

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CRASH OF THE FAMILY

***Here is more evidence, which I have gathered, revealing that we are nearing the end of time!*** All data is in annual amounts and, except the divorce rates, are for the U.S. alone.

You will notice that the primary changes have occurred since 1960. Many things occurred after that, including feminist rejection of marriage, birth control pills, a flood of street drugs, abortion, gambling, and legalization of homosexuality.

The number of unmarried teens getting pregnant has increased almost 100% in the past 20 years. The number of illegitimate births increased even more dramatically: by 400%. In 1960, only 5.3% of all births were illegitimate. By 1990, the rate rose to 28%. In 1990, 55% of teenage mothers were single, and 25% of all pregnancies ended in abortion. Total abortions were 750,000 yearly in 1970; by 1990, they were 2.5 million.

Child abuse has increased. In 1975, there were 500,000 cases reported; in 1995, 3 million.

In 1960, 80% of children were living with both parents; by 1990, it was down to 55%. In 1960, 5% of children were living with the mother alone; by 1990, it was 27%.

The teen suicide rate rose more than 300% in 30 years. In 1960, there were 3.75 per 100,000 15-24-year-olds; by 1990, it was 11.80 per 100,000.

In 1960, single parent families were 10%; by 1990, they had risen to 29%. Births to unmarried women, as a percentage of all births, were 5% in 1960; in 1990, they were 28% (to black women it was 69% in 1990).

Divorce rates throughout the world (1998): U.S.A., 5 per 1000 / Russia, 3.1 per 1000 / UK, 3 per 1000 / Denmark, 2.75 per 1000 / Australia, 2.5 per 1000 / Canada, 2.25 per 1000 / Finland, 1.75 per 1000 / South Korea, 0.80 per 1000 / China, 0.70 per 1000 / Thailand, 0.50 per 1000 / Mexico, 0.20 per 1000 / Brazil, 0.10 per 1000. Most divorces were among couples between 25 and 39 years of age. Since that date, over 1 million children are affected each year by their parents' divorce.

The sexual revolution in 1960s not only started higher divorce rates, but also higher teen pregnancy, abortion, crime, drug abuse, and sexually transmitted diseases. In 1996 alone, there were 15.3 million new cases of sexually transmitted diseases in the U.S. It is estimated that 1 out of 5 Americans is infected with a type of STD. This totals about 56 million infected Americans. It would cost about \$10 billion to treat them (not including costs for HIV/

AIDS treatments).

As one example, cases per 100,000 Americans with gonorrhea in the 10-14 age group: 1956, 18 cases; 1966, 17 cases; 1974, 47 cases; 1989, 70 cases.

In 1992, the cost of treating HIV/AIDS alone was about \$10.3 billion. The annual cost was about \$30,000 per patient per year in 1992. Many states provide free AIDS treatments. As of November 2003, 15 states declared that the free AIDS treatments had depleted their financial reserves. That same year, new AIDS cases in the U.S. continued rising dramatically. In July 2004, California reported that the state's AIDS patients have increased by 1000% in only 10 years. Because of those treatments, at the present time, only 40,000 AIDS patients die yearly. The rest are able to reinfect and spend their time infecting still others. By 2005, there were an estimated 50,000 new AIDS cases each year.

Number of violent crimes committed: 25,000 in 1960; 1,850,000 in 1990. Total crimes: 3,500,000 in 1960; 14 million in 1990. Juvenile crime arrests: 100 per 100,000 people in 1965; 430 per 100,000 in 1990. While population has increased only 41% since 1960, violent crimes have increased more than 500% and total crimes over 300%.

By 1996, there were 93,167 inmates in federal prisons, 1,019,281 in state prisons, and 518,496 in jails.

Use of all types of street drugs has risen dramatically. Annual U.S. consumption of cocaine, alone, is immense: For chronic users, 50 metric tons of pure cocaine, in 1972, and 290 metric tons by 1992. For casual users, 35 metric tons, in 1972, and 150 metric tons by 1992. In 1985, Federal Drug Control spending was \$2.7 billion; by 1998, it was \$16 billion.

SAT educational achievement total score averages varied between 970 and 980 between 1950 and 1966. Then they plunged to an average of 890 by 1978, and have not changed much since then.

—Sources for the above data are as follows: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Center for Disease Control, U.S. Department of Health and Human Resources, *Statistical Abstracts*, Department of Justice, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, University of Michigan, RAND Corporation, National Center for Policy Analysis, and the FBI.

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