74 single-parent families of the lower stratum are attested in the Neo-Assyrian Period. In chapter VI, 192 families with both parents were discussed: 159 monogamous; three polygamous; and 30 that are either monogamous or polygamous. So the percentage of the single-parent families is 28%. 36 out of these 74 single-parent families (48%) are slave families; 11 (15%) are ration recipients; eight (11%) are deported families; six (8%) are enumerated in sales of “Land and People”; five (6.5%) each are in the groups of pledged people and royal grants; and only four single-parent families (5% of the 74 families) are attested in the Harran Census.

Most families of rations recipients are single-parent: 11 out of 13 (85%); the other two are monogamous. The percentage of single-parent families in this group is almost double the figure for slave families; however this is a very small sample and this percentage may be accidental and not representative.

About half of the slave families are single-parent (42%): 36 out of 85 (the other 49 are monogamous or polygamous).

In the royal grants five single-parent families are attested against ten monogamous, so the percentage of these families is relatively high (one third); but since the type and structure of most families in these group are unclear, and only in 15 out of 87 cases (17%) is it possible to know if the family is monogamous or single-parent, one should be cautious in drawing any conclusions from these data.

In the group of pledged families five are single-parent and 13 are monogamous: single-parent families in this group thus constitute 28%.

In the group of “Land and People” six families are single-parent and 24 are monogamous or polygamous ones: single-parent families in this group constitute about 20%, only half of figure for the slave families.

In the group of “Deportees and Deported Persons” seven single-parent families are attested versus 29 monogamous or polygamous ones:
single-parent families in this group thus constitute 19%. This datum refers to 63% of the families of this group (it is unclear if the other families are single-parent, monogamous or polygamous).

In the Harran Census only four single-parent families are attested versus 65 monogamous or polygamous ones: single-parent families in this group thus constitute only 6%—the lowest figure for all groups. This datum refers to 86% of the families listed in texts nos. 135–145 (it is unclear if the other families are single-parent, monogamous or polygamous).

The groups of the rations recipients and slaves present the highest percentages of single-parent families (83% and 42% respectively), and the Harran Census group presents the lowest (6%); clearly, group status is correlated with percentage of single-parent families in the given groups. Between these two poles, slaves and probably tenants attested in the Harran Census, other groups are located that evidently include slaves as well as free families, such as pledged people, and possibly “Land and People”, which might also include a few slave families. Note however that the percentage of single-parent families in the group of “Land and People” (20%) is only a half the figure for these families in the slave families (42%). The figure for single-parent families in the group of Deportees and Deported Persons (19%) may indicate changes that take place in the structure of these families during the conquest and the transfer.

**B. Families without a Father versus Families without a Wife/Mother**

In 74% of the single-parent families (55 out of 74) the father is missing, and only in 19 cases (26%) is the wife/mother missing (most of them are type-A3 or type-A5 families; a few are extended families). The figures for motherless as against fatherless families in the various groups are as follows: ration recipients—0%: no families without a wife/mother versus 11 without a father; slaves—16%: five motherless families versus 31 fatherless; pledged families—20%: one motherless versus four fatherless; Royal grants—40%: two motherless families versus three fatherless; “Land and People”—67%: four families motherless and two fatherless; Deportees—71%: five motherless versus two fatherless; the Harran Census—100%: four families motherless and no fatherless families, especially no type-A4 families.