

42.1 percent had been graduated from high school; some of the latter had attended college (17).] Even in the grade-school group, however, more than four-fifths of white women approved of birth control in both 1960 and 1965—a proportion bettered by nonwhite grade-school women in 1965—and all other groups were nearly unanimous in their approval. It is extremely difficult, in the face of these data, to conjure up the notion of great hostility to fertility control among the poor and near-poor (17a, 18).

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN WANTED, BY EDUCATION, COLOR OR RACE, INCOME, AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS, AS SHOWN BY STUDIES MADE IN 1960 AND 1965

Education, income, and occupational status	1960				1965†			
	White*				White			
	Total	Protes- tant	Catholic	Non- white‡	Total	Non- Catholic	Catholic	Negro
Education:								
College.....	3.3	3.1	4.8	2.4	3.22	3.03	3.86	2.70
High school (4 yr).....	3.2	3.0	3.9	2.7	3.21	3.01	3.65	2.89
High school (1-3 yr).....	3.3	3.2	3.6	2.7				
Grade school.....	3.5	3.1	4.3	3.5				
High school (1-3 yr) or grade school.....					3.46	3.30	3.83	3.48
Husband's income§:								
>\$10,000.....	3.3							
\$7,000-9,000.....	3.2							
\$6,000-6,999.....	3.3							
\$5,000-5,999.....	3.3							
\$4,000-4,999.....	3.4							
\$3,000-3,999.....	3.4							
<\$3,000.....	3.2							
Occupation :								
Upper white-collar.....	3.3							
Lower white-collar.....	3.3							
Upper blue-collar.....	3.3							
Lower blue-collar.....	3.3							
Farm.....	3.5							
Other.....	3.0							
Total.....	3.3	3.1	4.0	2.9	3.29	3.11	3.74	3.21

* From 12, Table 54. † From 12, Table 189. ‡ From 13, Table 4. § Unpublished data from the 1960 "Growth of American Families Studies," made available by A. A. Campbell. || From 12, Table 71.

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGES (BY EDUCATION AND COLOR OF RESPONDENTS) OF WOMEN WHO FAVORED FERTILITY CONTROL, AS SHOWN BY STUDIES MADE IN 1960 AND 1965.*

Education	White		Nonwhite	
	1960*	1965†	1960†	1965†
College.....	97	97	97	94
High school (4 yr.).....	95	97	90	94
High school (1-3 yr.).....	93	94	78	90
Grade school.....	82	82	67	84

* Data from 12, Table 102. † Data from 17a, Table 7.

For purposes of policy determination, the most salient questions relate, not to all poor and near-poor persons, but to those who are in their prime child-bearing years—that is, less than 30 years old. Presumably it is this group which would be most affected by public programs and whose attitudes policy makers would consider most significant. Data from the 1965 study, presented in Tables 3 and 4, permit direct comparison, for farm and non-farm women below 30 in four income groups, of the number of children wanted and the proportion of women then using, or expecting to use, some form of contraception. The conclusion is clear: younger wives in the "poor" and "near-poor" categories want as few children as wives in higher income groups—or want fewer