

CHANGES IN DIVORCE RATES FOR SELECTED
RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN UTAH AND IOWA

by

Kenneth Lynn Cannon

A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate Faculty
for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Major Subject: Rural Sociology

Signatures have been redacted for privacy

Iowa State College

1948

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	4
How Divorce is Regarded	4
Causes of Divorce	10
Effect Upon Children	13
War and Divorce	15
Ways of Meeting the Divorce Problem	16
Statistical Aspects of Divorce	18
The Mormon Village	18
CHAPTER III. INVESTIGATION	22
Objectives	22
Hypotheses	23
Method of Procedure	25
Utah rural area selected	25
Iowa rural area selected	30
Utah urban area selected	34
Iowa urban area selected	35
Collection of data	36
Results	38
The extensivity of divorce in selected rural areas in Utah and Iowa	42
Increase of divorce in selected areas	57
Divorce rates for groups of Iowa counties.	61
World War II and divorce rates in selected areas	66
Length of time marriages last	68
Extent of childlessness in divorce cases in Utah rural area	75
Children of divorced couples	77
Statutory reasons given for divorce	82

	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER IV. DISCUSSION	87
Suggestions for Future Study	88
Possible Value of this Study	89
CHAPTER V. SUMMARY	90
CHAPTER VI. CONCLUSIONS	93
CHAPTER VII. LITERATURE CITED	95
CHAPTER VIII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	99
CHAPTER IX. APPENDIX	100

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1. Estimated number of children affected by divorce, 1933-1946	14
Table 2. Population of largest towns in 3-county rural area in Utah in 1940	26
Table 3. Religious affiliation in 3-county Utah rural area.	28
Table 4. Population statistics for selected rural counties in Utah and Iowa	29
Table 5. Population of largest town in 2-county rural area in Iowa in 1940	31
Table 6. Religious affiliation in 2-county Iowa rural area in 1936	32
Table 7. Religious affiliation in selected Utah urban county in 1936	34
Table 8. Population statistics for selected urban counties in Utah and Iowa	35
Table 9. Religious affiliations in Iowa urban county in 1936	36
Table 10. Divorce rates and totals for United States	39
Table 11. Divorces in selected Utah and Iowa rural areas, 1896-1947	43
Table 12. Divorce rates for selected Utah and Iowa rural areas and United States: 1896-1947	44
Table 13. Analysis of variance on differential between divorce rates for U.S. and selected Utah and Iowa rural areas, 1896-1905	46
Table 14. Analysis of variance on differential between divorce rates for U.S. and selected Utah and Iowa rural areas, 1896-1947	47

	<u>Page</u>
Table 15. Divorces in selected Utah and Iowa urban areas, 1896-1947	50
Table 16. Divorce rates: selected Utah and Iowa urban areas and U.S.	52
Table 17. Analysis of variance on differential between divorce rates for U.S. and selected Utah and Iowa urban areas, 1896-1947	53
Table 18. Increase in divorce rates in selected urban areas of Utah and Iowa	56
Table 19. Index numbers showing increase in divorce rates for selected Iowa and Utah areas and U.S.	60
Table 20. Divorce rates for groups of Iowa counties, 1922 to 1947	62
Table 21. Increases in divorce rates from 1936-1940 to 1941-1945 for groups of Iowa counties	65
Table 22. Changes in divorce rates for selected rural and urban areas and for U.S. from 1941 to 1942	66
Table 23. Divorce rates and their increase for selected rural and urban areas and U.S. from 1936-1940 to 1941-1945	67
Table 24. Time interval between marriage and divorce in selected rural areas in Utah and Iowa	70
Table 25. Chi-square test of time intervals between marriage and divorce in selected Utah and Iowa rural areas	72
Table 26. Time interval from marriage to divorce in "Shotgun" marriages in selected Utah rural area, 1896-1946. .	74
Table 27. Divorces by size of family: Utah rural area, 1896-1946	76
Table 28. Age and sex of children involved in divorce in selected Utah rural area: 1896-1946	78
Table 29. Disposition of children of divorced parents in selected Utah rural area: 1896-1946	79

	<u>Page</u>
Table 30. Support money awarded in divorce cases in selected Utah rural area 1896-1946	80
Table 31. Statutory reasons for divorce	83
Table 32. Statutory reasons for divorce in selected Utah rural area	85

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1. Map of Utah. Rural and Urban Areas in this Study	27
Figure 2. Map of Iowa. Rural and Urban Areas in this Study	33
Figure 3. Divorce Rates: Utah Rural Area	48
Figure 4. Divorce Rates: Iowa Rural Area	48
Figure 5. Divorce Rates: Utah Urban Area	55
Figure 6. Divorce Rates: Iowa Urban Area	55
Figure 7. Increase of Divorce: Utah Rural Area	58
Figure 8. Increase of Divorce: Iowa Rural Area	58
Figure 9. Increase of Divorce: Utah Urban Area	59
Figure 10. Increase of Divorce: Iowa Urban Area	59
Figure 11. Divorce Rates: Groups of Iowa Counties	63

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Appendix A. Divorces in Utah Rural Area	101
Appendix B. Divorces in Iowa Rural Area	102
Appendix C. Divorces, Population, and Divorce Rates for Utah Rural Area	104
Appendix D. Divorces, Population, and Divorce Rates for Iowa Rural Area	106
Appendix E. Divorce Rates for Utah and Iowa Selected Rural Areas and U.S. and Differentials from U.S. Rates. 1896-1905	108
Appendix F. Divorce Rates for Utah and Iowa Selected Rural Areas and U.S. and Differentials from U.S. Rates. 1896-1947	109
Appendix G. Divorces in Selected Utah and Iowa Urban Areas .	111
Appendix H. Divorces, Population, and Divorce Rates for Selected Utah and Iowa Urban Areas	113
Appendix I. Analysis of Variance for Utah and Iowa Urban Areas	115
Appendix J. Iowa Counties Grouped According to Size of Largest Town	116
Appendix K. Population Statistics: Groups of Iowa Counties..	117
Appendix L. Total Divorces by Year for Groups of Iowa Counties	118

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION

As a teacher in various L.D.S. Seminaries in Mormon communities in southern Utah, the investigator has had a chance to observe at first hand many of the problems which confront these communities at the present time. As a student of L.D.S. Church History, he has had occasion to see the Mormon community in its historical perspective, and to draw comparisons between these communities at the present time and at the time of their settlement.

Most of the Mormon communities were settled between the years of 1850 and 1875, by groups called by the L.D.S. Church¹ to colonize areas which gave some promise of being able to support a population. The people settled in villages. The land was divided as equally as possible among the members of the group. A high degree of cooperation was necessary in order to build canals, to erect homes, and to supply the needs of the community as the people had to be almost self-sufficient.

Mormons were regarded as a "peculiar people", and they seemed to delight in being that way. Religion was the basic consideration of their lives. Religion and geographical location were factors which helped them to remain isolated to a considerable extent.

Over a period of years, many changes have taken place, but many of

¹In this thesis the terms Mormon and L.D.S. are used interchangeably as they both designate the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

the original characteristics remain. The original Mormon village type of farm settlement persists in many areas, particularly in southern Utah. Religion is a vital force in the communities, but its importance is declining.

Radios, automobiles, telephones, modern highways, good transportation facilities, daily newspapers, movies, and tourists have all had their effect in reducing the isolation of the Mormon people. Some villages with favorable locations have grown to the point where they regard themselves as small cities. Movie companies have discovered the scenic beauty of southern Utah and use it to advantage in filming motion pictures.

Here and there little things happen, which indicate that a certain amount of secularization has taken place and is still taking place. Yet, the Mormon communities in southern Utah are still almost entirely populated by Mormon people. Even in the villages that have become towns of some size, it is probable that 95 to 98 per cent of the people belong to the L.D.S. faith. The L.D.S. Church remains the most powerful institution in the communities. For the most part, the people have remained traditionally rural and retain their neighborly outlook on life in spite of the outside forces which are encountered with increasing frequency.

In the United States one of the interesting changes which is taking place in our culture is the increase in divorce. Over a period of time and particularly during the past few years, divorce has increased greatly. Many people regard this increase of divorce as having certain elements of danger for the American way of life. Practically all sections of the country have been affected, though in varying degrees. Few people seem

to regard the increase in divorce as a desirable change, while many regard it as dangerous, and others feel it is downright sinful.

The Mormon communities of southern Utah have had a certain amount of divorce, although the extent of it has been difficult to determine. The county newspapers do not publish any information about divorce, and the newspapers printed in Salt Lake do not feel that divorce data from outlying areas of the state are of sufficient news value to be included in their publications. Divorce is a matter of a good deal of conjecture and outright gossip. The investigator became deeply interested in the problem of divorce, and particularly, divorce in Mormon communities.

The focus of this study is twofold. It is an attempt to discover the extent of divorce in certain Mormon communities and to make comparisons with non-Mormon communities in other states, and to determine the changes in divorce rates that have occurred over a period of years. Is the Mormon community actually more resistant to social change of this type than other areas? What is the influence of the Mormon culture with its religious homogeneity, village type of settlement, and fairly strong familism upon the social problem of divorce?

CHAPTER II.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of literature has really two primary purposes. First, it is to acquaint the investigator with the particular field of interest and with studies that have been made in that general area. Secondly, it should suggest possible questions to be asked by the investigator and hypotheses to be tested.

The literature on the question of divorce is especially voluminous, consisting of numerous articles by sociologists, social psychologists, marriage counselors, and other social scientists in several related fields. Various writings have been published in scientific journals, popular magazines, and in numerous text and reference books dealing with social problems of various types.

At least two full-length textbooks, The Old Love and the New, by Waller, and Divorce, by Lichtenberger, have been written entirely on divorce and its various aspects.

How Divorce is Regarded

Inasmuch as most of the data on which this study is based were obtained for Mormon communities in Utah, it might be well to give the L.D.S. point of view in respect to divorce. The following statement is from John A. Widtsoe, one of the general authorities of

the L.D.S. Church.

The Church decries divorce, yet it holds that divorce is better than daily unhappiness in marriage. Those who for sufficient reasons secure divorces do not lose their standing or good repute in the Church. It remains a matter of sorrow that two people through mistaken affections have brought upon themselves an unhappiness which may cause them and their children future grief.

The church has no authority to grant civil divorce. That is the concern of the state.

It is notable that marriage for time and eternity tends to marital happiness. The knowledge of the eternal relationship entered into has a deterrent effect upon improper impulses, and accelerates all good acts. This is shown in the rate of divorce within the groups married in the temple and by civil authority. The rate of divorce is much smaller in the group married by temple authority than in the group married by civil authority. Marriage for time and eternity serves as an incentive to good works and a restraint from evil deeds.¹

In explanation of the above statement, the L.D.S. Church believes and teaches that marriages performed within their temples are consummated for time and eternity, and that only the President of the L.D.S. Church or someone delegated by him, has the power to grant a temple divorce. Such temple divorces are granted only in exceptional cases and generally for unfaithfulness, although some divorces are granted for mutual dividing of affection. A temple divorce does not take the place of a civil divorce, but must be obtained before the individual can remarry within a temple. The percentage of Mormons who marry in temples is not obtainable, but from observation the investigator feels that it is from one-third to one-half.

Expressing a different point of view, in that it is not connected

¹Widtsoe, John A. Program of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, L.D.S. Department of Education, 2nd Edition, 1937, pp. 78-79.

with religion, are the following statements from prominent social scientists who have written on divorce. Goodsell makes the following statements:

Of the many twentieth-century problems relating to marriage and the family, none has so disturbed socially minded men and women and provoked such vigorous controversies as has the question of our ever-increasing divorce rate....¹

....Thus the ethical ideas of the twentieth century are being continually reshaped in the interest of a practical morality. From this point of view, human institutions exist for man, not man for institutions, and marriage is no exception to the rule. A traditional code of morals declares that it is just and righteous to chain human beings together in a wretched bondage in order to preserve the integrity of the marriage institution; public opinion holds that this code must be altered to correspond to the humanitarian feeling and the common sense of mankind.²

Baber has this to say:

It has become customary in recent years to "view with alarm" the rising tide of divorce. The statement is frequently heard that unless "something is done about it" there will soon be a divorce to offset every marriage. Seldom does the critic suggest just what might be done about it, other than that we "tighten up" our divorce laws. Even intelligent commentators fail to distinguish between the divorce rate and the marital-unhappiness rate, assuming that they are synonymous. Yet with a little thought it must be evident that an increasing divorce rate does not necessarily denote an increasing rate of domestic discord. Today marriage has a break-up rate three times that of a half century ago....³

¹Goodsell, Willystine. Problems of the family. New York. D. Appleton-Century Co. 1936. p. 389.

²Ibid., p. 407.

³Baber, Ray E. Marriage and the family. New York. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1939. p. 438.

Lichtenberger in his classic book, Divorce, makes the following statements:

....If the institution of marriage were an invention and not a growth, if it rested on the uncertain predilection of some law-giver either human or divine and not on the inherent necessities of human nature, then it might be in imminent danger of passing away. If, therefore, the institution of marriage seems in danger of destruction, as many writers at the present time seem prone to believe, it is reassuring to know that it rests on no such insecure foundation. In the form created by adjustment to the needs of humanity at any particular time it has existed always and everywhere.... What every intelligent student of society expects, and what many serious-minded persons seek to promote, is the modification of marriage to meet existing needs and the reconstruction of the mores necessitated thereby.¹

Furthermore in speaking of the reduction of the external forces which have bound marriages together, Lichtenberger says:

No one should be deceived as to the social costs which are likely to accrue as the result of this change, in terms of increasing divorce, for inexperienced freedom tends always to involve abuses until better ways of using it are devised. But despite this normal expectation the conviction is growing that a greater degree of mutual freedom in wedlock will serve ultimately to make it more durable and that, at any rate, to throw marriage upon its own inner resources and sanctions has far greater promise of future success than to rely upon the reinforcement of the waning exterior controls of the passing age.²

Drake expresses his opinion as follows:

What we must clearly recognize is that it is not divorce itself which is the evil, it is unhappy and demoralizing marriage. Divorce is simply the operation that aims to remedy the evil.... Much of the heartache and bitterness that go with it are needless, a result of the cruel conception of divorce as a disgrace. In

¹ Lichtenberger, J.P. Divorce. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1941. p. 9.

² Ibid., p. 348.

any case, it is the unwise marriage that one should be ashamed of, or the failure to make it a success, rather than the divorce.¹

In the main these authorities seem quite optimistic over the situation, which is quite a contrast to the statements oftentimes found in editorials, statements of judges, and newspaper articles.

A closely related aspect of the divorce question pertains to the necessity of divorce and particularly easy divorce as found today. Lichtenberger and Waller share a point of view. Lichtenberger's statement reads:

....It is safe to assert, except in the most attenuated, institutionalized sense, that divorce never broke up a single marriage....Divorce never occurs until after the marriage has been completely wrecked--sometimes not until many years after....²

Waller's statement, which is in similar vein, is as follows:

....Possibly there are still people who think that any two persons who want to do so can get along in marriage; if there are any such, let them study a few divorce cases, and they will probably find that there are plenty of persons who try desperately to get along with their mates but find it completely impossible to do so....³

Popence puts forth the following statement, which on the surface appears to contradict the statements of Waller and Lichtenberger, but actually Popence is thinking of pre-marital preparation. His statement is as follows:

Barring the insane and feeble-minded, almost anyone with a reasonable amount of effort, can virtually guarantee the success

¹Drake, Durrant. The new morality. New York, Macmillan. 1929. pp. 114-115.

²Lichtenberger, op. cit., p. 16.

³Waller, Willard. The family: a dynamic interpretation. New York, The Cordon Company. 1938. p. 545.

of his marriage.¹

Certainly as Lichtenberger and Waller state, many couples do try desperately to make a go of their marriage, but fail in the attempt. Popenoe is thinking more in terms of pre-marital training, similarity of background, and the determination to get along, as vital factors in the making a success of marriage.

Persons who experience divorce, often have a different point of view, and hence, two statements from anonymous writers in Harper's Magazine. The first, a man, has this statement to make:

....There was easy divorce brought right to my fireside, to the bedside of my little boy and girl. With merciless irony it put out the fire in the fireplace, it took the little girl and boy away, it made the house, once so cheerful as only children can make a home, a place uninhabitable, unendurable.Each month, year in and year out, it has exacted a heavy toll in dollars that it galls me to pay. This, in stark reality, is the easy divorce I had advocated, the social principal and reform that have the support of the most advanced, enlightened, and highly regarded thinkers of our time who deal with the problem of divorce.²

The other anonymous writer, a woman, makes this statement:

In short, divorce is like an ugly surgical operation. It is never to be taken lightly. It is painful. It can cripple for life--indeed, it can cripple not only those who ✓ are cut apart by it, but their children too. Yet as a successful surgical operation can save life and restore health, so can divorce save a family.

That is its only justification.³

¹Popenoe, Paul. Marriage before and after. New York, Wilfred Funk, Inc. 1943. p. 8.

²Anonymous. And so my wife divorced me. Harper's Magazine. Vol. 162, pp. 460-461. March 1931.

³Anonymous. Can divorce be successful. Harper's Magazine. Vol. 176, p. 262. February 1938.

One can only surmise the number of marriages ending in divorce needlessly, which might be saved, if expert advice were available and use was made of it, or if proper pre-marital training had been received prior to marriage.

Causes of Divorce

Traditionally, divorces are thought to have their genesis in the unfaithfulness of the husband or wife to the marriage contract. This opinion is generally disregarded and to a considerable extent it is replaced by the belief that unfaithfulness is more an evidence of underlying conditions and maladjustments, rather than the cause. The Harts, however, are two writers in this field who still regard unfaithfulness as a large source of divorce. They state:

Various factors have contributed to the accelerating rise of the divorce rate in America, but the sharpest rise has occurred in the period during which well-informed people agree that sex morals have been most swiftly becoming lax. Students of the divorce problem know that, whatever causes may be alleged in court, the formation of illicit love relations by one or the other of the divorcing parties is an extremely common factor.¹

Another cause quite commonly recognized is that of hasty and ill-advised marriage, and Duvall and Hill provide a suitable descriptive statement:

The basic and major cause of divorce is marriage, and we are not being flippant! The divorce rate is closely linked with

¹Hart, Hornell, and Hart, Ella B. *Personality and the family*. New York, D.C. Heath and Co. 1941. p. 319.

the number of ill-advised and poorly mated pairs who pass through the engagement period without discovering their incompatibility....¹

During the war years many marriages were entered into hastily and in many cases were ill-advised. They had the further disadvantage of separation soon after the ceremony. Bossard has discussed this problem in the following statement:

Like hit-and-run accidents, marry-and-run marriages often are tragic in their consequences. Couples do not have the customary opportunity to make the gradual unbroken transition from romantic bliss to prosaic adjustment which is the basis of continuing domestic accord. Happiness in marriage is an achievement, not a discovery. It comes as a by-product of successful experience in living together. Beginning their life together on the romantic level, and with the help of the honeymoon aura, married couples learn to compromise as they cohabit. It is this normal process of learning to live together which is lacking in marry-and-run marriages. The romantic glow is dimmed, or fades during the separation, while each shares different life experiences. When, as, and if they unite later--and they do not always do so--there are shadows and uncertainties in the relations which the afterglow of the honeymoon could have banished.²

Goodsell stressed not one but several things which might be termed social causes, and which are due to changes in our society over which the individual family has little or no control. They are listed as follows:

Decline of the family as an economic unit.
 The employment of women in gainful occupations.
 The trend toward individualism.
 Ethical and religious changes affecting divorce.
 Transition from the patriarchal to the democratic family.
 The popularization of law and education.³

¹Duvall, Evelyn Millis, and Hill, Reuben. When you marry. Boston, D.C. Heath and Co. 1945. p. 249.

²Bossard, James H.S. War and the family. In, Marriage and the family. Howard Becker and Reuben Hill, Editors. Boston, D.C. Heath and Co. 1942.p. 574.

³Goodsell, op. cit., pp. 402-409.

Perhaps the above things should be thought of as contributing factors to divorce, rather than as direct causes for particular divorces.

Lichtenberger regards divorce as the end of a process and not due to one single cause or act. He describes the process in the following statements:

....Cases are rare indeed in which a single fact or event destroys a marriage. Divorce in reality is the terminus of a process of disorganization. A specific incident like an adulterous act or one of extreme cruelty may constitute the technical ground for the decree but such events are rarely if ever detached from a sequence of other acts or issues of which they in fact are the results. Thus the "causes", so-called, represent episodes in a process which results ultimately in the complete destruction of the marriage.¹

....It is the tensions due to a wide variety of conflicting cultural interests and personality traits which arise within this adjustment process which are the essential causes of marital disharmony which tend to result in separation and divorce....²

Two writers, Wile and Winn, collaborating on a magazine article, listed among the causes one that may be a factor in an increasing number of divorces.

There are, of course, certain types of people who should never marry anyway, because they are innately incapable of making a success of marriage or anything else.³

¹Lichtenberger, op. cit., pp. 256-257.

²Ibid., p. 261.

³Wile, Ira S. and Winn, M.C. Facing divorce. Survey. Vol. 61. p. 420. Dec. 15, 1928.

Effect Upon Children

Traditionally, the bearing and rearing of children are the most important functions of the family. Society judges the family upon its successful performance of these functions and is concerned with divorce, when it affects children. { Ideally the home is the place for the child ✓ to be raised, with both parents there to contribute to his teaching, his support, and to help him in his many adjustments to the demands of society, as well as to provide him with needed affection. }

Plant, a psychiatrist, has written the following in respect to the need of the child for the home:

The family, in our culture, gives to the child what we will now call "security". Here the word is used in a sense different from the ordinary. It is meant to cover the fact that a child has there a place because of "who" he is. He may be lame, or dumb, or with this or that defect--he may be mean or a bully but he still has a place because of just being himself. Outside of the family he may or may not get "adequacy" a term to cover strength or "looks" or possessions or intelligence.... Words don't matter so much as long as we see that the only thing you can't take away from the child is the fact that two people were his parents and that they provide a certain orientation which is unassailable and sure. Note that there is nothing "reasonable" about this--the queerest parents, the queerest children--but in any case they belong....¹

In 1944, Davis estimated the number of children affected by divorce for the years of 1933 to 1946 in the United States. The figures are presented in Table 1.

¹Plant, James S. The psychiatrist views children of divorced parents. In, Children of divorced parents. Duke University:School of Law. Law and Contemporary Problems. Vol. X, no. 5. pp. 812-813. Summer, 1944.

Table 1.^a Estimated number of children affected by divorce, 1933-1946

Year	Children	Year	Children
1933	110,000	1940	176,000
1934	136,000	1941	192,000
1935	145,000	1942	205,000
1936	157,000	1943	218,000
1937	166,000	1944	209,000
1938	162,000	1945	254,000
1939	167,000	1946	307,000

^aDavis, Kingsley. Sociological and statistical analysis. In, Children of divorced parents. Duke University:School of Law. Law and contemporary problems. Vol. X, no. 5. p. 719. Summer, 1944.

It is a highly debatable question whether it is better for the child to be raised by one parent under the conditions which generally prevail with divorced couples, or for the child to remain in a family where the parents are incompatible and continually bicker. Neither situation is one to be recommended for maximum development of the child. One writer, Goodsell, has stated both sides of the above problem.

...but the breaking up of the home and separation of the parents cannot but react harmfully on children. Reared by one parent to whom the court has allotted them, these boys and girls visit only at long intervals the other parent....Thus little ones in a home which divorce has torn asunder suffer blindly the effects of their parents' alienation and are deprived of the daily love and influence of father or mother as the case may be.¹

...The judges and referees in juvenile courts well know that homes where bitterness and conflict have taken up their abode are the worst possible places in which to rear sensitive children.

¹Goodsell, op. cit., pp. 410-411.

As our knowledge of child nature grows more thorough and intimate, we become increasingly aware of the baneful effects of family jars and friction upon the mental life of children....¹

One of the outstanding publications on this subject is the one already quoted from: "Children of Divorced Parents", which is the title of a particular number of Law and Contemporary Problems.² The entire number is devoted to this subject and considers the various aspects of the problem.

War and Divorce

Articles dealing with the problem of war and marriage are extremely numerous. There seems to be general agreement that during war periods a great many hasty and ill-conceived marriages take place. In many of these marriages there is no real basis on which to build a successful marriage. It is quite evident in a society like the American one, a large number of these marriages will find their end in the divorce court. It is an expected thing.

The investigator was particularly interested in finding out what the effect of war was upon divorce rates during the prosecution of the war.

Famunzio writing of war and divorce made the following statement:

Authoritative opinion holds, however, and such figures as we have show that divorce probably decreases during a period of war. This decrease is due to a complex of forces. For one

¹Goodsell, op. cit., p. 411.

²Children of divorced parents. Duke University. School of Law. Law and contemporary problems. Vol. X, no. 5. Summer, 1944.

thing, life on the social plane becomes greatly simplified in wartime; social necessity, that is, the need for intimate companionship and affectional security, becomes greater; the emotions, instead of being focused mainly on the personal are centered on the societal objective of war; while economic activities are regimented and directed toward that common objective....¹

The investigator found Panunzio's article particularly helpful in formulating a hypothesis to be tested about divorce in wartime.

Ways of Meeting the Divorce Problem

A suggestion quite commonly made, is that divorce laws should be tightened up. Fortunately, the authorities in this field are not following this line of thought. They feel that better methods are available. One of the finest suggestions is that of expanding educational efforts in this field in high schools, colleges and evening classes for those who do not have the privilege of attending college.

As to the possible effects of education in this area, a citation is made from Duvall and Hill.

Students who have attended marriage and family classes have extraordinary low divorce rates, not because they are afraid of divorce or think it is wicked or sinful, but because they understand what holds marriage together and appreciate that much of conflict is normal. Happy marriage rather than divorce is the focus of their attention.²

Over a period of years, Popenoe has conducted the American Institute of Family Relations in Los Angeles with the providing of pre-marital information as one of its primary purposes. The record of this

¹Panunzio, Constantine. War and divorce. *Sociology and social Research*. Vol. 28, Sept. 1943. p. 15.

²Duvall and Hill, op. cit., p. 246.

Institute is outstanding, and Popenoe has published the following statement:

Each year a million couples marry. In marriage they expect to achieve supreme happiness. At least one-fourth of these couples will be seriously disappointed. For many of them, indeed, marriage will end in tragedy.

Inevitably the half million people represented in these unhappy marriages each year, together with their friends and relatives, will wonder whether these wrecked homes were necessary. Couldn't something have been done to prevent them?

The answer is unqualified. Yes. A very moderate amount of effort in advance would have prevented the majority of these broken homes. The proof: Not one divorce occurred among couples who came to the American Institute of Family Relations for pre-marital assistance, during the first eight years of its existence.¹

Greater appreciation must be developed for the need of proper education in marriage and family relations. Teachers should be trained in this field, and employed in such a way that education of this type would be made available to all.

What about couples who are already married and who appear to be headed for the divorce court? Can anything be done about them? Two of the leading authorities in this field, Groves and Ogburn, have made the following suggestion:

We not only need everywhere family courts, but they must be free to act as investigating bureaus, rather than orthodox courts. Instead of discussing whether or not the man or woman is guilty of offenses defined by law for the cutting of marriage ties, there is need of discovering if possible what the trouble in the family actually is, how it originated, and whether or not an adjustment can be made that will keep the family together.²

¹Popenoe, op. cit., p. 3.

²Groves, Ernest R., and Ogburn, William F. American marriage and family relationships. New York, Henry Holt and Co. 1928. p. 120.

Statistical Aspects of Divorce

Cahen's book, Statistical Analysis of American Divorce,¹ was published in 1932. Although some of the material is out-of-date, the investigator found it especially helpful in determining the phases of divorce to be considered.

Among the many statements and statistics in Cahen's book are the following on the incidence of divorce.

....As previously stated, American marriages show about an 18 per cent fatality in the divorce court. Simple arithmetic computations show that 71 per cent of childless marriages in America end in divorce, while only 8 per cent of married couples with children eventually are divorced.²

As to the length of time which intervenes between the marriage and divorce, he found:

....About half of the divorces occur during the first seven years. Inspection of the graph shows that the mode, which is the year of marriage with the highest number of divorces, falls during the third year of married life. There is a rapid rise in divorces virtually from the wedding day until the third year of marriage, and then commences a slow and steady decline in divorce frequency.³

The Mormon Village

The best studies on the Mormon village are the Brigham Young University

¹ Cahen, Alfred. Statistical analysis of American divorce. New York: Columbia University Press. 1932.

² Ibid., p. 113.

³ Ibid., p. 117.

Studies by Lowry Nelson.¹ Extensive use was made of these studies. The following quotations are taken from them:

The Existence of the Village. The village system of life is one of the most important facts in the lives of Utah people. It modifies their existence in innumerable ways. It places economic burdens here, but provides conveniences and releases from economic costs there....

It has changed and still continues to change the social aspects of rural life in Utah. Instead of isolation, the farmers practically all have community life of a very stimulating and intimate kind. The Utah farmer has a municipality. The "township" does not exist except on the official description of property. It is not a social or political entity. The village community offers political, social, and economic opportunities which are distinctive.²

The community life of Utah presents a number of unique and interesting phases for the consideration of the student of sociology. Utah is one of the few places on this continent where the farm-village type of community is found....

In addition to offering this unique exhibit of a rather rare type of community life, the Utah village--or perhaps more properly, the "Mormon" village, since it is not confined to Utah, but occurs in all states surrounding Utah where Mormon people have settled--furnishes examples of social organization which are different from those found elsewhere in that they came into being somewhat in the inverse manner from other communities. The "Mormon" village was definitely planned and established before the farm land was developed. That is to say, the first settlers laid out the village site, and apportioned the lots as their first act....

The Utah village also presents a type in which the people are or have been religiously homogeneous....This is an extremely important fact in seeking to understand the psychic and social forces at work in these communities at the present time.³

¹ Nelson, Lowry. A social survey of Escalante, Utah. Brigham Young University Studies, No. 1. Provo, Utah. 1925.

_____. The Mormon Village: A study in social origins. Brigham Young University Studies, No. 3. Provo, Utah. 1930.

_____. Some Social and economic features of American Fork, Utah. Brigham Young University Studies, No. 4. Provo, Utah. 1935.

² Nelson, Study no. 4. pp. 10-11.

³ Nelson, Study no. 1. p. 3.

Communities in the strictly out-lying sections of the state are holding more or less the original degree of compactness, with few farm residences.¹

In the discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the village system, Nelson brought out the high degree of primary interaction that takes place in such communities.

The village life gives rise to social friction. That people are usually able to get along better if they do not get too well acquainted, is quite generally recognized to be true. The close contact of villagers gives rise to pettiness and gossiping, which often degenerate into personal antagonism....

Out of the experiences of village life, there arise cliques and "crowds". If one family hob-nobs over much with another, the neighbors remark with some degree of sarcasm, that "the Brown tribe is certainly getting thick with the Olsens." This is more or less common, of course, to all rural folk, but the village has a tendency to emphasize it, because everybody knows something of the business of everybody else.²

Village life promotes socialization. This is perhaps its greatest contribution, and is tied up with all of the other factors that have been discussed above. Very often the farm-yards adjoin so that farmers see each other and converse while they do chores. They meet each other going to and from the fields. They pass each other on the village streets. In numerous ways the village forces people into "face to face association".... The activities of the community as a whole are so near to each one that he cannot escape some consciousness of their existence. This gives rise to a community consciousness. It is illustrated by a conversation which the writer had with one of the villagers in Escalante. He was unloading wood, which he had during the day procured from the adjacent foothills. The writer remarked that he had met a young man from Escalante about a year previously, who was on his way to California to attend a dental college. Upon mention of the young man's name, the villager, who was in no wise related by blood to him, took on a very serious mien. He then detailed a brief story of this young man's unfortunate experience while in California which ended in his incarceration in the state penitentiary. The young man was the husband of one of the local girls, and was himself a native of the village. In concluding the recitation of

¹Nelson, Study no. 1. p. 6.

²Nelson, Study no. 1. p. 42.

the incident, the villager remarked: "This is one of the hardest trials we have had to pass through." By "we", he meant the community, and his statement inferred that he considered it a community concern because it was an infraction of a very strict group standard.¹

Nelson recognized the fact that in the newer irrigation districts and where the population had grown and become highly urbanized, the village type of system was losing out. However, he did not feel that southern Utah had been affected by these changes. From personal observation this investigator heartily agrees.

¹Nelson, Study No. 1. p. 44.

CHAPTER III.

INVESTIGATION

When the investigator first began this study, he realized in a general way what his objectives were, but through discussing with others and reviewing literature in this field, the objectives became more clearly defined and they now may be stated more explicitly.

Objectives

1. To determine and compare the incidence of divorce in:
 - a. A selected rural area in Utah, characterized by Mormon Village type of settlement, religious homogeneity, and a selected rural area of Iowa, characterized by the open country type of farm settlement and religious heterogeneity.
 - b. A selected urban area of Utah characterized by a large percentage of Mormon people, and a selected urban area in Iowa where religious affiliation is quite heterogeneous.
2. To determine and compare the increases in divorce rates in the selected areas.
3. To determine if divorce rates were increased or decreased by World War II, in the selected rural and urban areas.
4. To ascertain certain miscellaneous information on divorce such as:

- a. Length of time between marriage and divorce in selected rural areas of Utah and Iowa.
- b. Extent of childlessness in divorces in selected Utah rural area.
- c. The number and disposition of children in divorce cases in the Utah rural area, and the provision made for their support.
- d. The statutory reasons given for divorce in the Utah rural area.

Hypotheses

The review of literature aided in the development of hypotheses to be tested in this study. It was the plan of the investigator to find hypotheses that could be tested in the context of the Mormon Community in comparison to others. In most cases, the hypotheses were suggested by other research, rather than being explicitly stated therein.

In the formulation of the hypotheses, an attempt was made to state them in such form that they might be tested in other contexts.

1. A rural area characterized by a high degree of religionism, religious homogeneity, and village type of settlement, would have lower divorce rates than a rural area characterized by a lower degree of religionism, religious heterogeneity, and the dispersed type of farm settlement.
2. An urban area characterized by a relatively high degree of religionism and religious homogeneity would have lower divorce

rates than an urban area characterized by a relatively low degree of religionism and religious heterogeneity.

3. The areas, rural and urban, where religionism is declining would show less resistance to social change as measured by divorce rates than areas where religionism is lower to begin with, but more stable.
4. The immediate effect of World War II would be to reduce the number of divorces, but its ultimate effect would be to increase the number of divorces during the war period.¹
 - a. Urban areas would suffer more from war dislocation than rural areas as measured by increase in divorce.
5. In a highly agricultural state, divorce rates for counties would vary with the degree of urbanization, as measured by the size of the largest town in the county.
6. Couples would divorce more quickly after marriage in a rural area characterized by the dispersed type of farm settlement and where religious homogeneity does not exist, than couples in a rural area characterized by village type of settlement and religious homogeneity.
 - a. "Shotgun" marriages which end in divorce, would do so more quickly than "non-shotgun" marriages.
7. Childlessness would be involved in the majority of divorce cases in rural areas.

¹The investigator feels that Panunzio's hypothesis on war and divorce may hold for typical wars, but that World War II was atypical. Panunzio, op. cit., p. 15.

8. Provision for the support of children of divorced parents would be found on the average, inadequate.

Method of Procedure

Utah rural area selected¹

Certain considerations were taken into account in the selection of a rural area in Utah. The investigator felt the selection of an area with which he was familiar would help him understand the situation in respect to divorce. An area was desired with a population quite homogeneous in respect to religious affiliation and which would include Mormon communities of different sizes. Another factor was the item of expense in collection of data which had to be held to a minimum.

Because it seemed to meet these considerations, the southwestern corner of Utah was selected. This area consists of three counties: Beaver, Iron, and Washington.² The Mormon village type of settlement is still very strong in this area. Table 2 presents the population data for the three counties for 1940.

Technically St. George and Cedar City would cause their counties to be ruled out as rural counties, due to the size of their populations. It is the belief of the investigator, however, that though they are not

¹The possible effect of different economic conditions in the Utah and Iowa rural counties was not taken into consideration.

²Figure 1 on page 27 is a map of Utah and designates the rural and urban counties selected for this study.

Table 2. Population of largest towns in 3-county rural area in Utah in 1940

Town	County	Town population ^a	County population ^b
Beaver	Beaver	1,808	5,014
Milford	Beaver	1,393	
Balance: Four villages		1,813	
Cedar City	Iron	4,695	8,331
Parowan	Iron	1,525	
Balance: Four villages Two dispersed type farm settlements Two small railroad stops		2,111	
St. George	Washington	3,591	
Hurricane	Washington	1,524	
Balance: Eleven villages		4,154	

^aU.S. Bureau of the Census. Sixteenth Census, 1940. Vol. I. Population: Number of Inhabitants. p. 1084. These figures do not include balances which are arrived at by subtraction from county population.

^bIbid., p. 1080.

in the rural county class technically their background is such that they should be included there. They also represent a stage that many Mormon communities have reached in their development from the village.

One of the most interesting developments during the past few years has been the opening of large scale iron mines in Iron County. Geneva Steel in Utah, Kaiser's Fontana plant in California, and Colorado Fuel and Iron at Pueblo, Colorado obtain their ore from Iron County. Most

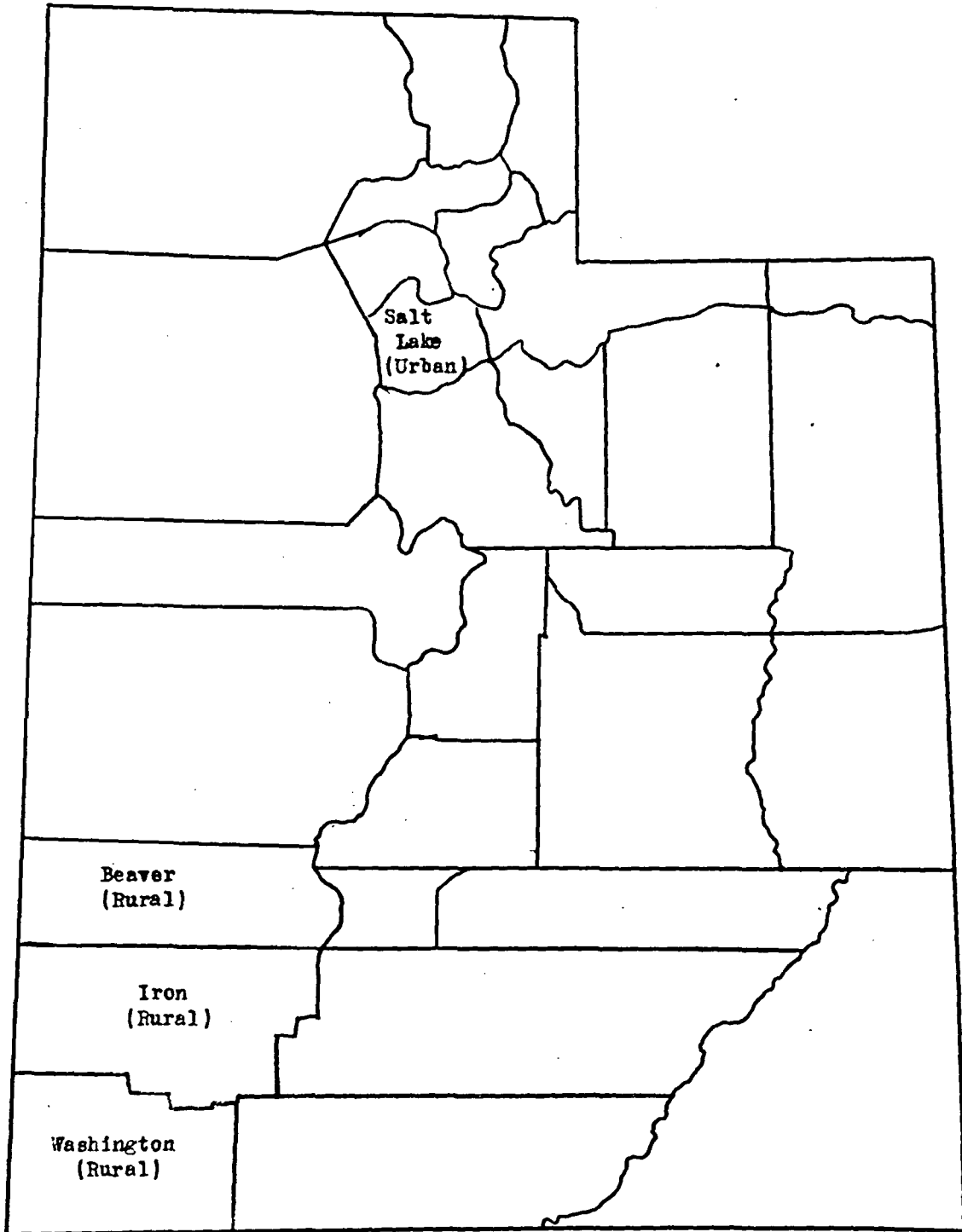


Figure 1. Map of Utah. Rural and Urban Areas in this Study.

of this development has taken place during the war, and the men who are working in the mines, even the superintendent and assistant of the largest mine are young Mormon fellows from nearby villages and towns.

The degree of religious homogeneity in this area is shown in Table 3. These data are for 1936 and it is regrettable that more recent data are not available. The investigator checked the religious affiliation of junior and senior high school students in Cedar City in 1946. Out of approximately 735 students, only 18 of them were not affiliated with the L.D.S. Church, which may indicate the number of L.D.S. members is actually higher than the census indicates.

Table 3.^a Religious affiliation in 3-county Utah rural area

County	Religious denomination	Members
Beaver	L.D.S.	3,560
	Methodist Episcopal	57
	Other	8
	Total members in county	<u>3,625</u>
Iron	L.D.S.	5,617
	Presbyterian	60
	Total members in county	<u>5,677</u>
Washington	L.D.S.	8,100
	Presbyterian	24
	Protestant Episcopal	24
	Total members in county	<u>8,148</u>

^aU.S. Bureau of the Census. Religious Bodies. 1936. Vol. I. p. 837.

In the three counties comprising the Utah rural area selected for

Table 4. Population statistics for selected rural counties in Utah and Iowa

Year	Beaver	Iron	Washington	Total Utah	Greene	Hamilton	Total Iowa
1890	3,340 ^a	2,683 ^b	4,009 ^c	10,032	15,797 ^d	15,319 ^d	31,116
1900	3,613 ^a	3,546 ^b	4,612 ^c	11,771	17,820 ^d	19,514 ^d	37,334
1910	4,717 ^a	3,933 ^b	5,123 ^c	13,773	16,025 ^d	19,242 ^d	35,265
1920	5,139 ^a	5,787 ^b	6,764 ^c	17,690	16,467 ^d	19,531 ^d	35,998
1930	5,136 ^a	7,227 ^b	7,420 ^c	19,783	16,528 ^d	20,978 ^d	37,506
1940	5,014 ^a	8,331 ^b	9,269 ^c	22,614	16,599 ^d	19,922 ^d	36,521
1946	5,615 ^a	8,294 ^b	8,250 ^c	22,159	16,642 ^d	19,288 ^d	35,930

^aU.S. Bureau of the Census. Thirteenth Census. 1910. Vol. III. Population. p. 869.

^bIbid., p. 870.

^cIbid., p. 872.

^dU.S. Bureau of the Census. 1910. Vol. II. Population. p. 599.

^eU.S. Bureau of the Census. 1940. Vol. I. p. 1080.

^fIbid., p. 365.

^gPrivate communication from Utah Department of Vital Statistics. It is an estimate.

^hEstimate made by investigator by using same gain per year from 1940 to 1946, as prevailed in 1930 to 1940 period.

this study, there are at present five Protestant churches, one small Roman Catholic church, and thirty-six Mormon churches, in addition to a Mormon Temple at St. George.

Table 4 shows the population increase in the 3-county Utah rural area since 1890. For the year of 1890, the Census listed a population of 10,032 residents for the three counties. By 1940, the population total had risen to the point of 22,614. An estimate furnished to the investigator by the Utah Department of Vital Statistics in 1946, listed the population for the three counties as 22,159.

Iowa rural area selected

In contrast to the 3-county Utah rural area, the population in the 2-county Iowa rural area has been relatively stationary. In 1890, the population was listed in the Census as 31,116¹ for the two counties, and in 1940 at 36,521,¹ which is quite a contrast to the Utah area, from the standpoint of population increase.

Perhaps the Iowa counties should be rejected because they have not increased in population in a similar fashion to the Utah counties, but the investigator feels that both situations are rather typical. Iowa increased slightly in population in rural areas and Utah increased considerably in population in the rural areas. Their typicality has caused the investigator to feel that their use is justified.

Greene and Hamilton were the two counties selected in Iowa. They

¹See Table 4.

are both quite prosperous and are fairly typical of the cash grain farming counties in Iowa. Both counties are characterized by the dispersed type of farm settlement. The population figures for the largest towns in the counties are given in Table 5. Neither of these two counties qualify technically as rural counties, as in both cases the largest town is over 2,500 in population, which makes the Iowa rural area a little more comparable to the Utah area.

Table 5. Population of largest town in 2-county rural area in Iowa in 1940

Town	County	Town population	County population
Jefferson	Greene	4,088 ^a	16,599 ^c
Grand Junction	Greene	1,125 ^a	
Balance:		11,386	
Webster City	Hamilton	6,738 ^b	19,922 ^c
Jewell	Hamilton	1,051 ^a	
Balance:		12,133	

^aU.S. Bureau of the Census, 1940. Vol. I. pp. 380. Balances were arrived at by subtraction of totals for two towns from county totals.

^bIbid., p. 382.

^cIbid., p. 365.

In contrast to the high degree of religious homogeneity found in the

3-county rural area in Utah, the 2-county rural area in Iowa showed a considerable amount of religious heterogeneity as measured by denominational affiliation. The number of members of the three leading denominations in the two counties for 1936 are listed in Table 6.

The location of the two counties included in the rural area of Iowa are shown in Figure 2.

Table 6. Religious affiliation in 2-county Iowa rural area in 1936

County	Religious denomination	Members
Greene	Methodist Episcopal	2,009 ^a
	Roman Catholic	1,360 ^b
	Disciples of Christ	797 ^c
	All others:	2,069 ^d
	Total members in county	6,235 ^c
Hamilton	Norwegian Lutheran	2,224 ^a
	Methodist Episcopal	1,279 ^a
	Disciples of Christ	1,006 ^c
	All others:	4,100 ^d
	Total members in county	8,609 ^c

^aU.S. Bur. of the Census. Religious bodies. 1936. Vol. I. p. 752.

^bIbid., p. 754.

^cIbid., p. 750.

^d"All others" total was computed by subtracting total for three largest denominations from county total.

Utah urban area selected

Salt Lake County was selected as the Utah urban area for this study. It is the largest county in the state from the standpoint of total pop-

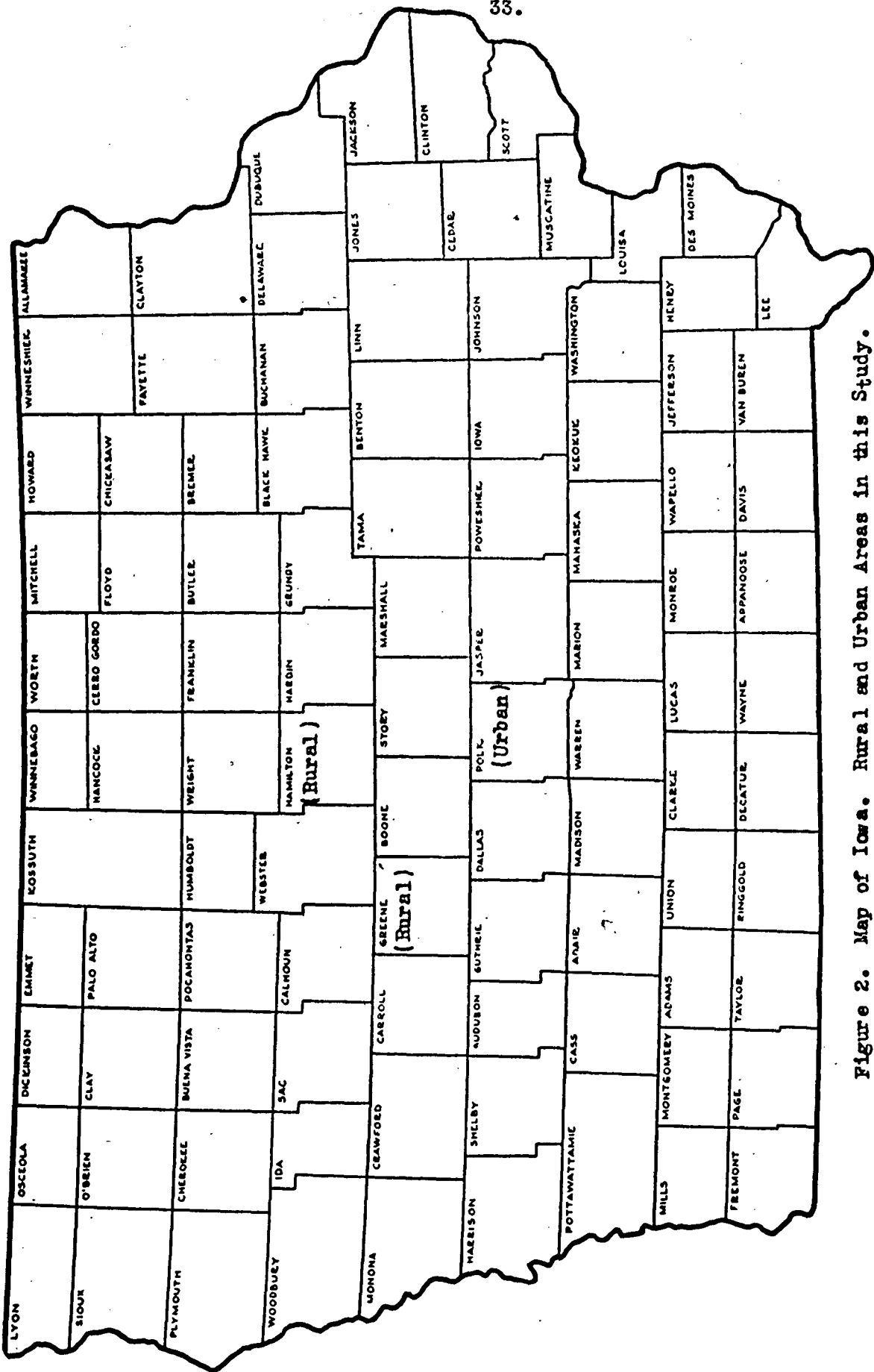


Figure 2. Map of Iowa. Rural and Urban Areas in this Study.

ulation, and is the location of the only city in Utah with a population of more than 100,000.

Even in Salt Lake City, the various ecclesiastical wards of the L.D.S. Church present many of the features of the small Mormon community. A recreation hall is attached to each church building and serves as a community center. Many provide dancing, basketball, baseball, music, dramatics, debating, public speaking, a weekly movie and numerous parties for young people. The priesthood quorums¹ provide the men with fellowship, activity, and numerous service opportunities.

From the standpoint of religious affiliation of the residents, Table 7 gives the membership of the three largest denominations in Salt Lake County, according to the 1936 Census.

Table 7.^a Religious affiliation in selected Utah urban county in 1936

County	Religious denomination	Members
Salt Lake	L.D.S.	100,787
	Roman Catholic	7,830
	Greek Orthodox	2,800
	All others: ^b	<u>12,380</u>
	Total members in county	<u>123,797</u>

^aU.S. Bur. of the Census. Religious bodies. Vol. I. 1936. p. 837.

^b"All others" was computed by subtracting total for three largest denominations from county total.

¹All male L.D.S. members twelve years of age and over who are judged worthy, hold some priesthood and belong to a quorum.

It is interesting to note that over four out of every five people in Salt Lake County who were affiliated with a religious denomination, belonged to the L.D.S. Church.

Salt Lake County's location in Utah is given in Figure 1.

Iowa urban area selected

Polk County, the principal urban county in Iowa, was selected for comparison with Salt Lake County because the two counties are very much alike in respect to population. Population figures are given for the two counties and their principal cities in Table 8.

Table 8. Population statistics for selected urban counties in Utah and Iowa

Year	Salt Lake County	Polk County	Salt Lake City	Des Moines
1890	58,457 ^a	65,410 ^b	44,843 ^c	50,093 ^e
1900	77,725 ^a	82,624 ^b	53,531 ^c	62,139 ^e
1910	131,426 ^a	110,438 ^b	92,777 ^c	86,368 ^e
1920	159,282 ^c	154,029 ^d	118,110 ^c	126,468 ^e
1930	194,102 ^c	172,837 ^d	140,267 ^c	142,559 ^e
1940	211,623 ^c	195,835 ^d	149,934 ^c	159,819 ^e
1946	255,945 ^f	209,634 ^g	186,000 ^f	Not available

^a U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1910. Vol. III. Population. p. 871.

^b U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1910. Vol. II. Population. p. 599.

^c U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1940. Vol. I. Population. p. 1080.

^d Ibid., p. 365.

^e Ibid., p. 363.

^f Estimate by Utah Department of Vital Statistics.

^g Estimate by investigator by keeping same gain per year for 1940 to 1946, as prevailed in 1930 to 1940 period.

From the standpoint of religious affiliation, Polk County shows much more heterogeneity than Salt Lake County. In Table 9, the members of the three largest denominations are given for 1936.

Table 9. Religious affiliations in Iowa urban county in 1936

County	Religious denomination	Members
Polk County	Roman Catholic	15,394 ^a
	Disciples of Christ	9,893 ^b
	Methodist Episcopal	9,677 ^c
	All others:	<u>34,645^d</u>
	Total members in county	69,607 ^b

^aU.S. Bur. of the Census. Religious bodies. Vol. I. 1936. p. 754.

^bIbid., p. 751.

^cIbid., p. 752.

^d"All others" was computed by subtracting the total for three largest denominations from county total.

The location of Polk County in Iowa is given in Figure 2.

Collection of data

Utah's statehood year, 1896, was selected as the first year included in this study as the investigator felt that data would be more accurate and available from that year. It was decided to go directly to the county records to secure the needed information on divorce for the three Utah rural counties.

An examination of some divorce cases in the Iron County files disclosed what information was available, and accordingly, mimeograph forms were prepared for the recording of the data.

It was first necessary to go through the register of actions of civil court cases. In this way a list of divorces was secured, and the divorce cases were then obtained direct from the civil case files. These cases supplied the information of the names of the couples, the date and place of marriage, ages and sex of minor children, statutory reason or reasons for the divorce, the disposition of the children, and the support money granted. It might be mentioned that all three counties are in the same judicial district, and hence had the same judges.

A total of 875 divorce cases was examined in the three counties, including divorces granted during the first six months of 1946. In some cases parts of the above data were missing.

Later, the total numbers of divorces granted in the three counties for the years of 1946 and 1947 were received from the Utah Director of Vital Statistics.

The data for Salt Lake County were secured from the Marriage and Divorce¹ publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the years of 1896 to 1906, 1916, and 1922 to 1932, and directly from the county clerk's office for the years of 1933 to 1947, inclusive. These data included only the total number of divorces for each year. Unfortunately, both in Salt Lake County and in Polk County, data could not be secured on total divorces

¹See Bibliography for exact titles of these publications.

for the years of 1907 to 1915, and 1917 to 1921, without making actual counts. As the limits of time would not permit, data for these years are lacking.

Data for the Iowa counties were secured from the Marriage and Divorce publications for the years 1896 to 1906, 1916, and 1922 to 1932, and from the Statistical Reports of the Iowa Board of Health for the years of 1933 to 1944,¹ and by direct communication from the Iowa Department of Vital Statistics for 1945, 1946, and 1947. Divorce totals were secured for Greene and Hamilton Counties from the county records for the years of 1907 to 1915, and 1917 to 1921. Also, a certain amount of additional information was secured directly from the divorce case files for the above two counties for all divorces granted from 1907 to July 1st, 1946. This information was far less complete than that gathered in the three Utah rural counties.

Results

In order that comparisons can be made, divorce totals and rates for the U.S. are given in Table 10. These data are for the years of 1896 to 1946. Divorce data are not yet available for the U.S. for 1947.

Several things are brought out in Table 10, and prominent among them is the fact that divorce has increased tremendously during the 51-year period the table covers. For instance, in 1896, a total of 42,937 divorces were granted in the U.S. By 1940, the total had increased to 264,000 divorces, and by 1946, it had increased to 613,000. Thus, the increase

¹ See Bibliography for exact title of these publications.

between 1940 and 1946 was greater than the increase in the previous 45 years. Divorce totals do not make any allowance for population increase, however, when considered alone.

Table 10.^a Divorce rates and totals for United States

Year	Divorces	Rate	Year	Divorces	Rate
1896	42,937	.6	1921	159,580	1.5
1897	44,699	.6	1922	148,815	1.4
1898	47,849	.7	1923	165,098	1.5
1899	51,437	.7	1924	170,952	1.5
1900	55,751	.7	1925	175,449	1.5
1901	60,984	.8	1926	184,678	1.6
1902	61,480	.8	1927	196,292	1.6
1903	64,925	.8	1928	200,176	1.7
1904	66,199	.8	1929	205,876	1.7
1905	67,976	.8	1930	195,961	1.6
1906	72,062	.9	1931	188,003	1.5
1907	76,571	.9	1932	164,241	1.3
1908	76,852	.9	1933	165,000	1.3
1909	79,671	.9	1934	204,000	1.6
1910	83,045	.9	1935	218,000	1.7
1911	89,219	1.0	1936	236,000	1.8
1912	94,318	1.0	1937	249,000	1.9
1913	91,307	.9	1938	244,000	1.9
1914	100,584	1.0	1939	251,000	1.9
1915	104,298	1.0	1940	264,000	2.0
1916	114,000	1.1	1941	293,000	2.2
1917	121,564	1.2	1942	321,000	2.4
1918	116,254	1.1	1943	359,000	2.6
1919	141,527	1.3	1944	400,000	2.9
1920	170,505	1.6	1945	494,000	3.5
			1946	613,000	4.3

^aU.S. Public Health Service. Marriage and Divorce Statistics United States, 1946. Vital Statistics—Special Reports. National Summaries. Vol. 27, No. 10. Oct. 24, 1947. p. 175.

Divorce rates per 1,000 population increased from .6 divorce in 1896 to 4.3 divorces in 1946. Thus divorce rates for the U.S. increased 711 per cent during this 51-year period. Approximately 375 per cent of this increase came from 1940 to 1946.

Though divorce data are not available for the United States as a whole, it is safe to assume that total divorces were lower for 1947 than for 1946, on the basis of total divorces granted in Utah and Iowa for these two years. In 1946, total divorces granted in Iowa were 9,905,¹ and in 1947, total divorces dropped to 7,018.² In 1946, total divorces granted in Utah were 3,433,² and dropped to 2,545³ in 1947.

It is of interest to note the effect of war upon divorce. In World War I, the U.S. entered the war in the spring of 1917, and the total number of divorces was higher for 1917 than it had been for 1916. However, in 1918, the total number of divorces dropped below that of 1917, indicating that war may reduce the number of divorces. However, in World War II divorces increased each year throughout the war period. Thus World War II was accompanied by an increase in divorce, which runs counter to Panunzio's⁴ statement to the effect that war has a tendency to decrease divorce. Panunzio's statement may hold true for wars in general, but evidently World War II was an atypical war. It was accompanied by higher wages, increased mobility, and serious congestion in housing in war industry areas.

¹Private communication from Iowa Department of Vital Statistics.

²U.S. Public Health Service. Marriage and Divorce. 1946. p. 166.

³Private communication from Utah Director of Vital Statistics.

⁴Panunzio, op. cit., p. 15.

When divorce rates are given per 1,000 population, it is hard to visualize what the resulting figures mean. In order to make them more real, a ratio between divorces and marriages is computed and the results are given in terms like "one marriage in every three are ending in divorce". Actually, as generally computed, such a method is not very accurate, due to the variation in marriage and divorce rates from one year to another, as well as from one state to another. Counties also differ considerably in respect to marriage rates.

Probably a more accurate way would be to compare the number of divorces for a given year with the average number of marriages for the previous ten years. By this method it was determined the average number of marriages per year for the U.S. for the ten years prior to 1946, was 1,525,130,¹ and when this average is compared to total divorces for 1946, the ratio is approximately 40 divorces for every 100 marriages.

If the divorce rate for the U.S. should happen to remain at the same level during the next few years that it was in 1946, and marriage rates remain about the same as for 1936-1945, then about 40 marriages out of every 100 would be expected to end in divorce. However, neither divorce rates, nor marriage rates, are static, but rather are constantly changing, and the proportion of divorces to marriages will vary, depending on the way that marriage and divorce rates move in the future.

¹U.S. Public Health Service, op. cit., p. 174.

The extensity of divorce in selected rural areas in Utah and Iowa

The divorces by year for each of the two selected rural areas are given in Table 11. In 1896, a total of 5 divorces were granted in the Utah rural area,¹ whereas, 68 were granted in 1947. In the Iowa rural area,² 21 divorces were granted in 1896, and 59 in 1947. Thus, it is very evident that the total number of divorces granted per year has increased greatly in these two rural areas.

Divorce rates offer a much better means of comparing the two areas, as they take into account population as well as number of divorces. Because there is a considerable amount of year to year variation in the divorce rates for the two areas, the 52-year period was divided into ten periods of 5 years each, and one period of 2 years. In Table 12, the divorce rates for each area are given, as well as the average divorce rate for each period. This division into periods causes the trend to show up to better advantage. Index numbers are also included for each period, which show the increase in divorce rates.

During the first few years that this study covered, the Utah rural area was characterized by a high degree of religionism, religious homogeneity, and the village type of settlement, in contrast to the Iowa rural area. The two areas were compared for the years of 1896 to 1905, and for this period, the Utah rural area had a divorce rate which averaged .42

¹Utah rural area as here used designates Beaver, Iron and Washington counties.

²Iowa rural area as here used designates Greene and Hamilton counties.

Table 11.^a Divorces in selected Utah and Iowa rural areas,
1896-1947

Year	Utah	Iowa	Year	Utah	Iowa
1896	5	21	1921	10	25
1897	5	21	1922	24	32
1898	3	24	1923	14	23
1899	5	28	1924	10	17
1900	2	28	1925	13	30
1901	2	25	1926	20	30
1902	3	28	1927	19	36
1903	6	23	1928	26	22
1904	10	25	1929	20	30
1905	8	13	1930	30	31
1906	3	23	1931	26	26
1907	11	28	1932	32	42
1908	7	16	1933	18	36
1909	1	22	1934	24	56
1910	4	26	1935	27	43
1911	9	29	1936	41	50
1912	6	34	1937	30	47
1913	7	24	1938	42	33
1914	18	34	1939	35	43
1915	10	34	1940	36	43
1916	14	38	1941	23	40
1917	14	32	1942	22	44
1918	14	23	1943	28	54
1919	22	33	1944	35	51
1920	11	25	1945	35	54
			1946	69	81
			1947	68	59

^aFor sources of data for this table consult Appendices A and B.

Table 12. Divorce rates for selected Utah and Iowa rural areas and United States: 1896-1947

Year	U.S. ^a	Utah ^b	Iowa ^b	Year	U.S. ^a	Utah ^b	Iowa ^b
1896	.6	.5	.6	1921	1.5	.6	.7
1897	.6	.4	.6	1922	1.4	1.3	.9
1898	.7	.3	.7	1923	1.5	.7	.6
1899	.7	.4	.8	1924	1.5	.5	.5
1900	.7	.2	.8	1925	1.5	.7	.8
Ave.	.66	.35	.68		1.48	.77	.70
In. No.	100	100	100		224	220	103
1901	.8	.2	.7	1926	1.6	1.1	.8
1902	.8	.3	.8	1927	1.6	1.0	1.0
1903	.8	.5	.6	1928	1.7	1.3	.6
1904	.8	.8	.7	1929	1.7	1.0	.8
1905	.8	.6	.4	1930	1.6	1.5	.8
Ave.	.80	.47	.62		1.64	1.19	.80
In. No.	121	134	91		248	340	118
1906	.8	.2	.6	1931	1.5	1.3	.7
1907	.9	.8	.8	1932	1.3	1.6	1.1
1908	.9	.5	.5	1933	1.3	.9	.9
1909	.9	.1	.6	1934	1.6	1.2	1.5
1910	.9	.3	.7	1935	1.7	1.3	1.2
Ave.	.98	.39	.64		1.48	1.23	1.09
In. No.	133	111	94		224	351	160
1911	1.0	.6	.8	1936	1.8	1.9	1.4
1912	1.0	.4	1.0	1937	1.9	1.4	1.3
1913	.9	.5	.7	1938	1.9	1.9	.9
1914	1.0	1.2	1.0	1939	1.9	1.6	1.4
1915	1.0	.6	1.0	1940	2.0	1.6	1.2
Ave.	.98	.67	.87		1.90	1.67	1.21
In. No.	148	164	128		288	477	178
1916	1.1	.9	1.1	1941	2.2	1.0	1.1
1917	1.2	.9	.9	1942	2.4	1.0	1.2
1918	1.1	.8	.6	1943	2.6	1.3	1.5
1919	1.3	1.3	.9	1944	2.9	1.6	1.4
1920	1.6	.6	.7	1945	3.5	1.6	1.5
Ave.	1.26	.89	.84		2.72	1.28	1.34
In. No.	191	254	124		412	366	197

Table 12. (continued)

Year	U.S. ^a	Utah ^b	Iowa ^b	Year	U.S. ^a	Utah ^b	Iowa ^b
Mean average:		Utah .98		1946	4.3	3.1	2.3
		Iowa .93		1947	—	3.1	1.6
				Ave.		3.09	1.95
				In. No.		883	287

^aU.S. Public Health Service. Marriage and Divorce, 1946. p. 175.

^bSee Appendices C and D.

divorce per year, and the divorce rate for the Iowa rural area was .67 divorce. In order to determine if these differences were significant, analysis of variance was used. The analysis of variance was computed on the differential between the rate for each area and the U.S. rate for each year, and this had the effect of removing the upward trend in the data which might have affected the analysis.

The results of the analysis are given in Table 13. The F. value of 10.5539 is highly significant, and there is less than a 1 per cent chance that the differences between the two areas could have been due to random variation. The conclusion is that the divorce rate for the Utah rural area is significantly lower than the divorce rate for the Iowa rural area for the period of 1896-1905.

For the 52 years included in this study, the divorce rate was .98 divorce per year for the Utah rural area and .93 divorce for the Iowa rural area. In order to determine if this difference might be statistically significant, analysis of variance was computed on the differential

Table 13.^a Analysis of variance on differential between divorce rates for U.S. and selected Utah and Iowa rural areas, 1896-1905

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square
Between areas	1	.3125	.3125
Unexplained	18	.5330	.02961
Total	19	.8455	

F. equals $.3125 / .02961$ equals 10.5539**
 To be highly significant an F. value of 8.28^b or greater is needed.

^aFor computation and tables of analysis of variance see Appendix E.

^bSnedecor, George W. Statistical methods. Ames, Collegiate Press. 1938. p. 185.

between the divorce rates for the two rural areas, and the divorce rate for the U.S. for each year. In this analysis, an F. value of .2975 was found, which is far below the value necessary for significance. The results are given in Table 14.

The 5-year averages, for the rural areas, taken from Table 12, are presented in graphical form in Figures 3 and 4 and they clearly show what has taken place. The Utah rural area had a lower divorce rate to begin with, but it has risen more rapidly than the divorce rate for the Iowa rural area. The actual increases are from .38 divorce for the 1896-1900 period to 3.09 for the 1946-1947 period for the Utah rural area, and from .68 divorce up to an annual rate of 1.95 divorces per year for the Iowa rural area for the same length of time.

Table 14.^a Analysis of variance on differential between divorce rates for U.S. and selected Utah and Iowa rural areas, 1896-1947

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square
Between areas	1	.0701	.0701
Unexplained	102	24.0290	.2356
Total	103	24.0991	

F. equals .0701/.2356 equals .2975.

To be significant at 5 per cent level, an F. value of 3.94 or higher would be necessary.

^aFor computation and tables of analysis of variance see Appendix F.

^bSnedecor, op. cit., p. 187.

With the exception of the period of 1941-1945, the divorce rate has been higher in each period since 1911-1915 in the Utah area. This seems to indicate the Mormon village type of settlement found in the Utah rural area, with its high degree of religious homogeneity, is less resistant to change than the Iowa type of dispersed farm settlement.

The striking difference in divorce rates for the 1946-1947 period between the two areas may indicate the more rapid secularization of the Utah area, and if so, divorce rates will probably remain higher during the next several years. However, there is another possible explanation. Figure 3 clearly indicates that the divorce rate dropped during the 1941-1945 period in the Utah rural area. Perhaps it indicates that more people were waiting until the end of the war to obtain their divorces. An

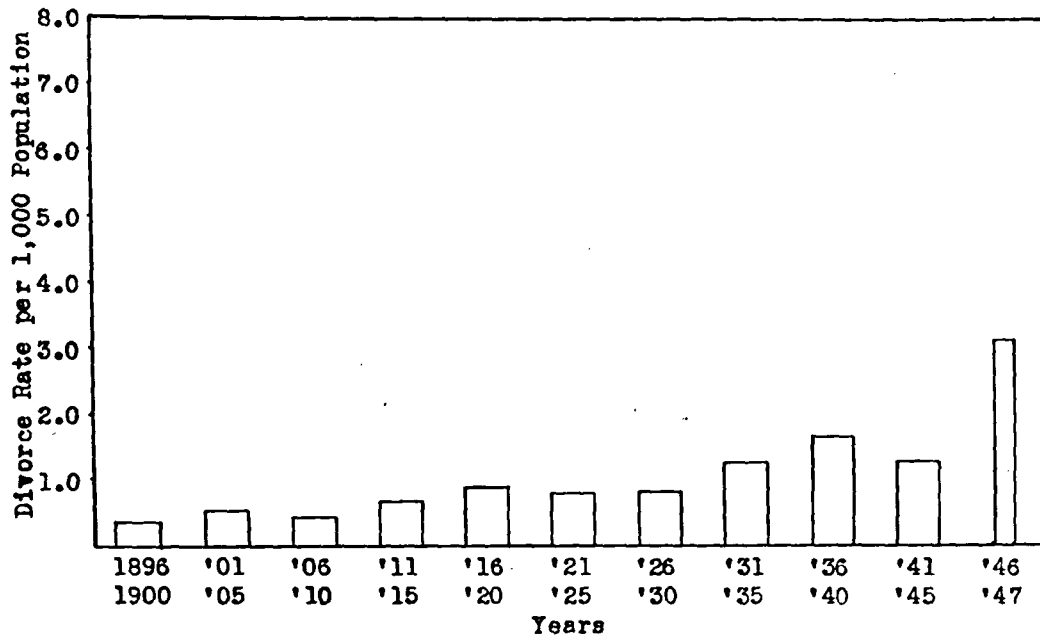


Figure 3. Divorce Rates: Utah Rural Area

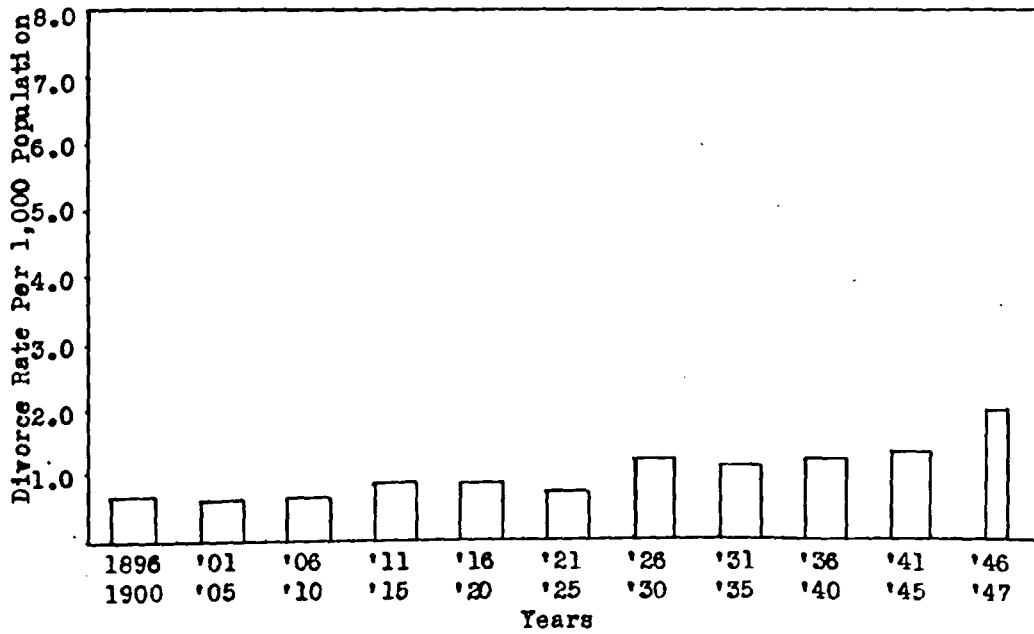


Figure 4. Divorce Rates: Iowa Rural Area

accumulated backlog of people desiring divorces might account for the exceptionally high divorce rates for 1946-1947. An intensive study of the people who obtained divorces during this period might indicate what the explanation is, and verify or refute the above explanation.

The investigator believes that secularization has taken place to the extent that the divorce rate will remain high in the Utah rural area and that several factors account for this. Until modern automobiles and modern highways were developed, the communities in the Utah rural area were relatively isolated. This isolation was ended to a great extent with the development of the National Parks in southern Utah, and modern means of transportation. Religionism has declined and greater emphasis is being placed upon making money. In the village communities, and particularly in the larger towns, group pressure to conform to the standards of the L.D.S. Church is on the decline, and the sum total seems to be a change in point of view. After careful analysis, the investigator feels the higher divorce rates are likely to be a permanent part of the community situation in the future.

The index numbers will be taken up more fully in another section, but it should be mentioned here, that leaders in rural communities should be interested in the increase in divorce, when it has increased 883 per cent over a period of 52 years. This was the increase in the Utah rural area, as measured by index numbers.

The total divorces granted each year in the two selected urban areas are given in Table 15.

Table 15.^a Divorces in selected Utah and Iowa urban areas, 1896-1947

Year	Utah ^b	Iowa ^c	Year	Utah ^b	Iowa ^c
1896	91	129	1926	612	861
1897	96	147	1927	585	823
1898	86	142	1928	604	778
1899	84	206	1929	563	889
1900	131	203	1930	594	818
1901	137	233	1931	579	803
1902	167	251	1932	364	668
1903	205	293	1933	515	640
1904	225	260	1934	603	841
1905	190	291	1935	552	796
1906	219	384	1936	633	895
1916	388	579	1937	621	891
			1938	694	903
			1939	718	882
			1940	879	928
			1941	872	1,077
1922	311	773	1942	841	1,007
1923	544	893	1943	1,091	1,112
1924	501	863	1944	1,083	1,273
1925	612	909	1945	1,441	1,495
			1946	1,816	1,984
			1947	1,286	1,271

^aFor sources of data see Appendix G.

^bThe Utah urban area is Salt Lake County.

^cThe Iowa urban area is Polk County.

One of the most obvious things in Table 15 is that with the exception of 1947, the Utah urban area¹ has had fewer divorces in each year than the Iowa urban area,² even though the population of the Utah urban area has been larger than the population of the Iowa urban area, since 1910.

One of the interesting things in Table 15, is the fact that total divorces dropped in both areas in 1942, the first year of World War II. Interest is heightened by the fact that this is opposite to what happened in the U.S., where divorces increased in 1942. This indicates that different factors may have varied in their intensity in different parts of the nation. Perhaps the Utah urban area and the Iowa urban area were less affected by the war dislocation than some other areas were. Or it may be that they reacted differently to the start of the war.

Another interesting change is the decided drop in 1947 divorce totals. The decrease in number of divorces from 1946 to 1947 was 29 per cent in the Utah urban area, and 36 per cent in the Iowa urban area.

Table 16, which lists the divorce rates for the two urban areas for the years in which data are available, gives a better comparison of divorce in the two areas. It is readily apparent that divorce rates have been lower throughout the entire length of time the study covers in the Utah urban area, where the average divorce rate has averaged 3.01 divorces, whereas in the Iowa urban area the divorce rate has averaged 4.43 divorces per 1000 population.

¹Utah urban area designates Salt Lake County which was selected for this study.

²Iowa urban area designates Polk County which was selected for this study.

Table 16. Divorce rates: selected Utah and Iowa urban areas and U.S.

Year	U.S. ^a	Utah ^b	Iowa ^c	Year	U.S. ^a	Utah ^b	Iowa ^c
1896	.6	1.3	1.7	1926	1.6	3.4	5.2
1897	.6	1.3	1.9	1927	1.6	3.2	4.9
1898	.7	1.2	1.8	1928	1.7	3.2	4.6
1899	.7	1.1	2.5	1929	1.7	3.1	5.2
1900	.7	1.7	2.5	1930	1.6	3.1	4.7
Ave.	.66	1.32	2.09	Ave.	1.60	3.18	4.93
In. No.	100	100	100	In. No.	242	241	236
1901	.8	1.6	2.7	1931	1.5	3.0	4.6
1902	.8	1.9	2.9	1932	1.3	2.9	3.8
1903	.8	2.2	3.2	1933	1.3	2.6	3.6
1904	.8	2.3	2.8	1934	1.6	3.0	4.6
1905	.8	1.8	3.0	1935	1.7	2.7	4.5
Ave.	.80	1.97	2.92	Ave.	1.48	2.82	4.17
In. No.	121	149	140	In. No.	224	214	200
1906	.8	2.0	3.9	1936	1.8	3.1	4.8
In. No.	121	151	182	1937	1.9	3.0	4.7
1916	1.1	2.6	4.2	1938	1.9	3.3	4.7
In. No.	167	197	201	1939	1.9	3.4	4.6
				1940	2.0	4.2	4.7
				Ave.	1.90	3.41	4.71
				In. No.	288	258	225
				1941	2.2	4.0	5.4
1922	1.4	1.9	4.9	1942	2.4	3.7	5.0
1923	1.5	3.2	5.6	1943	2.6	4.7	5.5
1924	1.5	2.9	5.3	1944	2.9	4.5	6.2
1925	1.5	3.5	5.6	1945	3.5	5.8	7.2
Ave.	1.475	2.87	5.35	Ave.	2.74	4.56	5.88
In. No.	217	217	256	In. No.	415	345	281
Mean for above years:	U.S.	1.62		1946	4.3	7.1	9.5
	Utah	3.01		1947	3.5(Est)	4.9	6.0
	Iowa	4.43		Ave.		5.97	7.70
				In.No.		452	368

^aU.S. Public Health Service. Marriage and Divorce. U.S. 1946. p. 175.

^bSee Appendix H. Data for Salt Lake County.

^cSee Appendix H. Data for Salt Lake County.

^dAverages for Utah and Iowa urban areas were computed for five-year period by dividing average population by average number of divorces.

In order to test the significance of the difference in divorce rates between the two areas, analysis of variance was computed on the differential between the divorce rates for the two urban areas, and the U.S. divorce rate. The results are given in Table 17.

Table 17.^a Analysis of variance on differential between divorce rates for U.S. and selected Utah and Iowa urban areas, 1896-1947^b

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square
Between areas	1	38.5107	38.5107
Unexplained	74	36.1992	.4892
Total	75	74.7099	

F. equals $38.5107/.4892$ equals 78.7218**

F. value needed to be highly significant is 7.01^c

^aFor data on which analysis of variance is computed, see Appendix I.

^bThe 1896-1947 period does not include the years of 1907-1915, and 1917-1921, as data were not available.

^cSnedecor, op. cit., p.187.

The F. value is highly significant, and it indicates that there is less than a 1 per cent chance of the difference being due to random variation. It is safe to conclude that divorce rates are significantly lower in the Utah urban area than they are in the Iowa urban area. This supports the second hypothesis of this study:

An urban area characterized by a relatively high degree of religious homogeneity and religionism would have lower divorce rates than an urban area characterized by a relatively low degree of religionism and religious heterogeneity.

Apparently the effects of the L.D.S. religionism is more clearly shown in the comparison of the two urban areas, because the two areas are very comparable in other respects. The difference in religious homogeneity, and religionism, seems to be the main point of difference between the two areas. It must be recognized that divorce rates are increasing quite rapidly in the Utah urban area, which emphasizes the influence a national trend exerts, even in an urban area with a relatively powerful religious influence.

In studying Table 16, it becomes apparent that the U.S. divorce rates between 1920 and 1930 reached their peak in 1928 and 1929. In contrast, the peak was reached in both urban areas in the year of 1925. From 1925 the divorce rate steadily declined in the Utah urban area, until the lowest level was reached in 1933. On the other hand, the divorce rate decline was less consistent in the Iowa urban area, as it went up in 1929, but it reached the lowest level in 1933. In the U.S., divorces declined from their peak in 1928 and 1929 to their lowest level in 1932 and 1933.

Figures 5 and 6 graphically present the data contained in Table 16 for the various periods. In these charts certain things stand out. For one thing, the divorce rate for the Utah urban area has shown a more steady increase upward, with only a reversal in the 1931-1935 period. On the other hand, the Iowa urban area showed a reversal of trend from the high point of 1922-1925, with divorce rates descending to the lowest level in 1931-1935 and prior to 1941-1945, the highest level for divorce rates was in the 1922-1925 period. It is difficult to account for these differences

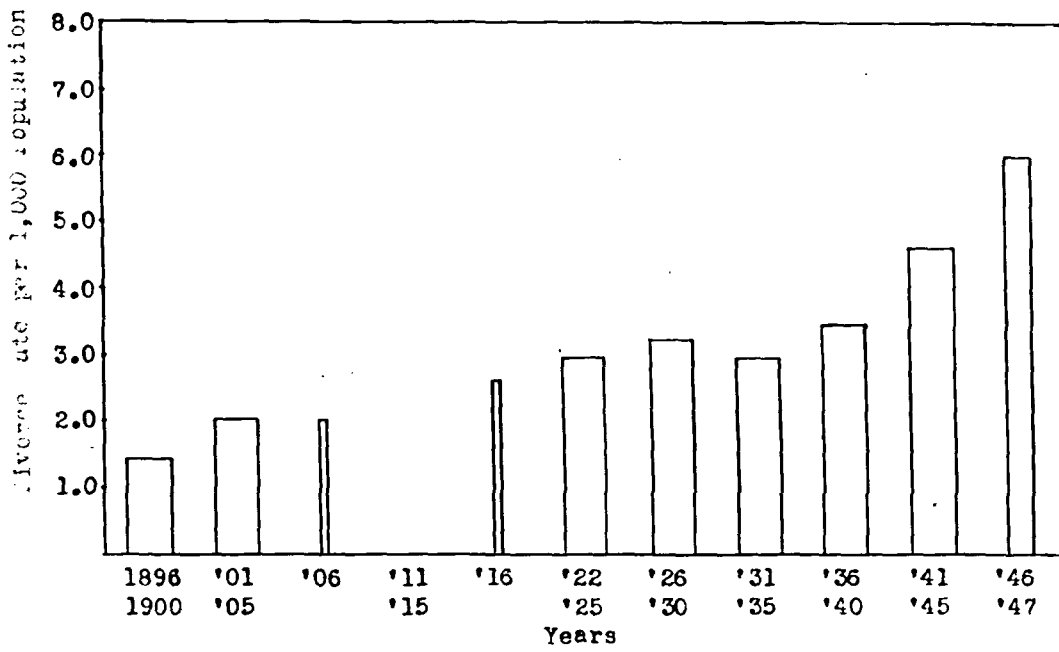


Figure 5. Divorce Rates: Utah Urban Area

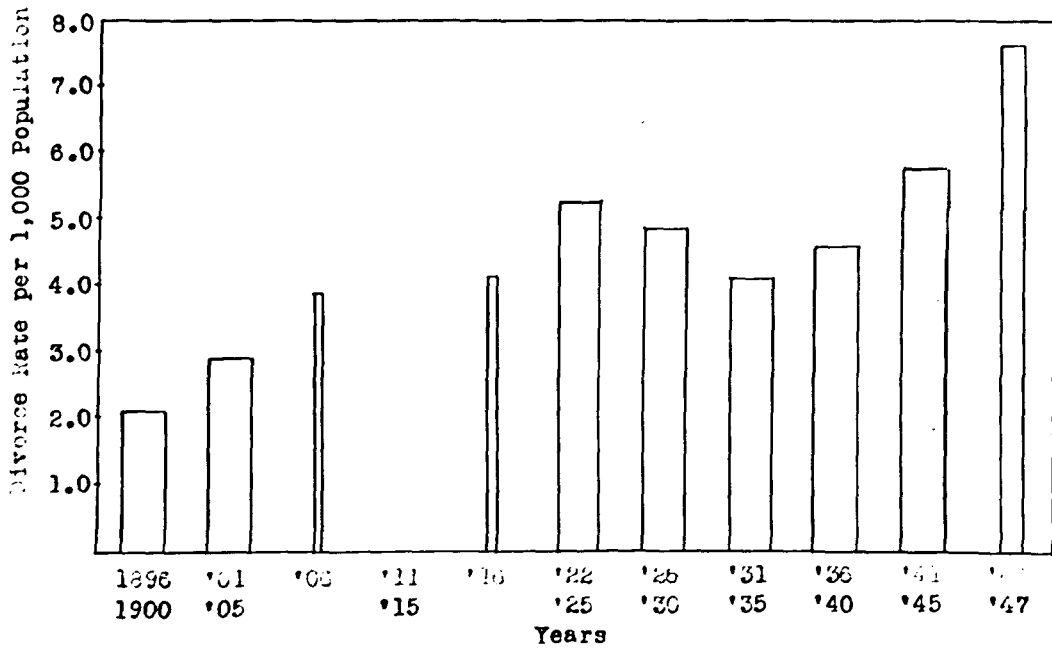


Figure 6. Divorce Rates: Iowa Urban Area

between the two areas, as they show up very distinctly, but it is possible that different economic conditions in the two areas may account for much of the difference.

Though it may seem contradictory, the actual increase in divorce rates from 1896-1900 to 1946-1947, was greater in the Iowa urban area, than in the Utah urban area, but the percentage of increase was greater in the Utah urban area than it was in the Iowa urban area. Table 18 gives the actual increase in divorce rates between these periods.

Table 18.^a Increase in divorce rates in selected urban areas of Utah and Iowa

Area	Divorce rate 1896-1900	Divorce rate 1946-1947	Increase in divorce rate
Iowa	2.09	7.70	5.61
Utah	1.32	5.97	4.65

^aFor divorce rates for periods listed above, see Table 16.

From the above table it becomes readily apparent that the actual increase in divorce rates has been greater in the Iowa urban area than in the Utah urban area, which bears out the first part of the apparent contradiction.

As indicated by the index numbers in Table 16, the percentage increase of divorce rates is 452 per cent for the Utah urban area and 368 per cent for the Iowa urban area. This percentage increase is from 1896-1900 to 1946-1947, which substantiates the second part of the apparent contradiction.

Increase of divorce in selected areas

Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6, indicate the great difference between the urban areas and the rural areas in respect to divorce rates. The differences are so large that the investigator felt that no test of significance was necessary. During each of the periods the divorce rates in the urban areas have been much higher than the divorce rates in the rural areas.

The investigator feels that even though religious homogeneity is remaining fairly constant, the effect of religion has declined in the Utah areas, and that the decline has been greater in the Utah rural area¹ than in the Utah urban area.² Objective information may not be available at this time to substantiate this belief, but the investigator believes that objective measures can be used at some future time to verify this position.

The index numbers for the various areas by five-year periods are given in Table 19. A perusal of the index numbers in the five columns brings to view the fact that throughout the years covered by this study, with the exception of the 1941-1945 period, the Utah rural area has shown the greatest percentage increase in divorce. The index numbers, which indicate this change, increased from 100 for the 1896-1900 period, to 883 for the 1946-1947 period, which is an increase of 883 per cent. In contrast, the index numbers for the Iowa rural area showed an increase from 100 to 288, which is a 288 per cent increase. In the two selected urban areas, the

¹Utah rural area refers only to Beaver, Iron, and Washington counties.

²Utah urban area refers only to Salt Lake county.

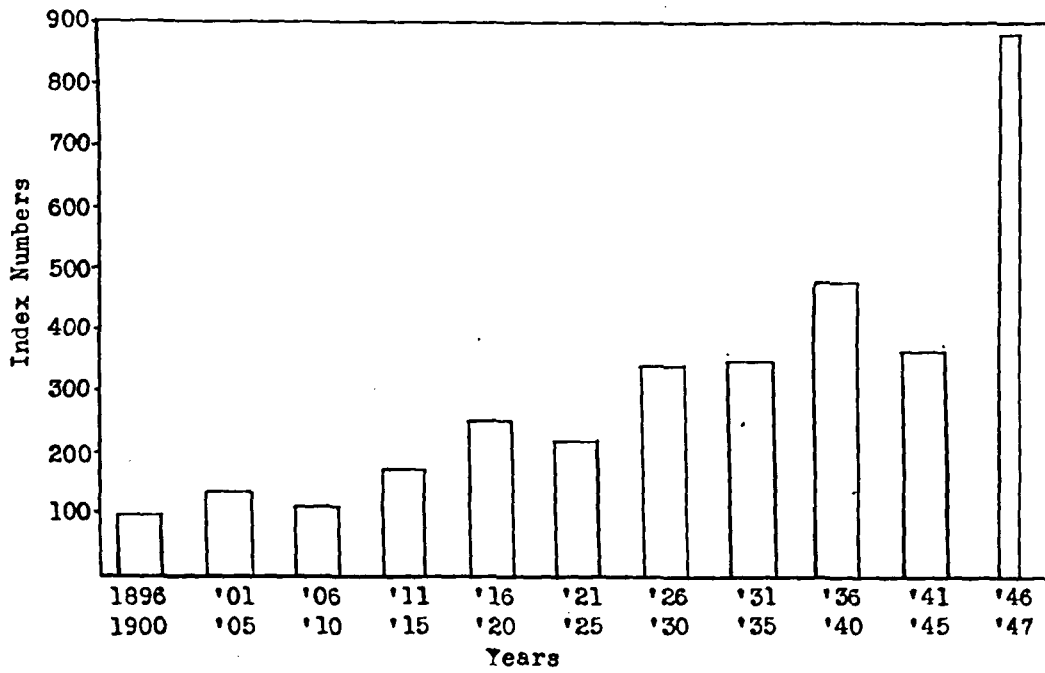


Figure 7. Increase of Divorce: Utah Rural Area

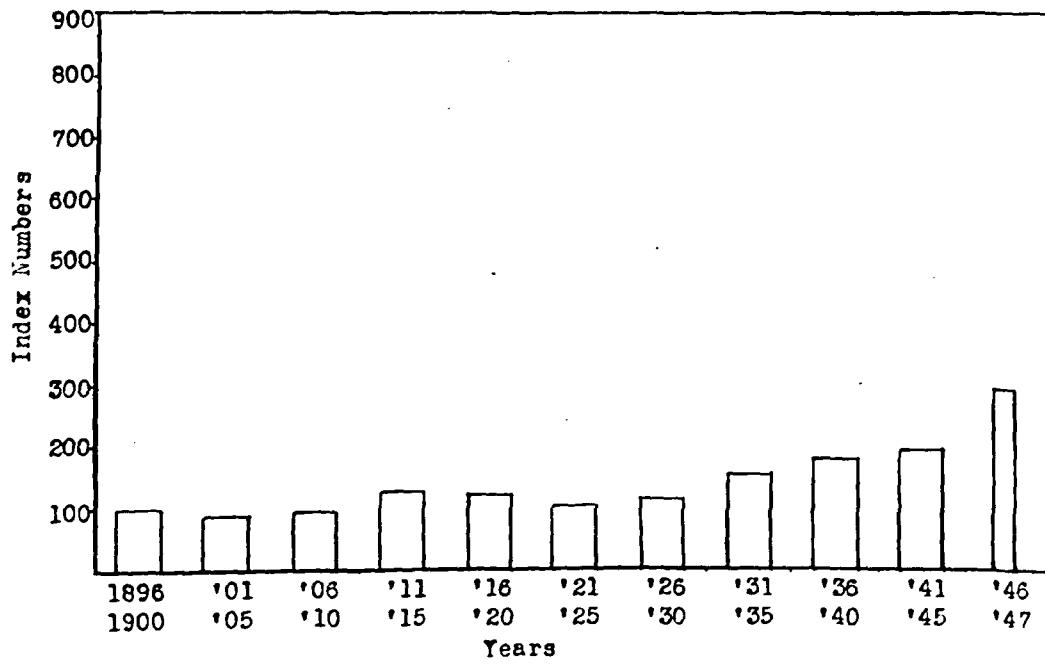


Figure 8. Increase of Divorce: Iowa Rural Area

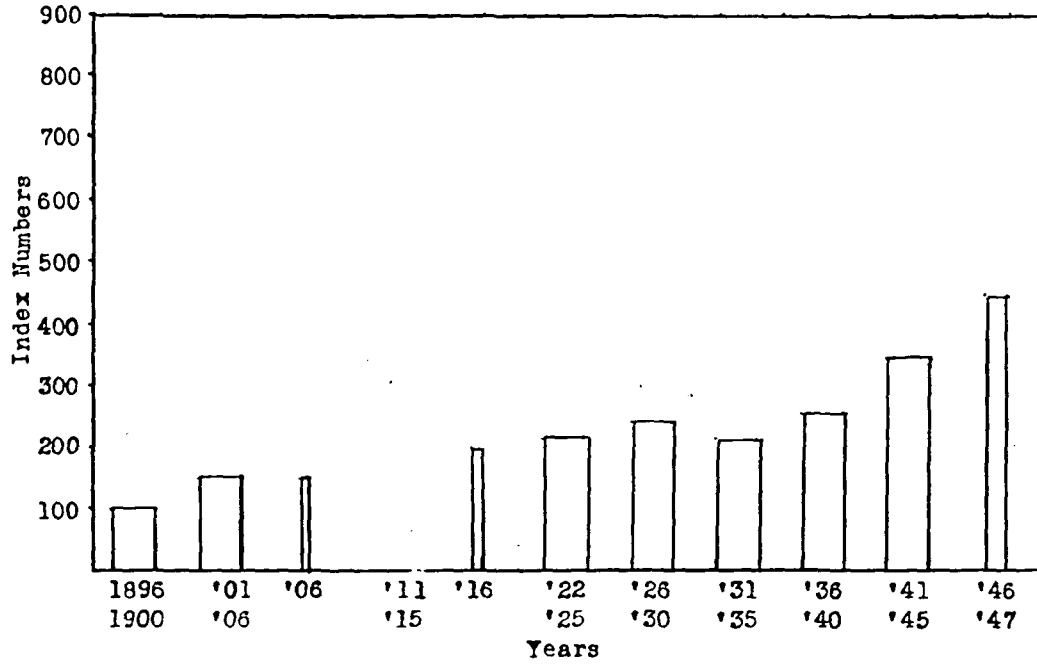


Figure 9. Increase of Divorce: Utah Urban Area

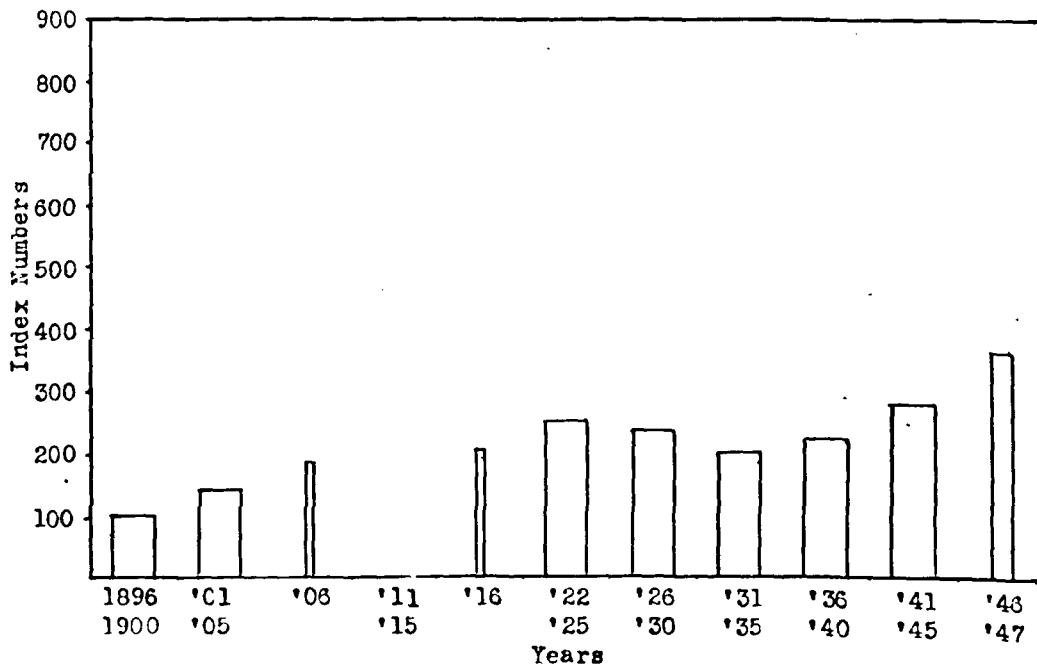


Figure 10. Increase of Divorce: Iowa Urban Area.

Table 19.^a Index numbers showing increase in divorce rates for selected Iowa and Utah areas and U.S.

Period	Utah rural	Utah urban	Iowa rural	Iowa urban	U.S.
1896-1900	100	100	100	100	100
1901-1905	134	149	91	140	121
1906-1910	111	151 (1906)	94	185 (1906)	136
1911-1915	164		128		148
1916-1920	254	198 (1916)	124	207 (1916)	191
1921-1925	220	217 ^b	103	256 ^b	224
1926-1930	340	241	118	236	242
1931-1935	351	214	160	200	224
1936-1940	477	258	178	225	288
1941-1945	366	345	197	281	415
1946-1947	883	452	288	368	

^aSources of data are Tables 12 and 16 and Appendices C, D, and H.

^bUtah and Iowa urban area period is 1922-1925.

increase was 452 per cent for the Utah area, and 368 per cent for the Iowa area. The above results support the third hypothesis of this study that:

The areas, rural and urban, where religionism is declining would show less resistance to social change, as measured by divorce rates, than areas where religionism is lower to begin with, but more stable.

To further emphasize the differences in percentage increase of divorce, Figures 7, 8, 9, and 10 were prepared. These charts indicate what has already been mentioned in respect to the percentage increase of divorce rates being greater in the two Utah areas. The rural areas show the highest and lowest increases in divorce, of the four areas included in this study.

Divorce rates for groups of Iowa counties

The fifth hypothesis of this study is:

That in a highly agricultural state, divorce rates for counties would vary with the degree of urbanization, as measured by the size of the largest town in the county.

In order to test this hypothesis, the counties of Iowa were divided into five groups according to the size of the largest town or city in the county.

Group I includes 23 counties where the population of the largest town is under 2,499.

Group II includes 34 counties where the population of the largest town is between 2,500 and 4,999.

Group III includes 22 counties where the population of the largest city is between 5,000 and 9,999.

Group IV includes 9 counties where the population of the largest city is between 10,000 and 24,999.

Group V includes 11 counties where the population of the largest city is over 25,000.

The number of divorces granted each year in each county were secured for the years of 1922 to 1947, along with the census population figures for the counties for 1920, 1930, and 1940. For the years of 1941 to 1947, estimates were made on the population change that occurred during the 1930 to 1940 period. This method seemed to be the best available for making population estimates. The rates were calculated for each group of counties, by dividing the total number of divorces for each group, each year, by the population total of all counties in that group for that particular year. The results are given in Table 20.

Because the data lend themselves to graphical presentation, Figure 11

Table 20.^a Divorce rates for groups of Iowa counties,
1922 to 1947

Year	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V
1922	.68	.83	1.02	1.55	3.04
1923	.81	.72	1.12	1.92	3.46
1924	.67	.68	.92	1.62	3.04
1925	<u>.73</u>	<u>.70</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.64</u>	<u>3.33</u>
Average ^b	.72	.73	1.02	1.68	3.22
1926	.75	.69	.97	1.77	3.22
1927	.72	.69	1.00	2.14	3.23
1928	.71	.72	.99	2.01	3.04
1929	.79	.71	1.03	1.83	3.45
1930	<u>.84</u>	<u>.79</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>1.87</u>	<u>3.22</u>
Average	.76	.72	1.00	1.92	3.23
1931	.82	.79	1.02	1.83	2.96
1932	.65	.62	.88	1.43	2.40
1933	.76	.72	.97	1.58	2.54
1934	.88	.88	1.12	1.65	3.04
1935	<u>.88</u>	<u>.91</u>	<u>1.07</u>	<u>1.89</u>	<u>3.04</u>
Average	.80	.78	1.01	1.68	2.80
1936	.92	.92	1.24	1.79	3.29
1937	.89	.98	1.26	1.80	3.22
1938	.84	.85	1.11	1.81	3.13
1939	.95	.96	1.27	1.90	3.07
1940	<u>.92</u>	<u>.90</u>	<u>1.26</u>	<u>1.99</u>	<u>3.19</u>
Average	.90	.92	1.23	1.86	3.18
1941	.93	.93	1.44	2.14	3.43
1942	.82	.77	1.14	2.09	3.26
1943	.75	.83	1.22	2.19	3.74
1944	.98	.91	1.41	2.46	4.38
1945	<u>1.27</u>	<u>1.28</u>	<u>1.91</u>	<u>3.21</u>	<u>5.19</u>
Average	.95	.94	1.42	2.42	4.00
1946	1.62	1.76	2.53	4.19	6.62
1947	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.21</u>	<u>1.90</u>	<u>2.95</u>	<u>4.64</u>
Average	1.40	1.48	2.21	3.57	5.63

^aFor sources and computation of above data, see Appendices J, K, and L.

^bAverages for periods are arithmetic mean averages of divorce rates of the years in that period.

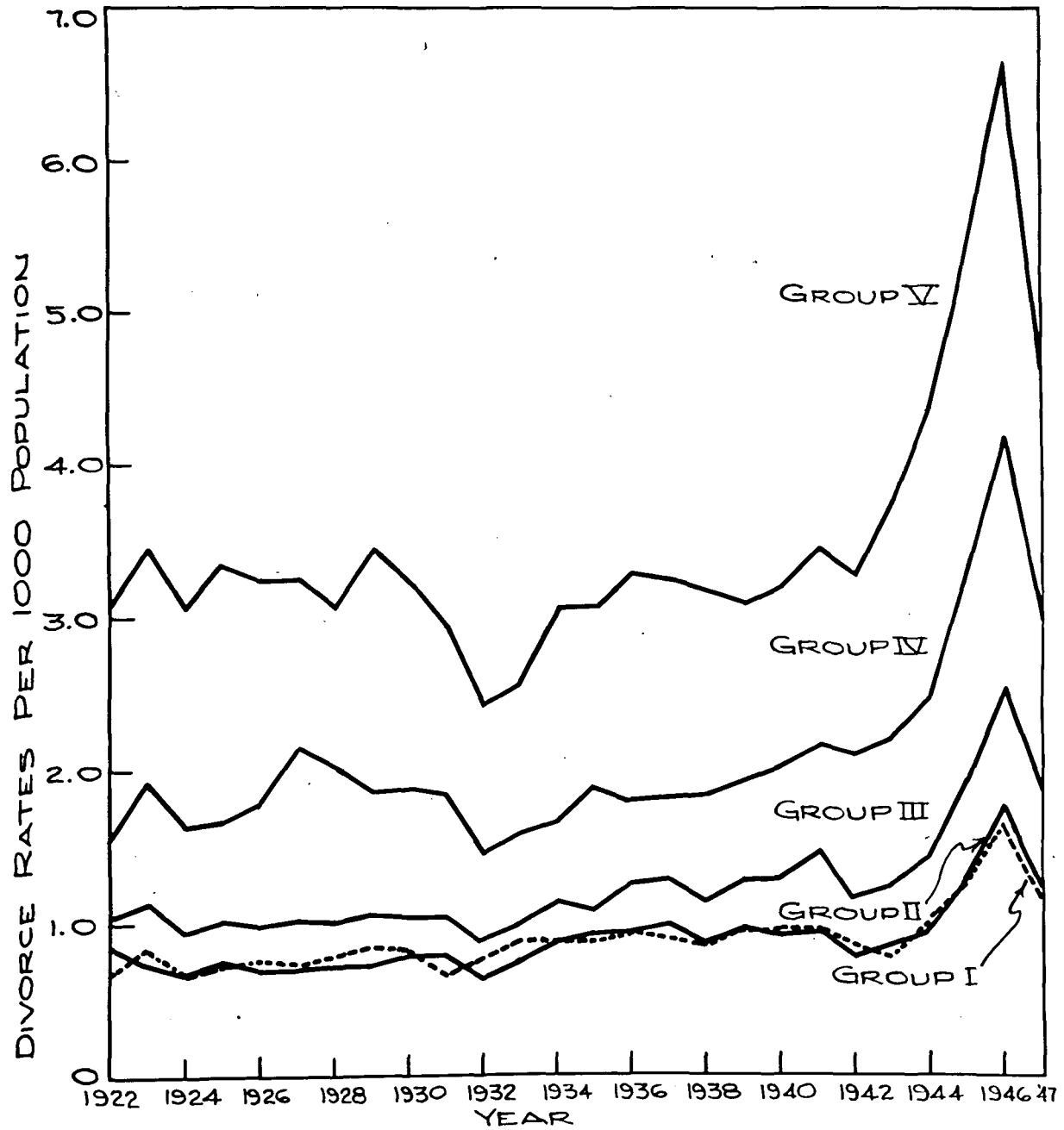


FIG. II. DIVORCE RATES: GROUPS OF IOWA COUNTIES

has been prepared, and present the data given in Table 20.

The differences between the various groups of counties are striking. The more urban the group of counties, as measured by the size of the largest town or city, the higher the divorce rate is. The only two groups which do not show distinct differences in divorce rates are Groups I and II, the two most rural groups of counties. Their divorce rates are very similar, and their lines in Figure 11 cross each other several times. It seems fairly safe to assume for the Iowa counties, that urbanization first shows up in respect to divorce rates in groups of counties with over 5,000 population in their largest towns.

The differences between the groups of counties in respect to divorce rates are so large that the investigator felt that a test of significance was not required. By inspection, the differences were felt to be significant. The data support the assumption that the more urban a county is, as measured by the size of its largest town or city, the higher the divorce rate, other things being equal.

Such a scheme for grouping counties has practical value. After the counties are placed in the individual group, the divorce rate for each county can be compared with the divorce rate average for the group. Counties with very high or very low divorce rates in comparison with their group average can be selected for further analysis.

It is interesting to note the effect of the starting of World War II. Evidently it reduced the divorce rate in each group of counties in 1942. In Group I the 1941 level of divorce rates was not reached again until 1944. In Groups II and III the 1941 level of divorce rates was not

reached again until 1945, although the rates in 1945 were considerably higher than the 1941 rates. In the two most urban groups, IV and V, the divorce rates stayed below the 1941 level for only 1 year, 1942.

In comparing the groups of counties for the five-year periods, the percentage increase in divorce rates from 1936-1940 period to the 1941-1945 period were computed and are given in Table 21.

Table 21.^a Increases in divorce rates from 1936-1940 to 1941-1945 for groups of Iowa counties

Group	Increase
I	5.5 %
II	2.2 %
III	15.4 %
IV	30.1 %
V	25.8 %

^aThe above percentages were computed from Table 20.

As divorce rates dropped in each group of counties from 1941 to 1942, it supports the first part of the fourth hypothesis of this study, namely:

The immediate effect of World War II would be to reduce the number of divorces, but its ultimate effect would be to increase the number of divorces during the war period.

Apparently its ultimate effect was to increase divorce during the war period and particularly the divorce rate in the urban groups of counties.

The percentage increases in divorce between the groups of counties listed above, rather clearly indicate support for the second part of the fourth hypothesis, which was stated as follows:

That urban areas suffer more from war dislocation than rural areas do, as measured by increase in divorce.

World War II and divorce rates in selected areas

The immediate effect of America's entry in World War II, evidently differed between areas. In Table 22, the divorce rates are given for the four areas selected for this study for the year 1941 and for 1942, in order that comparisons can be made.

Table 22.^a Changes in divorce rates for selected rural and urban areas and for U.S. from 1941 to 1942

Area	1941	1942
Utah rural	1.0	1.0
Utah urban	4.0	3.7
Iowa rural	1.1	1.2
Iowa urban	5.4	5.0
U.S.	2.2	2.4

^aSource of data: Tables 12 and 16.

Table 22 illustrates the difference in changes in divorce rates from 1941 to 1942 for different areas, as divorce rates increased in the U.S. However, the only other place in the above table, where an increase in divorce rate took place, was the Iowa rural area.¹ Evidently, this was not typical of what happened on the average in Iowa, as a decrease in divorce rate from 1941 to 1942 was shown for all five groups of Iowa counties.

¹Iowa rural area refers to Greene and Hamilton counties only.

Both the Utah urban rate¹ and the Iowa urban rate² showed fairly substantial decreases in divorce rates from 1941 to 1942, while the Utah rural area³ remained the same. Thus, the hypothesis held good in some areas where the immediate effect of World War II was to reduce divorce, but in other areas this did not take place. Evidently, different factors were at work in different parts of the country. For the U.S. as a whole, the tendency was for divorce to increase.

In order to compare the divorce rates for the 1936-1940 period and the 1941-1945 period, along with the increase or decrease in divorce rates from one period to the other, Table 23 was prepared.

Table 23.^a Divorce rates and their increase for selected rural and urban areas and U.S. from 1936-1940 to 1941-1945

Area	1936-1940	1941-1945	Increase
Utah rural area	1.67	1.28	23% decrease
Utah urban area	3.41	4.56	34% increase
Iowa rural area	1.21	1.34	11% increase
Iowa urban area	4.71	5.88	25% increase
U.S.	1.90	2.74	44% increase

^a Source of data: Tables 12 and 16.

¹ Utah urban area refers to Salt Lake County only.

² Iowa urban area refers to Polk County only.

³ Utah rural area refers to Beaver, Iron and Washington counties only.

Apparently for the areas included in this study, World War II affected the urban areas more than it did the rural areas, but its effect upon the divorce rates throughout the U.S. was greater than it was in any of the areas selected for this study. It is very reasonable that the effects of a war would be felt less in rural areas than in urban areas, as the rural areas probably had less dislocation, crowded housing, war industry, and so on.

Of the four areas, the Utah rural area was the only one that showed an actual decrease, but it was 23 per cent. This may be accounted for, in part at least, by the possibility that war industry drained off the surplus population and reduced the divorce rate in the Utah rural area.

The data in the above table, along with the data on groups of Iowa counties, seems to indicate that urban areas suffered more from war dislocation than rural areas did, as measured by increase in divorce rates.

Length of time marriages last

In the collection of data from courthouse records for the Utah rural area and the Iowa rural area, careful account was taken of the year in which the marriage was performed and the year in which the divorce was granted. These results were tabulated to determine if there was any difference between the two areas in this respect. This data was not available for the Iowa rural area prior to 1907 and because of this the data include divorces granted only from 1907 up to and including the first six months of 1946. For the Utah rural area, the data cover the period from 1896 to July 1st, 1946.

The data are presented in Table 24. An examination of the table reveals that in both areas, the number of divorces granted increases up to two years after marriage, and then starts a gradual decline. In the Iowa rural area, 10.1 per cent of the divorces are received two years after marriage, and 21.1 per cent of the couples who eventually receive divorces, have received them by the end of two years. In the Utah rural area, the figures are still higher, as 12.4 per cent of the divorces are received two years after marriage, and by the end of the second year of marriage, 28.7 per cent have been received.

Cahen, working on this same type of problem for the U.S. as a whole, found:

There is a rapid rise in divorces virtually from the wedding day until the third year of marriage, and then commences a close and steady decline in divorce frequency.¹

It is unfortunate that Cahen did not give a table listing the percentage of divorces granted during each year from the time of marriage, so that comparisons could be made with the present study. However, as they were not included in his book, statements have been used as far as possible. The difference between Cahen's high point in divorce, which he listed as occurring during the third year of marriage as compared with the high point in this study, cannot be checked for statistical significance.

¹Cahen, op. cit., p. 117.

Table 24.^a Time interval between marriage and divorce
in selected rural areas in Utah and Iowa^b

Marriage lasted ^c	Utah rural area			Iowa rural area		
	N	% of total	Accum. %	N	% of total	Accum. %
Under 1 year	39	4.7	4.7	46	3.3	3.3
1 year	98	11.6	16.3	107	7.7	11.0
2 years	104	12.4	28.7	140	10.1	21.1
3 years	76	9.1	37.8	113	8.2	29.3
4 years	62	7.4	45.2	100	7.2	36.5
5 years	61	7.2	52.4	96	6.9	43.4
6 years	45	5.4	57.8	83	6.0	49.4
7 years	32	3.8	61.6	62	4.5	53.9
8 years	37	4.4	66.0	56	4.0	57.9
9 years	32	3.9	69.6	45	3.3	61.2
10 years	22	2.6	72.5	46	3.3	64.5
11 years	25	2.9	75.4	38	2.7	67.2
12 years	23	2.8	78.2	35	2.5	69.7
13 years	18	2.1	80.3	33	2.3	72.0
14 years	14	1.7	82.0	30	2.2	74.2
15 years	13	1.5	83.5	30	2.2	76.4
16 to 20 years	56	6.7	90.2	126	9.0	85.4
21 to 25 years	35	4.2	94.4	89	6.4	91.8
Over 25 years	47	5.6	100.0	114	8.2	100.0

^aAll data collected by investigator from courthouse records.

^bFor Iowa area, data are for 1907 up to July 1, 1946. For Utah area, data are for 1896 up to July 1, 1946.

^cThe duration of marriage was computed to the nearest year, except for marriages lasting less than one year. Marriages lasting nine months or over were classified as lasting one year.

In Table 24, it becomes apparent that in the Iowa rural area, over half of the divorces are granted before the end of the seventh year of married life, whereas in the Utah rural area over half of the divorces are granted before the end of the fifth year of married life.

Besides the differences already mentioned, the percentage of couples who received divorces after 25 years of marriage is considerably larger in the Iowa area than in the Utah area.

It becomes apparent that many marriages end rather quickly in divorce. It should also be remembered that in many cases, divorces are not applied for until sometime after the actual breakup has occurred, and divorce actions generally take a period of at least one or two months, before the interlocutory degree is granted. Probably most divorces secured during the first two years of marriage, have actually lasted several months less than Table 24 indicates. It would be most informative if data were available which would tell of the pre-marital background of these couples. For instance: How long have the couples known each other before marriage? How long have they gone with each other? Were they engaged before marriage or was marriage entered rather on the spur of the moment? Such data are not available, but when marriages end so quickly in divorce, the most reasonable explanation seems to be that the marriage was hasty or ill-advised, or that the couple had not been acquainted a sufficient length of time. It might also be noted that these divorce figures are for rural areas, where one would naturally suppose the couples would know more about each other's background and would have had a better chance to become well-acquainted prior to marriage. This should be particularly true in the Utah rural area where nearly all of the residents have a similar religious background, and where the L.D.S. Church seeks to bring their young people together, and encourages dancing and other recreational activities.

Throughout Table 24, it is very apparent that less time elapses between the marriage and the divorce in the Utah rural area than in the Iowa rural area. In order to determine if these differences were actually statistically significant, the data were grouped into four divisions as shown in Table 25, and chi-square method was used as a test of significance.

Table 25.^a Chi-square test of time intervals between marriage and divorce in selected Utah and Iowa rural areas

Length of time married ^b	Number of cases Utah area	Number of cases Iowa area	Total cases	Per cent
2 years and under	241	293	534	22.97
3 to 5 years	199	309	508	22.80
6 to 10 years	168	292	460	20.65
11 years and over	<u>231</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>726</u>	<u>32.58</u>
	839	1389	2228	100.00

Chi-square equals 25.156**

^aData are taken from Table 24.

^bDuration of marriage was computed to the nearest year.

Chi-square method in effect is based upon the assumption that there is no greater difference between the groups than that which might be encountered in the process of sampling from a population. The above value of chi-square, 25.156 exceeds the needed value of chi-square to be highly significant.¹

Thus, one may conclude that the differences between the Iowa rural area and the Utah rural area, in respect to the time interval between marriage

¹Snedecor, op. cit., p. 163.

and divorce, are not due to random variation. Definitely, marriages tend to end earlier in the Utah rural area than they do in the Iowa rural area.

The sixth of the hypotheses of this study reads as follows:

Couples would divorce more quickly after marriage in a rural area characterized by the dispersed type of farm settlement and where religious homogeneity does not exist, than couples in a rural area characterized by village type of settlement and religious homogeneity.

Certainly the findings here run contrary to the above hypothesis, and to the expectations of the investigator. The investigator felt that greater group pressure would be exerted on the couple to make a success of marriage under village conditions, than would be exerted on a couple living in a dispersed farm area. It is possible that a wife is more of an economic asset on a farm than a wife in a village community, or perhaps it is easier for an individual living in a village to move back with his folks than is the case when a couple is living on the farm which they operate. It may also indicate that diffusion of the changing attitude toward divorce is facilitated under village conditions. At least it shows a greater willingness to break off the marriage in the Utah rural area, once the couple decide they cannot make a success of the marriage.

One of the factors which seemed to have a limiting effect upon the time that marriages lasted, was the so-called "shotgun" marriage, where the girl had been impregnated prior to the date of marriage. Data were collected from the divorce cases of the Utah area in respect to the date of marriage and the age of the children, and if the divorce case record gave evidence that the first child had been born within the first six

months of married life, it was classified as a "shotgun" marriage, as the girl would have had time to find out that she was pregnant, prior to the time the marriage took place. Of the 839 cases where data were available in the divorce case records to determine the length of time the marriage lasted, 48 cases appeared to be of the "shotgun" variety. No doubt there were many more divorces of this type of marriage, but unless evidence was clear-cut, they were not included in this classification. The results are given in Table 26.

Table 26.^a Time interval from marriage to divorce in "shotgun" marriages in selected Utah rural area, 1896-1946^b

Marriage lasted	Number of cases	Per cent
Less than 1 year	7	14.6
1 year	16	33.3
2 years	10	20.8
3 years	6	12.5
4 years	3	6.2
5 years	2	4.2
6 years	1	2.1
8 years	1	2.1
9 years	1	2.1
10 years	1	2.1
	<u>48</u>	<u>100.0</u>

^aData was gathered by investigator from courthouse records.

^bIncludes divorces granted up to July 1st, 1946.

Apparently the "life" expectancy of such marriages is not very great. The arithmetic mean average is 2.34 years from marriage to the divorce. Moreover, in many of the marriages of this type, which are listed in the

above table as having lasted one or two years, actually evidence was produced in the divorce case record, which indicated that the couple had never lived together at all. The husband, once the marriage had taken place, refused to support or to live with the girl.

Several of these marriages were performed under peculiar conditions. In one case, the marriage took place in the hospital the day before the baby was born, and in another hospital marriage, the baby had already been born at the time of the ceremony.

These "shotgun" marriages indicate how very insecure such a marriage is. Respect and affection seem to be utterly lacking in most of these cases, and one wonders if society could devise a better means of providing the child with a name and legitimacy, rather than forcing through marriages, which oftentimes are nothing but mockery of the marriage ceremony.

Extent of childlessness in divorce cases in Utah rural area

Bernard estimates "about two-thirds of all divorces, furthermore, are granted to childless couples."¹ This is in substantial agreement with Cahen who places the percentage of divorces being obtained by childless couples at 63 per cent.² Thus it is clearly shown that childlessness is a factor in the majority of divorce cases in the U.S. by a comfortable margin.

¹ Bernard, Jessie. American family behavior. New York, Harper and Brothers. 1942. p. 98.

² Cahen, op. cit., p. 112.

In the gathering of data from the divorce case records in the Utah rural area, care was taken to determine the age and sex of each child, whose parents had obtained divorces. When the results were tabulated, it was found that childlessness is much less common in divorces in the Utah rural area than in the U.S. The results are given in Table 27.

Table 27.^a Divorces by size of family: Utah rural area, 1896-1946^b

Number of children	Number of divorces	Percentage
No children	368	42.9
One child	219	25.6
Two children	105	12.2
Three children	65	7.6
Four children	46	5.4
Five or more children	55	6.3
	858	100.0
Data not available	17	
	875 ^c	

^aData collected by investigator from courthouse records.

^bData on divorces granted in area up to July 1st, 1946.

^cTotal divorces examined by the investigator in the Utah rural area totaled 875. In several cases different parts of the information desired was missing, hence the discrepancy noted between the total here and elsewhere.

The seventh hypothesis of this study stated:

Childlessness is involved in the majority of divorce cases in rural areas.

Certainly the data in this study do not support the hypothesis. Possibly the explanation for the difference in percentages of childless marriages ending in divorce between the Utah rural area and the U.S.

as a whole, may reflect the fact that childlessness is much more common in the U.S. than it is in the rural area of Utah included in this study.

Children of divorced couples

One of the main issues involved in divorce is the effect upon the children. In collecting data, the investigator was interested in the number of children who were affected by divorce in the Utah rural area, who the custody of the children was granted to, and what provision was made for the support of the children.

The investigator found that a total of 947 children, 18 years of age or under, were involved in the divorce cases during the period of time the study covered.¹ Their age by sex at the time of the divorce of their parents is presented in Table 28.

Table 28 is used to illustrate the number of children that are involved in divorce and the fact that many of them are involved early in life. Regardless of the age, the important thing is the adjustment that the child is able to make. In a study of this type it is not possible to determine how well the children have adjusted to the divorce of their parents. However, there is some doubt that they would have been any better off, living in a home where parents bicker continually, than they would be living with one parent or the other.

As one might suppose, the majority of the children in this study were awarded to their mother. It was found that 87.3 per cent of the

¹Study covered 1896 to July 1st, 1946 on data for divorce cases taken from court house records.

Table 28.^a Age and sex of children involved in divorce
in selected Utah rural area: 1896-1946^b

Age	Boys	Girls	Total	Age	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 1 year	17	34	51	10 years	19	20	39
1 year	31	27	58	11 years	17	34	51
2 years	45	56	101	12 years	17	13	30
3 years	49	40	89	13 years	18	18	36
4 years	44	35	79	14 years	14	18	32
5 years	42	31	73	15 years	18	14	32
6 years	32	26	58	16 years	9	17	26
7 years	23	22	45	17 years	11	7	18
8 years	26	25	51	18 years	17	9	26
9 years	30	23	53	Total	479	469	947

^aData gathered by investigator.

^bUp to July 1st, 1946.

cases, the children were granted to the mother, and these cases included 85.5 per cent of the children. This information is presented in Table 29.

It is, in all probability, the natural thing that the children be granted to their mother, as the mother is by nature the most suited to care for them, and probably has more responsibility for their rearing. When the father is granted the children, he has the problem of trying to look after the children and earn a living at the same time, and consequently most men do not want custody of the children, unless they have a mother, or sister, or someone else who can assume the responsibility for the care of the children. In many cases, the mother finds herself in the same difficulty. She has not only the care of the children, but also is under the necessity of providing a living.

Oftimes her alternatives are moving back to her folks' home, or neglecting the children so that she can work, or obtaining relief. In many cases some provision is made for support money for the children, but

Table 29.^a Disposition of children of divorced parents in selected Utah rural area: 1896-1946^b

Disposition of children	Number of cases	Per cent of cases	Number of children	Per cent of children
To mother	420	87.3	833	85.5
To father	16	3.3	44	4.6
Between parents	21	4.4	50	5.2
To grandparents	3	.6	3	.3
Children to elect	6	1.3	14	1.5
Miscellaneous	2	.4	7	.7
No award made	13	2.7	21	2.2
	<u>481</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>972^c</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No minor children	9			
	<u>490^d</u>			

^a All data gathered by investigator.

^b Up to July 1st, 1946.

^c The figure of 972 minor children, includes 20 boys and girls of the ages of 19 and 20, and three unborn children.

^d The figure of 490 cases, plus 17 cases with no data, plus 368 cases with no children equals the correct total of 875 divorce cases.

as Table 30 indicates, this support money is often inadequate, and in many cases no award of this type is made.

Of the 420 cases where the children were awarded to the mother, only 283 cases had any provision made for the support of the children. Of the 833 children awarded to the mothers, the fathers assumed some responsibility for their support in a property settlement or through the award of support money by the court for 613.

Table 30.^a Support money awarded in divorce cases in selected Utah rural area
1896-1946^b

	Number of children in family							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Number of cases where support money was awarded:	112	50	38	17	11	4	1	233
Total children	112	100	114	68	55	24	8	481
Mean average per month per family	\$ 25	\$ 43	\$ 27	\$ 53	\$ 43	\$ 48	\$ 50	
Mean average per child per month	\$ 25	\$ 22	\$ 9	\$ 13	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ 6	
Range of awards per family per month	\$ 5 to \$ 80	\$ 5 to \$ 200	\$ 15 to \$ 100	\$ 20 to \$ 100	\$ 15 to \$ 75	\$ 30 to \$ 75	\$ 50	
Median average per month per family	\$ 20	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 42	\$ 50	80.
Property settlement cases	16	10	11	6	4	2	1	50
Total children in property settlement cases:	16	20	33	24	20	12	7	132
Total cases where property settlement made:			50			Total children	132	
Total cases where support money awarded:			233			Total children	481	
			283				613	

^aAll data gathered by investigator from original case records.

^bUp to July 1st, 1946.

In the cases where support money was awarded, it varied from \$25.00 per month (mean average) for one child to a low of \$6.00 per month per child for eight children. The range on support money for one and two children was as low as \$5.00 per month. It is only too evident that \$25.00 per month for a mother and child is too low to provide adequate care for the child, and yet this amount is the mean average per month of support money for one child. In many of the cases with one child in the family, less than \$25.00 per month was awarded. In the case of the family with eight children, and a total award of \$50.00 per month, it is very evident that the amount would be inadequate. Only in a limited number of cases could the wife and children live on the amount the father was required by the court to pay for the support of the children.

It might be added here, that having the court award support money is only "half of the battle". Time and time again, the wife has to petition the court to aid in collecting the support money for the children.

Perhaps one of the most valid criticisms of the divorce system as it is constituted at present, is the fact that in many cases, adequate means are not provided for the rearing of the children.

Data were not kept on the subject, but it was very rare that a judge would turn down a woman's plea for support money for the children, but in many cases, the woman evidently reasoned that she couldn't get "blood out of a turnip", and didn't even try. In other cases the wife may have wanted to be entirely free and "shut" of her husband, once and for all. In some cases where the girl's parents were fairly well-to-do, the parents had already made provision to provide support for the children, and the

wife asked for no support money.

In fairness, it should be mentioned that in many cases, the reason for the divorce was connected with poverty, and the children would be no worse off without the father. In fact, they may even fare better from a financial standpoint as neighbors would be more willing to help.

It might be mentioned that in most of the towns and villages in the part of Utah that these data cover, rents have been quite low, at least until the past two or three years. The houses are not at all fancy, but they can be lived in. Practically every family has a garden, and most of them keep a cow and chickens. In Washington County, many varieties of deciduous fruit are grown, and consequently actual cash expenses can be kept quite low. Even taking the low living expenses into consideration, support money awards seem entirely inadequate to properly care for many of the children.

Statutory reasons given for divorce

It is to be frankly admitted that statutory reasons given in a divorce case do not necessarily indicate the real cause for the marriage coming to an end. Generally the plaintiff chooses the reason that is legally most acceptable, and the divorce complaint is written accordingly. A man may exert extreme physical cruelty upon the person of his wife, and may give her legal cause for a divorce, but it does not explain why he is cruel to her. A man making a good salary may fail to support his wife, and in so doing gives legal cause for a divorce, but again, it is not the basic cause which may well be hidden in psychological factors, conflict over

family roles, cultural differences, or numerous other reasons.

Over a period of years the reasons given in divorce complaints has changed greatly. Table 31 illustrates the changes that have taken place. It cites the statutory reasons used in the U.S. in 1867, and the statutory reasons given in 1939 in 12 states of the U.S. Also included in Table 31 are the statutory reasons given in divorce cases in the Utah rural area included in this study for the years of 1936 to 1940.

Table 31. Statutory reasons for divorce

Statutory reasons	U.S. 1867 ^a	U.S. 1939 ^b 12 states	Utah rural area ^c 1936-1940
Adultery	33	3.5	0
Cruelty	13	50.2	21.6
Desertion	41	33.0	23.5
Drunkenness	3	2.0	1.3
Neglect	2	8.4	51.0
Minor grounds	8	3.0	2.6
	<u>100</u>	<u>100.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>

^aCohen, *op. cit.*, p. 35.

^bU.S. Public Health Service. Vital Statistics--Special Reports. June 9, 1943. p. 464. (Original source not available). Quoted by Mabel Elliott. Scope and meaning of divorce. In, *The family, marriage, and parenthood*. Howard Becker and Reuben Hill, editors. Boston, D.C. Heath and Company. 1948. (Not yet off press. Reference taken from galley proof.) (Includes Delaware, Florida, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Maryland, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Iowa).

^cFrom Table 32. Includes only divorces for one cause.

For the U.S. adultery and cruelty show the greatest amount of change. In 1867, adultery was the statutory reason in 33 per cent of the cases. In 1939, it was used in only 3.5 per cent of the cases. Cruelty was respons-

ible for 13 per cent in 1867 and 50.2 per cent in 1939. Certainly people have not changed that much during that time. It is also interesting to note the differences between the percentages for each statutory reason for the Utah rural area for 1936-1940, and for the 12 states of the U.S. for 1939. In the Utah area, neglect to provide was the statutory reason in 51 per cent of the divorce cases, but in the 12 state area, only 8.4 per cent of the divorces were granted for neglect. Also cruelty accounts for only 21.6 per cent of the divorces in the Utah rural area, but 50.2 per cent of the divorces in the 12 states. Certainly one of the factors that enter in, is that some of the states of the 12 do not grant divorce for neglect to provide. It also may indicate that in Utah it is more popular to apply for a divorce on the grounds of neglect to provide or it may indicate greater poverty in the Utah rural area.

Table 32 gives the number of divorces granted in each period in the Utah rural area. The table indicates some interesting changes that have occurred in statutory reasons for divorce. Of the 19 cases granted on the basis of adultery, 15 of them have been granted since 1941. In checking these cases, it was found that in several of them, the husband and wife had been separated during the war. In all of the cases where adultery was charged, the cases were marked by extreme bitterness. It seems probable that individuals were quite reluctant to charge adultery unless there was bitterness involved.

This reluctance is due, in part at least, to the Mormon teachings on adultery. Mormons believe that marriages performed in L.D.S. Temples

Table 32.^a Statutory reasons for divorce in selected Utah rural area

Statutory reason	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1946	Total	%
	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945			
Non-support	5	10	7	16	32	20	40	52	78	31	5	296	34.8
Desertion	8	9	9	24	24	24	29	22	36	33	7	225	26.5
Cruelty	3	1	2	2	6	5	12	20	33	25	10	119	14.0
Adultery	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	12	3	19	2.3
Habitual drunk	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	4	3	16	1.9
Miscellaneous ^b	1	1	0	0	2	4	5	5	4	3	3	28	3.2
Non-support and desertion ^c	2	1	2	3	5	1	9	7	4	6	0	40	4.7
Habitual drunkard and cruelty	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3	14	12	3	38	4.5
Desertion and cruelty	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	8	1	23	2.7
Habitual drunkard and non-support	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	4	3	4	0	18	2.1
Non-support and cruelty	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	8	7	5	0	28	3.3
	20	27	24	48	72	61	110	126	184	143	35	850	100.0
Reason not given	2	2	2	2	3	10	5	1				25	

^aAll data gathered by investigator.

^bMiscellaneous includes conviction of felony, deemed incurably insane, impotency.

^cMany of the court cases gave several reasons, or at least two in the divorce complaint, and the decision of the judge did not set down the definite reason for the divorce.

are for time and eternity, and that the parents and children are sealed to each other. This is a very fundamental belief. They also believe that adultery is one of three ways that the individual can forfeit his marriage partner and children for eternity. Any Mormon found guilty of adultery is formally excommunicated by the L.D.S. Church.

As adultery has been regarded as a major crime, and because excommunication practically made the individual an outcast, people seeking a divorce would be quite hesitant to file on charges of adultery, knowing the way it would affect the standing of the family in the community. The bitterness found in the cases where adultery was charged serve to bear this explanation out. .

Statistics are not available, but it is also probable that adultery is charged less frequently in rural areas than in urban areas due to the larger amount of primary interaction in a rural community, and where it would soon be known to everyone in town.

CHAPTER IV.

DISCUSSION

It was not the purpose of this study to determine the basic causes that bring about divorce, nor was this study concerned with what later happened to the couples who were divorced and their children. Apparently, this is one of the areas where accurate information is lacking. How many of the people later make a satisfactory adjustment and achieve at least a measure of happiness after having undergone a divorce? How long do the scars that attend most divorces continue to mar the lives of the participants, including the children. Perhaps, most important of all, what can be done to help these individuals make a satisfactory adjustment? Having once shown their inability to succeed in this respect, the state grants a divorce, and figuratively wipes their hands of the affair. It is no longer a concern of the state. Should it not be the concern of the state, or of society to endeavor to aid these people, and to have ways, based on science, whereby these people may be helped. If citizens are a part of the real wealth of a state or nation, shouldn't the state or nation be concerned with their welfare?

In most communities, it is possible to find certain individuals who have gone through a divorce, have remarried, and are well-respected, apparently quite happy people. They have succeeded in adjusting their lives. It is also possible to find individuals whose adjustments have been most unsatisfactory, both to the individual and to the community.

Sometimes the lives of these people are marked by extreme bitterness, or poverty, or are blighted in various other ways. Percentages oftentimes are only cold, meaningless figures, but wouldn't it be desirable to know what the chances of working out a satisfactory life after a divorce are, and also the chances of an extremely unsatisfactory life after a divorce? What are the various adjustments that people make to a divorce and what are their reactions? In short, what are the effects of divorce upon their lives?

To the investigator, this represents a real need.

Suggestions for Future Study

The investigator feels very definitely that the particular rural area of Utah which was included in this study, namely: Beaver, Iron, and Washington counties, would be an ideal place to study the adjustment of people who have been divorced, and the adjustment of their children. It would be possible to find out about practically all such individuals, due to the common religious factor and the ties of relationship with people still living in the areas, even if the people affected by divorce have moved away.

Such a study would have two major objectives. The effect of the divorce upon the man and woman and the effect of the divorce upon the children. Major emphasis would be directed toward determining the adjustment which the individuals have been able to work out.

Such a study would involve certain problems. Divorce is a touchy problem, and for many people whose relatives or friends have gone through a divorce, they certainly prefer to let "sleeping dogs lie", and not have old unpleasant memories awakened. Relationships are far-reaching, and oftentimes even a distant relative shows a good deal of resentment against anything casting a reflection on his relation. Hence, one of the big problems would be that of discretion in obtaining the necessary data.

Possible Value of this Study

An area where divorce has increased approximately 900 per cent over a period of 52 years should certainly be concerned over the matter, and should be interested in taking steps through education, or some other means to remedy such a problem. At least it should awaken community consciousness, and a desire to improve the situation. If it does only this, the investigator feels that his efforts will be repaid.

CHAPTER V.

SUMMARY

It should be pointed out that the term Utah urban area as used in this study refers to Salt Lake County. Likewise, Utah rural area refers to Beaver, Iron, and Washington counties; Iowa urban area refers to Polk County; Iowa rural area refers to Greene and Hamilton counties.

1. For the period of 1896-1905, divorce rates for the Utah rural area were .42 divorce per year per 1,000 population, and .67 divorce for the Iowa rural area. This difference is highly significant from a statistical viewpoint.

For the entire period of 1896-1947, the divorce rate average was .98 divorce for the Utah area and .93 divorce for the Iowa area, but the difference is not significant.

2. For the entire period of 1896-1947, the divorce rate per year, per 1,000 population average 3.01 divorces for the Utah urban area and 4.43 divorces for the Iowa urban area. The difference is highly significant.
3. The actual increase in divorce rate was greater in the Iowa urban area than it was in the Utah urban area between the 1896-1900 period and the 1946-1947 period.

The percentage increases of divorce rates in the four areas between the 1896-1900 and 1946-1947 periods ranged from 883 per cent for the Utah rural area down to 280 per cent for the Iowa rural area, with

the increases for the two urban areas in between.

4. When all Iowa counties were divided into five groups on the basis of population of their largest town or city, the differences in divorce rates between the groups of counties were very apparent, with the exception of differences between Groups I and II, the most rural groups of counties. Otherwise, the more urban the group of counties, as measured by size of largest town, the higher the divorce rates were.
5. Divorces decreased in all five groups of Iowa counties from 1941 to 1942. The Utah urban area showed a decrease in number of divorces, as did the Iowa urban area, but the Iowa rural area showed a slight increase in divorce. For the U.S. as a whole, divorce totals were greater in 1942 than in 1941.

The period of 1941-1945, during which most of World War II took place, showed an increase in divorce over the previous five-year period of 1936-1940, in all five groups of Iowa counties, and in both urban areas, but showed a decrease in the Utah rural area.

6. In both the Utah and Iowa rural areas the high point in divorce comes two years after the marriage takes place. The marriages tend to last longer in the Iowa rural area than in the Utah rural area. The difference when tested by chi-square method is highly significant. For "shotgun" marriages ending in divorce in the Utah rural area, "life expectancy" of the marriage as determined by cases in this study is 2.34 years.

7. Childless couples approximate 63 per cent of the divorcing couples in the U.S. and 43 per cent in the Utah rural area.
8. A total of 947 children, 18 years of age or under, were involved in cases of divorced parents in the Utah rural area from 1896 up to the first of July, 1946.

In approximately 88 per cent of the cases in the Utah rural area, the children were awarded to the mother.

The arithmetic mean average amount of support money awarded per month, varied from \$25.00 per child in 1-child families down to \$6.00 per month per child in 8-child families.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSIONS

The investigator is well aware of the fact that conclusions cannot be expanded past the area of the study, unless proper sampling has taken place. Hence, the following conclusions are drawn only for the areas included in this study.

1. The conclusion is reached on the basis of data in this study, that a rural area characterized by a high degree of religionism, religious homogeneity, and village type of settlement (Utah rural area¹ in this study) would have lower divorce rates than an area characterized by their opposites (Iowa rural area² in this study). But this does not necessarily hold good when religionism has declined.
2. That an urban area characterized by a high degree of religionism and religious homogeneity (Utah urban area³) has lower divorce rates than an urban area characterized by the opposite set of conditions (Iowa urban area⁴).
3. That areas where religionism is declining as a force (Utah areas in this study), show less resistance to social change as measured by increase of divorce than areas where religionism is lower to begin with (Iowa areas in this study).

¹Utah rural area refers to Beaver, Iron, and Washington counties.

²Iowa rural area refers to Greene and Hamilton counties.

³Utah urban area refers to Salt Lake County.

⁴Iowa urban area refers to Polk County.

4. World War II did not have the immediate effect of reducing divorce in all areas. Over the U.S. as a whole, it was accompanied by an immediate increase in divorce. In the urban areas in this study, and the groups of Iowa counties, it was accompanied by a decline in divorce.

In all areas included in this study, except the Utah rural area, its ultimate effect was to increase divorce during the war period.

Urban areas (Utah and Iowa) suffered more from war dislocation than the rural areas (Utah and Iowa), as measured by increase in divorce rates.

5. In a highly agricultural state (Iowa), divorce rates for counties vary with the degree of urbanization, as measured by the size of the largest town in the county, except in those counties where the population of the largest town is 4,999 or less.
6. For the rural areas included in this study, couples who obtain divorces obtain them sooner after marriage in the rural area characterized by village type of settlement and religious homogeneity (Utah rural area), than they do in the rural area characterized by dispersed type of farm settlement and religious heterogeneity (Iowa rural area).
7. "Shotgun" marriages which end in divorce, last a shorter length of time than "non-shotgun" marriages which end in divorce (Utah rural area).
8. Average provision for the support of children of divorced parents is, inadequate to properly care for the child (Utah rural area).

CHAPTER VII.

LITERATURE CITED

- Anonymous. And so my wife divorced me. Harper's Magazine. Vol. 162. March, 1931. pp. 460-471.
- Anonymous. Can divorce be successful. Harper's Magazine. Vol. 176. February, 1938. pp. 255-262.
- Baber, Ray E. Marriage and the family. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1939.
- Bernard, Jessie. American family behavior. New York, Harper and Bros. 1942.
- Bossard, James H.S. War and the family. In, Marriage and the family. Howard Becker and Reuben Hill, editors. Boston, D.C. Heath and Co. 1942.
- Cahen, Alfred. Statistical analysis of American divorce. New York, Columbia University Press. 1932.
- Children of Divorced Parents. Duke University. School of Law. Law and Contemporary Problems. Vol. X. No. 5. Summer, 1944.
- Davis, Kingsley. Sociological and statistical analysis. In, Children of Divorced Parents. Duke University. School of Law. Law and Contemporary Problems. Vol. X. No. 5. Summer, 1944.
- Drake, Durrant. The new morality. New York, Macmillan. 1929.
- Duvall, Evelyn Millis, and Hill, Reuben. When you marry. Boston, D.C. Heath and Co. 1945.
- Goodsell, Willystine. Problems of the family. New York, D. Appleton Century Company. 1936.
- Groves, Ernest R., and Ogburn, William F. American marriage and family relationships. New York, Henry Holt and Company. 1928.
- Hart, Hornell, and Hart, Ella B. Personality and the family. New York, D.C. Heath and Co. 1941.

Iowa State Board of Health. Report for Biennial Ending June 30, 1924.

_____. Report for Biennial Ending June 30, 1926.

_____. Report for Biennial Ending June 30, 1930.

_____. Report for Biennial Ending June 30, 1932.

_____. Report for Biennial Ending June 30, 1934.

_____. Report for Biennial Ending June 30, 1936.

_____. Report for Biennial Ending June 30, 1938.

Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1938-1939.

_____. Report for 1940.

_____. Report for 1941.

_____. Report for 1942.

_____. Report for 1943-1944.

Lichtenberger, J.P. Divorce. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.
1941.

Nelson, Lowry. A social survey of Escalante, Utah. Brigham Young
University Studies, No. 1. Provo, Utah. 1925.

_____. The Mormon village: A study in social origins. Brigham
Young University Studies, No. 3. Provo, Utah. 1930.

_____. Some social and economic features of American Fork, Utah.
Brigham Young University Studies, No. 4. Provo, Utah. 1935.

Pamunzio, Constantine. War and divorce. Sociology and Social Research.
Vol. 28. Sept. 1943. pp. 15-19.

Plant, James S. The psychiatrist views children of divorced parents.
In, Children of Divorced Parents. Duke University. School of Law.
Law and Contemporary Problems. Vol. X. No. 5. Summer, 1944.

Popenoe, Paul. Marriage before and after. New York; Wilfred Funk, Inc.
1943.

Snedecor, George W. Statistical methods. Ames, Collegiate Press. 1938.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marriage and divorce: 1887-1906. Part 2.

_____. Marriage and divorce: 1916.

_____. Marriage and divorce: 1922.

_____. Marriage and divorce: 1923.

_____. Marriage and divorce: 1925.

_____. Marriage and divorce: 1927.

_____. Marriage and divorce: 1928.

_____. Marriage and divorce: 1929.

_____. Marriage and divorce: 1931.

_____. Marriage and divorce: 1932.

_____. Religious bodies. 1936. Vol. I.

_____. Thirteenth Census. 1910. Vol. II. Population.

_____. Thirteenth Census. 1910. Vol. III. Population.

_____. Fifteenth Census. 1930. Vol. I. Population.

_____. Sixteenth Census. 1940. Vol. I. Population. Number of
Inhabitants.

_____. Sixteenth Census. 1940. Vol. II, Part II. Characteristics
of the Population.

U.S. Public Health Service. Marriage and divorce statistics: United
States, 1946. Vital Statistics--Special Reports. National
Summaries. Vol. 27, No. 10. Oct. 14, 1947.

_____. Vital Statistics--Special Reports. June 9, 1943. (Original
source not available). Quoted by Mabel Elliott. Scope and meaning
of divorce. In, The family, marriage, and parenthood. Howard
Becker and Reuben Hill, editors. Boston, D.C. Heath and Company.
1948. (Not yet off press. Reference obtained from galley proof).

Waller, Willard. The family: A dynamic interpretation. New York,
The Gordon Company. 1938.

Widtsoe, John A. Program of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day
Saints. Second Edition. Salt Lake City:L.D.S. Department of
Education. 1937.

Wilo, Ira S., and Winn, H.C. Facing divorce. Survey. Vol. 61.
pp. 418-420. Dec. 15, 1928.

CHAPTER VIII.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer wishes to express his appreciation to Dr. Ray E. Wakeley, Dr. Reuben Hill, Dr. Neal Gross, and Dr. William Tudor of the Department of Economics and Sociology for their assistance, suggestions, criticism, and encouragement. He is also indebted to Dr. James Wert of the Department of Vocational Education for assistance and suggestions in respect to the statistical analysis.

Further, the writer wishes to acknowledge and express his appreciation to the county clerks of Beaver, Iron, and Washington counties in Utah, and Greene and Hamilton counties in Iowa for their aid and permission to examine the county records.

He further feels deeply indebted to the Utah and Iowa State Departments of Vital Statistics for data which they supplied to him, without which this study would have been more limited in its scope.

100.

APPENDIX

Appendix¹ A

Divorces in Utah Rural Area

Year	Beaver	Iron	Washington	Total	Year	Beaver	Iron	Washington	Total
1896	1	1	3	5	1921	4	3	3	10
1897	3		2	5	1922	9	7	8	24
1898	3			3	1923	7	6	1	14
1899	5			5	1924	2	3	5	10
1900	1	1		2	1925	7	2	4	13
1901			2	2	1926	7	7	6	20
1902	2	1		3	1927	13	2	4	19
1903	3	2	1	6	1928	8	8	10	26
1904	3	2	5	10	1929	4	6	10	20
1905	4		4	8	1930	14	10	6	30
1906	1	1	1	3	1931	7	9	10	26
1907	7	1	3	11	1932	9	8	15	32
1908	3	4		7	1933	5	2	11	18
1909	1			1	1934	6	10	8	24
1910	2	1	1	4	1935	8	9	10	27
1911	3	3	3	9	1936	9	13	19	41
1912	2	3	1	6	1937	6	8	16	30
1913	6		1	7	1938	11	10	21	42
1914	10	2	6	18	1939	11	12	12	35
1915	3	4	3	10	1940	3	12	21	36
1916	4	4	6	14	1941	4	11	8	23
1917	9	1	4	14	1942	3	8	11	22
1918	5	2	7	14	1943	7	9	12	28
1919	12		10	22	1944	5	13	17	35
1920	5	1	5	11	1945	4	16	15	35
					1946	17	32	20	69
					1947	10	31	27	68

¹ All divorce data contained in the above table was taken directly from the county records of the above three named counties, with the exception of 1946 and 1947, which was supplied to the investigator by the Utah Director of Vital Statistics.

Appendix B

Divorces in Iowa Rural Area

Year	Greene	Hamilton	Total	Year	Greene	Hamilton	Total
1896	12 ¹	9 ¹	21	1921	8 ²	17 ²	25
1897	8	13	21	1922	17 ⁴	15 ⁴	32
1898	7	17	24	1923	8 ⁵	16 ⁶	23
1899	8	20	28	1924	10 ⁶	7	17
1900	11	17	28	1925	13	17	30
1901	10	15	25	1926	11 ⁷	19 ⁷	30
1902	6	22	28	1927	21	15	36
1903	8	15	23	1928	11 ⁸	11 ⁸	22
1904	8	17	25	1929	17	13 ⁹	30
1905	5	8	13	1930	19 ⁹	12 ⁹	31
1906	14	9	23	1931	11	15	26
1907	12 ²	16 ²	28	1932	16 ¹⁰	26 ¹⁰	42
1908	7	9	16	1933	15 ¹¹	21 ¹¹	36
1909	13	9	22	1934	28	28	56
1910	12	14	26	1935	23 ¹²	20 ¹²	43
1911	15	14	29	1936	25	25	50
1912	17	17	34	1937	28	19	47
1913	16	8	24	1938	15 ¹³	18 ¹³	33
1914	17	17	34	1939	26 ¹⁴	24 ¹⁴	50
1915	13	21	34	1940	20 ¹⁵	23 ¹⁵	43
1916	17 ³	21 ³	38	1941	16 ¹⁶	24 ¹⁶	40
1917	17 ²	15 ²	32	1942	22 ¹⁷	22 ¹⁷	44
1918	12	11	23	1943	15 ¹⁸	39 ¹⁸	54
1919	19	14	33	1944	21 ¹⁹	30 ¹⁹	51
1920	18	7	25	1945	17 ²⁰	37 ²⁰	54
				1946	25	56	81
				1947	34	25	59

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marriage and divorce: 1887-1906. Part 2. p. 717.

²Data gathered by investigator direct from county records.

(Footnotes continued)

- ³ U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marriage and divorce: 1916. p. 41.
- ⁴ _____. Marriage and divorce: 1922. p. 78.
- ⁵ _____. Marriage and divorce: 1923. p. 46.
- ⁶ _____. Marriage and divorce: 1925. p. 61.
- ⁷ _____. Marriage and divorce: 1927. p. 71.
- ⁸ _____. Marriage and divorce: 1929. p. 71.
- ⁹ _____. Marriage and divorce: 1931. p. 56.
- ¹⁰ _____. Marriage and divorce: 1932. p. 18.
- ¹¹ Iowa State Board of Health. Report for Biennial Ending June 30th, 1936. p. 158.
- ¹² _____. Report for Biennial Ending June 30th, 1938. p. 298.
- ¹³ Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1938-1939. p. 338.
- ¹⁴ Ibid., p. 342.
- ¹⁵ Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1940. p. 278.
- ¹⁶ Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1941. p. 263.
- ¹⁷ Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1942. p. 147.
- ¹⁸ Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1943-1944. p. 165.
- ¹⁹ Ibid., p.157.
- ²⁰ Information supplied to investigator by Iowa Division of Vital Statistics.

Appendix C

Divorces, Population, and Divorce Rates for Utah Rural Area

Year	Divorce total	Population				Divorce rate
		Beaver	Iron	Washington	Total	
1890 ¹		3,340 ¹	2,683 ²	4,009 ³	10,032	
1896	5	3,504	3,201	4,371	11,076	.5
1897	5	3,531	3,287	4,431	11,249	.4
1898	3	3,558	3,373	4,491	11,422	.3
1899	5	3,586	3,460	4,552	11,598	.4
1900	2	3,613 ¹	3,546 ²	4,612 ³	11,771	.2
Ave.	4				11,422	.35
1901	2	3,723	3,585	4,663	11,971	.2
1902	3	3,834	3,623	4,714	12,171	.3
1903	6	3,944	3,662	4,765	12,371	.5
1904	10	4,055	3,701	4,816	12,572	.8
1905	8	4,165	3,740	4,867	12,772	.6
Ave.	5.8				12,371	.47
1906	3	4,275	3,778	4,919	12,972	.2
1907	11	4,386	3,817	4,970	13,173	.8
1908	7	4,496	3,856	5,021	13,373	.5
1909	1	4,607	3,894	5,072	13,573	.1
1910	4	4,717 ¹	3,933 ²	5,123 ³	13,772	.3
Ave.	5.2				13,373	.39
1911	9	4,759	4,118	5,287	14,164	.6
1912	6	4,801	4,304	5,451	14,556	.4
1913	7	4,844	4,489	5,615	14,948	.5
1914	18	4,886	4,675	5,779	15,340	1.2
1915	10	4,928	4,860	5,943	15,721	.6
Ave.	10				14,948	.67
1916	14	4,970	5,045	6,108	16,123	.9
1917	14	5,012	5,231	6,272	16,515	.9
1918	14	5,055	5,416	6,436	16,907	.8
1919	22	5,097	5,602	6,600	17,299	1.3
1920	11	5,139 ⁴	5,787 ⁴	6,764 ⁴	17,690	.6
Ave.	15				16,907	.89
1921	10	5,139	5,931	6,830	17,900	.6
1922	24	5,138	6,075	6,895	18,108	1.3
1923	14	5,138	6,219	6,961	18,318	.7
1924	10	5,138	6,363	7,026	18,527	.5
1925	13	5,137	6,507	7,092	18,736	.7
Ave.	14.2				18,318	.77

Appendix C. (continued)

Year	Divorce total	Population			Total	Divorce rate
		Beaver	Iron	Washington		
1926	20	5,137	6,651	7,158	18,946	1.1
1927	19	5,137	6,795	7,223	19,155	1.0
1928	26	5,137	6,939	7,289	19,365	1.3
1929	20	5,136	7,083	7,354	19,573	1.0
1930	30	5,136 ⁴	7,227 ⁴	7,420 ⁴	19,783	1.5
Ave.	23				19,365	1.19
1931	26	5,124	7,337	7,605	20,066	1.3
1932	32	5,112	7,448	7,790	20,350	1.6
1933	18	5,099	7,558	7,975	20,632	.9
1934	24	5,087	7,669	8,160	20,916	1.2
1935	27	5,075	7,779	8,344	21,198	1.3
Ave.	25.4				20,632	1.23
1936	41	5,063	7,889	8,529	21,481	1.9
1937	30	5,051	8,000	8,714	21,765	1.4
1938	42	5,038	8,110	8,899	22,047	1.9
1939	35	5,026	8,221 ⁴	9,084 ⁴	22,331	1.6
1940	36	5,014 ⁴	8,331 ⁴	9,269 ⁴	22,614	1.0
Ave.	36.8				22,047	1.67
1941	23	5,114	8,325	9,100	22,539	1.0
1942	22	5,214	8,318	8,930	22,462	1.0
1943	28	5,314	8,312	8,760	22,386	1.3
1944	35	5,414	8,306	8,590	22,310	1.6
1945	35	5,515	8,300	8,420	22,235	1.6
Ave.	28.6				22,386	1.28
1946	69	5,615 ⁵	8,294 ⁵	8,250 ⁵	22,159	3.1
1947 ⁶	68	5,715	8,288	8,080	22,083	3.1
Ave. ⁶	68.5				22,121	3.09

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1910. Vol. III. Population. p. 869.

²Ibid., p. 870.

³Ibid., p. 872.

⁴U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1940. Vol. I. Population. p. 1080.

⁵Private communication. Utah director of Vital Statistics.

⁶Divorce rate average is computed by dividing divorce average by average population.

Appendix D

Divorces, Population, and Divorce Rates for Iowa Rural Area

Year	Divorce total ¹	Population			Divorce rate
		Greene	Hamilton	Total	
1890		15,797 ²	15,319 ²	31,116	
1896	21	17,011	17,836	34,847	.6
1897	21	17,213	18,255	35,468	.6
1898	24	17,415	18,675	36,090	.7
1899	28	17,618	19,094	36,712	.8
1900	28	17,820 ²	19,514 ²	37,334	.8
Ave.	24.4			36,090	.68
1901	25	17,640	19,487	37,127	.7
1902	28	17,461	19,461	36,922	.8
1903	23	17,281	19,432	36,713	.6
1904	25	17,101	19,405	36,506	.7
1905	13	16,921	19,378	36,299	.4
Ave.	22.8			36,713	.62
1906	23	16,742	19,351	36,093	.6
1907	28	16,562	19,324	35,886	.8
1908	16	16,382	19,296	35,678	.5
1909	22	16,203	19,269	35,472	.6
1910	26	16,023 ²	19,242 ²	35,265	.7
Ave.	23			35,678	.64
1911	29	16,067	19,271	35,338	.8
1912	34	16,113	19,300	35,413	1.0
1913	24	16,157	19,329	35,486	.7
1914	34	16,201	19,357	35,558	1.0
1915	34	16,246	19,386	35,632	1.0
Ave.	31			35,486	.87
1916	38	16,290	19,415	35,705	1.1
1917	32	16,334	19,444	35,778	.9
1918	23	16,373	19,473	35,851	.6
1919	33	16,422	19,502	35,924	.9
1920	25	16,467 ³	19,531 ⁵	35,998	.7
Ave.	30.2			35,851	.84
1921	25	16,473	19,576	36,149	.7
1922	32	16,479	19,820	36,299	.9
1923	23	16,485	19,965	36,450	.6
1924	17	16,491	20,110	36,601	.5
1925	30	16,497	20,254	36,751	.8
	25.4			36,450	.70

Appendix D (continued)

Year	Divorce ¹ total	Population			Divorce rate
		Greene	Hamilton	Total	
1926	30	16,504	20,399	36,903	.8
1927	36	16,510	20,544	37,054	1.0
1928	22	16,516	20,689	37,205	.6
1929	30	16,522	20,833	37,355	.8
1930	31	16,528 ³	20,978 ³	37,506	.8
Ave.	29.8			37,205	.80
1931	26	16,535	20,872	37,407	.7
1932	42	16,542	20,767	37,309	1.1
1933	36	16,549	20,661	37,210	.9
1934	56	16,556	20,556	37,122	1.5
1935	43	16,563	20,450	37,013	1.2
Ave.	40.6				1.09
1936	50	16,571	20,344	36,915	1.4
1937	47	16,578	20,239	36,817	1.3
1938	33	16,585	20,133	36,718	.9
1939	50	16,592	20,028 ³	36,620	1.4
1940	43	16,599 ³	19,922 ³	36,521	1.2
Ave.	44.6			36,718	1.21
1941	40	16,606	19,816	36,422	1.1
1942	44	16,613	19,711	36,324	1.2
1943	54	16,620	19,605	36,225	1.5
1944	51	16,627	19,500	36,127	1.4
1945	54	16,635	19,394	36,029	1.5
Ave.	48.6			36,225	1.34
1946	81	16,642 ⁴	19,288 ⁴	35,930	2.3
1947	59	16,649	19,183	35,832	1.6
Ave.	70			35,881	1.95

¹See Appendix B for sources of divorce totals.

²U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1910. Vol. II. Population. p. 592.

³U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1940. Vol. I. Population. p. 365.

⁴Private communication from Iowa Department of Vital Statistics.

⁵Divorce rate average is computed in this study, by dividing divorce average by population average for each period.

Appendix E.

Divorce Rates for Utah and Iowa Selected Rural Areas and U.S.
and Differentials from U.S. Rates. 1896-1905

Year	U.S. rate	Utah rural area rate	Iowa rural area rate	Differentials	
				Utah	Iowa
1896	.6	.5	.6	-.1	
1897	.6	.4	.6	-.2	
1898	.7	.3	.7	-.4	
1899	.7	.5	.8	-.3	+.1
1900	.7	.2	.8	-.5	+.1
1901	.8	.2	.7	-.6	-.1
1902	.8	.3	.8	-.5	
1903	.8	.5	.6	-.3	-.2
1904	.8	.8	.7		-.1
1905	.8	.6	.4	-.2	-.4
Totals	<u>7.3</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>-3.1</u>	<u>-.6</u>
Mean	.73	.42	.67		

For sources of above data, see Appendices C and D, and Table 12.

Sum of Utah differentials equals -3.1
 " " Iowa " " - .6

Total of each differential squared: Utah 1.29
 Iowa .24

Analysis of Variance on Differential from U.S. Rate

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square
Between areas	1	.3125	.3125
Unexplained	18	.5330	.02961
Total	19	.8455	

F. equals $.3125 / .02961$ equals 10.5539**

Appendix F

Divorce Rates for Utah and Iowa Selected Rural Areas and U.S.
and Differentials from U.S. Rates. 1896-1947¹

Year	U.S. rate	Utah rural area rate	Iowa rural area rate	Differentials	
				Utah	Iowa
1896	.6	.5	.6	-.1	
1897	.6	.4	.6	-.2	
1898	.7	.3	.7	-.4	
1899	.7	.4	.8	-.3	+.1
1900	.7	.2	.8	-.5	+.1
1901	.8	.2	.7	-.6	-.1
1902	.8	.3	.8	-.5	
1903	.8	.5	.6	-.3	-.2
1904	.8	.8	.7		-.1
1905	.8	.6	.4	-.2	-.4
1906	.8	.2	.6	-.6	-.2
1907	.9	.8	.3	-.1	-.1
1908	.9	.5	.5	-.4	-.4
1909	.9	.1	.6	-.8	-.3
1910	.9	.3	.7	-.6	-.2
1911	1.0	.6	.8	-.4	-.2
1912	1.0	.4	1.0	-.6	
1913	.9	.5	.7	-.4	-.2
1914	1.0	1.2	1.0	+.2	
1915	1.0	.6	1.0	-.4	
1916	1.1	.9	1.1	-.2	
1917	1.2	.9	.9	-.3	-.3
1918	1.1	.8	.6	-.3	-.5
1919	1.3	1.3	.9		-.4
1920	1.6	.6	.7		-.9
1921	1.5	.6	.7	-.9	-.8
1922	1.4	1.3	.9	-.1	-.5
1923	1.5	.7	.6	-.8	-.9
1924	1.5	.5	.5	-1.0	-1.0
1925	1.5	.7	.6	-.8	-.7
1926	1.6	1.1	.8	-.5	-.8
1927	1.6	1.0	1.0	-.6	-.6
1928	1.7	1.3	.6	-.4	-1.1
1929	1.7	1.0	.8	-.7	-.9
1930	1.6	1.5	.8	-.1	-.8

Appendix F (continued)

Year	U.S. rate	Utah rural area rate	Iowa rural area rate	Differentials	
				Utah	Iowa
1931	1.5	1.3	.7	-.2	-.8
1932	1.3	1.6	1.1	+.3	-.2
1933	1.3	.9	.9	-.4	-.4
1934	1.6	1.2	1.5	-.4	-.1
1935	1.7	1.3	1.2	-.4	-.5
1936	1.8	1.9	1.4	+.1	-.4
1937	1.9	1.4	1.3	-.5	-.6
1938	1.9	1.9	.9		-1.0
1939	1.9	1.6	1.4	-.3	-.5
1940	2.0	1.6	1.2	-.4	-.8
1941	2.2	1.0	1.1	-1.2	-1.1
1942	2.4	1.0	1.2	-1.4	-1.2
1943	2.6	1.3	1.5	-1.3	-1.1
1944	2.9	1.6	1.4	-1.3	-1.5
1945	3.5	1.6	1.5	-1.9	-2.0
1946	4.3	3.1	2.3	-1.2	-2.0
1947	3.5 (estimate)	3.1	1.6	-.4	-1.9
Totals	76.8	51.0	48.3	-25.8	-28.5
Means	1.48	.98	.93		

¹For sources of data, check Appendices C and D and Table 12.

Totals:

Utah rural area:	
Differential	-25.8
Sum of each differential squared	22.4
Divorce rate mean	.98
Iowa rural area:	
Differential	-28.5
Sum of each differential squared	30.05
Divorce rate mean	.93

Analysis of Variance on Differential from U.S. Rate

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square
Between areas	1	.0701	.0701
Unexplained	102	24.0290	.2356
Total	103	24.0991	

Appendix G

Divorces in Selected Utah and Iowa Urban Areas

Year	Salt Lake County	Polk County	Year	Salt Lake County	Polk County
1896	91 ¹	129 ²	1926	612 ¹¹	861 ¹²
1897	96	147	1927	585	823
1898	86	142	1928	604 ¹³	778 ¹⁴
1899	84	206	1929	583	889
1900	131	203	1930	594 ¹⁵	818 ¹⁶
1901	137	233	1931	579	803
1902	167	251	1932	364 ¹⁷	668 ¹⁸
1903	205	295	1933	515 ¹⁹	640 ²⁰
1904	225	260	1934	603	841
1905	190	291	1935	552	796 ²¹
1906	219	384	1936	633	895
1916	388 ³	579 ⁴	1937	621	891
			1938	694	903 ²²
			1939	718	882 ²³
			1940	879	928 ²⁴
			1941	872	1,077 ²⁵
1922	311 ⁵	773 ⁶	1942	841	1,007 ²⁶
1923	544 ⁷	893 ⁸	1943	1,091	1,112 ²⁷
1924	501 ⁹	863 ¹⁰	1944	1,083	1,273 ²⁸
1925	612	909	1945	1,441	1,495 ²⁹
			1946	1,816 ³⁰	1,984
			1947	1,236	1,271

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marriage and Divorce: 1887-1906. Part 2. p. 740.

²Ibid., p. 717.

³U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marriage and Divorce: 1916. p. 46.

⁴Ibid., p. 41.

⁵U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marriage and Divorce: 1922. p. 88.

⁶Ibid., p. 78.

⁷U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marriage and Divorce: 1923. p. 56.

⁸Ibid., p. 46.

- ⁹U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marriage and Divorce. 1925. p. 76.
- ¹⁰Ibid., p. 61.
- ¹¹U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marriage and Divorce: 1927. p. 87.
- ¹²Ibid., p. 71.
- ¹³U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marriage and Divorce: 1929. p. 87.
- ¹⁴Ibid., p. 71.
- ¹⁵U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marriage and Divorce: 1931. p. 73.
- ¹⁶Ibid., p. 87.
- ¹⁷U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marriage and Divorce: 1932. p. 27.
- ¹⁸Ibid., p. 18.
- ¹⁹Divorce totals for each year from 1934 to 1945 inclusive were obtained by investigator from Salt Lake County Clerk.
- ²⁰Iowa State Board of Health. Report for Biennial Ending June 30th, 1936. p. 159.
- ²¹Iowa State Board of Health. Report for Biennial Ending June 30th, 1938. p. 299.
- ²²Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1938-1939. p. 340.
- ²³Ibid., p. 344.
- ²⁴Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1940. p. 279.
- ²⁵Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1941. p. 264.
- ²⁶Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1942. p. 149.
- ²⁷Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1943-1944. p. 156.
- ²⁸Ibid., p. 153.
- ²⁹Private communication from Iowa Division of Vital Statistics.
- ³⁰Private communication from Iowa Director of Vital Statistics.

Appendix H

Divorces, Population, and Divorce Rates for
Selected Utah and Iowa Urban Areas

Year	Divorce total	Population Salt Lake	Divorce rate	Divorce total	Population Polk	Divorce rate
1890		58,457 ¹			65,410 ²	
1896	91	70,018	1.3	129	75,738	1.7
1897	96	71,945	1.3	147	77,460	1.9
1898	86	73,871	1.2	142	79,181	1.8
1899	84	75,798 ¹	1.1	206	80,903 ²	2.5
1900	131	77,725 ¹	1.7	203	82,624 ²	2.5
Ave.	97.6	73,871	1.32	165.4	79,181	2.09
1901	137	83,095	1.6	233	85,405	2.7
1902	167	88,465	1.9	251	88,187	2.9
1903	205	93,835	2.2	293	90,968	3.2
1904	225	99,205	2.3	260	93,750	2.8
1905	190	104,575	1.8	291	96,531	3.0
Ave.	184.8	93,835	1.97	265.6	90,968	2.92
1906	219	109,646	2.0	384	99,312 ²	3.9
1910		131,426 ¹			110,438 ²	
1916	388	148,140	2.6	579	136,593	4.2
1920		159,282 ³			154,029 ⁴	
1922	311	166,246	1.9	773	157,791	4.9
1923	544	169,728	3.2	893	159,671	5.6
1924	501	173,210	2.9	863	161,552	5.3
1925	612	176,692	3.5	909	163,433	5.6
Ave.	492	171,474	2.87	859.5	160,611	5.35
1926	612	180,174	3.4	861	165,314	5.2
1927	585	183,656	3.2	823	167,195	4.9
1928	604	187,138	3.2	778	169,075	4.6
1929	583	190,620 ³	3.1	889	170,956	5.2
1930	594	194,102 ³	3.1	818	172,837 ⁴	4.7
Ave.	595.6	187,138	3.18	833.8	169,075	4.93
1931	579	195,834	3.0	803	175,137	4.6
1932	564	197,606	2.9	668	177,437	3.8
1933	515	199,358	2.6	640	179,736	3.6
1934	603	201,110	3.0	841	182,036	4.6
1935	552	202,863	2.7	796	184,336	4.5
Ave.	562.6	199,358	2.82	749.6	179,736	4.17

Appendix H (continued)

Year	Divorce total	Population Salt Lake	Divorce rate	Divorce total	Population Polk	Divorce rate
1936	633	204,615	3.1	895	186,636	4.8
1937	621	206,367	3.0	891	188,936	4.7
1938	694	208,119	3.3	903	191,235	4.7
1939	718	209,871	3.4	882	193,535	4.6
1940	<u>879</u>	<u>211,623</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>928</u>	<u>195,835</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Ave.	709	208,119	3.41	899.8	191,235	4.71
1941	872 ⁵	219,010	4.0	1,077 ⁵	198,135	5.4
1942	841	226,397	3.7	1,007	200,435	5.0
1943	1,091	233,784	4.7	1,112	202,734	5.5
1944	1,083	241,171	4.5	1,273	205,034	6.2
1945	<u>1,441</u>	<u>242,558</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>1,493</u>	<u>207,334</u>	<u>7.2</u>
Ave.	1,065.6	233,784	4.56	1,192.8	202,734	5.83
1946	1,816	255,946 ⁶	7.1	1,984	209,634 ⁷	9.5
1947	<u>1,236</u>	<u>263,332</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>1,271</u>	<u>212,934</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Ave.	1,551	259,638	5.97	1,627.5	211,284	7.7

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1910. Vol. III. Population. p. 871.

²U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1910. Vol. II. Population. p. 599.

³U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1940. Vol. I. Population. p. 1080.

⁴Ibid., p. 365.

⁵For sources of divorce totals for each year for the urban areas, check Appendix, pages

⁶Estimate from Utah Director of Vital Statistics.

⁷Estimate made by investigator, keeping same increase in population from 1940 to 1947, as prevailed in 1930 to 1940 period.

Appendix I

Analysis of Variance for Utah and Iowa Urban Areas

Totals:

U.S. divorce rates	61.6	Total run on Table 16
Utah urban	114.4	" " " " 16
Iowa urban	168.5	" " " " 16

Sum of differentials from U.S. rate

Utah urban	52.8
Iowa urban	106.9

Sum of each differential squared from U.S. rate

Utah urban	82.90
Iowa urban	327.39

No. of years

Utah urban	38	From 1896-1906, 1916, 1922-1947
Iowa urban	38	" 1896-1906, 1916, 1922-1947

Analysis of Variance on Differential from U.S. Rate

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square
Between areas	1	38.5107	38.5107
Unexplained	74	36.1992	.4892
Total	75	74.7099	

F. equals $38.5107 / .4892$ equals 78.7218**

Appendix J

Iowa Counties Grouped According to Size of Largest Town

Group I ¹	Group II ²	Group III ³	Group IV ⁴	Group V ⁵
Adair	Allamakee	Appanoose	Boone	Black Hawk
Adams	Benton	Buena Vista	Jasper	Cerro Gordo
Audubon	Bremer	Carroll	Johnson	Clinton
Butler	Buchanan	Cass	Lee	Des Moines
Calhoun	Cedar	Cherokee	Mahaska	Dubuque
Clayton	Chickasaw	Clay	Marshall	Linn
Decatur	Clarke	Dallas	Muscatine	Polk
Dickinson	Crawford	Emmet	Story	Pottawattamie
Fremont	Davis	Fayette	Webster	Scott
Grundy	Delaware	Floyd		Wapello
Guthrie	Franklin	Hamilton		Woodbury
Hancock	Greene	Jefferson		
Ida	Hardin	Lucas		
Iowa	Harrison	Marion		
Keokuk	Henry	Monroe		
Louisa	Howard	Montgomery		
Osceola	Bumboldt	Page		
Pocahontas	Jackson	Plymouth		
Ringgold	Jones	Poweshiek		
Taylor	Kossuth	Union		
Van Buren	Lyon	Washington		
Wayne	Madison	Winneshiek		
Worth	Mills			
	Mitchell			
	Monona			
	O'Brien			
	Palo Alto			
	Sac			
	Shelby			
	Sioux			
	Tama			
	Warren			
	Winnebago			
	Wright			

¹Largest town is under 2,499 population.

²Largest town is from 2,500 to 4,999 population.

³Largest town is from 5,000 to 9,999 population.

⁴Largest town is from 10,000 to 24,999 population.

⁵Largest town is over 25,000 population.

Appendix K

Population Statistics: Groups of Iowa Counties

Year	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V
1920	345,730 ¹	606,748 ¹	453,879 ¹	279,623 ¹	722,041 ¹
1922	343,441	605,779	452,025	279,345	736,816
1923	342,297	605,291	451,099	281,206	744,204
1924	341,152	605,806	450,172	283,067	751,591
1925	340,008	604,320	449,245	285,928	758,979
1926	338,864	603,834	448,318	287,789	766,367
1927	337,719	603,349	447,391	289,650	773,754
1928	336,575	602,863	446,465	291,511	781,142
1929	335,430	602,378	445,538	293,372	788,529 ¹
1930	334,286 ¹	601,892 ¹	444,611 ¹	294,233 ¹	795,917 ¹
1931	333,752	602,602	444,466	295,178	801,673
1932	333,219	603,313	444,322	296,123	807,428
1933	332,685	604,024	444,177	297,069	813,184
1934	332,151	604,734	444,032	298,014	818,939
1935	231,618	605,445	443,888	298,959	824,695
1936	331,084	606,155	443,743	299,904	830,451
1937	330,550	606,866	443,598	300,849	826,206
1938	330,016	607,576	443,453	301,795	841,962
1939	329,483 ²	608,287 ²	443,309 ²	302,740 ²	847,717 ²
1940	328,949 ²	608,997 ²	443,164 ²	303,685 ²	853,473 ²
1941	328,415	609,708	443,019	304,630	859,229
1942	327,982	610,418	442,875	305,575	864,984
1943	327,448	611,129	442,730	306,521	870,740
1944	326,914	611,839	442,585	307,466	876,495
1945	326,381	612,550	442,441	308,411	882,251
1946	325,847	613,260	442,296	309,356	888,007
1947	325,313	613,971	442,151	310,301	893,762

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1930. Vol. I. pp. 362-363. The populations for between census years was computed through arithmetic. Same increase or decrease each year.

²U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1940. Vol. II. Part II. Characteristics of the Population. pp. 872-877. The totals for groups of counties are not given in the census, but the population for each county. See preceding page for names of counties in each group.

Appendix L

Total Divorces by Year for Groups of Iowa Counties

Year	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V
1922	233 ¹	491 ¹	461 ¹	434 ¹	2,243 ¹
1923	276	432	506	540	2,573
1924	228 ²	399 ²	416 ²	459 ²	2,289 ²
1925	247	424	448	468	2,525
1926	252 ³	418 ³	433 ³	509 ³	2,468 ³
1927	248	418	446	617	2,497
1928	238 ⁴	436 ⁴	441 ⁴	584 ⁴	2,377 ⁴
1929	264 ⁵	428 ⁵	457 ⁵	536 ⁵	2,717 ⁵
1930	262 ⁶	474 ⁶	454 ⁶	549 ⁶	2,560 ⁶
1931	274	475	452	541	2,375
1932	217	384	393	422	1,938
1933	254 ⁷	433 ⁷	432 ⁷	469 ⁷	2,065 ⁷
1934	292	535	496	482	2,486
1935	293	549	477	567	2,506
1936	305 ⁸	555 ⁸	549 ⁸	539 ⁸	2,667 ⁸
1937	295	595	561	556	2,693
1938	277 ⁹	519 ⁹	492 ⁹	547 ⁹	2,636 ⁹
1939	314 ¹⁰	587 ¹⁰	565 ¹⁰	575 ¹⁰	2,604 ¹⁰
1940	304 ¹¹	548 ¹¹	560 ¹¹	604 ¹¹	2,723 ¹¹
1941	304 ¹²	553 ¹²	638 ¹²	652 ¹²	2,951 ¹²
1942	270 ¹³	472 ¹³	506 ¹³	640 ¹³	2,820 ¹³
1943	245 ¹⁴	506 ¹⁴	540 ¹⁴	673 ¹⁴	3,256 ¹⁴
1944	319 ¹⁵	554 ¹⁵	622 ¹⁵	757 ¹⁵	3,037 ¹⁵
1945	415 ¹⁶	781 ¹⁶	844 ¹⁶	991 ¹⁶	4,575 ¹⁶
1946	530	1,082	1,121	1,297	5,875
1947	337	743	839	905	4,144

¹Iowa State Board of Health. Report for Biennial Ending June 30th, 1924. Iowa. pp. 41-42.

²Iowa State Board of Health. Report for Biennial Ending June 30th, 1926. pp. 94-96.

³Iowa State Board of Health. Report for Biennial Ending June 30th, 1928. pp. 84-86.

⁴Iowa State Board of Health. Report for Biennial Ending June 30th, 1930. pp. 139-140.

- ⁵Iowa State Board of Health. Report for Biennial Ending June 30th, 1932. pp. 125-126.
- ⁶Iowa State Board of Health. Report for Biennial Ending June 30th, 1934. pp. 135-136.
- ⁷Iowa State Board of Health. Report for Biennial Ending June 30th, 1936. pp. 158-159.
- ⁸Iowa State Board of Health. Report for Biennial Ending June 30th, 1938. pp. 298-299.
- ⁹Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1938-1939. pp. 338-340.
- ¹⁰Ibid., pp. 342-344.
- ¹¹Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1940. pp. 278-279.
- ¹²Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1941. pp. 263-264.
- ¹³Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1942. pp. 147-149.
- ¹⁴Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. Report for 1943-1944. pp. 155-156.
- ¹⁵Ibid., pp. 157-158.
- ¹⁶Private communication, Iowa Division of Vital Statistics. In each case the data is given for each county for each year rather than by groups of counties. For list of counties in each group see Appendix.