

Population, Family, and Neighborhood



PF 1.1 Number of Children Under Age 18 in the United States

In 1999, there were 70.2 million children under age 18 in the United States. This number is expected to increase to 77.2 million by 2020. The total number of children under age 18 has increased by 48 percent since 1950. Most of that increase occurred during the “baby boom” years of the 1950s and early 1960s, when record numbers of children were born in these prosperous post-World War II years. During the 1970s and 1980s, the number of children initially declined and then grew slowly. Beginning in 1990, the rate of growth in the number of children increased, although not as rapidly as during the baby boom. These trends gave rise to the terms “baby bust” or “birth dearth,” and “echo baby boom.”

In 1999, there were approximately equal numbers of children—between 23 and 24 million—in each age group 0-5, 6-11, and 12-17 years of age. In 1950 and 1960, there were more children under age 6 than there were ages 6-11 or 12-17, reflecting the large number of babies being born during these years.

Table PF 1.1

Number (in millions) of children under age 18 in the United States, by age: Selected years, 1950-1999, and projected, 2000-2020

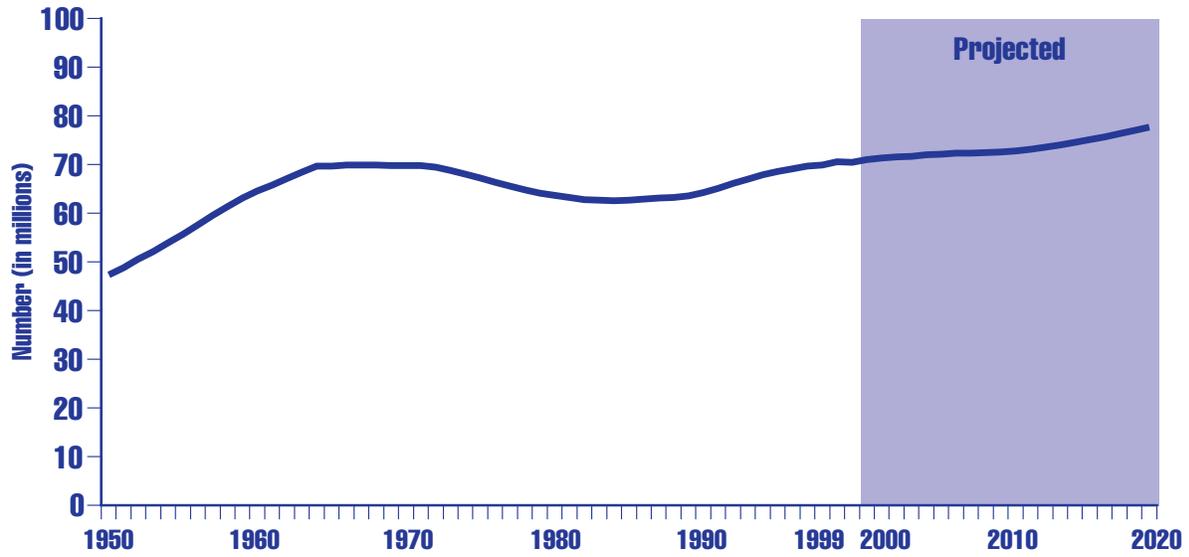
							Projected		
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1999	2000	2010	2020
All children	47.3	64.5	69.8	63.7	64.2	70.2	70.4	72.1	77.2
Under age 6	19.1	24.3	20.9	19.6	22.5	22.8	22.7	24.0	26.3
Ages 6-11	15.3	21.8	24.6	20.8	21.6	24.0	24.1	23.4	25.6
Ages 12-17	12.9	18.4	24.3	23.3	20.1	23.4	23.5	24.6	25.2

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, no. 311, no. 519, no. 917, no. 1130 (Table 2 in each); and unpublished data, U.S. Bureau of the Census.



Figure PF 1.1

Number (in millions) of children under age 18 in the United States: 1950-1999, and projected, 2000-2020



Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, no. 311, no. 519, no. 917, no. 1130 (Table 2 in each); and unpublished data, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

PF 1.2 Children as a Percentage of the Total Population

Though children represent a smaller proportion of the population today than they did in 1960, they are still a substantial segment of the U.S. population and will remain so in the coming decades. In 1999, children under age 18 made up 26 percent of the population, down from 36 percent in 1960 at the end of the baby boom.

Projections by the U.S. Bureau of the Census predict that this proportion will drop further—to 24 percent—by the year 2010 and will remain at that level through 2020.

In contrast, the proportion of the population ages 65 and older has increased from 8 percent in 1950 to 13 percent in 1999. That percentage is projected to increase to 17 percent by the year 2020.

Together, children and senior citizens make up the “dependent population” that is, those persons considered economically inactive because of their age. Children’s share of the dependent population fell from 79 percent in 1960 to 67 percent in 1990, and has remained unchanged since then. That percentage is projected to continue to decline to 59 percent by the year 2020.

Table PF 1.2

Persons in selected age groups as a percentage of the total U.S. population and children under age 18 as a percentage of the dependent population: Selected years, 1950-1999 and projected, 2000-2020

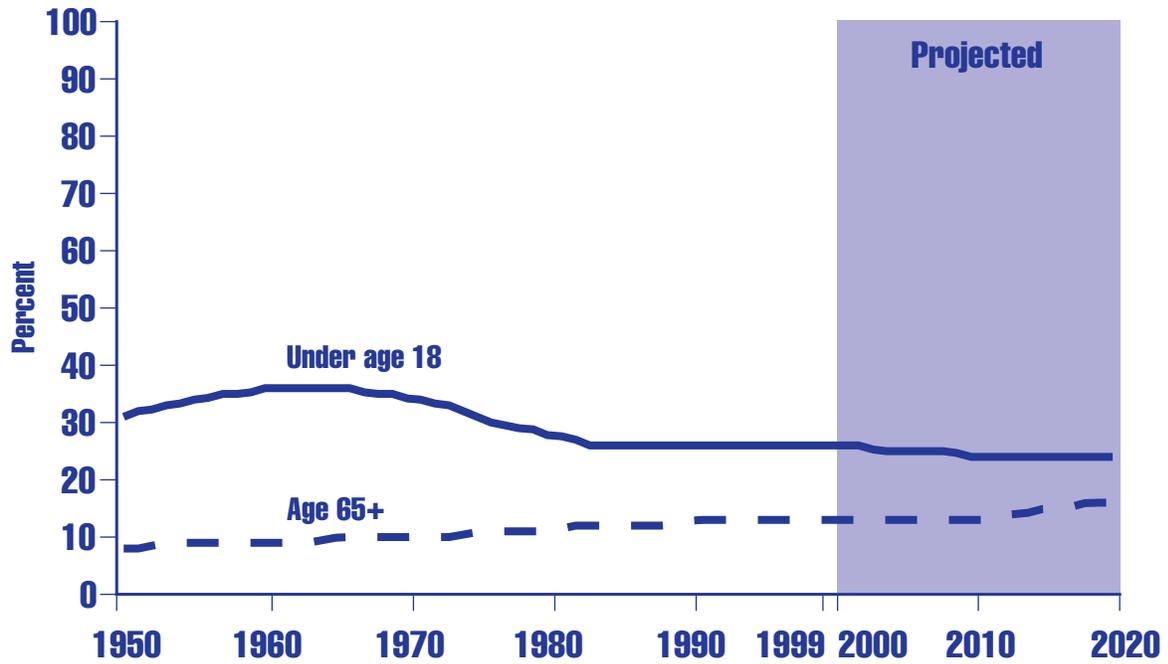
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1999	Projected		
							2000	2010	2020
Percent of total									
Ages 0-17	31	36	34	28	26	26	26	24	24
Ages 18-64	61	55	56	61	62	62	62	63	60
Ages 65+	8	9	10	11	13	13	13	13	17
Percent of dependent population ^a									
Ages 0-17	79	79	78	71	67	67	67	64	59

^a The dependent population includes all persons ages 17 and under, and 65 and older.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, no. 311, no. 519, no. 917, no. 1130 (Table 2 in each); and unpublished data, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure PF 1.2

Children under age 18 and adults ages 65 and over as a percentage of the U.S. population: 1950-1999, and projected, 2000-2020



Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, no. 311, no. 519, no. 917, no. 1130 (Table 2 in each); and unpublished data, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

PF 1.3 Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Child Population of the United States

The United States has become increasingly racially and ethnically diverse over the last several decades and is projected to become even more so in the future. As recently as 1980, nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of all children in this country were non-Hispanic whites (see Table PF 1.3). This proportion diminished to 65 percent in 1999 and is expected to continue a steady downward trend so that, by the year 2020, non-Hispanic whites will constitute just over one-half (55 percent) of the U.S. child population.

Prior to 1997, non-Hispanic blacks were the largest minority population of children in the United States. In 1997 and 1998, however, Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks each constituted about 15 percent of the total child population, with more Hispanic than black children (10.7 versus 10.2 million) in 1998. These were followed by non-Hispanic Asian Americans at 4 percent and non-Hispanic Native Americans at 1 percent. By the year 2020, more than one in five American children are expected to be Hispanic, more than double the percentage in 1980. The Asian/Pacific Islander population is also expected to continue its growth, increasing from 4 percent in 1999 to 6 percent by the year 2020.

Table PF 1.3

Number (in millions) and percentage distribution of children under age 18 in the United States, by race and Hispanic origin:^a Selected years, 1980-1999, and projected, 2000-2020

Number (in millions)	1980	1990	1997	1998	1999	Projected		
						2000	2010	2020
White, non-Hispanic	47.1	44.2	45.6	45.5	45.6	45.4	42.7	42.4
Black, non-Hispanic	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.6	11.3	12.2
Hispanic ^a	5.7	7.9	10.4	10.7	10.8	11.0	13.7	17.2
Asian/Pacific Islander ^b	1.1	2.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	4.0	5.0
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^b	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Percentage of population	1980	1990	1997	1998	1999	Projected		
White, non-Hispanic	74	69	66	65	65	64	59	55
Black, non-Hispanic	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16
Hispanic ^a	9	12	15	15	15	16	19	22
Asian/Pacific Islander ^b	2	3	4	4	4	4	6	6
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

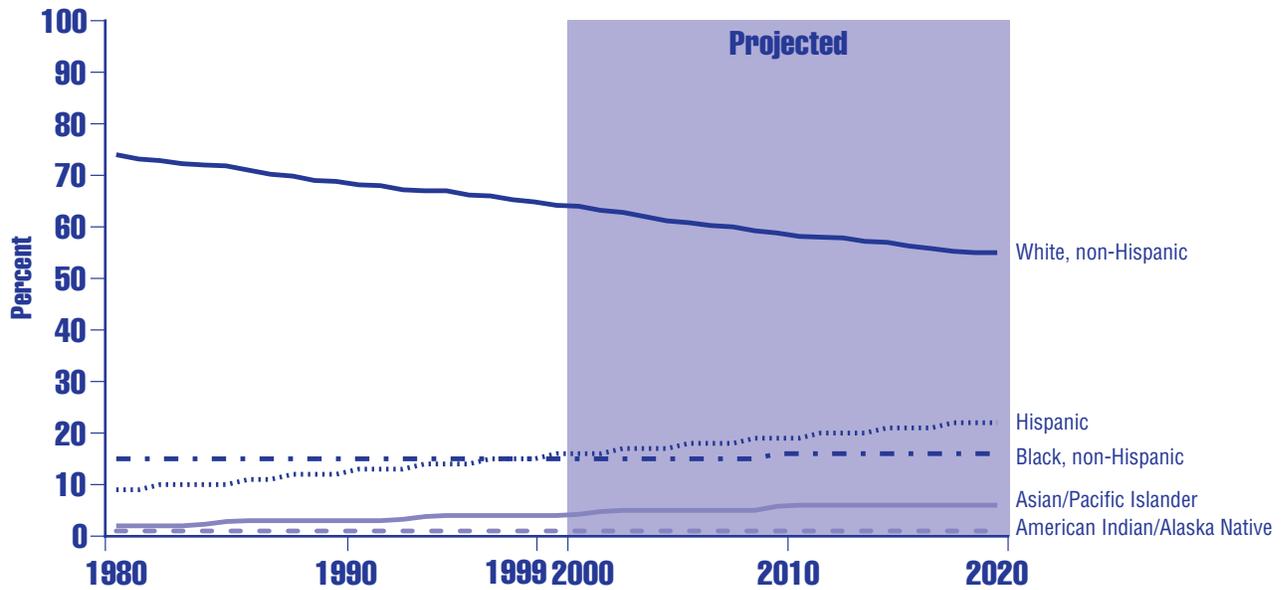
^a Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Excludes persons who are of Hispanic origin.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, no. 1095, Table 1; and no. 1130, Table 2; also unpublished data, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Percentage estimates as published in *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2000*. Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, Table POP3.

Figure PF 1.3

Percentage distribution of children under age 18 in the United States, by race and Hispanic origin:^a 1980-1999, and projected, 2000-2020



^a Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Estimates for whites, blacks, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and American Indian/Alaska Natives exclude persons of Hispanic origin.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, no. 1095, Table 1; and no. 1130, Table 2; also unpublished data, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

PF 1.4 Immigrant Children and Children of Immigrants

The United States is a nation of immigrants. Rates of immigration have varied substantially over time, as have the countries and cultures from which these immigrants originate. Immigrant children and children of immigrants are of particular interest, since they may have special needs (cultural and lingual adjustment and misunderstandings, etc.) that must be addressed throughout the education system.

Immigrant Children

The percentage of America's children and youth under age 20 who are foreign born has been increasing steadily over the last several decades, from 1.2 percent in 1970 to 3.7 percent in 1990.

Differences by Age. Older children are more likely than younger children to be foreign born. In 1990, 6.5 percent of youth ages 15 through 19 were foreign born, compared with only 1.4 percent of children under age 5 (see Table PF 1.4.A).

Differences by Race and Hispanic Origin. The percentage of children and youth under age 20 who are foreign born varies substantially by racial and ethnic background (see Table PF 1.4.A). In 1980, less than 2 percent of whites, blacks, and Native Americans were foreign born, compared with 40 percent of Asians and 14 percent of Hispanics. By 1990, the percentage of foreign-born Asian children had declined from 40 to 33.2 percent, while the percentage of foreign-born Hispanic children increased to almost 16 percent. More recent data for children under age 18 show a similar pattern, though differences in both data source and age range prevent direct comparison with earlier data (see Table PF 1.4.B).

Children of Immigrants

The Current Population Survey periodically collects information on fertility among the foreign born. According to data from the Current Population Survey, the number of foreign-born women of childbearing age almost doubled between 1983 and 1994, increasing from 3.3 million to 6.2 million. Birth rates among foreign-born women increased between 1983 and 1986, but have decreased somewhat since that time.¹ The children of these foreign-born women need to be watched closely as they move through the educational system in order to ensure healthy cultural and linguistic adjustment and understanding. While a large number of children of immigrants seem to adjust well in schools, problems can and do arise (see Table PF 1.4.C).

¹ Nord, C.W. 1996. *What is Causing School Enrollment to Increase? A Demographic Explanation*. Rockville, MD: Westat.

Table PF 1.4.A

Percentage of children under age 20 in the United States who were foreign born,^a by age, and by race and Hispanic origin:^b 1970, 1980, and 1990

	1970	1980	1990
All foreign-born children	1.2	2.9	3.7
Under age 5	0.6	1.4	1.4
Ages 5-9	1.1	2.6	2.7
Ages 10-14	1.4	3.2	4.3
Ages 15-19	1.8	4.1	6.5
Race and Hispanic origin^b			
White	1.2	1.7	1.8
Black	0.5	1.8	2.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	—	1.5	1.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	40.0	33.2
Hispanic	—	14.0	15.8

^a Includes both immigrants (citizens and non-citizens) and illegal aliens.

^b Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Estimates for whites, blacks, Asians, and Native Americans include persons of Hispanic origin.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *National Origin and Language*, PC(2-1A), 1970; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Detailed Characteristics of the Population*, 1980, Chapter D, U.S. Summary; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Foreign-Born Population in the U.S.*, 1990, CP-3-1, and 1990 STF-3A census files.

Table PF 1.4.B

Percentage of children under age 18 in the United States who were foreign born,^a by race and Hispanic origin:^b 1994-1997

	1994	1995	1996	1997
All foreign-born children	4	4	4	4
Race and Hispanic origin^b				
White	3	3	3	—
Black	2	2	2	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	28	27	—
Hispanic	14	14	13	—

^a Includes both immigrants (citizens and non-citizens) and illegal aliens.

^b Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Estimates for whites, blacks, and Asians include persons of Hispanic origin.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, no. 486, Tables 1 and 2; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Paper Listing, Series PPL-58, Series PPL-59, Series PPL-92, *The Foreign-Born Population*, 1995, 1996, 1997, *Detailed Tables*, Tables 1 and 2. All percentages calculated by Child Trends, based on number estimates from these sources.

Table PF 1.4.C

Percentage of children with selected student outcomes by immigrant status and children's race and ethnicity: Children ages 3 to 8, 1996

	Total children ages 3–8	Children of Immigrants					
		Total	Native-Born	Foreign-Born	Hispanic	Asian	White
Total (thousands)	22,959	3,213	2,782	430	1,734	239	837
Student Outcome							
Child gets mostly A's ^a	58%	54%	54%	53%	41%	63%	51%
Child enjoys school ^a	50	45	46	37	37	51	56
Child participates in extracurricular activities ^b	74	63	65	56	49	78	79
Child experienced problems at school ^b	29	25	26	24	30	17	22
Child ever repeated a grade ^b	5	5	5	6	8	3	3

^a Applies to children in grades 1 and above.

^b Applies to children in kindergarten and higher grades.

Source: Nord, & Griffin, 1999.



PF 1.5 Fertility Rates

The fertility rate in the United States dropped dramatically between 1960 and 1980 from 118.0 to 68.4 live births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44. The declines occurred in all age groups (see Figure PF 1.5) and among both whites and blacks (see Table PF 1.5). Fertility rates for Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians/Alaska Natives were not tabulated separately in 1960.

Since 1980, the birth rate has remained between 65 and 71 live births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44. In 1999 the fertility rate was 65.8 live births per 1,000 women these ages.

During the 1960s, age-specific fertility rates – the number of births per thousand women in a given age group—were highest among women ages 20 to 24. This pattern began to change during the 1980s as more and more women delayed childbearing. Since 1983, women ages 25 to 29 have had the highest age-specific fertility rates, followed closely by women ages 20 to 24 (see Figure PF 1.5).

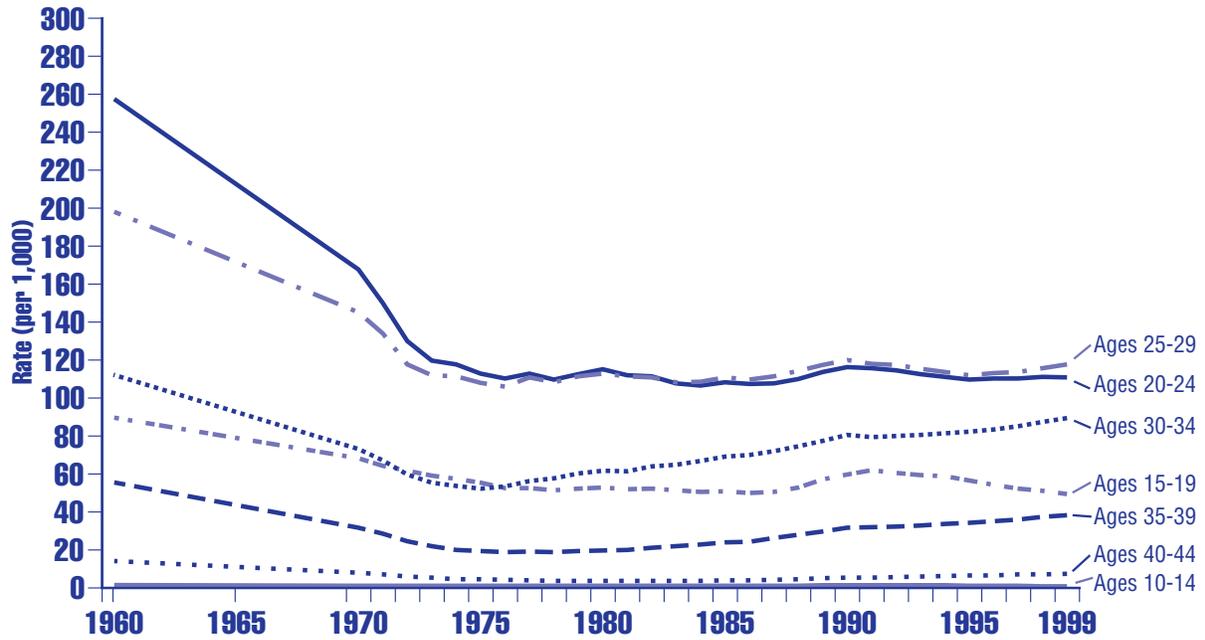
In recent years, Hispanic women have had a much higher fertility rate than women from the other race and ethnic groups. In 1999, Hispanic women had 101.8 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44, while non-Hispanic, white, black, Asian, and American Indian women had between 57.9 and 70.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44 (see Table PF 1.5). There is, however, wide disparity in fertility rates within the Hispanic population. In 1998, the fertility rate for Mexican-origin women was 112.1 compared to 75.5 for Puerto Rican-origin and 50.1 for Cuban-origin women.²

There is widespread policy interest in teenage childbearing. Between 1960 and 1985, birth rates for teens ages 15 to 19 dropped from 89.1 to 51.0 per 1,000 teen women. This trend reversed between 1985 and 1991, and the teen birth rate increased to 62.1 per 1,000 teen women. Since 1991, the teen birth rate has again turned downward, declining to 49.6 per 1,000 teen girls by 1999. The birth rate for black teens has remained about twice that of white teens since 1960. In 1999, the birth rate for black teens ages 15 to 19 was 81.1 per 1,000 girls compared to 34 per 1,000 white teen girls. The highest teenage childbearing rates, however, are found among Hispanic teens. In 1999, the teen fertility rate among Hispanics was 93.1 for girls ages 15 to 19.

² Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., & Park, M.M. 2000. Births: Final Data for 1998. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 48, (3.) Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Figure PF 1.5

Birthrates by selected age of mother (per 1,000 women) in the United States: 1960-1997



Source: Ventura, et al., 1999. Births, Tables 4 and 9.

Table PF 1.5

Birth rates in the United States by race and hispanic origin and age of mother for selected ages (births per 1,000 females in each age group): Selected years: 1960-1999

	1960	1970	1980 ^a	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^f
All races									
All ages ^b	118.0	87.9	68.4	70.9	65.6	65.3	65.0	65.6	65.8
Ages 10-14	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
Ages 15-19	89.1	68.3	53.0	59.9	56.8	54.4	52.3	51.1	49.6
Ages 15-17	43.9	38.8	32.5	37.5	36.0	33.8	32.1	30.4	28.7
Ages 18-19	166.7	114.7	82.1	88.6	89.1	86.0	83.6	82.0	80.2
White non-Hispanic^c									
All ages ^b	113.2	84.1	65.6	62.8	57.6	57.3	57.0	57.7	57.9
Ages 10-14	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Ages 15-19	79.4	57.4	45.4	42.5	39.3	37.6	36.0	35.2	34.1
Ages 15-17	35.5	29.2	25.5	23.2	22.0	20.6	19.4	18.4	17.1
Ages 18-19	154.6	101.5	73.2	66.6	66.1	63.7	61.9	60.6	59.0
Black non-Hispanic^{c,f}									
All ages ^b	153.5	115.4	84.7	89.0	74.5	72.5	72.4	73.0	70.2
Ages 10-14	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.6
Ages 15-19	156.1	140.7	97.8	116.2	99.3	94.2	90.8	88.2	81.1
Ages 15-17	—	101.4	72.5	84.9	72.1	66.6	62.6	58.8	52.1
Ages 18-19	—	204.9	135.1	157.5	141.9	136.6	134.0	130.9	122.9
Hispanic^{d,e}									
All ages ^b	—	—	95.4	107.7	105.0	104.9	102.8	101.1	101.8
Ages 10-14	—	—	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0
Ages 15-19	—	—	82.2	100.3	106.7	101.8	97.4	93.6	93.1
Ages 15-17	—	—	52.1	65.9	72.9	69.0	66.3	62.3	61.2
Ages 18-19	—	—	126.9	147.7	157.9	151.1	144.3	140.1	139.0
Asian/Pacific Islander^c									
All ages ^b	—	—	73.2	69.6	66.4	65.9	66.3	64.0	65.7
Ages 10-14	—	—	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Ages 15-19	—	—	26.2	26.4	26.1	24.6	23.7	23.1	22.8
Ages 15-17	—	—	12.0	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.8	12.6
Ages 18-19	—	—	46.2	40.2	43.4	40.4	39.3	38.3	38.8
American Indian^c									
All ages ^b	—	—	82.7	76.2	69.1	68.7	69.1	70.7	69.4
Ages 10-14	—	—	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Ages 15-19	—	—	82.2	81.1	78.0	73.9	71.8	72.1	67.7
Ages 15-17	—	—	51.5	48.5	47.8	46.4	45.3	44.4	41.3
Ages 18-19	—	—	129.5	129.3	130.7	122.3	117.6	118.4	110.4

^a Births from 1980 onward are by race of mother. Tabulations prior to 1980 are by race of child, which assigns the child to the race of the nonwhite parent, if any, or to the race of the father, if both are nonwhite.

^b Fertility rates were computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women ages 15 to 44.

^c Includes persons of Hispanic origin until 1990. After 1990, persons of Hispanic origin are not included.

^d Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^e White and black non-Hispanic excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

^f Data for 1999 are not available for black non-Hispanic women; data shown for 1999 are for all black women.

Sources: Ventura, et al., 1999. Births, Tables 1, 4, and 9; Ventura, 1983. Births, Table 5; also unpublished data, National Center for Health Statistics; Curtin, & Martin, 2000. Births: Preliminary Data for 1999.



PF 1.6 Number of Births

In 1999, there were nearly 4.0 million births in the United States. Twenty-seven percent of the births were to women ages 25 to 29, 25 percent were to women 20 to 24, and 23 percent were to women 30 to 34 years of age. The percentage of births occurring to older women (those 30 and older) has increased since the mid-1980s. In 1980, 20 percent of all births were to women ages 30 and older. In 1999, the proportion of all births to women age 30 and older had increased to 36 percent. About 60 percent of all births were to white non-Hispanic women, 15 percent to black women, and 19 percent to women of Hispanic origin (see Table PF 1.6).

Most births are to women who have at least a high school degree. In 1998, 22 percent of births were to women who had less than a high school education, 33 percent were to high school graduates, and 46 percent were to women with one or more years of college (see Table PF 1.6).



Table PF 1.6

Percentage of births in the United States by mother's age, race and Hispanic origin, and education level: Selected years, 1990-1999

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total number	4,158,212	3,899,589	3,891,494	3,880,894	3,941,553	3,957,829
Age of mother						
Ages 15-19	13%	13%	13%	13%	12%	12%
Ages 20-24	26	25	24	24	24	25
Ages 25-29	31	27	28	28	27	27
Ages 30-34	21	23	23	23	23	23
Ages 35-39	8	10	10	11	11	11
Ages 40-44	1	2	2	2	2	2
Race and Hispanic origin						
White ^a	64	61	61	60	60	59
Black ^a	16	15	15	15	15	15
Hispanic ^b	14	17	18	18	19	19
Education level						
Less than high school	24	22	22	22	22	—
Completed high school	38	34	33	32	33	—
Some college	20	22	22	22	22	—
Four + years of college	18	21	22	22	23	—

^a Estimates for whites and blacks do not include persons of Hispanic origin. In 1999 figures for black women include Hispanics. Hispanics may be of any race.

^b Births by Hispanic origin are based on 48 states and the District of Columbia in 1990; and 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1995 through 1997.

Sources: Curtin & Martin, 2000; Ventura, et al., 2000, Births, Tables 17, 18, 19 and 21; Ventura, et al., 1999, Births, Tables 2, 17, and 21; Ventura, et al., Natality 1996; Ventura, et al., 1997, Tables 2, 6, and 21; Ventura, et al., 1997, Natality 1995, Tables 2, 6, 14, and 18; National Center for Health Statistics, 1994, Vital Statistics, Table 1-35; also, 1985, Table 1-54, 1980, Table 1-54, and 1970 editions of this annual report.; National Center for Health Statistics, 1987, Natality, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 36(4, Supp), Table 2, and *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 31(8, Supp.), Table 2; Ventura, 1983, Table 2; Center for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics, 1974, Table 2.

PF 1.7 Percentage of All Births to Unmarried Women

Children who are born to single women, regardless of the age of the women, are considerably more likely than children born to two parents to grow up poor, to spend large portions of their childhood without two parents, and to become single parents themselves.

Differences by Age. Nonmarital childbearing increased among women of all age groups between 1960 and 1994 before dropping off modestly in 1995 (see Figure PF 1.7.A). However, data for 1996 through 1999 show continued increases for women ages 15 through 19, 20 through 24, and 25 through 29. Younger mothers are far more likely than older mothers to be unmarried. In 1999, 78.6 percent of births to women ages 15 through 19 were to unmarried women. In contrast, 48.4 percent of births to women ages 20 through 24 were to unmarried women, and only 13.9 percent of births to women ages 30 through 34 were to unmarried women (see Table PF 1.7.A). Bearing children outside of marriage is a particularly troubling development for teenagers because these young women often have little education and lack the ability to support their families economically, especially as single parents.

Nonmarital births as a percent of all births have increased among teens of all ages and across all racial and ethnic groups since 1960 (see Figures PF 1.7.A and B). Among all young women ages 15 through 19, 15 percent of births were nonmarital in 1960, compared with 79 percent in 1999 (see Table PF 1.7.B). The percentage of births to teens that occurred outside of marriage rose fairly steadily through 1999; however, the rather sharp increase between 1993 and 1994 (from 71 to 75 percent) is largely the result of improvements in the identification of nonmarital births in two states: Texas and Michigan.³

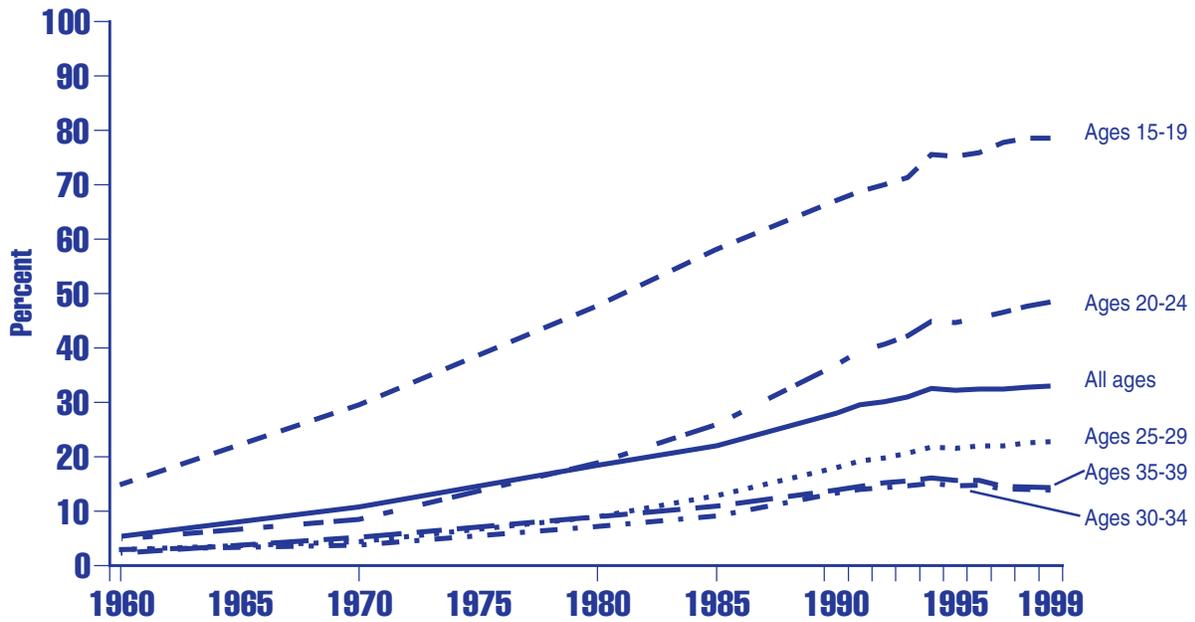
Differences by Race and Hispanic Origin. The percentage of all births to unmarried women increased for whites, blacks, American Indians, and Hispanics between 1980 and 1998 (see Table PF 1.7.A). Asian women have experienced a steady increase in the percentage of all births to unmarried women from 1980 to 1996, but the percentage decreased in 1997 and was unchanged in 1998.

In 1998, Asian and white women had the lowest percentage of nonmarital births at 15.6 and 21.9 percent, respectively. Hispanics were next at 41.6 percent, followed by American Indian and black women at 59.3 percent and 69.3 percent, respectively. This ordering is the same for most age groups, though the size of the difference can vary substantially by the age of the mother. For young women ages 15 through 19 in 1999, for example, whites and Hispanics have very similar percentages of births to unmarried women—72.6 and 72.9 percent, respectively—while the percentage among young black women ages 15 through 19 is much higher at 95.4 percent. By ages 25 through 29, however, percentages for Hispanic women move midway between white and black rates, with whites at 13.8 percent, Hispanics at 32.0 percent, and blacks at 56.7 percent (see Table PF 1.7.A).

³ Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Mathews, T.J., & Clarke, S.C. 1996. Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1994. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 44, (11, Supp.). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Figure PF 1.7.A

Percentage of all births to unmarried women in the United States, by age: 1960-1999



Sources: Ventura, et al., 2000, Births, Tables 17, 18, 19, and 21; Ventura, 1995, Births to Unmarried Mothers, Table 5; Ventura, et al., 1997, Natality, 1996, Table 17; Also previous issues of this annual report (volume 45, no.11; volume 44, no. 11; volume 44, no. 3, Table 14 in each); Ventura, et al., 1999, Births, Table 17; Ventura, et al., 2000, Births, Table 17; Curtin & Martin, 2000, Table C; unpublished data from S. Ventura, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table PF 1.7.A

Percentage of all live births to unmarried women in the United States, by race and Hispanic origin and by age: 1960-1999

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980 ^b	1985	1990	1991 ^a	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
All races																
All ages	5.3	7.7	10.7	14.3	18.4	22.0	28.0	29.5	30.1	31.0	32.6	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.8	33.0
Ages 15-19	14.8	20.8	29.5	38.2	47.6	58.0	67.1	68.8	70.0	71.3	75.5	75.2	75.9	77.8	78.5	78.6
Ages 20-24	4.8	6.8	8.9	12.3	19.4	26.3	36.9	39.4	40.7	42.2	44.9	44.7	45.6	46.6	47.7	48.4
Ages 25-29	2.9	4.0	4.1	5.4	9.0	12.7	18.0	19.2	19.8	20.7	21.8	21.5	22.0	22.0	22.5	22.8
Ages 30-34	2.8	3.7	4.5	5.3	7.5	9.7	13.3	14.0	14.3	14.7	15.1	14.7	14.8	14.1	14.0	13.9
Ages 35-39	3.0	4.0	5.2	7.0	9.4	11.2	13.9	14.6	15.2	15.6	16.1	15.7	15.7	14.6	14.4	14.3
White^a																
All ages	2.3	4.0	5.7	7.3	11.2	14.7	16.9	18.0	18.6	19.5	20.8	21.2	21.5	21.5	21.9	22.0
Ages 15-19	7.2	11.4	17.1	22.9	33.1	44.8	55.6	57.8	59.8	62.3	66.6	67.9	69.3	70.9	71.9	72.6
Ages 20-24	2.2	3.8	5.2	6.1	11.7	17.7	24.5	26.8	28.3	30.1	32.5	33.3	34.4	35.3	36.4	37.1
Ages 25-29	1.1	1.9	2.1	2.6	5.2	8.1	9.7	10.4	10.7	11.4	12.4	12.7	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.8
Ages 30-34	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.7	4.6	6.3	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.9	7.8
Ages 35-39	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.9	6.4	8.1	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.7
Black^a																
All ages	—	—	37.6	48.8	56.1	61.2	66.7	68.2	68.4	68.9	70.7	70.0	70.0	69.4	69.3	68.8
Ages 15-19	—	—	62.7	76.9	85.7	90.2	92.1	92.5	92.8	93.1	95.5	95.3	95.5	95.8	95.8	95.4
Ages 20-24	—	—	31.3	43.0	57.0	65.4	72.8	74.9	75.4	76.9	79.2	79.3	79.9	80.0	80.5	80.4
Ages 25-29	—	—	20.3	26.8	36.8	45.2	53.4	54.9	55.1	55.9	57.5	56.8	57.5	56.9	57.1	56.7
Ages 30-34	—	—	19.6	24.1	29.6	37.0	45.2	46.6	46.7	46.9	47.4	46.5	45.6	44.1	43.6	43.2
Ages 35-39	—	—	18.6	23.9	28.4	35.1	42.1	43.8	44.7	44.8	45.7	45.3	44.2	42.5	41.6	40.8
Hispanic^b																
All ages	—	—	—	—	23.6	29.5	36.7	38.5	39.1	40.0	43.1	40.8	40.7	40.9	41.6	42.1
Ages 15-19	—	—	—	—	41.9	51.3	59.4	61.2	61.9	62.8	69.7	67.3	67.7	71.6	72.9	72.9
Ages 20-24	—	—	—	—	23.8	30.9	39.6	41.5	42.3	43.4	47.0	45.0	45.2	46.1	47.5	48.5
Ages 25-29	—	—	—	—	15.9	22.2	28.6	30.3	30.8	31.7	33.2	31.1	31.2	30.4	31.2	32.0
Ages 30-34	—	—	—	—	15.2	19.6	25.5	26.6	27.2	27.5	28.6	26.4	26.0	24.6	24.4	25.0
Ages 35-39	—	—	—	—	16.2	20.8	26.5	27.6	28.5	29.0	30.3	27.4	26.9	25.7	24.7	25.3
Asian/Pacific Islander^a																
All ages	—	—	—	—	7.3	9.5	13.2	13.9	14.7	15.7	16.2	16.3	16.7	15.6	15.6	—
Ages 15-19	—	—	—	—	40.6	47.7	57.0	58.4	59.6	60.7	62.7	63.1	62.7	72.0	72.1	—
Ages 20-24	—	—	—	—	10.9	15.5	23.5	25.1	27.0	29.0	30.0	30.1	31.0	31.8	32.4	—
Ages 25-29	—	—	—	—	4.2	5.7	8.3	8.8	9.6	10.6	11.3	12.1	12.9	11.5	11.4	—
Ages 30-34	—	—	—	—	3.0	4.6	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.9	6.6	6.4	—
Ages 35-39	—	—	—	—	4.0	5.8	7.5	7.9	8.4	9.0	8.8	8.9	9.2	6.9	6.5	—
American Indian^a																
All ages	—	—	—	—	39.2	46.8	53.6	55.3	55.3	55.8	57.0	57.2	58.0	58.7	59.3	—
Ages 15-19	—	—	—	—	61.9	72.5	78.9	79.1	80.3	80.6	82.9	82.5	84.1	84.4	85.9	—
Ages 20-24	—	—	—	—	38.6	48.5	57.2	58.7	58.6	59.5	60.6	60.7	61.7	63.2	63.3	—
Ages 25-29	—	—	—	—	28.1	35.9	43.2	45.2	45.3	45.2	45.5	45.7	46.4	47.3	47.6	—
Ages 30-34	—	—	—	—	22.2	31.8	38.3	39.0	39.6	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.4	41.2	42.0	—
Ages 35-39	—	—	—	—	22.5	27.7	35.5	38.8	38.2	38.1	38.5	40.6	40.1	40.3	41.1	—

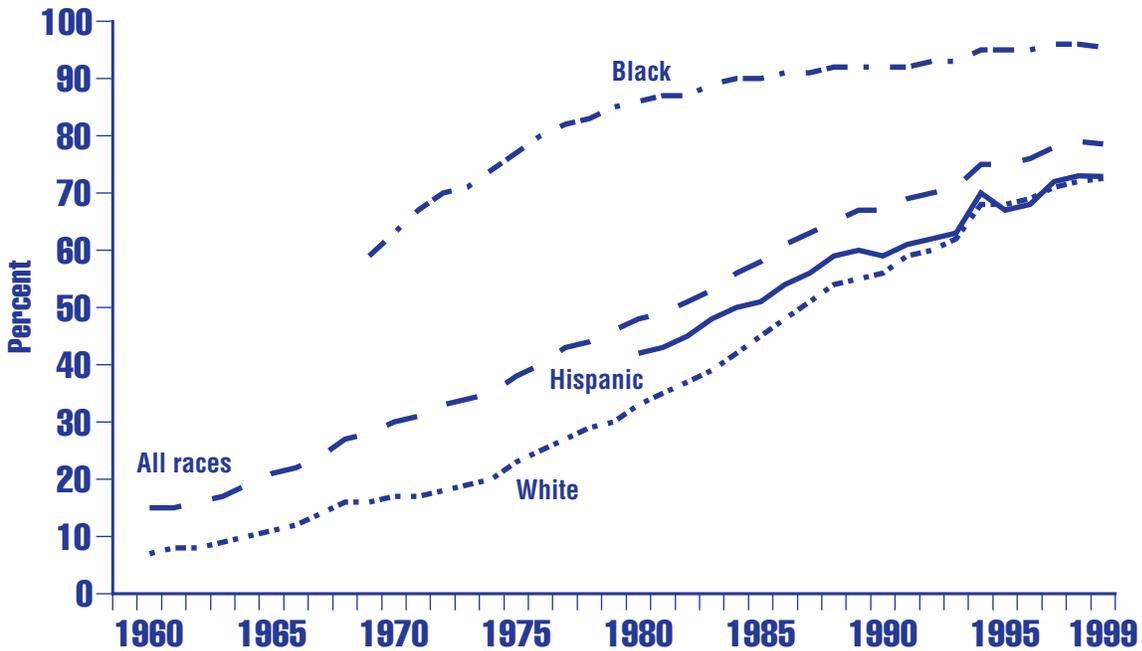
^a Beginning in 1980, births were tabulated by race and ethnicity of the mother. Prior to 1980, births were tabulated by race of child, assigning a child to the race of the nonwhite parent, if any, or to the race of the father, if both are nonwhite. Data for black and white births include births of Hispanic origin until 1990. Beginning 1990, persons of Hispanic origin are not included, except in 1999 where figures for blacks include Hispanics

^b Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanics have been available only since 1980, with 22 states reporting in 1980, representing 90 percent of the Hispanic population. Hispanic birth data were reported by 23 states and the District of Columbia in 1985; 48 states and the District of Columbia in 1990; 49 states and the District of Columbia in 1991 and 1992; and all 50 states and the District of Columbia since 1993.

Sources: Curtin, & Martin, 2000, Table C; Ventura, et al., 2000, Births, Table 17; Tables 17, 18, 19, and 21; Ventura, et al., 1999, Births, Table 17; Ventura, 1995, Table 5; Ventura, et al., 1998, Natality, Table 17. Also previous issues of this annual report (Volume 45, no. 11; Volume 44, no. 11; Volume 44, no. 3, Table 14 in each); Ventura, Births, 1985, Tables 6 and 7; Ventura, 1983, Table 11; unpublished data from S. Ventura, National Center for Health Statistics.

Figure PF 1.7.B

Percentage of all births to unmarried women ages 15 through 19 in the United States, by race^a and Hispanic origin:^b 1960-1999



^a Beginning in 1980, births were tabulated by race and ethnicity of the mother. Prior to 1980, births were tabulated by race of child, assigning a child to the race of the nonwhite parent, if any, or to the race of the father, if both are nonwhite. Data for black and white births include births of Hispanic origin until 1990. Beginning 1990, persons of Hispanic origin are not included, except in 1999 where figures for blacks include Hispanics.

^b Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanics have been available only since 1980, with 22 states reporting in 1980, representing 90 percent of the Hispanic population. Hispanic birth data were reported by 23 states and the District of Columbia in 1985; 48 states and the District of Columbia in 1990; 49 states and the District of Columbia in 1991 and 1992; and all 50 states and the District of Columbia since 1993.

Sources: Ventura, et al., 2000, Births, Tables 17, 18, 19, and 21; Ventura, 1995, Table 5; Ventura & Curtin, 1999, Table 17; Ventura, et al., 1999, Births, Table 17; Ventura, et al., 2000 Births, Tables 2, 7, and 17; also unpublished data, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table PF 1.7.B

Percentage of all births to unmarried women ages 15 through 19 in the United States, by age of mother and by race^a and Hispanic origin: Selected years, 1960-1999

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 ^c	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
All races																
Ages 15-17	24	33	43	51	62	71	78	79	79	80	84	84	84	87	88	88
Ages 18 or 19	11	15	22	30	40	51	61	63	65	66	70	70	71	73	74	74
Ages 15-19	15	21	30	38	48	58	67	69	70	71	75	75	76	78	79	79
White^a																
Ages 15-17	12	17	25	33	45	58	68	70	72	73	78	79	81	83	83	83
Ages 18 or 19	5	9	14	17	27	38	50	52	54	57	61	62	64	65	67	67
Ages 15-19	7	11	17	23	33	45	56	58	60	62	67	68	69	71	72	73
Black^a																
Ages 15-17	—	—	76	87	93	96	96	96	96	96	98	98	98	98	98	98
Ages 18 or 19	—	—	52	68	80	86	90	90	91	91	94	93	94	94	94	94
Ages 15-19	—	—	63	77	86	90	92	93	93	93	96	95	96	96	96	95
Hispanic^b																
Ages 15-17	—	—	—	—	51	61	68	69	69	70	77	75	75	80	82	82
Ages 18 or 19	—	—	—	—	36	46	54	56	57	58	65	62	63	66	67	67
Ages 15-19	—	—	—	—	42	51	59	61	62	63	70	67	68	72	73	73

^a Beginning in 1980, births were tabulated by race and ethnicity of the mother. Prior to 1980, births were tabulated by race of child, assigning a child to the race of the nonwhite parent, if any, or to the race of the father, if both are nonwhite. Data for black and white births include births of Hispanic origin until 1990. Beginning 1990, persons of Hispanic origin are not included, except in 1999 where figures for blacks include Hispanics.

^b Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanics have been available only since 1980, with 22 states reporting in 1980, representing 90 percent of the Hispanic population. Hispanic birth data were reported by 23 states and the District of Columbia in 1985; 48 states and the District of Columbia in 1990; 49 states and the District of Columbia in 1991 and 1992; and all 50 states and the District of Columbia since 1993.

^c Increases between 1993 and 1994 were due primarily to improvements in the identification of nonmarital births in Texas and Michigan.

Sources: Ventura, 1995, Table 5; Ventura, & Curtin, 1999, Table 3; Ventura, et al., 1999, Table 17; Ventura, et al., 2000, Births, Tables 2, 7, and 17. Also unpublished data from S. Ventura, National Center for Health Statistics.