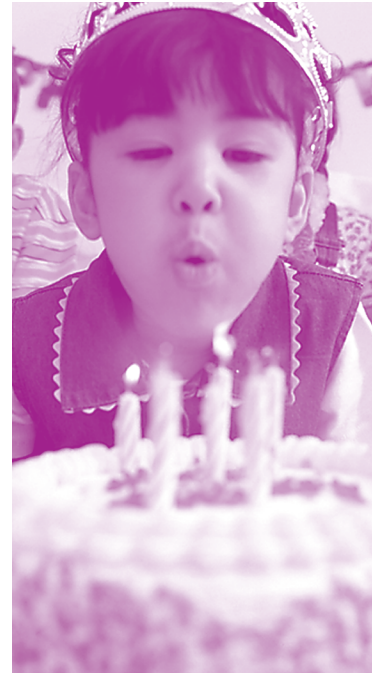


**SECTION 1.**

# **Population, Family, and Neighborhoods**



**Child Population  
Characteristics**

**Family Structure**

**Neighborhoods**

**SECTION 1. POPULATION, FAMILY, AND NEIGHBORHOOD**

**Child Population  
Characteristics**

Family Structure

Neighborhoods

### PF 1.1 Number of Children in the United States

The demographic composition of the population has implications for the allocation of goods and services. This includes decisions about devoting resources to schools, child care, care for the elderly, and specific types of health care. As the number of children in the dependent population increases, more resources need to be provided for the services they require, such as immunizations and public education.

In 2001, there were 72.6 million children under age 18 in the United States (Table PF 1.1). This number is expected to increase to 80.3 million by 2020. The total number of children under age 18 has increased by 53 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” (Figure PF 1.1).

In 2001, there were approximately equal numbers of children-between 23 and 25 million-in each age group under age 6, 6 to 11, and 12 to 17 years of age. In 1950 and 1960, there were more children under age 6 than there were ages 6 to 11 or 12 to 17, reflecting the large number of babies being born during these years.

## SECTION 1. POPULATION, FAMILY, AND NEIGHBORHOOD

**Table PF 1.1**

Number of children under age 18, by age: Selected years, 1950-2001, and projected, 2010 and 2020

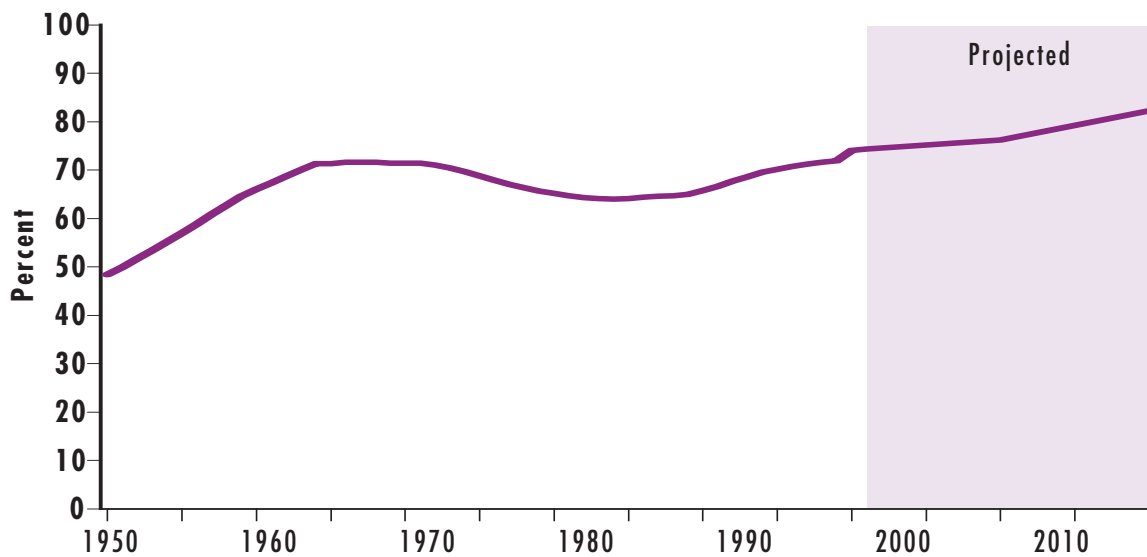
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	Projected	
								2010	2020
<b>All children (in millions)</b>	47.3	64.5	69.8	63.7	64.2	72.3	72.6	74.4	80.3
Ages 0-5	19.1	24.3	20.9	19.6	22.5	23.1	23.3	25.6	27.5
Ages 6-11	15.3	21.8	24.6	20.8	21.6	25.0	24.8	24.4	26.9
Ages 12-17	12.9	18.4	24.3	23.3	20.1	24.2	24.5	24.4	26.0

Note: Data in this table have been revised and therefore do not match data in previous issues of this report.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. (2003). Unpublished estimates and projections; U.S. Census Bureau. (1996). *Current Population Reports*, P25-1130; U.S. Census Bureau. (1982). *Current Population Reports*, P25-917; U.S. Census Bureau. (1974). *Current Population Reports*, P25-519; U.S. Census Bureau. (1965). *Current Population Reports*, P25-311.

**Figure PF 1.1**

Number of children under 18: 1950-2001, and projected, 2002 and 2020



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. (2003). Unpublished estimates and projections; U.S. Census Bureau. (1996). *Current Population Reports*, P25-1130; U.S. Census Bureau. (1982). *Current Population Reports*, P25-917; U.S. Census Bureau. (1974). *Current Population Reports*, P25-519; U.S. Census Bureau. (1965). *Current Population Reports*, P25-311.

### 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 1950, they are still a substantial segment of the United States population and will remain so in the coming decades. In 2001, children under age 18 made up 25 percent of the total population, down from 36 percent in 1960 at the end of the baby boom (Table PF 1.2). Projections by the U.S. Census Bureau predict that this proportion will drop further-to 24 percent-by the year 2010 and will remain at that level through 2020.

During the 20th century, the population of the United States has aged as the growth rate of individuals age 65 and older has far exceeded the growth rate of the total population. The proportion of the population age 65 and older has increased from 8 percent in 1950 to 12 percent in 2000 and 2001. That percentage is projected to increase to 16 percent by the year 2020 (Figure PF 1.2).

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 60 percent by the year 2020.

SECTION 1. POPULATION, FAMILY, AND NEIGHBORHOOD

**Table PF 1.2**

Persons in selected age groups as a percentage of the total U.S. population and children as a percentage of the dependent population: Selected years, 1950-2001 and projected, 2010 and 2020

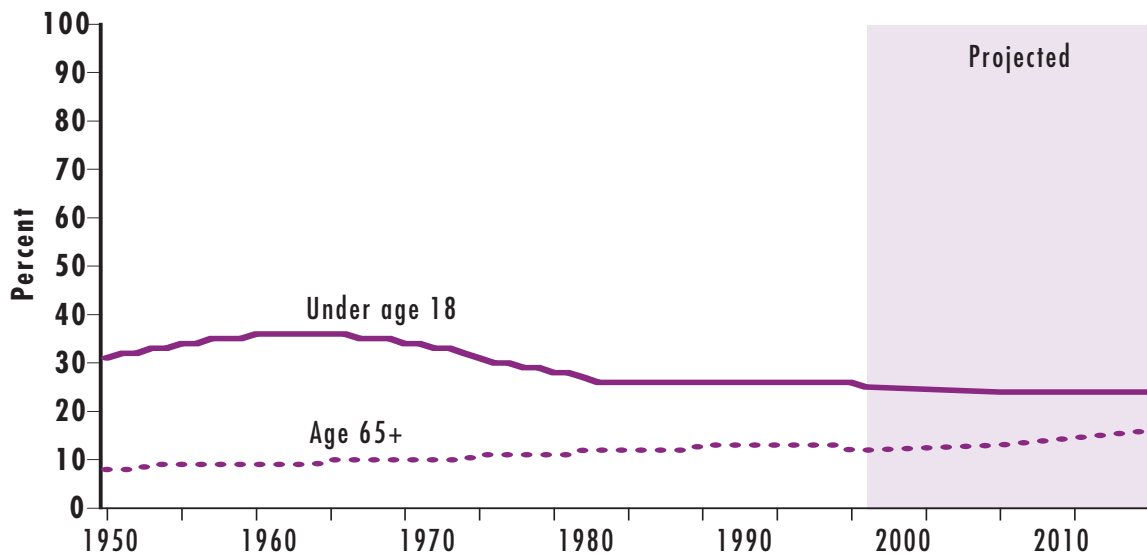
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	Projected	
								2010	2020
<b>Percent of total population</b>									
Ages 0-17	31	36	34	28	26	26	25	24	24
Ages 18-64	61	55	56	61	62	62	62	63	60
Ages 65 and over	8	9	10	11	13	12	12	13	16
<b>Children as a percentage of dependent population<sup>a</sup></b>									
Ages 0-17	79	79	78	71	67	67	67	65	60

<sup>a</sup> The dependent population includes all persons ages 17 and younger, and 65 and older.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2003). National Population Estimates, Characteristics. [On-line]. Available: <http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/national/tables/asro/US-EST2001-ASRO-01.php>; U.S. Census Bureau. (2002). *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 2001; U.S. Census Bureau. (1996). *Current Population Reports*, P25-1130; U.S. Census Bureau. (1982). *Current Population Reports*, P25-917; U.S. Census Bureau. (1974). *Current Population Reports*, P25-519; U.S. Census Bureau. (1965). *Current Population Reports*, P25-311.

**Figure PF 1.2**

Children under age 18 and adults ages 65 and over as a percentage of the total U.S. population: 1950-2001 and projected, 2010 and 2020



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2003). National Population Estimates, Characteristics. [On-line]. Available: <http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/national/tables/asro/US-EST2001-ASRO-01.php>; U.S. Census Bureau. (2002). *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 2001; U.S. Census Bureau. (1996). *Current Population Reports*, P25-1130; U.S. Census Bureau. (1982). *Current Population Reports*, P25-917; U.S. Census Bureau. (1974). *Current Population Reports*, P25-519; U.S. Census Bureau. (1965). *Current Population Reports*, P25-311.

### PF 1.3 Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Child Population

Increasing racial and ethnic diversity has changed the demographic makeup of the United States substantially since 1980, and projections through the year 2020 show continued diversification. As recently as 1980, White, non-Hispanic children constituted 74 percent, nearly three-quarters, of the child population. A nearly 20-percentage-point decrease is predicted through 2020, which indicates the same group will represent just 55 percent of the total child population (Table PF 1.3).

While the percentage of Black, non-Hispanic children in the population has remained steady at 15 percent between 1980 and 2000, the Hispanic child population has increased from 9 to 16 percent during this time. This growth trend is projected to continue, with the percentage of Hispanic children in the population reaching 23 percent by 2020 (Figure PF 1.3).

The Asian and Pacific Islander child population has also shown growth, increasing from 2 percent of the population to a projected 6 percent by 2020.

**Table PF 1.3**  
Number and percentage distribution of children under age 18, by race and Hispanic origin: Selected years, 1980-2000, and projected, 2010 and 2020

	Number (in millions)					Projected	
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010	2020
White, non-Hispanic	47.1	44.8	44.1	45.6	45.1	42.7	42.4
Black, non-Hispanic	9.3	9.1	9.5	10.1	10.2	11.3	12.2
Hispanic <sup>a</sup>	5.7	6.5	7.9	9.7	11.4	13.7	17.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	5.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
	Percentage of population					Projected	
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010	2020
White, non-Hispanic	74	72	69	67	64	59	55
Black, non-Hispanic	15	15	15	15	15	14	14
Hispanic <sup>a</sup>	9	10	12	14	16	21	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	3	3	4	4	5	6
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

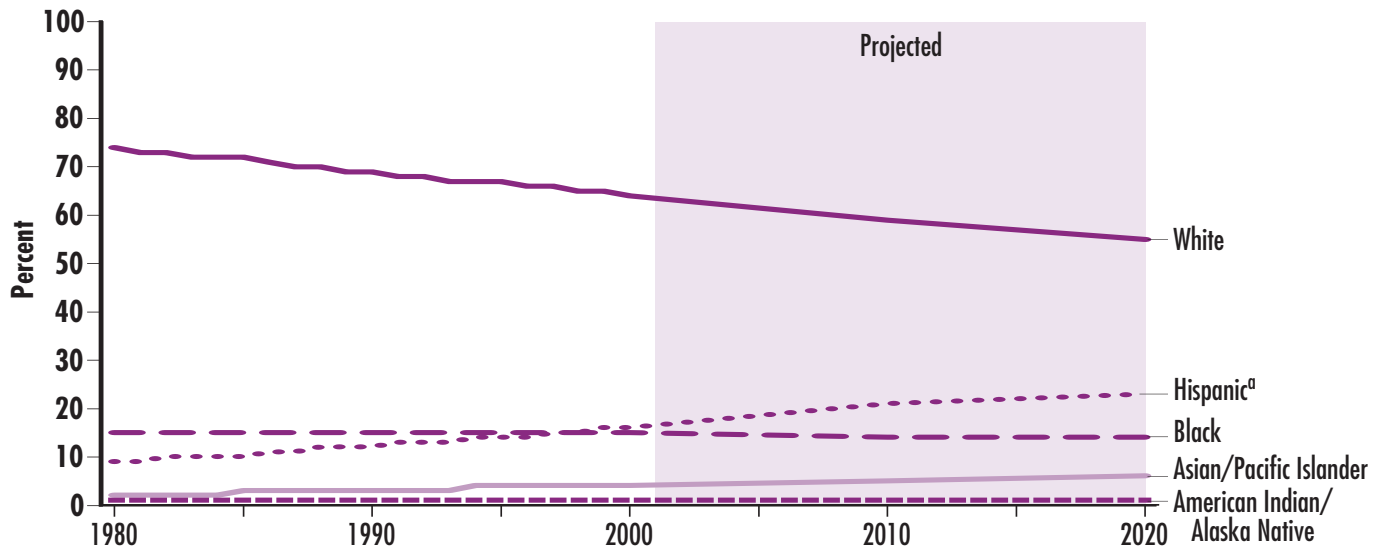
<sup>a</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Note: All population figures for the year 2000 are estimates based on the 1990 Census. They do not reflect Census 2000 counts.

Sources: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2003). *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office; U.S. Census Bureau. (2002). *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2004*; U.S. Census Bureau. (2001). *America's Families and Living Arrangements. Current Population Reports, P20-537*; U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *Methodology and Assumptions for the Population Projections of the United States: 1999-2010. Population Division Working Paper, 38*; U.S. Census Bureau. (1996). *Current Population Reports, P25-1130*; U.S. Census Bureau. (1993). *Current Population Reports, P25-1095*.

**Figure PF 1.3**

Percentage distribution of children under age 18, by race and Hispanic origin: 1980-2000, and projected, 2001-2020



<sup>a</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Note: All population figures for the year 2000 are estimates based on the 1990 Census. They do not reflect Census 2000 counts.

Sources: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2003). *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office; U.S. Census Bureau. (2002). *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office; U.S. Census Bureau. (2001). *Current Population Reports, P20-537*; U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *Methodology and Assumptions for the Population Projections of the United States: 1999-2010. Population Division Working Paper, 38*; U.S. Census Bureau. (1996). *Current Population Reports, P25-1130*; U.S. Census Bureau. (1993). *Current Population Reports, P25-1095*.



### PF 1.4 Foreign-Born Population

The United States is a nation of immigrants with diverse backgrounds. The foreign-born population<sup>1</sup> in the United States was at its lowest point in 1970, with 9.6 million people (4.7 percent of the total population at that time). Since 1970, the foreign-born population has increased rapidly to 32.5 million in 2002, which is 11.5 percent of the total population. This increase is largely due to large-scale immigration, primarily from Latin America and Asia (Table PF 1.4.A).

**Differences by Region of Birth.** Since 1995, approximately one-half of the foreign-born population living in the United States was born in Latin America. This is a substantial change from 1960, when less than 10 percent of the foreign-born population was born in Latin America. Similarly the proportion of foreign-born from Asia also has increased since 1960. Then, 5.1 percent of the foreign-born population was born in Asia, with the percentage climbing to 25.5 percent in 2002. The increase in Asian- and Latin-American-born residents reflects a pattern established shortly after 1965 when U.S. national origin quotas were abolished.<sup>2</sup> Before the quotas were abolished, European countries were the primary source of the foreign-born population in the United States (Figure PF 1.4.A).

**Differences by Age.** The median age of the foreign-born population has remained fairly steady at around 37 years since 1990—substantially lower than it was three decades ago. In 1960, the median age of the foreign born population was 57 years old. The majority (44.7 percent) of the foreign-born population in 2002 was 25 to 44 years of age, while only 6.5 percent of this population was under 15 years of age (Figure PF 1.4.B).

**Difference by Family Type.** In 2000, the average size of foreign-born households<sup>3</sup> (3.72 people) was larger than native households (3.10 people), (Table PF 1.4.B). This trend was seen across all family types, with the greatest difference in family sizes observed in married couple families. Foreign-born and native-born households having a female householder with no husband present had the closest average family size (3.35 and 2.97 respectively). For all family types, both foreign-born and native, the greatest proportion had no children. Married couple families of both nativity groups were more likely to have two children versus one child. In foreign-born households, 23 percent had two children, 22 percent had one child, and in native households, 19 percent had two children, and 17 percent had one child.

Lastly, children whose parents are foreign-born have family characteristics that are different from children whose parents were born in the United States. In 2002, 81 percent of foreign-born children with at least one foreign-born parent lived with both parents, compared to 69 percent of children whose parents were born in the United States. Furthermore, 14 percent of children with native-born parents lived below the poverty line in 2002. For American-born children of foreign-born parents, this proportion was 20 percent. When both the child and the parents were foreign-born, the proportion rises to 27 percent (Table PF 1.4.C).

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<sup>1</sup> The term “foreign-born population” refers to anyone who was not born a U.S. citizen. This includes naturalized U.S. citizens, legal permanent residents (immigrants), temporary immigrants (such as students), humanitarian migrants (such as refugees), and persons illegally residing in the United States.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. (2001). Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2000. *Current Population Reports*, P23-206.

<sup>3</sup> Households are classified as foreign-born or native based on the nativity of the householder (the household member in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented), regardless of the nativity of other household members.

SECTION 1. POPULATION, FAMILY, AND NEIGHBORHOOD

**Table PF 1.4.A**

Percentage of the foreign-born population by region of birth: Selected years, 1960-2002

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001 <sup>a</sup>	2002
<b>All foreign born (in millions)</b>	9.7	9.6	14.1	19.8	30.0	31.8	32.5
<b>Region of birth (percent)</b>							
Europe	75.0	61.7	39.0	22.9	14.6	14.1	14.0
Asia	5.1	8.9	19.3	26.3	26.4	26.7	25.5
Latin America	9.4	19.4	33.1	44.3	51.1	50.3	52.2
Caribbean	—	—	—	—	9.7	9.1	9.6
Central America	—	—	—	—	34.8	34.8	36.4
South America	—	—	—	—	6.6	6.4	6.2
Other <sup>b</sup>	10.5	10.0	8.6	6.5	7.9	8.9	8.3

<sup>a</sup> Beginning with March 2001, data are from the Expanded CPS Sample and use population controls based on Census 2000.

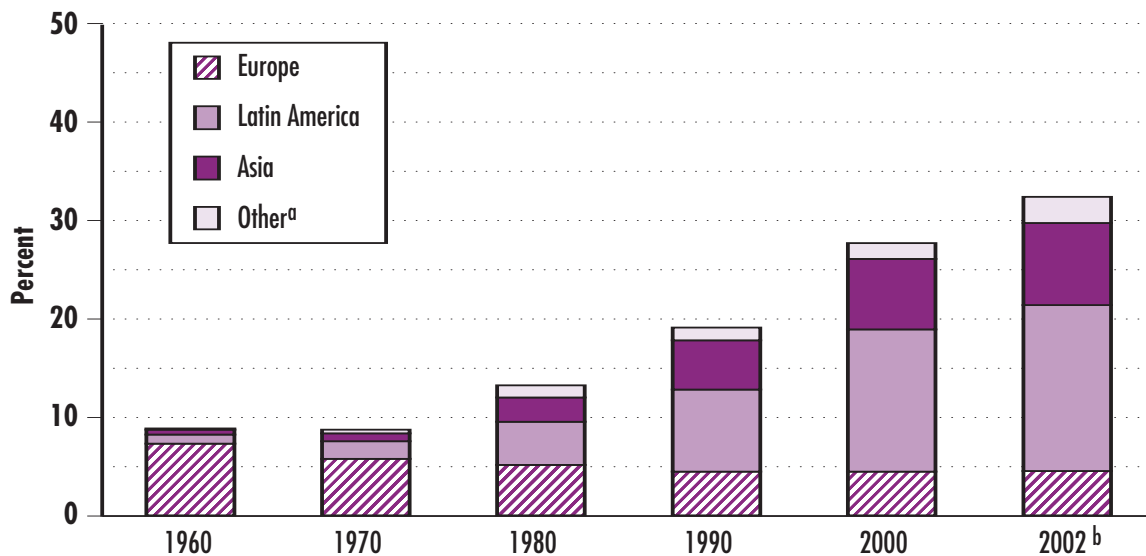
<sup>b</sup> Other regions are Africa, Oceania, Bermuda and Canada.

— Data not available.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. (2003). The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: March 2002. *Current Population Reports*, P20-539; U.S. Census Bureau. (2003). The Foreign-Born Population of the United States: March Revised Detailed Tables Weighted to Census 2000. *Current Population Survey*, PPL-160; U.S. Census Bureau. (2002). *The Foreign-Born Population of the United States: March 2004*. PPL-161; U.S. Census Bureau. (2001). Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2000. *Current Population Reports*, P23-206; U.S. Census Bureau. (1996). The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: March 1995. *Current Population Survey*, PPL-127.

Figure PF 1.4.A

Foreign-born population by region of birth: Selected years, 1960-2002



<sup>a</sup> Other regions are Africa, Oceania, Bermuda and Canada.

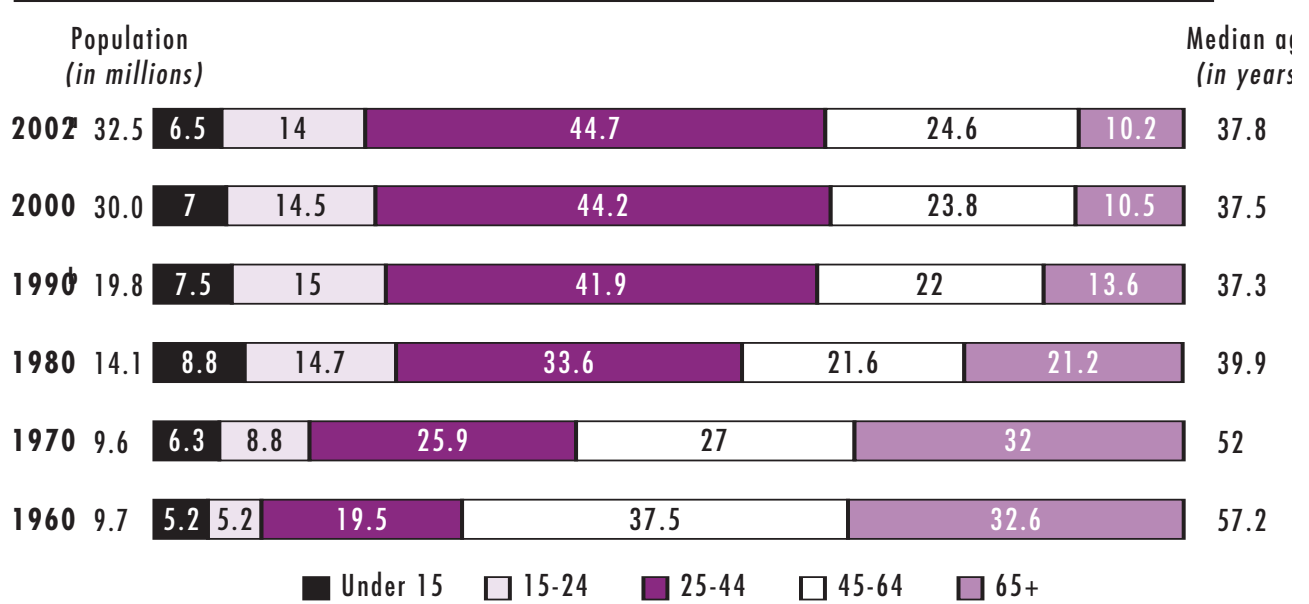
<sup>b</sup> Beginning with March 2001, data are from the Expanded CPS Sample and use population controls based on Census 2000.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. (2003). The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: March 2002. *Current Population Reports*, P20-539; U.S. Census Bureau. (2003). The Foreign-Born Population of the United States: March Revised Detailed Tables Weighted to Census 2000. *Current Population Survey*, PPL-160; U.S. Census Bureau. (2002). *The Foreign-Born Population of the United States: March 2001*. PPL-161; U.S. Census Bureau. (2001). Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2000. *Current Population Reports*, P23-206; U.S. Census Bureau. (1996). The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: March 1995. *Current Population Survey*, PPL-127.

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Figure PF 1.4.B

Age of the foreign-born population and percent distribution by age: Selected years, 1960-2002



<sup>a</sup> Beginning with March 2001, data are from the Expanded CPS Sample and use population controls based on Census 2000.

<sup>b</sup> For 1960-1990, resident population. For 2000 and on, data includes civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Note: Data in this figure have been revised and therefore do not match data in previous issues of this report.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. (2003). The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: March 2002. *Current Population Reports*, P20-539; U.S. Census Bureau. (2003). The Foreign-Born Population of the United States: March Revised Detailed Tables Weighted to Census 2000. *Current Population Survey*, PPL-160; U.S. Census Bureau. (2002). *The Foreign-Born Population of the United States: March 2001*. PPL-161; U.S. Census Bureau. (2001). Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2000. *Current Population Reports*, P23-206; U.S. Census Bureau. (1996). The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: March 1995. *Current Population Survey*, PPL-127.

## Child Population Characteristics

**Table PF 1.4.B**

Percent distribution of families by number of own children under 18 years old, type of family and nativity of householder: 2000

	Average number of persons per family	Percent distribution			
		No children	One child	Two children	Three or more children
<b>All families</b>	3.17	48.3	21.5	19.4	10.9
Native householder	3.10	49.5	21.2	19.0	10.3
Foreign-born householder	3.72	39.2	23.7	22.0	15.2
<b>Married couple families</b>	3.24	52.3	17.9	19.1	10.7
Native householder	3.15	54.2	17.3	18.5	10.0
Foreign-born householder	3.85	38.7	22.1	23.2	16.1
<b>Male householder, no wife present</b>	2.79	46.2	32.3	15.7	5.8
Native householder	2.69	44.4	34.1	15.9	5.6
Foreign-born householder	3.25	54.3	24.4	14.5	6.9
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	3.01	31.1	33.7	22.0	13.1
Native householder	2.97	30.8	34.1	22.2	12.9
Foreign-born householder	3.35	34.2	30.7	20.2	14.9

Note: Households are classified as foreign-born or native based on the nativity of the householder (the household member in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented), regardless of the nativity of other household members.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2001). Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2000. *Current Population Reports*, P23-206.

SECTION 1. POPULATION, FAMILY, AND NEIGHBORHOOD

Table PF 1.4.C

Percentage of children of at least one foreign-born parent by nativity of child and parents, poverty status, parents education, and presence of parents: Selected years, 1994-2002

	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Native child and parents<sup>b</sup></b>	82	80	80	79	76
Poverty status					
Below poverty	20	18	17	15	14
At or above poverty	80	82	83	85	86
Education of parent					
Less than high school	14	13	12	11	10
High school graduate	35	34	34	33	32
Some college	28	29	30	31	31
Bachelor's or more	23	23	23	26	27
Presence of parents					
Two married parents	70	69	69	70	69
Mother only	26	27	26	25	26
<b>Native child, foreign-born parents<sup>b</sup></b>	12	13	14	14	16
Poverty status					
Below poverty	28	27	25	20	20
At or above poverty	72	73	75	80	80
Education of parent					
Less than high school	38	39	37	36	36
High school graduate	21	21	23	23	23
Some college	19	19	18	18	18
Bachelor's or more	22	22	23	23	23
Presence of parents					
Two parents	82	80	82	82	81
Mother only	16	17	15	15	16
<b>Foreign-born child, foreign-born parents<sup>b</sup></b>	3	3	3	3	4
Poverty status					
Below poverty	41	39	39	30	27
At or above poverty	59	61	61	70	73
Education of parent					
Less than high school	48	49	45	43	41
High school graduate	20	16	22	23	21
Some college	11	12	11	12	12
Bachelor's or more	21	22	22	22	27
Presence of parents					
Two parents	78	80	78	81	81
Mother only	19	17	20	15	16

<sup>a</sup> Beginning with March 2001, data are from the Expanded CPS Sample and use population counts based on Census 2000.

<sup>b</sup> Native parents means that all of the parents that the child lives with are native born, while foreign-born means that at least one of the child's parents is foreign-born. Anyone with United States citizenship at birth is considered native, which includes persons born in the U.S., in U.S. outlying areas, and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Source: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2003). *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

### PF 1.5 Fertility and Birth Rates

Total fertility rates indicate the number of births that a hypothetical group of 1,000 females would have if they experienced the age-specific birth rates observed for each year. It can be interpreted as the average number of births women would have over their lifetime, if they bore children at the average rate. For example, in 2001, the total fertility rate for all females was 2,034, an increase from a rate of 1,839.5 in 1980 (Table PF 1.5.A). That is, in 2001, the average number of lifetime births was expected to be 2.0 per woman, whereas in 1980, the average was 1.8.

Birth rates, in contrast, are calculated by dividing the number of live births in each year by the number of people in the population. They are expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 population. Birth rates dropped dramatically between 1960 and 1980 from 118.0 to 68.4 live births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 44. The declines occurred in all age groups (Figure PF 1.5). Since 1980, the birth rate has remained between 64 and 71 live births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 44. In 2002, the birth rate was 64.8 live births per 1,000 females in this age group (Table PF 1.5.B).

**Differences by Age.** Research indicates that giving birth as a youth can have negative consequences on both mothers and their children. Giving birth at an early age can limit a young female's options regarding education and employment opportunities, increase the likelihood that she will need public assistance, and can have negative effects on the development of her children. Young mothers are less likely to complete high school (only one third receive a high school diploma)<sup>1</sup> and are more likely to end up on welfare (nearly 80 percent of unmarried young mothers end up on welfare).<sup>2</sup> The sons of young mothers are 13 percent more likely to serve time in prison, while their daughters are 22 percent more likely to become young mothers themselves.<sup>3</sup>

During the 1960s, age-specific birth rates—the number of births per thousand females in a given age group—were highest among females ages 20 to 24. This pattern began to change during the 1980s as more and more females delayed childbearing. Since 1983, females ages 25 to 29 have had the highest age-specific birth rates, followed closely by females ages 20 to 24. The birth rates for youths ages 15 to 19 have declined steadily since 1991 to the rate of 42.9 births per 1,000 females by 2002, a record low for the United States (Table 1.5.B).

In 2002, more than one in five births to young females under age 20 was a birth of second order or higher. The proportion of youth births that were second or higher order peaked at 25 percent in 1991 but has since declined to 20 percent in 2002 (Table PF 1.5.C). The increased use of contraceptives by young females may account for this drop in second births.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Commission on Children. (1991). *Beyond Rhetoric: A New American Agenda for Children and Families*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

<sup>2</sup> Calculations based on the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1998). *National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1997*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.

<sup>3</sup> Maynoed, R. A. (1997). *Kids Having Kids: Economic Costs and Social Consequences of Teen Pregnancy*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Press.

<sup>4</sup> Ventura, S. J., Mosher, W. D., Curtin, S. C., Abma, J. C., & Henshaw, S. (2000). Trends in Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates by Outcome: Estimates for the United States, 1976-1996. *Vital and Health Statistics Reports*, 21(56).

**Differences by Race and Hispanic Origin.** American Indian/Alaska Native females had the lowest total fertility rate (1,736.0) while Hispanic<sup>5</sup> females had the highest (2,705.0) in 2002 (Table 1.5.A). Furthermore, Hispanic females have had a much higher birth rate than females from other race and ethnic groups. In 2002, Hispanic females had 94 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 44, while White, non-Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian/Alaska Native females had between 58 and 64 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 44 (Table PF 1.5.B).

The birth rate for Black, non-Hispanic youth has remained more than twice that of White youth since 1960. In 2001, the birth rate for Black, non-Hispanic females ages 15 to 19 was 73.5 per 1,000 females compared to 30.3 per 1,000 White, non-Hispanic females. The highest youth childbearing rates, however, are found among Hispanic females. In 2002, the birth rate among Hispanics was 82.9 for females ages 15 to 19 (Table PF 1.5.B). Births to Black, non-Hispanic youth are more likely to be subsequent births than births to White, non-Hispanic youth. In 2001, 24 percent of births to Black, non-Hispanic youth, 23 percent of births to Hispanic youth, and 17 percent of births to White, non-Hispanic youth were second- or higher-order births (Table PF 1.5.C).

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<sup>5</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.



## Child Population Characteristics

**Table PF 1.5.A**

Total fertility rates by race and Hispanic origin (births per 1,000 females): Selected years, 1980-2002

	1980	1990	1995 <sup>a</sup>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 <sup>b</sup>
<b>All females</b>	1,839.5	2,081.0	1,978.0	1,976.0	1,971.0	1,999.0	2,007.5	2,056.0	2,034.0	2,012.5
White, non-Hispanic	1,692.0	1,850.5	1,777.5	1,781.0	1,785.5	1,825.0	1,838.5	1,866.0	1,843.0	1,833.0
Black, non-Hispanic	2,353.5	2,547.5	2,186.5	2,140.0	2,137.5	2,164.0	2,134.0	2,178.5	2,104.5	—
Hispanic <sup>c</sup>	2,534.0	2,959.5	2,798.5	2,772.0	2,680.5	2,652.5	2,649.0	2,730.0	2,748.5	2,705.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,953.5	2,002.5	1,795.5	1,787.0	1,757.5	1,731.5	1,754.5	1,892.0	1,840.0	1,814.5
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2,162.5	2,183.0	1,878.5	1,855.0	1,834.5	1,851.0	1,783.5	1,772.5	1,746.5	1,736.0

<sup>a</sup> Rates for 1991 through 2001 may differ from previously published reports. Previously published rates were based on population estimates projected from the 1990 census. These data have since been revised and are consistent with the 2000 census.

<sup>b</sup> Preliminary 2002 data.

<sup>c</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

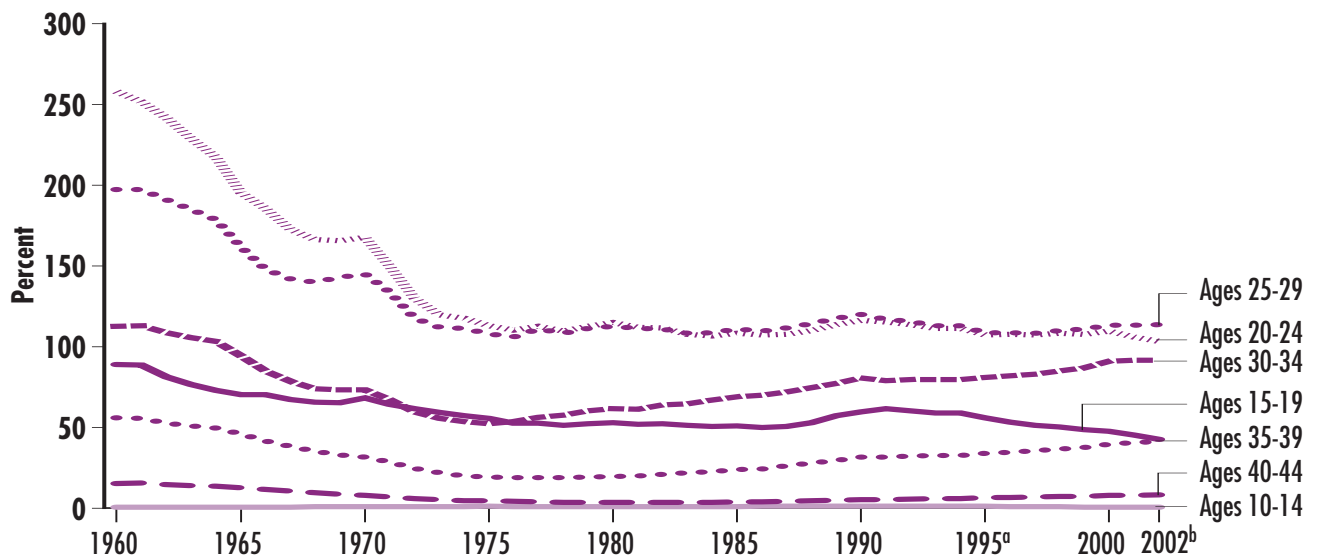
— Data not available.

Note: Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. The total fertility rate indicates the number of births that a hypothetical group of 1,000 females would have if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the age-specific birth rates observed in a given year.

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics. (2003). Unpublished data. Hamilton, B. E., Sutton, P. D., & Ventura, S. J. (2003). Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001: United States. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(12); Hamilton, B. E., Martin, J. A., & Sutton, P. D. (2003). Births: Preliminary data for 2002. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(11); Ventura, S. J., Hamilton B. E., & Sutton P. D. (2003). Revised Birth and Fertility Rates for the United States, 2000 and 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(4); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics. (2002). *Health, United States, 2002, with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; Martin, J. A., Hamilton, B. E., Ventura, S. J., Menacker, F., Park, M. M., & Sutton, P. D. (2002). Births: Final Data for 2001. *National Vital Statistics Report*, 51(2).

Figure PF 1.5

Birth rates by selected age of mother: 1960-2002



<sup>a</sup> Rates for 1991 through 2001 may differ from previously published reports. Previously published rates were based on population estimates projected from the 1990 census. These data have since been revised and are consistent with the 2000 census.

<sup>b</sup> Preliminary 2002 data.

Note: Birth rates are per 1,000 women in specified group.

Sources: Hamilton, B. E., Sutton, P. D., & Ventura, S. J. (2003). Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001: United States. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(12); Hamilton, B. E., Martin, J. A., & Sutton, P. D. (2003). Births: Preliminary data for 2002. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(11); Ventura, S. J., Hamilton B. E., & Sutton P. D. (2003). Revised Birth and Fertility Rates for the United States, 2000 and 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(4); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics. (2002). *Health, United States, 2002, with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; Martin, J. A., Hamilton, B. E., Ventura, S. J., Menacker, E., Park, M. M., & Sutton, B. P. D. (2002). Births: Final Data for 2001. *National Vital Statistics Report*, 51(2).

## Child Population Characteristics

**Table PF 1.5.B**

Birth rates by race and Hispanic origin and age of mother: Selected years, 1960-2002

	1960 <sup>a</sup>	1970 <sup>a</sup>	1980	1990	1995 <sup>b</sup>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>b</sup>	2002 <sup>c</sup>
<b>All races</b>	118.0	87.9	68.4	70.9	64.6	64.1	63.6	64.3	64.4	65.9	65.3	64.8
Ages 10-14	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Ages 15-19	89.1	68.3	53.0	59.9	56.0	53.5	51.3	50.3	48.8	47.7	45.3	42.9
Ages 15-17	43.9	38.8	32.5	37.5	35.5	33.3	31.4	29.9	28.2	26.9	24.7	23.2
Ages 18-19	166.7	114.7	82.1	88.6	87.7	84.7	82.1	80.9	79.1	78.1	76.1	72.7
Ages 20-24	258.1	167.8	115.1	116.5	107.5	107.8	107.3	108.4	107.9	109.7	106.2	103.5
Ages 25-29	197.4	145.1	112.9	120.2	108.8	108.6	108.3	110.2	111.2	113.5	113.4	113.6
Ages 30-34	112.7	73.3	61.9	80.8	81.1	82.1	83.0	85.2	87.1	91.2	91.9	91.6
Ages 35-39	56.2	31.7	19.8	31.7	34.0	34.9	35.7	36.9	37.8	39.7	40.6	41.4
Ages 40-44	15.5	8.1	3.9	5.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.4	8.0	8.1	8.3
<b>White, non-Hispanic</b>	—	—	62.4	62.8	57.5	57.1	56.8	57.6	57.7	58.5	57.7	57.5
Ages 10-14	—	—	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Ages 15-19	—	—	41.2	42.5	39.3	37.6	36.0	35.3	34.1	32.6	30.3	28.6
Ages 15-17	—	—	22.4	23.2	22.0	20.6	19.4	18.4	17.1	15.8	14.0	13.2
Ages 18-19	—	—	67.7	66.6	65.9	63.8	61.9	60.8	59.3	57.5	54.8	52.0
Ages 20-24	—	—	105.5	97.5	90.2	90.1	90.0	91.2	90.6	91.2	87.1	84.5
Ages 25-29	—	—	110.6	115.3	105.1	104.9	104.8	107.4	108.6	109.4	108.9	109.6
Ages 30-34	—	—	59.9	79.4	81.5	82.8	84.3	87.2	89.5	93.2	94.3	94.7
Ages 35-39	—	—	17.7	30.0	32.8	33.9	34.8	36.4	37.3	38.8	39.8	40.9
Ages 40-44	—	—	3.0	4.7	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.6
<b>Black, non-Hispanic</b>	—	—	90.7	89.0	72.8	70.7	70.3	70.9	69.9	71.4	69.1	—
Ages 10-14	—	—	4.6	5.0	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.1	—
Ages 15-19	—	—	105.1	116.2	97.2	91.9	88.3	85.7	81.0	79.2	73.5	—
Ages 15-17	—	—	77.2	84.9	70.6	65.0	60.9	57.0	52.0	50.1	44.9	—
Ages 18-19	—	—	146.5	157.5	138.5	133.4	130.4	127.4	123.1	121.9	116.7	—
Ages 20-24	—	—	152.2	165.1	137.8	137.0	138.8	142.5	142.1	145.4	137.2	—
Ages 25-29	—	—	111.7	118.4	98.5	96.7	97.2	99.9	99.8	102.8	102.1	—
Ages 30-34	—	—	65.2	70.2	64.4	63.2	63.6	64.4	63.9	66.5	66.2	—
Ages 35-39	—	—	25.8	28.7	28.8	29.1	29.6	30.4	30.6	31.8	32.1	—
Ages 40-44	—	—	5.8	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.3	—

continued

SECTION 1. POPULATION, FAMILY, AND NEIGHBORHOOD

Table PF 1.5.B continued

Birth rates by race and Hispanic origin and age of mother: Selected years, 1960-2002

	1960 <sup>a</sup>	1970 <sup>a</sup>	1980	1990	1995 <sup>b</sup>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>b</sup>	2002 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Hispanic<sup>d</sup></b>	—	—	95.4	107.7	98.8	97.5	94.2	93.2	93.0	95.9	96.0	94.0
Ages 10-14	—	—	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4
Ages 15-19	—	—	82.2	100.3	99.3	94.6	89.6	87.9	86.8	87.3	86.4	82.9
Ages 15-17	—	—	52.1	65.9	67.9	64.1	61.0	58.4	56.9	55.5	52.8	50.3
Ages 18-19	—	—	126.9	147.7	146.7	140.5	132.9	131.7	129.8	132.6	135.5	132.2
Ages 20-24	—	—	156.4	181.0	171.9	170.2	162.6	159.3	157.3	161.3	163.5	163.5
Ages 25-29	—	—	132.1	153.0	140.4	140.7	137.5	136.1	135.8	139.9	140.4	138.7
Ages 30-34	—	—	83.2	98.3	90.5	91.3	89.6	90.5	92.3	97.1	97.6	94.7
Ages 35-39	—	—	39.9	45.3	43.7	43.9	43.4	43.4	44.5	46.6	47.9	47.6
Ages 40-44	—	—	10.6	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.5	11.6	11.5
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	—	—	73.2	69.6	62.6	62.3	61.3	60.1	60.9	65.8	64.2	63.9
Ages 10-14	—	—	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Ages 15-19	—	—	26.2	26.4	25.5	23.5	22.3	22.2	21.4	20.5	19.8	18.3
Ages 15-17	—	—	12.0	16.0	15.1	14.3	13.5	13.2	11.8	11.6	10.3	9.0
Ages 18-19	—	—	46.2	40.2	42.2	38.6	37.0	36.9	36.5	32.6	32.8	31.5
Ages 20-24	—	—	93.3	79.2	64.2	63.5	61.2	59.2	58.9	60.3	59.1	60.2
Ages 25-29	—	—	127.4	126.3	103.7	102.8	101.6	98.7	100.8	108.4	106.4	105.2
Ages 30-34	—	—	96.0	106.5	102.3	104.1	102.5	101.6	104.3	116.5	112.6	109.3
Ages 35-39	—	—	38.3	49.6	50.1	50.2	51.0	51.4	52.9	59.0	56.7	56.3
Ages 40-44	—	—	8.5	10.7	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.8	11.3	12.6	12.3	12.4
<b>American Indian</b>	—	—	82.7	76.2	63.0	61.8	60.8	61.3	59.0	58.7	58.1	58.0
Ages 10-14	—	—	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9
Ages 15-19	—	—	82.2	81.1	72.9	68.2	65.2	64.7	59.9	58.3	56.3	53.8
Ages 15-17	—	—	51.5	48.5	44.7	42.7	41.1	39.8	36.5	34.1	31.4	30.7
Ages 18-19	—	—	129.5	129.3	121.8	112.9	106.8	106.5	97.9	97.1	94.8	89.2
Ages 20-24	—	—	143.7	148.7	123.1	123.5	122.5	125.1	120.7	117.2	115.0	112.7
Ages 25-29	—	—	106.6	110.3	91.6	91.1	91.6	92.0	90.6	91.8	90.4	91.8
Ages 30-34	—	—	61.8	61.5	56.5	56.5	56.0	56.8	53.8	55.5	55.9	56.4
Ages 35-39	—	—	28.1	27.5	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.6	24.3	24.6	24.7	25.4
Ages 40-44	—	—	8.2	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9

<sup>a</sup> Based on a 50 percent sample of births.

<sup>b</sup> Rates for 1991 through 2001 may differ from previously published reports. Previously published rates were based on population estimates projected from the 1990 census. These data have since been revised and are consistent with the 2000 census.

<sup>c</sup> Preliminary 2002 data.

<sup>d</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. 1980 data for Hispanics include 22 states. 1990 data exclude data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

— Data not available.

Note: Birth rates are per 1,000 in specified group.

Sources: Hamilton, B. E., Sutton, P. D., & Ventura, S. J. (2003). Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001: United States. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(12); Hamilton, B. E., Martin, J. A., & Sutton, P. D. (2003). Births: Preliminary Data for 2002. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(11); Ventura, S. J., Hamilton B. E., & Sutton P. D. (2003). Revised Birth and Fertility Rates for the United States, 2000 and 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(4); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics. (2002). *Health, United States, 2002, with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; Martin, J. A., Hamilton, B. E., Ventura, S. J., Menacker, E., Park, M. M., & Sutton, P. D. (2002). Births: Final Data for 2001. *National Vital Statistics Report*, 51(2).

## Child Population Characteristics

**Table PF 1.5.C**

Percentage of births to females under age 20 that are second or higher order, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: 1990-2002

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 <sup>a</sup>
<b>All births</b>	24	25	25	23	22	21	21	22	22	21	21	21	20
<b>Race and Hispanic origin<sup>b</sup></b>													
White	21	21	22	20	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	19
White, non-Hispanic	19	19	20	18	17	17	17	17	18	11	17	17	17
Black	32	33	33	30	28	26	27	27	26	26	25	24	24
Black, non-Hispanic	32	33	33	31	28	26	27	27	27	26	25	24	—
Hispanic	26	26	26	25	23	23	24	24	24	23	23	23	23

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary 2002 data.

<sup>b</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

— Data not available.

Sources: Hamilton, B. E., Martin, J. A., & Sutton, P. D. (2003). Births: Preliminary data for 2002. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(11); Martin, J. A., Hamilton, B. E., Ventura, S. J., Menacker, F., Park, M. M., & Sutton, P. D. (2002). Births: Final data for 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(2).

## SECTION 1. POPULATION, FAMILY, AND NEIGHBORHOOD

### PF 1.6 Number of Births

In 2002, there were more than 4 million births in the United States. Twenty-six percent of the births were to females ages 25 to 29, while 25 percent were to females 20 to 24, and 24 percent were to females 30 to 34 years of age (Table PF 1.6). The percentage of births to older females (those 30 and older) has increased since the 1990s. In 1990, 30 percent of all births were to females ages 30 and older. In 2002, the proportion of all births to females age 30 and older had increased to 37 percent. In terms of race and Hispanic origin, 57 percent of all births were to White, non-Hispanic females, and 22 percent were to Hispanic females.

Most births are to females who have at least a high school degree. In 2001, 22 percent of births were to females who had less than a high school education, 32 percent were to high school graduates, and 47 percent were to females with one or more years of college (table PF 1.6)

## SECTION 1. POPULATION, FAMILY, AND NEIGHBORHOOD

**Table PF 1.6**

Percentage of births by mother's age, race and Hispanic origin, and education level: Selected years, 1990-2002

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 <sup>a</sup>
<b>All births (in thousands)</b>	4,158	3,900	3,891	3,881	3,942	3,959	4,059	4,026	4,019
<b>Age of mother (percent)</b>									
Ages 15-19	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	11	11
Ages 20-24	26	25	24	24	24	25	25	25	25
Ages 25-29	31	27	28	28	27	27	27	26	26
Ages 30-34	21	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24
Ages 35-39	8	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
Ages 40-44	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Race and Hispanic origin<sup>b</sup></b>									
White, non-Hispanic	64	61	61	60	60	59	58	58	57
Black, non-Hispanic	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	—
Hispanic	15	17	18	18	19	19	20	21	22
<b>Education level of mother</b>									
Less than high school	24	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	—
Completed high school	38	34	33	33	33	32	32	32	—
Some college	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	—
Four + years of college	17	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	—

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary 2002 data.<sup>b</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. 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 1993 through 2001.

— Data not available.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics. (2003). Unpublished work; Hamilton, B. E., Martin, J. A., & Sutton, P. D. (2003). Births: Preliminary data for 2002. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(11); Ventura, S. J., Hamilton B. E., & Sutton, P. D. (2003). Revised Birth and Fertility Rates for the United States, 2000 and 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(4); Ventura, S. J., Martin, J. A., Curtin, S. C., Menacker, F., & Hamilton, B. E. (2001). Births: Final Data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 49(1); Ventura, S. J., Martin, J. A., Curtin, S. C., Mathews, T. J., & Park, M. M. (2000). Births: Final Data for 1998. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48(3); Ventura, S. J., Martin, J. A., Curtin, S. C., & Mathews, T. J. (1999). Births: Final Data for 1997. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 47(18); Ventura, S. J., Martin, J. A., Curtin, S. C., & Mathews, T. J. (1998). Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996. *Monthly Vital Statistics Reports*, 46(Supp. 11); Ventura, S. J., Martin, J. A., Curtin, S. C., Mathews, T. J., & Park, M. M. (1997). Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995. *Monthly Vital Statistics Reports*, 45(11[Supp. 2]); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics. (1994). *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1990*. (vol. I - Natality) Washington, DC: Public Health Service.



### PF 1.7 Age of Mothers

As teenage birthrates have been declining and more women postpone having children until their late twenties and thirties, the mean age of mothers<sup>1</sup> and the average age of females at the time of their first child have been increasing. The mean age for childbearing has shifted from the early 20s to the later 20s. Despite the fact that the average age of mothers is increasing, more than half of all births still occur to females in their twenties (Indicator PF 1.6). However, the increasing average age of mothers is reflective of the recent downward trend in births among adolescents and the rise in the number of births among females in their thirties.

The age at which women procreate has implications for their families' well-being. For example, it is known that adolescent mothers tend to have more children, space their children closer together, have more nonmarital births, and have a higher number of unintended births than those who postpone childbearing. Adolescent mothers more frequently have a truncated education, fewer job skills, and lower lifetime earnings. Not as much is known about postponing childbirth into the third decade. However, it is anticipated that women who delay childbirth will accumulate more assets before having children, and may also have smaller families.<sup>2</sup>

**Differences by Race and Hispanic Origin.** From 1989 to 2000, the average age of mothers increased for many racial and ethnic groups. In 2000, the youngest mothers were Puerto Rican females (average age of 25.0), and the oldest mothers were of Japanese descent (average age of 31.8). The largest increase in average age from 1989 to 2000 occurred among mothers of Japanese and Cuban descent (an increase of 1.5 years). There were also large differences in the average ages of Asian/Pacific Islander mothers. For example, the average age of Hawaiian mothers in 2000 was 25.7, while the average age of mothers of Japanese descent was 31.8 (Table PF 1.7.A).

From 1989 to 2000, the average age of mothers also increased for many racial and ethnic groups at the time of the first birth. In 2000, the youngest first-time mothers were American Indian females (average age of 21.6), and the oldest first-time mothers were of Japanese descent (average age of 30.6). The largest increase in average age from 1989 to 2000 occurred among first-time mothers of Japanese descent (an increase of 1.7 years) (Table PF 1.7.B).

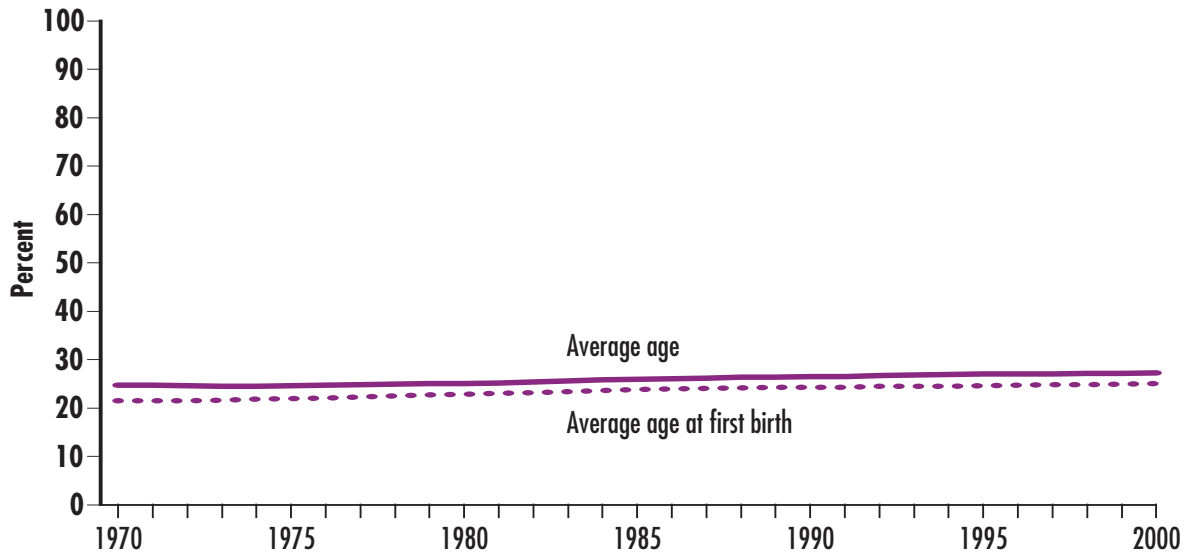
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<sup>1</sup> The mean age of mother is the arithmetic average of the mother's age at time of the birth. It is computed directly from the sum of all mother's ages in a given year divided by the number of mothers.

<sup>2</sup> See indicators in Section HC 2.2 for information on health implications of delayed childbirth.

Figure PF 1.7

Average age of mothers: 1970-2000



Source: Mathews, T. J., & Hamilton, B. E. (2002). Mean Age of Mother, 1970-2000. *National Vital Statistics Report*, 51(1).

## Child Population Characteristics

**Table PF 1.7.A**

Average age of mother by detailed race and Hispanic origin: 1989-2000

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>All mothers</b>	26.3	26.4	26.4	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.1	27.2
<b>Race and Hispanic origin</b>												
White, non-Hispanic	27.0	27.1	27.1	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.6	27.7	27.8	27.9	27.9	28.0
Black, non-Hispanic	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.2
American Indian	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.1
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>												
Chinese	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.6	31.6	31.6
Japanese	30.3	30.4	30.6	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.5	31.6	31.6	31.8
Filipino	28.8	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.5
Hawaiian	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.3	25.2	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.7
<b>Hispanic<sup>a</sup></b>												
Mexican	25.1	25.1	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.4
Puerto Rican	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.9	25.0
Cuban	27.3	27.6	27.8	27.9	28.1	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.8
Central and S. American	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.5	27.5

<sup>a</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Mathews, T. J., & Hamilton, B. E. (2002). Mean Age of Mother, 1970-2000. *National Vital Statistics Report*, 51(1).

SECTION 1. POPULATION, FAMILY, AND NEIGHBORHOOD

**Table PF 1.7.B**

Average age of mother at birth of first child by detailed race and Hispanic origin: 1989-2000

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>All mothers at birth of first child</b>	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9
<b>Race and Hispanic origin</b>												
White, non-Hispanic	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.9
Black, non-Hispanic	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.3
American Indian	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.6
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>												
Chinese	29.1	29.1	29.2	29.4	29.5	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.9	30.2	30.2	30.1
Japanese	28.9	29.1	29.1	29.6	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.8	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.6
Filipino	26.8	26.8	26.7	26.9	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.9	27.1	27.2	27.1	27.3
Hawaiian	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.1	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.6
<b>Hispanic<sup>a</sup></b>												
Mexican	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2
Puerto Rican	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.4
Cuban	25.3	25.6	25.7	25.9	26.1	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.5
Central and S. American	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.8

<sup>a</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Mathews, T. J., & Hamilton, B. E. (2002). Mean Age of Mother, 1970-2000. *National Vital Statistics Report*, 51(1).