716	101	2.72	22.44	1.32							2297649
41	76506	59362	17194	26118	265	1569	103	3.46	20.50	1.35							2221209
42	76549	59097	15625	26015	297	1411	119	3.88	18.44	1.55							2144673
43	76464	58800	14214	25896	356	1510	148	4.66	19.78	1.93							2068154
44	76214	58445	12704	25749	328	1195	150	4.30	15.68	1.97							1991818
45	76206	58117	11509	25599	395	1233	194	5.19	16.22	2.55							1915603
46	75838	57722	10276	25405	434	980	217	5.73	12.95	2.87							1839569
47	75545	57288	9296	25188	472	903	204	6.27	11.97	2.71							1763881
48	75257	56816	8393	24983	501	867	247	6.67	11.56	3.29							1688472
49	74774	56315	7526	24736	512	778	238	6.87	10.45	3.20							1613444
50	74193	55803	6748	24498	634	752	334	8.58	10.18	4.53							1538952
51	73498	55169	5995	24164	671	581	291	9.17	7.94	3.97							1465102
52	72792	54498	5414	23873	714	481	323	9.86	6.64	4.46							1391957
53	72105	53784	4934	23550	695	565	320	9.69	7.89	4.47							1319503
54	71265	53089	4368	23230	823	493	371	11.64	6.96	5.25							1247803
55	70233	52266	3875	22859	948	421	367	13.61	6.04	5.27							1177041
56	69084	51317	3455	22492	950	389	376	13.87	5.68	5.49							1107377
57	67925	50367	3065	22115	1082	303	435	16.07	4.51	6.76							1038870
58	66717	49285	2762	21660	1029	255	484	15.56	3.86	7.32							971545
59	65474	48257	2506	21176	1248	277	478	19.28	4.28	7.39							905438
60	63981	47009	2229	20698	1159	236	587	18.33	3.73	9.28							840701
61	62510	45850	1993	20111	1381	208	586	22.40	3.37	9.51							777444
62	60732	44469	1785	19525	1512	221	679	25.30	3.71	11.37							715801
63	58746	42957	1564	18845	1654	186	765	28.68	3.22	13.27							656046
64	56571	41303	1378	18080	1850	186	635	33.38	3.35	11.45							598373
65	54255	39453	1192	17445	1879	171	769	35.43	3.22	14.49							542950
66	51819	37574	1022	16676	1847	179	733	36.49	3.54	14.47							489908
67	49407	35727	842	15944	1967	134	732	40.84	2.78	15.19							439292
68	46897	33760	709	15212	2097	128	744	46.08	2.81	16.36							391129
69	44223	31663	581	14468	825	33	292	52.01	2.11	18.42							345629
70	43132	30838	547	14176	30838	547	14176	93.52	1.66	42.99							329759

TABLE C-10. INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR DIVORCED RURAL FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

	NO. OF DIVORCED FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED TRANSFERS TO CURRENTLY MARRIED	NO. OF LOSSES TO DEATH	REARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO DIVORCED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	VL	VL*M	VL*D	VD*M	VD*D	VM*M	VM*D	VT
0	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
1	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
2	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
3	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
4	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
5	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
6	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
7	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
8	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
9	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
10	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
11	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
12	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
13	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
14	0	74159	9204	0	0	0.00	0.00	490654
15	0	74159	9204	2	0	285.71	0.00	490655
16	37	74157	9204	202	10	1538.46	76.92	490647
17	292	73955	9194	395	7	580.65	10.75	490516
18	1131	73559	9187	1116	11	696.43	7.14	489835
19	2123	72443	9175	1566	11	551.21	3.72	488233
20	3563	70877	9165	2470	16	601.78	3.82	485391
21	4594	68408	9149	2671	15	530.83	2.89	481287
22	5432	65736	9134	3035	9	529.09	1.57	476255
23	6000	62701	9125	3177	17	513.62	2.72	470519
24	6366	59524	9109	3173	20	480.42	3.06	464332
25	6857	56351	9088	3005	16	422.14	2.22	457728
26	7389	53346	9073	2981	20	387.64	2.55	450609
27	7980	50365	9053	2827	16	345.26	1.93	442918
28	8355	47537	9037	2831	28	337.13	3.32	434730
29	8428	44707	9009	2515	16	294.09	1.91	426334
30	8686	42191	8993	2541	21	289.84	2.41	417780
31	8837	39650	8972	2505	26	281.45	2.94	409013
32	8948	37145	8946	2648	27	295.83	3.01	400114
33	8944	34498	8919	2499	19	279.54	2.08	391163
34	8951	31999	8900	2182	20	241.44	2.18	382223
35	9136	29816	8880	2021	32	219.68	3.43	373184
36	9256	27795	8849	2116	39	227.69	4.25	363983
37	9323	25679	8809	2131	30	228.00	3.21	354690
38	9363	23548	8779	2011	38	214.77	4.03	345345
39	9366	21537	8742	1891	33	200.97	3.48	335982
40	9446	19646	8709	1813	27	193.06	2.89	326571
41	9321	17833	8682	1646	42	177.71	4.52	317179
42	9203	16187	8640	1449	50	158.35	5.46	307919
43	9114	14738	8590	1458	37	159.71	4.01	298767
44	9130	13281	8553	1328	52	146.96	5.75	289641
45	8945	11952	8501	1193	45	133.39	5.03	280603
46	8940	10760	8456	1042	68	117.29	7.71	271663
47	8810	9718	8388	991	46	113.34	5.23	262782
48	8677	8728	8342	865	54	100.00	6.19	254042
49	8626	7863	8289	743	54	86.18	6.28	245396
50	8607	7120	8235	788	47	91.90	5.46	236778
51	8525	6333	8188	610	70	71.96	8.30	228209
52	8426	5723	8117	572	71	68.61	8.46	219730
53	8264	5150	8047	526	64	63.83	7.74	211389
54	8239	4624	7983	470	66	57.17	8.02	203143
55	8196	4154	7917	408	102	50.00	12.50	194923
56	8107	3747	7815	350	79	43.24	9.73	186772
57	8068	3397	7736	398	90	49.83	11.33	178680
58	7883	2999	7646	329	75	42.17	9.64	170701
59	7734	2670	7571	318	99	41.50	12.97	162894
60	7594	2352	7471	273	199	36.47	26.65	155226
61	7358	2079	7272	168	157	23.04	21.51	147752
62	7241	1911	7115	224	201	31.40	28.10	140454
63	7037	1687	6914	202	190	29.11	27.40	133311
64	6831	1485	6725	163	209	24.18	31.09	126378
65	6644	1322	6515	183	183	28.02	28.02	119640
66	6448	1138	6332	146	191	22.97	30.04	113095
67	6290	992	6140	113	159	18.21	25.50	106728
68	6152	879	5982	95	225	15.66	37.18	100506
69	5960	784	5757	21	47	17.35	39.05	94454
70	5926	763	5710	763	5710	8.18	61.23	93250

TABLE C-9. INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR WIDOWED RURAL FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NO. OF WIDOWED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO REARRIAGE FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED TRANSFERS TO MARRIAGE	NO. OF WIDOWED LOSSES TO DEATH	REARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO WIDOWED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	WL	WL*N	WL*D	WD*M	WD*D	WM*N	WM*D	WT
0	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
1	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
2	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
3	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
4	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
5	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
6	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
7	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
8	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
9	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
10	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
11	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
12	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
13	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
14	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
15	0	7486	54505	0	0	0.00	0.00	977411
16	2	7486	54505	1	0	111.11	0.00	977411
17	17	7485	54505	5	0	142.86	0.00	977403
18	62	7480	54505	16	0	181.82	0.00	977365
19	116	7463	54505	31	0	242.42	0.00	977275
20	138	7432	54505	37	0	250.00	0.00	977146
21	159	7395	54505	28	3	160.71	17.86	976998
22	197	7367	54502	46	0	208.96	0.00	976822
23	243	7320	54502	54	3	210.53	13.16	976601
24	267	7267	54499	50	3	178.57	11.90	976345
25	297	7216	54495	85	0	282.61	0.00	976063
26	305	7131	54495	68	3	215.69	9.80	975762
27	323	7064	54492	53	3	159.29	8.85	975448
28	342	7011	54489	56	6	160.00	16.00	975116
29	360	6955	54484	57	5	151.08	14.39	974766
30	399	6897	54478	70	3	167.74	6.45	974386
31	430	6828	54476	60	5	133.72	11.63	973972
32	467	6768	54470	53	3	105.82	5.29	973525
33	535	6715	54468	63	5	116.50	9.71	973023
34	556	6651	54462	56	5	94.59	9.01	972478
35	629	6596	54457	77	5	116.18	8.30	971888
36	688	6519	54452	82	3	114.50	3.82	971229
37	742	6437	54449	68	11	87.11	13.94	970515
38	827	6369	54438	90	8	104.10	9.46	969731
39	899	6279	54430	102	6	105.71	5.71	968870
40	1032	6177	54424	105	6	97.69	5.14	967905
41	1129	6072	54419	103	6	85.45	4.62	966826
42	1285	5969	54413	101	9	73.22	6.28	965623
43	1473	5868	54405	125	9	79.00	5.78	964247
44	1694	5743	54396	136	16	76.51	8.90	962663
45	1870	5607	54380	130	13	65.25	6.53	960882
46	2121	5477	54367	151	13	67.16	5.97	958891
47	2391	5326	54353	156	17	61.66	6.70	956637
48	2690	5169	54336	154	24	54.25	8.25	954099
49	3012	5015	54313	122	23	38.11	7.21	951250
50	3380	4893	54290	157	23	43.64	6.36	948060
51	3833	4736	54267	123	23	29.98	5.67	944460
52	4358	4613	54244	148	23	31.88	5.07	940368
53	4902	4466	54220	167	37	32.51	7.15	935737
54	5392	4298	54183	140	37	24.62	6.45	930594
55	6039	4158	54147	147	51	22.87	7.98	924889
56	6789	4011	54095	156	62	21.81	8.73	918479
57	7521	3855	54033	195	74	24.60	9.39	911326
58	8334	3660	53959	157	91	17.97	10.45	903401
59	9114	3504	53867	133	121	13.78	12.60	894684
60	10109	3371	53746	219	180	20.84	17.12	885072
61	10870	3153	53567	189	189	16.63	16.63	874583
62	11873	2964	53378	183	203	14.69	16.36	863227
63	12999	2781	53175	199	246	14.65	18.07	850800
64	14208	2582	52929	173	225	11.60	15.09	837210
65	15660	2409	52704	192	307	11.72	18.80	822284
66	17040	2217	52396	192	296	10.81	16.73	805930
67	18399	2026	52100	193	376	10.08	19.68	788211
68	19798	1833	51724	177	432	8.59	20.99	769118
69	21286	1657	51293	39	92	9.12	21.27	748547
70	21980	1617	51201	1617	51201	2.17	68.80	744235

TABLE C-11 AGGREGATE (COMBINED) LIFE TABLE FOR ALL STATUSES FOR URBAN MALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NUMBER OF CONHORT SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	TOTAL DEATHS TO CONHORT	MORTALITY RATES	AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT EACH AGE OR OVER	SINGLE SURVIVORS OVER CONHORT SURVIVORS	MARRIED SURVIVORS OVER CONHORT SURVIVORS	WIDOWED SURVIVORS OVER CONHORT SURVIVORS	DIVORCED SURVIVORS OVER CONHORT SURVIVORS	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO CONHORT AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	TL	TD	TM	TE	SL/TL	ML/TL	WL/TL	VL/TL	TT
0	100000	1363	13.80	70.13	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7013409
1	98637	108	1.10	70.10	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6914645
2	98528	72	0.73	69.18	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6816116
3	98456	33	0.33	68.23	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6717627
4	98424	51	0.52	67.25	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6619188
5	98372	38	0.38	66.29	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6520789
6	98335	24	0.25	65.31	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6422437
7	98310	48	0.49	64.33	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6324114
8	98262	36	0.37	63.36	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6225827
9	98226	30	0.31	62.38	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6127583
10	98196	24	0.25	61.40	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6029373
11	98172	30	0.31	60.42	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5931188
12	98142	48	0.49	59.43	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5833031
13	98094	34	0.35	58.46	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5734913
14	98059	43	0.44	57.48	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5636837
15	98016	84	0.86	56.51	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5538797
16	97932	95	0.97	55.56	99.97	0.03	0.00	0.00	5440821
17	97837	101	1.03	54.61	99.72	0.27	0.00	0.00	5342936
18	97736	156	1.60	53.67	98.80	1.19	0.00	0.01	5245147
19	97579	172	1.76	52.75	95.05	4.86	0.00	0.09	5147487
20	97408	185	1.91	51.84	88.77	10.81	0.00	0.41	5049992
21	97222	195	2.01	50.94	81.01	17.94	0.01	1.04	4952677
22	97027	206	2.13	50.04	72.03	25.89	0.03	2.05	4855551
23	96821	259	2.68	49.15	62.02	34.66	0.03	3.28	4758625
24	96561	278	2.88	48.28	52.97	42.25	0.04	4.74	4661931
25	96284	241	2.50	47.42	45.76	48.05	0.05	6.13	4565509
26	96043	226	2.36	46.53	39.42	52.98	0.06	7.53	4469348
27	95817	252	2.64	45.64	33.76	57.45	0.08	8.71	4373417
28	95564	276	2.90	44.76	28.89	61.51	0.10	9.50	4277724
29	95288	237	2.49	43.89	24.78	64.76	0.12	10.35	4182299
30	95051	254	2.68	43.00	21.61	67.56	0.14	10.69	4087130
31	94797	271	2.86	42.11	18.94	69.88	0.15	11.03	3992204
32	94526	223	2.36	41.23	16.98	71.80	0.16	11.07	3897544
33	94303	293	3.11	40.33	15.47	73.26	0.17	11.10	3803129
34	94010	204	2.17	39.45	14.21	74.63	0.18	10.98	3708973
35	93806	197	2.10	38.54	13.18	75.81	0.18	10.83	3615068
36	93609	250	2.68	37.62	12.34	76.68	0.20	10.78	3521359
37	93359	242	2.60	36.72	11.52	77.59	0.25	10.64	3427873
38	93117	331	3.56	35.81	10.88	78.43	0.28	10.41	3334632
39	92785	368	3.97	34.94	10.19	79.28	0.31	10.23	3241676
40	92418	376	4.08	34.07	9.62	79.95	0.31	10.11	3149072
41	92041	419	4.56	33.21	9.15	80.43	0.37	10.05	3056841
42	91623	391	4.27	32.36	8.74	81.01	0.41	9.84	2965008
43	91232	488	5.37	31.50	8.37	81.35	0.46	9.83	2873578
44	90744	524	5.79	30.66	8.10	81.71	0.50	9.68	2782585
45	90220	595	6.62	29.84	7.90	81.89	0.61	9.59	2692099
46	89624	608	6.80	29.03	7.61	82.30	0.68	9.40	2602174
47	89016	719	8.11	28.23	7.33	82.47	0.77	9.43	2512848
48	88297	734	8.35	27.45	7.04	82.65	0.85	9.46	2424186
49	87563	819	9.40	26.68	6.88	82.91	0.95	9.26	2336252
50	86744	914	10.59	25.93	6.69	83.13	1.05	9.13	2249091
51	85830	984	11.53	25.20	6.45	83.43	1.21	8.91	2162797
52	84847	975	11.56	24.48	6.31	83.59	1.33	8.77	2077456
53	83871	1095	13.14	23.76	6.16	83.71	1.54	8.59	1993092
54	82777	1143	13.90	23.07	6.04	83.71	1.75	8.49	1909761
55	81634	1060	13.07	22.39	5.88	83.72	2.01	8.39	1827557
56	80574	1293	16.18	21.68	5.76	83.89	2.22	8.13	1746447
57	79280	1343	17.08	21.02	5.60	83.91	2.43	8.06	1666508
58	77937	1509	19.55	20.37	5.48	83.84	2.69	7.99	1587891
59	76428	1634	21.60	19.77	5.36	83.88	2.92	7.84	1510696
60	74794	1715	23.19	19.19	5.21	83.78	3.24	7.77	1435076
61	73080	1682	23.28	18.63	5.04	83.69	3.56	7.71	1361137
62	71398	1792	25.42	18.05	4.90	83.85	3.76	7.49	1288895
63	69606	1816	26.43	17.50	4.77	83.97	4.02	7.24	1218387
64	67790	1904	28.49	16.96	4.71	83.88	4.35	7.06	1149685
65	65885	1965	30.28	16.44	4.58	83.85	4.69	6.88	1082841
66	63920	2008	31.91	15.93	4.50	83.69	5.05	6.77	1017934
67	61912	2052	33.70	15.43	4.43	83.45	5.58	6.53	955014
68	59860	2161	36.44	14.94	4.38	83.13	6.11	6.38	894122
69	57720	821	36.33	14.47	4.27	82.81	6.69	6.22	835383
70	56898	56898	70.01	14.28	4.11	82.62	6.98	6.28	812774

TABLE C-12 MULTIPLE DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR NEVER MARRIED URBAN MALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NO. OF SINGLE SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO MARRIAGE FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE MARRIED	NO. OF SINGLE TRANSFERS TO DEATH	NO. OF SINGLE LOSSES TO DEATH	FIRST MARRIAGE RATES	SINGLE MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO SINGLE AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	SL	SL ^M	SL ^D	SD ^M	SD ^D	SM ^M	SM ^D	ST
0	100000	88577	11424	0	1363	0.00	13.80	2735948
1	98637	88577	10060	0	108	0.00	1.10	2637183
2	98528	88577	9952	0	72	0.00	0.73	2538654
3	98456	88577	9880	0	33	0.00	0.33	2440165
4	98424	88577	9847	0	51	0.00	0.52	2341726
5	98372	88577	9796	0	38	0.00	0.38	2243328
6	98335	88577	9758	0	24	0.00	0.25	2144975
7	98310	88577	9734	0	48	0.00	0.49	2046652
8	98262	88577	9686	0	36	0.00	0.37	1948365
9	98226	88577	9650	0	30	0.00	0.31	1850121
10	98196	88577	9620	0	24	0.00	0.25	1751911
11	98172	88577	9595	0	30	0.00	0.31	1653727
12	98141	88577	9565	0	48	0.00	0.49	1555569
13	98093	88576	9517	0	34	0.00	0.35	1457451
14	98059	88576	9483	0	43	0.00	0.44	1359375
15	98016	88576	9439	31	84	0.31	0.86	1261334
16	97901	88546	9355	239	94	2.45	0.96	1163364
17	97568	88307	9261	904	101	9.30	1.04	1065592
18	96563	87403	9160	3460	154	38.58	1.62	968382
19	92749	83743	9006	6120	160	68.17	1.78	873507
20	86469	77623	8846	7541	168	91.16	2.03	783736
21	78760	70082	8677	8704	163	116.96	2.18	701013
22	69893	61378	8515	9691	152	149.16	2.34	626598
23	60050	51687	8363	8699	199	156.78	3.58	561625
24	51152	42988	8164	6889	204	145.05	4.29	506139
25	44059	36099	7960	6057	141	148.11	3.45	458646
26	37862	30042	7819	5380	129	153.51	3.69	417751
27	32353	24662	7690	4598	145	153.68	4.85	382705
28	27610	20065	7545	3855	146	150.95	5.70	352786
29	23609	16209	7399	2957	111	134.29	5.06	327247
30	20541	13253	7288	2488	96	129.60	5.00	305231
31	17956	10765	7192	1786	124	105.37	7.30	286031
32	16046	8978	7068	1371	82	89.65	5.38	269077
33	14593	7607	6986	1118	119	80.13	8.51	253785
34	13356	6489	6867	912	78	71.04	6.06	239830
35	12366	5577	6789	718	97	60.07	8.15	226987
36	11551	4859	6692	703	89	63.07	8.03	215037
37	10758	4156	6602	585	40	56.05	3.82	203890
38	10133	3571	6562	556	125	56.82	12.79	193449
39	9452	3014	6437	447	115	48.82	12.60	183660
40	8889	2567	6322	379	87	43.77	10.10	174499
41	8423	2189	6234	313	100	38.13	12.13	165849
42	8010	1875	6135	252	126	32.20	16.10	157636
43	7633	1624	6009	184	99	24.53	13.21	149820
44	7350	1440	5910	146	73	20.16	10.08	142335
45	7131	1294	5837	177	133	25.37	19.03	135093
46	6821	1117	5704	161	131	24.07	19.69	128114
47	6529	956	5573	128	184	20.05	28.95	121439
48	6217	829	5388	82	109	13.34	17.78	115070
49	6027	747	5280	78	142	13.13	24.06	108952
50	5807	669	5137	85	183	15.06	32.26	103032
51	5538	584	4954	34	149	6.30	27.32	97361
52	5355	550	4806	66	120	12.47	22.87	91918
53	5169	484	4685	53	117	10.48	23.06	86656
54	4999	431	4568	32	169	6.45	34.41	81571
55	4799	399	4399	41	114	8.77	24.12	76673
56	4643	358	4286	41	163	8.97	35.88	71952
57	4440	317	4123	50	120	11.52	27.65	67410
58	4269	267	4002	30	140	7.16	33.41	63057
59	4099	237	3862	40	159	9.95	39.80	58872
60	3900	197	3703	20	197	5.21	52.08	54870
61	3683	177	3506	40	148	11.02	41.32	51079
62	3495	138	3357	29	147	8.62	43.10	47491
63	3319	108	3211	19	104	5.83	32.07	44087
64	3196	89	3106	18	163	5.83	52.47	40829
65	3015	71	2943	9	129	2.94	43.99	37723
66	2876	63	2814	8	124	2.94	44.12	34780
67	2744	54	2690	16	105	6.02	39.16	31970
68	2623	38	2585	8	147	3.21	57.88	29286
69	2467	30	2437	9	119	3.84	49.36	26740
70	2339	21	2319	21	2319	0.86	95.28	24334

TABLE C-13 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC WIDOWHOOD RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED URBAN MALES,
TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

TENNESSEE: 1979-1981												TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO CURRENTLY MARRIED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
NO. OF MARRIED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO WIDOWHOOD FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DIVORCE FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DEATHS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO WIDOWHOOD	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO DIVORCE	NO. OF MARRIED LOSSES TO DEATH	EST. WIDOWHOOD RATES	EST. DIVORCE RATES	EST. MORTALITY RATES	AGE	HT	
AGE	ML	ML*W	ML*V	ML*D	MD*W	MD*V	MD*D	MD*W	MD*V	MD*D	HT	
0	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
1	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
2	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
3	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
4	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
5	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
6	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
7	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
8	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
9	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
10	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
11	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
12	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
13	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
14	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
15	0	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3686715	
16	31	24310	76877	59371	0	0	0	0.00	15.79	0.00	3686716	
17	269	24310	76876	59370	0	9	0	0.00	4.07	0.00	3686710	
18	1163	24310	76867	59370	0	92	3	0.00	15.58	0.00	3686597	
19	4746	24310	76776	59368	3	364	9	0.42	33.43	0.93	3686020	
20	10531	24307	76411	59358	9	713	16	0.68	48.54	1.27	3683269	
21	17437	24297	75699	59343	14	1267	25	0.67	51.25	1.13	3675768	
22	25122	24283	74431	59318	8	1845	44	0.27	59.74	1.17	3661863	
23	33562	24275	72587	59274	9	2392	48	0.24	62.83	1.49	3640648	
24	40799	24266	70195	59226	19	2766	56	0.42	64.13	1.29	3611288	
25	46267	24248	67429	59170	23	3157	80	0.48	63.37	1.64	3573983	
26	50885	24224	64272	59090	33	3214	57	0.62	66.92	1.27	3530341	
27	55044	24191	61058	59034	33	3153	76	0.58	60.64	1.07	3481711	
28	58785	24158	57905	58957	48	3217	87	0.80	55.35	1.34	3428711	
29	61704	24110	54688	58871	34	3153	78	0.54	53.36	1.44	3371745	
30	64214	24075	51534	58792	30	3046	109	0.46	50.05	1.25	3311449	
31	66245	24045	48489	58683	40	2957	91	0.60	46.66	1.68	3248453	
32	67871	24005	45532	58592	41	2936	108	0.60	44.07	1.35	3183187	
33	69083	23964	42596	58484	43	2786	101	0.61	42.86	1.58	3116094	
34	70159	23921	39810	58383	34	2509	78	0.47	40.02	1.45	3047595	
35	71111	23888	37301	58305	47	2336	76	0.66	35.51	1.11	2977963	
36	71781	23841	34964	58228	81	2415	118	1.12	32.70	1.07	2907311	
37	72435	23760	32549	58111	65	2381	130	0.90	33.49	1.63	2835853	
38	73030	23695	30168	57980	89	2373	130	1.21	32.37	1.79	2763742	
39	73557	23606	27795	57851	64	2102	177	0.86	32.37	1.77	2691004	
40	73892	23543	25693	57674	103	1999	169	1.39	28.50	2.40	2617699	
41	74030	23440	23693	57505	99	1897	229	1.34	27.03	2.29	2543959	
42	74223	23340	21796	57275	103	1786	174	1.38	25.59	3.10	2469992	
43	74216	23238	20010	57101	121	1646	258	1.63	24.06	2.34	2395860	
44	74150	23117	18365	56843	155	1679	326	2.09	22.18	3.48	2321630	
45	73878	22962	16685	56517	156	1440	337	2.12	19.51	4.57	2173420	
46	73765	22805	15245	56180	166	1368	315	2.25	18.58	4.28	2099595	
47	73413	22640	13878	55865	191	1343	390	2.61	18.35	5.32	2025993	
48	72976	22449	12535	55475	165	1165	429	2.27	16.00	5.90	1952797	
49	72596	22284	11370	55045	172	1049	459	2.38	14.50	6.34	1880009	
50	72110	22112	10321	54586	244	1016	520	3.39	14.13	7.23	1807651	
51	71608	21868	9305	54066	225	908	579	3.16	12.74	8.12	1735783	
52	70922	21643	8397	53488	270	810	556	3.83	11.48	7.88	1664510	
53	70205	21373	7587	52932	330	785	636	4.72	11.25	9.11	1593937	
54	69294	21043	6802	52296	357	651	675	5.18	9.46	9.80	1524177	
55	68343	20687	6151	51622	353	622	645	5.19	9.15	9.49	1455365	
56	67590	20333	5529	50977	417	524	835	6.22	7.81	12.45	1387394	
57	66522	19916	5005	50142	430	460	905	6.52	6.98	13.73	1320321	
58	65346	19486	4545	49237	402	455	918	6.21	7.03	14.18	1254380	
59	64110	19084	4090	48319	530	438	1007	8.36	6.91	15.88	1189641	
60	62663	18554	3652	47312	459	373	1128	7.41	6.03	18.22	1126243	
61	61160	18095	3279	46185	459	325	1109	7.59	5.37	18.32	1064338	
62	59869	17636	2954	45076	475	290	1191	8.02	4.89	20.12	1003827	
63	58451	17161	2664	43885	525	250	1235	9.10	4.34	21.42	944654	
64	56859	16636	2414	42650	491	193	1303	8.75	3.44	23.24	886991	
65	55244	16146	2221	41347	498	217	1381	9.16	3.99	25.40	830933	
66	53492	15648	2004	39966	505	184	1458	9.60	3.50	27.72	776556	
67	51666	15143	1820	38508	555	153	1466	10.95	3.01	28.87	723970	
68	49762	14588	1667	37044	532	172	1545	10.91	3.52	31.71	673250	
69	47800	14056	1495	35498	185	57	605	9.89	3.06	32.36	624516	
70	47011	13872	1438	34894	13872	1438	34894	22.90	2.37	57.60	605831	

TABLE C-14 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR WIDOWED URBAN MALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NO. OF WIDOWED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO REMARRIAGE FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED TRANSFERS TO MARRIAGE	NO. OF WIDOWED LOSSES TO DEATH	REMARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO WIDOWED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	WL	WL*H	WL*O	WD*H	WD*O	WM*H	WM*O	WT
0	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
1	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
2	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
3	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
4	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
5	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
6	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
7	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
8	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
9	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
10	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
11	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
12	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
13	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
14	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
15	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
16	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
17	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
18	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
19	0	6390	17920	0	0	0.00	0.00	193270
20	3	6390	17920	0	0	66.67	0.00	193269
21	12	6389	17920	1	0	55.56	0.00	193262
22	25	6388	17920	4	0	142.86	0.00	193243
23	29	6384	17920	2	0	47.62	0.00	193215
24	37	6383	17920	4	0	100.00	0.00	193183
25	51	6378	17920	12	0	210.53	0.00	193139
26	62	6367	17920	17	0	235.29	0.00	193083
27	79	6350	17920	19	0	222.22	0.00	193012
28	93	6331	17920	24	0	227.27	0.00	192927
29	117	6307	17920	19	0	148.15	0.00	192821
30	133	6288	17920	25	0	187.50	0.00	192695
31	137	6263	17920	30	0	210.53	0.00	192560
32	148	6233	17920	30	0	195.12	0.00	192417
33	159	6203	17920	28	4	170.73	24.39	192264
34	170	6175	17916	27	4	157.89	26.32	192099
35	172	6148	17911	34	0	194.44	0.00	191929
36	184	6114	17911	30	0	142.86	0.00	191753
37	235	6084	17911	36	7	147.06	29.41	191544
38	257	6048	17904	60	0	222.22	0.00	191297
39	285	5987	17904	51	7	179.49	25.64	191025
40	290	5936	17897	51	0	162.79	0.00	190739
41	342	5885	17897	61	8	170.21	21.28	190424
42	373	5824	17889	52	7	132.08	18.87	190067
43	416	5772	17882	65	14	150.00	33.33	189673
44	457	5707	17867	51	7	101.45	14.49	189239
45	554	5655	17860	90	7	153.85	12.82	188734
46	613	5566	17852	74	22	113.64	34.09	188150
47	683	5492	17830	108	14	150.00	20.00	187502
48	752	5385	17816	69	21	86.96	26.09	186785
49	828	5316	17795	72	20	83.33	22.73	185996
50	908	5244	17776	104	13	107.38	13.42	185131
51	1034	5140	17763	103	26	95.24	23.81	184160
52	1131	5037	17737	79	26	65.22	21.74	183079
53	1296	4958	17711	131	41	95.48	30.15	181869
54	1453	4827	17669	131	36	84.91	23.58	180496
55	1641	4695	17633	160	46	93.33	26.67	178948
56	1788	4535	17587	200	77	107.88	41.49	177231
57	1928	4335	17510	143	119	70.87	59.06	175374
58	2097	4192	17391	163	106	75.47	49.06	173361
59	2230	4029	17285	212	127	91.24	54.74	171198
60	2421	3817	17158	133	142	52.82	56.34	168875
61	2605	3684	17016	218	163	82.19	61.64	166358
62	2683	3466	16853	176	185	64.31	67.52	163711
63	2797	3290	16668	191	183	66.47	63.58	160974
64	2948	3099	16485	185	162	61.38	53.71	158102
65	3091	2914	16323	182	182	57.60	57.60	155081
66	3226	2732	16141	126	147	37.74	44.03	151927
67	3457	2606	15994	160	195	45.10	54.90	148588
68	3657	2446	15799	114	214	30.30	56.82	145029
69	3861	2332	15585	28	44	35.51	56.07	141267
70	3974	2304	15542	2304	15542	16.40	110.63	140488

TABLE C-15 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR DIVORCED URBAN MALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

		NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED TRANSFERS TO CURRENTLY MARRIED	NO. OF LOSSES TO DEATH	REARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO DIVORCED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	VL	VL*N	VL*D	VD*N	VD*D	VM*N	VM*D	VT
0	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
1	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
2	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
3	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
4	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
5	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
6	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
7	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
8	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
9	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
10	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
11	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
12	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
13	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
14	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
15	0	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
16	0	65591	11286	0	0	333.33	0.00	397477
17	1	65591	11286	0	0	0.00	0.00	397477
18	10	65591	11286	17	0	508.47	0.00	397475
19	84	65574	11286	42	2	191.30	8.70	397441
20	404	65532	11284	101	2	148.78	2.44	397219
21	1014	65430	11282	286	8	194.00	5.29	396538
22	1987	65144	11274	641	10	250.00	4.03	395062
23	3180	64502	11264	986	12	254.78	3.18	392496
24	4573	63516	11252	1414	18	269.63	3.49	388625
25	5907	62103	11233	1810	20	275.09	2.97	383382
26	7234	60292	11214	2066	41	264.42	5.18	376802
27	8342	58227	11173	2387	31	273.65	3.57	368989
28	9077	55839	11142	2392	44	252.17	4.63	360266
29	9858	53448	11098	2801	47	279.21	4.67	350781
30	10164	50647	11051	2703	49	261.82	4.73	340750
31	10458	47944	11003	2896	57	276.61	5.41	330426
32	10461	45047	10946	2897	33	276.64	3.12	319955
33	10468	42151	10913	2860	69	274.88	6.59	309484
34	10326	39291	10845	2634	44	257.26	4.25	299080
35	10158	36657	10801	2377	23	234.75	2.32	288841
36	10094	34280	10778	2535	43	253.00	4.29	278716
37	9931	31745	10735	2551	65	259.89	6.59	268697
38	9697	29194	10670	2501	77	260.74	7.99	258881
39	9492	26693	10593	2179	68	231.40	7.23	249290
40	9347	24515	10525	1980	120	212.90	12.90	239875
41	9247	22535	10405	2045	82	223.96	8.96	230575
42	9017	20490	10324	1752	83	194.90	9.28	221445
43	8968	18738	10240	1710	117	192.58	13.16	212455
44	8786	17028	10123	1691	118	193.87	13.50	203574
45	8656	15336	10006	1553	118	181.93	13.80	194851
46	8425	13783	9888	1263	139	150.32	16.56	186314
47	8391	12520	9749	1252	131	149.35	15.58	177914
48	8352	11269	9618	1229	176	149.13	21.30	169533
49	8113	10040	9442	1045	198	130.32	24.69	161294
50	7919	8995	9245	1087	198	139.63	25.39	153277
51	7650	7908	9047	889	231	117.90	30.57	145492
52	7438	7019	8816	774	273	105.81	37.26	137949
53	7201	6245	8544	655	300	92.01	42.23	130631
54	7031	5590	8243	568	263	81.82	37.88	123517
55	6851	5022	7980	665	256	99.24	38.17	116570
56	6552	4357	7724	467	219	72.20	33.79	109869
57	6390	3890	7506	427	198	67.61	31.45	103404
58	6225	3463	7307	346	346	56.57	56.57	97093
59	5990	3118	6962	277	341	46.93	57.76	90985
60	5810	2841	6621	304	247	53.05	43.22	85087
61	5632	2537	6374	345	262	62.77	47.62	79362
62	5350	2192	6112	331	270	63.83	52.01	73865
63	5038	1861	5842	208	294	42.39	59.85	68672
64	4786	1653	5548	168	276	36.08	59.28	63762
65	4535	1484	5272	154	273	34.76	61.50	59103
66	4325	1330	4999	186	279	44.44	66.67	54672
67	4045	1144	4720	92	287	23.39	73.10	50486
68	3818	1052	4433	164	234	44.30	63.29	46557
69	3592	889	4199	21	54	27.97	73.43	42860
70	3574	868	4145	868	4145	20.61	98.40	42120

TABLE C-16 AGGREGATE (COMBINED) LIFE TABLE FOR ALL STATUSES FOR RURAL MALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NUMBER OF SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	TOTAL DEATHS TO COHORT	MORTALITY RATES	AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT EACH AGE OR OVER	SINGLE SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	MARRIED SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	WIDOWED SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	DIVORCED SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO COHORT AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	TL	TD	TM	TE	SL/TL	ML/TL	WL/TL	VL/TL	TT
0	100000	1480	15.00	69.11	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6910927
1	98520	100	1.01	69.15	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6812266
2	98420	72	0.74	68.22	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6713854
3	98348	55	0.56	67.27	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6615472
4	98293	68	0.69	66.30	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6517153
5	98226	27	0.28	65.35	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6418879
6	98198	30	0.31	64.37	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6320652
7	98168	45	0.45	63.39	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6222470
8	98123	29	0.30	62.41	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6124324
9	98094	34	0.35	61.43	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6026216
10	98060	48	0.49	60.45	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5928138
11	98012	33	0.34	59.48	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5830103
12	97979	33	0.34	58.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5732108
13	97946	46	0.47	57.52	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5634145
14	97900	79	0.81	56.55	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5536221
15	97821	125	1.28	55.60	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5438357
16	97696	156	1.60	54.67	99.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	5340595
17	97540	148	1.52	53.75	99.05	0.94	0.00	0.01	5242977
18	97392	167	1.72	52.83	96.55	3.34	0.00	0.11	5145510
19	97225	214	2.20	51.92	89.05	10.44	0.01	0.50	5048199
20	97011	209	2.16	51.04	79.26	19.55	0.01	1.18	4951080
21	96802	212	2.20	50.15	68.96	28.63	0.02	2.39	4854174
22	96590	204	2.12	49.25	58.83	37.54	0.04	3.58	4757478
23	96385	195	2.03	48.36	49.31	46.10	0.05	4.54	4660991
24	96190	215	2.24	47.46	41.54	52.71	0.06	5.69	4564704
25	95975	173	1.81	46.56	35.70	57.67	0.07	6.56	4468622
26	95801	167	1.74	45.64	30.85	61.97	0.08	7.10	4372736
27	95635	187	1.96	44.72	26.65	65.52	0.09	7.74	4277018
28	95447	181	1.89	43.81	23.07	68.89	0.08	7.96	4181476
29	95267	155	1.62	42.89	20.06	71.63	0.09	8.22	4086120
30	95112	173	1.82	41.96	17.63	73.93	0.10	8.34	3990931
31	94940	168	1.77	41.04	15.78	75.86	0.10	8.26	3895904
32	94772	198	2.09	40.11	14.33	77.24	0.13	8.29	3801047
33	94574	196	2.08	39.19	13.10	78.57	0.15	8.18	3706373
34	94377	261	2.77	38.27	11.94	79.68	0.16	8.21	3611895
35	94116	174	1.85	37.38	11.04	80.63	0.19	8.15	3517649
36	93942	259	2.76	36.44	10.22	81.59	0.20	7.99	3423620
37	93683	280	2.99	35.54	9.56	82.54	0.22	7.69	3329803
38	93404	310	3.32	34.65	8.96	83.46	0.20	7.38	3236258
39	93094	290	3.12	33.76	8.34	84.30	0.23	7.14	3143009
40	92804	306	3.30	32.87	7.80	84.91	0.28	7.01	3050060
41	92498	374	4.05	31.97	7.39	85.36	0.35	6.89	2957406
42	92124	415	4.52	31.10	7.00	85.79	0.40	6.81	2865090
43	91709	428	4.68	30.24	6.57	86.42	0.41	6.60	2773171
44	91281	442	5.08	29.38	6.23	86.62	0.42	6.73	2681674
45	90819	528	5.83	28.53	5.89	87.05	0.43	6.64	2590620
46	90291	494	5.48	27.69	5.64	87.42	0.48	6.45	2500064
47	89797	601	6.71	26.84	5.43	87.67	0.53	6.37	2410017
48	89197	612	6.88	26.02	5.24	87.98	0.64	6.13	2320515
49	88585	664	7.52	25.19	5.04	88.19	0.79	5.98	2231622
50	87921	710	8.10	24.38	4.80	88.44	0.88	5.89	2143365
51	87211	804	9.26	23.57	4.62	88.73	0.99	5.65	2055793
52	86408	866	10.07	22.79	4.51	88.86	1.07	5.56	1968977
53	85542	880	10.34	22.01	4.39	89.09	1.16	5.35	1882999
54	84662	956	11.35	21.24	4.28	89.18	1.29	5.24	1797894
55	83706	939	11.27	20.47	4.18	89.21	1.42	5.19	1713707
56	82768	1080	13.13	19.70	4.04	89.26	1.57	5.13	1630465
57	81688	1253	15.46	18.95	3.90	89.25	1.81	5.04	1548225
58	80435	1238	15.51	18.24	3.77	89.37	1.98	4.88	1467157
59	79197	1451	18.49	17.52	3.66	89.38	2.16	4.80	1387333
60	77745	1600	20.80	16.84	3.56	89.40	2.38	4.67	1308847
61	76145	1788	23.75	16.18	3.44	89.48	2.59	4.50	1231888
62	74357	1749	23.80	15.56	3.31	89.46	2.82	4.41	1156630
63	72608	1918	26.77	14.92	3.19	89.45	3.10	4.26	1083142
64	70690	1964	28.46	14.31	3.06	89.56	3.34	4.03	1011484
65	68706	2075	30.66	13.71	2.98	89.50	3.68	3.83	941779
66	66631	2167	33.05	13.12	2.89	89.22	4.15	3.75	874103
67	64464	2207	34.83	12.54	2.84	89.07	4.44	3.65	808550
68	62257	2318	37.97	11.97	2.77	88.67	5.05	3.51	745183
69	59939	882	42.25	11.41	2.72	88.21	5.51	3.56	684140
70	59057	59057	89.04	11.23	2.54	88.01	5.85	3.59	663267

TABLE C-17 MULTIPLE DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR NEVER MARRIED RURAL MALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NO. OF SINGLE SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO MARRIAGE FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE MARRIED	NO. OF SINGLE TRANSFERS TO DEATH	NO. OF SINGLE LOSSES TO DEATH	FIRST MARRIAGE RATES	SINGLE MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO SINGLE AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	SL	SL*H	SL*D	SD*H	SD*D	SM*H	SM*D	ST
0	100000	91812	8188	0	1480	0.00	15.00	2556628
1	98520	91812	6708	0	100	0.00	1.01	2457966
2	98420	91812	6608	0	72	0.00	0.74	2359555
3	98348	91812	6536	0	55	0.00	0.56	2261173
4	98293	91812	6481	0	38	0.00	0.38	2162854
5	98226	91812	6444	0	57	0.00	0.58	2064579
6	98198	91812	6386	0	30	0.00	0.31	1966353
7	98168	91812	6356	0	45	0.00	0.45	1868170
8	98123	91812	6311	0	29	0.00	0.30	1770025
9	98094	91812	6282	0	34	0.00	0.35	1671917
10	98060	91812	6248	0	48	0.00	0.49	1573839
11	98012	91812	6200	0	33	0.00	0.34	1475803
12	97979	91812	6167	0	33	0.00	0.34	1377809
13	97946	91812	6134	0	46	0.00	0.47	1279846
14	97900	91812	6088	0	79	0.00	0.81	1181921
15	97820	91812	6009	125	125	1.28	1.28	1084052
16	97571	91687	5884	797	156	8.20	1.60	986321
17	96618	90890	5728	2444	141	25.57	1.48	889129
18	94032	88445	5587	7298	152	80.55	1.68	793534
19	86582	81147	5435	9530	160	116.44	1.96	702931
20	76891	71617	5274	9989	145	139.06	2.01	621083
21	66757	61627	5130	9787	144	158.47	2.33	549249
22	56826	51840	4986	9191	110	176.49	2.12	487492
23	47525	42649	4875	7483	87	171.68	1.99	435415
24	39955	35166	4789	5616	78	151.84	2.12	391826
25	34260	29550	4710	4644	63	145.86	1.99	354838
26	29553	24906	4647	4019	51	146.33	1.85	322999
27	25483	20887	4596	3410	52	143.86	2.20	295533
28	22021	17477	4544	2863	50	139.55	2.43	271829
29	19108	14614	4494	2291	44	128.04	2.47	251312
30	16772	12323	4450	1729	59	109.18	3.71	233419
31	14984	10594	4391	1368	34	95.93	2.36	217580
32	13583	9226	4357	1146	49	88.29	3.79	203321
33	12388	8080	4308	1056	61	89.32	5.14	190347
34	11272	7025	4247	806	76	74.55	7.06	178530
35	10389	6218	4171	756	37	75.71	3.69	167713
36	9596	5462	4134	587	58	63.34	6.23	157730
37	8952	4876	4076	510	70	58.89	8.08	148465
38	8372	4366	4006	540	73	66.93	9.01	139805
39	7759	3826	3934	491	32	65.62	4.28	131742
40	7236	3335	3901	343	54	48.78	7.62	124253
41	6839	2992	3848	334	52	50.24	7.85	117221
42	6453	2658	3796	313	111	50.24	17.83	110574
43	6029	2344	3684	270	70	46.15	11.97	104335
44	5688	2074	3614	272	70	49.27	12.77	98480
45	5346	1802	3544	199	50	38.24	9.56	92966
46	5097	1603	3494	138	79	27.72	15.84	87750
47	4880	1464	3415	135	67	28.22	14.11	82764
48	4677	1330	3348	147	64	32.19	14.08	77985
49	4466	1182	3283	180	69	41.59	15.84	73412
50	4216	1002	3215	112	72	27.25	17.51	69072
51	4032	890	3142	68	68	17.15	17.14	64952
52	3896	822	3074	65	72	16.95	18.83	60990
53	3759	757	3002	63	70	17.11	19.01	57163
54	3626	694	2932	55	69	15.56	19.46	53471
55	3501	638	2863	75	82	21.87	23.86	49906
56	3345	563	2781	73	86	22.31	26.37	46482
57	3186	490	2695	65	84	20.88	27.14	43217
58	3036	426	2611	45	96	15.12	32.40	40107
59	2895	381	2515	45	83	15.80	29.35	37142
60	2768	336	2432	38	108	14.18	40.19	34310
61	2621	298	2323	51	108	19.95	42.39	31615
62	2462	247	2215	50	99	20.78	41.56	29073
63	2314	197	2116	41	106	18.47	47.49	26685
64	2166	156	2010	28	89	13.23	42.32	24447
65	2049	128	1921	26	100	13.27	50.40	22340
66	1923	102	1821	15	75	7.98	39.90	20356
67	1833	87	1746	24	83	13.66	46.44	18479
68	1726	63	1663	10	88	5.83	52.48	16699
69	1628	53	1575	11	115	6.96	73.42	15022
70	1502	42	1460	42	1460	3.11	108.52	13454

TABLE C-18 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC WIDOWHOOD RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED RURAL MALES,
TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NO. OF MARRIED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+M)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO WIDOWHOOD (X,X+M)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DIVORCE (X,X+M)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DEATHS (X,X+M)	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO WIDOWHOOD	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO DIVORCE	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO DEATH	EST. RATES	EST. RATES	EST. RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO CURRENTLY MARRIED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	NL	NL*W	NL*V	NL*D	MD*W	MD*V	MD*D	MM*W	MM*V	MM*D	MT
0	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
1	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
2	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
3	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
4	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
5	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
6	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
7	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
8	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
9	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
10	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
11	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
12	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
13	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
14	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941720
15	0	22209	87842	69583	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3941725
16	125	22209	87842	69583	0	6	0	0.00	13.42	0.00	3941695
17	916	22209	87837	69583	0	108	5	0.00	59.13	2.57	3941266
18	3253	22209	87728	69578	5	469	15	0.77	72.96	2.30	3939436
19	10149	22204	87259	69564	5	1142	40	0.35	78.88	2.79	3933005
20	18962	22199	86117	69523	9	1730	53	0.38	74.07	2.25	3918527
21	27717	22191	84388	69471	22	2466	44	0.69	77.03	1.39	3895176
22	36263	22168	81921	69426	18	2923	54	0.45	72.27	1.35	3863162
23	44438	22150	78998	69372	19	3431	74	0.39	71.91	1.56	3822716
24	50704	22132	75567	69297	19	3651	103	0.35	68.73	1.93	3774998
25	55348	22113	71916	69195	37	3555	87	0.64	61.92	1.52	3721879
26	59364	22076	68361	69108	31	3587	85	0.51	58.75	1.40	3664467
27	62663	22045	64774	69022	22	3273	93	0.35	50.95	1.45	3603415
28	65752	22023	61501	68929	27	3198	89	0.40	47.70	1.32	3539174
29	68242	21996	58303	68841	27	3132	76	0.39	45.19	1.09	3472135
30	70316	21969	55171	68765	36	2968	81	0.50	41.68	1.14	3402823
31	72019	21933	52203	68684	49	3009	103	0.68	41.43	1.42	3331618
32	73206	21884	49194	68581	46	3041	105	0.62	41.22	1.43	3258981
33	74307	21838	46153	68475	47	2966	109	0.63	39.67	1.46	3185212
34	75201	21791	43187	68367	59	2762	133	0.78	36.56	1.77	3110440
35	75882	21732	40424	68233	62	2544	98	0.82	33.36	1.29	3034893
36	76651	21669	37880	68135	77	2565	148	0.99	33.31	1.92	2958626
37	77328	21593	35316	67987	52	2505	156	0.67	32.27	2.00	2881631
38	77952	21541	32810	67832	78	2551	150	1.00	32.62	1.92	2803984
39	78474	21463	30259	67681	94	2335	175	1.19	29.68	2.22	2725758
40	78804	21369	27924	67506	143	2166	182	1.81	27.45	2.30	2647104
41	78959	21227	25759	67325	115	2063	263	1.45	26.11	3.33	2568212
42	79032	21112	23696	67062	84	1993	230	1.06	25.18	2.91	2489219
43	79251	21028	21703	66832	85	1979	292	1.08	25.00	3.69	2410067
44	79067	20943	19724	66540	101	1836	324	1.28	23.22	4.10	2330899
45	79055	20842	17888	66216	138	1638	386	1.75	20.74	4.88	2251841
46	78936	20704	16249	65830	132	1520	352	1.68	19.28	4.47	2172837
47	78729	20572	14730	65478	177	1296	420	2.25	16.49	5.34	2093999
48	78477	20395	13433	65058	198	1220	456	2.53	15.58	5.82	2015390
49	78126	20196	12213	64602	183	1205	489	2.34	15.46	6.28	1937084
50	77757	20014	11008	64113	225	1081	515	2.90	13.93	6.64	1859141
51	77383	19789	9928	63598	208	1021	597	2.70	13.24	7.74	1781562
52	76782	19581	8907	63001	228	740	648	2.98	9.68	8.47	1704471
53	76213	19353	8167	62353	254	833	685	3.35	10.98	9.02	1627969
54	75506	19099	7334	61669	280	742	728	3.73	9.88	9.69	1552099
55	74673	18819	6592	60941	277	680	708	3.74	9.15	9.53	1477006
56	73879	18541	5912	60234	337	577	838	4.59	7.86	11.42	1402724
57	72906	18205	5335	59396	329	418	973	4.54	5.77	13.43	1329321
58	71881	17876	4917	58423	346	512	996	4.85	7.17	13.95	1256923
59	70787	17530	4406	57427	429	422	1153	6.11	6.01	16.44	1185579
60	69502	17101	3984	56274	451	379	1237	6.55	5.51	17.97	1115423
61	68132	16651	3605	55037	445	386	1385	6.60	5.74	20.57	1046592
62	66521	16206	3218	53652	488	333	1345	7.42	5.06	20.46	979258
63	64949	15718	2886	52307	453	260	1455	7.06	4.05	22.69	913522
64	63310	15265	2626	50852	526	259	1540	8.42	4.15	24.68	849382
65	61493	14740	2367	49311	584	266	1655	9.65	4.40	27.36	786964
66	59446	14156	2101	47657	464	184	1760	7.94	3.15	30.11	726485
67	57418	13692	1917	45897	613	192	1788	10.09	3.41	31.75	668046
68	55202	13079	1725	44109	554	270	1850	10.27	5.00	34.27	611724
69	52873	12525	1455	42259	224	60	682	12.19	3.27	37.17	557741
70	51978	12301	1395	41577	12301	1395	41577	22.81	2.59	77.08	539385

TABLE C-19 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR WIDOWED RURAL MALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NO. OF WIDOWED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO REMARRIAGE FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED TRANSFERS TO MARRIAGE	NO. OF WIDOWED LOSSES TO DEATH	REMARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO WIDOWED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	WL	WL*W	WL*W	WD*W	WD*W	WR*W	WM*W	WT
0	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
1	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
2	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
3	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
4	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
5	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
6	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
7	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
8	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
9	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
10	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
11	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
12	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
13	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
14	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
15	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
16	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
17	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131337
18	0	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131338
19	5	7155	15054	0	0	0.00	0.00	131335
20	10	7155	15054	1	0	52.63	0.00	131328
21	18	7155	15054	2	0	86.96	0.00	131315
22	38	7152	15054	5	0	115.38	0.00	131287
23	51	7147	15054	11	0	192.31	0.00	131242
24	59	7137	15054	10	0	160.00	0.00	131187
25	67	7126	15054	25	0	333.33	0.00	131124
26	80	7102	15054	23	0	272.73	0.00	131051
27	88	7079	15054	32	0	391.30	0.00	130966
28	78	7047	15054	15	0	178.57	0.00	130883
29	90	7032	15054	22	0	235.29	0.00	130800
30	95	7010	15054	32	2	341.46	24.39	130708
31	96	6978	15052	18	0	166.67	0.00	130614
32	127	6959	15052	24	3	173.08	19.23	130503
33	146	6936	15049	37	3	250.00	19.23	130365
34	153	6898	15046	35	0	208.33	0.00	130216
35	178	6864	15046	55	0	304.35	0.00	130050
36	185	6808	15046	58	0	295.45	0.00	129868
37	204	6751	15046	67	4	348.84	23.26	129673
38	184	6683	15042	44	4	222.22	22.22	129480
39	214	6640	15037	51	0	220.00	0.00	129283
40	256	6588	15037	70	5	240.74	18.52	129050
41	324	6518	15032	64	6	183.33	16.67	128760
42	369	6454	15026	78	0	208.96	0.00	128411
43	374	6377	15026	74	5	194.81	12.99	128038
44	381	6303	15021	91	4	238.64	11.36	127661
45	386	6212	15017	79	8	191.92	20.20	127279
46	438	6133	15009	97	0	214.29	0.00	126868
47	473	6036	15009	74	4	141.73	7.87	126415
48	572	5962	15004	70	4	109.59	6.85	125896
49	696	5893	15000	105	4	142.86	5.95	125261
50	770	5788	14996	121	9	147.37	10.53	124527
51	865	5667	14987	139	13	154.93	14.08	123708
52	923	5529	14974	147	8	153.85	8.55	122813
53	995	5381	14966	141	17	134.92	15.87	121856
54	1092	5241	14950	161	21	141.26	18.59	120814
55	1189	5080	14929	143	26	115.38	20.98	119674
56	1298	4937	14903	132	23	94.77	16.34	118434
57	1480	4805	14880	171	48	111.46	30.96	117045
58	1590	4634	14832	201	20	122.02	11.90	115507
59	1714	4432	14813	246	51	137.93	28.74	113856
60	1847	4186	14761	248	79	130.19	41.55	112075
61	1969	3938	14682	214	104	105.12	51.21	110167
62	2096	3724	14578	232	99	106.60	45.69	108136
63	2253	3493	14479	195	147	84.28	63.78	105960
64	2364	3298	14331	217	143	88.71	58.47	103652
65	2530	3081	14189	212	140	80.00	52.73	101210
66	2762	2869	14049	218	149	77.69	52.89	98561
67	2859	2651	13900	185	143	61.73	47.84	95752
68	3144	2466	13757	188	207	58.21	64.18	92753
69	3303	2278	13550	35	37	58.91	61.86	89523
70	3455	2243	13513	2243	13513	25.22	151.95	88928

TABLE C-20 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR DIVORCED RURAL MALES, TENNESSEE: 1979-1981

AGE	NO. OF DIVORCED FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED TRANSFERS TO CURRENTLY MARRIED	NO. OF LOSSES TO DEATH	REARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO DIVORCED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	VL	VL*N	VL*D	VD*N	VD*D	VM*N	VM*D	VT
0	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
1	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
2	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
3	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
4	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
5	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
6	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
7	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
8	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
9	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
10	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
11	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
12	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
13	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
14	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
15	0	80667	7175	0	0	0.00	0.00	281242
16	0	80667	7175	0	0	1000.00	0.00	281242
17	6	80668	7175	5	3	333.33	0.00	281242
18	107	80663	7172	87	0	125.00	62.50	281243
19	489	80576	7172	470	13	317.46	0.00	281202
20	1148	80105	7160	555	12	598.36	16.39	280928
21	2310	79550	7148	1290	24	324.94	6.86	280142
22	3462	78260	7124	1974	40	445.36	8.28	278433
23	4371	76286	7084	2296	34	503.79	10.10	275536
24	5473	73990	7050	2791	34	466.07	6.99	271617
25	6299	71199	7016	3026	23	472.13	5.74	266692
26	6805	68173	6993	3026	23	461.22	3.49	260781
27	7401	65213	6963	2960	30	415.96	4.26	254219
28	7597	62178	6921	3035	42	403.91	5.59	247103
29	7828	59252	6879	2926	42	379.14	5.43	239589
30	7929	56256	6844	2996	35	379.59	4.39	231872
31	7840	53230	6813	3027	31	383.68	3.89	223980
32	7856	50268	6782	2962	31	377.40	3.95	216092
33	7732	47144	6741	2923	24	400.82	5.27	208243
34	7751	44220	6717	2795	51	377.71	3.10	200449
35	7667	41425	6666	2663	39	362.18	6.66	192709
36	7509	38762	6627	2821	53	350.51	5.08	184993
37	7200	35941	6574	2760	50	383.25	7.25	177395
38	6896	33182	6524	2718	83	391.69	7.07	170034
39	6646	30463	6442	2390	83	401.88	12.21	162989
40	6508	28073	6359	2232	65	363.72	12.61	156225
41	6377	25842	6294	2116	53	346.46	10.10	149653
42	6271	23726	6241	2134	74	334.38	8.41	143212
43	6056	21591	6167	1829	62	346.78	12.00	136885
44	6144	19763	6105	1886	63	300.00	10.11	130730
45	6031	17877	6042	1766	84	309.11	10.38	124634
46	5820	16111	5958	1562	62	298.00	14.13	118534
47	5716	14550	5896	1433	109	270.66	10.78	112609
48	5470	13117	5787	1306	88	256.10	19.51	106839
49	5297	11811	5699	1222	101	242.80	16.27	101243
50	5178	10589	5598	1213	114	233.25	19.33	95865
51	4931	9375	5484	1019	127	240.05	22.55	90625
52	4807	8356	5357	834	138	209.30	25.99	85570
53	4575	7522	5219	861	108	177.87	29.41	80702
54	4438	6661	5111	700	138	191.22	24.08	76011
55	4342	5961	4973	653	123	159.54	31.34	71510
56	4246	5308	4850	574	133	152.08	28.69	67121
57	4116	4734	4717	457	149	137.09	31.75	62826
58	3928	4277	4569	513	127	113.74	36.93	58641
59	3800	3763	4442	428	164	132.81	32.81	54619
60	3629	3335	4278	410	176	115.25	44.07	50756
61	3423	2925	4103	341	191	116.24	49.82	47038
62	3277	2584	3912	312	206	101.83	57.03	43513
63	3093	2272	3706	293	209	97.78	64.44	40163
64	2850	1979	3497	264	212	98.59	70.42	36974
65	2633	1715	3285	219	180	96.62	77.29	34002
66	2500	1496	3105	146	184	85.43	70.35	31265
67	2354	1350	2921	168	193	60.05	75.72	28701
68	2185	1182	2728	147	173	74.18	85.16	26273
69	2135	1035	2555	26	48	68.25	80.12	24007
70	2122	1009	2508	1009	2508	72.13	134.43	21853
						46.95	116.65	21499

TABLE C-21 AGGREGATE (COMBINED) LIFE TABLE FOR ALL STATUSES FOR URBAN FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NUMBER OF CONHORT SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	TOTAL DEATHS TO COHORT	MORTALITY RATES	AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT EACH AGE OR OVER	SINGLE SURVIVORS OVER CONHORT SURVIVORS	MARRIED SURVIVORS OVER CONHORT SURVIVORS	WIDOWED SURVIVORS OVER CONHORT SURVIVORS	DIVORCED SURVIVORS OVER CONHORT SURVIVORS	YRS LIVED TO COHORT AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	TL	TD	TM	TE	SL/TL	ML/TL	WL/TL	VL/TL	TT
0	100000	800	8.06	78.98	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7897556
1	99200	90	0.90	78.61	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7798289
2	99110	43	0.43	77.68	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7699166
3	99067	38	0.38	76.72	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7600079
4	99029	38	0.39	75.75	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7501031
5	98991	41	0.41	74.77	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7402021
6	98950	40	0.40	73.81	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7303050
7	98911	32	0.33	72.83	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7204120
8	98878	20	0.20	71.86	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7105226
9	98859	27	0.27	70.87	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7006358
10	98832	21	0.21	69.89	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6907512
11	98812	35	0.35	68.91	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6808690
12	98777	41	0.42	67.93	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6709895
13	98736	34	0.34	66.96	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6611138
14	98702	40	0.41	65.98	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6512420
15	98662	58	0.58	65.01	99.96	0.04	0.00	0.00	6413737
16	98604	38	0.38	64.05	99.65	0.34	0.00	0.00	6315104
17	98566	41	0.41	63.07	98.50	1.48	0.00	0.01	6216520
18	98525	49	0.50	62.10	96.84	3.12	0.00	0.04	6117974
19	98476	44	0.44	61.13	91.75	8.09	0.01	0.16	6019473
20	98433	76	0.77	60.15	85.51	13.97	0.01	0.50	5921017
21	98357	52	0.52	59.20	78.76	20.20	0.02	1.01	5822622
22	98305	60	0.61	58.23	69.73	28.52	0.05	1.69	5724291
23	98246	78	0.79	57.26	60.40	36.98	0.07	2.55	5626015
24	98168	52	0.53	56.31	50.88	45.28	0.10	3.74	5527808
25	98116	81	0.83	55.34	43.50	51.56	0.11	4.83	5429666
26	98034	82	0.83	54.38	36.75	56.79	0.15	6.32	5331590
27	97953	89	0.91	53.43	30.51	61.67	0.19	7.63	5233596
28	97864	90	0.92	52.48	25.37	65.40	0.23	9.00	5135687
29	97774	82	0.84	51.53	20.94	68.57	0.26	10.22	5037869
30	97692	81	0.82	50.57	17.54	70.63	0.28	11.55	4940136
31	97611	63	0.64	49.61	14.92	72.33	0.36	12.38	4842485
32	97549	82	0.84	48.64	12.86	73.66	0.42	13.05	4744905
33	97467	95	0.98	47.68	11.12	74.71	0.46	13.70	4647396
34	97372	88	0.90	46.73	9.77	75.24	0.52	14.47	4549977
35	97284	84	0.86	45.77	8.71	75.77	0.61	14.91	4452650
36	97200	121	1.24	44.81	7.73	76.42	0.68	15.18	4355406
37	97079	162	1.67	43.86	7.05	76.68	0.77	15.50	4258264
38	96917	144	1.48	42.94	6.35	77.08	0.86	15.70	4161265
39	96774	166	1.72	42.00	5.74	77.11	1.03	16.11	4064419
40	96607	146	1.51	41.07	5.34	77.17	1.17	16.32	3967729
41	96461	202	2.09	40.13	5.06	77.20	1.34	16.40	3871193
42	96259	216	2.25	39.22	4.77	77.21	1.52	16.50	3774830
43	96043	204	2.13	38.30	4.56	77.60	1.66	16.18	3678679
44	95839	259	2.71	37.38	4.38	77.61	1.82	16.20	3582736
45	95580	265	2.78	36.48	4.22	77.34	2.09	16.35	3487023
46	95315	290	3.04	35.58	4.12	77.22	2.38	16.28	3391575
47	95025	274	2.89	34.69	4.07	77.03	2.67	16.24	3296404
48	94751	282	2.98	33.79	3.99	76.74	3.02	16.25	3201516
49	94469	292	3.09	32.89	3.91	76.43	3.39	16.28	3106905
50	94177	352	3.75	31.99	3.85	76.09	3.68	16.38	3012579
51	93825	371	3.97	31.11	3.79	75.90	4.02	16.29	2918574
52	93454	325	3.48	30.23	3.72	75.52	4.42	16.34	2824934
53	93129	344	3.70	29.33	3.70	75.16	4.85	16.30	2731645
54	92785	409	4.42	28.44	3.66	74.67	5.35	16.32	2638685
55	92375	468	5.08	27.56	3.63	74.17	5.88	16.32	2546100
56	91907	480	5.23	26.70	3.59	73.47	6.67	16.26	2453956
57	91427	486	5.33	25.84	3.56	72.79	7.44	16.20	2362288
58	90942	536	5.91	24.97	3.52	72.03	8.28	16.17	2271101
59	90405	683	7.59	24.12	3.47	71.14	9.27	16.12	2180419
60	89722	729	8.16	23.30	3.46	70.24	10.34	15.96	2090348
61	88992	828	8.58	22.48	3.44	69.11	11.46	16.00	2000987
62	88221	926	10.49	21.43	4.48	66.78	12.87	15.86	1912372
63	87296	934	10.75	20.90	3.38	66.05	14.62	15.95	1824606
64	86362	1007	11.73	20.12	3.37	64.34	16.34	15.94	1737774
65	85355	1070	12.62	19.35	3.36	62.39	18.27	15.99	1651910
66	84284	1246	14.89	18.59	3.34	60.33	20.31	16.03	1567080
67	83039	1321	16.03	17.86	3.33	58.36	22.27	16.04	1483408
68	81718	1499	18.52	17.14	3.32	55.86	24.75	16.07	1401020
69	80219	589	18.83	16.46	3.32	53.25	27.33	16.11	1320082
70	79630	79630	61.79	16.18	3.28	51.80	28.74	16.17	1288804

TABLE C-22 MULTIPLE DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR NEVER MARRIED URBAN FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NO. OF SINGLE SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO MARRIAGE FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE MARRIED	NO. OF SINGLE TRANSFERS TO DEATH	NO. OF SINGLE LOSSES TO DEATH	FIRST MARRIAGE RATES	SINGLE MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO SINGLE AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	SL	SL*M	SL*D	SD*M	SD*D	SM*M	SM*D	ST
0	100000	94073	5927	0	800	0.00	8.06	2660256
1	99200	94073	5127	0	90	0.00	0.90	2560989
2	99110	94073	5037	0	43	0.00	0.43	2461866
3	99067	94073	4994	0	38	0.00	0.38	2362779
4	99029	94073	4956	0	38	0.00	0.39	2263731
5	98991	94073	4918	0	41	0.00	0.41	2164721
6	98950	94073	4877	0	40	0.00	0.40	2065750
7	98911	94073	4838	0	32	0.00	0.33	1966820
8	98878	94073	4805	0	20	0.00	0.20	1867926
9	98859	94073	4786	0	27	0.00	0.27	1769058
10	98832	94073	4759	0	21	0.00	0.21	1670212
11	98812	94073	4739	0	35	0.00	0.35	1571390
12	98777	94073	4704	0	41	0.00	0.42	1472595
13	98736	94073	4663	0	34	0.00	0.34	1373839
14	98702	94073	4629	40	40	0.40	0.41	1275118
15	98622	94033	4589	300	58	3.05	0.59	1176443
16	98264	93733	4531	1134	38	11.60	0.39	1077955
17	97092	92599	4493	1642	41	17.03	0.42	980222
18	95410	90957	4452	5013	46	53.87	0.49	883809
19	90351	85944	4407	6135	41	70.25	0.47	790742
20	84174	79809	4365	6633	70	81.96	0.87	703411
21	77470	73176	4295	8878	42	121.42	0.57	622474
22	68551	64298	4253	9162	50	143.24	0.78	549359
23	59339	55136	4203	9327	61	170.94	1.11	485395
24	49951	45809	4142	7231	40	156.51	0.88	430831
25	42680	38578	4102	6599	58	167.90	1.47	384629
26	36023	31979	4044	6105	36	185.65	1.08	345325
27	29882	25873	4009	4999	57	183.25	2.10	312439
28	24826	20874	3951	4302	49	190.54	2.15	285159
29	20475	16572	3903	3291	46	175.67	2.47	262581
30	17138	13282	3856	2531	44	160.26	2.79	243848
31	14562	10750	3812	1991	24	147.27	1.81	228053
32	12547	8759	3788	1687	23	144.64	1.96	214534
33	10837	7072	3765	1308	15	128.93	1.50	202871
34	9514	5764	3750	1014	24	112.90	2.69	192723
35	8476	4750	3725	947	16	118.68	2.06	183744
36	7512	3803	3709	649	16	90.60	2.29	175765
37	6847	3154	3693	656	33	101.01	5.05	168597
38	6157	2498	3660	574	24	98.20	4.15	162098
39	5559	1923	3635	378	24	70.68	4.51	156252
40	5157	1546	3611	241	32	48.00	6.40	150907
41	4884	1305	3579	260	32	54.91	6.66	145891
42	4593	1045	3548	186	23	41.52	5.19	141155
43	4383	859	3524	149	39	34.73	9.14	136672
44	4195	710	3485	120	40	29.18	9.73	132385
45	4035	590	3445	65	41	16.29	10.18	128273
46	3930	525	3405	41	25	10.57	6.34	124294
47	3864	484	3380	50	33	12.99	8.66	120398
48	3781	434	3347	57	33	15.35	8.77	116375
49	3691	377	3314	32	32	8.79	8.79	112840
50	3627	345	3282	39	32	10.96	8.77	109181
51	3556	305	3251	38	38	10.92	10.92	105590
52	3479	267	3212	15	22	4.31	6.47	102074
53	3442	252	3190	29	14	8.46	4.23	98615
54	3398	223	3175	21	21	6.19	6.18	95194
55	3357	202	3154	20	33	6.04	10.06	91816
56	3303	182	3121	6	38	1.95	11.72	88486
57	3258	176	3082	19	37	5.78	11.56	85206
58	3202	157	3045	19	43	5.86	13.67	81975
59	3140	138	3002	6	31	2.01	10.06	78804
60	3103	132	2970	13	32	4.13	10.33	75684
61	3058	119	2939	13	45	4.27	14.92	72603
62	4000	107	2893	26	26	8.68	8.68	69573
63	2948	81	2868	6	31	2.15	10.75	66600
64	2910	74	2836	6	63	2.10	22.00	63671
65	2868	68	2900	23	129	8.25	45.49	60781
66	2815	45	2770	6	45	2.03	16.19	57939
67	2764	39	2725	5	44	2.00	16.03	55150
68	2715	34	2681	5	49	2.01	18.07	52410
69	2661	28	2633	6	43	2.13	16.16	49722
70	2613	23	2590	23	2590	0.48	55.01	47082

TABLE C-23 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC WIDOWHOOD RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED URBAN FEMALES,
TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NO. OF MARRIED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO WIDOWHOOD (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DIVORCE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DEATHS (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO WIDOWHOOD	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO DIVORCE	NO. OF MARRIED LOSSES TO DEATH	EST. WIDOWHOOD RATES	DIVORCED RATES	MARRIED MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO CURRENTLY MARRIED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	ML	ML*W	ML*V	ML*D	MD*W	MD*V	MD*D	WM*W	WM*V	WM*D	MT
0	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
1	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
2	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
3	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
4	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
5	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
6	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
7	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
8	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
9	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
10	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
11	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
12	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
13	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413452
14	0	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3413453
15	40	57995	70941	24015	0	0	0	0.00	2.74	0.00	3413446
16	340	57995	70941	24015	2	10	0	1.94	11.65	0.00	3413301
17	1462	57993	70931	24015	2	27	0	1.09	12.59	0.00	3412455
18	3076	57991	70905	24015	5	128	3	0.90	23.89	0.60	3410342
19	7963	57986	70777	24012	6	378	2	0.56	35.03	0.19	3404996
20	13748	57980	70398	24010	12	600	5	0.69	35.92	0.28	3394192
21	19865	57969	69798	24005	31	871	8	1.31	36.52	0.33	3377484
22	28035	57937	68927	23998	21	1167	9	0.65	36.26	0.28	3353625
23	36335	57916	67760	23989	35	1630	14	0.86	40.26	0.34	3321438
24	44452	57881	66130	23975	48	1799	12	0.58	37.76	0.25	3280954
25	50586	57854	64331	23963	27	2381	21	0.89	44.77	0.40	3233309
26	55674	57806	61950	23941	55	2514	41	0.94	43.26	0.71	3180121
27	60408	57752	59436	23900	62	2709	29	1.00	45.50	0.46	3122018
28	64003	57690	56727	23872	59	2678	30	0.90	40.83	0.45	3059742
29	67048	57631	54048	23842	50	3018	25	0.74	44.33	0.37	2994148
30	69000	57580	51030	23817	113	2765	21	1.62	39.59	0.29	2926064
31	70604	57467	48265	23796	89	2615	31	1.25	36.69	0.44	2856233
32	71859	57379	45651	23765	97	2682	43	1.33	37.06	0.59	2784975
33	72821	57282	42969	23722	84	2952	67	1.15	40.40	0.92	2712601
34	73262	57198	40017	23655	141	2786	47	1.92	37.92	0.64	2639538
35	73713	57057	37231	23608	112	2721	50	1.52	36.76	0.67	2566055
36	74278	56944	34510	23558	159	2804	66	2.14	37.71	0.89	2492048
37	74435	56785	31706	23491	133	2601	105	1.79	34.87	1.41	2417679
38	74704	56652	29105	23386	217	2813	94	2.91	37.66	1.26	2343099
39	74626	56434	26292	23292	185	2531	96	2.47	33.94	1.29	2268420
40	74554	56250	23761	23196	234	2284	98	3.14	30.66	1.32	2195830
41	74464	56016	21477	23098	223	2447	108	3.00	32.90	1.45	2119318
42	74323	55793	19030	22990	212	2083	134	2.85	27.99	1.80	2044937
43	74532	55581	16946	22857	217	2152	112	2.91	28.89	1.51	1970509
44	74380	55364	14795	22744	310	1694	179	4.17	22.85	2.42	1896026
45	73919	55054	13100	22565	346	1549	148	4.69	21.00	2.01	1821870
46	73606	54708	11551	22417	358	1399	191	4.88	19.05	2.61	1748109
47	73195	54350	10152	22225	410	1322	176	5.62	18.12	2.41	1674702
48	72708	53940	8831	22050	418	1161	184	5.76	16.02	2.54	1601746
49	72204	53523	7670	21866	340	1029	199	4.73	14.31	2.77	1529288
50	71661	53183	6641	21667	363	818	215	5.09	11.45	3.01	1457358
51	71217	52819	5823	21452	452	674	222	6.38	9.51	3.13	1385914
52	70572	52367	5149	21230	466	588	221	6.62	8.37	3.14	1315014
53	69998	51901	4561	21009	544	544	243	7.81	7.81	3.50	1244726
54	69283	51358	4017	20766	548	508	282	7.95	7.37	4.09	1175078
55	68513	50810	3509	20484	808	392	272	11.87	5.76	4.00	1106169
56	67524	50002	3118	20212	768	333	293	11.45	4.96	4.37	1038141
57	66554	49234	2785	19919	825	302	333	12.50	4.57	5.05	971100
58	65504	48409	2483	19586	963	227	316	14.84	3.49	4.86	905062
59	64314	47446	2257	19270	1012	184	452	15.89	2.89	7.09	840143
60	63022	46434	2073	18819	1106	285	458	17.76	4.58	7.35	776462
61	61502	45328	1788	18361	1466	286	483	24.21	4.72	7.97	714174
62	59584	43862	1502	17878	1515	184	533	25.85	3.13	9.09	653614
63	57660	42346	1318	17345	1638	177	614	28.92	3.12	10.85	594984
64	55568	40708	1141	16731	1752	158	578	32.19	2.91	10.62	538354
65	53251	38956	983	16153	1822	215	589	35.00	4.13	11.31	483932
66	50847	37134	768	15565	1753	150	741	35.30	3.02	14.91	431880
67	48458	35381	618	14824	2103	94	792	44.67	2.00	16.83	382210
68	45651	33278	523	14032	2189	95	828	49.60	2.16	18.76	335133
69	42713	31089	428	13204	1083	36	391	56.01	1.88	20.24	291007
70	41252	30006	392	12812	30006	392	12812	110.45	1.44	47.16	271674

TABLE C-24 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR WIDOWED URBAN FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NO. OF WIDOWED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO REARRIAGE FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED TRANSFERS TO MARRIAGE	NO. OF WIDOWED LOSSES TO DEATH	REARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO WIDOWED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	WL	WL*W	WL*D	WD*W	WD*D	WM*W	WM*D	WT
0	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
1	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
2	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
3	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
4	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
5	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
6	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
7	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
8	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
9	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
10	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
11	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
12	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
13	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
14	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
15	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
16	0	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
17	2	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955416
18	4	3741	54254	0	0	0.00	0.00	955413
19	9	3741	54254	1	0	68.97	0.00	955407
20	14	3741	54254	1	0	76.92	0.00	955395
21	24	3739	54254	2	0	60.00	0.00	955377
22	53	3737	54254	4	1	67.80	16.95	955339
23	69	3733	54253	9	0	104.48	0.00	955278
24	95	3724	54253	12	0	121.62	0.00	955195
25	111	3712	54253	11	0	86.42	0.00	955093
26	147	3701	54253	15	0	89.89	0.00	954965
27	186	3686	54253	25	0	121.21	0.00	954799
28	224	3661	54253	26	2	109.09	9.09	954593
29	254	3635	54250	30	0	113.82	0.00	954354
30	275	3605	54250	32	0	102.19	0.00	954091
31	356	3573	54250	33	3	85.53	6.58	953777
32	409	3540	54248	52	3	119.76	5.99	953393
33	452	3488	54245	29	3	60.77	5.52	952963
34	504	3459	54243	53	0	97.44	0.00	952487
35	592	3406	54243	47	0	75.47	0.00	951940
36	657	3359	54243	58	6	82.61	8.70	951315
37	752	3301	54237	47	3	59.52	3.97	950611
38	835	3254	54233	53	3	57.55	3.60	949820
39	997	3201	54230	55	0	51.95	0.00	948906
40	1126	3146	54230	64	0	52.63	0.00	947845
41	1296	3082	54230	54	4	39.37	2.62	946635
42	1461	3028	54226	76	7	49.88	4.75	945255
43	1590	2952	54219	65	0	39.39	0.00	943728
44	1742	2886	54219	53	4	28.28	2.02	942068
45	1995	2834	54215	63	12	29.68	5.57	940204
46	2266	2770	54204	77	8	32.26	3.40	938075
47	2538	2693	54195	74	8	27.44	3.05	935675
48	2866	2619	54187	77	8	25.44	2.68	932976
49	3198	2542	54179	58	12	17.54	3.51	929942
50	3468	2483	54167	56	7	15.50	2.07	926607
51	3768	2427	54160	69	22	17.50	5.52	922993
52	4129	2358	54138	60	21	14.00	4.94	919047
53	4513	2298	54117	70	24	14.78	5.17	914730
54	4962	2228	54092	55	21	10.66	4.00	909996
55	5434	2173	54072	66	42	11.49	7.26	904808
56	6134	2106	54030	53	46	8.26	7.16	899032
57	6802	2053	53983	62	33	8.64	4.57	892565
58	7533	1991	53951	60	53	7.60	6.65	885405
59	8383	1930	53898	59	55	6.71	6.27	877454
60	9280	1871	53842	90	99	9.30	10.15	868626
61	10197	1781	53744	74	104	6.84	9.65	858904
62	11484	1707	53639	101	138	8.35	11.39	848079
63	12761	1606	53501	114	171	8.50	12.75	835959
64	14113	1491	53330	98	176	6.59	11.87	822530
65	15591	1394	53154	81	218	4.96	13.32	807685
66	17114	1312	52936	99	276	5.56	15.50	791328
67	18493	1214	52660	92	281	4.75	14.53	773534
68	20223	1122	52379	97	389	4.61	18.43	754189
69	21925	1024	51990	21	100	3.72	17.53	733083
70	22887	1003	51890	1003	51890	1.38	71.34	727399

TABLE C-25 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR DIVORCED URBAN FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NO. OF DIVORCED FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED TRANSFERS TO CURRENTLY MARRIED	NO. OF LOSSES TO DEATH	REARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO DIVORCED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	VL	VL*H	VL*D	VD*H	VD*D	VM*H	VM*D	VT
0	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
1	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
2	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
3	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
4	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
5	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
6	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
7	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
8	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
9	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
10	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
11	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
12	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
13	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
14	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
15	0	55137	15804	0	0	0.00	0.00	868431
16	0	55137	15804	0	0	105.26	0.00	868427
17	10	55137	15804	1	0	60.61	0.00	868409
18	35	55136	15804	9	0	108.04	0.00	868328
19	154	55127	15804	36	0	116.80	1.31	868019
20	496	55091	15804	99	1	134.41	0.90	867286
21	997	54992	15803	200	2	152.07	1.36	865968
22	1666	54792	15801	330	0	160.11	0.00	863904
23	2503	54461	15801	461	3	149.71	0.96	860828
24	3669	54001	15798	729	0	173.78	0.00	856635
25	4740	53272	15798	928	2	170.06	0.39	851179
26	6191	52344	15796	1223	5	178.84	0.72	844340
27	7477	51121	15791	1371	3	168.31	0.34	836192
28	8812	49750	15789	1484	9	157.75	1.00	826786
29	9997	48266	15779	1725	11	161.91	1.01	816132
30	11279	46541	15768	1939	16	165.59	1.36	804421
31	12089	44602	15753	1966	4	158.28	0.34	792002
32	12734	42636	15748	2045	14	156.81	1.06	778961
33	13357	40591	15734	2207	10	160.67	0.73	765228
34	14092	38385	15724	2359	16	164.75	1.15	750910
35	14503	36026	15708	2454	18	167.67	1.21	736278
36	14752	33572	15690	2480	32	166.45	2.14	721376
37	15044	31092	15658	2404	21	158.90	1.36	706247
38	15221	28688	15638	2420	22	157.05	1.42	690841
39	15592	26268	15616	2307	46	146.99	2.94	675146
40	15770	23961	15570	2221	16	140.60	1.02	659348
41	15817	21740	15554	2323	59	146.42	3.71	643482
42	15882	19417	15495	2376	52	151.18	3.30	627769
43	15538	17042	15443	2114	53	136.31	3.39	612257
44	15523	14927	15390	1550	36	99.48	2.31	596676
45	15631	13377	15354	1602	64	102.84	4.14	581095
46	15513	11775	15290	1419	65	91.73	4.22	565628
47	15428	10356	15224	1297	57	84.15	3.69	550219
48	15396	9059	15168	1123	58	72.99	3.74	534836
49	15376	7937	15110	935	49	60.72	3.16	519432
50	15422	7001	15061	857	98	55.81	6.41	504077
51	15284	6144	14963	596	89	38.99	5.85	488800
52	15273	5549	14874	625	60	41.06	3.97	473574
53	15176	4924	14813	517	62	34.08	4.09	458417
54	15141	4407	14751	492	85	32.53	5.66	443307
55	15072	3915	14666	396	121	26.41	8.07	428296
56	14946	3519	14544	363	102	24.37	6.85	413417
57	14814	3156	14442	330	82	22.35	5.59	398458
58	14703	2826	14360	236	124	16.13	8.49	384016
59	14569	2590	14236	290	145	20.11	10.05	369575
60	14317	2300	14090	226	141	15.81	9.88	355306
61	14236	2074	13949	231	138	16.25	9.75	341105
62	14153	1843	13811	180	229	12.82	16.32	327062
63	13927	1663	13582	217	117	15.68	8.44	313217
64	13770	1446	13465	67	217	4.87	15.83	299511
65	13645	1380	13248	117	235	8.64	17.28	285932
66	13508	1262	13013	150	184	11.21	13.70	272514
67	13323	1112	12829	85	204	6.42	15.40	259287
68	13129	1027	12626	72	233	5.51	17.91	246269
69	12919	955	12393	22	55	6.12	50.84	242648
70	12878	933	12337	933	12337	3.85		

TABLE C-26 AGGREGATE (COMBINED) LIFE TABLE FOR ALL STATUSES FOR RURAL FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NUMBER OF CONSORT SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	TOTAL DEATHS TO CONSORT	MORTALITY RATES	AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT EACH AGE OR OVER	SINGLE SURVIVORS OVER CONSORT SURVIVORS	MARRIED SURVIVORS OVER CONSORT SURVIVORS	WIDOWED SURVIVORS OVER CONSORT SURVIVORS	DIVORCED SURVIVORS OVER CONSORT SURVIVORS	OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO CONSORT AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	TL	TD	TM	TE	SL/TL	ML/TL	WL/TL	VL/TL	TT
0	100000	904	9.12	77.89	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7789228
1	99096	82	0.83	77.60	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7690055
2	99014	50	0.50	76.67	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7591036
3	98964	45	0.45	75.70	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7492049
4	98919	39	0.39	74.74	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7393108
5	98880	41	0.41	73.77	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7294208
6	98839	45	0.45	72.80	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7195348
7	98795	32	0.33	71.83	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7096531
8	98762	21	0.22	70.85	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6997754
9	98741	27	0.27	69.87	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6899002
10	98714	22	0.22	68.89	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6800274
11	98693	32	0.33	67.90	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6701571
12	98661	37	0.38	66.93	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6602893
13	98624	31	0.32	65.95	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6504251
14	98592	41	0.42	64.97	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6405643
15	98551	55	0.56	64.00	99.73	0.27	0.00	0.01	6307070
16	98496	38	0.38	63.03	98.73	1.26	0.00	0.06	6208547
17	98459	43	0.43	62.06	95.78	4.16	0.00	0.06	6110070
18	98416	47	0.47	61.08	92.11	7.61	0.01	0.27	6011632
19	98369	41	0.42	60.11	84.53	14.71	0.02	0.74	5913240
20	98328	70	0.71	59.14	75.47	22.85	0.04	1.64	5814890
21	98259	47	0.48	58.18	64.72	32.60	0.05	2.63	5716596
22	98212	55	0.56	57.21	55.59	40.74	0.07	3.59	5618361
23	98156	69	0.70	56.24	46.72	48.73	0.09	4.46	5520177
24	98087	44	0.45	55.28	38.94	55.46	0.11	5.49	5422055
25	98043	71	0.72	54.30	33.17	60.34	0.13	6.36	5323990
26	97973	78	0.80	53.34	28.58	63.83	0.17	7.42	5225981
27	97894	80	0.81	52.38	24.39	67.19	0.19	8.22	5128047
28	97815	79	0.80	51.43	20.66	69.96	0.23	9.15	5030192
29	97736	74	0.75	50.47	17.68	72.39	0.26	9.67	4932417
30	97662	73	0.74	49.50	15.52	73.97	0.31	10.20	4834718
31	97590	63	0.65	48.54	13.76	75.33	0.36	10.55	4737093
32	97526	82	0.84	47.57	12.45	76.30	0.40	10.85	4639534
33	97444	96	0.98	46.61	11.50	76.90	0.43	11.17	4542048
34	97348	90	0.93	45.66	10.69	77.30	0.45	11.55	4444651
35	97258	89	0.91	44.70	10.08	77.56	0.52	11.84	4347348
36	97169	122	1.26	43.74	9.53	77.77	0.62	12.08	4250133
37	97047	169	1.74	42.79	8.94	78.15	0.68	12.22	4153021
38	96878	149	1.54	41.87	8.61	78.24	0.75	12.40	4056058
39	96729	171	1.77	40.93	8.26	78.53	0.89	12.32	3959254
40	96558	155	1.60	40.00	7.93	78.67	1.00	12.40	3862611
41	96403	207	2.15	39.07	7.64	78.93	1.15	12.28	3766129
42	96196	218	2.27	38.15	7.37	79.07	1.36	12.20	3669827
43	95978	210	2.19	37.23	7.15	79.26	1.50	12.09	3573740
44	95768	268	2.80	36.32	6.91	79.57	1.61	11.91	3477865
45	95500	268	2.81	35.42	6.71	79.40	1.85	12.03	3382228
46	95232	295	3.11	34.51	6.57	79.38	2.10	11.95	3286861
47	94937	276	2.92	33.62	6.46	79.29	2.36	11.89	3191776
48	94661	342	3.61	32.72	6.37	79.08	2.65	11.90	3096975
49	94319	299	3.17	31.83	6.27	79.06	2.97	11.70	3002484
50	94020	354	3.77	30.93	6.15	78.81	3.23	11.81	2908314
51	93667	370	3.96	30.05	6.04	78.58	3.73	11.65	2814468
52	93296	337	3.62	29.17	5.94	78.12	4.18	11.76	2720987
53	92959	451	4.86	28.27	5.89	77.67	4.74	11.70	2627856
54	92508	434	4.70	27.40	5.85	77.17	5.31	11.66	2535118
55	92075	486	5.29	26.53	5.81	76.67	5.86	11.67	2442825
56	91589	494	5.41	25.67	5.71	76.09	6.52	11.69	2350991
57	91095	461	5.09	24.81	5.61	75.39	7.34	11.66	2259647
58	91557	557	7.25	23.69	6.55	73.72	8.13	11.60	2168818
59	89999	695	7.76	23.09	5.41	73.89	9.18	11.52	2078533
60	89304	714	8.02	22.27	5.35	73.07	10.07	11.51	1988875
61	88590	767	8.69	21.45	5.30	71.98	11.16	11.57	1899925
62	87823	883	10.11	20.63	5.17	70.78	12.49	11.55	1811711
63	86940	925	10.70	19.83	5.15	69.49	13.88	11.47	1724323
64	86015	1051	12.29	19.04	5.11	67.90	15.49	11.49	1637838
65	84964	1104	13.07	18.27	5.07	66.19	17.26	11.48	1552341
66	83860	1315	15.80	17.50	5.04	64.43	19.10	11.43	1467919
67	82545	1378	16.83	16.78	4.98	62.30	21.25	11.47	1384705
68	81167	1447	18.00	16.05	4.91	60.06	23.45	11.58	1302843
69	79720	478	18.75	15.33	4.86	57.78	25.75	11.62	1222437
70	79242	79242	66.20	15.10	4.76	56.80	26.73	11.71	1196944

TABLE C-27 MULTIPLE DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR NEVER MARRIED RURAL FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NO. OF SINGLE SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO MARRIAGE FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE MARRIED	NO. OF SINGLE TRANSFERS TO DEATH	NO. OF SINGLE LOSSES TO DEATH	FIRST MARRIAGE RATES	SINGLE MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO SINGLE AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	SL	SL*N	SL*O	SD*N	SD*O	SM*N	SM*O	ST
0	100000	92337	7663	0	904	0.00	9.12	2635101
1	99096	92337	6758	0	82	0.00	0.83	2535929
2	99014	92337	6677	0	50	0.00	0.50	2436910
3	98964	92337	6627	0	43	0.00	0.43	2337922
4	98919	92337	6584	0	41	0.00	0.42	2238981
5	98880	92337	6543	0	41	0.00	0.41	2140082
6	98839	92337	6502	0	45	0.00	0.45	2041222
7	98795	92337	6458	0	32	0.00	0.33	1942405
8	98762	92337	6425	0	21	0.00	0.22	1843628
9	98741	92337	6404	0	27	0.00	0.27	1744876
10	98714	92337	6377	0	22	0.00	0.22	1646148
11	98693	92337	6356	0	32	0.00	0.33	1547444
12	98661	92337	6323	0	37	0.00	0.38	1448767
13	98623	92337	6286	0	31	0.00	0.32	1350125
14	98592	92337	6255	266	41	2.70	0.42	1251506
15	98286	92071	6214	981	55	10.03	0.56	1153025
16	97249	91090	6159	2908	38	30.32	0.39	1055148
17	94304	88182	6121	3618	38	39.04	0.41	959262
18	90648	84565	6083	7456	44	85.59	0.50	866597
19	83148	77108	6040	8899	37	112.92	0.47	779479
20	74212	68209	6003	10562	59	153.29	0.86	700669
21	63590	57647	5943	8963	31	151.88	0.53	631765
22	54596	48684	5912	8697	41	173.36	0.82	572751
23	45857	39986	5871	7611	48	181.65	1.13	522580
24	38198	32375	5823	5649	29	160.36	0.83	480680
25	32520	26726	5794	4472	45	148.09	1.49	445452
26	28003	22254	5749	4098	28	158.20	1.07	415255
27	23877	18156	5721	3615	49	164.36	2.22	389351
28	20213	14541	5672	2896	38	155.02	2.04	367356
29	17279	11645	5634	2084	38	128.92	2.35	348674
30	15156	9561	5596	1691	38	118.59	2.65	332507
31	13428	7870	5558	1261	24	98.91	1.91	318249
32	12142	6609	5534	913	24	78.31	2.07	305497
33	11205	5696	5509	775	19	71.80	1.78	293844
34	10411	4921	5490	580	29	57.47	2.84	283049
35	9802	4341	5462	522	23	54.78	2.45	272953
36	9257	3819	5438	554	24	61.81	2.73	263425
37	8679	3265	5414	297	43	34.99	5.00	254466
38	8339	2968	5371	313	36	38.34	4.38	245967
39	7990	2655	5335	298	37	38.14	4.77	237802
40	7654	2356	5298	238	48	31.73	6.35	229983
41	7369	2118	5250	229	48	31.62	6.59	222474
42	7092	1890	5203	191	38	27.43	5.49	215246
43	6863	1698	5165	185	59	27.50	8.68	208269
44	6619	1513	5106	150	60	23.07	9.23	201529
45	6409	1363	5046	92	61	14.54	9.69	195019
46	6255	1271	4985	83	41	13.38	6.69	188691
47	6131	1188	4943	52	52	8.58	8.58	182500
48	6027	1136	4891	62	52	10.42	8.68	176421
49	5913	1073	4839	81	51	13.94	8.71	170450
50	5780	992	4788	70	50	12.15	8.68	164604
51	5661	922	4739	58	58	10.36	10.36	158884
52	5545	864	4681	28	38	5.12	6.83	153283
53	5479	836	4643	36	27	6.69	5.02	147773
54	5415	800	4616	35	35	6.53	6.53	142325
55	5345	765	4581	67	51	12.74	9.55	136943
56	5227	697	4530	64	56	12.38	10.83	131654
57	5107	633	4474	54	54	10.69	10.69	126488
58	5099	579	4420	61	69	12.38	13.93	121434
59	4869	518	4351	46	46	9.55	9.55	116500
60	4777	472	4305	39	47	8.18	9.82	111679
61	4692	433	4259	78	70	16.92	15.23	106942
62	4544	355	4188	23	39	5.16	8.61	102325
63	4481	332	4150	38	45	8.52	10.22	97815
64	4398	294	4104	36	51	8.31	11.63	93374
65	4311	258	4054	42	42	9.79	9.79	89019
66	4228	216	4012	54	67	12.84	16.05	84748
67	4107	163	3945	58	64	14.31	15.90	80579
68	3985	105	3881	44	69	11.15	17.52	76533
69	3873	61	3812	43	61	11.34	15.98	72605
70	3768	18	3751	18	3751	0.25	54.53	68781

TABLE C-28 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC WIDOWHOOD RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED RURAL FEMALES,
TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NO. OF MARRIED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO WIDOWHOOD (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DIVORCE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DEATHS (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO WIDOWHOOD	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO DIVORCE	NO. OF MARRIED LOSSES TO DEATH	EST. WIDOWHOOD RATES	EST. DIVORCE RATES	MARRIED MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO CURRENTLY MARRIED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	NL	NL*W	NL*V	NL*D	ND*W	ND*V	ND*D	NM*W	NM*V	NM*D	NT
0	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
1	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
2	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
3	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
4	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
5	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
6	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
7	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
8	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
9	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
10	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
11	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
12	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
13	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602443
14	0	60383	89569	27235	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3602454
15	266	60383	89569	27235	0	8	0	0.00	11.96	0.00	3602361
16	1240	60383	89561	27235	2	63	0	0.77	24.60	0.00	3601716
17	4093	60381	89498	27235	7	241	5	1.30	42.91	0.87	3599151
18	7489	60374	89257	27230	13	612	3	1.18	56.75	0.24	3593532
19	14469	60361	88645	27227	22	1255	3	1.19	68.33	0.15	3582745
20	22471	60339	87390	27225	24	1727	9	0.88	63.39	0.33	3564582
21	32028	60315	85663	27216	34	2020	12	0.95	55.95	0.35	3537132
22	40015	60281	83643	27203	32	2215	13	0.74	50.35	0.30	3501038
23	47834	60248	81429	27190	31	2730	17	0.61	53.27	0.34	3457054
24	54404	60217	78699	27173	45	3040	15	0.79	53.41	0.26	3405807
25	59161	60172	75659	27158	66	3427	23	1.08	56.26	0.38	3348892
26	62536	60106	72232	27134	60	3307	44	0.93	51.53	0.68	3287980
27	65778	60046	68924	27090	69	3444	29	1.03	51.29	0.43	3223794
28	68430	59977	65480	27062	75	3165	29	1.07	45.45	0.42	3156652
29	70754	59902	62315	27033	92	3213	25	1.29	44.91	0.35	3087011
30	72241	59810	59103	27008	102	3160	21	1.40	43.34	0.29	3015470
31	73517	59708	55943	26986	103	3009	34	1.39	40.67	0.46	2942567
32	74415	59605	52934	26952	79	3170	44	1.06	42.44	0.59	2868569
33	74936	59526	49763	26908	82	3200	68	1.09	42.61	0.91	2793870
34	75254	59444	46563	26840	134	3129	48	1.78	41.53	0.64	2718760
35	75437	59310	43434	26792	156	3167	50	2.07	41.94	0.67	2643607
36	75573	59154	40267	26742	150	3124	70	1.98	41.27	0.92	2567906
37	75843	59004	37142	26672	141	3071	107	1.86	40.50	1.41	2492190
38	75795	58863	34071	26565	204	2975	93	2.69	39.22	1.23	2416367
39	75959	58658	31096	26471	220	2887	101	2.90	38.01	1.33	2340492
40	75965	58438	28208	26370	250	2748	97	3.29	36.14	1.28	2264528
41	76092	58188	25460	26273	312	2669	112	4.10	35.08	1.48	2188498
42	76060	57876	22792	26160	248	2628	134	3.26	34.56	1.76	2112417
43	76070	57628	20163	26027	241	2347	111	3.16	30.83	1.45	2036358
44	76198	57388	17816	25916	344	2031	179	4.53	26.72	2.35	1960208
45	75831	57044	15785	25738	409	1755	147	5.40	23.18	1.95	1884179
46	75597	56635	14029	25590	400	1728	197	5.30	22.91	2.61	1808467
47	75280	56235	12301	25394	402	1527	177	5.36	20.35	2.36	1733020
48	74860	55833	10774	25216	409	1241	246	5.48	16.61	3.29	1657952
49	74573	55424	9532	24971	360	1162	204	4.85	15.63	2.74	1583233
50	74098	55063	8370	24767	582	981	223	7.88	13.28	3.02	1508889
51	73606	54482	7389	24544	518	955	229	7.07	13.04	3.12	1435026
52	72879	53964	6434	24315	628	655	240	8.65	9.02	3.31	1361776
53	72198	53336	5779	24075	682	583	325	9.51	8.12	4.52	1289235
54	71390	52653	5196	23750	645	552	289	9.08	7.78	4.08	1217436
55	70592	52009	4644	23460	732	529	307	10.43	7.54	4.38	1146441
56	69686	51277	4115	23154	887	408	324	12.81	5.89	4.68	1076293
57	68680	50390	3707	22830	901	330	349	13.23	4.85	5.42	1007099
58	67499	49490	3377	22461	1019	218	324	15.21	3.26	4.84	939010
59	66501	48471	3158	22136	932	315	459	14.14	4.78	6.97	872007
60	65254	47539	2843	21677	1134	333	468	17.58	5.16	7.25	806109
61	63765	46404	2510	21209	1326	265	501	21.05	4.21	7.95	741585
62	62163	45078	2245	20708	1392	304	555	22.71	4.96	9.06	678610
63	60412	43686	1940	20153	1563	224	634	26.30	3.78	10.68	617306
64	58402	42124	1716	19519	1641	233	684	28.62	4.07	11.94	557881
65	56233	40483	1483	18834	1741	196	698	31.57	3.56	12.66	500555
66	54030	38742	1287	18136	1941	174	860	36.79	3.29	16.30	445405
67	51429	36801	1113	17276	1971	207	874	39.35	4.13	17.45	392655
68	48748	34830	906	16402	2054	137	841	43.39	2.90	17.77	342563
69	46058	32776	769	15561	767	65	310	48.46	4.10	19.57	295228
70	45012	32010	704	15252	32010	704	15252	114.56	2.52	54.59	279410

TABLE C-29 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR WIDOWED RURAL FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NO. OF WIDOWED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO REMARRIAGE FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED TRANSFERS TO MARRIAGE	NO. OF WIDOWED LOSSES TO DEATH	REMARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YEARS LIVED TO WIDOWED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	WL	WL*N	WL*D	WD*N	WD*D	WM*N	WM*D	WT
0	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
1	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
2	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
3	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
4	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
5	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
6	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
7	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
8	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
9	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
10	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
11	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
12	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
13	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
14	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
15	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
16	0	6382	54001	0	0	0.00	0.00	892210
17	2	6382	54001	0	0	62.50	0.00	892209
18	9	6382	54001	1	0	80.00	0.00	892204
19	21	6381	54001	5	0	162.16	0.00	892190
20	38	6376	54001	9	0	204.08	0.00	892161
21	53	6367	54001	14	0	225.81	0.00	892116
22	73	6353	54001	14	1	173.33	13.33	892053
23	90	6338	54000	18	0	190.48	0.00	891972
24	103	6320	54000	19	0	161.29	0.00	891876
25	130	6302	54000	29	0	194.17	0.00	891760
26	167	6273	54000	36	0	203.54	0.00	891612
27	190	6236	54000	35	0	168.00	0.00	891433
28	225	6202	54000	43	2	179.86	7.19	891226
29	255	6159	53998	43	0	154.84	0.00	890987
30	304	6115	53998	59	0	180.23	0.00	890708
31	347	6057	53998	56	2	151.83	5.24	890382
32	392	6001	53996	50	2	123.81	4.76	890012
33	419	5950	53994	63	2	149.12	4.39	889606
34	435	5887	53992	63	0	133.60	0.00	889181
35	507	5824	53992	64	0	116.10	0.00	888713
36	599	5760	53992	82	4	130.58	6.87	888160
37	662	5678	53988	74	2	106.58	3.13	887528
38	727	5604	53986	70	2	88.07	2.84	886837
39	860	5534	53984	111	0	121.13	0.00	886045
40	969	5423	53984	110	0	106.48	0.00	885131
41	1109	5313	53984	113	3	93.36	2.07	884096
42	1305	5201	53981	104	5	75.33	3.77	882889
43	1444	5097	53976	142	0	95.32	0.00	881510
44	1543	4955	53976	116	3	70.51	1.60	880020
45	1768	4838	53973	163	11	86.64	5.87	878370
46	2002	4675	53962	154	9	72.58	4.03	876485
47	2240	4521	53954	126	9	53.14	3.62	874366
48	2507	4395	53945	110	6	41.40	2.12	871994
49	2801	4285	53939	116	11	39.85	3.71	869339
50	3035	4169	53929	117	8	36.01	2.45	866428
51	3491	4052	53921	84	22	22.63	5.84	863172
52	3904	3968	53899	108	19	26.09	4.57	859476
53	4405	3860	53880	120	52	25.75	11.12	855326
54	4915	3740	53828	117	49	22.69	9.50	850665
55	5394	3623	53779	114	41	20.11	7.18	845514
56	5971	3509	53739	130	44	20.51	6.98	839841
57	6684	3379	53695	91	54	12.88	7.65	833522
58	7439	3289	53641	121	80	15.43	10.16	826464
59	8258	3168	53561	107	86	12.41	9.93	818615
60	8997	3060	53475	152	95	16.08	10.05	809991
61	9885	2909	53380	139	100	13.38	9.55	800564
62	10972	2770	53281	163	132	14.13	11.42	790144
63	12070	2607	53149	146	160	11.50	12.62	778630
64	13327	2461	52989	135	164	9.66	11.75	765942
65	14668	2326	52825	192	203	12.51	13.25	751948
66	16014	2134	52622	159	256	9.50	15.29	736615
67	17539	1975	52365	178	296	9.74	16.16	719845
68	19036	1796	52070	187	374	9.45	18.89	701556
69	20528	1609	51695	34	78	8.42	19.57	681739
70	21183	1576	51617	1576	51617	2.32	76.16	677747

TABLE C-30 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR DIVORCED RURAL FEMALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

		NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED TRANSFERS TO CURRENTLY MARRIED	NO. OF LOSSES TO DEATH	REARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO DIVORCED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	VL	VL ^M	VL ^D	VD ^M	VD ^D	VM ^M	VM ^D	VT
0	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
1	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
2	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
3	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
4	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
5	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
6	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
7	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
8	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
9	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
10	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
11	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
12	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
13	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
14	0	78467	11102	0	0	0.00	0.00	659473
15	0	78467	11102	0	0	76.92	0.00	659473
16	8	78467	11102	11	0	416.67	0.00	659472
17	60	78457	11102	31	0	210.84	0.00	659446
18	270	78426	11102	151	0	318.73	0.00	659298
19	731	78275	11102	377	1	328.14	1.04	658825
20	1608	77898	11100	746	1	356.28	0.71	657677
21	2587	77152	11099	1076	3	351.26	1.08	655582
22	3528	76076	11096	1368	0	346.36	0.00	652519
23	4375	74708	11096	1719	4	352.34	0.76	648570
24	5382	72989	11092	2190	0	377.18	0.00	643692
25	6232	70799	11092	2390	2	353.93	0.31	637886
26	7267	68409	11090	2518	7	328.58	0.85	631133
27	8050	65891	11083	2544	2	298.97	0.27	623469
28	8947	63347	11081	2653	10	287.98	1.06	614959
29	9449	60693	11071	2690	10	277.01	1.06	605745
30	9961	58003	11061	2809	14	277.08	1.34	596033
31	10298	55194	11047	2727	3	261.20	0.27	585894
32	10578	52467	11044	2852	12	265.84	1.12	575455
33	10884	49615	11032	2830	6	255.74	0.58	564727
34	11248	46785	11026	2851	14	250.38	1.21	553660
35	11512	43934	11012	2924	15	251.36	1.28	542274
36	11741	41010	10997	2977	24	252.20	2.03	530642
37	11864	38033	10973	2901	17	242.74	1.43	518837
38	12017	35132	10956	3055	18	255.15	1.50	506887
39	11920	32077	10938	2806	32	234.86	2.72	494914
40	11969	29272	10906	2874	10	241.32	0.81	482969
41	11834	26398	10896	2720	45	230.77	3.78	471061
42	11738	23678	10851	2725	41	233.45	3.48	459275
43	11601	20953	10811	2499	41	217.39	3.59	447602
44	11408	18454	10770	1920	26	167.74	2.29	436107
45	11493	16534	10743	1822	48	159.25	4.22	424660
46	11377	14712	10695	1771	49	156.31	4.30	413217
47	11286	12941	10646	1509	38	133.75	3.40	401889
48	11266	11432	10608	1437	39	128.95	3.46	390607
49	11032	9995	10569	1054	33	95.19	3.01	379462
50	11107	8941	10536	1107	73	100.56	6.60	368394
51	10909	7834	10463	833	62	76.21	5.66	357385
52	10969	7001	10402	705	40	64.53	3.67	346451
53	10878	6296	10361	626	47	57.81	4.32	335522
54	10788	5670	10315	537	60	49.86	5.60	324691
55	10743	5133	10254	480	87	44.74	8.13	313927
56	10705	4653	10167	418	71	39.20	6.63	303201
57	10624	4235	10096	275	60	25.92	5.69	292538
58	10619	3960	10036	381	85	36.31	8.07	281909
59	10371	3578	9951	306	104	29.67	10.13	271411
60	10276	3272	9847	257	104	25.06	10.18	261096
61	10248	3015	9742	271	96	26.59	9.43	250834
62	10145	2744	9646	316	158	31.37	15.68	240632
63	9976	2428	9488	228	85	22.94	8.60	230572
64	9887	2201	9403	218	152	22.18	15.43	220641
65	9751	1983	9251	199	161	20.55	16.63	210819
66	9588	1784	9090	160	132	16.77	13.81	201150
67	9470	1624	8959	134	144	14.24	15.26	191625
68	9398	1490	8815	112	163	12.01	17.47	182190
69	9261	1378	8652	18	29	9.70	15.76	172864
70	9278	1360	8623	1360	8623	7.95	50.42	171005

TABLE C-31 AGGREGATE (COMBINED) LIFE TABLE FOR ALL STATUSES FOR URBAN MALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NUMBER OF SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	TOTAL DEATHS TO COHORT	MORTALITY RATES	AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT EACH AGE OR OVER	SINGLE SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	MARRIED SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	WIDOWED SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	DIVORCED SURVIVORS OVER COHORT SURVIVORS	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO COHORT AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	TL	TD	TM	TE	SL/TL	ML/TL	WL/TL	VL/TL	TT
0	100000	999	10.08	71.87	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7187202
1	99001	63	0.63	71.60	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7088114
2	98939	53	0.54	70.64	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6989183
3	98886	24	0.24	69.68	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6890273
4	98861	31	0.31	68.70	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6791400
5	98831	37	0.37	67.72	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6692553
6	98794	12	0.13	66.74	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6593742
7	98782	19	0.19	65.75	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6494954
8	98763	19	0.19	64.76	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6396182
9	98744	32	0.33	63.78	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6297428
10	98712	33	0.33	62.80	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6198700
11	98679	27	0.27	61.82	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6100005
12	98652	40	0.40	60.83	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6001339
13	98613	65	0.66	59.86	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5902705
14	98547	51	0.51	58.90	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5804124
15	98497	80	0.81	57.93	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5705602
16	98417	91	0.93	56.97	99.96	0.04	0.00	0.00	5607143
17	98326	105	1.07	56.03	99.88	0.12	0.00	0.00	5508771
18	98221	95	0.97	55.09	99.59	0.41	0.00	0.00	5410497
19	98125	124	1.27	54.14	97.93	2.05	0.00	0.02	5312324
20	98001	154	1.57	53.21	94.70	5.19	0.00	0.11	5214258
21	97847	177	1.81	52.29	90.02	9.70	0.00	0.28	5116332
22	97670	183	1.88	51.38	84.15	15.23	0.01	0.62	5018572
23	97487	200	2.06	50.48	76.55	22.25	0.01	1.19	4920993
24	97287	216	2.22	49.58	68.51	29.51	0.02	1.97	4823604
25	97071	261	2.69	48.69	60.65	36.30	0.03	3.02	4726423
26	96810	336	3.48	47.82	52.39	43.34	0.04	4.23	4629478
27	96473	362	3.76	46.99	44.22	50.16	0.05	5.58	4532832
28	96111	329	3.43	46.16	36.83	56.14	0.06	6.97	4436540
29	95782	371	3.88	45.32	30.08	61.46	0.10	8.37	4340594
30	95411	283	2.97	44.49	24.63	65.60	0.12	9.65	4244999
31	95128	350	3.68	43.62	20.34	68.76	0.13	10.77	4149731
32	94778	353	3.73	42.78	16.80	71.48	0.13	11.59	4054775
33	94425	314	3.33	41.94	14.16	73.46	0.14	12.23	3960175
34	94111	342	3.64	41.08	11.83	75.22	0.16	12.79	3865907
35	93769	334	3.57	40.23	10.00	76.62	0.19	13.19	3771966
36	93435	318	3.41	39.37	8.47	77.91	0.22	13.40	3678365
37	93117	413	4.45	38.50	7.21	79.11	0.22	13.46	3585086
38	92704	348	3.76	37.67	6.26	80.31	0.23	13.21	3492174
39	92356	363	3.94	36.81	5.46	81.57	0.23	12.73	3399646
40	91994	374	4.07	35.95	4.77	82.13	0.30	12.81	3307470
41	91620	425	4.65	35.10	4.31	82.65	0.35	12.69	3215661
42	91195	443	4.87	34.26	3.86	82.85	0.42	12.87	3124251
43	90751	390	4.30	33.42	3.54	83.23	0.48	12.75	3033279
44	90362	462	5.13	32.57	3.33	83.49	0.54	12.64	2942722
45	89900	446	4.97	31.73	3.11	83.63	0.65	12.61	2852589
46	89454	463	5.19	30.89	2.96	83.88	0.70	12.46	2762912
47	88991	567	6.40	30.04	2.86	83.91	0.84	12.39	2673685
48	88423	514	5.83	29.23	2.74	84.05	0.94	12.27	2584976
49	87909	496	5.65	28.40	2.64	84.06	1.12	12.18	2496813
50	87413	635	7.29	27.56	2.54	84.30	1.26	11.90	2409147
51	86778	592	6.85	26.76	2.48	84.38	1.45	11.69	2322048
52	86186	695	8.10	25.94	2.40	84.62	1.59	11.39	2235564
53	85490	675	7.92	25.15	2.32	84.66	1.74	11.28	2149722
54	84816	805	9.54	24.34	2.27	84.78	1.84	11.11	2064565
55	84010	806	9.64	23.57	2.24	84.75	2.04	10.96	1980146
56	83204	899	10.86	22.79	2.20	84.76	2.31	10.74	1896535
57	82305	914	11.16	22.04	2.14	84.75	2.52	10.60	1813776
58	81391	1062	13.14	21.28	2.10	84.61	2.76	10.53	1731921
59	80329	1126	14.11	20.55	2.04	84.71	3.00	10.26	1651052
60	79204	1349	17.17	19.84	2.00	84.78	3.27	9.95	1571273
61	77855	1201	15.55	19.17	1.94	84.75	3.40	9.91	1492741
62	76654	1504	19.82	18.47	1.89	84.56	3.73	9.81	1415480
63	75150	1562	21.00	17.83	1.83	84.39	4.10	9.69	1339563
64	73588	1606	22.06	17.19	1.77	84.21	4.42	9.60	1265190
65	71982	1744	24.52	16.57	1.73	84.01	4.81	9.45	1192398
66	70238	1912	27.60	15.96	1.67	83.83	5.27	9.24	1121274
67	68326	1989	29.53	15.40	1.61	83.50	5.81	9.08	1051982
68	66337	2150	32.96	14.84	1.54	83.13	6.41	8.93	984640
69	64188	937	38.00	14.32	1.50	82.49	7.21	8.80	919422
70	63251	63251	70.69	14.15	1.41	82.21	7.58	8.80	894773

TABLE C-32 MULTIPLE DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR NEVER MARRIED URBAN MALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NO. OF SINGLE SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO MARRIAGE FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE MARRIED	NO. OF SINGLE TRANSFERS TO DEATH	NO. OF SINGLE LOSSES TO DEATH	FIRST MARRIAGE RATES	SINGLE MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO SINGLE AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	SL	SL*W	SL*W	SD*W	SD*W	SM*W	SM*W	ST
0	100000	91524	8476	0	999	0.00	10.08	2732463
1	99001	91524	7477	0	63	0.00	0.63	2633375
2	98939	91524	7414	0	53	0.00	0.54	2534445
3	98886	91524	7361	0	24	0.00	0.24	2435534
4	98861	91524	7337	0	31	0.00	0.31	2336662
5	98831	91524	7307	0	37	0.00	0.37	2237815
6	98794	91524	7270	0	12	0.00	0.13	2139003
7	98782	91524	7257	0	19	0.00	0.19	2040216
8	98763	91524	7239	0	19	0.00	0.19	1941443
9	98744	91524	7220	0	32	0.00	0.33	1842690
10	98712	91524	7187	0	33	0.00	0.33	1743961
11	98679	91524	7155	0	27	0.00	0.27	1645266
12	98652	91524	7128	0	40	0.00	0.40	1546600
13	98612	91524	7088	0	65	0.00	0.66	1447966
14	98547	91524	7023	0	51	0.00	0.51	1349386
15	98497	91524	6973	43	80	0.44	0.81	1250862
16	98374	91481	6893	76	91	0.78	0.93	1152421
17	98206	91405	6801	286	105	2.92	1.07	1054120
18	97815	91119	6696	1629	94	16.78	0.97	956044
19	96092	89490	6602	3163	121	33.45	1.28	858971
20	92807	86327	6481	4580	147	50.58	1.62	764396
21	88080	81746	6334	5731	164	67.22	1.92	673844
22	82186	76015	6170	7388	167	94.13	2.13	588593
23	74630	68627	6003	7812	171	110.58	2.42	510098
24	66647	60815	5832	7584	186	120.83	2.96	439451
25	58876	53230	5646	7933	227	144.75	4.15	376682
26	50716	45297	5419	7772	287	166.61	6.16	321874
27	42656	37525	5131	6970	287	178.89	7.37	275226
28	35399	30555	4844	6336	255	197.86	7.95	236259
29	28808	24219	4589	5019	286	192.63	11.00	204237
30	23503	19200	4303	3955	195	185.25	9.12	178183
31	19353	15245	4108	3217	217	183.08	12.36	156833
32	15919	12028	3891	2339	207	160.23	14.17	139264
33	13374	9690	3684	2070	166	169.36	13.58	124667
34	11158	7620	3518	1550	210	151.54	20.52	112444
35	9378	6070	3308	1265	200	146.71	23.21	102218
36	7913	4805	3108	1074	122	147.34	16.72	93596
37	6717	3731	2986	747	167	119.64	26.71	86304
38	5803	2984	2820	644	112	119.02	20.70	80082
39	5047	2339	2708	526	135	111.92	28.69	74647
40	4386	1813	2573	363	77	87.44	18.41	69944
41	3946	1450	2496	324	100	86.89	26.85	65789
42	3522	1126	2396	246	66	73.30	19.55	62060
43	3210	880	2330	155	48	49.83	15.46	58704
44	3007	725	2282	106	101	36.70	34.86	55600
45	2800	618	2181	100	52	36.61	19.27	52698
46	2648	519	2129	62	41	23.90	15.94	49979
47	2544	457	2088	60	65	24.34	26.37	47384
48	2418	396	2022	58	38	24.30	16.20	44903
49	2323	339	1984	45	59	19.93	25.89	42533
50	2219	294	1925	21	43	9.79	19.57	40264
51	2154	272	1882	32	53	15.32	24.90	38079
52	2069	240	1830	38	50	18.94	24.62	35966
53	1981	202	1780	15	41	7.65	21.03	33942
54	1925	187	1739	7	34	3.91	17.61	31990
55	1884	179	1705	15	41	8.00	22.00	30086
56	1829	164	1664	15	55	8.16	30.61	28228
57	1759	150	1609	11	40	6.30	23.11	26435
58	1708	139	1569	22	51	13.05	30.43	24701
59	1635	117	1518	11	44	6.80	27.21	23029
60	1581	106	1475	11	62	7.12	40.38	21421
61	1507	95	1412	4	52	2.51	35.17	19877
62	1451	91	1360	11	67	7.85	47.12	18398
63	1374	80	1294	14	57	10.61	42.45	16984
64	1303	66	1237	14	64	10.64	34.57	15647
65	1245	52	1193	6	68	5.35	56.14	14373
66	1171	46	1125	6	67	5.36	58.97	13164
67	1098	40	1058	6	73	5.49	68.68	12029
68	1019	34	985	3	52	2.93	52.79	10971
69	964	31	933	6	66	6.81	70.87	9980
70	892	25	867	25	867	2.74	95.81	9051

TABLE C-33 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC WIDOWHOOD RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED URBAN MALES,
TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NO. OF MARRIED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO WIDOWHOOD FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DIVORCE FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DEATHS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO WIDOWHOOD (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO DIVORCE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED LOSSES TO DEATH (X,X+N)	EST. WIDOWHOOD RATES	EST. DIVORCE RATES	MARRIED MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO CURRENTLY MARRIED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	NL	NL*W	NL*V	NL*D	MD*W	MD*V	MD*D	MM*W	MM*V	MM*D	MT
0	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
1	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
2	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
3	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
4	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
5	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
6	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
7	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
8	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
9	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
10	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
11	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
12	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
13	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
14	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3709563
15	0	27543	75648	59924	0	0	0	0.00	21.39	0.00	3709565
16	43	27543	75648	59924	0	1	0	0.00	8.23	0.00	3709546
17	118	27543	75647	59924	0	2	0	0.00	9.46	0.00	3709476
18	403	27543	75645	59924	0	19	1	0.00	16.97	0.94	3709279
19	2013	27543	75627	59923	3	88	3	0.86	25.70	0.86	3708188
20	5085	27540	75539	59920	2	192	7	0.23	26.69	0.92	3704755
21	9486	27538	75347	59914	2	381	12	0.17	31.51	1.02	3697566
22	14876	27536	74966	59902	5	662	15	0.28	36.35	0.83	3685486
23	21689	27531	74304	59886	9	960	27	0.36	38.09	1.07	3667271
24	28708	27522	73344	59859	10	1344	28	0.32	42.01	0.86	3642061
25	35238	27512	72000	59832	15	1658	26	0.39	42.94	0.69	3610075
26	41958	27497	70343	59805	12	1938	41	0.27	42.85	0.90	3571473
27	48386	27485	68405	59765	22	2118	61	0.42	41.34	1.19	3526253
28	53958	27463	66286	59704	41	2398	55	0.73	42.45	0.97	3475017
29	58864	27422	63888	59649	29	2522	67	0.47	41.47	1.11	3418528
30	62585	27393	61366	59582	30	2770	69	0.46	43.25	1.08	3357716
31	65407	27363	58596	59512	25	2568	91	0.38	38.55	1.37	3293663
32	67748	27338	56028	59421	21	2618	99	0.30	38.16	1.45	3227035
33	69369	27317	53410	59321	33	2770	103	0.47	39.52	1.48	3158438
34	70788	27284	50640	59218	46	2880	80	0.64	40.37	1.12	3088336
35	71845	27258	47760	59138	72	3075	84	1.00	42.51	1.17	3016999
36	72791	27166	44685	59054	51	2808	140	0.70	38.34	1.92	2944673
37	73661	27115	41877	58913	54	2918	169	0.73	39.41	2.28	2871441
38	74448	27061	38959	58745	71	2758	156	0.94	36.81	2.08	2797387
39	75338	26990	36201	58589	110	2793	147	1.46	37.00	1.95	2722470
40	75552	26880	33408	58442	99	2678	214	1.31	35.40	2.82	2646995
41	75726	26781	30730	58228	111	2883	238	1.47	38.12	3.14	2571340
42	75557	26670	27847	57991	106	2881	269	1.40	38.14	3.57	2495691
43	75536	26564	24965	57721	117	2624	250	1.54	34.75	3.31	2420147
44	75446	26447	22341	57472	143	2104	261	1.90	27.94	3.46	2344646
45	75182	26304	20237	57211	119	2030	255	1.58	27.03	3.39	2269329
46	75033	26185	18207	56956	188	2027	274	2.51	27.08	3.66	2194218
47	74668	25997	16180	56682	154	1875	334	2.07	25.18	4.48	2119360
48	74322	25843	14304	56348	196	1536	316	2.65	20.73	4.26	2044862
49	73896	25647	12768	56032	178	1264	314	2.41	17.13	4.25	1970759
50	73691	25468	11504	55718	244	1171	404	3.33	15.95	5.51	1896964
51	73219	25224	10333	55314	201	1054	351	2.75	14.42	4.81	1823506
52	72934	25023	9279	54963	216	1021	490	2.97	14.05	6.74	1750426
53	72376	24808	8259	54473	222	791	428	3.08	10.96	5.94	1677764
54	71910	24585	7468	54045	237	826	532	3.32	11.55	7.43	1605614
55	71201	24348	6642	53513	217	609	585	4.47	8.59	8.25	1534050
56	70520	24031	6033	52928	282	467	628	4.02	6.66	8.96	1463187
57	69752	23749	5565	52300	306	547	644	4.41	7.89	9.29	1393042
58	68864	23444	5018	51657	326	407	733	4.76	5.95	10.70	1323732
59	68043	23118	4611	50924	383	349	757	5.66	5.17	11.19	1255279
60	67151	22736	4262	50167	331	475	959	4.97	7.14	14.41	1187667
61	65984	22405	3787	49208	469	478	782	7.17	7.31	11.95	1121088
62	64822	21935	3309	48426	469	363	1044	7.31	5.66	16.28	1055675
63	63418	21467	2946	47382	481	347	1104	7.67	5.54	17.61	991543
64	61969	20986	2599	46278	517	294	1212	8.44	4.80	19.80	928846
65	60476	20469	2305	45066	590	268	1270	9.89	4.50	21.28	867617
66	58882	19878	2036	43795	556	224	1425	9.58	3.86	24.57	807925
67	57056	19322	1812	42370	569	217	1518	10.14	3.86	27.04	749942
68	55143	18753	1596	40853	726	184	1627	13.45	3.40	30.13	693828
69	52947	18027	1412	39225	251	51	736	11.68	2.37	34.30	639823
70	51996	17777	1361	38490	17777	1361	38490	28.75	2.20	62.24	618369

TABLE C-34 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR WIDOWED URBAN MALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NO. OF WIDOWED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO REARRIAGE FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED TRANSFERS TO MARRIAGE	NO. OF WIDOWED LOSSES TO DEATH	REARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO WIDOWHOOD AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	WL	WL*W	WL*D	WD*W	WD*D	WM*W	WM*D	WT
0	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
1	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
2	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
3	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
4	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
5	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
6	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
7	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
8	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
9	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
10	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
11	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
12	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
13	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
14	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
15	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
16	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
17	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
18	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239029
19	0	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239027
20	3	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239024
21	5	7471	20072	0	0	0.00	0.00	239018
22	7	7471	20072	0	0	43.48	0.00	239009
23	11	7470	20072	1	0	43.48	0.00	238994
24	20	7470	20072	2	1	90.91	45.45	238971
25	27	7468	20071	3	0	95.24	0.00	238938
26	39	7465	20071	7	0	157.89	0.00	238896
27	45	7458	20071	5	2	95.24	47.62	238846
28	59	7453	20069	6	0	83.33	0.00	238770
29	94	7447	20069	10	0	100.00	0.00	238665
30	112	7436	20069	23	0	194.44	0.00	238549
31	119	7414	20069	15	3	119.05	23.81	238426
32	127	7399	20066	11	0	86.96	0.00	238294
33	137	7388	20066	16	3	108.70	21.74	238151
34	151	7372	20063	19	0	119.05	0.00	237988
35	177	7353	20063	38	5	195.12	24.39	237795
36	207	7315	20058	48	5	230.77	25.64	237588
37	205	7267	20053	49	0	236.84	0.00	237381
38	210	7218	20053	68	0	325.00	0.00	237172
39	213	7150	20053	49	0	204.55	0.00	236931
40	274	7101	20053	50	0	166.67	0.00	236632
41	323	7051	20053	53	0	150.94	0.00	236280
42	381	6998	20053	55	0	135.59	0.00	235874
43	432	6943	20053	61	0	132.35	0.00	235416
44	488	6882	20053	42	7	77.92	12.99	234880
45	582	6841	20046	68	7	113.64	11.36	234278
46	626	6772	20039	56	7	80.81	10.10	233591
47	752	6717	20032	64	7	80.36	8.93	232798
48	835	6653	20025	42	7	46.15	7.69	231891
49	982	6611	20018	56	7	53.69	6.71	230852
50	1098	6555	20011	70	14	59.52	11.90	229674
51	1258	6485	19997	77	14	58.51	10.64	228359
52	1368	6408	19983	76	21	53.14	14.49	226930
53	1487	6332	19962	136	14	89.69	8.97	225409
54	1559	6196	19948	69	14	42.19	8.44	223778
55	1714	6127	19935	94	14	51.59	7.94	221960
56	1922	6033	19920	89	44	44.44	22.22	219962
57	2071	5944	19876	98	30	45.61	14.04	217803
58	2248	5846	19846	110	55	47.14	23.57	215475
59	2409	5736	19791	130	73	51.95	29.22	212972
60	2588	5606	19718	189	82	72.10	31.35	210355
61	2649	5418	19635	167	92	60.98	33.54	207608
62	2858	5250	19543	145	102	48.85	34.48	204638
63	3079	5105	19441	196	114	61.86	36.08	201473
64	3250	4909	19327	207	100	61.64	29.68	198120
65	3461	4703	19227	221	132	61.73	37.04	194542
66	3698	4482	19095	172	115	44.86	29.91	190711
67	3967	4310	18980	172	115	41.96	27.97	186607
68	4250	4138	18865	180	165	40.54	37.16	182162
69	4631	3957	18700	39	47	38.40	46.74	181154
70	4795	3919	18653	3919	18653	21.63	102.97	

TABLE C-35 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR DIVORCED URBAN MALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

		NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED TRANSFERS TO CURRENTLY MARRIED	NO. OF LOSSES TO DEATH	REMARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO DIVORCED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	VL	VL*N	VL*D	VD*N	VD*D	VM*N	VM*D	VT
0	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
1	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
2	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
3	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
4	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
5	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
6	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
7	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
8	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
9	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
10	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
11	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
12	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
13	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
14	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
15	0	64120	11528	0	0	500.00	0.00	506146
16	0	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	0.00	506146
17	1	64120	11528	0	0	0.00	43.48	506146
18	3	64120	11528	0	0	34.09	0.00	506144
19	21	64120	11528	3	0	52.33	0.00	506136
20	106	64117	11528	21	1	118.70	3.25	506079
21	276	64096	11527	53	1	125.88	2.35	505898
22	602	64042	11526	107	1	124.55	0.90	505475
23	1156	63935	11525	202	2	133.14	1.42	504613
24	1913	63733	11523	326	1	135.54	0.58	503098
25	2929	63407	11522	483	7	137.83	1.98	500694
26	4097	62925	11515	641	8	135.26	1.73	497193
27	5386	62284	11507	797	12	132.04	1.98	492457
28	6695	61487	11495	1058	20	143.79	2.70	486418
29	8015	60429	11475	1310	17	151.87	1.95	479058
30	9210	59119	11458	1713	19	175.73	1.97	470434
31	10248	57406	11439	1795	38	168.81	3.61	460685
32	10983	55610	11400	2009	47	178.16	4.15	450050
33	11545	53602	11354	2240	41	189.81	3.51	438775
34	12035	51362	11312	2494	52	204.16	4.25	426976
35	12369	48868	11260	2874	45	230.69	3.60	414760
36	12524	45994	11215	2748	50	218.98	4.00	402301
37	12534	43246	11165	3132	78	252.35	6.28	389753
38	12243	40115	11087	3163	80	263.82	6.66	377344
39	11759	36952	11007	2688	81	228.45	6.89	365356
40	11782	34264	10926	2751	84	235.13	7.17	353600
41	11625	31513	10842	2687	87	230.02	7.47	341899
42	11735	28826	10755	2934	108	251.55	9.29	330219
43	11573	25892	10647	2686	92	233.65	7.97	318554
44	11420	23206	10555	2095	93	184.12	8.18	307060
45	11336	21111	10462	2087	132	185.62	11.71	295681
46	11148	19024	10331	2006	141	180.97	12.74	284437
47	11027	17018	10189	1894	161	173.16	14.72	273350
48	10848	15124	10028	1523	153	141.21	14.21	262412
49	10708	13601	9875	1449	116	137.24	10.98	251629
50	10406	12151	9759	1257	174	122.30	16.93	241067
51	10147	10895	9585	1211	174	121.36	17.48	230790
52	9815	9684	9411	1054	135	108.35	13.92	220812
53	9646	8630	9275	824	192	86.43	20.10	211086
54	9421	7806	9084	810	226	86.96	24.27	201550
55	9211	6995	8857	721	166	79.43	18.33	192232
56	8933	6275	8691	506	172	57.32	19.45	183160
57	8723	5769	8520	499	200	57.65	23.06	174337
58	8572	5270	8320	513	224	60.98	26.61	165684
59	8242	4757	8096	456	252	56.56	31.29	157269
60	7883	4301	7844	398	245	51.11	31.45	149213
61	7715	3903	7599	396	275	51.95	36.08	141421
62	7522	3507	7324	315	291	42.52	39.37	133799
63	7279	3193	7033	275	286	38.27	39.93	126397
64	7065	2918	6746	309	250	44.60	36.02	119224
65	6800	2609	6496	308	273	46.43	41.07	112287
66	6487	2300	6223	200	306	31.54	48.24	105643
67	6205	2100	5917	213	284	35.09	46.78	99298
68	5925	1887	5634	158	305	27.43	52.74	93233
69	5646	1729	5329	41	88	32.56	69.77	87456
70	5568	1688	5241	1688	5241	19.58	60.80	86199

TABLE C-36 AGGREGATE (COMBINED) LIFE TABLE FOR ALL STATUSES FOR RURAL MALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

	NUMBER OF CONJOINT SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+M)	TOTAL DEATHS TO CONJOINT	MORTALITY RATES	AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT EACH AGE OR OVER	SINGLE SURVIVORS OVER CONJOINT SURVIVORS	MARRIED SURVIVORS OVER CONJOINT SURVIVORS	WIDOWED SURVIVORS OVER CONJOINT SURVIVORS	DIVORCED SURVIVORS OVER CONJOINT SURVIVORS	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO CONJOINT AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	TL	TD	TM	TE	SL/TL	NL/TL	WL/TL	VL/TL	TT
0	100000	1111	11.22	70.87	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7087306
1	98889	94	0.95	70.67	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6988318
2	98796	58	0.59	69.74	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6889520
3	98737	27	0.27	68.78	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6790756
4	98711	32	0.32	67.79	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6692033
5	98679	37	0.37	66.82	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6593338
6	98642	16	0.16	65.84	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6494678
7	98626	21	0.21	64.85	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6396044
8	98606	21	0.21	63.86	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6297428
9	98585	31	0.31	62.88	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6198832
10	98554	30	0.31	61.90	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6100262
11	98524	25	0.26	60.92	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6001723
12	98499	35	0.35	59.93	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5903211
13	98464	49	0.50	58.95	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5804729
14	98415	53	0.54	57.98	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5706289
15	98362	68	0.69	57.01	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5607900
16	98294	72	0.73	56.05	99.95	0.05	0.00	0.00	5509571
17	98222	86	0.88	55.09	99.60	0.40	0.00	0.00	5411312
18	98136	136	1.39	54.14	98.65	1.32	0.00	0.03	5313131
19	98000	127	1.30	53.22	95.06	4.78	0.00	0.15	5215061
20	97872	145	1.48	52.28	89.41	10.09	0.00	0.50	5117125
21	97727	149	1.53	51.36	83.19	15.79	0.01	1.02	5019324
22	97578	171	1.76	50.44	75.80	22.51	0.01	1.68	4921670
23	97406	176	1.81	49.53	67.76	29.66	0.01	2.56	4824177
24	97230	148	1.52	48.62	59.55	36.88	0.03	3.54	4726860
25	97082	111	1.14	47.69	52.25	42.92	0.03	4.79	4629706
26	96971	192	1.99	46.74	45.40	48.58	0.04	5.98	4532678
27	96779	180	1.86	45.83	39.00	53.85	0.05	7.10	4435800
28	96599	193	2.00	44.92	33.11	58.72	0.06	8.11	4339111
29	96406	146	1.51	44.01	27.98	62.95	0.08	8.99	4242610
30	96260	174	1.81	43.07	23.82	66.52	0.09	9.57	4146278
31	96086	196	2.05	42.15	20.86	68.98	0.10	10.06	4050103
32	95889	252	2.63	41.24	18.63	70.93	0.11	10.34	3954112
33	95638	226	2.36	40.34	16.64	72.69	0.11	10.56	3858348
34	95412	200	2.10	39.44	14.99	74.37	0.12	10.51	3762825
35	95212	213	2.24	38.52	13.68	75.45	0.15	10.73	3667513
36	94999	307	3.24	37.60	12.42	76.74	0.19	10.65	3572403
37	94692	306	3.23	36.73	11.47	77.95	0.18	10.39	3477554
38	94386	327	3.47	35.84	10.75	78.91	0.18	10.16	3383014
39	94059	284	3.02	34.97	10.12	79.75	0.21	9.92	3288793
40	93775	356	3.80	34.07	9.49	81.07	0.24	9.20	3194875
41	93419	352	3.77	33.20	9.06	81.44	0.26	9.25	3101275
42	93067	447	4.82	32.32	8.65	81.71	0.31	9.34	3008028
43	92620	508	5.51	31.47	8.25	82.23	0.32	9.19	2915178
44	92112	412	4.48	30.65	7.98	82.05	0.36	9.61	2822814
45	91700	435	4.75	29.78	7.81	82.52	0.43	9.25	2730911
46	91265	541	5.95	28.92	7.54	82.78	0.47	9.21	2639423
47	90724	603	6.67	28.09	7.35	82.74	0.60	9.31	2548422
48	90121	581	6.46	27.27	7.22	83.22	0.67	8.88	2457998
49	89541	548	6.14	26.45	7.10	83.20	0.78	8.92	2368169
50	88992	627	7.07	25.61	6.97	83.60	0.88	8.55	2278901
51	88365	561	6.36	24.79	6.87	83.60	1.07	8.46	2190222
52	87804	768	8.79	23.94	6.81	83.76	1.16	8.27	2102131
53	87036	758	8.74	23.15	6.71	83.64	1.25	8.40	2014703
54	86279	873	10.17	22.35	6.63	83.63	1.42	8.31	1928041
55	85406	892	10.50	21.57	6.56	83.77	1.55	8.12	1842193
56	84513	915	10.88	20.79	6.48	83.71	1.76	8.05	1757232
57	83598	1026	12.34	20.01	6.42	83.86	1.90	7.82	1673171
58	82573	1219	14.87	19.26	6.32	84.02	2.06	7.61	1590073
59	81354	1312	16.25	18.54	6.26	84.05	2.23	7.47	1508098
60	80042	1416	17.85	17.83	6.14	84.25	2.46	7.16	1427391
61	78626	1325	16.99	17.15	6.05	84.38	2.53	7.04	1348056
62	77302	1565	20.45	16.43	5.97	84.42	2.78	6.83	1270086
63	75737	1797	24.01	15.76	5.84	84.38	3.07	6.71	1193547
64	73939	1752	23.98	15.13	5.74	84.32	3.43	6.51	1118701
65	72187	1876	26.32	14.49	5.66	84.19	3.81	6.33	1045635
66	70312	1957	28.22	13.86	5.60	83.82	4.30	6.29	974377
67	68355	2050	30.44	13.24	5.50	83.54	4.81	6.15	905036
68	66305	2291	35.18	12.63	5.48	83.26	5.30	5.96	837692
69	64014	822	38.21	12.07	5.45	82.39	6.07	6.10	772584
70	63192	63192	84.14	11.89	5.30	82.22	6.34	6.15	751061

TABLE C-37 MULTIPLE DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR NEVER MARRIED RURAL MALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NO. OF SINGLE SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO MARRIAGE FROM AGE (X, X+N)	NO. OF SINGLE AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE MARRIED	NO. OF SINGLE TRANSFERS TO DEATH	NO. OF SINGLE LOSSES TO DEATH	FIRST MARRIAGE RATES	SINGLE MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO SINGLE AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	SL	SL*M	SL*O	SD*M	SD*O	SM*M	SM*O	ST
0	100000	89361	10639	0	1111	0.00	11.22	2827313
1	98889	89361	9529	0	94	0.00	0.95	2728325
2	98796	89361	9435	0	58	0.00	0.59	2629526
3	98737	89361	9377	0	27	0.00	0.27	2530762
4	98711	89361	9350	0	32	0.00	0.32	2432039
5	98679	89361	9318	0	37	0.00	0.37	2333344
6	98642	89361	9281	0	16	0.00	0.16	2234684
7	98626	89361	9266	0	21	0.00	0.21	2136051
8	98606	89361	9245	0	21	0.00	0.21	2037435
9	98585	89361	9224	0	31	0.00	0.31	1938839
10	98554	89361	9194	0	30	0.00	0.31	1840268
11	98524	89361	9163	0	25	0.00	0.26	1741729
12	98499	89361	9138	0	35	0.00	0.35	1643218
13	98464	89361	9103	0	49	0.00	0.50	1544736
14	98415	89361	9054	0	53	0.00	0.54	1446296
15	98362	89361	9001	49	68	0.50	0.69	1347904
16	98245	89311	8933	348	72	3.55	0.74	1249586
17	97825	88963	8861	927	86	9.52	0.88	1151514
18	96811	88036	8775	3514	134	36.92	1.41	1054062
19	93163	84522	8642	5538	120	61.24	1.33	958881
20	87505	78984	8521	6078	132	71.95	1.56	868440
21	81296	72906	8390	7201	127	92.67	1.63	783970
22	73968	65705	8263	7816	148	111.63	2.11	706265
23	66004	57889	8115	7968	139	128.68	2.25	636246
24	57897	49921	7976	7057	112	130.07	2.07	574329
25	50728	42864	7864	6633	70	140.12	1.47	520075
26	44025	36231	7794	6138	139	150.27	3.40	472735
27	37748	30093	7655	5664	102	162.69	2.92	431888
28	31983	24429	7553	4893	114	166.38	3.88	397075
29	26976	19536	7440	3983	63	160.20	2.53	367667
30	22930	15553	7377	2798	84	130.66	3.94	342803
31	20048	12755	7292	2115	71	111.82	3.77	321392
32	17861	10640	7221	1841	109	109.19	6.47	302476
33	15911	8799	7112	1520	85	100.81	5.63	285614
34	14306	7279	7027	1204	77	88.17	5.63	270534
35	13026	6075	6950	1148	82	92.64	6.62	256883
36	11795	4927	6868	824	112	72.84	9.93	244487
37	10859	4104	6756	637	77	60.71	7.36	233182
38	10145	3467	6679	514	111	52.25	11.27	222692
39	9521	2953	6568	513	105	55.74	11.38	212863
40	8903	2440	6463	358	84	41.31	9.72	203659
41	8460	2082	6379	361	52	43.75	6.25	194986
42	8048	1721	6327	304	101	38.71	12.90	186733
43	7643	1417	6226	194	102	25.85	13.61	178892
44	7348	1224	6124	115	74	16.01	10.19	171406
45	7158	1108	6050	193	86	27.44	12.19	164154
46	6880	915	5965	139	75	20.51	11.04	157134
47	6666	776	5890	95	63	14.45	9.63	150366
48	6508	681	5827	93	62	14.42	9.62	143782
49	6353	588	5765	89	59	14.20	9.46	137352
50	6204	499	5705	48	86	7.77	13.97	131074
51	6071	452	5620	27	64	4.54	10.61	124939
52	5980	424	5556	62	80	10.49	13.49	118913
53	5838	362	5476	18	96	3.03	16.67	113003
54	5724	345	5380	44	79	7.76	13.98	107223
55	5601	301	5300	26	97	4.76	17.43	101560
56	5478	274	5204	26	88	4.85	16.18	96021
57	5364	248	5116	9	141	1.66	26.58	90599
58	5215	239	4976	27	98	5.16	18.93	85309
59	5091	213	4878	27	153	5.39	30.52	80155
60	4911	186	4725	18	136	3.77	28.25	75153
61	4756	167	4589	19	121	3.98	25.85	70321
62	4616	149	4468	37	159	8.28	35.19	65633
63	4420	111	4309	18	155	4.21	35.79	61114
64	4247	93	4154	18	140	4.21	33.69	56782
65	4089	76	4013	0	153	0.00	38.05	52615
66	3936	76	3860	24	155	6.36	40.26	48602
67	3757	51	3706	0	120	0.00	32.61	44757
68	3636	51	3585	8	141	2.32	39.45	41061
69	3487	43	3445	1	140	0.18	40.76	37499
70	3347	42	3305	42	3305	1.24	96.99	34074

TABLE C-38 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC WIDOWHOOD RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED RURAL MALES,
TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NO. OF MARRIED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO WIDOWHOOD FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DIVORCE FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED AT RISK TO DEATHS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO WIDOWHOOD	NO. OF MARRIED TRANSFERS TO DIVORCE	NO. OF MARRIED LOSSES TO DEATH	EST. WIDOWHOOD RATES	EST. DIVORCE RATES	MARRIED MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS LIVED TO CURRENTLY MARRIED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
	NL	NL*W	NL*V	NL*D	ND*W	ND*V	ND*D	NN*W	NN*V	NN*D	NT
0	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
1	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
2	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
3	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
4	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
5	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
6	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
7	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
8	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
9	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
10	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
11	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
12	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
13	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3684272
14	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	1.69	0.00	3684274
15	0	24668	91807	63609	0	0	0	0.00	6.54	0.00	3684264
16	49	24668	91807	63609	0	1	0	0.00	42.50	0.00	3684076
17	396	24668	91806	63609	0	31	0	0.00	45.52	0.75	3683358
18	1294	24668	91775	63609	0	128	2	0.00	54.61	1.02	3680546
19	4687	24668	91647	63607	5	393	7	0.68	56.86	0.91	3673358
20	9871	24663	91255	63599	2	716	11	0.18	55.03	1.08	3660765
21	15428	24661	90539	63588	3	1026	20	0.13	55.41	0.87	3642124
22	21966	24658	89513	63568	8	1408	22	0.33	55.04	0.85	3616712
23	28894	24650	88105	63546	12	1785	34	0.38	58.70	0.70	3584287
24	35862	24638	86320	63512	13	2279	33	0.34	59.09	0.70	3545458
25	41669	24624	84041	63479	17	2625	31	0.39	54.96	0.86	3501036
26	47106	24607	81416	63448	16	2728	43	0.29	51.60	1.14	3451393
27	52111	24593	78688	63405	22	2799	62	0.40	49.64	0.96	3396932
28	56724	24571	75888	63343	42	2917	57	0.71	45.74	1.06	3338173
29	60687	24529	72972	63286	27	2855	66	0.44	49.34	1.10	3275744
30	64028	24502	70116	63220	28	3218	72	0.43	44.05	1.33	3210524
31	66279	24474	66899	63148	24	2959	89	0.36	44.11	1.45	3143346
32	68015	24450	63939	63059	21	3034	100	0.30	43.17	1.48	3074567
33	69518	24429	60905	62959	35	3033	104	0.49	44.19	1.14	3004303
34	70958	24394	57872	62856	45	3155	82	0.64	44.17	1.19	2932891
35	71835	24349	54717	62774	72	3197	86	0.99	43.35	1.93	2860521
36	72906	24277	51520	62688	51	3181	142	0.69	42.03	2.23	2787143
37	73816	24227	48339	62544	53	3117	166	0.72	41.42	2.09	2712979
38	74480	24173	45222	62380	73	3095	156	0.97	32.91	1.53	2638249
39	75009	24101	42127	62224	88	2486	116	1.16	31.80	2.80	2562715
40	76020	24013	39641	62108	97	3149	213	1.28	43.55	3.07	2486621
41	76080	23915	36492	61895	107	3312	233	1.41	41.93	3.51	2410562
42	76042	23808	33180	61662	104	3192	267	1.37	41.60	4.37	2334436
43	76165	23704	29988	61395	119	3156	332	1.57	31.96	3.45	2258561
44	75581	23585	26832	61063	141	2416	261	1.86	31.80	3.31	2182956
45	75667	23444	24416	60802	115	2405	251	1.52	32.13	4.71	2107326
46	75546	23329	22010	60552	184	2420	354	2.44	26.59	5.56	2032022
47	75066	23145	19591	60197	150	1995	417	2.00	25.26	5.38	1956987
48	75002	22994	17595	59780	198	1889	402	2.65	20.40	5.37	1882234
49	74500	22797	15707	59378	176	1519	400	2.37	21.54	5.45	1807786
50	74394	22620	14188	58978	243	1597	404	3.27	18.76	4.80	1733645
51	73869	22378	12592	58574	200	1383	354	2.72	18.09	7.78	1659930
52	73543	22177	11208	58220	218	1324	569	2.99	15.01	6.96	1586746
53	72800	21959	9884	57850	223	1088	505	3.07	13.22	8.51	1514273
54	72156	21736	8797	57146	234	950	612	3.26	11.71	9.35	1442414
55	71548	21502	7847	56534	316	833	665	4.45	9.37	8.91	1371266
56	70747	21185	7014	55869	282	660	628	4.00	7.82	10.30	1300842
57	70106	20904	6354	55241	301	545	718	4.71	7.91	12.90	1231087
58	69374	20602	5809	54523	324	545	889	5.55	6.33	13.54	1162203
59	68376	20278	5264	53634	377	430	919	4.95	6.36	15.55	1094296
60	67432	19901	4834	52715	331	426	1040	7.21	6.34	17.48	1027401
61	66344	19570	4408	51674	464	381	942	7.05	6.08	20.25	961590
62	65257	19106	4027	50733	466	409	1130	7.65	5.42	21.10	896987
63	63910	18640	3618	49603	483	384	1279	8.42	6.17	23.98	833850
64	62345	18157	3234	48324	518	334	1299	9.73	4.41	25.84	772278
65	60774	17639	2900	47025	583	370	1436	9.55	3.32	28.31	712413
66	58934	17056	2531	45590	554	256	1499	10.07	5.26	33.18	654393
67	57102	16502	2275	44091	566	186	1590	11.56	3.18	35.84	598214
68	55204	15936	2089	42500	720	284	1789	28.48	3.32	76.04	544289
69	52739	15216	1805	40711	194	53	602				527487
70	51954	15022	1752	40109	15022	1752	40109				

TABLE C-39 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR WIDOWED RURAL MALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

AGE	NO. OF WIDOWED SURVIVORS FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO REMARRIAGE FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED AT RISK TO DEATH FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF WIDOWED TRANSFERS TO MARRIAGE	NO. OF WIDOWED LOSSES TO DEATH	REMARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO WIDOWED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	WL	WL*W	WL*D	WD*W	WD*D	WM*W	WM*D	WT
0	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
1	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
2	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
3	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
4	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
5	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
6	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
7	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
8	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
9	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
10	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
11	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
12	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
13	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
14	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
15	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
16	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
17	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
18	0	7844	16824	0	0	0.00	0.00	182656
19	0	7844	16824	0	0	55.56	0.00	182656
20	5	7843	16824	0	0	45.45	0.00	182654
21	7	7843	16824	1	0	115.38	0.00	182648
22	8	7842	16824	2	0	206.90	0.00	182641
23	14	7840	16824	2	0	103.45	0.00	182630
24	25	7838	16824	4	1	142.86	35.71	182610
25	33	7834	16823	8	0	222.22	0.00	182581
26	42	7826	16823	9	0	200.00	0.00	182544
27	47	7817	16823	13	2	269.23	38.46	182500
28	54	7803	16821	19	0	290.32	0.00	182450
29	76	7784	16821	17	0	205.13	0.00	182385
30	87	7768	16821	22	0	239.13	0.00	182303
31	93	7746	16821	15	2	150.94	18.87	182213
32	101	7731	16819	16	0	155.17	0.00	182115
33	106	7715	16819	21	2	192.98	17.54	182012
34	117	7694	16818	24	0	185.19	0.00	181901
35	139	7670	16818	31	3	196.08	19.61	181774
36	176	7639	16814	50	4	285.71	20.41	181616
37	173	7589	16811	60	0	354.17	0.00	181439
38	167	7529	16811	42	0	235.29	0.00	181271
39	197	7487	16811	57	0	267.86	0.00	181090
40	228	7430	16811	84	0	360.66	0.00	180877
41	241	7345	16811	63	0	238.81	0.00	180643
42	285	7283	16811	93	0	320.00	0.00	180380
43	296	7189	16811	77	4	247.06	11.76	180089
44	335	7112	16807	75	4	204.08	10.20	179776
45	397	7037	16803	78	4	190.91	9.09	179410
46	430	6959	16800	66	4	136.00	8.00	178999
47	544	6893	16796	85	4	147.89	7.04	178513
48	605	6808	16792	100	4	153.37	6.13	177938
49	699	6708	16788	91	4	122.99	5.35	177287
50	781	6617	16784	70	8	80.57	9.48	176550
51	945	6548	16776	112	12	113.45	12.61	175687
52	1021	6436	16763	133	16	126.44	15.33	174700
53	1091	6303	16747	74	12	63.83	10.64	173646
54	1227	6229	16735	127	13	100.00	10.00	172488
55	1321	6101	16722	145	9	103.45	6.27	171215
56	1484	5956	16713	144	32	93.84	20.53	169813
57	1590	5812	16682	165	23	100.00	13.89	168274
58	1704	5647	16659	173	42	98.67	24.00	166628
59	1813	5474	16617	171	54	90.21	28.35	164871
60	1965	5303	16563	241	64	121.89	32.34	162979
61	1991	5062	16499	235	70	113.80	33.90	161001
62	2150	4827	16429	213	76	95.45	34.09	158936
63	2326	4614	16353	184	89	75.66	36.81	156700
64	2536	4430	16263	225	76	84.99	28.93	154270
65	2754	4205	16187	211	103	73.29	35.83	151628
66	3021	3994	16083	192	94	60.74	29.63	148743
67	3290	3802	15990	193	151	56.79	44.32	145585
68	3513	3609	15839	188	158	50.80	42.78	142188
69	3886	3421	15681	39	35	59.45	54.16	138484
70	4006	3382	15646	3382	15646	24.54	113.51	137835

TABLE C-40 INCREMENT-DECREMENT LIFE TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE-SPECIFIC REMARRIAGE RATES,
AND AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES FOR DIVORCED RURAL MALES, TENNESSEE: 1989-1991

	NO. OF DIVORCED FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF DIVORCED AT RISK TO FROM AGE (X,X+N)	NO. OF TRANSFERS TO CURRENTLY MARRIED	NO. OF LOSSES TO DEATH	REARRIAGE RATES	MORTALITY RATES	TOTAL NO. OF PERSON YRS. LIVED TO DIVORCED AT EACH AGE OR OVER
AGE	VL	VL*M	VL*D	VD*M	VD*D	VM*M	VM*D	VT
0	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
1	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
2	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
3	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
4	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
5	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
6	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
7	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
8	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
9	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
10	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
11	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
12	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
13	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
14	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
15	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
16	0	82880	8928	0	0	0.00	0.00	393065
17	1	82880	8928	1	0	71.43	35.71	393066
18	31	82879	8927	9	0	117.12	0.00	393054
19	150	82870	8927	50	0	165.14	0.00	392977
20	492	82819	8927	209	2	285.71	2.57	392673
21	997	82610	8925	385	2	296.09	1.86	391941
22	1635	82225	8923	548	1	267.05	0.71	390640
23	2494	81677	8921	829	3	280.43	1.12	388588
24	3446	80848	8918	1072	2	265.32	0.46	385433
25	4652	79776	8916	1469	10	280.83	1.96	381592
26	5798	78307	8906	1643	11	259.07	1.71	376362
27	6872	76664	8895	1819	14	246.94	1.89	370019
28	7838	74846	8881	2066	23	249.85	2.75	362654
29	8666	72779	8859	2290	17	255.63	1.85	354384
30	9215	70490	8842	2750	18	290.89	1.87	345427
31	9666	67740	8824	2679	34	273.42	3.49	335974
32	9911	65061	8790	2799	43	279.37	4.28	326175
33	10103	62261	8747	3070	35	304.91	3.48	316155
34	10032	59192	8712	2933	42	289.78	4.12	306087
35	10212	56258	8670	3246	42	318.65	4.08	295964
36	10121	53013	8629	3410	50	341.33	4.98	285778
37	9843	49603	8579	3304	63	339.96	6.46	275790
38	9594	46299	8516	3297	60	347.76	6.33	266072
39	9332	43002	8456	3131	64	349.15	7.09	256590
40	8623	39871	8393	3076	59	357.75	6.81	247624
41	8637	36795	8334	3190	67	367.83	7.69	239025
42	8693	33605	8267	3291	79	382.97	9.19	230352
43	8515	30315	8188	2752	71	316.69	8.22	221760
44	8848	27563	8117	2713	73	312.58	8.43	213070
45	8478	24850	8044	2379	95	282.31	11.27	204391
46	8409	22471	7949	2273	108	269.18	12.79	195964
47	8448	20198	7841	2318	118	281.70	14.39	187520
48	8007	17879	7723	1794	112	224.33	14.06	179290
49	7989	16086	7610	1810	85	231.88	10.87	171295
50	7613	14276	7525	1601	129	212.37	17.14	163489
51	7479	12675	7396	1471	130	199.85	17.68	155950
52	7261	11203	7266	1174	103	161.29	14.16	148588
53	7307	10029	7163	1080	144	148.89	19.90	141307
54	7171	8949	7018	1016	169	144.12	24.02	134056
55	6935	7933	6849	842	122	122.58	17.74	127003
56	6804	7091	6727	758	168	113.54	25.14	120132
57	6538	6333	6559	660	144	102.99	22.43	113455
58	6280	5673	6416	559	190	90.51	30.76	107049
59	6075	5113	6225	585	186	99.14	31.46	100868
60	5734	4528	6040	450	175	79.88	31.12	94963
61	5535	4078	5864	445	192	82.38	35.47	89332
62	5278	3633	5673	407	200	78.65	38.70	83926
63	5080	3225	5472	379	274	76.52	55.41	78746
64	4811	2847	5198	338	236	72.11	50.34	73799
65	4571	2509	4962	336	184	74.86	40.96	69113
66	4420	2173	4778	260	209	60.21	48.46	64619
67	4206	1913	4569	252	189	61.82	46.37	60301
68	3952	1661	4380	131	203	33.39	51.75	56229
69	3902	1530	4177	26	45	40.59	70.11	52311
70	3884	1504	4132	1504	4132	29.11	79.98	51663

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