

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2025-0878-F

FOIA Number:
2025-0878-F

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: Dan Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard W., Files
Subseries: Subject Files

OA/ID Number: 21806
Folder ID Number: 21806-006b

Folder Title:
Poverty [2]

Stack:

G

Row:

34

Section:

6

Shelf:

6

Position:

6

Table 15. Live births by plurality of birth, age of mother, and race of mother: United States, 1989

Age of mother	All live births			Single live births			Live births in twin deliveries			Live births in triplet and other plural deliveries		
	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black
All ages	4,040,958	3,192,355	673,124	3,948,042	3,120,499	655,018	90,118	69,373	17,844	2,798	2,483	262
Under 15 years	11,486	4,630	6,560	11,357	4,568	6,495	129	62	65	—	—	—
15–19 years	506,503	340,472	150,699	499,474	336,307	148,030	6,953	4,114	2,644	76	51	25
15 years	26,730	13,869	12,048	26,437	13,729	11,909	290	137	139	3	3	—
16 years	57,279	34,133	21,412	56,573	33,782	21,073	699	347	336	7	4	3
17 years	97,035	63,734	30,372	95,867	63,069	29,913	1,161	661	456	7	4	3
18 years	144,350	99,302	40,868	142,328	98,072	40,122	1,993	1,206	741	29	24	5
19 years	181,109	129,434	45,999	178,269	127,655	45,013	2,810	1,763	972	30	16	14
20–24 years	1,077,598	824,189	215,557	1,056,371	809,201	209,912	20,928	14,754	5,585	299	234	60
25–29 years	1,263,098	1,040,659	167,260	1,232,596	1,016,382	162,001	29,564	23,456	5,169	938	821	90
30–34 years	842,395	702,963	94,766	818,415	682,969	91,601	22,891	18,975	3,113	1,089	1,019	52
35–39 years	293,878	242,467	32,845	284,953	235,022	31,678	8,572	7,127	1,135	353	318	32
40–44 years	44,401	35,795	5,236	43,298	34,887	5,104	1,067	875	129	36	33	3
45–49 years	1,599	1,180	201	1,578	1,163	197	14	10	4	7	7	—

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 16. Numbers, rates, and ratios of births to unmarried women, by age of mother and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989

1989

Age of mother	Number				Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group				Ratio per 1,000 live births			
	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black			Total	Black
Race of mother												
All ages	1,094,169	613,543	480,626	442,395	¹ 41.8	¹ 30.1	¹ 82.3	¹ 90.0	270.8	192.2	566.4	657.2
Under 15 years	10,612	3,920	6,692	6,458	---	---	---	---	923.9	846.7	976.1	984.5
15-19 years	337,268	188,253	149,015	138,718	40.6	28.4	89.1	103.4	665.9	552.9	897.5	920.5
15 years	23,358	10,904	12,454	11,797	28.8	19.3	65.7	77.0	873.8	786.2	968.4	979.2
16 years	46,194	24,094	22,100	20,735					806.5	705.9	954.8	968.4
17 years	71,134	40,110	31,024	28,840					733.1	629.3	931.6	949.6
18 years	94,815	54,599	40,216	37,398					656.8	549.8	892.7	915.1
19 years	101,767	58,546	43,221	39,948	57.4	41.2	123.8	141.9	561.9	452.3	836.4	868.5
20-24 years	378,122	211,815	166,307	153,551	62.0	44.2	127.0	142.0	350.9	257.0	656.3	712.3
25-29 years	215,477	120,640	94,837	86,846	52.3	38.5	96.0	100.9	170.6	115.9	426.4	519.2
30-34 years	106,344	60,344	46,000	41,468	34.4	26.3	58.2	59.3	126.2	85.8	329.9	437.6
35-39 years	39,030	23,730	15,300	13,333	16.0	13.0	25.0	25.0	132.8	97.9	297.6	405.9
40 years and over	7,316	4,841	2,475	2,021	² 3.4	² 2.9	² 5.3	² 5.1	159.0	130.9	274.2	371.7
Race of child												
All ages	1,094,169	593,911	500,258	457,480	¹ 41.8	¹ 29.2	¹ 85.6	¹ 93.1	270.8	189.6	550.4	644.9
Under 15 years	10,612	3,830	6,782	6,532	---	---	---	---	923.9	846.0	974.6	983.7
15-19 years	337,268	182,370	154,898	143,207	40.6	27.5	92.6	106.7	665.9	550.6	883.6	912.3
15 years	23,358	10,612	12,746	12,016	28.8	18.8	67.9	79.0	873.8	785.1	964.7	977.4
16 years	46,194	23,397	22,797	21,244					806.5	704.0	948.2	965.0
17 years	71,134	38,962	32,172	29,694					733.1	627.6	920.4	943.4
18 years	94,815	52,846	41,969	38,729					656.8	547.2	878.3	907.0
19 years	101,767	56,553	45,214	41,524	57.4	39.8	129.4	147.3	561.9	449.5	817.5	856.5
20-24 years	378,122	205,008	173,114	158,868	62.0	42.8	132.2	147.0	350.9	254.3	637.5	699.6
25-29 years	215,477	116,758	98,719	89,811	52.3	37.3	99.9	104.3	170.6	114.0	412.9	508.1
30-34 years	106,344	58,281	48,063	43,044	34.4	25.4	60.8	61.6	126.2	84.3	319.0	426.6
35-39 years	39,030	22,976	16,054	13,885	16.0	12.5	26.2	26.1	132.8	96.5	288.3	394.6
40 years and over	7,316	4,688	2,628	2,133	² 3.4	² 2.8	² 5.6	² 5.3	159.0	129.3	269.8	365.1

¹Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.²Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.

NOTE: For 44 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported on the birth certificate; for 6 States, mother's marital status is inferred; see Technical notes.

Table 17. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980–89
 [Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group, estimated as of July 1]

Year and race	Age of mother								
	15-44 years ¹	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years
		Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
All races									
1989 ³									
1988 ³	41.8	40.6	28.8	57.4	62.0	52.3	34.4	16.0	3.4
1987 ³	38.6	36.8	26.5	52.7	56.7	48.1	31.7	14.9	3.2
1986 ³	36.1	34.1	24.5	49.9	53.1	44.3	29.3	13.5	2.9
1985 ³	34.3	32.6	22.9	48.9	49.7	42.0	26.9	12.2	2.7
1984 ^{3,4}	32.8	31.6	22.5	46.6	46.8	39.8	25.0	11.6	2.5
1983 ^{3,4}	31.0	30.2	21.9	43.0	43.2	37.0	23.2	10.9	2.5
1982 ^{3,4}	30.4	29.7	22.1	41.0	42.0	35.6	22.3	10.3	2.5
1981 ^{3,4}	30.0	28.9	21.5	40.2	41.4	35.1	21.9	10.0	2.5
1980 ^{3,4}	29.6	28.2	20.9	39.9	40.9	34.7	20.8	9.8	2.7
	29.4	27.6	20.6	39.0	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
1980 ^{4,5}									
1975 ^{4,5}	28.4	27.5	20.7	38.7	39.7	31.4	18.5	8.4	2.3
1970 ^{5,6}	24.5	23.9	19.3	32.5	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
	26.4	22.4	17.1	32.9	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5
White									
Race of mother:									
1989 ³	30.1	28.4	19.3	41.2	44.2	38.5	26.3	13.0	2.9
Race of child:									
1989 ³									
1988 ³	29.2	27.5	18.8	39.8	42.8	37.3	25.4	12.5	2.8
1987 ³	26.6	24.8	17.1	36.4	38.3	33.8	22.9	11.5	2.6
1986 ³	24.6	22.8	15.8	34.2	35.8	30.7	21.2	10.3	2.3
1985 ³	23.2	21.5	14.6	33.2	33.5	29.2	19.2	9.3	2.1
1984 ^{3,4}	21.8	20.5	14.2	30.9	30.9	27.3	17.5	8.6	1.9
1983 ^{3,4}	20.1	19.0	13.5	27.6	27.8	24.5	16.1	8.0	1.9
1982 ^{3,4}	19.3	18.5	13.5	26.1	26.4	22.9	15.3	7.5	1.9
1981 ^{3,4}	18.8	17.7	12.9	25.1	25.7	22.2	14.7	7.1	2.0
1980 ^{3,4}	18.2	17.1	12.4	24.6	24.9	21.6	13.6	6.9	1.8
	17.6	16.2	11.8	23.6	24.4	20.7	13.6	6.8	1.8
1980 ^{4,5}									
1975 ^{4,5}	16.2	15.9	11.7	22.8	22.4	17.3	10.5	5.3	1.4
1970 ^{5,6}	12.4	12.0	9.6	16.5	15.5	14.8	9.8	5.4	1.5
	13.9	10.9	7.5	17.6	22.5	21.1	14.2	7.6	2.0
All other									
Race of mother:									
1989 ³	82.3	89.1	65.7	123.8	127.0	96.0	58.2	25.0	5.3
Race of child:									
1989 ³									
1988 ³	85.6	92.6	67.9	129.4	132.2	99.9	60.8	26.2	5.6
1987 ³	81.8	85.9	64.1	120.3	124.3	94.6	57.9	25.4	5.5
1986 ³	78.3	81.6	61.3	114.1	116.6	89.2	54.2	23.9	5.4
1985 ³	74.8	79.7	59.1	112.3	109.5	82.3	50.8	21.6	4.9
1984 ^{3,4}	73.2	79.4	59.1	109.9	105.7	77.9	48.8	21.4	4.7
1983 ^{3,4}	71.4	78.3	59.3	106.1	101.3	75.8	45.0	20.5	4.7
1982 ^{3,4}	72.3	78.3	60.2	104.6	101.1	77.3	44.7	20.1	4.9
1981 ^{3,4}	73.9	79.2	60.7	107.0	102.1	78.9	44.4	20.0	5.4
1980 ^{3,4}	75.4	79.2	60.3	109.0	104.5	80.1	45.6	19.7	5.7
	77.2	81.7	63.1	111.6	106.6	79.1	46.9	19.2	5.6
1980 ^{4,5}									
1975 ^{4,5}	78.0	83.0	64.0	113.4	108.2	79.1	46.2	18.5	5.3
1970 ^{5,6}	79.0	86.3	70.7	114.3	102.1	73.2	47.9	20.0	6.9
	89.9	90.8	73.3	126.5	121.0	93.8	69.8	32.0	10.7
See footnotes at end of table.									

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980-89—Con.
 [Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group, estimated as of July 1]

Table 17. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race									
[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group, estimated as of July 1]									
Year and race	Age of mother								
	15-44 years ¹	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years ²
		Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
Black ⁷									
Race of mother:									
1989 ³	90.0	103.4	77.0	141.9	142.0	100.9	59.3	25.0	5.1
Race of child:									
1989 ³	93.1	106.7	79.0	147.3	147.0	104.3	61.6	26.1	5.3
1988 ³	88.9	98.3	74.1	136.1	138.2	99.2	58.7	25.3	5.3
1987 ³	84.7	92.6	70.4	127.5	129.9	93.6	54.2	23.5	5.1
1986 ³	80.9	89.9	67.4	125.0	121.4	86.7	51.1	21.6	4.7
1985 ³	78.8	88.8	67.0	121.1	116.1	81.4	48.8	21.3	4.5
1984 ^{3,4}	76.8	87.1	66.8	116.2	110.7	80.0	45.0	20.3	4.5
1983 ^{3,4}	77.7	86.4	67.1	114.0	110.0	82.0	45.3	20.3	4.9
1982 ^{3,4}	79.6	87.0	67.6	115.8	110.2	85.5	45.8	20.1	5.4
1981 ^{3,4}	81.4	86.8	66.9	117.6	112.5	86.4	47.2	20.4	5.8
1980 ^{3,4}	82.9	89.2	69.6	120.2	115.1	83.9	48.2	19.6	5.6
1980 ^{4,5}	83.2	90.3	70.6	121.8	116.0	82.9	47.0	18.5	5.5
1975 ^{4,5}	84.2	93.5	76.8	123.8	108.0	75.7	50.0	20.5	7.2
1970 ^{5,6}	95.5	96.9	77.9	136.4	131.5	100.9	71.8	32.9	10.4

¹Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15-44 years.

²Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40-44 years.

³Data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States; see Technical notes.

⁴Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

⁵Births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported; see Technical notes.

⁶Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

⁷Included in All other.

Table 18. Number and ratio of births to unmarried women, by race of mother and of child: United States and each State, 1989
[By place of residence]

State	Number					Ratio per 1,000 live births				
	All races ¹	Race of mother		Race of child		All races ¹	Race of mother		Race of child	
		White	Black	White	Black		White	Black	White	Black
United States	1,094,169	613,543	442,395	593,911	457,480	270.8	192.2	657.2	189.6	64.4
Alabama	18,640	4,659	13,929	4,657	13,931	297.9	115.4	642.0	116.1	63.1
Alaska	2,869	1,256	158	1,130	225	245.9	158.1	296.4	151.5	31.5
Arizona	20,708	15,313	1,554	15,096	1,697	308.2	267.4	612.5	268.6	54.7
Arkansas	9,944	4,136	5,761	4,040	5,830	276.9	152.6	682.1	150.8	67.8
California ²	171,189	133,398	30,071	127,331	34,133	300.3	287.3	621.2	283.9	60.2
Colorado	10,787	8,987	1,465	8,943	1,499	204.6	186.1	532.0	188.4	46.0
Connecticut ²	13,005	8,461	4,260	8,117	4,571	262.9	201.6	661.4	196.8	65.2
Delaware	3,125	1,297	1,813	1,291	1,819	291.2	161.7	714.3	162.3	70.2
District of Columbia	7,580	235	6,985	228	6,993	643.0	129.8	759.3	133.7	75.4
Florida	58,305	27,815	30,047	27,121	30,661	301.9	191.4	665.7	189.2	65.7
Georgia	34,926	9,713	25,084	9,389	25,373	316.7	140.0	636.7	137.1	63.3
Hawaii	4,609	865	103	575	144	238.0	144.8	151.2	128.4	15.3
Idaho	2,561	2,386	15	2,348	26	161.2	155.6	*	154.9	27.9
Illinois	58,867	25,514	32,836	24,391	33,866	309.3	180.1	756.3	174.9	75.1
Indiana	19,898	13,379	6,410	13,090	6,662	238.4	181.5	713.0	179.8	69.2
Iowa	7,575	6,613	811	6,517	878	194.1	177.1	767.3	176.0	69.6
Kansas	7,577	5,424	1,967	5,189	2,164	195.6	157.2	606.5	153.6	57.9
Kentucky	12,048	8,563	3,441	8,532	3,468	225.5	178.6	674.0	179.2	64.6
Louisiana	25,692	5,946	19,525	5,879	19,568	353.1	142.7	655.3	142.5	65.2
Maine	3,806	3,717	25	3,697	33	217.9	216.1	320.5	216.5	26.6
Maryland	22,607	7,916	14,356	7,339	14,885	288.9	153.6	600.9	146.2	59.8
Massachusetts	21,798	15,896	5,082	15,251	5,638	238.2	199.5	608.2	195.3	59.2
Michigan ²	36,441	15,685	20,365	15,654	20,390	245.4	135.2	679.6	136.7	66.0
Minnesota	13,142	9,994	1,766	9,646	1,999	194.6	162.2	720.2	159.1	67.7
Mississippi	16,958	2,734	14,077	2,689	14,116	393.9	123.8	687.9	122.4	68.7
Missouri	21,123	11,336	9,620	11,062	9,867	271.3	177.1	749.8	175.1	73.8
Montana	2,539	1,644	11	1,575	17	217.4	161.5	*	159.6	*
Nebraska	4,662	3,412	969	3,315	1,039	192.5	153.6	701.7	151.1	67.2
Nevada ²	4,607	3,191	1,164	3,139	1,191	235.0	190.3	636.4	192.4	58.5
New Hampshire	2,797	2,750	34	2,720	52	157.1	156.8	283.3	156.0	28.2
New Jersey	29,364	13,933	15,125	13,351	15,649	241.0	149.5	630.3	145.6	62.9
New Mexico	9,447	6,586	294	6,493	351	345.4	292.9	558.9	294.2	48.0
New York ²	92,996	49,887	41,615	48,287	43,045	319.1	231.2	657.9	227.9	64.9
North Carolina	28,315	8,925	18,614	8,557	18,895	277.3	128.2	621.7	125.0	61.5
North Dakota	1,615	1,079	9	1,040	20	168.8	126.8	*	125.3	17.6
Ohio	45,921	27,039	18,671	26,068	19,559	280.1	197.1	740.4	192.8	72.8
Oklahoma	11,258	6,390	3,262	6,095	3,398	237.6	169.7	642.0	171.3	61.5
Oregon	10,436	9,226	631	8,987	764	252.8	240.2	696.5	239.7	63.6
Pennsylvania	47,093	27,273	19,446	25,637	20,959	279.0	193.5	772.1	185.2	76.7
Rhode Island	3,684	2,787	711	2,692	784	249.5	213.4	647.5	209.9	61.9
South Carolina	18,116	4,723	13,345	4,637	13,417	316.0	136.6	600.3	135.5	59.9
South Dakota	2,415	1,224	18	1,174	47	217.8	133.5	*	130.4	36.1
Tennessee	21,281	8,994	12,217	8,799	12,391	290.8	163.2	700.9	161.3	69.5
Texas ²	60,303	36,938	22,869	36,935	22,872	196.0	143.1	532.2	144.8	50.6
Utah	4,504	3,935	103	3,843	158	126.6	116.6	481.3	115.6	42.4
Vermont	1,685	1,667	8	1,659	10	198.4	198.1	*	197.8	*
Virginia	24,410	10,061	14,094	9,936	14,210	252.2	142.4	603.8	142.7	58.9
Washington	17,638	14,187	1,543	13,450	2,008	234.0	213.2	530.4	209.1	50.2
West Virginia	5,212	4,653	551	4,622	580	235.2	219.0	665.5	218.9	62.5
Wisconsin	16,815	10,662	5,534	10,580	5,589	233.5	170.2	799.2	170.5	77.4
Wyoming	1,276	1,139	31	1,118	39	184.9	174.4	413.3	173.4	39.9

¹Includes races other than white and black.²Marital status of mother is inferred; see Technical notes.

Table 19. Live births by interval since last live birth, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 1989
 [Refers only to second and higher order births. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

		Live-birth order						
Interval since last live birth and race of mother	Total, second and higher order births ¹	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and over
All races ²								
All intervals	2,370,242	1,300,371	657,558	249,785	91,415	37,393	16,740	16,980
0 months (plural deliveries)	37,657	13,907	12,349	6,583	2,859	1,047	490	422
1-11 months	36,378	15,950	10,369	5,390	2,550	1,139	472	508
12-17 months	248,480	119,801	68,565	33,308	14,212	6,369	2,948	3,277
18-23 months	301,979	161,696	80,602	34,905	13,266	5,830	2,664	3,016
24-35 months	506,308	294,185	129,308	50,003	17,976	7,638	3,528	3,670
36-47 months	338,290	200,608	90,125	30,153	10,005	3,985	1,722	1,692
48-59 months	217,554	122,087	63,810	20,455	6,751	2,494	1,039	918
60-71 months	142,376	77,331	43,574	14,042	4,539	1,652	654	584
72 months or more	362,121	194,552	113,012	36,110	11,683	3,973	1,626	1,165
Not stated	179,099	100,254	45,844	18,836	7,574	3,266	1,597	1,728
White								
All intervals	1,854,195	1,049,754	513,250	183,430	62,289	24,370	10,538	10,564
0 months (plural deliveries)	29,010	11,325	9,764	4,800	1,965	648	276	232
1-11 months	21,918	10,874	6,154	2,833	1,221	473	183	180
12-17 months	175,812	91,630	48,137	21,460	8,120	3,379	1,498	1,588
18-23 months	238,522	133,132	62,868	25,785	9,154	3,902	1,712	1,969
24-35 months	417,236	250,284	104,756	38,740	13,063	5,430	2,445	2,518
36-47 months	280,145	169,994	73,919	23,655	7,361	2,833	1,185	1,198
48-59 months	176,219	100,356	52,011	15,797	4,921	1,764	724	646
60-71 months	112,318	61,487	34,839	10,670	3,301	1,168	455	398
72 months or more	271,450	145,658	86,613	26,434	8,188	2,708	1,096	753
Not stated	131,565	75,014	34,189	13,256	4,995	2,065	964	1,082
Black								
All intervals	412,688	197,083	118,206	54,862	23,529	10,066	4,601	4,341
0 months (plural deliveries)	7,366	2,113	2,187	1,581	787	352	186	160
1-11 months	12,215	4,188	3,676	2,228	1,133	540	233	217
12-17 months	58,610	21,960	17,169	9,968	5,049	2,323	1,051	1,090
18-23 months	49,462	21,591	14,407	7,449	3,249	1,436	665	665
24-35 months	68,578	32,909	19,635	9,051	3,822	1,626	760	775
36-47 months	45,062	23,136	12,962	5,286	2,073	882	391	332
48-59 months	32,408	16,813	9,429	3,786	1,400	553	238	189
60-71 months	23,774	12,471	6,945	2,708	976	371	161	142
72 months or more	75,517	41,105	21,831	7,991	2,851	1,001	422	316
Not stated	39,696	20,797	9,965	4,814	2,189	982	494	455

¹Excludes not stated birth order.

²Includes races other than white and black.

Table 20. Live births by educational attainment and race of mother and of father: Total of 48 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1989

Years of school completed	Education and race of mother			Education and race of father		
	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ^{1,2}	White	Black
Total	3,806,986	2,986,888	653,779	3,806,986	2,693,746	406,903
0-5 years	59,349	46,310	3,756	66,362	45,732	2,978
6 years	57,204	52,781	2,411	52,190	49,102	1,033
7 years	24,889	18,905	4,585	14,906	12,912	1,033
8 years	75,547	59,406	13,148	46,069	41,402	2,687
9 years	150,057	115,745	29,242	80,608	72,005	5,773
10 years	213,254	152,124	52,993	118,923	99,317	14,851
11 years	271,845	177,057	85,537	164,704	128,733	30,134
12 years	1,436,452	1,112,071	273,113	1,234,077	995,176	195,702
13 years	284,377	227,515	48,154	182,924	152,034	24,462
14 years	343,268	274,797	53,041	290,225	242,258	34,710
15 years	118,775	93,377	19,062	99,602	81,277	12,887
16 years	418,888	363,567	32,019	414,641	365,703	28,074
17 years or more	215,632	186,537	13,088	318,872	279,874	14,647
Not stated	137,449	106,696	23,630	722,883	128,221	37,932

¹Includes races other than white and black.

²Includes births with race of father not stated.

NOTE: Excludes data for Washington and New York State (exclusive of New York City), which did not require reporting of educational attainment of mother and father.

Table 21. Live births by educational attainment of mother, age of mother, and race of mother and of child: Total of 48 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1989

Age of mother and race	Total	Years of school completed by mother					
		0-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	Not stated
All races ¹	3,806,986	216,989	635,156	1,436,452	746,420	634,520	137,449
Under 15 years	11,159	8,108	2,212	-	-	-	839
15-19 years	485,602	45,076	252,429	151,730	16,937	-	19,430
15 years	25,822	8,644	15,734	-	-	-	1,444
16 years	55,241	8,204	43,243	1,367	-	-	2,427
17 years	93,165	8,498	68,116	12,563	209	-	3,779
18 years	138,234	9,451	66,712	53,780	2,972	-	5,319
19 years	173,140	10,279	58,624	84,020	13,756	-	6,461
20-24 years	1,023,536	56,780	203,662	497,432	190,073	38,627	36,962
25-29 years	1,185,533	50,920	112,069	464,261	286,970	229,842	41,471
30-34 years	784,633	34,778	46,799	242,067	184,852	248,884	27,253
35-39 years	273,599	16,726	15,036	70,255	59,549	102,354	9,679
40 years and over	42,924	4,601	2,949	10,707	8,039	14,813	1,815
Race of mother							
White	2,986,888	177,402	444,926	1,112,071	595,689	550,104	106,696
Under 15 years	4,470	3,218	816	-	-	-	436
15-19 years	324,281	34,955	163,903	100,724	11,118	-	13,581
15 years	13,304	4,764	7,716	-	-	-	824
16 years	32,713	5,902	24,411	806	-	-	1,594
17 years	60,800	7,084	43,245	7,696	140	-	2,635
18 years	94,461	8,202	45,797	34,773	1,839	-	3,850
19 years	123,003	9,003	42,734	57,449	9,139	-	4,678
20-24 years	778,220	49,880	152,419	373,712	142,650	31,357	28,202
25-29 years	971,162	43,520	83,130	377,872	233,926	199,401	33,313
30-34 years	650,367	28,801	32,659	196,590	152,681	217,514	22,122
35-39 years	224,146	13,449	10,014	54,978	48,867	89,155	7,683
40 years and over	34,242	3,579	1,985	8,195	6,447	12,677	1,359
Black	653,779	23,900	167,772	273,113	120,257	45,107	23,630
Under 15 years	6,410	4,692	1,330	-	-	-	388
15-19 years	146,843	8,540	81,264	46,561	5,244	-	5,234
15 years	11,744	3,636	7,533	-	-	-	575
16 years	20,897	2,043	17,580	511	-	-	763
17 years	29,607	1,146	22,894	4,482	59	-	1,026
18 years	39,815	905	19,063	17,502	1,027	-	1,318
19 years	44,780	810	14,194	24,066	4,158	-	1,552
20-24 years	209,496	3,410	44,857	108,363	40,581	5,025	7,260
25-29 years	162,083	3,004	24,078	70,161	42,028	16,806	6,006
30-34 years	91,883	2,488	11,488	34,846	23,846	15,835	3,380
35-39 years	31,812	1,375	3,971	11,375	7,485	6,452	1,154
40 years and over	5,252	391	784	1,807	1,073	989	208
Race of child							
White	2,930,557	175,833	433,976	1,089,280	583,652	542,438	105,378
Under 15 years	4,378	3,158	789	-	-	-	431
15-19 years	315,573	34,493	159,260	97,645	10,778	-	13,397
15 years	12,971	4,686	7,471	-	-	-	814
16 years	31,882	5,812	23,716	783	-	-	1,571
17 years	59,247	6,992	42,062	7,448	137	-	2,608
18 years	91,877	8,106	44,470	33,710	1,788	-	3,803
19 years	119,596	8,897	41,541	55,704	8,853	-	4,601
20-24 years	761,238	49,480	148,954	365,107	139,120	30,762	27,815
25-29 years	955,656	43,191	81,375	371,487	229,781	196,904	32,918
30-34 years	639,955	28,592	31,866	193,064	149,879	214,678	21,876
35-39 years	220,176	13,357	9,796	53,924	47,836	87,669	7,594
40 years and over	33,581	3,562	1,936	8,053	6,258	12,425	1,347

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Live births by educational attainment of mother, age of mother, and race of mother and of child: Total of 48 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1989 – Con.

Age of mother and race	Total	Years of school completed by mother					Not stated
		0–8 years	9–11 years	12 years	13–15 years	16 years or more	
Black	687,633	24,932	175,044	287,353	127,185	48,559	24,560
Under 15 years	6,479	4,742	1,344	—	—	—	393
15–19 years	152,750	8,823	84,466	48,616	5,467	—	5,378
15 years	11,978	3,697	7,698	—	—	—	583
16 years	21,464	2,099	18,058	527	—	—	780
17 years	30,646	1,192	23,709	4,635	62	—	1,048
18 years	41,548	973	19,969	18,192	1,060	—	1,354
19 years	47,114	862	15,032	25,262	4,345	—	1,613
20–24 years	220,281	3,667	47,098	113,818	42,835	5,330	7,533
25–29 years	170,925	3,232	25,181	73,942	44,307	17,978	6,285
30–34 years	97,586	2,637	12,009	37,031	25,339	17,020	3,550
35–39 years	33,983	1,428	4,124	12,033	8,063	7,128	1,207
40 years and over	5,629	403	822	1,913	1,174	1,103	214

¹Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for Washington and New York State (exclusive of New York City), which did not require reporting of educational attainment of mother.

Table 22. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989
[By place of residence]

State	Origin of mother										
	All origins	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic				
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ¹	White	Black	Not stated
All reporting States	3,903,012	532,249	327,233	56,229	10,842	72,443	65,502	3,297,493	2,526,367	611,269	73,270
Alabama	62,568	330	140	45	14	49	82	62,111	39,991	21,628	127
Alaska	11,666	319	165	47	4	22	81	11,334	7,649	527	13
Arizona	67,196	18,017	17,263	137	23	232	362	48,898	39,367	2,464	281
Arkansas	35,911	321	227	10	3	13	68	35,299	26,595	8,413	291
California	569,992	211,836	163,349	1,883	832	24,599	21,173	355,386	252,452	47,343	2,770
Colorado	52,711	8,466	3,823	101	14	100	4,428	44,187	39,873	2,714	58
Connecticut	49,464	4,809	120	3,528	51	433	677	40,009	34,028	5,097	4,646
Delaware	10,730	319	74	190	7	18	30	10,404	7,726	2,514	7
District of Columbia	11,789	734	36	17	13	602	66	11,003	1,598	9,168	52
Florida	193,131	25,313	4,430	3,685	7,100	7,940	2,158	167,221	120,558	44,177	597
Georgia	110,272	1,793	933	262	70	308	220	107,779	67,115	39,193	700
Hawaii	19,367	1,951	272	540	14	52	1,073	17,411	5,407	663	5
Idaho	15,883	1,177	961	11	1	15	189	14,664	14,155	49	42
Illinois	190,308	21,777	14,638	3,234	170	1,282	2,453	165,528	120,912	39,862	3,003
Indiana	83,469	1,590	1,185	190	8	67	140	81,538	71,925	8,927	341
Iowa	39,018	572	300	21	5	25	221	38,421	36,797	1,041	25
Kansas	38,737	1,704	1,288	63	18	91	244	36,540	32,396	3,210	493
Kentucky	53,424	283	145	49	6	4	79	52,705	47,345	5,009	436
Maine	17,466	115	22	8	6	9	70	16,338	16,093	65	1,013
Maryland	78,265	2,092	483	196	59	1,195	159	73,776	48,763	22,655	2,397
Massachusetts	91,523	7,762	218	4,684	114	2,542	204	82,784	72,244	7,104	977
Michigan	148,520	4,161	2,414	369	77	198	1,103	137,204	105,509	29,299	7,155
Minnesota	67,518	1,041	678	86	16	51	210	60,707	55,801	1,953	5,770
Mississippi	43,047	111	41	7	6	12	45	42,498	21,590	20,414	438
Missouri	77,872	920	683	59	16	80	82	76,804	63,037	12,795	148
Montana	11,678	265	121	10	3	5	126	10,928	9,472	30	485
Nebraska	24,216	752	568	17	4	7	156	23,180	21,206	1,379	284
Nevada	19,606	2,425	1,784	60	85	217	279	17,165	14,401	1,819	16
New Jersey	121,841	17,528	636	7,335	938	4,141	4,478	104,043	77,391	22,372	270
New Mexico	27,353	11,898	2,501	33	16	52	9,296	15,444	10,683	510	11
New York	291,449	49,964	2,931	22,031	619	20,773	3,610	231,255	162,813	56,538	10,230
North Carolina	102,105	1,498	793	283	50	166	206	100,433	68,115	29,865	174
North Dakota	9,570	88	42	5	3	8	30	9,423	8,370	69	59
Ohio	163,952	2,232	1,000	836	34	113	249	161,534	134,941	25,084	186
Oregon	41,281	2,230	1,989	25	10	97	109	39,005	36,254	897	46
Pennsylvania	168,803	5,262	344	4,032	83	355	448	163,351	135,972	24,819	190
Rhode Island	14,768	1,091	45	366	3	509	168	10,843	9,525	829	2,834
South Carolina	57,330	507	227	102	22	6	150	56,749	34,082	22,164	74
South Dakota	11,086	93	70	8	1	—	14	10,983	9,081	73	10
Tennessee	73,178	389	187	63	15	46	78	72,753	54,710	17,411	36
Texas	307,664	107,197	94,334	738	192	4,294	7,639	199,778	150,746	42,630	689
Utah	35,567	1,890	1,084	40	11	121	634	33,644	31,886	210	33
Vermont	8,494	45	7	4	1	3	30	7,375	7,322	19	1,074
Virginia	96,798	2,456	435	271	60	1,397	293	71,780	52,059	17,728	22,562
Washington	75,360	4,821	2,848	133	28	130	1,682	68,620	60,258	2,783	1,919
West Virginia	22,163	61	19	6	2	2	32	21,896	21,009	819	206
Wisconsin	72,002	1,636	1,066	406	13	56	95	70,296	61,030	6,864	70
Wyoming	6,901	408	314	3	2	6	83	6,466	6,115	73	27

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 23. Number and percent distribution of live births by race of mother and of child, according to Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989

47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989									
Race	Origin of mother								
	All origins	Total	Mexican	Hispanic				Non-Hispanic	Not stated
				Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic		
Race of mother		Number							
All races	3,903,012	532,249	327,233	56,229	10,842	72,443	65,502	3,297,493	73,270
White	3,095,509	513,998	323,504	53,499	10,529	65,777	60,689	2,526,367	55,144
Black	638,126	11,549	2,016	2,011	263	5,273	1,986	611,269	15,308
Other	169,377	6,702	1,713	719	50	1,393	2,827	159,857	2,818
		Percent distribution							
All races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	79.3	96.6	98.9	95.1	97.1	90.8	92.7	76.6	75.3
Black	16.3	2.2	0.6	3.6	2.4	7.3	3.0	18.5	20.9
Other	4.3	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.9	4.3	4.8	3.8
Race of child		Number							
All races	3,903,012	532,249	327,233	56,229	10,842	72,443	65,502	3,297,493	73,270
White	3,037,714	501,750	318,217	50,212	10,351	64,538	58,432	2,481,695	54,269
Black	673,693	19,891	5,071	4,936	382	6,125	3,377	637,922	15,880
Other	191,605	10,608	3,945	1,081	109	1,780	3,693	177,876	3,121
		Percent distribution							
All races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	77.8	94.3	97.2	89.3	95.5	89.1	89.2	75.3	74.1
Black	17.3	3.7	1.5	8.8	3.5	8.5	5.2	19.3	21.7
Other	4.9	2.0	1.2	1.9	1.0	2.5	5.6	5.4	4.3

NOTE: Excludes Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin of mother on the birth certificate.

Table 24. Estimated birth and fertility rates and birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1989

[Birth rates by age of mother are live births per 1,000 women in specified group, estimated as of July 1]

Measure	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic ²
	All origins	Total ¹	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	
Birth rate ³	16.3	26.2	25.7	23.7	10.0	28.3	15.4
Fertility rate ⁴	69.2	104.9	106.6	86.6	49.8	95.8	65.7
Birth rates by age of mother							
10-14 years	1.4	2.3	2.0	3.8	0.5	1.7	1.3
15-19 years	58.1	100.8	94.5	112.7	25.1	66.4	53.4
20-24 years	115.4	184.4	184.3	171.0	64.2	159.2	107.8
25-29 years	116.6	146.6	153.7	98.0	101.8	150.4	113.4
30-34 years	76.2	92.1	96.1	65.2	73.7	85.1	74.7
35-39 years	29.7	43.5	41.0	26.9	27.2	60.3	28.6
40-44 years	5.2	10.4	11.1	6.3	3.0	12.7	4.8
45-49 years	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2

¹Includes other and unknown Hispanic origin not shown separately.

²Includes origin not stated.

³Rate per 1,000 total population.

⁴Rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.

NOTE: Rates by Hispanic origin computed on the basis of births which include estimates for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin of mother on the birth certificate. These three States account for less than 1 percent of all Hispanic births in the United States (see Technical notes). Rates for "All origins" are computed on the basis of all U.S. births, regardless of origin; these rates are not estimated.

Table 25. Live births by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989

Age of mother	Origin of mother									
	All origins ¹	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
All ages	3,903,012	532,249	327,233	56,229	10,842	72,443	65,502	3,297,493	2,526,367	611,269
Under 15 years	10,948	2,125	1,345	345	10	127	298	8,616	2,375	5,993
15–19 years	485,434	86,755	55,666	11,993	747	6,079	12,270	389,662	239,303	137,505
15 years	25,560	5,194	3,209	842	43	266	834	19,891	8,216	10,992
16 years	54,905	10,719	6,845	1,559	85	619	1,611	43,169	22,132	19,565
17 years	93,042	17,487	11,202	2,528	154	1,137	2,466	73,806	43,642	27,715
18 years	138,387	23,952	15,408	3,299	186	1,713	3,346	111,853	71,036	37,318
19 years	173,540	29,403	19,002	3,765	279	2,344	4,013	140,943	94,277	41,915
20–24 years	1,036,156	169,687	108,016	19,391	2,415	19,757	20,108	847,694	619,006	195,348
25–29 years	1,221,366	149,488	89,453	14,136	4,233	23,548	18,118	1,049,740	847,236	151,770
30–34 years	818,011	85,127	49,940	7,266	2,409	15,256	10,256	716,968	589,117	86,008
35–39 years	286,296	32,595	19,004	2,592	889	6,359	3,751	247,570	200,338	29,744
40–44 years	43,235	6,203	3,642	489	133	1,262	677	35,991	28,129	4,721
45–49 years	1,566	269	167	17	6	55	24	1,252	863	180

¹Includes origin not stated.²Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin of mother on the birth certificate.

Table 26. Percent of births with selected characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989

Characteristic	Origin of mother									
	All origins ¹	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
Fourth and higher-order births	10.2	15.5	17.7	12.6	5.8	12.0	12.4	9.4	7.9	14.5
Births to unmarried mothers	27.0	35.5	31.7	55.2	17.5	38.9	37.0	25.6	16.1	66.0
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school ³	76.8	47.2	38.7	56.2	82.1	56.3	65.5	81.5	84.7	70.1
Mothers born in the United States	85.2	41.3	40.0	55.3	19.2	4.0	80.7	92.2	95.9	93.0
Mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester	75.5	59.5	56.7	62.7	83.2	60.8	66.0	78.0	82.7	59.9
Mothers who had late or no prenatal care	6.5	13.0	14.6	11.3	4.0	11.9	9.3	5.4	3.7	12.0
Births of low birth weight ⁴	7.0	6.2	5.6	9.5	5.8	5.8	6.7	7.1	5.6	13.6
Preterm births ⁵	10.6	11.1	10.7	13.8	9.3	10.7	11.3	10.5	8.4	19.0
1-minute Apgar score less than 7 ⁶	8.8	7.6	8.3	7.3	4.9	6.4	8.6	8.9	8.3	11.6
5-minute Apgar score less than 7 ⁶	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.9

¹Includes origin not stated.²Includes races other than white and black.³Excludes data for New York State (exclusive of New York City) and Washington, which did not require reporting of educational attainment of mother.⁴Birth weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).⁵Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.⁶Excludes data for California and Texas, which did not require reporting of either 1- or 5-minute Apgar score.

NOTE: Excludes Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin of mother on the birth certificate.

Table 27. Live births by age of mother and specified race of mother and of child: United States, 1989

Table 27. Live births by age of mother and specified race or ethnic group									
Age of mother	All races ¹	White	Black	American Indian ²	Asian or Pacific Islander				
					Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
Race of mother									
All ages	4,040,958	3,192,355	673,124	39,478	20,982	8,689	5,609	24,585	73,210
Under 15 years	11,486	4,630	6,560	138	2	3	15	16	114
15-19 years	506,503	340,472	150,699	7,608	206	230	950	1,420	4,604
15 years	26,730	13,869	12,048	405	9	16	27	63	272
16 years	57,279	34,133	21,412	900	17	16	108	128	534
17 years	97,035	63,734	30,372	1,534	37	45	182	252	819
18 years	144,350	99,302	40,868	2,133	63	56	290	354	1,199
19 years	181,109	129,434	45,999	2,636	80	97	343	623	1,780
20-24 years	1,077,598	824,189	215,557	13,106	1,650	829	1,931	4,499	14,974
25-29 years	1,263,098	1,040,659	167,260	10,394	7,150	2,538	1,559	7,226	25,417
30-34 years	842,395	702,963	94,766	5,636	8,136	3,378	808	7,248	18,895
35-39 years	293,878	242,467	32,845	2,162	3,365	1,459	291	3,454	7,606
40-44 years	44,401	35,795	5,236	417	456	247	53	696	1,452
45-49 years	1,599	1,180	201	17	17	5	2	26	148
Race of child									
All ages	4,040,958	3,131,991	709,395	49,267	22,507	10,567	8,130	26,078	79,472
Under 15 years	11,486	4,527	6,640	144	3	4	22	22	116
15-19 years	506,503	331,204	156,969	9,139	271	303	1,309	1,642	5,285
15 years	26,730	13,517	12,294	459	11	13	40	77	297
16 years	57,279	33,236	22,015	1,041	18	25	139	156	610
17 years	97,035	62,080	31,476	1,813	51	59	258	279	948
18 years	144,350	96,567	42,702	2,594	78	86	397	422	1,402
19 years	181,109	125,804	48,482	3,232	113	120	475	708	2,028
20-24 years	1,077,598	806,056	227,099	16,343	1,866	1,065	2,612	5,016	16,506
25-29 years	1,263,098	1,024,006	176,748	13,198	7,543	3,134	2,325	7,731	27,325
30-34 years	842,395	691,735	100,906	7,219	8,709	4,024	1,286	7,464	20,367
35-39 years	293,878	238,202	35,191	2,702	3,609	1,728	491	3,488	8,178
40-44 years	44,401	35,111	5,633	500	488	299	83	685	1,541
45-49 years	1,599	1,150	209	22	18	10	2	30	154

¹Includes births of other races not shown separately.²Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 28. Live births by birth weight and percent low birth weight, by specified race of mother and of child: United States, 1989

Birth weight ¹	All races ²	White	Black	American Indian ³	Asian or Pacific Islander					
					Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other	
Race of mother		Number								
Total	4,040,958	3,192,355	673,124	39,478	20,982	8,689	5,609	24,585	73,210	
Less than 2,500 grams	284,391	182,335	90,720	2,469	1,026	579	408	1,806	4,836	
Less than 500 grams	5,465	2,950	2,376	34	10	5	10	21	56	
500-999 grams	19,880	11,346	7,976	151	49	28	22	83	213	
1,000-1,499 grams	26,444	16,042	9,462	211	68	42	31	171	385	
1,500-1,999 grams	54,301	34,600	17,741	476	151	117	73	313	801	
2,000-2,499 grams	178,301	117,397	53,165	1,597	748	387	272	1,218	3,381	
2,500-2,999 grams	649,004	455,048	159,423	5,825	3,968	1,925	1,100	5,447	15,726	
3,000-3,499 grams	1,477,630	1,152,663	253,468	14,132	9,311	3,680	2,084	10,064	31,026	
3,500-3,999 grams	1,183,050	1,005,114	133,422	12,026	5,442	2,014	1,524	5,699	17,057	
4,000-4,499 grams	368,154	327,570	29,383	3,990	1,060	434	418	1,341	3,768	
4,500-4,999 grams	65,196	58,747	4,578	832	130	46	55	192	597	
5,000 grams or more	8,300	7,224	752	138	28	6	10	25	111	
Not stated	5,233	3,654	1,378	66	17	5	10	11	89	
		Percent								
Less than 2,500 grams	7.0	5.7	13.5	6.3	4.9	6.7	7.3	7.3	6.6	
Race of child		Number								
Total	4,040,958	3,131,991	709,395	49,267	22,507	10,567	8,130	26,078	79,472	
Less than 2,500 grams	284,391	178,152	93,377	3,129	1,115	679	587	1,907	5,187	
Less than 500 grams	5,465	2,891	2,409	43	18	6	11	21	63	
500-999 grams	19,880	11,057	8,174	185	58	40	32	83	237	
1,000-1,499 grams	26,444	15,669	9,703	275	76	46	49	178	413	
1,500-1,999 grams	54,301	33,778	18,261	614	167	134	103	333	871	
2,000-2,499 grams	178,301	114,757	54,830	2,012	796	453	392	1,292	3,603	
2,500-2,999 grams	649,004	445,323	165,275	7,319	4,258	2,147	1,580	5,680	16,780	
3,000-3,499 grams	1,477,630	1,130,410	266,554	17,639	9,867	4,393	3,045	10,744	33,529	
3,500-3,999 grams	1,183,050	987,398	144,059	15,014	5,910	2,672	2,190	6,079	18,815	
4,000-4,499 grams	368,154	322,238	32,687	4,914	1,167	591	606	1,422	4,282	
4,500-4,999 grams	65,196	57,772	5,184	1,021	142	74	92	208	671	
5,000 grams or more	8,300	7,104	836	162	31	5	14	28	113	
Not stated	5,233	3,594	1,423	69	17	6	16	10	95	
		Percent								
Less than 2,500 grams	7.0	5.7	13.2	6.4	5.0	6.4	7.2	7.3	6.5	

¹Equivalents of the gram weights in pounds and ounces are shown in the Technical notes.²Includes births of other races not shown separately.³Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 29. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, age of mother, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989

Age of mother and race	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began					Not stated
		1st and 2d months	3d month	4th-6th months	7th-9th months	No prenatal care	
All races ¹	4,040,958	2,156,451	828,054	715,933	168,723	86,188	85,609
Under 15 years	11,486	2,215	1,911	4,619	1,573	758	410
15-19 years	506,503	154,932	110,790	165,589	42,886	18,992	13,314
15 years	26,730	6,090	5,285	10,282	2,950	1,307	816
16 years	57,279	14,708	11,895	21,036	5,549	2,487	1,604
17 years	97,035	27,552	21,426	32,997	8,621	3,749	2,690
18 years	144,350	44,275	31,961	46,978	12,035	5,363	3,738
19 years	181,109	62,307	40,223	54,296	13,731	6,086	4,466
20-24 years	1,077,598	492,412	232,945	239,149	59,128	29,252	24,712
25-29 years	1,263,098	757,654	252,486	170,764	37,226	20,650	24,318
30-34 years	842,395	539,640	163,261	93,677	18,914	11,094	15,809
35-39 years	293,878	183,995	57,404	34,859	7,320	4,360	5,940
40 years and over	46,000	25,603	9,257	7,276	1,676	1,082	1,106
Race of mother							
White	3,192,355	1,820,643	653,155	496,705	113,853	50,184	57,815
Under 15 years	4,630	991	797	1,744	632	317	149
15-19 years	340,472	111,405	77,965	105,809	26,819	10,590	7,884
15 years	13,869	3,417	2,921	5,066	1,477	624	364
16 years	34,133	9,333	7,473	12,051	3,136	1,279	861
17 years	63,734	19,189	14,865	20,701	5,428	2,015	1,536
18 years	99,302	32,241	22,960	31,112	7,629	3,061	2,299
19 years	129,434	47,225	29,746	36,879	9,149	3,611	2,824
20-24 years	824,189	401,875	180,340	167,889	40,706	17,185	16,194
25-29 years	1,040,659	656,209	205,971	123,256	26,006	12,044	17,173
30-34 years	702,963	469,833	134,309	67,644	13,245	6,544	11,388
35-39 years	242,467	158,737	46,435	25,059	5,219	2,761	4,256
40 years and over	36,975	21,593	7,338	5,304	1,226	743	771
Black	673,124	252,872	137,798	182,960	44,574	33,045	21,875
Under 15 years	6,560	1,174	1,066	2,768	892	415	245
15-19 years	150,699	39,522	29,756	54,375	14,377	7,907	4,762
15 years	12,048	2,533	2,216	4,877	1,350	656	416
16 years	21,412	4,995	4,101	8,359	2,174	1,139	644
17 years	30,372	7,640	5,972	11,219	2,880	1,632	1,029
18 years	40,868	10,949	8,177	14,338	3,960	2,158	1,286
19 years	45,999	13,405	9,290	15,582	4,013	2,322	1,387
20-24 years	215,557	76,320	44,491	61,218	15,330	11,206	6,992
25-29 years	167,260	73,660	34,712	37,245	8,389	7,801	5,453
30-34 years	94,766	44,886	19,496	19,214	3,959	4,074	3,137
35-39 years	32,845	15,049	7,104	6,856	1,360	1,370	1,106
40 years and over	5,437	2,261	1,173	1,284	267	272	180
Race of child							
White	3,131,991	1,790,848	640,151	484,333	111,112	49,084	56,463
Under 15 years	4,527	974	772	1,703	620	311	147
15-19 years	331,204	108,333	75,929	102,863	26,094	10,347	7,638
15 years	13,517	3,323	2,857	4,921	1,441	617	358
16 years	33,236	9,080	7,275	11,721	3,069	1,252	839
17 years	62,080	18,656	14,520	20,160	5,284	1,974	1,486
18 years	96,567	31,364	22,333	30,237	7,411	2,991	2,231
19 years	125,804	45,910	28,944	35,824	8,889	3,513	2,724
20-24 years	806,056	393,947	176,261	163,519	39,697	16,818	15,814
25-29 years	1,024,006	647,047	202,494	120,457	25,419	11,784	16,805
30-34 years	691,735	463,226	131,928	66,098	12,949	6,384	11,150
35-39 years	238,202	156,128	45,577	24,506	5,129	2,708	4,154
40 years and over	36,261	21,193	7,190	5,187	1,204	732	755

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, age of mother, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989—Con.

Age of mother and race	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began					Not stated
		1st and 2d months	3d month	4th–6th months	7th–9th months	No prenatal care	
Black	709,395	269,232	145,749	191,208	46,502	33,908	22,796
Under 15 years	6,640	1,183	1,087	2,799	903	422	246
15–19 years	156,969	41,521	31,106	56,426	14,891	8,098	4,927
15 years	12,294	2,599	2,260	4,978	1,377	660	420
16 years	22,015	5,155	4,223	8,597	2,222	1,158	660
17 years	31,476	7,980	6,190	11,587	2,987	1,668	1,064
18 years	42,702	11,496	8,596	14,954	4,109	2,213	1,334
19 years	48,482	14,291	9,837	16,310	4,196	2,399	1,449
20–24 years	227,099	81,123	47,043	64,127	16,051	11,492	7,263
25–29 years	176,748	78,399	36,758	39,069	8,810	8,003	5,709
30–34 years	100,906	48,164	20,896	20,216	4,140	4,201	3,289
35–39 years	35,191	16,377	7,608	7,202	1,420	1,411	1,173
40 years and over	5,842	2,465	1,251	1,369	287	281	189

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 30. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and race of mother and of child:
United States, 1989

Number prenatal visits and race	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began					Not stated
		1st and 2d months	3d month	4th-6th months	7th-9th months	No prenatal care	
All races ¹	4,040,958	2,156,451	828,054	715,933	168,723	86,188	85,609
No visits	86,188	...	...	...	...	86,188	...
1-2 visits	74,982	8,800	6,586	19,495	37,154	...	2,947
3-4 visits	132,074	16,174	14,599	53,208	45,234	...	2,859
5-6 visits	243,428	45,300	41,768	112,692	40,151	...	3,517
7-8 visits	392,788	118,535	90,619	156,595	23,107	...	3,932
9-10 visits	763,620	350,514	212,359	183,514	11,499	...	5,734
11-12 visits	1,031,619	676,145	243,195	103,153	4,228	...	4,898
13-14 visits	595,756	444,117	111,079	36,684	1,453	...	2,423
15-16 visits	391,661	301,327	62,534	24,810	1,140	...	1,850
17-18 visits	85,342	65,878	14,165	4,669	211	...	419
19 visits or more	131,426	100,191	19,989	9,919	594	...	733
Not stated	112,074	29,470	11,161	11,194	3,952	...	56,297
Race of mother							
White	3,192,355	1,820,643	653,155	496,705	113,853	50,184	57,815
No visits	50,184	...	...	...	...	50,184	...
1-2 visits	44,869	5,418	3,870	10,545	23,510	...	1,526
3-4 visits	82,686	10,198	9,053	31,930	29,937	...	1,568
5-6 visits	164,788	31,865	28,756	74,446	27,607	...	2,114
7-8 visits	289,299	92,605	68,161	109,603	16,381	...	2,549
9-10 visits	597,801	288,235	166,390	131,124	8,172	...	3,880
11-12 visits	869,330	585,382	200,499	76,540	3,132	...	3,777
13-14 visits	511,880	389,021	91,941	27,900	1,095	...	1,923
15-16 visits	325,590	255,472	50,084	17,777	853	...	1,404
17-18 visits	72,218	56,747	11,512	3,479	163	...	317
19 visits or more	105,904	83,195	15,170	6,619	396	...	524
Not stated	77,806	22,505	7,719	6,742	2,607	...	38,233
Black	673,124	252,872	137,798	182,960	44,574	33,045	21,875
No visits	33,045	...	...	...	...	33,045	...
1-2 visits	25,937	2,964	2,439	7,978	11,320	...	1,236
3-4 visits	41,193	5,059	4,722	17,985	12,389	...	1,038
5-6 visits	64,101	10,887	10,461	31,603	10,027	...	1,123
7-8 visits	81,766	19,463	17,328	38,481	5,372	...	1,122
9-10 visits	129,131	45,994	35,560	43,406	2,698	...	1,473
11-12 visits	123,865	66,879	32,997	22,196	901	...	892
13-14 visits	63,231	40,304	15,000	7,236	290	...	401
15-16 visits	51,954	35,231	10,016	6,110	240	...	357
17-18 visits	10,079	6,800	2,147	1,004	39	...	89
19 visits or more	21,160	13,641	4,179	2,973	179	...	188
Not stated	27,662	5,650	2,949	3,988	1,119	...	13,956
Race of child							
White	3,131,991	1,790,848	640,151	484,333	111,112	49,084	56,463
No visits	49,084	...	...	...	...	49,084	...
1-2 visits	43,728	5,294	3,766	10,238	22,954	...	1,476
3-4 visits	80,636	9,946	8,822	31,141	29,196	...	1,531
5-6 visits	160,871	31,162	28,071	72,633	26,944	...	2,061
7-8 visits	283,129	90,911	66,796	106,942	15,987	...	2,493
9-10 visits	586,039	283,306	163,171	127,805	7,977	...	3,780
11-12 visits	854,976	576,659	196,847	74,713	3,050	...	3,707
13-14 visits	503,564	383,217	90,164	27,226	1,071	...	1,886
15-16 visits	319,575	251,112	48,973	17,291	837	...	1,362
17-18 visits	70,777	55,686	11,239	3,385	160	...	307
19 visits or more	103,609	81,508	14,784	6,415	386	...	516
Not stated	76,003	22,047	7,518	6,544	2,550	...	37,344

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and race of mother and of child:
United States, 1989—Con.

Number prenatal visits and race	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began					Not stated
		1st and 2d months	3d month	4th–6th months	7th–9th months	No prenatal care	
Black	709,395	269,232	145,749	191,208	46,502	33,908	22,796
No visits	33,908	...	...	...	...	33,908	...
1–2 visits	26,763	3,055	2,515	8,198	11,718	...	1,277
3–4 visits	42,637	5,223	4,890	18,545	12,912	...	1,067
5–6 visits	66,734	11,319	10,966	32,804	10,480	...	1,165
7–8 visits	85,718	20,478	18,193	40,235	5,654	...	1,158
9–10 visits	136,197	48,768	37,465	45,592	2,839	...	1,533
11–12 visits	132,093	71,673	35,135	23,402	955	...	928
13–14 visits	67,782	43,319	16,056	7,676	310	...	421
15–16 visits	55,329	37,570	10,686	6,439	246	...	388
17–18 visits	10,866	7,358	2,309	1,063	41	...	95
19 visits or more	22,489	14,551	4,445	3,114	186	...	193
Not stated	28,879	5,918	3,089	4,140	1,161	...	14,571

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 31. Live births by period of gestation, birth weight, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989

Birth weight ¹ and race	Period of gestation									
	All births	Under 28 weeks	28–31 weeks	32–35 weeks	36 weeks	37–39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks	42 weeks and over	Not stated
All races ²	4,040,958	28,337	49,177	201,533	142,545	1,617,831	893,511	571,848	478,267	57,909
Less than 500 grams	5,465	4,957	201	15	1	1	5	1	4	280
500–999 grams	19,880	14,162	4,027	599	68	158	74	39	43	710
1,000–1,499 grams	26,444	4,322	12,941	5,731	628	1,327	292	195	299	709
1,500–1,999 grams	54,301	1,486	11,058	24,865	4,277	8,193	1,316	739	1,189	1,178
2,000–2,499 grams	178,301	1,103	5,394	51,743	23,161	65,026	13,197	6,798	8,705	3,174
2,500–2,999 grams	649,004	1,598	6,006	51,645	50,568	325,555	99,198	51,116	53,489	9,829
3,000–3,499 grams	1,477,630	—	6,407	42,213	42,198	672,559	335,926	191,604	166,792	19,931
3,500–3,999 grams	1,183,050	—	2,952	19,244	16,884	424,306	319,781	217,280	167,882	14,721
4,000–4,499 grams	368,154	—	—	4,437	3,875	102,149	103,900	84,749	64,465	4,579
4,500–4,999 grams	65,196	—	—	654	648	15,559	17,300	16,814	13,376	845
5,000 grams or more	8,300	—	—	129	122	2,047	1,994	2,130	1,726	152
Not stated	5,233	709	191	258	115	951	528	383	297	1,801
Race of mother										
White	3,192,355	15,248	29,001	132,324	101,572	1,263,365	735,950	482,819	389,020	43,056
Less than 500 grams	2,950	2,674	106	5	1	—	3	1	4	156
500–999 grams	11,346	7,948	2,375	369	38	107	51	31	31	396
1,000–1,499 grams	16,042	2,365	8,090	3,525	414	801	162	118	177	390
1,500–1,999 grams	34,600	641	6,952	16,190	2,798	5,286	848	462	726	697
2,000–2,499 grams	117,397	478	2,838	34,657	15,672	43,033	8,690	4,498	5,585	1,946
2,500–2,999 grams	455,048	774	2,951	33,399	35,801	229,685	71,237	37,419	37,332	6,450
3,000–3,499 grams	1,152,663	—	3,622	26,739	30,477	522,780	268,147	155,390	130,642	14,866
3,500–3,999 grams	1,005,114	—	1,964	13,346	12,614	356,472	275,547	190,006	143,073	12,092
4,000–4,499 grams	327,570	—	—	3,344	3,088	89,185	93,401	77,105	57,499	3,948
4,500–4,999 grams	58,747	—	—	493	514	13,626	15,714	15,507	12,160	733
5,000 grams or more	7,224	—	—	95	77	1,701	1,723	1,960	1,555	113
Not stated	3,654	368	103	162	78	689	427	322	236	1,269
Black	673,124	12,309	18,410	60,204	34,603	276,454	120,748	68,524	71,297	10,575
Less than 500 grams	2,376	2,160	89	10	—	1	2	—	—	114
500–999 grams	7,976	5,837	1,543	206	24	47	17	8	10	284
1,000–1,499 grams	9,462	1,830	4,416	1,983	193	464	117	70	112	277
1,500–1,999 grams	17,741	806	3,751	7,835	1,333	2,546	410	241	421	398
2,000–2,499 grams	53,165	592	2,392	15,133	6,546	18,868	3,860	2,001	2,782	991
2,500–2,999 grams	159,423	764	2,785	15,918	12,518	77,299	22,663	11,255	13,711	2,510
3,000–3,499 grams	253,468	—	2,484	13,146	9,739	115,352	51,972	28,149	29,228	3,398
3,500–3,999 grams	133,422	—	866	4,897	3,445	50,632	32,652	20,266	19,002	1,662
4,000–4,499 grams	29,383	—	—	846	630	9,402	7,603	5,453	5,062	387
4,500–4,999 grams	4,578	—	—	117	110	1,383	1,172	909	820	67
5,000 grams or more	752	—	—	27	31	245	196	121	102	30
Not stated	1,378	320	84	86	34	215	84	51	47	457
Race of child										
White	3,131,991	14,887	28,343	129,470	99,513	1,240,063	722,628	474,104	381,150	41,833
Less than 500 grams	2,891	2,622	103	5	1	—	3	1	4	152
500–999 grams	11,057	7,741	2,330	356	36	102	49	30	31	382
1,000–1,499 grams	15,669	2,306	7,903	3,437	405	787	159	116	174	382
1,500–1,999 grams	33,778	624	6,803	15,798	2,733	5,172	826	451	711	660
2,000–2,499 grams	114,757	468	2,764	33,892	15,333	42,111	8,475	4,398	5,444	1,872
2,500–2,999 grams	445,323	759	2,892	32,731	35,046	224,834	69,688	36,644	36,485	6,244
3,000–3,499 grams	1,130,410	—	3,536	26,178	29,901	513,084	262,974	152,415	127,859	14,463
3,500–3,999 grams	987,398	—	1,914	13,062	12,380	350,434	270,859	186,728	140,267	11,754
4,000–4,499 grams	322,238	—	—	3,278	3,020	87,771	92,002	75,834	56,482	3,851
4,500–4,999 grams	57,772	—	—	482	503	13,415	15,480	15,242	11,940	710
5,000 grams or more	7,104	—	—	92	77	1,674	1,699	1,928	1,522	112
Not stated	3,594	367	98	159	78	679	414	317	231	1,251

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Live births by period of gestation, birth weight, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989—Con.

Birth weight ¹ and race	Period of gestation									
	All births	Under 28 weeks	28–31 weeks	32–35 weeks	36 weeks	37–39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks	42 weeks and over	Not stated
Black	709,395	12,553	18,853	62,114	35,913	290,492	128,489	73,670	76,060	11,251
Less than 500 grams	2,409	2,192	90	10	—	1	2	—	—	11
4500–999 grams	8,174	5,974	1,579	214	26	50	18	8	10	295
1,000–1,499 grams	9,703	1,870	4,537	2,043	200	471	119	70	112	281
1,500–1,999 grams	18,261	820	3,844	8,086	1,368	2,623	422	249	428	421
2,000–2,499 grams	54,830	598	2,446	15,639	6,761	19,431	4,000	2,062	2,868	1,025
2,500–2,999 grams	165,275	777	2,835	16,368	13,000	80,196	23,512	11,711	14,244	2,632
3,000–3,499 grams	266,554	—	2,542	13,522	10,111	121,089	54,913	29,865	30,897	3,615
3,500–3,999 grams	144,059	—	892	5,095	3,600	54,313	35,390	22,205	20,718	1,846
4,000–4,499 grams	32,687	—	—	893	663	10,303	8,486	6,238	5,665	439
4,500–4,999 grams	5,184	—	—	128	118	1,529	1,323	1,069	941	76
5,000 grams or more	836	—	—	28	32	264	215	140	126	31
Not stated	1,423	322	88	88	34	222	89	53	51	476

¹Equivalents of the gram weights in pounds and ounces are shown in the Technical notes.²Includes races other than white and black.

Table 32. Live births by 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores and race of mother and of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989

		5-minute score											
1-minute score and race	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Not stated
All races ¹	3,115,917	2,542	6,765	3,248	3,274	4,978	9,218	19,850	50,351	235,236	2,272,165	480,760	27,530
0	2,514	1,056	351	217	179	158	114	80	80	68	117	42	52
1	20,675	724	4,979	1,111	1,398	1,625	2,015	2,389	2,230	2,080	1,879	80	165
2	20,620	153	784	1,255	740	1,439	2,129	3,092	3,440	3,886	3,460	133	109
3	26,551	60	254	266	499	801	2,101	3,924	5,350	6,520	6,444	239	93
4	38,439	21	74	125	128	421	1,289	4,264	7,902	11,397	12,310	444	64
5	59,644	16	45	57	81	111	720	3,381	11,136	19,782	23,332	908	75
6	104,176	21	31	50	61	100	196	1,638	11,549	39,240	49,064	2,128	98
7	285,103	59	36	56	63	99	248	491	6,120	82,481	187,892	7,420	138
8	1,225,521	191	79	55	65	131	248	367	1,766	67,273	1,104,802	50,198	346
9	1,274,835	223	88	33	35	66	122	170	671	2,202	881,846	388,984	395
10	30,246	9	4	—	1	3	1	4	9	39	293	29,830	53
Not stated	27,593	9	40	23	24	24	35	50	98	268	726	354	25,942
Race of mother													
White	2,432,242	1,490	3,870	1,900	1,957	3,165	6,011	13,573	36,685	181,536	1,767,932	395,303	18,820
0	1,465	550	232	134	109	101	75	50	45	40	71	25	33
1	12,981	442	2,800	674	834	1,031	1,263	1,535	1,512	1,430	1,304	64	92
2	13,858	89	448	713	453	930	1,385	2,062	2,364	2,741	2,520	97	56
3	18,428	36	141	146	273	503	1,423	2,640	3,714	4,613	4,697	191	51
4	27,534	11	38	67	85	268	862	2,925	5,578	8,253	9,046	367	34
5	44,305	5	24	32	52	66	457	2,411	8,103	14,701	17,644	760	50
6	80,466	4	14	29	38	67	119	1,173	8,765	30,149	38,270	1,772	66
7	227,309	45	28	31	37	63	165	366	4,754	64,649	150,661	6,423	87
8	978,201	143	55	42	36	79	154	267	1,328	53,086	878,913	43,843	255
9	984,109	157	61	22	23	40	83	116	461	1,697	664,120	317,060	269
10	24,793	5	4	—	1	1	1	3	6	31	248	24,463	30
Not stated	18,793	3	25	10	16	16	24	25	55	146	438	238	17,797
Black	576,668	974	2,713	1,255	1,204	1,672	2,948	5,728	12,283	46,265	424,696	69,410	7,520
0	959	468	112	73	64	48	36	26	33	24	43	15	17
1	7,077	266	2,050	410	513	555	695	777	658	575	496	14	68
2	6,142	62	318	504	258	471	681	933	967	1,035	835	35	43
3	7,357	23	105	111	208	271	615	1,187	1,502	1,707	1,542	45	41
4	9,748	10	34	53	43	144	400	1,220	2,103	2,804	2,840	68	29
5	13,582	9	20	24	28	43	245	885	2,731	4,496	4,953	125	23
6	20,720	16	16	21	22	30	73	424	2,489	7,960	9,339	305	25
7	48,867	13	7	25	22	34	75	116	1,187	15,223	31,312	809	44
8	204,318	43	15	12	27	46	85	88	378	11,889	186,564	5,090	81
9	245,535	54	21	11	11	21	34	48	195	435	186,482	58,113	110
10	4,762	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	8	38	4,687	20
Not stated	7,601	6	15	11	8	7	9	23	38	109	252	104	7,019
Race of child													
White	2,392,843	1,465	3,796	1,867	1,927	3,100	5,895	13,300	36,042	178,461	1,738,336	390,221	18,433
0	1,442	539	229	133	106	100	75	50	44	37	71	25	33
1	12,719	437	2,751	661	816	1,012	1,228	1,503	1,478	1,405	1,274	64	90
2	13,584	89	435	700	449	909	1,358	2,015	2,311	2,691	2,475	96	56
3	18,066	36	137	144	273	491	1,403	2,585	3,646	4,519	4,594	188	50
4	27,027	11	37	66	83	267	844	2,870	5,479	8,102	8,877	357	34
5	43,573	5	22	31	49	63	451	2,373	7,975	14,453	17,347	754	50
6	79,165	4	14	29	38	66	114	1,141	8,625	29,639	37,679	1,750	66
7	223,600	44	28	31	37	60	162	361	4,671	63,558	148,216	6,346	86
8	962,213	139	55	42	36	77	154	261	1,303	52,215	864,346	43,334	251
9	968,551	153	61	21	23	39	82	113	450	1,668	652,783	312,891	267
10	24,512	5	4	—	1	1	1	3	6	30	245	24,186	30
Not stated	18,391	3	23	9	16	15	23	25	54	144	429	230	17,420

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Live births by 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores and race of mother and of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989—Con.

		5-minute score											Not stated
1-minute score and race	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Black	602,081	993	2,764	1,281	1,223	1,716	3,035	5,924	12,692	48,236	443,800	72,652	7,765
0	977	478	114	74	66	49	35	26	34	26	43	15	17
1	7,269	270	2,087	418	523	566	727	801	681	590	522	14	70
2	6,339	61	325	516	261	487	699	969	1,011	1,071	861	35	43
3	7,597	23	108	112	208	280	628	1,228	1,544	1,760	1,616	48	42
4	10,101	10	35	54	44	143	412	1,259	2,171	2,907	2,961	76	29
5	14,065	10	21	25	31	47	250	914	2,821	4,656	5,138	129	23
6	21,517	16	16	21	22	30	77	440	2,562	8,280	9,712	316	25
7	51,180	15	7	25	22	35	77	119	1,234	15,915	32,824	862	45
8	214,468	45	15	12	27	47	85	93	392	12,450	195,827	5,391	84
9	255,788	55	21	12	11	22	35	51	201	461	193,995	60,812	112
10	4,926	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	9	39	4,848	21
Not stated	7,854	6	15	12	8	8	10	23	39	111	262	106	7,254

¹Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Oklahoma, and Texas, which did not require reporting of either 1- or 5-minute Apgar score.

Table 33. Live births by 5-minute Apgar score, age of mother, and race of mother and of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989

		5-minute score												Not stated
Age of mother and race	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
All races ¹	3,115,917	2,542	6,765	3,248	3,274	4,978	9,218	19,850	50,351	235,236	2,272,165	480,760	27,530	
Under 15 years	8,842	14	38	20	20	26	54	105	229	843	6,294	1,040	159	
15-19 years	388,484	390	1,125	542	563	872	1,510	3,392	7,874	33,015	281,553	53,968	3,680	
15 years	20,283	22	90	38	28	53	115	227	460	1,829	14,564	2,593	264	
16 years	43,672	54	153	66	75	104	175	428	965	3,843	31,611	5,765	433	
17 years	74,744	80	212	99	113	180	302	650	1,552	6,395	54,115	10,342	704	
18 years	111,094	112	313	135	158	229	417	960	2,213	9,325	80,622	15,624	986	
19 years	138,691	122	357	204	189	306	501	1,127	2,684	11,623	100,641	19,644	1,293	
20-24 years	825,744	712	1,894	945	937	1,384	2,591	5,473	14,127	65,503	601,468	123,415	7,295	
25-29 years	981,135	720	1,832	899	905	1,343	2,539	5,583	14,593	70,964	718,926	154,885	7,946	
30-34 years	654,666	498	1,287	593	583	914	1,700	3,581	9,411	45,632	478,309	106,478	5,680	
35-39 years	223,172	178	494	207	228	368	689	1,449	3,504	16,633	161,557	35,572	2,293	
40-44 years	32,698	30	86	41	37	69	122	258	590	2,528	23,256	5,240	441	
45-49 years	1,176	-	9	1	1	2	13	9	23	118	802	162	36	
Race of mother														
White	2,432,242	1,490	3,870	1,900	1,957	3,165	6,011	13,573	36,685	181,536	1,767,932	395,303	18,820	
Under 15 years	2,906	1	12	4	7	8	18	34	76	261	2,057	387	41	
15-19 years	247,331	180	552	263	279	441	813	2,006	4,862	21,536	176,842	37,569	1,988	
15 years	9,291	5	34	13	11	21	54	97	204	858	6,547	1,351	96	
16 years	23,844	21	68	25	34	52	84	229	533	2,185	16,858	3,568	187	
17 years	46,208	37	100	43	52	86	142	371	913	4,072	32,992	7,010	390	
18 years	72,681	54	170	66	85	123	233	590	1,407	6,367	51,991	11,041	554	
19 years	95,307	63	180	116	97	159	300	719	1,805	8,054	68,454	14,599	761	
20-24 years	615,801	387	959	535	524	860	1,639	3,641	10,066	48,977	445,817	97,754	4,642	
25-29 years	805,583	442	1,091	552	569	920	1,763	4,072	11,230	57,593	589,277	132,403	5,671	
30-34 years	548,505	333	858	372	389	634	1,209	2,589	7,305	37,539	400,786	92,169	4,322	
35-39 years	184,893	125	333	144	161	256	472	1,043	2,680	13,568	133,846	30,489	1,776	
40-44 years	26,329	22	58	30	27	44	87	183	449	1,970	18,703	4,403	353	
45-49 years	894	-	7	-	1	2	10	5	17	92	604	129	27	
Black	576,668	974	2,713	1,255	1,204	1,672	2,948	5,728	12,283	46,265	424,696	69,410	7,520	
Under 15 years	5,754	10	26	16	13	18	34	71	147	559	4,105	642	113	
15-19 years	130,638	202	555	270	270	409	668	1,315	2,835	10,595	96,790	15,209	1,520	
15 years	10,462	17	55	25	17	31	58	125	246	919	7,627	1,189	153	
16 years	18,627	32	83	39	39	49	89	191	411	1,551	13,857	2,063	223	
17 years	26,509	43	107	54	60	92	154	264	603	2,131	19,592	3,131	278	
18 years	35,495	55	140	66	69	103	174	353	755	2,731	26,413	4,240	396	
19 years	39,545	55	170	86	85	134	193	382	820	3,263	29,301	4,586	470	
20-24 years	185,008	302	888	383	388	496	900	1,698	3,753	14,667	136,871	22,345	2,317	
25-29 years	141,713	254	693	326	304	387	701	1,357	2,953	11,121	104,542	17,128	1,947	
30-34 years	80,579	152	393	196	162	252	432	872	1,807	6,512	58,754	9,911	1,136	
35-39 years	28,239	48	135	52	58	95	181	347	671	2,386	20,278	3,569	419	
40-44 years	4,555	6	22	11	9	15	29	65	112	408	3,230	584	64	
45-49 years	182	-	1	1	-	-	3	3	5	17	126	22	4	
Race of child														
White	2,392,843	1,465	3,796	1,867	1,927	3,100	5,895	13,300	36,042	178,461	1,738,336	390,221	18,433	
Under 15 years	2,846	1	12	4	7	8	18	34	74	249	2,016	383	40	
15-19 years	241,268	175	537	258	273	423	784	1,951	4,746	21,034	172,334	36,822	1,931	
15 years	9,086	5	33	13	10	20	52	95	198	839	6,400	1,327	94	
16 years	23,266	20	66	25	34	52	81	223	519	2,141	16,446	3,481	178	
17 years	45,129	35	99	42	52	82	137	359	899	3,983	32,193	6,865	383	
18 years	70,870	54	163	64	83	116	227	574	1,378	6,225	50,605	10,844	537	
19 years	92,917	61	176	114	94	153	287	700	1,752	7,846	66,690	14,305	739	
20-24 years	603,715	380	944	521	518	842	1,605	3,543	9,877	48,001	436,733	96,228	4,523	
25-29 years	794,812	439	1,073	547	559	905	1,731	4,014	11,064	56,812	581,095	131,005	5,568	
30-34 years	541,332	325	843	369	385	626	1,194	2,546	7,188	36,994	395,419	91,191	4,252	
35-39 years	182,106	123	324	138	157	251	467	1,024	2,636	13,355	131,770	30,115	1,746	
40-44 years	25,889	22	56	30	27	43	86	183	443	1,927	18,376	4,350	346	
45-49 years	875	-	7	-	1	2	10	5	14	89	593	127	27	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Live births by 5-minute Apgar score, age of mother, and race of mother and of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989—Con.

Age of mother and race	Total	5-minute score											Not stated
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Black	602,081	993	2,764	1,281	1,223	1,716	3,035	5,924	12,692	48,236	443,800	72,652	7,765
Under 15 years	5,806	10	25	16	13	18	34	71	148	568	4,145	644	114
15–19 years	135,067	207	569	275	275	423	697	1,357	2,912	10,962	100,092	15,747	1,551
15 years	10,628	17	55	25	18	32	61	127	251	934	7,744	1,210	154
16 years	19,036	33	84	39	39	49	92	195	417	1,581	14,153	2,123	231
17 years	27,305	45	108	55	60	95	159	273	611	2,192	20,188	3,236	283
18 years	36,797	55	147	68	71	108	179	367	776	2,836	27,409	4,380	401
19 years	41,301	57	175	88	87	139	206	395	857	3,419	30,598	4,798	482
20–24 years	193,216	307	903	395	389	508	921	1,770	3,876	15,302	143,057	23,400	2,388
25–29 years	148,371	257	702	329	312	395	723	1,393	3,053	11,611	109,591	17,989	2,016
30–34 years	84,778	157	401	200	166	257	441	904	1,870	6,827	61,916	10,457	1,182
35–39 years	29,841	49	140	54	59	99	186	361	709	2,514	21,449	3,779	442
40–44 years	4,813	6	23	11	9	16	30	65	117	434	3,421	613	68
45–49 years	189	–	1	1	–	–	3	3	7	18	129	23	4

¹Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Oklahoma, and Texas, which did not require reporting of 5-minute Apgar score.

Technical notes

Source of data

Data shown in this report for 1989 are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates in all States and the District of Columbia. The data are provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP). In 1984 and earlier years, the VSCP included varying numbers of States that provided data based on 100 percent of their birth certificates. Data for States not in the VSCP were based on a 50-percent sample of birth certificates filed in those States. Information on sampling procedures and sampling errors for 1984 and earlier years is provided in the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Volume I, Natality.

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes items to identify the Hispanic or ethnic origin of the newborn's mother and father. Data for Hispanic origin shown in this report with one exception are for the 47 States and the District of Columbia that reported this information in 1989. The one exception is the table which shows estimated birth and fertility rates by Hispanic origin. This topic is discussed in the section below on population denominators.

Race

Beginning with the 1989 data year, NCHS is tabulating its birth data primarily by race of the mother. In 1988 and prior years, births were tabulated by the race of the child, which was determined from the race of the parents as entered on the birth certificate. When the parents were of the same race, as was the case for 96.6 percent of births in 1989, the race of the child was the same as the race of the parents. When the parents were of different races and one parent was white, the child was assigned to the other parent's race. When the parents were of different races and neither parent was white, the child was assigned to the father's race, with one exception. If either parent was Hawaiian, the child was assigned to Hawaiian. If race was

missing for one parent, the child was assigned the race of the parent for whom race was reported.

The most important factor influencing the decision to tabulate births by race of the mother is the recent revision of the birth certificate, effective with the 1989 data year. This revision includes many more health questions which are directly associated with the mother (for example, method of delivery, medical risk factors for this pregnancy, tobacco and alcohol use during pregnancy, and maternal weight gain). Additionally, many of the other items on the birth certificate for more than two decades also relate directly to the mother, for example, her marital status, her education level, and her receipt of prenatal care. In all these instances, it is more appropriate to tabulate births by the mother's race.

A second factor has been the increasing incidence of interracial parentage. In 1989, 3.4 percent of births were to parents of different races compared with just 1.0 percent 20 years ago. The majority of these births were to white mothers and fathers of another race. There have been two major consequences of the increasing interracial parentage. One is the effect on birth rates by race. The number of white births under the pre-1989 procedures has been arbitrarily limited to infants whose parents were both white (or one parent if only one parent's race was reported). At the same time, the number of births of other races has been arbitrarily increased to include all births to white mothers and fathers of other races. Thus, if race of mother had been used, birth rates per 1,000 white women in a given age group would have been higher while comparable rates for black women and women of other races would have been lower. The other consequence of increasing interracial parentage is its impact on the racial differential in various characteristics of births, particularly in cases where there is generally a large racial disparity, such as the incidence of low birth weight. In this instance, the racial differential is smaller when the data are tabulated by race of child than by race of mother. The same effect has been noted for characteristics such as

nonmarital childbearing, preterm births, late or no prenatal care, and low educational attainment of mother.

The third factor influencing the decision to tabulate births by race of mother is the growing proportion of births with race of father not stated, 15 percent in 1989 compared with 7 percent in 1968. This reflects the increase in the proportion of births to unmarried women; in many such cases, no information is reported on the father. These births are already assigned the race of the mother because there is no alternative. Tabulating births by race of mother will provide for a more uniform approach, rather than a necessarily arbitrary combination of parental races. This topic is discussed in greater detail in a recent paper (16).

It is evident that this change in the racial classification of births will present challenges to those analyzing birth data by race, particularly trend data. The problem is likely to be acute for races other than white and black. In order to facilitate continuity and analysis of the data, key published tables for births in 1989 and 1990, including all trend tables, will show data for both race of mother and race of child. This will make it possible to distinguish the effects of this change from real changes in the data. The text in this report focuses on data tabulated by race of mother except where trends are discussed. In the latter case, the analysis is based on data tabulated by race of child.

Population denominators

Birth and fertility rates for 1989 shown in tables 1, 3-5, and 12 are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 1989. The population estimates for the United States were published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (17) and are based on the 1980 census count. The 1980 census counts by race were modified to be consistent with Office of Management and Budget categories and historical categories for birth data. The modification procedures are described in detail in a U.S. Bureau of the Census report (18).

Birth and fertility rates by month shown in table 8 are based on monthly

population estimates also based on the 1980 census count. Rates for unmarried women shown in tables 16 and 17 are based on distributions of the population by marital status as of March 1989 (19) published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census which have been adjusted to July 1989 population levels by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS.

Birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, shown in table 24, are based on estimates of the Hispanic population from the Current Population Survey conducted in March 1989 (12). The estimates for March have been adjusted to July 1989 population levels so that the rates in table 23 may be compared with those in tables 1 and 3-5. Beginning with 1986, the Current Population Survey figures include estimates of undocumented immigrants (20). The effect of this change is to reduce the levels of some birth and fertility rates by about 1 percent.

Computation of rates

In computing birth rates by live-birth order, births with birth order not stated were distributed in the same proportion as births of known live-birth order within each age of mother classification. This procedure is done separately by race. A similar process is followed for computing birth rates by age of father.

In computing birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, births with origin of mother not stated are included with non-Hispanic births rather than being distributed. Thus, rates for the Hispanic population are underestimates of the true rates to the extent that the births in the reporting area with origin of mother not stated (1.9 percent) were actually to Hispanic mothers. In order to compute rates for the Hispanic population for the United States as a whole, estimates were made of births by Hispanic origin and age of mother for the three nonreporting States, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma. The resulting rates are, therefore, estimated for the United States.

The population with origin not stated was imputed. The effect on the rates is believed to be small.

Births by marital status of mother

Beginning with 1980 data, national estimates of births to unmarried women have been derived from two sources. In 1989 marital status was reported directly on the birth certificates of 44 States and the District of Columbia. In the remaining six States, which lack such an item, marital status is inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames. This procedure represents a substantial departure from the method used before 1980 to prepare national estimates of births to unmarried women, which assumed that the incidence of births to unmarried women in States with no direct question on marital status was the same as the incidence in reporting States in the same geographic division.

The current method represents an attempt to use related information on the birth certificate to improve the quality of national data as well as to provide data for the individual nonreporting States. An evaluation of this method and its validity for California (the largest nonreporting State) has been published (21). Because of the continued substantial increases in nonmarital childbearing throughout the 1980's, the data have been intensively evaluated. There has been continuing concern that the current method might overstate the number of births to unmarried women because it incorporates data based on a comparison of surnames. This is because births to women who have retained their maiden surname as their legal surname after marriage and who are frequently older, well-educated women, would be classified as nonmarital births. The results of the evaluation have been generally similar in both the reporting States and the States using inferential data, but nonmarital births have increased at a slightly faster rate in the States with a marital status item on the

birth certificate than in the States providing inferential data. This pattern was observed for both white and black births.

Birth weight

Birth weight is reported in some areas in pounds and ounces rather than in grams. However, the metric system has been used in tabulating and presenting the statistics to facilitate comparison with data published by other groups. Equivalents of the gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are as follows:

Less than 500 grams = 1 lb 1 oz or less
 500-999 grams = 1 lb 2 oz-2 lb 3 oz
 1,000-1,499 grams = 2 lb 4 oz-3 lb 4 oz
 1,500-1,999 grams = 3 lb 5 oz-4 lb 6 oz
 2,000-2,499 grams = 4 lb 7 oz-5 lb 8 oz
 2,500-2,999 grams = 5 lb 9 oz-6 lb 9 oz
 3,000-3,499 grams = 6 lb 10 oz-7 lb 11 oz
 3,500-3,999 grams = 7 lb 12 oz-8 lb 13 oz
 4,000-4,499 grams = 8 lb 14 oz-9 lb 14 oz
 4,500-4,999 grams = 9 lb 15 oz-11 lb 0 oz
 5,000 grams or more = 11 lb 1 oz or more

Period of gestation and birth weight

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes a new item, "clinical estimate of gestation," that is being compared with length of gestation computed from the date the LMP began when the latter appears to be inconsistent with birth weight. This is done for normal weight births of apparently short gestations and very low birth weight births reported to be full term. The clinical estimate was also used if the LMP date was not reported. The period of gestation for 3.7 percent of the births in 1989 was based on the clinical estimate of gestation. For all but 0.2 percent of these records, the clinical estimate was used because the LMP date was not reported. For the remaining 0.2 percent, the clinical estimate was used because it was compatible with the reported birth weight, whereas the LMP-based gestation was not. In cases where the reported birth weight was inconsistent with both the LMP-computed gestation and the clinical estimate of gestation, the LMP-computed gestation was used and birth weight was reclassified as "not stated."

This was necessary for only 0.01 percent of all birth records in 1989. These changes resulted in only a very small discontinuity in the data.

Computation of percents, percent distributions, and medians

Births with unknown live-birth order, attendant at birth, educational attainment of mother, nativity of mother, month of pregnancy in which prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, birth weight, length of gestation, and 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores were subtracted from the figures for total births that were used as denominators before percents, percent distributions, and medians were computed. In the case of birth intervals, the percent distributions exclude the second, or later, born child in a multiple delivery (interval of 0 months). Percent distributions and the median number of prenatal visits also exclude births to mothers who had no prenatal care. Computations of the median years of school completed and the median number of prenatal visits were based on ungrouped data. Beginning in 1989 an asterisk is shown in place of any derived statistic based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator or denominator.

Random variation

Although the birth data in this report for births since 1985 are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of births involved. When the number of events is small (perhaps less than 100) and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the data. More information on this topic is included in the Technical Appendix of the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Volume I, Natality, 1988.

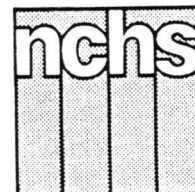
Related reports

Throughout this report, reference has been made to the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. This report describes birth rates and characteristics of births which have

been based on data available on previous versions of the birth certificate. A second supplement to the Monthly Vital Statistics Report for 1989 birth data will be published and will present summary data on all the new topics included on the new birth certificate. These include method of delivery, tobacco and alcohol use during pregnancy, maternal weight gain, obstetric procedures, medical risk factors, complications of labor and delivery, abnormal conditions of the newborn, and congenital anomalies of the child.

Many of the topics discussed in this report are covered in more analytic detail in other reports published by NCHS. Topics of reports published in the past 5 years include American Indian and Alaska Native births (22), first-births to older mothers (1), low birth weight (23), birth rates by educational attainment (7), and births of Hispanic parentage (24,25). Also available is a report evaluating inferred birth statistics for unmarried women in California (21).

Monthly Vital Statistics Report



Final Data From the National Center for Health Statistics

Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989

Contents

Births and birth rates	1
Births by race	5
Total fertility rate	5
Geographic areas	6
Sex ratio	6
Month of birth	6
Day of week	6
Place of delivery	6
Attendant at birth	7
Age of father	7
Weight at birth	7
Multiple births	8
Unmarried mothers	8
Interval	9
Education	9
Hispanic births	9
Specified race	11
Prenatal care	11
Prenatal visits	12
Period of gestation	12
Apgar score	12
References	12
List of tables	14
Technical notes	53

The U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth was revised effective with the 1989 data year. This report describes characteristics of births that have been available on previous versions of the birth certificate. Data on all the new topics included on the new certificate are now being tabulated and evaluated. A second Monthly Vital Statistics Report supplement for 1989 birth data will soon be published and will present summary data on all the new topics; these topics are listed in the Technical notes.

Births and birth rates

The number of babies born in the United States in 1989 totaled 4,040,958, the highest number reported since 1963 (4,098,020) (table 1). The 1989 total was 3 percent higher than the number reported for 1988 (3,909,510). Another 3-percent increase in the number of births is expected for 1990, according to provisional statistics.

The birth rate for 1989 was 16.3 live births per 1,000 population, 3 per-

cent above the level for 1988 (15.9), and higher than in any year since 1971 (17.2). A 2-percent increase in the birth rate is indicated for 1990 according to provisional data.

The fertility rate, which relates the number of births to women of child-bearing age, was 69.2 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in 1989, 3 percent higher than the rate reported in 1988 (67.2). (See table 1 and figure 1.) Provisional data for 1990 also indicate another 3-percent rise over the 1989 rate.

Age-specific birth rates for women 15-44 years increased by 3 to 8 percent between 1988 and 1989. The largest increases, 6-8 percent, were observed in rates for teenagers and for women 35-44 years. (See tables 2-4 for births and birth rates by age of mother and figure 2 for birth rates by age of mother.)

Birth rates for teenagers increased in 1989 to levels not observed for 15 years. The rate for young teenagers in 1989 was 36.5 per 1,000 women aged 15-17, 8 percent higher than in 1988 (33.8) and 19 percent higher than in 1986 (30.6). To put it another way, if

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared in the Division of Vital Statistics. Stephanie J. Ventura wrote the report under the supervision of Robert L. Heuser, Chief of the Natality, Marriage, and Divorce Statistics Branch. Thomas Dunn provided statistical tables and content review. Virginia Brainard and Linda Elias provided computer programming support. The Registration Methods Branch and the Technical Services Branch provided consultation to State vital statistics offices regarding collection of the birth certificate data on which this report is based. This report was edited by Demarius V. Miller and typeset by Zung T. N. Le of the Publications Branch, Division of Data Services.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
National Center for Health Statistics
Manning Feinleib, M.D., Dr. P.H., Director



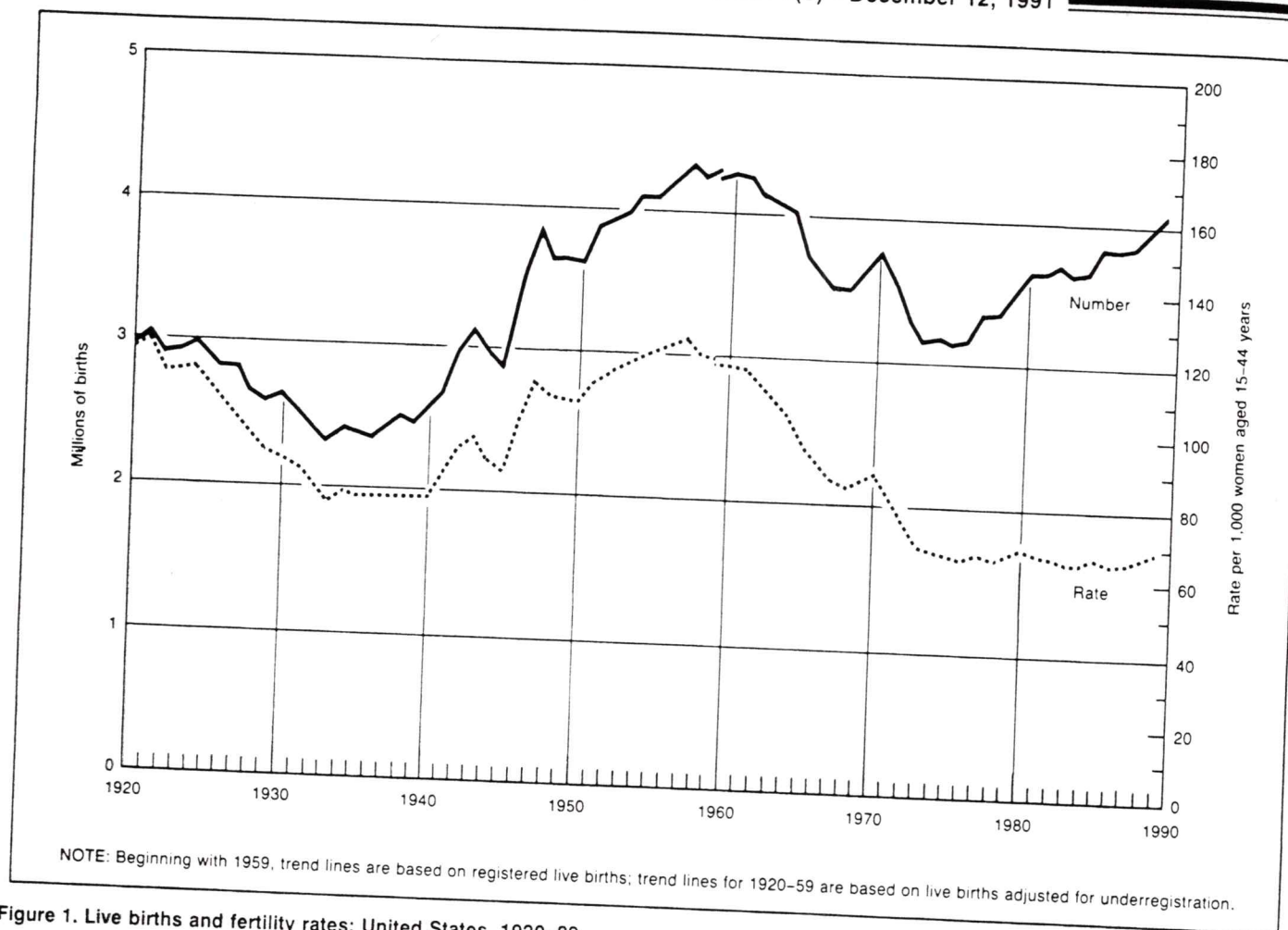


Figure 1. Live births and fertility rates: United States, 1920-89

the 1989 birth rate had been 30.6 instead of 36.5, there would have been about 30,000 fewer births to women aged 15-17.

The birth rate for older teenagers also increased in 1989, by 6 percent, to 86.4 births per 1,000 women aged 18-19. This rate was higher than it has been since 1974 (88.7). From 1976 to 1988, the birth rate for older teenagers had been relatively stable, ranging from 78 to 82 births per 1,000.

The birth rates for women aged 20-24 (115.4) and for women aged 25-29 (116.6) were each higher than in any year since the early 1970's.

The birth rate for women 30-34 continued to increase in 1989, to 76.2 per 1,000. This rate has risen steadily since the mid-1970's (except in 1981), from a low of 52.3 in 1975 to the 1989 level which is the highest observed since 1967 (78.7). Because the increase in this rate has occurred simultaneously with a sustained growth in the

number of women in their early thirties, the number of births in 1989 to women in this age group, 842,395, was the highest ever reported in the United States. Prior to 1988 (803,547) and 1989, the peak year for the number of births to women aged 30-34 years was 1957 (730,818), but as recently as 1975, births totaled just 375,500 for this age group.

Birth rates for women in age groups 35-39 and 40-44 years increased by 6-8 percent between 1988 and 1989. For both groups, the increases brought the rates to levels not observed for 15 years or more. During the 1980's the rate for women aged 35-39 increased 50 percent, from 19.8 births per 1,000 in 1980 to 29.7 in 1989. The birth rate for women aged 40-44, although still comparatively low, increased to 5.2 births per 1,000 in 1989, 8 percent higher than in 1988 and a third higher than in 1980 (3.9).

The impact of the increasing birth rates for women 35-44 years has been similar to that for women aged 30-34. The rise in the rates has been coupled with a sharp increase in the number of women in these age groups; nearly all of these women were born during the baby-boom years following World War II. The effect of these concurrent patterns has been a substantial increase in the number of births to women 35-44. Births to women 35-39 totaled 293,878 in 1989 compared with a low of 115,409 in 1975. The number for this age group was previously as high in 1964 (309,814). Births to women aged 40-44 totaled 44,401 in 1989 compared with a low of 22,627 in 1978 and the previous high level of 49,952 in 1970.

Increases in birth rates in 1989 appear to reflect some changes in fertility patterns. In recent years, the only groups for whom birth rates were steadily increasing were women aged

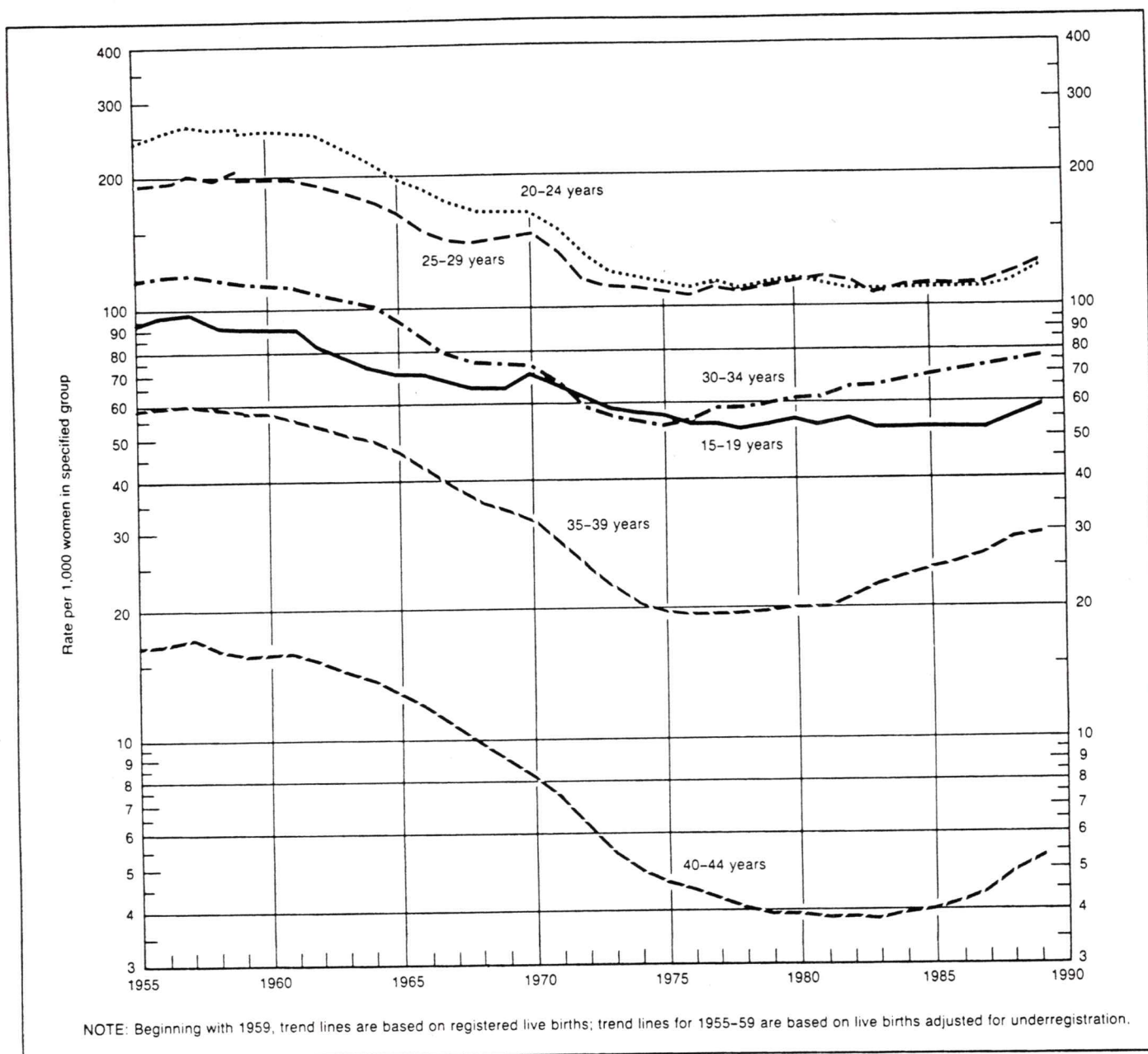


Figure 2. Birth rates by age of mother: United States 1955-89

30 and older. Rates for women aged 18-29 were relatively stable. These patterns reflected the continued trend of postponed childbearing (1). In 1989 as in 1988, birth rates increased for women in all age groups, but the greatest increases were at the youngest and oldest ages. Because birth rates for women in their twenties, the peak years of childbearing, increased much less, the overall increase in the fertility rate was small.

Since 1986 the continued rise in birth rates for women under 20 years of age is associated with the rise in

the proportion of teenagers, especially young teenagers, who are sexually experienced. Data from the 1988 National Survey of Family Growth indicate a considerable rise in these proportions during the 1980's (2). For example, among women aged 15 years, the proportion rose from 17 percent in 1980 to 26 percent in 1988. Similarly, among those aged 17 years, the proportion rose from 36 percent to 51 percent. An increasing proportion of young teenagers is clearly at risk of becoming pregnant. Data recently reported on abortion rates

indicate little change in these rates among teenagers during the 1980's (3), suggesting their pregnancy rates have risen.

The trend among older, well-educated women to make up previously delayed childbearing has continued to intensify among women aged 35-39 and 40-44, but it has slowed down among those aged 30-34. The first-birth rate for women aged 30-34 increased just 4 percent in 1989, while the first-birth rates for women aged 35-39 and 40-44 increased by 9 and 13 percent, respectively.

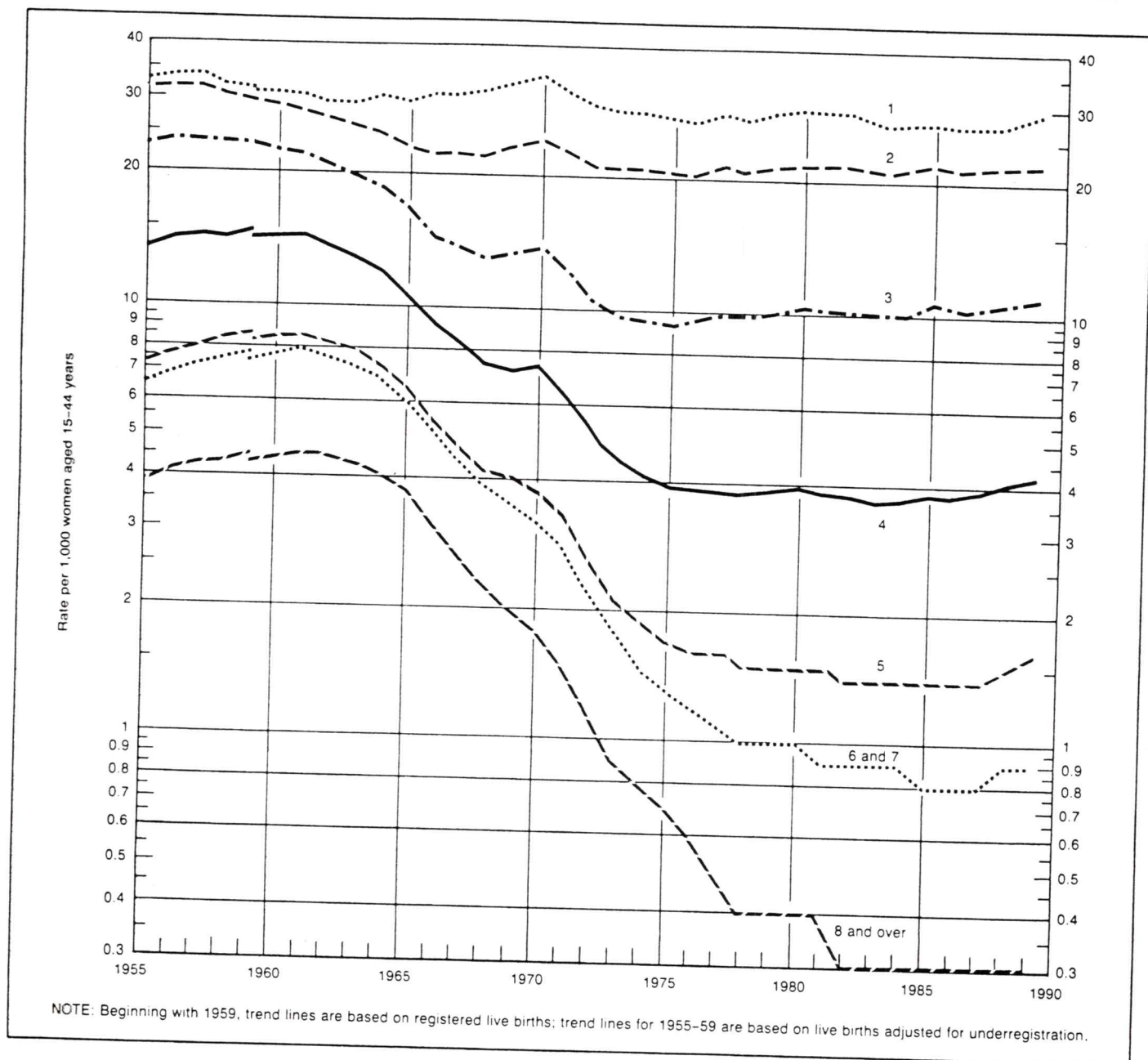


Figure 3. Birth rates by live-birth order: United States, 1955-89

The incidence of childlessness among women in their thirties has increased sharply over the past two decades. For example, among women reaching age 35 by the end of 1989, 20 percent had not had any children compared with just 9 percent of women aged 35 in 1970. Surveys show, however, that half of childless wives aged 30-34 expect to have at least one child (4). Some couples will probably remain childless because of fertility impairments. Although the proportion of older couples with impaired fertility actually declined somewhat during the

1980's (from 48 percent of childless wives aged 35-44 in 1982 to 36 percent in 1988) (5), these proportions applied to a much larger group of women in 1988 than in 1982 (the baby-boom generation), so the number of women with impaired fertility was higher in 1988. It appears that more childless couples with impaired fertility are seeking medical treatment, but it may be more difficult to treat some fertility-impairing conditions among older women (6).

Women delaying childbearing continue to be disproportionately well edu-

cated. Among those aged 30-34 having their first child in 1989, 46 percent were college graduates, compared with 7 percent of women aged 20-24 and 33 percent of women aged 25-29. Previously published reports showed sharp increases between 1975 and 1985 in first-birth rates for well-educated women in their thirties, concurrent with declines in these rates for younger well-educated women (1,7). These patterns corroborate the widely held view that young well-educated women have been delaying childbearing while their older counterparts have been making up for

the childbearing they had previously postponed.

The proportion of all births occurring to teenagers was 13 percent in 1989, as in 1988. Teenage mothers accounted for 19 percent of all births in 1975. Sixty-one percent of mothers giving birth in 1989 were aged 25 and older, a sizable increase compared with the 46-percent level measured in 1975. These shifts in the age distribution of mothers reflect the varying trends in age-specific birth rates as well as the widely varying patterns of change in these population groups. Women aged 15–24 in 1989 were born between 1965 and 1974, a period when the annual number of births fell rapidly. Women aged 25–44 in 1989 are members of the large baby-boom generation. As the smaller group of women under age 25 reaches the peak childbearing years and replaces the large number of women now aged 25–44, the total number of births is likely to stabilize or perhaps decline, unless birth rates for women in their twenties rise substantially. Although a 3-percent rise in the annual number of births is anticipated in 1990 according to provisional statistics, data for the first half of 1991 show a 2-percent decline in the number of births.

Birth rates increased for birth orders from the first through the fifth child. Rates for higher order births were unchanged. The rate for first births increased 3 percent and the rate for second-order births rose 2 percent. Rates for third- through fifth-order births rose by 4, 5, and 7 percent, respectively (tables 3 and 5). This pattern was observed in 1988 as well. Rates by live-birth order had changed little from 1983 to 1987. (See table 5 and figure 3.) The 3-percent rise in the first-birth rate brought the number of first births to a new record level in the United States, 1,648,303.

First-birth rates increased the most for teenagers (5–8 percent) and for women aged 35–44 (9–13 percent). This variation by age was also observed for second-order rates, the second year of such increases. Between 1988 and 1989, first- and second-order rates rose sharply for teenagers 15–17, by 8 and 12 percent, respectively. From 1986

to 1989, these rates increased by 17 and 34 percent, respectively. A comparison of the birth-order specific rates for 1989 with those for 1980 confirms that most of the variation in fertility during the 1980's is attributable to the sizable increases in first- through third-order rates for women aged 30 and older.

Births by race—Beginning with the 1989 data year, the tabulation of births by race has changed. In previous years, birth tabulations were by race of child, as determined statistically by an algorithm based on information reported for the mother and father. Briefly, in cases of mixed parentage where only one parent was white, the child was assigned to the other parent's race. When neither parent was white, the child was assigned the race of the father, except if either parent was Hawaiian, the child was assigned to Hawaiian. If race was not reported for one parent, the child was assigned the race of the parent for whom race was given.

Beginning with the 1989 data year, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is tabulating data on births primarily by race of mother, as reported directly on the birth certificate. This change reflects three significant changes over the past two decades: the topical content of the birth certificate to include considerable health and demographic information related to the mother; the increasing incidence of interracial parentage; and the growing proportion of births for whom no information on the father is reported. These considerations are discussed in greater detail in the Technical notes.

In general, changing the basis for tabulating birth data from race of child to race of mother results in more white births and fewer black births and births of other races. Therefore, population-based rates under the new classification will tend to be higher for births to white mothers and lower for births to black mothers and mothers of other races than they are when computed by race of child.

In order to facilitate continuity with past years' data and analysis of current patterns, key tabulations and text analysis in this and other NCHS reports for

1989 and 1990 births will show data for both race of mother and race of child. This will make it possible to distinguish the effects of this change in tabulation from real changes in the data. In this report, the discussions of changes in various measures between 1989 and previous years are based on measures computed by race of child. Text references to white births and black births refer to births tabulated by race of child. When reference is made to white mothers and black mothers, the basis for tabulation is the race of the mother.

In 1989 the fertility rate for white women was 66.0 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 and for black women it was 85.8. These rates are those computed by race of mother. The comparable rates for births classified by race of child were 64.7 for white births and 90.4 for black births. The rate for white births was 3 percent higher than in 1988 (63.0) and the highest it has been since 1980 (also 64.7). The rate for black births was 4 percent above the 1988 level (86.6) and higher than in any year since 1973 (93.6).

All rates by race of child for white and black women in age groups 10–14 through 40–44 increased. The rates rose more for black than for white women aged 18–34; the reverse was true for women aged 17 and under and 35–44 years (tables 3–4).

Birth rates by race of child increased for white women by 1–8 percent in birth orders one through five and for black women by 3–11 percent in birth orders one through seven. Except for fifth-order births, increases in rates for black births were greater than for white births.

Birth rates for first- through third-order births for teenagers increased considerably between 1988 and 1989. Other sizable increases were measured in first-birth rates for women aged 30–34 and 35–39. These patterns were observed for white and black births.

Total fertility rate—The total fertility rate indicates the number of births that 1,000 women would have if they experienced during their childbearing years the age-specific birth rates observed in a given calendar year. It is

a hypothetical measure that shows the potential impact of current fertility levels on completed family size. Because the total fertility rate is computed from age-specific birth rates and assumes the same number of women in each age group, it is age-adjusted.

The total fertility rate increased in 1989 to 2,014.0, 4 percent higher than in 1988 (1,932.0) and higher than it has been since 1971 (2,266.5) (table 4). This increase directly reflects the 3–8 percent increases in birth rates for women in 5-year age groups 15–19 through 40–44. The rate of 2,014.0 is 4 percent below the level considered necessary for a given generation to exactly replace itself in the population over the long run (about 2,100). The total fertility rate has been below replacement level since 1972.

The total fertility rate by race of mother for white women was 1,921.5, and for black women it was 2,414.0. Rates for births classified by race of child were 1,885.0, white, and 2,544.5, black. The latter rates were 4 and 6 percent higher, respectively, than the rates in 1988 (1,814.0 and 2,402.0, respectively). In each case the 1989 rates were higher than in any year since the early 1970's.

Geographic division and State

The number of births increased in all nine geographic divisions in 1989. The largest increases were measured in the Pacific Division (6 percent); the South Atlantic Division (4 percent); and the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and East South Central Divisions (3 percent each). The numbers rose by just 1 percent in the West North Central, West South Central, and Mountain Divisions. (See table 6 for 1989 data.) Births increased in all but nine States. These nine States were located in the three divisions experiencing the smallest gains in the number of births.

The birth rate per 1,000 population increased 1 percent in the West North Central and West South Central Divisions and increased 3 percent in the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, and Pacific Divi-

sions. There was a 1-percent decline in the Mountain Division. Birth rates rose in 38 States and the District of Columbia, fell in 7 States, and were unchanged in 5 States. Twenty States experienced increases of 1–2 percent and 15 States experienced a 3-percent rise in their rates. Rates rose by 4–6 percent in California, Kentucky, and Michigan and by 14 percent in the District of Columbia.

Changes in the fertility rates (births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years) were generally similar to those in the birth rates. Fertility rates increased 3 percent in the New England, East North Central, and East South Central Divisions and by 4 percent in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Pacific Divisions. An increase of less than 1 percent was measured for the Mountain Division. There were increases of up to 2 percent in 21 States, 3 percent in 9 States, and 4–7 percent in 12 States. The rate increased 17 percent in the District of Columbia. Declines of up to 3 percent were reported for seven States. The rate for North Dakota fell 5 percent.

Sex ratio

In 1989 the sex ratio at birth was 1,050 males per 1,000 females, the same as in 1987–88. (See table 7.) The ratio has shown very little variation since 1980, ranging from 1,050 to 1,053. The ratio for births to white mothers was 1,053 and for births to black mothers, it was 1,031. Ratios by race of child in 1989 were identical to those by race of mother.

Month of birth

Monthly birth and fertility rates were higher in every month of 1989 compared with the same month in 1988. The peak months of occurrence were August and September, a pattern that has been observed for many years. The birth and fertility rates for these months were 3–15 percent higher than for any other month in 1989 (table 8).

Removal of the seasonal component from the monthly birth and fertility rates makes it possible to examine the underlying trends. Generally, the seasonally adjusted rates were stable

at a slightly higher level in the second half of 1989 compared with the first half of the year.

Day of week

The tendency for births to occur more frequently on weekdays than on Saturdays and Sundays continued in 1989. Deliveries were increasingly concentrated on Tuesdays–Fridays with correspondingly fewer occurring on Saturdays and Sundays. (See table 9 for 1989 data.) Births also occur with less frequency on holidays. (Data are not shown in this report.) The index of occurrence of births, defined as the ratio of the average number of births occurring on a given day of the week to the average daily number of births for the year multiplied by 100, can be used to examine the daily pattern of occurrence of births. In 1989, as in previous years, the peak day of occurrence was Tuesday, with an index of 108.9. By contrast, the index for Sunday occurrences was 81.2. In 1989 as in 1988 and 1987, the disparity between Tuesday and Sunday occurrences was 34 percent. From 1980, when this information first became available, to 1987, this differential had increased from 22 percent to 34 percent.

In accounting for this pattern, most attention has focused on the relatively high level of cesarean section deliveries (23.8 percent in 1989) (8). The overall proportion of cesarean sections changed very little during the last few years and the proportion of these that are repeat cesareans has remained high (36 percent in 1989). Physicians would be unlikely to schedule repeat procedures or planned primary cesarean deliveries on weekends or holidays. (More detailed information on 1989 births according to method of delivery will be published in another supplement to the Monthly Vital Statistics Report.)

Place of delivery

With the revision in the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth in 1989, the item that identifies the type of facility where the birth occurred was modified to provide more detail. Information is now reported to distinguish

among births occurring in freestanding birthing centers, clinics or doctors' offices, residences or other places, as well as hospitals. As a result of the more detailed classification as well as greater effort to more precisely differentiate among the various delivery sites, the proportion of births reported to have occurred in hospitals was slightly smaller in 1989 (98.8 percent) than in previous years, (99.1 percent in 1987 and 1988). Births occurring outside of hospitals totaled 47,214 in 1989 (table 10) compared with 36,258 in 1988.

More than half of out-of-hospital deliveries occurred in residences; nearly a third occurred in freestanding birthing centers. White mothers were more likely than black mothers to have had an out-of-hospital delivery in 1989, 1.2 percent compared with 0.9 percent. However, black mothers with nonhospital deliveries were much more likely than their white counterparts to give birth at home (71 percent compared with 57 percent). Conversely, birthing centers were relatively much more utilized by white mothers, 34 percent of nonhospital deliveries compared with 9 percent for black mothers.

Attendant at birth

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth also provides more detail on the person attending the birth. Doctors of medicine (M.D.'s) and doctors of osteopathy (D.O.'s) are separately identified, and midwives are categorized as certified nurse midwives and "other" midwives. Other midwives may include both lay midwives and nurse midwives who are not certified.

The proportion of deliveries attended by physicians (M.D.'s and D.O.'s) in 1989 was 95.7 percent, slightly below the 1988 level, 96.0 percent. (See table 10.) Of the 3,856,842 physician-attended births in 1989, only 3 percent were attended by osteopathic physicians. Midwives delivered 147,293 babies in 1989, 3.7 percent of all births compared with 3.4 percent in 1988. The 1980's has seen a substantial growth in the number of midwife-attended births: The number in 1989

was nearly three times the number reported in 1980 (51,576).

The vast majority (90 percent) of midwife-attended births in 1989 were attended by certified nurse midwives. As would be expected, midwife-attended births in hospitals are almost exclusively attended by certified nurse midwives (98 percent). Although just 43 percent of midwives attending all nonhospital births in 1989 were certified nurse midwives, midwives attending births in birthing centers were much more likely to be certified (63 percent). Mothers giving birth in residences with midwife attendants were much less likely to be attended by certified nurse midwives (30 percent). Midwives attended 47 percent of all nonhospital deliveries in 1989 and in 1988.

Black mothers giving birth in hospitals were more likely than their white counterparts to have been attended by midwives, 3.9 percent compared with 2.9 percent. Conversely, white mothers giving birth in nonhospital settings were far more likely to have a midwife attendant (53 percent) than were black mothers (8 percent). These relationships have been observed for several years. Moreover, white mothers attended by midwives were much more likely to be giving birth in a nonhospital setting (19 percent) than were black mothers (2 percent).

Age of father

The birth rate for men in 1989 was 57.3 live births per 1,000 men aged 15-54 years, 3 percent higher than in 1988, 55.9. This rate has changed relatively little since the early 1970's, ranging from 53.2 to 59.1. Basic data are shown in tables 11 and 12.

Birth rates by age of father rose for men in all age groups 15-19 through 55 years and over. Increases of 1-3 percent were measured for men aged 25-44 years. Rates for men 20-24 and 45-54 years increased by 4 percent. The increase for men aged 15-19 was especially large, 12 percent. This coincides with an 8-percent rise in the birth rate for women aged 15-19.

Weight at birth

The rate of low birth weight increased slightly between 1988 and 1989, from 6.9 to 7.0 percent, the highest level observed since 1978 (7.1). The racial differential in low birth weight (births weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces) remained substantial in 1989: The rate for white babies rose from 5.6 to 5.7 percent and the rate for black babies increased from 13.0 to 13.2 percent. The rate of low birth weight for black births has increased steadily since 1984 (12.4 percent). According to the new tabulations of births by race of mother, the rate of low birth weight for births to white mothers was also 5.7 percent and for births to black mothers it was 13.5 percent. (See table 13 for basic data.)

An important factor accounting for the persistent high level of low birth weight during the 1980's continues to be the steady rise in the incidence of preterm births (those born before 37 completed weeks of gestation). The proportion of babies born preterm rose in 1989 to 10.6 percent compared with 10.2 percent in 1988 and 9.4 percent in 1981. Forty-one percent of preterm births in 1989 weighed less than 2,500 grams compared with 39 percent in 1988. In contrast just 2.1-3.2 percent of term and postterm births were of low birth weight.

The racial differential in low birth weight reflects the much higher incidence of preterm births among black babies and the disparity in low birth weight for term and postterm births. In 1989, 18.9 percent of births to black mothers and 8.8 percent of births to white mothers were preterm. Among preterm births, infants born to white and black mothers were at a similar risk of low birth weight, 39.0 and 45.3 percent, respectively. For term and postterm births, however, babies born to black women were more than twice as likely as babies born to white women to be of low birth weight, 6.2 percent (term) and 4.7 percent (postterm) compared with 2.6 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively, for babies born to white women.

The incidence of low birth weight increased for mothers in most age

groups by 1–3 percent. Rates for mothers aged 15 and under, 17 years, and 20–24 years declined or were unchanged. The rate for births to mothers aged 45–49 rose from 9.8 to 10.5 percent. The risk of a low-birth-weight outcome is lowest for births to mothers aged 25–29 and 30–34. Rates rose by 2–3 percent for births to these mothers, to 6.2 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively. The greatest risk of a low-birth-weight outcome continues to be for births to teenage mothers (8.5–13.4 percent) and to mothers aged 40 and older (8.4–10.5 percent).

The median birth weight for babies born in 1989 was 3,370 grams (equivalent to 7 pounds 7 ounces). For births to white mothers, the median was 3,410 grams (7 pounds 8 ounces), and for births to black mothers, the median was 3,160 grams (6 pounds 15 ounces).

The numbers and proportions of low-birth-weight infants in 1989 are shown for each State in table 14. Between 1988 and 1989, the incidence of low birth weight rose in 32 States and the District of Columbia, declined in 8 States, and was unchanged in 10 States. The increases were especially large (8–15 percent) in the District of Columbia, Idaho, Mississippi, South Dakota, and Vermont. There was an 8-percent decline in Montana.

Figures by race of mother for births to white mothers are about the same as those for white births. In contrast, there are considerable differences in the figures for births to black mothers compared with the figures for black births, as shown in table 14.

Multiple births

The number of babies born in multiple deliveries increased 6 percent in 1989, to 92,916, compared with 87,700 in 1988. The vast majority (97.0 percent) of multiple births are twins, 90,118 in 1989 (table 15). This proportion has declined in recent years.

The ratio of multiple births per 1,000 total live births was 23.0 in 1989, compared with 22.4 in 1988 and 22.0 in 1987. The 1989 ratio is the highest reported in more than 30 years. Ratios generally declined from 1958 (20.6) to 1973 (18.4) and have increased steadily

thereafter. Over the past several decades, multiple birth ratios for black births have consistently been higher than for white births. In 1989 the ratio for births to black mothers was 26.9, and for births to white mothers it was 22.5.

Multiple birth ratios by age of mother vary in a predictable pattern. The ratios peak for mothers aged 35–39 years: The ratio in 1989 was 30.5. The ratios for other age groups varied from 11.2 for births to mothers under age 15, to 28.5 for births to mothers aged 30–34. These relationships by age of mother are observed for births to white and black mothers, and with few exceptions, the ratios for births to black mothers were higher than ratios for births to white mothers in each age group.

The number of births in triplet and higher order plural deliveries continued to rise substantially in 1989, to a total of 2,798, a 17-percent increase over the 1988 level (2,385). These births accounted for 3.0 percent of all plural births in 1989 compared with 2.7 percent in 1988.

In 1989 births in quadruplet and quintuplet and higher order plural deliveries were separately identified for the first time in more than a decade. There were 229 births in quadruplet deliveries and 40 births in quintuplet and higher order deliveries in 1989 (data not shown in table 15).

The steady rise in the number of multiple births in recent years has been associated in part with the shift in childbearing to older ages and with the growing use of fertility-enhancing drugs to enable previously childless couples to have children (9).

Births to unmarried mothers

The number of births to unmarried mothers in 1989 totaled 1,094,169, a 9-percent increase compared with 1988 (1,005,299), and 64 percent more than in 1980 (665,747). The nonmarital birth rate rose to 41.8 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years in 1989, 8 percent higher than in 1988 (38.6) and 42 percent greater than in 1980 (29.4). This is the fifth consecutive year of increases of 5 percent or

more in these key measures of nonmarital childbearing.

During this period of substantial increases in nonmarital childbearing, childbearing by married women has changed relatively little overall. The number of births to married women in 1989, 2,946,789, is virtually unchanged from the number reported in 1980 (2,946,511). The birth rate for married women in 1989 was 91.3 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44, up 1 percent from the 1988 level (90.3) but still 6 percent below the rate for 1980 (97.0). As a consequence of the divergent trends during the 1980's in marital and nonmarital childbearing, the proportion of births occurring to unmarried women has risen rapidly, from 18.4 percent in 1980 to 27.1 percent in 1989. (Basic data are shown in tables 16 and 17.)

Births and birth rates rose considerably for white and black births to unmarried women between 1988 and 1989 and, as in the past several years, the increases were somewhat greater for white than for black births. The number of births increased 10 percent and 7 percent, respectively, to 593,911 white births and 457,480 black births. The nonmarital birth rates rose 10 percent for white births and 5 percent for black births. The 1989 rates were 30.1 per 1,000 unmarried white women aged 15–44 years and 90.0 for black women.

In the case of nonmarital births, the change in the tabulation of births by race to the mother's race resulted in 3 percent more white nonmarital births (613,543 compared with 593,911) and 3 percent fewer black nonmarital births (442,395 compared with 457,480), than when the births are tabulated by race of child. Analysis of year-to-year changes in nonmarital childbearing by race of mother will be possible beginning with the 1990 data year.

Increases in birth rates were substantial for unmarried mothers in all age groups, 9–10 percent for mothers under 35 and 6–7 percent for mothers aged 35 and older. Birth rates continue to be highest for unmarried mothers aged 18–24 years, with rates of 57–62 per 1,000. In recent years, the number of unmarried teenagers has declined,

reflecting the sharp reduction in births that occurred during the 1970's when today's teenagers were born. Thus, if the nonmarital birth rate had not increased in 1989 by 9 percent but had remained at its 1988 level, there would have been a reduction of about 7,000 nonmarital births to women aged 15–19 rather than the increase of nearly 25,000 births that actually occurred.

Although the number of teenaged women declined during the 1980's (by 16 percent), the number of women aged 20 and older rose (by 17 percent), particularly those aged 25–44 who are members of the baby-boom generation (up 26 percent). Increasing proportions of these relatively older women are unmarried. The convergence of these population changes with the rising rates of nonmarital childbearing among these women has resulted in even sharper increases in the number of nonmarital births to women in their twenties and older. Between 1980 and 1989, this number rose from 393,946 to 746,289, an increase of 89 percent.

Rates for white births rose in all age groups by 8–12 percent and for black births by 3–9 percent (except the rate for women aged 40–44 which did not change). The pattern of increases was such that while increases in rates for white and black teenage births were fairly similar, the increases for white births to women in age groups 20 and older were about twice the increases for black births to women in the same age groups (table 17). This pattern of much greater increase in rates for white than for black women has been repeated over the past several years. Overall, the rate for white births rose 66 percent while the rate for black births rose 12 percent between 1980 and 1989.

The incidence of nonmarital childbearing varies greatly from State to State. The number and ratio of births to unmarried women for each State are presented in table 18. Figures are shown by race of mother and by race of child. With only three exceptions, the ratios per 1,000 total live births were higher in each State in 1989 than in 1988.

Interval since last live birth

Intervals between successive births are calculated from the date of the last live birth and the date of the present birth. Beginning with the 1989 data year, this information is available for the entire United States. Intervals between births are calculated for all second and higher order births (table 19).

The proportions of births occurring after various intervals following the mother's previous live birth in 1989 were unchanged from the 1988 levels. Thirteen percent of all second and higher order births occurred within 18 months of the mother's previous live birth, 27 percent within 2 years, and 51 percent within 3 years.

The racial disparity in the occurrence of births at very short intervals is substantial. In 1989, 12 percent of births to white mothers compared with 19 percent of births to black mothers were born within 18 months of the previous birth.

Closely spaced births are at much greater risk of low birth weight and other health complications (10). The increased health risks for these infants are in part associated with the greater tendency for them to occur among young mothers and black mothers whose babies are at greater risk of low birth weight. For example, although teenage mothers accounted for just 8 percent of all second births in 1989, they accounted for 24 percent of second births occurring within 1 1/2 years of the mother's previous birth. Similarly, black women accounted for a larger fraction of closely spaced second births (19 percent) than of all second births (15 percent).

Educational attainment of mother and father

In 1989 educational attainment of the parents was reported on the birth certificates of 48 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City. California and Texas provided this information for the first time in 1989. The reporting area for 1989 is therefore substantially different from that for 1988 and earlier years. California and

Texas, which together accounted for 22 percent of U.S. births in 1989, include sizable proportions of recent immigrants (11) whose educational attainment in many cases is less than that of the U.S.-born population. As a consequence of this compositional change between 1988 and 1989, the overall educational attainment of mothers giving birth in the United States was less than that reported for those giving birth in 1988 and previous years.

In 1989, 77 percent of mothers and 82 percent of fathers were reported to be high school graduates. (Basic data are presented in tables 20 and 21.) The educational attainment of fathers is overstated to the extent that the information was available mainly for married parents. When the mother is unmarried, information on the father is often not reported. Because nonmarital births are disproportionately to teenage mothers, it may be assumed that the fathers of such births are also relatively young and have had less opportunity to advance their education.

Seventeen percent of women giving birth in 1989 were college graduates compared with 18 percent in 1988. Among mothers aged 30 and older, 33–39 percent were college graduates in 1989. First-time mothers are even more likely to be college graduates. This pattern was described earlier in the section, "Births and birth rates," and in a previously published report (7). In 1989, 46 percent of first-time mothers aged 30–34 and 52 percent of those aged 35–39 were college graduates.

Among white mothers giving birth in 1989, 78 percent were high school graduates and 19 percent were college graduates. The comparable proportions for black mothers were 70 percent and 7 percent.

The median years of school completed by mothers aged 20 and older increased from 12.5 years for mothers aged 20–24 to 14.5 for mothers aged 35–39, and then fell slightly to 14.1 for mothers aged 40 and older.

Births to Hispanic mothers

Hispanic origin of the parents was reported on the birth certificates of 47

States and the District of Columbia in 1989, an increase of 17 States compared with 1988. Only Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma did not report this information in 1989. Based on data published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (12) and related unpublished tabulations, it is estimated that 99 percent of the Hispanic population resides in the 1989 reporting area.

The tabulations in this report show births classified by the Hispanic origin of the mother. The terms "births to mothers of Hispanic origin" and "Hispanic origin births" are used interchangeably in the text.

The fertility of the Hispanic population remained at a very high level in 1989. The estimated fertility rate for U.S. Hispanic women aged 15–44 years was 104.9, 60 percent above the rate of 65.7 for non-Hispanic women. (See tables 22–25 for births by Hispanic origin by State, by age of mother, by race, and estimated birth and fertility rates and age-specific birth rates.) As in previous years, Mexican women had the highest fertility of any Hispanic group, with a rate of 106.6 compared with 86.6 for Puerto Rican women, 49.8 for Cuban women, and 95.8 for Central and South American women.

Of the 532,249 Hispanic origin births in 1989, 327,233 (61 percent) were to Mexican women, 56,229 (11 percent) were to Puerto Rican women, 10,842 (2 percent) were to Cuban women, and 72,443 (14 percent) were to Central and South American women.

The Hispanic population is concentrated, as are the births, in a relatively small number of States. California and Texas accounted for 40 and 20 percent of the U.S. Hispanic births, respectively. Other States with large numbers of Hispanic births were New York (9 percent), Florida (5 percent), Illinois (4 percent), New Jersey and Arizona (3 percent each), and New Mexico (2 percent).

The racial composition of Hispanic births has changed very little since the data first became available in 1978. In 1989, 96.6 percent of Hispanic births were to white mothers, 2.2 percent were to black mothers, and 1.3 percent were to mothers of other races. There are variations in the racial dis-

tribution of the individual Hispanic groups, as shown in table 23.

Birth rates for 1989 by age of mother for the Hispanic population are shown in table 24. Rates by age have not previously been available except for the 1980 data year (coinciding with the decennial census). These rates show clearly that the fertility of Hispanic women is higher than that of non-Hispanic women at every age. The differential is generally greatest for teenagers and for women aged 40 and older.

Because the necessary population data are not available, it is not possible to compute birth and fertility rates for the non-Hispanic population by race, but some comparisons can be made of rates for Hispanic women with the rates for all black women shown in table 3; as noted earlier, very few Hispanic mothers are black. If rates for Hispanic women are compared with those for black women (tables 3 and 24), it is evident that although black teenagers have higher fertility than Hispanic teenagers, birth rates for Hispanic women aged 20 and older are higher than for black women and the gap between them increases as age of mother advances. As a consequence, the total fertility rate for Hispanic women (2,903.5) is considerably higher than for black women (2,414.0). (See section above for more discussion of the total fertility rate.)

Birth rates by age for the individual Hispanic groups vary widely. The rates for Mexican women are generally comparable to those for all Hispanic women, although the rate for Mexican teenagers is slightly below that of all Hispanic teenagers. The total fertility rate for Mexican women was 2,916.5 in 1989.

The pattern of rates for Puerto Rican women by age is quite similar to that for black women (tables 3 and 24). Fertility is very high for teenagers in both groups, considerably higher than for any other group. Childbearing for both groups is very highly concentrated at ages 15–29 years. At ages 30 and older the rates begin to drop sharply for Puerto Rican and black women. The total fertility rate for Puerto Rican women in 1989 was 2,421.0, nearly the

same as the rate for black women (2,414.0).

Birth rates by age for Cuban women under age 25 were substantially below the rates for any other group. For example, the rate for teenagers was 25.1 per 1,000 compared with 53.4 for non-Hispanic teenagers and a range of 66.4–112.7 for other Hispanic groups. Rates for women 25 and older were comparable to those for Puerto Rican and non-Hispanic women. Because rates for Cuban women under 25 are so low, however, their total fertility rate is correspondingly very low (1,479.0).

Birth rates for women of Central and South American origin were particularly high for women in their twenties and for women aged 35 and older. In contrast, rates for teenage women were relatively low. Because the rates were so high for women in the peak childbearing ages, the total fertility rate for these women was high as well (2,683.0).

Large proportions of Hispanic births are to teenage mothers. (See table 25 for 1989 data.) This reflects the relatively high levels of birth rates for Hispanic teenagers as well as the relatively youthful composition of the Hispanic population. For example, the median age of the Mexican population in 1989 was 23.6 years, compared with a median of 33.2 years for the non-Hispanic population (12).

In 1989, 17 percent of all Hispanic births were to mothers under 20 years of age, but there were wide variations in these proportions among the various Hispanic groups—17–22 percent for Mexican and Puerto Rican births compared with 7–9 percent for Cuban and Central and South American births. These proportions have been about the same for many years.

As a consequence of very high birth rates throughout the childbearing years, Hispanic women (except Cubans) are much more likely than white non-Hispanic women to be giving birth to their fourth or higher order child, 16 percent compared with 8 percent (table 26).

A summary of various childbearing characteristics by Hispanic origin of the mother is presented in table 26. There

was little change in these characteristics during the 1980's. As was the case with birth and fertility rates by Hispanic origin, there is considerable variation among the Hispanic groups for most variables. Thirty-six percent of all Hispanic births were nonmarital (ranging from 18 to 55 percent) compared with 16 percent of births to white non-Hispanic mothers and 66 percent of births to black non-Hispanic mothers. Only 47 percent of Hispanic women giving birth in 1989 were high school graduates (range of 39–82 percent) compared with 85 percent of white non-Hispanic and 70 percent of black non-Hispanic mothers. Forty-one percent of Hispanic women giving birth in 1989 were born in the United States and 59 percent were foreign- or Puerto Rican-born. There are important differentials in childbearing characteristics of native and foreign-born Hispanic mothers (13,14).

Hispanic mothers (except Cubans) giving birth in 1989 were much less likely to begin prenatal care early and much more likely to receive late or no care than white non-Hispanic mothers. The incidence of low birth weight among Hispanic origin infants continues to be remarkably low (6.2 percent overall), given that Hispanic women (except for Cuban women) have limited educational attainment and are unlikely to receive prenatal care early in pregnancy, both factors that usually have direct impact on the levels of low birth weight. The levels of preterm birth (babies born prior to 37 weeks of gestation) among Hispanic infants are not as favorable as those of low birth weight.

The 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores are an additional measure of birth outcome. (See section on Apgar scores.) Babies born to Hispanic mothers were generally less likely than babies born to white or black non-Hispanic mothers to have low 1-minute Apgar scores (scores below 7), but they were about as likely as babies born to white non-Hispanic mothers to have low 5-minute Apgar scores.

Births of other racial and national origin groups

The change in 1989 to tabulating births according to the race of the

mother rather than the race of the child has had its greatest impact on the number and distribution of births of races other than white and black. As noted earlier, the change has resulted in an increase in the number of white births and a decrease in the number of births in every other racial group. The extent of the difference varies according to the frequency of interracial parentage in each group. As shown in table 27, the greatest numerical impact was on the number of American Indian births. Nearly 10,000 fewer births occurred to American Indian mothers than the number of births tabulated as American Indian on the basis of the race of the child, a 20-percent difference. The difference for Chinese, Filipino, and other Asian births ranged from 6 to 8 percent; for Japanese births the difference was 18 percent. The largest percent difference was noted for Hawaiian births, 31 percent. This was greater than for other groups because all interracial births with one Hawaiian parent were previously classified as Hawaiian, regardless of the other parent's race. This "Hawaiian preference" resulted in an elevated number of births.

A comparison of 1988 and 1989 births tabulated by race of child indicates increases of 6–7 percent for American Indian, Hawaiian, and Filipino births and 4 percent for other Asian births. The number of Japanese births increased very slightly and the number of Chinese births declined by a small amount. These changes are all relatively modest compared with those observed between 1987 and 1988.

Even with the tabulation of births by race of mother, certain childbearing patterns persist. Teenage childbearing as measured by the proportion of births to mothers under 20 continues to be uncommon for Chinese (1 percent), Japanese (3 percent), and Filipino and other Asian mothers (6 percent each). In contrast, 17 percent of Hawaiian mothers and 20 percent of American Indian mothers were teenaged in 1989. These levels can be compared with 11 percent for white mothers and 23 percent for black mothers.

Births to mothers aged 30 and older are very common among Chinese

(57 percent), Japanese (59 percent), Filipino (46 percent), and other Asian women (38 percent) compared with 20–21 percent of black, American Indian, and Hawaiian women and 31 percent of white women.

The incidence of low birth weight for births to mothers of races other than white and black ranged from 4.9 percent for Chinese births to 7.3 percent for Hawaiian and Filipino births. (See table 28.) These levels can be compared with the percent for births to white mothers, 5.7 percent, and for births to black mothers, 13.5 percent. Except for births to American Indian and Hawaiian mothers, the low incidence of low birth weight among other racial groups is directly associated with the relatively low proportions of teenage births, which are at much greater risk of low birth weight.

Month of pregnancy prenatal care began

The proportion of mothers beginning prenatal care in the critical first trimester of pregnancy declined slightly from 76 percent in 1988 to 75 percent in 1989. (See table 29 for basic data for 1989.) There has been essentially no change in this proportion since 1979 (except for 1984 when it was 77 percent). Prior to 1979, there were annual increases in this proportion, from 68 percent in 1969 to 75 percent in 1978. The proportion of mothers who received late care beginning in the third trimester or no care at all remained at 6 percent as it has since 1983.

The racial disparity in the timely receipt of prenatal care remained substantial in 1989: 79 percent of white mothers compared with 60 percent of black mothers began care in the first trimester. The proportions receiving late or no care were 5 percent for white mothers and 12 percent for black mothers. The proportions for births by race of child were the same as by race of mother. The 12-percent level of late or no care for black mothers was the highest reported since 1973.

In 1989 as in the last several years, gains in the early receipt of prenatal care were limited to the youngest and

oldest mothers. Some deterioration was noted for mothers aged 20–39 years. In 1989 only 54 percent of mothers under 20 began care in the first trimester. This proportion rose to a peak of 85 percent for women aged 30–34 years and then fell to 78 percent for women aged 40–49 years. Young teenage mothers continue to be at particularly great risk of receiving late or no care, 14 percent of mothers aged 17 and under in 1989.

There is a strong association between the mother's educational attainment and the timing of the first visit for prenatal care (15). In 1989, 93 percent of college graduates began care in the first trimester compared with just 51 percent of mothers with only a grade school education. In each educational attainment category, white mothers were more likely than black mothers to get care early in pregnancy. (Data are not shown in this report.)

Number of prenatal visits

The number of visits made to obtain prenatal care was reported by every State and the District of Columbia in 1989. In 1988 and earlier years, this information was not available for California. The median number of visits made by women who had any prenatal care was 12.0 in 1989 as it was in 1987–88. For white mothers, the median was 12.2 and for black mothers, it was 10.6 visits. (Basic data for 1989 are presented in table 30.)

As would be expected, the earlier in pregnancy that prenatal care is begun, the more visits a woman is likely to make. Mothers beginning care in the first trimester made 2 1/2 times as many visits as those beginning care in the third trimester, 12.5 compared with 5.0 visits. This pattern is observed for both white and black mothers. Black mothers have fewer visits overall primarily because they are much more likely to begin care in the second or third trimester and consequently to make fewer visits.

Period of gestation

The proportion of babies born preterm, that is, at less than 37 weeks of gestation, increased from 10.2 percent

in 1988 to 10.6 percent in 1989, the largest annual increase in 5 years. Since 1981, this proportion has risen steadily (except for a decline between 1983 and 1984) from 9.4 percent. (Data for 1989 are shown in table 31.)

The period of gestation is measured as the interval from the first day of the mother's last normal menstrual period (LMP) and the date of birth. With the revision of the birth certificate in 1989, an additional item of information, the "clinical estimate of gestation" in weeks, may be used if the length of gestation computed from the LMP date is inconsistent with the reported birth weight or is not reported. These procedures are described in more detail in the Technical notes.

The effect of the editing procedure is to decrease slightly the proportion of preterm births. If only records with gestations based on the LMP date are considered, the proportion of preterm births would have been 10.7 percent rather than the 10.6 percent level based on LMP and clinical estimate date combined. Thus, the increase in the incidence of preterm births reflects a real change and is not associated with the editing procedure.

The racial disparity in length of gestation is substantial; in 1989, 8.8 percent of white mothers and 18.9 percent of black mothers were reported to have preterm births. The comparable proportions for births by race of child were 8.8 percent for white births and 18.5 percent for black births. The incidence of preterm births rose for both white and black infants in 1989.

Apgar score

The Apgar score is a summary measure developed by the late physician, Virginia Apgar, to evaluate the newborn infant's overall physical condition at birth. The score is a composite evaluation of five factors—the infant's heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, irritability, and color—each of which is assigned a value of 0 to 2, with a total maximum score of 10 being optimum. The scores at 1 and 5 minutes after birth were reported by 47 States and the District of Columbia

in 1989. Information was not available for California, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The proportion of babies with high 1-minute Apgar scores (9–10) increased in 1989 to 42.3 percent, the third consecutive year of increase. (Data for 1989 are shown in table 32.) Although babies born to black mothers were more likely than babies born to white mothers to have high 1-minute Apgar scores, 44.0 percent compared with 41.8 percent, babies born to black mothers were also more likely to have very low scores (less than 7), 11.5 percent compared with 8.2 percent.

The 5-minute Apgar score is considered to have better long-term predictive value concerning the infant's health and survival chances. In 1989, 1.6 percent of all babies were reported to have depressed 5-minute scores (less than 7). The figures by race were 1.3 percent for births to white mothers and 2.9 percent for births to black mothers (table 33).

In 1989 as in previous years, there was a predictable pattern of scores by age of mother. Low scores were more prevalent for births to teenage mothers and mothers in their forties (2.0–3.2 percent) than among births to mothers in age groups 25–29 and 30–34 (1.4 percent). This pattern was repeated for births to white and black women, but in each age group low scores were relatively more frequent among births to black women.

References

1. Ventura, SJ. Trends and variations in first births to older women, 1970–86. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 21(47). 1989.
2. Centers for Disease Control. Premarital sexual experience among adolescent women; United States, 1970–88. *MMWR* 39:929–32. 1991.
3. Henshaw SM, Koonin LM, Smith JC. Characteristics of U.S. women having abortions, 1987. *Fam Plann Perspect* 23(2). 1991.
4. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Fertility of American women, June 1988. Current population reports; series P–20, no 436. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1989.
5. Mosher WD, Pratt WF. Fecundity and infertility in the United States,

- 1965–88. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 192. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1990.
6. Aral SO, Cates W. The increasing concern with infertility—why now? *JAMA* 250(17):2327–31. 1983.
7. Lewis CT, Ventura SJ. Birth and fertility rates by education, 1980 and 1985. *National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat* 21(49). 1990.
8. Taffel SM, Placek PJ, Moien M, Kosary CL. 1989 U.S. Cesarean section rate steadies—VBAC rate rises to nearly one in five. *Birth* 18(2): 73–77. 1991.
9. Eastep R. Personal communication. Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 1985.
10. Spratley E, Taffel S. Interval between births, United States, 1970–77. *National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat* 21(39). 1981.
11. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Statistical yearbook of Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1989. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice. 1990.
12. U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Hispanic population in the United States, March 1989. Current population reports; series P–20, no 444. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1990.
13. Ventura SJ, Taffel SM. Child-bearing characteristics of U.S.- and foreign-born Hispanic mothers. *Public Health Rep* 100(6):647–52. 1985.
14. Mendoza FS, Ventura SJ, Valdez B, et al. Selected measures of health status for Mexican-American, Mainland Puerto Rican, and Cuban-American children. *JAMA* 265(2): 227–232. 1991.
15. Taffel SM. Prenatal care, United States, 1969–75. *National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat* 21(33). 1978.
16. Heuser RL. Race and ethnicity in U.S. natality tabulations. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Chicago, Ill. October 24, 1989.
17. U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1989. Current population reports; series P–25, no 1057. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1990.
18. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race, 1970 to 1981. Current population reports; series P–25, no 917. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1982.
19. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marital status and living arrangements, March 1989. Current population reports; series P–20, no 445. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1990.
20. U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Hispanic population in the United States, March 1986 and 1987 (advance report). Current population reports; series P–20, no 416. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1987.
21. Berkov B. An evaluation of California's inferred birth statistics for unmarried women. *National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat* 2(97). 1985.
22. Taffel SM. Characteristics of American Indian and Alaska Native births, United States, 1984. *Monthly vital statistics report*; vol 36 no 3, suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1987.
23. Taffel SM. Trends in low birth weight, United States, 1975–85. *National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat* 21(48). 1989.
24. Ventura SJ. Births of Hispanic parentage, 1983 and 1984. *Monthly vital statistics report*; vol 36 no 4, suppl 2. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1987.
25. Ventura SJ. Births of Hispanic parentage, 1985. *Monthly vital statistics report*; vol 36 no 11, suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1988.

Symbols

- Data not available
 - . . . Category not applicable
 - Quantity zero
 - 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
 - * Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision (estimate is based on fewer than 20 births in numerator or denominator)
-

List of tables

1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race: United States, specified years 1940-55 and each year 1960-89.	15	mother and of child: United States, 1989	28	States and the District of Columbia, 1989	39
2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989	16	14. Number and percent of births of low birth weight, by race of mother and of child: United States and each State, 1989	30	24. Estimated birth and fertility rates and birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1989	39
3. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989	18	15. Live births by plurality of birth, age of mother, and race of mother: United States, 1989	31	25. Live births by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989	40
4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race: United States, 1970-89.	20	16. Numbers, rates, and ratios of births to unmarried women, by age of mother and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989.	31	26. Percent of births with selected characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989	40
5. Birth rates by live-birth order and race: United States, 1970 and 1980-89.	22	17. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980-89 ...	32	27. Live births by age of mother and specified race of mother and of child: United States, 1989.	41
6. Live births by race of mother and of child, birth rates, and fertility rates: United States, each division and State, 1989	23	18. Number and ratio of births to unmarried women, by race of mother and of child: United States and each State, 1989.	34	28. Live births by birth weight and percent low birth weight, by specified race of mother and of child: United States, 1989.	42
7. Live births by sex and sex ratio, by race: United States, 1980-89	24	19. Live births by interval since last live birth, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 1989.	35	29. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, age of mother, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989	43
8. Live births by race of mother and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 1989	24	20. Live births by educational attainment and race of mother and of father: Total of 48 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1989.	35	30. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989	45
9. Average number of live births and index of occurrence, by day of week: United States, 1989	24	21. Live births by educational attainment of mother, age of mother, and race of mother and of child: Total of 48 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1989	36	31. Live births by period of gestation, birth weight, and race of mother and of child: United States: 1989. .	47
10. Live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989.	25	22. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989.	38	32. Live births by 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores and race of mother and of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989. .	49
11. Live births by age of father and of mother and race of father and of child: United States, 1989.	26	23. Number and percent distribution of live births by race of mother and of child, according to Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1989	51		
12. Birth rates by age of father and race: United States, 1985-89	27				
13. Number and percent low birth weight and live births by birth weight, age of mother, and race of					

Table 1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race: United States, specified years 1940–55 and each year 1960–89

[Birth rates are live births per 1,000 population in specified group. Fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in specified group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning with 1970, excludes births to nonresidents of the United States]

Year	Number				Birth rate				Fertility rate			
	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black			Total	Black
Registered births												
Race of mother:												
1989	4,040,958	3,192,355	848,603	673,124	16.3	15.3	21.6	22.0	69.2	66.0	84.6	85.8
Race of child:												
1989	4,040,958	3,131,991	908,967	709,395	16.3	15.0	23.1	23.1	69.2	64.7	90.6	90.4
1988	3,909,510	3,046,162	863,348	671,976	15.9	14.7	22.5	22.2	67.2	63.0	87.5	86.6
1987	3,809,394	2,992,488	816,906	641,567	15.7	14.5	21.7	21.6	65.7	62.0	84.4	83.8
1986	3,756,547	2,970,439	786,108	621,221	15.6	14.5	21.4	21.2	65.4	61.9	83.0	82.4
1985	3,760,561	2,991,373	769,188	608,193	15.8	14.8	21.4	21.1	66.2	63.0	83.2	82.2
1984 ¹	3,669,141	2,923,502	745,639	592,745	15.5	14.5	21.2	20.8	65.4	62.2	82.5	81.4
1983 ¹	3,638,933	2,904,250	734,683	586,027	15.5	14.6	21.3	20.9	65.8	62.4	83.2	81.7
1982 ¹	3,680,537	2,942,054	738,483	592,641	15.9	14.9	21.9	21.4	67.3	63.9	85.5	84.1
1981 ¹	3,629,238	2,908,669	720,569	587,797	15.8	14.8	22.0	21.6	67.4	63.9	86.4	85.4
1980 ¹	3,612,258	2,898,732	713,526	589,616	15.9	14.9	22.5	22.1	68.4	64.7	88.6	88.1
1979 ¹	3,494,398	2,808,420	685,978	577,855	15.6	14.5	22.2	22.0	67.2	63.4	88.5	88.3
1978 ¹	3,333,279	2,681,116	652,163	551,540	15.0	14.0	21.6	21.3	65.5	61.7	87.0	86.7
1977 ¹	3,326,632	2,691,070	635,562	544,221	15.1	14.1	21.6	21.4	66.8	63.2	87.7	88.1
1976 ¹	3,167,788	2,567,614	600,174	514,479	14.6	13.6	20.8	20.5	65.0	61.5	85.8	85.8
1975 ¹	3,144,198	2,551,996	592,202	511,581	14.6	13.6	21.0	20.7	66.0	62.5	87.7	87.9
1974 ¹	3,159,958	2,575,792	584,166	507,162	14.8	13.9	21.2	20.8	67.8	64.2	89.8	89.7
1973 ¹	3,136,965	2,551,030	585,935	512,597	14.8	13.8	21.7	21.4	68.8	64.9	93.4	93.6
1972 ¹	3,258,411	2,655,558	602,853	531,329	15.6	14.5	22.8	22.5	73.1	68.9	99.5	99.9
1971 ²	3,555,970	2,919,746	636,224	564,960	17.2	16.1	24.6	24.4	81.6	77.3	109.1	109.7
1970 ²	3,731,386	3,091,264	640,122	572,362	18.4	17.4	25.1	25.3	87.9	84.1	113.0	115.4
1969 ²	3,600,206	2,993,614	606,592	543,132	17.9	16.9	24.5	24.4	86.1	82.2	111.6	112.1
1968 ²	3,501,564	2,912,224	589,340	531,152	17.6	16.6	24.2	24.2	85.2	81.3	111.9	112.7
1967 ³	3,520,959	2,922,502	598,457	543,976	17.8	16.8	25.0	25.1	87.2	82.8	117.1	118.5
1966 ²	3,606,274	2,993,230	613,044	558,244	18.4	17.4	26.1	26.2	90.8	86.2	123.5	124.7
1965 ²	3,760,358	3,123,860	636,498	581,126	19.4	18.3	27.6	27.7	96.3	91.3	131.9	133.2
1964 ²	4,027,490	3,369,160	658,330	607,556	21.1	20.0	29.2	29.5	104.7	99.8	140.0	142.6
1963 ^{2,4}	4,098,020	3,326,344	638,928	580,658	21.7	20.7	29.7	---	108.3	103.6	143.7	---
1962 ^{2,4}	4,167,362	3,394,068	641,580	584,610	22.4	21.4	30.5	---	112.0	107.5	147.8	---
1961 ²	4,268,326	3,600,864	667,462	611,072	23.3	22.2	31.6	---	117.1	112.3	153.0	---
1960 ²	4,257,850	3,600,744	657,106	602,264	23.7	22.7	32.1	31.9	118.0	113.2	153.6	153.5
Births adjusted for underregistration												
Race of child:												
1955	4,097,000	3,485,000	613,000	---	25.0	23.8	34.5	---	118.3	113.7	154.3	---
1950	3,632,000	3,108,000	524,000	---	24.1	23.0	33.3	---	106.2	102.3	137.3	---
1945	2,858,000	2,471,000	388,000	---	20.4	19.7	26.5	---	85.9	83.4	106.0	---
1940	2,559,000	2,199,000	360,000	---	19.4	18.6	26.7	---	79.9	77.1	102.4	---

¹Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

²Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

³Based on a 20- to 50-percent sample of births.

⁴Figures by race exclude data for New Jersey.

Table 2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989
 [Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and race	All ages	Under 15 years	Age of mother											
			15-19 years											
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
All races	4,040,958	11,486	506,503	26,730	57,279	97,035	144,350	181,109	1,077,598	1,263,098	842,395	293,878	44,401	1,599
First child	1,648,303	11,006	383,113	24,794	50,310	79,140	107,441	121,428	508,864	457,357	218,432	61,328	7,981	222
Second child	1,300,371	369	97,760	1,729	6,116	15,163	29,568	45,184	360,064	446,506	296,521	88,942	10,015	194
Third child	657,558	19	19,815	99	567	2,095	5,775	11,279	144,126	227,443	188,144	68,599	9,177	235
Fourth child	249,785	3	3,176	7	35	200	835	2,099	43,633	82,142	78,736	35,807	6,096	192
Fifth child	91,415	-	417	2	6	22	85	302	11,734	27,511	30,834	16,923	3,821	175
Sixth child	37,393	-	50	-	4	2	10	34	2,859	9,835	13,332	8,858	2,323	136
Seventh child	16,740	-	18	-	1	1	6	10	677	3,479	6,010	4,914	1,543	99
Eighth child and over	16,980	-	8	-	-	2	1	5	287	1,908	5,061	6,386	3,016	314
Not stated	22,413	89	2,146	99	240	410	629	768	5,354	6,917	5,325	2,121	429	32
Race of mother														
White	3,192,355	4,630	340,472	13,869	34,133	63,734	99,302	129,434	824,189	1,040,659	702,963	242,467	35,795	1,180
First child	1,322,149	4,432	268,824	13,166	31,090	54,593	78,137	91,838	411,453	390,939	187,239	52,470	6,622	170
Second child	1,049,754	139	59,374	628	2,717	8,009	17,819	30,201	277,801	375,981	252,831	75,082	8,387	159
Third child	513,250	7	9,562	29	172	798	2,618	5,945	99,074	182,137	157,523	57,220	7,543	184
Fourth child	183,430	1	1,200	3	8	65	288	836	25,266	60,424	62,672	28,784	4,923	160
Fifth child	62,289	-	132	1	2	12	27	90	5,538	17,825	22,800	12,894	2,965	135
Sixth child	24,370	-	24	1	1	1	4	18	1,113	5,700	9,156	6,533	1,746	98
Seventh child	10,538	-	8	-	1	-	3	4	240	1,717	3,858	3,525	1,125	65
Eighth child and over	10,564	-	5	-	-	1	-	4	133	824	2,860	4,385	2,171	186
Not stated	16,011	51	1,343	42	142	255	406	498	3,571	5,112	4,024	1,574	313	23
All other	848,603	6,856	166,031	12,861	23,146	33,301	45,048	51,675	253,409	222,439	139,432	51,411	8,606	419
First child	326,154	6,574	114,289	11,628	19,220	24,547	29,304	29,590	97,411	66,418	31,193	8,858	1,359	52
Second child	250,617	230	38,386	1,101	3,399	7,154	11,749	14,983	82,263	70,525	43,690	13,860	1,628	35
Third child	144,308	12	10,253	70	395	1,297	3,157	5,334	45,052	45,306	30,621	11,379	1,634	51
Fourth child	66,355	2	1,976	4	27	135	547	1,263	18,367	21,718	16,064	7,023	1,173	32
Fifth child	29,126	-	285	1	4	10	58	212	6,196	9,686	8,034	4,029	856	40
Sixth child	13,023	-	26	-	3	1	6	16	1,746	4,135	4,176	2,325	577	38
Seventh child	6,202	-	10	-	-	1	3	6	437	1,762	2,152	1,389	418	34
Eighth child and over	6,416	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	154	1,084	2,201	2,001	845	128
Not stated	6,402	38	803	57	98	155	223	270	1,783	1,805	1,301	547	116	9
Black ¹	673,124	6,560	150,699	12,048	21,412	30,372	40,868	45,999	215,557	167,260	94,766	32,845	5,236	201
First child	254,855	6,294	103,023	10,890	17,725	22,229	26,277	25,902	79,508	43,053	17,524	4,740	685	28
Second child	197,083	216	35,307	1,040	3,203	6,647	10,866	13,551	70,975	53,884	27,850	7,961	870	20
Third child	118,206	10	9,488	62	360	1,216	2,943	4,907	39,791	37,369	22,891	7,582	1,047	28
Fourth child	54,862	2	1,841	3	25	130	511	1,172	16,260	18,005	12,760	5,184	791	19
Fifth child	23,529	-	253	1	3	7	50	192	5,442	7,917	6,292	3,019	580	26
Sixth child	10,066	-	25	-	3	1	6	15	1,494	3,282	3,176	1,695	379	15
Seventh child	4,601	-	8	-	-	-	3	5	378	1,377	1,582	953	292	11
Eighth child and over	4,341	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	120	831	1,590	1,253	497	48
Not stated	5,581	38	752	52	93	142	211	254	1,589	1,542	1,101	458	95	6

Race of child		4,527	331,204	13,517	33,236	62,080	96,567	125,804	806,056	1,024,006	691,735	238,202	35,111	1,150
White		4,527	331,204	13,517	33,236	62,080	96,567	125,804	806,056	1,024,006	691,735	238,202	35,111	1,150
First child		4,332	261,747	12,833	30,274	53,210	76,055	89,375	402,836	385,236	184,244	51,420	6,471	166
Second child		136	57,562	609	2,643	7,765	17,278	29,267	271,698	370,432	249,240	73,821	8,215	148
Third child		7	9,257	29	168	780	2,523	5,757	96,608	178,854	155,030	56,244	7,391	179
Fourth child		1	1,160	3	8	62	281	806	24,591	59,067	61,443	28,308	4,841	157
Fifth child		-	128	1	2	12	27	86	5,391	17,401	22,316	12,651	2,904	131
Sixth child		-	23	-	1	1	4	17	1,076	5,533	8,936	6,420	1,725	95
Seventh child		-	7	-	1	-	3	3	238	3,771	3,463	3,463	1,110	65
Eighth child and over		-	5	-	-	1	-	4	132	805	2,804	4,326	2,145	186
Not stated		51	1,315	42	139	249	396	489	3,486	5,005	3,951	1,549	309	23
All other		6,959	175,299	13,213	24,043	34,955	47,783	55,305	271,542	239,092	150,660	55,676	9,290	449
First child		6,674	121,366	11,961	20,036	25,930	31,386	32,053	106,028	72,121	34,188	9,908	1,510	56
Second child		233	40,198	1,120	3,473	7,398	12,290	15,917	88,366	76,074	47,281	15,121	1,800	46
Third child		12	10,558	70	399	1,315	3,252	5,522	47,518	48,589	33,114	12,355	1,786	56
Fourth child		2	2,016	4	27	138	554	1,293	19,042	23,075	17,293	7,499	1,255	35
Fifth child		-	289	1	4	10	58	216	6,343	10,110	8,518	4,272	917	44
Sixth child		-	27	-	3	1	6	17	1,783	4,302	4,396	2,438	598	41
Seventh child		-	11	-	-	1	3	7	439	1,806	2,239	1,451	433	34
Eighth child and over		-	3	-	-	1	1	1	155	1,103	2,257	2,060	871	128
Not stated		38	831	57	101	161	233	279	1,868	1,912	1,374	572	120	9
Black ¹		6,640	156,969	12,294	22,015	31,476	42,702	48,482	227,099	176,748	100,906	35,191	5,633	209
First child		6,374	107,768	11,121	18,277	23,152	27,639	27,579	85,002	46,131	19,062	5,301	773	28
Second child		216	36,573	1,055	3,250	6,813	11,259	14,196	74,765	56,988	29,746	8,629	962	23
Third child		10	9,687	62	362	1,222	3,008	5,033	41,407	39,300	24,266	8,115	1,137	29
Fourth child		2	1,877	3	25	134	516	1,199	16,707	18,862	13,512	5,465	847	19
Fifth child		-	253	1	3	7	50	192	5,542	8,183	6,576	3,151	612	28
Sixth child		-	25	-	3	1	6	15	1,516	3,402	3,325	1,772	391	17
Seventh child		-	9	-	-	-	3	6	379	1,402	1,628	990	300	11
Eighth child and over		-	2	-	-	-	1	1	122	849	1,627	1,292	514	48
Not stated		38	775	52	95	147	220	261	1,659	1,631	1,164	476	97	6

¹Included in All other.

Table 3. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and race	Age of mother										
	15-44 years ¹	10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
All races	69.2	1.4	58.1	36.5	86.4	115.4	116.6	76.2	29.7	5.2	0.2
First child	28.4	1.3	44.1	31.3	61.0	54.8	42.4	19.9	6.2	0.9	0.0
Second child	22.4	0.0	11.3	4.7	19.9	38.8	41.4	27.0	9.1	1.2	0.0
Third child	11.3	*	2.3	0.6	4.5	15.5	21.1	17.1	7.0	1.1	0.0
Fourth child	4.3	*	0.4	0.0	0.8	4.7	7.6	7.2	3.6	0.7	0.0
Fifth child	1.6	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.6	2.8	1.7	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.9	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0
Race of mother											
White	66.0	0.7	48.5	28.3	74.7	108.0	116.1	76.6	29.3	4.9	0.2
First child	27.5	0.7	38.5	25.1	55.7	54.2	43.8	20.5	6.4	0.9	0.0
Second child	21.8	0.0	8.5	2.9	15.7	36.6	42.2	27.7	9.1	1.2	0.0
Third child	10.7	*	1.4	0.3	2.8	13.0	20.4	17.3	7.0	1.0	0.0
Fourth child	3.8	*	0.2	0.0	0.4	3.3	6.8	6.9	3.5	0.7	0.0
Fifth child	1.3	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.7	2.0	2.5	1.6	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.7	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
All other	84.6	4.1	97.4	69.2	137.4	148.5	118.7	74.4	32.0	6.8	0.4
First child	32.7	4.0	67.4	55.6	84.1	57.5	35.7	16.8	5.6	1.1	0.1
Second child	25.2	0.1	22.6	11.7	38.2	48.6	37.9	23.5	8.7	1.3	0.0
Third child	14.5	*	6.0	1.8	12.1	26.6	24.4	16.5	7.2	1.3	0.1
Fourth child	6.7	*	1.2	0.2	2.6	10.8	11.7	8.6	4.4	0.9	0.0
Fifth child	2.9	*	0.2	*	0.4	3.7	5.2	4.3	2.5	0.7	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.9	*	0.0	*	0.0	1.3	3.2	3.4	2.3	0.8	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.1
Black ²	85.8	5.0	110.4	80.0	153.2	157.1	112.6	65.1	26.8	5.5	0.3
First child	32.7	4.8	75.8	64.0	92.5	58.4	29.3	12.2	3.9	0.7	0.0
Second child	25.3	0.2	26.0	13.7	43.3	52.1	36.6	19.4	6.6	0.9	0.0
Third child	15.2	*	7.0	2.1	13.9	29.2	25.4	15.9	6.3	1.1	0.0
Fourth child	7.1	*	1.4	0.2	3.0	11.9	12.2	8.9	4.3	0.9	0.0
Fifth child	3.0	*	0.2	*	0.4	4.0	5.4	4.4	2.5	0.6	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.9	*	0.0	*	0.1	1.4	3.2	3.3	2.2	0.7	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.1
Race of child											
White	64.7	0.7	47.2	27.5	72.6	105.7	114.3	75.3	28.8	4.8	0.2
First child	26.9	0.7	37.5	24.4	54.2	53.0	43.2	20.2	6.2	0.9	0.0
Second child	21.4	0.0	8.2	2.8	15.3	35.8	41.5	27.3	9.0	1.1	0.0
Third child	10.5	*	1.3	0.2	2.7	12.7	20.1	17.0	6.8	1.0	0.0
Fourth child	3.7	*	0.2	0.0	0.4	3.2	6.6	6.7	3.4	0.7	0.0
Fifth child	1.3	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.7	2.0	2.4	1.5	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.7	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
All other	90.6	4.2	102.8	72.1	146.4	159.2	127.6	80.4	34.7	7.3	0.4
First child	35.3	4.0	71.5	58.1	90.6	62.6	38.8	18.4	6.2	1.2	0.1
Second child	27.0	0.1	23.7	12.0	40.3	52.2	40.9	25.4	9.5	1.4	0.0
Third child	15.5	*	6.2	1.8	12.5	28.0	26.1	17.8	7.8	1.4	0.1
Fourth child	7.1	*	1.2	0.2	2.6	11.2	12.4	9.3	4.7	1.0	0.0
Fifth child	3.1	*	0.2	*	0.4	3.7	5.4	4.6	2.7	0.7	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	2.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	1.3	3.3	3.6	2.4	0.8	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.7	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989—Con.

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and race	Age of mother										
	15-44 years ¹	10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
Black ²	90.4	5.0	115.0	82.4	160.8	165.5	119.0	69.4	28.7	6.0	0.3
First child	34.7	4.9	79.3	66.1	97.9	62.4	31.4	13.3	4.4	0.8	0.0
Second child	26.7	0.2	26.9	14.0	45.1	54.9	38.7	20.7	7.1	1.0	0.0
Third child	15.9	*	7.1	2.1	14.3	30.4	26.7	16.9	6.7	1.2	0.0
Fourth child	7.4	*	1.4	0.2	3.0	12.3	12.8	9.4	4.5	0.9	0.0
Fifth child	3.1	*	0.2	*	0.4	4.1	5.6	4.6	2.6	0.7	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	2.0	*	0.0	*	0.1	1.4	3.3	3.4	2.3	0.7	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.1

¹Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15-44 years.²Included in All other.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race: United States, 1970–89

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970 and 1980 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
All races											
1989	2,014.0	1.4	58.1	36.5	86.4	115.4	116.6	76.2	29.7	5.2	0.2
1988	1,932.0	1.3	53.6	33.8	81.7	111.5	113.4	73.7	27.9	4.8	0.2
1987	1,871.0	1.3	51.1	31.8	80.2	108.9	110.8	71.3	26.2	4.4	0.2
1986	1,836.0	1.3	50.6	30.6	81.0	108.2	109.2	69.3	24.3	4.1	0.2
1985	1,842.5	1.2	51.3	31.1	80.8	108.9	110.5	68.5	23.9	4.0	0.2
1984	1,805.5	1.2	50.9	31.1	78.3	107.3	108.3	66.5	22.8	3.9	0.2
1983	1,802.5	1.1	51.7	32.0	78.1	108.3	108.7	64.6	22.1	3.8	0.2
1982	1,828.5	1.1	52.9	32.4	80.7	111.3	111.0	64.2	21.1	3.9	0.2
1981	1,815.0	1.1	52.7	32.1	81.7	111.8	112.0	61.4	20.0	3.8	0.2
1980	1,839.5	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1979	1,808.0	1.2	52.3	32.3	81.3	112.8	111.4	60.3	19.5	3.9	0.2
1978	1,760.0	1.2	51.5	32.2	79.8	109.9	108.5	57.8	19.0	3.9	0.2
1977	1,789.5	1.2	52.8	33.9	80.9	112.9	111.0	56.4	19.2	4.2	0.2
1976	1,738.0	1.2	52.8	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.3	0.2
1975	1,774.0	1.3	55.6	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1974	1,835.0	1.2	57.5	37.3	88.7	117.7	111.5	53.8	20.2	4.8	0.3
1973	1,879.0	1.2	59.3	38.5	91.2	119.7	112.2	55.6	22.1	5.4	0.3
1972	2,010.0	1.2	61.7	39.0	96.9	130.2	117.7	59.8	24.8	6.2	0.4
1971	2,266.5	1.1	64.5	38.2	105.3	150.1	134.1	67.3	28.7	7.1	0.4
1970	2,480.0	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
White											
Race of mother:											
1989	1,921.5	0.7	48.5	28.3	74.7	108.0	116.1	76.6	29.3	4.9	0.2
Race of child:											
1989	1,885.0	0.7	47.2	27.5	72.6	105.7	114.3	75.3	28.8	4.8	0.2
1988	1,814.0	0.6	43.7	25.5	69.2	102.5	111.6	72.9	26.9	4.4	0.2
1987	1,766.5	0.6	41.9	24.1	68.6	101.1	109.5	70.8	25.2	4.0	0.2
1986	1,741.5	0.6	41.8	23.4	69.8	101.5	108.3	68.9	23.3	3.7	0.2
1985	1,754.0	0.6	42.8	24.0	70.1	102.8	110.0	68.1	22.7	3.6	0.2
1984	1,718.5	0.6	42.5	23.9	68.1	101.4	107.7	66.1	21.7	3.5	0.2
1983	1,717.5	0.6	43.6	24.8	68.3	102.6	108.0	64.0	21.0	3.5	0.2
1982	1,742.0	0.6	44.6	25.2	70.8	105.9	110.3	63.3	20.0	3.5	0.2
1981	1,726.0	0.5	44.6	25.1	71.9	106.3	111.3	60.2	18.7	3.4	0.2
1980	1,748.5	0.6	44.7	25.2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
1979	1,715.5	0.6	43.7	24.7	71.0	107.0	110.8	59.0	18.3	3.5	0.2
1978	1,667.5	0.6	42.9	24.9	69.4	104.1	107.9	56.6	17.7	3.5	0.2
1977	1,703.0	0.6	44.1	26.1	70.5	107.7	110.9	55.3	18.0	3.8	0.2
1976	1,652.0	0.6	44.1	26.3	70.2	105.3	105.9	52.6	17.8	3.9	0.2
1975	1,686.0	0.6	46.4	28.0	74.0	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2	4.2	0.2
1974	1,748.5	0.6	47.9	28.7	77.3	113.0	111.8	52.9	18.9	4.4	0.2
1973	1,783.0	0.6	49.0	29.2	79.3	114.4	112.3	54.4	20.7	4.9	0.3
1972	1,906.5	0.5	51.0	29.3	84.3	124.8	117.4	58.4	23.3	5.6	0.3
1971	2,160.5	0.5	53.6	28.5	92.3	144.9	134.0	65.4	26.9	6.4	0.4
1970	2,385.0	0.5	57.4	29.2	101.5	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race: United States, 1970–89—Con.

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970 and 1980 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

		Age of mother										
		Total fertility rate	10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
Year and race				Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
All other												
Race of mother:												
1989	2,411.5	4.1	97.4	69.2	137.4	148.5	118.7	74.4	32.0	6.8	0.4	
Race of child:												
1989	2,583.0	4.2	102.8	72.1	146.4	159.2	127.6	80.4	34.7	7.3	0.4	
1988	2,462.5	4.0	95.3	67.6	137.4	152.3	122.3	77.8	33.4	7.0	0.4	
1987	2,349.0	4.0	90.9	64.7	131.2	145.4	117.3	73.8	31.5	6.5	0.4	
1986	2,281.5	3.9	89.7	62.7	130.9	140.4	113.8	71.5	30.3	6.3	0.4	
1985	2,263.0	3.8	89.7	62.9	128.7	138.5	113.5	70.3	30.5	5.9	0.4	
1984 ¹	2,223.5	3.7	89.0	63.3	124.8	136.4	111.5	68.5	29.2	6.0	0.4	
1983 ¹	2,225.0	3.5	89.3	64.2	123.9	136.8	112.1	68.4	28.6	5.9	0.4	
1982 ¹	2,265.0	3.6	91.5	65.6	128.2	139.3	114.9	69.0	28.0	6.2	0.5	
1981 ¹	2,274.5	3.6	91.8	65.2	130.8	140.8	115.9	68.5	27.6	6.3	0.4	
1980 ¹	2,323.0	3.9	94.9	68.3	133.2	145.0	115.5	70.8	27.9	6.5	0.4	
1979 ¹	2,309.5	4.1	96.5	70.5	134.9	144.3	114.6	68.3	27.3	6.4	0.4	
1978 ¹	2,264.5	4.0	96.0	70.4	134.4	142.1	111.9	65.2	26.9	6.4	0.4	
1977 ¹	2,278.5	4.3	99.5	74.8	136.8	142.3	111.5	63.4	27.3	6.9	0.5	
1976 ¹	2,222.5	4.3	99.9	75.5	137.2	138.9	107.6	59.5	26.9	6.9	0.5	
1975 ¹	2,276.0	4.7	106.4	80.5	146.1	141.0	108.7	58.8	27.6	7.5	0.5	
1974 ¹	2,338.5	4.6	111.3	84.9	153.1	145.5	109.5	59.9	28.8	7.6	0.5	
1973 ¹	2,443.0	5.0	117.5	90.5	160.9	151.6	111.2	63.2	30.9	8.6	0.6	
1972 ¹	2,627.5	4.7	123.8	93.8	173.3	163.4	119.3	68.9	34.8	9.9	0.7	
1971 ²	2,919.5	4.7	128.5	94.0	185.6	184.0	134.6	79.3	40.2	11.7	0.9	
1970 ²	3,066.7	4.8	133.4	95.2	195.4	196.8	140.1	82.5	42.2	12.6	0.9	
Black ³												
Race of mother:												
1989	2,414.0	5.0	110.4	80.0	153.2	157.1	112.6	65.1	26.8	5.5	0.3	
Race of child:												
1989	2,544.5	5.0	115.0	82.4	160.8	165.5	119.0	69.4	28.7	6.0	0.3	
1988	2,402.0	4.8	105.9	76.6	150.5	157.5	112.8	66.0	27.5	5.6	0.3	
1987	2,294.0	4.7	100.3	72.9	142.2	149.5	109.0	63.5	26.3	5.3	0.2	
1986	2,227.0	4.6	98.1	70.0	141.0	143.7	105.9	62.2	25.5	5.1	0.3	
1985	2,196.0	4.5	97.4	69.8	137.1	140.8	105.1	60.7	25.5	4.9	0.3	
1984 ¹	2,153.5	4.3	95.7	69.7	132.0	137.9	103.2	59.5	24.8	5.1	0.2	
1983 ¹	2,150.5	4.1	95.5	70.1	130.4	137.7	103.4	59.2	24.7	5.2	0.3	
1982 ¹	2,188.5	4.1	97.0	71.2	133.3	139.1	106.9	60.4	24.4	5.4	0.4	
1981 ¹	2,206.0	4.1	97.1	70.6	135.9	141.2	108.3	60.4	24.2	5.6	0.3	
1980 ¹	2,266.0	4.3	100.0	73.6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3	
1979 ¹	2,263.2	4.6	101.7	75.7	140.4	146.3	108.2	60.7	24.7	6.1	0.4	
1978 ¹	2,218.0	4.4	100.9	75.0	139.7	143.8	105.4	58.3	24.3	6.1	0.4	
1977 ¹	2,251.0	4.7	104.7	79.6	142.9	144.4	106.4	57.5	25.4	6.6	0.5	
1976 ¹	2,187.0	4.7	104.9	80.3	142.5	140.5	101.6	53.6	24.8	6.8	0.5	
1975 ¹	2,243.0	5.1	111.8	85.6	152.4	142.8	102.2	53.1	25.6	7.5	0.5	
1974 ¹	2,298.5	5.0	116.5	90.0	158.7	146.7	102.2	54.1	27.0	7.6	0.6	
1973 ¹	2,411.0	5.4	123.1	96.0	166.6	153.1	103.9	58.1	29.4	8.6	0.6	
1972 ¹	2,601.0	5.1	129.8	99.5	179.5	165.0	112.4	64.0	33.4	9.8	0.7	
1971 ²	2,902.0	5.1	134.5	99.4	192.6	186.6	128.0	74.8	38.9	11.6	0.9	
1970 ²	3,098.7	5.2	140.7	101.4	204.9	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5	1.0	

¹Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

²Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

³Included in All other.

Table 5. Birth rates by live-birth order and race: United States, 1970 and 1980-89

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970 and 1980 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Year and race	Total	Live-birth order						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and 7	8 and over
All races								
1989	69.2	28.4	22.4	11.3	4.3	1.6	0.9	0.3
1988	67.2	27.6	22.0	10.9	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3
1987	65.7	27.2	21.6	10.5	3.9	1.4	0.8	0.3
1986	65.4	27.2	21.6	10.3	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1985	66.2	27.6	22.0	10.4	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1984 ¹	65.4	27.4	21.7	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.8	0.3
1983 ¹	65.8	27.8	21.5	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1982 ¹	67.3	28.6	22.0	10.2	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1981 ¹	67.4	29.0	21.6	10.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	0.3
1980 ¹	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	1.5	0.9	0.4
1970 ²	87.9	34.2	24.2	13.6	7.2	3.8	1.0	0.4
						3.8	3.2	1.8
White								
Race of mother:								
1989	66.0	27.5	21.8	10.7	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.2
Race of child:								
1989	64.7	26.9	21.4	10.5	3.7	1.3	0.7	0.2
1988	63.0	26.2	21.1	10.1	3.6	1.2	0.7	0.2
1987	62.0	25.9	20.9	9.8	3.4	1.1	0.6	0.2
1986	61.9	26.0	20.9	9.6	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.2
1985	63.0	26.5	21.4	9.7	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.2
1984 ¹	62.2	26.4	21.1	9.4	3.2	1.1	0.7	0.2
1983 ¹	62.4	26.8	20.9	9.4	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1982 ¹	63.9	27.7	21.3	9.5	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1981 ¹	63.9	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.3
1980 ¹	64.7	28.4	21.0	9.5	3.4	1.2	0.8	0.3
1970 ²	84.1	32.9	23.7	13.3	6.8	3.4	0.8	0.3
							2.7	1.2
All other								
Race of mother:								
1989	84.6	32.7	25.2	14.5	6.7	2.9	1.9	0.6
Race of child:								
1989	90.6	35.3	27.0	15.5	7.1	3.1	2.0	0.7
1988	87.5	34.3	26.3	14.8	6.7	2.9	1.9	0.6
1987	84.4	33.4	25.4	14.2	6.4	2.7	1.8	0.6
1986	83.0	33.0	24.9	13.8	6.2	2.7	1.8	0.6
1985	83.2	32.9	25.1	13.8	6.2	2.7	1.8	0.6
1984 ¹	82.5	32.8	24.7	13.7	6.2	2.7	1.8	0.6
1983 ¹	83.2	33.0	24.8	13.8	6.2	2.7	1.8	0.6
1982 ¹	85.5	33.8	25.6	14.2	6.4	2.8	1.9	0.7
1981 ¹	86.4	34.3	25.9	14.2	6.4	2.8	2.0	0.8
1980 ¹	88.6	35.6	26.2	14.4	6.5	2.9	2.1	0.9
1970 ²	113.0	42.4	26.9	15.9	9.7	6.1	6.7	5.3
Black ³								
Race of mother:								
1989	85.8	32.7	25.3	15.2	7.1	3.0	1.9	0.6
Race of child:								
1989	90.4	34.7	26.7	15.9	7.4	3.1	2.0	0.6
1988	86.6	33.5	25.8	15.1	6.9	2.9	1.8	0.5
1987	83.8	32.8	24.9	14.5	6.5	2.8	1.7	0.5
1986	82.4	32.5	24.5	14.1	6.3	2.7	1.7	0.5
1985	82.2	32.4	24.5	13.9	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.6
1984 ¹	81.4	32.2	24.1	13.7	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.6
1983 ¹	81.7	32.3	24.1	13.7	6.3	2.8	1.8	0.6
1982 ¹	84.1	33.0	24.9	14.2	6.5	2.8	1.9	0.7
1981 ¹	85.4	33.8	25.2	14.3	6.6	2.9	2.0	0.8
1980 ¹	88.1	35.2	25.7	14.5	6.7	3.0	2.1	0.9
1970 ²	115.4	43.3	27.1	16.1	10.0	6.4	7.0	5.6

¹Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

²Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

³Included in All other.

Table 6. Live births by race of mother and of child, birth rates, and fertility rates: United States, each division and State, 1989

[By place of residence. Birth rates per 1,000 estimated population in each area; fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years estimated in each area]

Division and State	Number					Birth rate	Fertility rate
	All races ¹	Race of mother		Race of child			
		White	Black	White	Black		
United States	4,040,958	3,192,355	673,124	3,131,991	709,395	16.3	69.2
New England	199,524	177,871	16,120	175,065	18,142	15.3	63.8
Maine	17,466	17,197	78	17,080	124	14.3	60.9
New Hampshire	17,809	17,542	120	17,432	184	16.1	65.5
Vermont	8,494	8,413	27	8,388	40	15.0	59.8
Massachusetts	91,523	79,689	8,356	78,089	9,513	15.5	63.5
Rhode Island	14,768	13,062	1,098	12,825	1,275	14.8	62.8
Connecticut	49,464	41,968	6,441	41,251	7,006	15.3	65.9
Middle Atlantic	582,093	449,917	112,440	442,021	118,758	15.4	66.4
New York	291,449	215,781	63,257	211,904	66,286	16.2	69.0
New Jersey	121,841	93,199	23,997	91,675	25,164	15.7	67.4
Pennsylvania	168,803	140,937	25,186	138,442	27,308	14.0	61.7
East North Central	658,251	531,198	114,516	523,947	119,613	15.6	66.0
Ohio	163,952	137,188	25,216	135,177	26,836	15.0	64.4
Indiana	83,469	73,700	8,990	72,807	9,620	14.9	63.0
Illinois	190,308	141,652	43,418	139,435	45,085	16.3	69.2
Michigan	148,520	116,005	29,968	114,493	30,856	16.0	66.8
Wisconsin	72,002	62,653	6,924	62,035	7,216	14.8	63.8
West North Central	268,017	237,345	21,106	233,886	23,093	15.0	65.4
Minnesota	67,518	61,599	2,452	60,638	2,951	15.5	65.9
Iowa	39,018	37,350	1,057	37,032	1,260	13.7	60.8
Missouri	77,872	64,006	12,830	63,185	13,360	15.1	65.7
North Dakota	9,570	8,508	70	8,303	112	14.5	63.8
South Dakota	11,086	9,168	73	9,001	130	15.5	70.6
Nebraska	24,216	22,217	1,381	21,941	1,546	15.0	66.0
Kansas	38,737	34,497	3,243	33,786	3,734	15.4	68.1
South Atlantic	682,583	472,191	196,501	465,074	201,681	15.8	67.8
Delaware	10,730	8,023	2,538	7,955	2,589	15.9	66.2
Maryland	78,265	51,525	23,889	50,209	24,885	16.7	68.1
District of Columbia	11,789	1,810	9,199	1,705	9,269	19.5	77.6
Virginia	96,798	70,675	23,342	69,636	24,104	15.9	64.5
West Virginia	22,163	21,242	828	21,113	928	11.9	51.5
North Carolina	102,105	69,643	29,941	68,449	30,703	15.5	65.0
South Carolina	57,330	34,576	22,232	34,214	22,516	16.3	67.4
Georgia	110,272	69,367	39,398	68,484	40,070	17.1	70.0
Florida	193,131	145,330	45,134	143,309	46,617	15.2	72.3
East South Central	232,217	165,477	64,694	164,248	65,623	15.1	63.8
Kentucky	53,424	47,934	5,105	47,614	5,362	14.3	60.5
Tennessee	73,178	55,100	17,430	54,539	17,867	14.8	62.3
Alabama	62,568	40,360	21,696	40,125	21,850	15.2	64.2
Mississippi	43,047	22,083	20,463	21,970	20,544	16.4	70.6
West South Central	463,712	364,524	86,293	358,702	89,266	17.2	72.2
Arkansas	35,911	27,104	8,446	26,787	8,588	14.9	66.9
Louisiana	72,752	41,655	29,797	41,256	29,995	16.6	69.2
Oklahoma	47,385	37,649	5,081	35,589	5,523	14.7	63.3
Texas	307,664	258,116	42,969	255,070	45,160	18.1	75.3
Mountain	236,895	210,619	8,019	206,790	9,749	17.5	74.2
Montana	11,678	10,178	34	9,871	70	14.5	63.8
Idaho	15,883	15,336	50	15,157	93	15.7	68.2
Wyoming	6,901	6,532	75	6,447	99	14.5	58.5
Colorado	52,711	48,302	2,754	47,476	3,252	15.9	63.1
New Mexico	27,353	22,488	526	22,068	731	17.9	76.4
Arizona	67,196	57,264	2,537	56,208	3,097	18.9	83.4
Utah	35,567	33,747	214	33,250	372	20.8	89.8
Nevada	19,606	16,772	1,829	16,313	2,035	17.6	74.3
Pacific	717,666	583,213	53,435	562,258	63,470	18.7	78.4
Washington	75,360	66,541	2,909	64,337	3,994	15.8	65.5
Oregon	41,281	38,405	906	37,498	1,204	14.6	61.0
California	569,992	464,348	48,406	448,489	56,631	19.6	82.2
Alaska	11,666	7,945	533	7,457	705	22.1	89.7
Hawaii	19,367	5,974	681	4,477	936	17.4	74.2

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 7. Live births by sex and sex ratio, by race: United States, 1980–89

Year	All races			White			All other					
	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females	Total			Black		
							Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females
Race of mother												
1989	2,069,490	1,971,468	1,050	1,637,594	1,554,761	1,053	431,896	416,707	1,036	341,716	331,408	1,031
Race of child												
1989	2,069,490	1,971,468	1,050	1,606,757	1,525,234	1,053	462,733	446,234	1,037	360,131	349,264	1,031
1988	2,002,424	1,907,086	1,050	1,562,675	1,483,487	1,053	439,749	423,599	1,038	341,441	330,535	1,033
1987	1,951,153	1,858,241	1,050	1,535,517	1,456,971	1,054	415,636	401,270	1,036	325,259	316,308	1,028
1986	1,924,868	1,831,679	1,051	1,523,914	1,446,525	1,053	400,954	385,154	1,041	315,788	305,433	1,034
1985	1,927,983	1,832,578	1,052	1,536,646	1,454,727	1,056	391,337	377,851	1,036	308,575	299,618	1,030
1984 ¹	1,879,490	1,789,651	1,050	1,500,326	1,423,176	1,054	379,164	366,475	1,031	300,951	291,794	1,031
1983 ¹	1,865,553	1,773,380	1,052	1,492,385	1,411,865	1,057	373,168	361,515	1,032	297,011	289,016	1,028
1982 ¹	1,885,676	1,794,861	1,051	1,509,704	1,432,350	1,054	375,972	362,511	1,037	301,121	291,520	1,033
1981 ¹	1,860,272	1,768,966	1,052	1,494,437	1,414,232	1,057	365,835	354,734	1,031	297,864	289,933	1,027
1980 ¹	1,852,616	1,759,642	1,053	1,490,140	1,408,592	1,058	362,476	351,050	1,033	299,033	290,583	1,029

¹Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

Table 8. Live births by race of mother and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 1989
[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population for specified month. Birth rates based on the total population. Fertility rates based on women aged 15–44 years]

Month	Number				Observed		Seasonally adjusted ¹	
	All races	White	All other		Birth rate	Fertility rate	Birth rate	Fertility rate
			Total	Black				
Total	4,040,958	3,192,355	848,603	673,124	16.3	69.2	...	...
January	320,422	250,194	70,228	55,675	15.3	64.7	16.1	68.1
February	300,391	236,248	64,143	50,948	15.8	67.1	16.2	68.7
March	339,912	269,993	69,919	55,423	16.2	68.6	16.5	69.9
April	318,779	254,933	63,846	50,245	15.7	66.4	16.0	68.0
May	336,320	269,947	66,373	51,959	16.0	67.8	16.2	68.7
June	338,973	269,889	69,084	54,736	16.6	70.6	16.4	69.5
July	356,716	280,398	76,318	61,304	16.9	71.8	16.2	69.0
August	366,579	288,345	78,234	62,522	17.4	73.8	16.4	69.7
September	357,344	281,757	75,587	60,326	17.5	74.3	16.4	69.5
October	344,161	271,320	72,841	57,646	16.3	69.2	16.3	69.4
November	325,543	256,423	69,120	54,622	15.9	67.6	16.4	69.6
December	335,818	262,908	72,910	57,718	15.9	67.5	16.3	69.2

¹The method of seasonal adjustment, developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is described in the X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, Technical Paper No. 15 (1967 revision).

Table 9. Average number of live births and index of occurrence, by day of week: United States, 1989

Day of week	Average number of births	Index of occurrence ¹
Total	11,071	100.0
Sunday	8,984	81.2
Monday	11,272	101.8
Tuesday	12,052	108.9
Wednesday	11,899	107.5
Thursday	11,844	107.0
Friday	11,964	108.1
Saturday	9,522	86.0

¹Index is the ratio of the average number of births on a given day of the week to the average daily number of births for the year, multiplied by 100.

Table 10. Live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989

Place of delivery and race	All births	Attendant							
		Physician				Midwife			
		Total	Doctor of medicine	Doctor of osteopathy	Total	Certified nurse midwife	Other midwife	Other	Un-specified
All races ¹	4,040,958	3,856,842	3,742,315	114,527	147,293	132,286	15,007	26,737	10,086
In hospital ²	3,991,448	3,842,313	3,729,345	112,968	125,451	122,892	2,559	14,983	8,701
Not in hospital	47,214	12,970	11,450	1,520	21,766	9,366	12,400	11,707	771
Freestanding birthing center	14,273	5,016	4,388	628	8,990	5,678	3,312	235	32
Clinic or doctor's office	1,111	769	553	216	173	107	66	168	1
Residence	27,748	5,790	5,170	620	11,383	3,412	7,971	9,919	656
Other	4,082	1,395	1,339	56	1,220	169	1,051	1,385	82
Not specified	2,296	1,559	1,520	39	76	28	48	47	614
Race of mother									
White	3,192,355	3,055,680	2,959,315	96,365	111,543	97,921	13,622	18,941	6,191
In hospital ²	3,150,804	3,044,933	2,949,993	94,940	90,612	89,067	1,545	10,092	5,167
Not in hospital	39,566	9,346	7,952	1,394	20,660	8,828	12,032	8,819	541
Freestanding birthing center	13,432	4,520	3,934	586	8,658	5,404	3,254	223	31
Clinic or doctor's office	890	646	436	210	154	99	55	90	—
Residence	22,443	3,437	2,883	554	10,883	3,181	7,702	7,664	459
Other	2,801	743	699	44	1,165	144	1,021	842	51
Not specified	1,985	1,401	1,370	31	71	26	45	30	483
Black	673,124	636,536	622,168	14,368	26,776	25,711	1,065	6,492	3,320
In hospital ²	666,968	633,315	619,043	14,272	26,285	25,381	904	4,312	3,056
Not in hospital	5,890	3,085	2,994	91	489	329	160	2,164	152
Freestanding birthing center	541	355	321	34	180	162	18	5	1
Clinic or doctor's office	113	64	63	1	9	4	5	39	1
Residence	4,189	2,104	2,054	50	265	144	121	1,691	129
Other	1,047	562	556	6	35	19	16	429	21
Not specified	266	136	131	5	2	1	1	16	112
Race of child									
White	3,131,991	2,998,649	2,904,308	94,341	108,738	95,322	13,416	18,540	6,064
In hospital ²	3,091,172	2,988,073	2,895,144	92,929	88,156	86,644	1,512	9,887	5,056
Not in hospital	38,850	9,187	7,805	1,382	20,511	8,652	11,859	8,624	528
Freestanding birthing center	13,245	4,456	3,875	581	8,540	5,308	3,232	218	31
Clinic or doctor's office	874	635	427	208	149	95	54	90	—
Residence	21,974	3,364	2,815	549	10,666	3,108	7,558	7,496	448
Other	2,757	732	688	44	1,156	141	1,015	820	49
Not specified	1,969	1,389	1,359	30	71	26	45	29	480
Black	709,395	670,786	655,151	15,635	28,469	27,321	1,148	6,748	3,392
In hospital ²	702,869	667,466	651,933	15,533	27,827	26,899	928	4,461	3,115
Not in hospital	6,247	3,174	3,077	97	640	421	219	2,270	163
Freestanding birthing center	629	376	339	37	244	211	33	8	1
Clinic or doctor's office	115	66	65	1	9	4	5	39	1
Residence	4,425	2,159	2,106	53	347	185	162	1,780	139
Other	1,078	573	567	6	40	21	19	443	22
Not specified	279	146	141	5	2	1	1	17	114

¹Includes races other than white and black.²Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.

Table 11. Live births by age of father and mother and race of father and of child: United States, 1989

Age of mother and race	Total	Age of father										Not stated
		Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55 years and over	
All races ¹	4,040,958	547	119,279	613,296	1,055,660	921,519	450,521	154,522	43,256	12,808	10,664	658,88
Under 15 years	11,486	113	2,220	762	154	32	13	3	-	1	41	8,14
15-19 years	506,503	269	92,175	155,337	35,918	7,476	1,959	675	248	86	1,069	211,29
20-24 years	1,077,598	93	22,349	369,166	341,851	84,159	21,198	6,731	2,229	819	1,603	227,40
25-29 years	1,263,098	42	2,031	73,403	562,002	373,683	90,577	24,415	7,056	2,249	2,102	125,53
30-34 years	842,395	20	380	11,978	99,904	399,347	200,313	50,679	12,936	3,778	2,502	60,55
35-39 years	293,878	8	94	2,342	14,353	52,794	127,315	55,280	13,856	3,860	2,251	21,72
40-44 years	44,401	2	27	294	1,433	3,941	8,997	16,484	6,424	1,814	997	3,98
45-49 years	1,599	-	3	14	45	87	149	255	507	201	99	23
Race of father												
White	2,878,619	230	87,245	494,956	901,956	789,284	377,593	126,231	33,751	9,363	5,787	52,22
Under 15 years	2,126	42	1,136	513	108	24	9	3	-	1	1	28
15-19 years	238,338	125	66,906	121,643	28,503	5,819	1,523	519	177	70	124	12,92
20-24 years	714,367	34	17,192	300,785	286,339	68,027	16,576	5,192	1,678	582	560	17,40
25-29 years	981,866	19	1,596	60,047	488,458	318,468	73,877	19,423	5,394	1,587	1,149	11,84
30-34 years	674,981	7	307	9,747	85,318	348,427	168,957	41,254	10,064	2,711	1,655	6,53
35-39 years	232,156	1	81	1,957	12,007	45,191	109,026	45,881	10,921	2,926	1,542	2,62
40-44 years	33,747	2	26	253	1,186	3,261	7,510	13,770	5,132	1,352	699	556
45-49 years	1,038	-	1	11	37	67	115	189	385	134	57	42
Black	419,523	150	26,440	95,074	110,717	82,319	42,940	17,466	6,428	2,426	1,907	33,65
Under 15 years	1,815	64	978	194	37	6	4	-	-	-	1	531
15-19 years	64,770	72	20,999	27,141	5,362	1,168	307	111	55	14	40	9,501
20-24 years	127,430	5	4,069	55,302	41,252	10,800	3,177	1,121	441	198	194	10,871
25-29 years	120,865	4	330	10,471	52,169	34,411	10,403	3,519	1,292	531	442	7,293
30-34 years	73,973	3	56	1,687	10,153	30,855	18,073	5,930	2,032	778	546	3,860
35-39 years	26,258	2	6	253	1,597	4,671	10,149	5,267	1,864	615	463	1,371
40-44 years	4,265	-	1	24	143	398	815	1,490	699	270	203	222
45-49 years	147	-	1	2	4	10	12	28	45	20	18	7
Race of child												
White	3,131,991	316	86,757	490,688	894,040	783,135	374,326	124,812	33,161	9,118	6,928	328,710
Under 15 years	4,527	44	1,130	513	107	24	8	3	-	-	20	2,678
15-19 years	331,204	158	66,610	121,204	28,390	5,807	1,508	514	182	69	667	106,095
20-24 years	806,056	65	17,030	298,324	284,260	67,450	16,397	5,079	1,647	560	988	114,256
25-29 years	1,024,006	31	1,584	59,013	484,614	316,393	73,106	19,128	5,253	1,540	1,321	62,023
30-34 years	691,735	12	297	9,479	83,830	345,851	167,595	40,688	9,850	2,617	1,664	29,852
35-39 years	238,202	4	80	1,900	11,664	44,398	108,210	45,487	10,744	2,865	1,512	11,338
40-44 years	35,111	2	24	244	1,141	3,151	7,386	13,717	5,089	1,329	699	2,329
45-49 years	1,150	-	2	11	34	61	116	196	396	138	57	139
Black	709,395	210	27,827	99,243	115,208	85,544	44,579	18,219	6,707	2,569	2,988	306,301
Under 15 years	6,640	67	1,019	203	39	7	5	-	-	1	21	5,278
15-19 years	156,969	96	22,047	28,297	5,611	1,240	326	119	58	15	393	98,767
20-24 years	227,099	28	4,343	57,591	42,886	11,339	3,350	1,197	470	213	567	105,115
25-29 years	176,748	11	350	11,050	54,150	35,622	10,854	3,674	1,349	558	633	58,497
30-34 years	100,906	6	59	1,800	10,645	31,972	18,653	6,173	2,126	828	641	28,003
35-39 years	35,191	2	7	274	1,714	4,918	10,518	5,474	1,939	645	503	9,197
40-44 years	5,633	-	1	26	159	434	860	1,554	718	287	211	1,383
45-49 years	209	-	1	2	4	12	13	28	47	22	19	61

¹Includes races other than white and black, and births with race of father not stated.

Table 12. Birth rates by age of father and race: United States, 1985-89

[Rates are live births per 1,000 men in specified group, estimated as of July 1. Figures for age of father not stated are distributed]

Year and race	Age of father									
	15-54 years ¹	15-19 years ²	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55 years and over
All races										
1989	57.3	22.4	89.2	113.8	92.3	50.8	20.6	7.4	2.7	0.6
1988	55.9	20.0	85.5	111.1	91.0	49.5	20.0	7.1	2.6	0.4
1987	55.0	18.6	83.0	109.4	89.3	48.2	19.1	6.9	2.5	0.4
1986	54.9	18.1	82.3	109.1	88.7	46.5	18.4	6.7	2.5	0.4
1985	55.7	18.2	82.8	111.9	89.7	47.0	18.1	6.6	2.5	0.4
White										
Race of father:										
1989	53.2	17.1	79.1	109.8	90.2	48.2	18.7	6.3	2.1	0.4
Race of child:										
1989	52.5	16.8	77.9	108.3	89.0	47.5	18.3	6.1	2.0	0.4
1988	51.4	14.9	75.2	106.1	87.6	46.1	17.7	5.9	2.0	0.2
1987	50.9	13.9	73.9	105.0	86.3	44.9	17.0	5.7	1.9	0.2
1986	50.9	13.7	74.0	105.2	85.9	43.3	16.3	5.5	1.9	0.3
1985	51.9	14.0	75.1	108.2	87.0	43.7	16.0	5.4	1.9	0.3
All other										
Race of father:										
1989	79.7	44.5	137.2	135.3	104.1	66.7	33.6	14.6	6.3	2.2
Race of child:										
1989	83.9	45.8	142.8	143.1	110.4	71.0	36.1	15.8	6.8	2.3
1988	81.3	41.7	134.9	137.8	109.7	69.7	35.6	15.5	7.0	1.4
1987	78.6	39.0	127.8	133.7	106.0	68.5	34.3	14.9	6.6	1.3
1986	77.5	37.7	124.2	131.2	105.0	67.5	32.9	14.6	6.8	1.3
1985	77.9	37.4	122.8	132.9	105.7	69.1	33.1	14.4	6.7	1.3
Black³										
Race of father:										
1989	84.2	52.2	157.3	141.8	98.6	61.4	32.7	15.1	6.6	2.5
Race of child:										
1989	85.6	52.9	159.5	144.1	100.3	62.4	33.4	15.4	6.8	2.5
1988	82.0	48.1	149.2	138.5	99.0	60.2	32.6	14.7	6.8	1.3
1987	79.5	44.6	140.4	134.6	96.7	60.0	31.9	14.2	6.5	1.3
1986	78.3	42.8	135.2	132.2	96.9	59.8	30.6	14.0	6.7	1.2
1985	78.2	42.0	132.7	133.3	96.9	61.1	30.8	13.7	6.5	1.2

¹Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of father, to men aged 15-54 years.²Rates computed by relating births of fathers under 20 years of age to men aged 15-19 years.³Included in All other.

Table 13. Number and percent low birth weight and live births by birth weight, age of mother, and race of mother and of child: United States, 1989

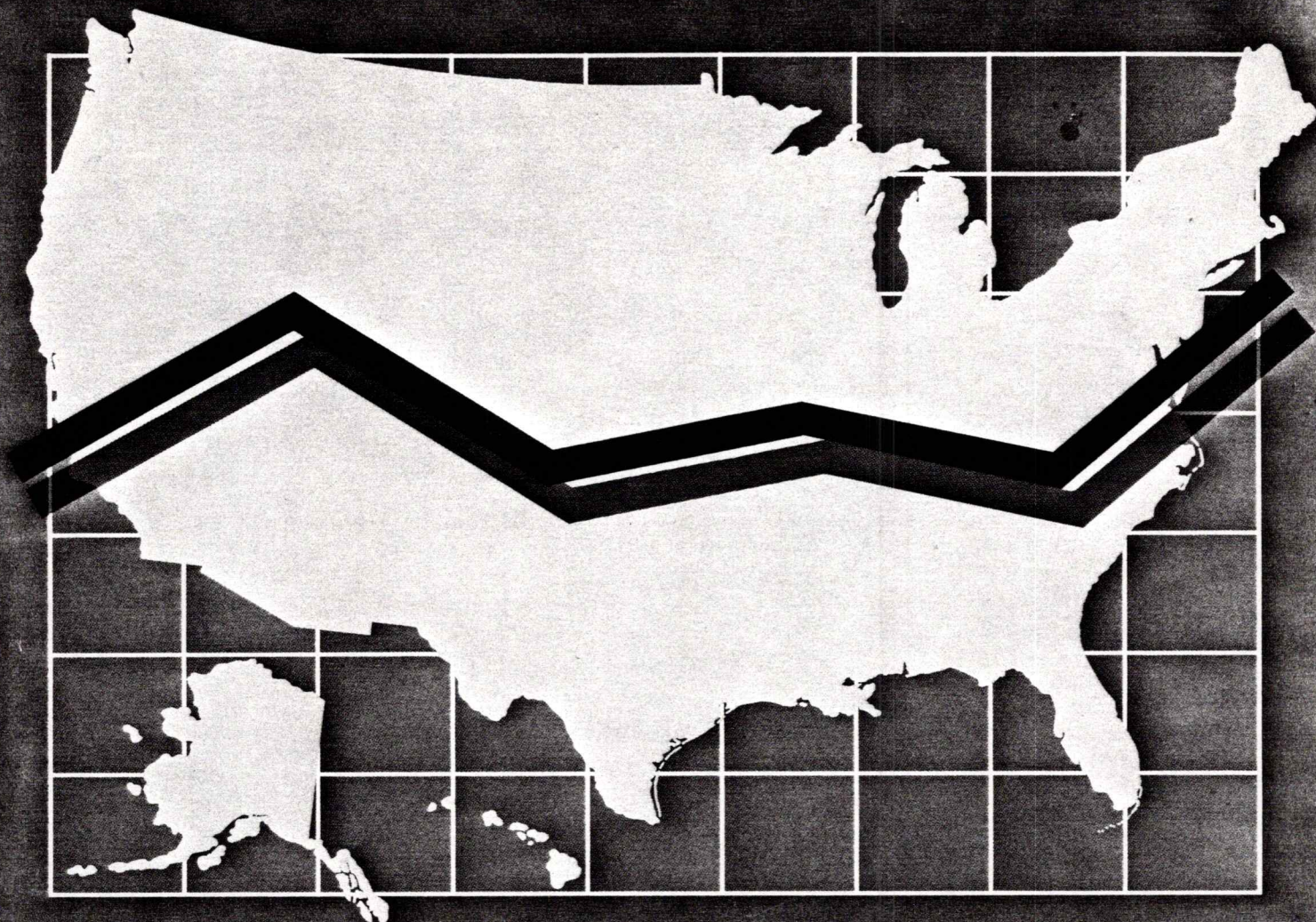
Age of mother and race	Low birth weight ¹		Birth weight ²											Not stated
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 500 grams	500-999 grams	1,000-1,499 grams	1,500-1,999 grams	2,000-2,499 grams	2,500-2,999 grams	3,000-3,499 grams	3,500-3,999 grams	4,000-4,499 grams	4,500-4,999 grams	5,000 grams or more
All races	284,391	7.0	4,040,958	5,465	19,880	26,444	54,301	178,301	649,004	1,477,630	1,183,050	368,154	65,196	8,300
Under 15 years	1,539	13.4	11,486	32	139	182	317	869	2,809	4,496	2,134	438	37	8
15-19 years	46,938	9.3	506,503	850	3,385	4,690	9,043	28,970	103,900	198,537	122,954	29,071	3,922	477
15 years	3,019	11.3	26,730	72	266	303	584	1,794	6,224	10,682	5,560	1,059	127	13
16 years	6,055	10.6	57,279	114	494	629	1,205	3,613	12,576	22,634	12,822	2,752	322	33
17 years	9,343	9.6	97,035	155	656	977	1,808	5,747	20,584	38,230	22,850	5,175	650	78
18 years	13,119	9.1	144,350	220	957	1,312	2,568	8,062	29,497	56,553	35,369	8,359	1,111	144
19 years	15,402	8.5	181,109	289	1,012	1,469	2,878	9,754	35,019	70,438	46,353	11,726	1,712	209
20-24 years	77,649	7.2	1,077,598	1,499	5,265	7,064	14,339	49,482	187,364	409,332	301,276	85,182	13,932	1,559
25-29 years	78,731	6.2	1,263,098	1,510	5,406	7,030	14,773	50,012	188,362	457,895	387,911	123,782	22,036	2,810
30-34 years	54,532	6.5	842,395	1,098	3,890	5,090	10,541	33,913	118,189	292,761	265,034	91,305	17,227	2,227
35-39 years	21,098	7.2	293,878	421	1,543	2,015	4,402	12,717	41,483	99,536	90,330	33,149	6,857	1,019
40-44 years	3,737	8.4	44,401	52	239	353	854	2,239	6,626	14,540	12,992	5,081	1,138	192
45-49 years	167	10.5	1,599	3	13	20	32	99	271	533	419	146	47	8
Race of mother														
White	182,335	5.7	3,192,355	2,950	11,346	16,042	34,600	117,397	455,048	1,152,663	1,005,114	327,570	58,747	7,224
Under 15 years	470	10.2	4,630	9	46	55	97	263	936	1,836	1,080	272	22	5
15-19 years	25,545	7.5	340,472	385	1,696	2,465	4,823	16,176	61,406	132,699	92,945	23,765	3,330	386
15 years	1,190	8.6	13,869	24	109	124	236	697	2,743	5,589	3,456	762	93	9
16 years	2,925	8.6	34,133	45	239	316	575	1,750	6,499	13,467	8,860	2,070	248	22
17 years	5,029	7.9	63,734	71	309	493	961	3,195	11,983	24,886	16,989	4,180	538	62
18 years	7,475	7.5	99,302	114	503	724	1,448	4,686	17,972	38,726	27,021	6,908	972	123
19 years	8,926	6.9	129,434	131	536	808	1,603	5,848	22,209	50,031	36,619	9,845	1,479	170
20-24 years	47,527	5.8	824,189	736	2,809	4,076	8,743	31,163	127,264	310,416	250,168	74,281	12,357	1,326
25-29 years	53,000	5.1	1,040,659	833	3,184	4,448	9,849	34,686	139,964	373,430	338,701	111,877	20,077	2,473
30-34 years	38,059	5.4	702,963	675	2,446	3,388	7,361	24,189	89,142	241,401	232,835	82,964	15,721	1,978
35-39 years	14,949	6.2	242,467	276	987	1,364	3,099	9,223	31,240	81,007	78,086	29,817	6,174	881
40-44 years	2,659	7.4	35,795	34	167	232	602	1,624	4,921	11,494	10,973	4,476	1,024	168
45-49 years	126	10.7	1,180	2	11	14	26	73	175	380	326	118	42	7
Black	90,720	13.5	673,124	2,376	7,976	9,462	17,741	53,165	159,423	253,468	133,422	29,383	4,578	752
Under 15 years	1,037	15.8	6,560	21	89	126	217	584	1,797	2,543	1,002	149	13	3
15-19 years	20,148	13.4	150,699	456	1,614	2,116	3,988	11,974	39,182	59,763	26,343	4,426	470	77
15 years	1,749	14.5	12,048	47	151	169	331	1,051	3,289	4,773	1,929	258	28	4
16 years	2,963	13.9	21,412	69	242	302	596	1,754	5,691	8,472	3,590	587	59	9
17 years	4,068	13.4	30,372	79	331	461	806	2,391	7,957	12,188	5,164	833	94	14
18 years	5,336	13.1	40,868	104	437	558	1,066	3,171	10,637	16,180	7,308	1,199	105	16
19 years	6,032	13.1	45,999	157	453	626	1,189	3,607	11,608	18,150	8,352	1,549	184	34
20-24 years	27,659	12.9	215,557	735	2,348	2,782	5,210	16,584	52,302	83,504	41,810	8,520	1,184	174
25-29 years	22,544	13.5	167,260	638	2,087	2,327	4,387	13,105	37,598	61,479	35,151	8,477	1,402	235
30-34 years	13,706	14.5	94,766	385	1,315	1,487	2,704	7,815	20,660	33,148	20,446	5,418	1,009	167
35-39 years	4,821	14.7	32,845	126	468	531	1,042	2,654	6,789	11,189	7,434	2,036	428	77
40-44 years	774	14.8	5,236	15	53	88	190	428	1,052	1,779	1,189	346	69	18
45-49 years	31	15.6	201	-	2	5	3	21	43	63	47	11	3	1

²Equivalents of gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are shown in Technical notes.

Table 14. Number and percent of births of low birth weight, by race of mother and of child: United States and each State, 1989
[By place of residence]

State	Number ¹					Percent ¹				
	All races ²	Race of mother		Race of child		All races ²	Race of mother		Race of child	
		White	Black	White	Black		White	Black	White	Black
United States	284,391	182,335	90,720	178,152	93,377	7.0	5.7	13.5	5.7	13.2
Alabama	5,169	2,481	2,657	2,469	2,666	8.3	6.2	12.3	6.2	12.2
Alaska	572	358	46	335	60	4.9	4.5	8.7	4.5	8.5
Arizona	4,262	3,471	355	3,409	377	6.3	6.1	14.0	6.1	12.2
Arkansas	2,973	1,784	1,164	1,760	1,176	8.3	6.6	13.8	6.6	13.7
California	34,764	24,622	6,624	23,572	7,190	6.1	5.3	13.7	5.3	12.7
Colorado	4,088	3,565	392	3,503	426	7.8	7.4	14.2	7.4	13.1
Connecticut	3,414	2,395	938	2,331	992	6.9	5.7	14.6	5.7	14.2
Delaware	801	460	331	453	338	7.5	5.7	13.1	5.7	13.1
District of Columbia	1,867	116	1,687	108	1,693	15.9	6.4	18.4	6.3	18.3
Florida	14,808	8,743	5,841	8,599	5,944	7.7	6.0	13.0	6.0	12.8
Georgia	9,202	4,047	5,075	3,993	5,114	8.4	5.8	12.9	5.8	12.8
Hawaii	1,378	335	74	258	87	7.1	5.6	10.9	5.8	9.3
Idaho	879	836	3	819	7	5.5	5.5	*	5.4	*
Illinois	14,645	7,963	6,284	7,797	6,416	7.7	5.6	14.5	5.6	14.3
Indiana	5,488	4,307	1,135	4,225	1,193	6.6	5.9	12.7	5.8	12.4
Iowa	2,116	1,960	116	1,933	134	5.4	5.3	11.0	5.2	10.6
Kansas	2,370	1,887	417	1,845	447	6.1	5.5	12.9	5.5	12.0
Kentucky	3,657	3,031	607	3,013	621	6.9	6.3	11.9	6.3	11.6
Louisiana	6,626	2,549	3,994	2,523	4,001	9.1	6.1	13.4	6.1	13.4
Maine	851	840	5	835	5	4.9	4.9	*	4.9	*
Maryland	6,260	2,956	3,118	2,862	3,187	8.0	5.8	13.1	5.7	12.9
Massachusetts	5,388	4,246	916	4,133	998	5.9	5.3	11.0	5.3	10.5
Michigan	11,275	6,505	4,592	6,418	4,647	7.6	5.6	15.4	5.6	15.1
Minnesota	3,309	2,761	325	2,707	357	4.9	4.5	13.3	4.5	12.1
Mississippi	4,043	1,437	2,570	1,427	2,575	9.4	6.5	12.6	6.5	12.5
Missouri	5,386	3,648	1,678	3,580	1,723	6.9	5.7	13.1	5.7	12.9
Montana	647	553	2	537	3	5.5	5.4	*	5.4	*
Nebraska	1,402	1,164	193	1,142	206	5.8	5.2	14.0	5.2	13.3
Nevada	1,410	1,055	287	1,034	296	7.2	6.3	15.7	6.3	14.6
New Hampshire	909	893	11	888	15	5.1	5.1	*	5.1	*
New Jersey	8,902	5,243	3,334	5,109	3,437	7.3	5.6	13.9	5.6	13.7
New Mexico	1,896	1,557	60	1,524	73	7.0	6.9	11.5	6.9	10.1
New York	22,282	12,868	8,638	12,581	8,869	7.7	6.0	13.7	6.0	13.4
North Carolina	8,270	4,180	3,897	4,086	3,953	8.1	6.0	13.0	6.0	12.9
North Dakota	481	416	3	406	5	5.0	4.9	*	4.9	*
Ohio	11,512	8,022	3,417	7,854	3,553	7.0	5.9	13.6	5.8	13.3
Oklahoma	3,068	2,230	596	2,103	623	6.5	5.9	11.7	5.9	11.3
Oregon	2,151	1,914	113	1,866	132	5.2	5.0	12.5	5.0	11.0
Pennsylvania	11,943	7,976	3,744	7,743	3,955	7.1	5.7	14.9	5.6	14.5
Rhode Island	909	729	130	711	146	6.2	5.6	12.0	5.6	11.6
South Carolina	5,268	2,248	2,983	2,219	3,008	9.2	6.5	13.4	6.5	13.4
South Dakota	594	467	6	455	11	5.4	5.1	*	5.1	*
Tennessee	6,011	3,589	2,386	3,541	2,428	8.2	6.5	13.7	6.5	13.6
Texas	21,462	15,406	5,612	15,200	5,765	7.0	6.0	13.1	6.0	12.8
Utah	2,014	1,894	31	1,868	40	5.7	5.6	14.5	5.6	10.8
Vermont	462	456	1	456	1	5.5	5.4	*	5.5	*
Virginia	6,872	3,835	2,870	3,778	2,910	7.1	5.4	12.3	5.4	12.1
Washington	4,219	3,489	362	3,351	439	5.6	5.3	12.5	5.2	11.0
West Virginia	1,472	1,353	114	1,346	121	6.6	6.4	13.8	6.4	13.0
Wisconsin	4,141	3,025	973	2,982	999	5.8	4.8	14.1	4.8	13.8
Wyoming	503	470	13	465	15	7.3	7.2	*	7.2	*

¹Less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).²Includes races other than white and black.



Health United States 1990



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Table 10. Legal abortion ratios, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, selected years 1973-88

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments and by facilities]

Characteristic	1973	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 ¹
Abortions per 100 live births											
Total	19.6	27.2	35.9	35.8	35.4	34.9	36.4	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.1
Age											
Under 15 years	74.3	101.5	122.7	126.4	120.0	133.6	145.8	141.2	130.5	131.3	101.7
15-19 years	31.7	46.4	66.4	66.8	66.5	67.3	71.4	71.7	70.2	72.6	69.9
20-24 years	17.9	25.0	37.5	37.9	38.0	38.1	41.2	40.4	41.0	42.0	42.1
25-29 years	12.3	16.6	23.0	23.2	23.5	23.0	23.9	23.2	24.0	23.9	24.3
30-34 years	16.5	22.1	23.3	23.7	23.0	22.0	22.3	21.4	21.5	21.4	21.2
35-39 years	26.7	37.5	40.3	40.3	37.1	35.4	35.2	33.4	33.4	31.7	30.7
40 years and over	40.2	59.9	78.3	77.6	75.0	69.1	66.7	63.8	59.8	56.2	56.0
Race											
White	17.5	22.7	31.3	31.2	30.4	29.5	30.8	29.6	30.0	30.0	29.4
All other	28.9	46.5	54.7	54.4	55.6	56.0	58.2	57.6	55.8	55.7	55.3
Marital status											
Married	6.2	8.3	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.6	8.7	9.3	9.8	9.6
Unmarried	109.8	141.1	149.9	147.5	142.2	135.2	137.1	129.5	120.6	114.9	108.7
Number of previous live births ²											
0	23.0	30.2	48.6	48.6	48.2	46.9	49.3	47.7	47.1	46.3	44.9
1	12.1	17.3	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.1	23.0	22.8	23.8	24.7	25.1
2	19.6	29.7	32.8	32.6	32.4	32.5	34.0	33.0	33.5	34.5	34.6
3	25.8	39.8	33.5	33.5	32.2	31.9	32.8	32.1	32.4	33.2	32.4
4 or more	26.4	40.8	27.3	26.6	25.4	24.8	24.9	23.7	24.2	24.2	22.5

¹Preliminary data.

²For 1973-75, data indicate number of living children.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control: Abortion Surveillance, 1973-75. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1977-Nov. 1980; Abortion Surveillance, 1980. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1983; CDC Surveillance Summaries. Abortion Surveillance, United States, 1984-85. Vol. 38, No. SS-2. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1989; Abortion Surveillance: Preliminary Analysis, United States, 1986 and 1987. Vol. 38, No. 38. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1989; and Abortion Surveillance: Preliminary Analysis, United States, 1988. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1990.

Table 11. Legal abortions, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1973–88

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments and by facilities]

Characteristic	1973	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 ¹
Number of legal abortions reported in thousands											
Centers for Disease Control	616	855	1,298	1,301	1,304	1,269	1,334	1,329	1,328	1,354	1,371
Alan Guttmacher Institute ²	745	1,034	1,554	1,577	1,574	1,575	1,577	1,589	1,574	1,559	1,591
Percent distribution											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Period of gestation											
Under 9 weeks.	36.1	44.6	51.7	51.2	50.6	49.7	50.5	50.3	51.0	50.4	49.7
9–10 weeks.	29.4	28.4	26.2	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.4	26.6	25.8	26.0	26.0
11–12 weeks.	17.9	14.9	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.4	12.5
13–15 weeks.	6.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4
16–20 weeks.	8.0	6.1	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4
21 weeks and over.	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Type of procedure											
Curettage	88.4	90.9	95.5	96.1	96.4	96.8	96.8	97.5	97.0	97.2	97.1
Intrauterine instillation.	10.4	6.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2
Hysterotomy or hysterectomy	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.6	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.7
Location of facility											
In State of residence	74.8	89.2	92.6	92.5	92.9	93.3	92.0	92.4	92.3	91.5	91.9
Out of State of residence	25.2	10.8	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.7	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.5	8.1
Previous induced abortions											
0.	---	81.9	67.6	65.3	63.7	62.4	60.5	60.1	59.3	58.5	57.6
1.	---	14.9	23.5	24.3	24.9	25.0	25.7	25.7	26.3	26.5	26.9
2.	---	2.5	6.6	7.5	8.2	9.0	9.4	9.8	9.6	10.3	9.5
3 or more	---	0.7	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.0

¹Preliminary data.²Data for 1986 is projected.

NOTE: For a discussion of the differences in reported legal abortions between the Centers for Disease Control and the Alan Guttmacher Institute, see Appendix I. Percent distributions exclude cases for which selected characteristic was unknown and are based on abortions reported to the Centers for Disease Control.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control: Abortion Surveillance, 1980. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1983; CDC Surveillance Summaries. Abortion Surveillance, United States, 1984–1985. Vol. 38, No. SS-2. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1989; Abortion Surveillance: Preliminary Analysis, United States, 1986 and 1987. Vol. 38, No. 38. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1989; and Abortion Surveillance: Preliminary Analysis, United States, 1988. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1990; Sullivan, E., Tietze, C., and Dryfoos, J.: Legal abortions in the United States, 1975–1976. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 9(3):116–129, May–June 1977; Henshaw, S. K., Forrest, J. D., and Blaine, E.: Abortion services in the United States, 1981 and 1982. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 16(3), May–June 1984; Henshaw, S. K., Forrest, J. D., and Van Vort, J.: Abortion services in the United States, 1984 and 1985. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 19(2), Mar.–Apr. 1987; and Henshaw, S. K. and Van Vort, J.: Abortion services in the United States, 1987 and 1988. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 22(3), May–June 1990.

SECTION 1 — MARRIAGES

Table 1-2. Marriages and Marriage Rates With Percent Changes From Preceding Year: Marriage-Registration Area, 1957-87

Figures for the marriage-registration area differ from those shown in tables based on sample data. For a description of the marriage-registration area see Technical Appendix. Rates are marriages per 1,000 population residing in area. Beginning in 1978 data include nonlicensed marriages registered in California; see Technical Appendix]

Year	Number	Percent change	Rate	Percent change	Year	Number	Percent change	Rate	Percent change
1987 -----	1,928,732	-0.5	9.2	-1.1	1971 ² -----	1,782,092	+6.9	9.9	+2.1
1986 -----	1,938,702	+0.1	9.3	-1.1	1970 -----	1,867,657	+0.4	9.7	-
1985 -----	1,936,488	-2.5	9.4	-3.1	1969 -----	1,860,884	+3.2	9.7	+2.1
1984 -----	1,986,699	+1.2	9.7	-	1968 ³ -----	1,809,009	+11.1	9.5	+6.7
1983 -----	1,963,387	-0.4	9.7	-1.0	1967 -----	1,448,384	+3.5	8.9	+2.3
1982 -----	1,972,248	+1.4	9.8	-					
1981 -----	1,944,763	+1.3	9.8	+1.0	1966 -----	1,398,754	+2.7	8.7	+2.4
1980 -----	1,920,449	+1.8	9.7	+1.0	1965 ⁴ -----	1,362,466	+11.5	8.5	+2.4
1979 ¹ -----	1,885,739	+4.5	9.6	+2.1	1964 ⁵ -----	1,221,513	+18.0	8.3	+3.8
1978 -----	1,804,723	+4.6	9.4	+3.3	1963 -----	1,035,596	+5.2	8.0	+3.9
1977 -----	1,726,018	+1.0	9.1	-	1962 -----	984,787	+1.7	7.7	-
1976 -----	1,708,796	-0.4	9.1	-1.1	1961 ⁶ -----	967,996	+10.9	7.7	-
1975 -----	1,715,789	-4.3	9.2	-5.2	1960 -----	873,224	+3.7	7.7	+1.3
1974 -----	1,792,078	-3.0	9.7	-3.0	1959 ⁷ -----	841,709	+4.9	7.6	-
1973 -----	1,846,710	-0.1	10.0	-1.0	1958 -----	802,165	-3.3	7.6	-5.0
1972 -----	1,848,744	+3.7	10.1	+2.0	1957 -----	829,454	...	8.0	...

¹Colorado joined the MRA.

²Minnesota and South Carolina joined the MRA.

³Missouri joined the MRA.

⁴New York City and West Virginia joined the MRA.

⁵Illinois and North Carolina joined the MRA.

⁶The District of Columbia, Indiana, and Massachusetts joined the MRA.

⁷Kentucky joined the MRA.

Table 1-3. Marriage Rates per 1,000 Unmarried Women 15 Years of Age and Over and 15-44 Years of Age: United States, 1940-87

[Beginning in 1978 data include nonlicensed marriages registered in California; see Technical Appendix]

Year	Rate per 1,000—		Year	Rate per 1,000—	
	Unmarried women 15 years of age and over	Unmarried women 15-44 years of age		Unmarried women 15 years of age and over	Unmarried women 15-44 years of age
1987 -----	55.7	92.4	1963 -----	73.4	143.3
1986 -----	56.2	93.9	1962 -----	71.2	138.4
1985 -----	57.0	94.9	1961 -----	72.2	145.4
1984 -----	59.5	99.0	1960 -----	73.5	148.0
1983 -----	59.9	99.3	1959 -----	73.6	149.8
1982 -----	61.4	101.9	1958 -----	72.0	146.3
1981 -----	61.7	103.1	1957 -----	78.0	157.4
1980 -----	61.4	102.6	1956 -----	82.4	165.6
1979 -----	63.6	107.9	1955 -----	80.9	161.1
1978 -----	64.1	109.1	1954 -----	79.8	154.3
1977 -----	63.6	109.8	1953 -----	83.7	163.3
1976 -----	65.2	113.4	1952 -----	83.2	159.9
1975 -----	66.9	118.5	1951 -----	86.6	164.9
1974 -----	72.0	128.4	1950 -----	90.2	166.4
1973 -----	76.0	137.3	1949 -----	86.7	158.0
1972 -----	77.9	141.3	1948 -----	98.5	174.7
1971 -----	76.2	138.9	1947 -----	106.2	182.7
1970 -----	76.5	140.2	1946 -----	118.1	199.0
1969 -----	80.0	149.1	1945 -----	83.6	138.2
1968 -----	79.1	147.2	1944 -----	76.5	124.5
1967 -----	76.4	145.2	1943 -----	83.0	133.5
1966 -----	75.6	145.1	1942 -----	93.0	147.6
1965 -----	75.0	144.3	1941 -----	88.5	138.4
1964 -----	74.6	146.2	1940 -----	82.8	122.4

SECTION 2 — DIVORCES

Table 2-1. Estimated Number of Divorces and Annulments and Rates, With Percent Changes From Preceding Year: United States, 1920-87

Year	Number	Percent change	Rate per 1,000 total population	Percent change	Rate per 1,000 married women 15 years of age and over	Percent change	Year	Number	Percent change	Rate per 1,000 total population	Percent change	Rate per 1,000 married women 15 years of age and over	Percent change
1987	1,166,000	-1.0	4.8	-2.0	20.8	-1.9	1953	390,000	-0.5	2.5	-	9.9	-2.0
1986	1,178,000	-1.0	4.9	-2.0	21.2	-2.3	1952	392,000	+2.9	2.5	-	10.1	+2.0
1985	1,190,000	+1.8	5.0	-	21.7	+0.9	1951	381,000	-1.1	2.5	-3.8	9.9	-3.9
1984	1,169,000	+0.9	5.0	+2.0	21.5	+0.9	1950	385,144	-3.0	2.6	-3.7	10.3	-2.8
1983	1,158,000	-1.0	4.9	-2.0	21.3	-1.8	1949	397,000	-2.7	2.7	-3.6	10.6	-5.4
1982	1,170,000	-3.5	5.0	-5.7	21.7	-4.0	1948	408,000	-15.5	2.8	-17.6	11.2	-17.6
1981	1,213,000	+2.0	5.3	+1.9	22.6	-	1947	483,000	-20.8	3.4	-20.9	13.6	-24.0
1980	1,189,000	+0.7	5.2	-1.9	22.6	-0.9	1946	610,000	+25.8	4.3	+22.9	17.9	+24.3
1979	1,181,000	+4.5	5.3	+3.9	22.8	+4.1	1945	485,000	+21.3	3.5	+20.7	14.4	+20.0
1978	1,130,000	+3.6	5.1	+2.0	21.9	+3.8	1944	400,000	+11.4	2.9	+11.5	12.0	+9.1
1977	1,091,000	+0.7	5.0	-	21.1	-	1943	359,000	+11.8	2.6	+8.3	11.0	+8.9
1976	1,083,000	+4.5	5.0	+4.2	21.1	+3.9	1942	321,000	+9.6	2.4	+9.1	10.1	+7.4
1975	1,036,000	+6.0	4.8	+4.3	20.3	+5.2	1941	293,000	+11.0	2.2	+10.0	9.4	+6.8
1974	977,000	+6.8	4.6	+7.0	19.3	+6.0	1940	264,000	+5.2	2.0	+5.3	8.8	+3.5
1973	915,000	+8.3	4.3	+7.5	18.2	+7.1	1939	251,000	+2.9	1.9	-	8.5	+1.2
1972	845,000	+9.3	4.0	+8.1	17.0	+7.6	1938	244,000	-2.0	1.9	-	8.4	-3.4
1971	773,000	+9.2	3.7	+5.7	15.8	+7.6	1937	249,000	+5.5	1.9	+5.6	8.7	+4.8
1970	708,000	+10.8	3.5	+9.4	14.9	+11.2	1936	236,000	+8.3	1.8	+5.9	8.3	+4.0
1969	639,000	+9.4	3.2	+10.3	13.4	+7.2	1935	218,000	+6.9	1.7	+6.3	7.8	+23.0
1968	584,000	+11.7	2.9	+11.5	12.5	+11.6	1934	204,000	+23.6	1.6	+23.1	7.5	+23.0
1967	523,000	+4.8	2.6	+4.0	11.2	+2.8	1933	165,000	+0.6	1.3	-	6.1	-
1966	499,000	+4.2	2.5	-	10.9	+2.8	1932	164,241	-12.6	1.3	-13.3	6.1	-14.1
1965	479,000	+6.4	2.5	+4.2	10.6	+6.0	1931	188,003	-4.1	1.5	-6.2	7.1	-5.3
1964	450,000	+5.1	2.4	+4.3	10.0	+4.2	1930	195,961	-4.8	1.6	-5.9	7.5	-6.2
1963	428,000	+3.6	2.3	+4.5	9.6	+2.1	1929	205,876	+2.8	1.7	-	8.0	+2.6
1962	413,000	-0.2	2.2	-4.3	9.4	-2.1	1928	200,176	+2.0	1.7	+6.3	7.8	-
1961	414,000	+5.3	2.3	+4.5	9.6	+4.3	1927	196,292	+6.3	1.6	-	7.8	+4.0
1960	393,000	-0.5	2.2	-	9.2	-1.1	1926	184,678	+5.3	1.6	+6.7	7.5	+4.2
1959	395,000	+7.3	2.2	+4.8	9.3	+4.5	1925	175,449	+2.6	1.5	-	7.2	-
1958	368,000	-3.4	2.1	-4.5	8.9	-3.3	1924	170,952	+3.5	1.5	-	7.2	+1.4
1957	381,000	-0.3	2.2	-4.3	9.2	-2.1	1923	165,096	+10.9	1.5	+7.1	7.1	+7.6
1956	382,000	+1.3	2.3	-	9.4	+1.1	1922	148,815	-6.7	1.4	-6.7	6.6	-8.3
1955	377,000	-0.5	2.3	-4.2	9.3	-2.1	1921	159,580	-6.4	1.5	-6.2	7.2	-10.0
1954	379,000	-2.8	2.4	-4.0	9.5	-4.0	1920	170,505	...	1.6	...	8.0	...

Table 2-2. Divorces and Annulments and Rates, With Percent Changes From Preceding Year: Divorce-Registration Area, 1958-87

[Figures for the divorce-registration area differ from those shown in tables based on sample data. For a description of the divorce-registration area see Technical Appendix. Rates are divorces and annulments per 1,000 population residing in area]

Year	Number	Percent change	Rate	Percent change	Year	Number	Percent change	Rate	Percent change
1987	573,778	-0.0	4.3	-	1972	509,214	+9.0	3.7	+8.8
1986	573,956	-0.5	4.3	-2.3	1971	467,179	+8.0	3.4	+3.0
1985	577,062	+2.0	4.4	+2.3	1970	432,475	+14.4	3.3	+13.8
1984	565,781	-1.3	4.3	-2.3	1969 ⁴	378,140	+19.5	2.9	+16.0
1983	573,331	-0.7	4.4	-2.2	1968 ⁵	316,393	+69.6	2.9	+4.0
1982	577,271	-3.8	4.5	-4.3	1967	186,556	+7.8	2.5	+4.0
1981	599,978	+2.3	4.7	+2.2	1966	173,124	+5.2	2.4	+4.0
1980	586,436	-0.5	4.6	-	1965	164,581	+2.4	2.3	+4.0
1979 ²	589,552	+9.1	4.6	+2.2	1964	160,772	+4.5	2.3	+4.0
1978	540,487	-17.7	4.5	-2.2	1963 ⁶	153,780	+17.5	2.1	+10.0
1977	656,618	-0.1	4.6	-2.1	1962 ⁷	147,108	+33.1	2.1	+10.0
1976	657,416	+5.0	4.7	+4.4	1961 ⁸	125,225	+2.7	2.1	+10.0
1975	625,825	+6.3	4.5	+4.7	1960	94,074	+24.4	2.1	+10.0
1974	588,540	+6.2	4.3	+7.5	1959 ⁹	91,624	...	1.9	...
1973	554,095	+8.8	4.0	+8.1	1958 ¹⁰	73,676	...	1.9	...

¹Delaware joined the DRA in 1981.

²Massachusetts and New Hampshire joined the DRA in 1979.

³South Carolina joined the DRA in 1971.

⁴Kentucky, New York City, and New York State joined the DRA in 1969.

⁵Connecticut, Illinois, and Vermont joined the DRA in 1968.

⁶Rhode Island joined the DRA in 1963.

⁷Ohio joined the DRA in 1962.

⁸Michigan and Mississippi joined the DRA in 1961.

⁹Kansas and Maryland joined the DRA in 1959.

¹⁰The DRA was established with 17 States in 1958. See Technical notes.

SECTION 1 — MARRIAGES

1-5

Table 1-1. Marriages and Marriage Rates With Percent Changes From Preceding Year: United States, 1920-87

[Beginning in 1978 data include nonlicensed marriages registered in California; see Technical Appendix]

Year	Number	Percent change	Rate per 1,000 total population	Percent change	Rate per 1,000 men 15 years of age and over	Percent change	Rate per 1,000 women 15 years of age and over	Percent change
1987	2,403,378	-0.2	9.9	-1.0	26.2	-1.1	24.2	-1.2
1986	2,407,099	-0.2	10.0	-1.0	26.5	-1.5	24.5	-1.2
1985	2,412,625	-2.6	10.1	-3.8	26.9	-4.3	24.8	-3.9
1984	2,477,192	+1.3	10.5	-	28.1	+0.4	25.8	+0.4
1983	2,445,604	-0.4	10.5	-0.9	28.0	-1.4	25.7	-1.5
1982	2,456,278	+1.4	10.6	-	28.4	-	26.1	-
1981	2,422,145	+1.3	10.6	-	28.4	-0.4	26.1	-
1980	2,390,252	+2.5	10.6	+1.9	28.5	+1.4	26.1	+1.2
1979	2,331,337	+2.1	10.4	+1.0	28.1	+0.4	25.8	+0.4
1978	2,282,272	+4.8	10.3	+4.0	28.0	+2.9	25.7	+2.8
1977	2,178,367	+1.1	9.9	-	27.2	-0.7	25.0	-0.8
1976	2,154,807	+0.1	9.9	-1.0	27.4	-1.8	25.2	-1.6
1975	2,152,662	-3.5	10.0	-4.8	27.9	-5.1	25.6	-5.5
1974	2,229,667	-2.4	10.5	-2.8	29.4	-4.2	27.1	-3.9
1973	2,284,108	+0.1	10.8	-0.9	30.7	-1.9	28.2	-2.1
1972	2,282,154	+4.2	10.9	+2.8	31.3	+2.0	28.8	+2.1
1971	2,190,481	+1.5	10.6	-	30.7	-1.3	28.2	-0.7
1970	2,158,802	+0.6	10.6	-	31.1	-1.0	28.4	-1.7
1969	2,145,000	+3.7	10.6	+1.9	31.4	+1.9	28.9	+2.1
1968	2,069,000	+7.4	10.4	+7.2	30.8	+5.8	28.3	+5.2
1967	1,927,000	+3.8	9.7	+2.1	29.1	+2.5	26.9	+1.9
1966	1,857,000	+3.2	9.5	+2.2	28.4	+1.8	26.4	+1.5
1965	1,800,000	+4.3	9.3	+3.3	27.9	+3.0	26.0	+2.8
1964	1,725,000	+4.3	9.0	+2.3	27.1	+2.7	25.3	+2.4
1963	1,654,000	+4.9	8.8	+3.5	26.4	+3.5	24.7	+3.3
1962	1,577,000	+1.9	8.5	-	25.5	-	23.9	-0.4
1961	1,548,000	+1.6	8.5	-	25.5	+0.4	24.0	-
1960	1,523,000	+1.9	8.5	-	25.4	+0.8	24.0	+0.8
1959	1,494,000	+3.0	8.5	+1.2	25.2	+1.6	23.8	+1.3
1958	1,451,000	-4.4	8.4	-5.6	24.8	-6.1	23.5	-5.6
1957	1,518,000	-4.2	8.9	-6.3	26.4	-5.0	24.9	-5.7
1956	1,585,000	+3.5	9.5	+2.2	27.8	+2.2	26.4	+2.3
1955	1,531,000	+2.8	9.3	+1.1	27.2	+1.1	25.8	+1.6
1954	1,490,000	-3.6	9.2	-6.1	26.9	-4.6	25.4	-4.9
1953	1,546,000	+0.4	9.8	-1.0	28.2	-0.4	26.7	-0.4
1952	1,539,318	-3.5	9.9	-4.8	28.3	-3.7	26.8	-4.6
1951	1,594,694	-4.4	10.4	-6.3	29.4	-4.2	28.1	-5.7
1950	1,667,231	+5.5	11.1	+4.7	30.7	+4.4	29.8	+4.6
1949	1,579,798	-12.8	10.6	-14.5	29.4	-13.5	28.5	-13.6
1948	1,811,155	-9.1	12.4	-10.8	34.0	-10.3	33.0	-10.3
1947	1,991,878	-13.1	13.9	-15.2	37.9	-14.8	36.8	-14.0
1946	2,291,045	+42.0	16.4	+34.4	44.5	+24.3	42.8	+40.3
1945	1,612,992	+11.1	12.2	+11.9	35.8	+14.7	30.5	+9.7
1944	1,452,394	-7.9	10.9	-6.8	31.2	-3.1	27.8	-9.2
1943	1,577,050	-11.0	11.7	-11.4	32.2	-9.6	30.6	-12.1
1942	1,772,132	+4.5	13.2	+3.9	35.6	+4.7	34.8	+3.3
1941	1,695,999	+6.3	12.7	+5.0	34.0	+5.3	33.7	+4.3
1940	1,595,879	+13.7	12.1	+13.1	32.3	+12.5	32.3	+12.2
1939	1,403,633	+5.5	10.7	+3.9	28.7	+4.4	28.8	+4.0
1938	1,330,780	-8.3	10.3	-8.8	27.5	-9.2	27.7	-9.5
1937	1,451,296	+6.0	11.3	+5.6	30.3	+4.8	30.6	+4.4
1936	1,369,000	+3.2	10.7	+2.9	28.9	+1.8	29.3	+1.7
1935	1,327,000	+1.9	10.4	+1.0	28.4	+0.7	28.8	+0.7
1934	1,302,000	+18.6	10.3	+18.4	28.2	+17.5	28.6	+16.7
1933	1,098,000	+11.8	8.7	+10.1	24.0	+10.1	24.5	+10.4
1932	981,903	-7.4	7.9	-8.1	21.8	-8.4	22.2	-8.6
1931	1,060,914	-5.9	8.6	-6.5	23.8	-7.0	24.3	-7.3
1930	1,126,856	-8.6	9.2	-8.9	25.6	-9.9	26.2	-10.3
1929	1,232,559	+4.2	10.1	+3.1	28.4	+2.5	29.2	+2.5
1928	1,182,497	-1.5	9.8	-3.0	27.7	-3.1	28.5	-3.4
1927	1,201,053	-0.1	10.1	-1.0	28.6	-1.7	29.5	-2.0
1926	1,202,574	+1.2	10.2	-1.0	29.1	-0.3	30.1	-0.7
1925	1,188,334	+0.3	10.3	-1.0	29.2	-1.4	30.3	-1.6
1924	1,184,574	-3.7	10.4	-5.5	29.6	-6.0	30.8	-5.8
1923	1,229,784	+8.4	11.0	+6.8	31.5	+6.4	32.7	+6.5
1922	1,134,151	-2.6	10.3	-3.7	29.6	-3.6	30.7	-4.4
1921	1,163,863	-8.7	10.7	-10.8	30.7	-10.2	32.1	-10.8
1920	1,274,476	...	12.0	...	34.2	...	36.0	...

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

1987

VOLUME III—MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

CHILD POVERTY STATISTICS

Table 64 describes the number of U.S. children below poverty, the percentage composition, and the poverty rates, by race for selected years. For children under 18 in 1989, the poverty rates were 43.7 for black children, 14.8 for white children and 36.2 for Hispanic children. Compared with white children, the poverty rate was three times higher for blacks and two and one-half times higher for Hispanics.

Table 65 and 66 represent the child poverty population and poverty rates by family type and race from 1966 to 1989. The overall poverty rate for children in female-headed families reached its lowest level since 1980 of 51.1. Children in male-present families, however, faced a slight increase from the 1988 levels, from 10.0 to 10.4.

Table 67 depicts the number of poor children and their poverty rates by age, from 1966 to 1989. Between 1966 and 1979, the poverty rates of children under 6 remained relatively stable. The rate began to increase in 1980, peaking in 1983 at 25.0. For children 6 to 17 years of age, the poverty rate began to grow rather noticeably at about the same time. In 1989, the poverty rate of children under 6 was 22.5, nearly one child in every four. The poverty rate of children 6 to 17 years of age was 18.1, nearly one child in every five. The difference in the poverty rates of the two age groups has grown over time, from less than 1 percentage point in 1966 to 4 percentage points in 1989.

Table 68 shows the number and percent of children in poverty and the poverty rates by the number of children in the family for 1989. The poverty rate significantly increases as the size of the family becomes larger.

TABLE 64.—NUMBERS, PERCENT COMPOSITION, AND RATES OF CHILDREN BELOW POVERTY ¹, BY RACE

[Numbers in thousands]

	Total	Black	White	Hispanic ²
1974.....	10,156	3,755	6,223	NA
1975.....	11,104	3,925	6,927	NA
1976.....	10,273	3,787	6,189	1,443
1977.....	10,288	3,888	6,097	1,422
1978.....	9,931	3,830	5,831	1,384
1979.....	10,377	3,833	6,193	1,535
1980.....	11,543	3,961	7,181	1,749
1981.....	12,505	4,237	7,785	1,925
1982.....	13,647	4,472	8,678	2,181
1983.....	13,911	4,398	8,862	2,312
1984.....	13,420	4,413	8,472	2,376
1985.....	13,010	4,157	8,253	2,606
1986.....	12,876	4,148	8,209	2,507
1987.....	12,963	4,441	7,842	2,690
1988 ³	12,455	4,296	7,435	2,631
1989.....	12,590	4,375	7,599	2,603

TABLE 64.—NUMBERS, PERCENT COMPOSITION, AND RATES OF CHILDREN BELOW POVERTY

1974.....	NA
1975.....	NA
1976.....	1,443
1977.....	1,422
1978.....	1,384
1979.....	1,535
1980.....	1,749
1981.....	1,925
1982.....	2,181
1983.....	2,312
1984.....	2,376
1985.....	2,606
1986.....	2,507
1987.....	2,690
1988 ³	2,631
1989.....	2,603

¹ Includes all persons under 18 below the poverty line.

² Hispanic origin may be of any race; the 1988 numbers have been revised.

³ The 1988 numbers have been revised.

NA = Not available.

Source: "Money Income and Poverty Statistics."

of U.S. children below poverty, he poverty rates, by race for se³ in 1989, the poverty rates were 31.1 for white children and 36.2 for Hispanic children, the poverty rate was two and one-half times higher for

wild poverty population and poverty from 1966 to 1989. The overall male-headed families reached its children in male-present families, from the 1988 levels, from 10.0 to

poor children and their poverty between 1966 and 1979, the poverty rate remained relatively stable. The rate was 25.0% in 1983 at 25.0%. For children 6 to 11 years old, the poverty rate grew rather noticeably at 25.0%. The poverty rate of children under 6 years old was 25.0%. The poverty rate of children 6 to 11 years old was nearly one child in every five. Of the two age groups has increased by one percentage point in 1966 to 4

percent of children in poverty
er of children in the family for
y increases as the size of the

ON, AND RATES OF CHILDREN BELOW
RACE

sands]

	Black	White	Hispanic ²
56	3,755	6,223	NA
04	3,925	6,927	NA
73	3,787	6,189	1,443
88	3,888	6,097	1,422
31	3,830	5,831	1,384
77	3,833	6,193	1,535
43	3,961	7,181	1,749
05	4,237	7,785	1,925
47	4,472	8,678	2,181
1	4,398	8,862	2,312
20	4,413	8,472	2,376
0	4,157	8,253	2,606
6	4,148	8,209	2,507
3	4,441	7,842	2,690
5	4,296	7,435	2,631
0	4,375	7,599	2,603

[Numbers in thousands]

	Total	Black	White	Hispanic ^a
Percentage Composition				
1974.....		37.0	61.3	NA
1976.....		36.9	60.2	14.0
1980.....		34.3	62.2	15.2
1981.....		33.9	62.3	15.4
1982.....		32.8	63.6	16.0
1983.....		31.6	63.7	16.6
1984.....		32.9	63.1	17.7
1985.....		32.0	63.4	20.0
1986.....		32.2	63.8	19.5
1987.....		34.3	60.5	20.8
1988 ^a		34.5	59.7	21.1
1989.....		34.7	60.4	20.7
Rates				
1974.....	15.4	39.8	11.2	NA
1975.....	17.1	41.7	12.7	NA
1976.....	16.0	40.6	11.6	30.2
1977.....	16.2	41.8	11.6	28.3
1978.....	15.9	41.5	11.3	27.6
1979.....	16.4	41.2	11.8	28.0
1980.....	18.3	42.3	13.9	33.2
1981.....	20.0	45.2	15.2	35.8
1982.....	21.9	47.6	17.0	39.4
1983.....	22.3	46.7	17.5	38.1
1984.....	21.5	46.5	16.7	39.2
1985.....	20.7	43.6	16.2	40.3
1986.....	20.5	43.1	16.1	37.7
1987.....	20.5	45.6	15.4	39.6
1988 ^a	19.5	43.5	14.5	37.6
1989.....	19.6	43.7	14.8	36.2

¹ Includes all persons under 18 below the poverty level, including unrelated children.

² Hispanic origin may be of any race; this category is not exclusive.

^a The 1988 numbers have been revised since the last publication of the Green Book.

NA=Not available.

Source: "Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States," 1989 (table 20).

TABLE 65.—COMPOSITION OF CHILD POVERTY POPULATION BY FAMILY TYPE AND RACE:
1966-1989

[In thousands]

Year	Total poor	Female head				Per- cent of total	Male present				Per- cent of total
		Non- white	White	His- panic ¹	Total		Non- white	White	His- panic ¹	Total	
1966..	12,146	2,150	2,112	NA	4,262	35.1	2,792	5,092	NA	7,884	64.9
1967..	11,427	2,316	1,930	NA	4,246	37.2	2,382	4,799	NA	7,181	62.8
1968..	10,739	2,334	2,075	NA	4,409	41.1	2,032	4,298	NA	6,330	58.9
1969..	9,500	2,179	2,068	NA	4,247	44.7	1,655	3,598	NA	5,253	55.3
1970..	10,235	2,442	2,247	NA	4,689	45.8	1,651	3,891	NA	5,546	54.2
1971..	10,344	2,398	2,452	NA	4,850	46.9	1,605	3,889	NA	5,494	53.1
1972..	10,082	2,821	2,273	NA	5,094	50.5	1,477	3,511	NA	4,988	49.5
1973..	9,453	2,710	2,461	606	5,171	54.7	1,281	3,001	758	4,282	45.3
1974..	9,966	2,678	2,683	621	5,361	53.8	1,209	3,396	793	4,605	46.2
1975..	10,881	2,784	2,813	694	5,597	51.4	1,350	3,394	925	5,284	48.6
1976..	10,080	2,870	2,713	636	5,583	55.4	1,176	3,321	789	4,497	44.6
1977..	10,029	2,965	2,693	686	5,658	56.4	1,121	3,250	716	4,371	43.6
1978..	9,722	3,060	2,627	663	5,687	58.5	988	3,047	692	4,035	41.5
1979..	9,993	3,006	2,629	668	5,635	56.4	1,079	3,279	837	4,358	43.6
1980..	11,114	3,053	2,813	809	5,866	52.8	1,244	4,004	909	5,248	47.2
1981..	12,069	3,185	3,120	909	6,305	52.2	1,455	4,309	966	5,764	47.8
1982..	13,139	3,447	3,249	990	6,696	51.0	1,411	5,032	1,127	6,443	49.0
1983..	13,427	3,359	3,388	1,018	6,747	50.2	1,534	5,146	1,233	6,680	49.8
1984..	12,929	3,395	3,377	1,093	6,772	52.4	1,448	4,709	1,223	6,157	47.6
1985..	12,483	3,344	3,372	1,247	6,716	53.8	1,300	4,467	1,266	5,767	46.2
1986..	12,257	3,421	3,522	1,194	6,943	56.6	1,121	4,192	1,219	5,313	43.3
1987..	12,435	3,600	3,474	1,241	7,074	56.9	1,285	4,076	1,390	5,361	43.1
1987 ²	12,275	3,586	3,433	1,250	7,019	57.2	1,291	3,966	1,356	5,257	42.8
1988..	11,935	3,530	3,424	1,294	6,954	58.3	1,310	3,671	1,282	4,981	41.7
1989..	12,001	3,553	3,255	1,158	6,808	56.7	1,285	3,908	1,338	5,193	43.3

¹ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.² Revised.

NA: Not available.

Note: Includes only related children in families. 1987 revised through 1989 estimates are not comparable to prior years due to processing changes in the CPS.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. "Characteristics of Low Income Population: 1983" P-60 No. 147; 1983 rev-1987 from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. "Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1987" P-60 No. 161; 1987 rev to 1989 figures from March Current Population Survey (CPS).

LATION BY FAMILY TYPE AND RACE:

Male present				Per- cent of total
Non- white	White	His- panic ¹	Total	
2,792	5,092	NA	7,884	64.9
2,382	4,799	NA	7,181	62.8
2,032	4,298	NA	6,330	58.9
1,655	3,598	NA	5,253	55.3
1,651	3,891	NA	5,546	54.2
1,605	3,889	NA	5,494	53.1
1,477	3,511	NA	4,988	49.5
1,281	3,001	758	4,282	45.3
1,209	3,396	793	4,605	46.2
1,350	3,394	925	5,284	48.6
1,176	3,321	789	4,497	44.6
1,121	3,250	716	4,371	43.6
988	3,047	692	4,035	41.5
1,079	3,279	837	4,358	43.6
1,244	4,004	909	5,248	47.2
1,455	4,309	966	5,764	47.8
1,411	5,032	1,127	6,443	49.0
1,534	5,146	1,233	6,680	49.8
1,448	4,709	1,223	6,157	47.6
1,300	4,467	1,266	5,767	46.2
1,121	4,192	1,219	5,313	43.3
1,285	4,076	1,390	5,361	43.1
1,291	3,966	1,356	5,257	42.8
1,310	3,671	1,282	4,981	41.7
1,285	3,908	1,338	5,193	43.3

TABLE 66.—POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE AND RACE

Year	Total	Female head				Male present			
		Black	White	Hispanic	Total	Black	White	Hispanic	Total
1966.....	17.4	76.6	46.9	NA	58.2	39.9	9.2	NA	12.6
1967.....	16.3	72.4	42.1	NA	54.3	35.3	8.7	NA	11.5
1968.....	15.3	70.5	44.4	NA	55.2	29.8	7.8	NA	10.2
1969.....	13.8	68.2	45.2	NA	54.4	25.0	6.7	NA	8.6
1970.....	14.9	67.7	43.1	NA	53.0	26.0	7.3	NA	9.2
1971.....	15.1	66.6	44.6	NA	53.1	25.5	7.4	NA	9.3
1972.....	14.9	69.5	41.1	NA	53.1	24.1	6.8	NA	8.6
1973.....	14.2	67.2	42.1	68.7	52.1	21.7	6.0	18.8	7.6
1974.....	15.1	65.0	42.9	64.3	51.5	20.0	6.9	20.0	8.7
1975.....	16.8	66.0	44.2	68.4	52.7	22.1	8.2	23.8	9.8
1976.....	15.8	65.6	42.7	67.3	52.0	19.4	7.1	20.8	8.5
1977.....	16.0	65.7	40.3	68.6	50.3	19.9	7.1	17.9	8.5
1978.....	15.7	66.4	39.9	68.9	50.6	17.6	6.8	17.2	7.9
1979.....	16.0	63.1	38.6	62.2	48.6	18.7	7.3	19.2	8.5
1980.....	17.9	64.8	41.6	65.0	50.8	20.3	9.0	22.9	10.4
1981.....	19.5	67.7	42.8	67.3	52.3	23.4	10.0	24.5	11.6
1982.....	21.3	70.7	46.5	71.8	56.0	24.1	11.6	27.8	13.0
1983.....	21.8	68.3	47.1	70.6	55.4	23.7	12.0	27.2	13.5
1984.....	21.0	66.2	45.9	71.0	54.0	24.3	11.0	27.5	12.5
1985.....	20.1	66.9	45.2	72.4	53.6	18.8	10.4	27.4	11.7
1986.....	19.8	67.1	46.3	66.7	54.4	17.0	9.8	25.8	10.8
1987.....	20.0	68.3	45.8	70.1	54.7	19.8	9.5	28.3	10.9
1987r.....	19.7	66.9	45.0	69.8	53.7	19.1	9.3	27.7	10.6
1988.....	19.0	64.7	44.9	69.6	52.9	18.7	8.5	25.4	10.0
1989.....	19.0	63.1	42.5	64.3	51.1	20.3	9.1	25.5	10.4

Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NA denotes not available.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. "Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States" P-60 No. 147 and 161; 1987r-1989 data from March Current Population Survey (CPS).
Table prepared by CRS.

through 1989 estimates are not comparable to

is. "Characteristics of Low Income Population:
of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. "Money
to. 161; 1987 rev to 1989 figures from March

TABLE 67.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN POOR UNDER 6 AND FROM 6 TO 17 YEARS AND THEIR POVERTY RATES

Year	Total number of children under 18	Total number under 6	Total number of poor children under 6	Poverty rate of children under 6	Total number of poor children 6-17 years	Poverty rate of children 6-17 years
1966.....	70,218	23,779	4,304	18.1	8,085	17.4
1967.....	70,408	23,171	4,055	17.5	7,601	16.1
1968.....	70,385	22,249	3,659	16.6	7,295	15.2
1969.....	69,090	21,681	3,361	15.5	6,330	13.4
1970.....	69,159	21,556	3,601	16.7	6,839	14.4
1971.....	68,816	20,898	3,579	17.1	6,972	14.5
1972.....	67,930	20,510	3,388	16.5	6,896	14.5
1973.....	66,959	20,043	3,204	16.0	6,438	13.7
1974.....	66,134	19,887	3,361	16.9	6,795	14.7
1975.....	65,079	19,353	3,522	18.2	7,582	16.6
1976.....	64,028	18,971	3,358	17.7	6,915	15.3
1977.....	63,137	18,518	3,426	18.5	6,862	15.4
1978.....	62,311	18,789	3,344	17.8	6,587	15.1
1979.....	63,375	19,012	3,479	18.3	6,898	15.5
1980.....	62,914	19,974	4,054	20.3	7,489	17.4
1981.....	62,449	20,396	4,487	22.0	8,018	19.1
1982.....	62,345	20,789	4,899	23.6	8,748	21.1
1983.....	62,334	21,039	5,302	25.0	8,609	20.8
1984.....	62,447	21,196	5,066	23.9	8,354	20.3
1985.....	62,876	21,526	4,951	23.0	8,059	19.5
1986.....	62,948	21,656	4,796	22.1	8,080	19.6
1987.....	63,290	21,860	4,984	22.8	7,979	19.3
1988 (revised)	63,747	22,232	4,957	22.3	7,499	18.1
1989.....	64,144	22,505	5,071	22.5	7,518	18.1

Source: "Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1989," Current Population Reports, U.S. Department of Commerce. Data on children under 6 from "Five Million Children: A Statistical Profile of Our Poorest Young Citizens," National Center for Children in Poverty, 1990.

M 6 TO 17 YEARS AND THEIR

Poverty rate of children under 6	Total number of poor children 6-17 years	Poverty rate of children 6-17 years
18.1	8,085	17.4
17.5	7,601	16.1
16.6	7,295	15.2
15.5	6,330	13.4
16.7	6,839	14.4
17.1	6,972	14.5
16.5	6,896	14.5
16.0	6,438	13.7
16.9	6,795	14.7
18.2	7,582	16.6
17.7	6,915	15.3
18.5	6,862	15.4
17.8	6,587	15.1
18.3	6,898	15.5
20.3	7,489	17.4
22.0	8,018	19.1
23.6	8,748	21.1
25.0	8,609	20.8
23.9	8,354	20.3
23.0	8,059	19.5
22.1	8,080	19.6
22.8	7,979	19.3
22.3	7,499	18.1
22.5	7,518	18.1

Source: Current Population Reports, U.S. Children: A Statistical Profile of Our

TABLE 68.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY AND POVERTY RATES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY, 1989

Number of children in family	Number of children (in 1,000s)	Percent of children	Number of poor children (in 1,000s)	Percent of poor children	Poverty rate
1.....	14,108	22.3	1,589	13.2	11.3
2.....	24,942	39.4	3,377	28.1	13.5
3.....	14,712	23.3	3,245	27.0	22.1
4.....	5,664	9.0	1,850	15.4	32.7
5 or more.....	3,800	6.0	1,940	16.2	51.1
Total.....	63,226	100.0	12,001	100.0	19.0

Source: March 1990 Current Population Survey.

Table prepared by CRS.

Distribution of child population in poverty areas ^{31 32}

Table 69 describes percentages of poor children by ethnic group, residing in poverty areas. Minority children, especially low-income children, are concentrated in major metropolitan locales. In 1988, 19 percent of all children and 47 percent of those in poor families lived in poverty areas. Whereas 71 percent of poor black children and 58 percent of poor Hispanic children lived in poverty areas, only a third of poor white children resided there. Between the years 1976 and 1988, the proportion of Hispanic children living in central cities rose from 47 to 54 percent, with the proportion in poverty areas growing from 34 to 41 percent. During these same years, the proportion of black children residing in central cities remained approximately the same (that is, around 56 percent), with the proportion in poverty areas being nearly constant (about 53 percent). Only 25 percent of white children represented central city dwellers in 1988 and only 12 percent lived in poverty areas. The figures for 1976 are 21.5 percent and 12.7 percent, respectively.

³¹ This section borrows heavily from "U.S. Children and their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1989," a report of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, September, 1989.

³² Poverty areas are defined as those where 20 percent or more of the population was identified as being below the poverty level according to the last census.

TABLE 69.—DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD POPULATION IN CENTRAL CITIES, SUBURBS, AND NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND IN POVERTY AREAS, 1976 AND 1988

	Percent distribution	
	1976	1988
All related children under 18	100.0	100.0
Living in metro areas	66.5	76.6
Inside central cities	26.9	30.4
Outside central cities	39.6	46.1
Living outside metro areas	33.5	23.4
Living in poverty areas	20.9	18.9
Poor children in areas	¹ 46.1	¹ 46.8
White children	100.0	100.0
Living in metro areas	65.0	75.3
Inside central cities	21.5	25.0
Outside central cities	43.5	50.3
Living outside metro areas	35.0	24.7
Living in poverty areas	12.7	12.3
Poor children in areas	¹ 32.7	¹ 32.6
Black children	100.0	100.0
Living in metro areas	73.9	81.5
Inside central cities	56.9	56.3
Outside central cities	17.0	25.2
Living outside metro areas	26.1	18.5
Living in poverty areas	54.0	52.7
Poor children in areas	¹ 70.7	¹ 71.1
Hispanic children	100.0	100.0
Living in metro areas	80.8	91.6
Inside central cities	46.8	53.9
Outside central cities	34.0	37.8
Living outside metro areas	19.2	8.4
Living in poverty areas	33.9	40.6
Poor children in areas	¹ 51.3	¹ 57.5

¹ Percentage of poor children in ethnic group who live in poverty areas.

Note: Shifts in metro residence are partly due to changes in definition of metropolitan statistical areas. The changes in definition have increased the area and population of metropolitan areas. Determination of poverty status is based on family income in previous year (i.e., 1975 and 1987).

Source: Child Trends, calculated from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106, Tables 9 and 42, and No. 163, Tables 4 and 12, and unpublished data.

THE DYNAMICS OF CHILDHOOD POVERTY

Tables 70 through 72 examine childhood poverty by tracking children and their families through time. Why is a "dynamic" perspective important? Imagine two surveys of the population taken 5 years apart. The observed incidences of poverty might be the same as they were in 1970 and 1975, for example, at about 12 percent of the population. A static comparison would suggest that not much has changed, a conclusion which may or may not be warranted. The 12 percent of the population reported to be poor in 1975 could

ATION IN CENTRAL CITIES, SUBURBS, AND POVERTY AREAS, 1976 AND 1988

	Percent distribution	
	1976	1988
.....	100.0	100.0
.....	66.5	76.6
.....	26.9	30.4
.....	39.6	46.1
.....	33.5	23.4
.....	20.9	18.9
.....	¹ 46.1	¹ 46.8
.....	100.0	100.0
.....	65.0	75.3
.....	21.5	25.0
.....	43.5	50.3
.....	35.0	24.7
.....	12.7	12.3
.....	¹ 32.7	¹ 32.6
.....	100.0	100.0
.....	73.9	81.5
.....	56.9	56.3
.....	17.0	25.2
.....	26.1	18.5
.....	54.0	52.7
.....	¹ 70.7	¹ 71.1
.....	100.0	100.0
.....	80.8	91.6
.....	46.8	53.9
.....	34.0	37.8
.....	19.2	8.4
.....	33.9	40.6
.....	¹ 51.3	¹ 57.5

poverty areas.

in definition of metropolitan statistical areas. The
of metropolitan areas. Determination of poverty
and 1987).

Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60,
unpublished data.

CHILDHOOD POVERTY

Childhood poverty by tracking
time. Why is a "dynamic" per-
centage of the population taken 5
years of poverty might be the same
sample, at about 12 percent of
would suggest that not much
may or may not be warranted.
ported to be poor in 1975 could

be exactly the same group of individuals who were noted to be poor in 1970, or they could be an entirely new group. The implications are important. The former inference evidences the existence of a group of long-term poor, or underclass. The latter provides a picture of transitory poverty, probably associated with individual life cycle changes or cyclical economic change. Only by following a representative group of individuals over time is it possible to distinguish among the different processes underlying a static picture of poverty.

The Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan has collected information on 5,000 American families since 1968. Data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, reported here, are drawn from a study of "Children in Poverty" (1985), prepared for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO).³³ As of 1985, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) comprised the only reliable source of income and demographic information for a representative sample of American families over a significant period of time. Some of the findings were based on then, as yet unpublished research. As the (1985) CRS and CBO report noted, the work was used by permission of the authors, but may be subject to some revision.

Before interpreting the PSID figures, several caveats are in order. It is risky to draw inferences from a single source of data. Potential problems of sample bias or error are difficult to evaluate without independent replication of results from other samples. Unfortunately, other comparable sources of data do not exist. The PSID has been subjected to careful scrutiny and still retains its credibility. Nevertheless, the reader should consider the findings to be tentative.

Duration of poverty ³⁴ ³⁵

Table 70 presents information on the incidence of short-term and persistent poverty for the total population as well as for children.

³³ The information presented below draws heavily on the PSID research. The primary sources of information for this section were: Bane, Mary Jo. Household Composition and Poverty, IRP Conference Paper presented in Williamsburg, VA. December 6-8, 1984. University of Wisconsin-Madison. Duncan, Greg J., et al. *Years of Poverty, Years of Plenty: The Changing Fortunes of American Workers and Families*. Ann Arbor, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1984. Duncan, Greg J. and Rogers, Willard. *A demographic analysis of Childhood Poverty*. unpublished paper, Ann Arbor, MI: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1984. Elwood, David T. and Bane, Mary Jo. Slipping Into and Out of Poverty: The Dynamics of Spells. NBER Working Paper #1199. Harvard University. 1983. Hill, Martha S. and Ponza, M. Poverty and Welfare Dependence Across Generations. Economic Outlook USA. Summer, 1983, vol. 10, No. 3. Lillia, Mark. Why the "Income Distribution" is so Misleading. The Public Interest, #73: National Affairs Inc. New York, N.Y. Fall 1984.

³⁴ Estimates of poverty rates from the PSID data are consistently lower than official Census Bureau estimates. Those responsible for the PSID at the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan believe the difference results from more complete accounting for income on the PSID than the Current Population Survey. The Census Bureau acknowledges that the CPS does underestimate income. It is not known exactly how much more accurate PSID income information is. For the types of analysis presented here, it is more important that the data collection be consistent over time, than accurate at a point-in-time.

³⁵ The number of years used to classify an individual as experiencing short term versus persistent poverty is somewhat arbitrary. One could certainly argue that someone poor for 6 out of 10 years is persistently poor. However, even if persistent poverty were defined as 5 or more years out of 10, it would not change the finding that most people who experience poverty do so for a short time.

The data for children and the total population are not directly comparable. For all persons, the time period is a 10-year span (1969-78), while for children, it is the 15-year period of "childhood" for children between the ages of 1 and 3 in 1968.

TABLE 70.—INCIDENCE OF SHORT-TERM AND PERSISTENT POVERTY

	Percent of all persons in category (10-year period)	Percent of children in category (15-year period)
Poor from 1 to 10 years	24.4	29.1
Short term (from 1 to 4 years)	19.0	22.1
Poor from 5 to 10 years	5.4	7.0
Persistent poor (from 8 to 10 years for total population, from 10 to 15 years for children)	2.6	4.8

Source: Duncan et al. Years of Poverty Years of Plenty. Duncan and Rogers. Demographic Analysis of Childhood Poverty. (1984)

Although the incidence of poverty for children cannot be directly compared to that of the total population due to differences in the measurement period, it is still possible to note that the patterns for children and the overall population are similar. One quarter of all persons and 29.1 percent of all children were poor at some time. This proportion is particularly interesting since the PSID poverty rate for 1975 was only 8.9 percent compared to the official estimate of 12.3 percent. The official proportion of the population that would have been poor at some point during this time period as measured by the Current Population Survey is not known.

The table also shows that a much smaller proportion of the population experiences mid- to long-run (i.e., persistent) poverty. As classified by the researchers, 2.6 percent of all individuals and 4.8 percent of all children lived in persistently poor families.

Duration of poverty, race and region

The relatively small proportion of persistently poor children masks the fact that almost 30 percent of all black children were persistently poor (note table 71). In the PSID sample, almost 90 percent of the children who were poor for 10 or more years of their childhood were black. Conversely, white children make up about three quarters of the short-term (1 to 4 years) poor children. (Even though the rate for white short-term poverty is lower than that for black children—19.8 versus 32.3, that rate is applied to a much higher base—over 86 percent of all children were white). Nevertheless, the probability of poverty of any duration is much higher for blacks than for whites.

A child's likelihood of facing long-term poverty increased if the child was from the South, in a one-parent family, or living in a rural area. According to Duncan and Rogers (1984), "the geographic distribution of persistent poverty becomes somewhat more balanced when cash welfare payments are subtracted from total

are not directly comparable over a 10-year span (1969-1979) of "childhood" for

PERSISTENT POVERTY

	Percent of all persons in category (10-year period)	Percent of children in category (15-year period)
...	24.4	29.1
...	19.0	22.1
...	5.4	7.0
...	2.6	4.8

Source: Duncan and Rogers. Demographic Analysis of

Children cannot be directly compared to differences in the patterns for each race. One quarter of all children are poor at some time. Since the PSID poverty measure is based on the official estimate of the population that would be in poverty as measured in 1969.

Proportion of the population (persistent) poverty. As all individuals and 4.8 percent for families.

Persistently poor children: 1 black children were in the PSID sample, almost 90 percent or more years of their childhood make up about 50 percent of poor children. (Even when the measure is applied to a much larger sample, the measure is much higher for

Poverty increased if the family, or living in a city (1984), "the geographic area somewhat more balanced from total

family incomes, owing to the fact that welfare payments tend to be more generous in large cities and northern areas."

TABLE 71.—INCIDENCE OF SHORT-TERM AND PERSISTENT POVERTY OF CHILDREN BY RACE

	White	Black
Poor from 1 to 4 years out of 15 years	19.8	32.3
Poor from 5 to 9 years out of 15 years	4.6	17.7
Poor from 10 to 14 years out of 15 years	0.6	24.0
Poor all 15 years of childhood	0.0	4.9

Source: Duncan and Rogers. Demographic Analysis of Childhood Poverty.

Poverty throughout childhood

Duncan and Rogers (1984) provide a final way of looking at the dynamics of childhood poverty. They calculate the expected number of years that children with different demographic characteristics can expect to spend in poverty during their first 15 years of life. Table 72 summarizes their estimates.

TABLE 72.—EXPECTED YEARS OF CHILDHOOD POVERTY OUT OF FIRST 15 YEARS OF LIFE

	Nonblack	Black
All households	0.8	5.4
Characteristics of household at birth of child:		
Never married mother	6.2	6.0
Teenage mother	1.2	5.4
Education of head:		
8 years	1.2	5.6
12 years	0.7	5.3
Characteristics of household throughout childhood (15 years):		
Head disabled	3.3	10.9
Lived in South	0.8	6.4
Lived out of South	0.7	4.3
Large city	0.7	3.9
Rural area	1.1	8.1
1 parent	3.2	7.3
2 parent	.5	3.0

Source: Duncan and Rogers. Demographic Analysis of Childhood Poverty.

Black dominance of long-run poverty is reinforced in table 72. On average, black children spent over one-third (5.4 years) of their childhood (first 15 years) poor. White children spent only 5 percent (0.8 years) of their childhood poor.

Household characteristics affect the expected number of years in poverty. Using table 72, compare the expected years in poverty for all nonblack and black households to those of households with various characteristics. The greater the difference between the expected years for a particular characteristic and the overall rate, the

stronger seems the association between the characteristic and poverty. In general, family characteristics have a greater influence on the poverty of white children than black children. For example, being born to a white, never-married female increases the expected number of years of child poverty by almost 700 percent (from 0.8 years to 6.2 years), while the corresponding increase for black children is just over 10 percent (from 5.4 years to 6.0 years). The only family characteristics that have a similar impact on black and nonblack children are disability of the household head and living in an one-parent family (both for the full 15 years of childhood).

It is interesting that geographic location has a significant influence for blacks but not for nonblacks. For nonblack children, living in the South or non-South or in a large city or rural area has little impact on the expected years of poverty. Black children residing in rural areas and/or in the South can expect more years in poverty than their counterparts in large cities and/or in the non-South.

Additional studies on the dynamics of childhood poverty conducted by David Ellwood reinforce those results found by Duncan et al.³⁶ Using the PSID, a cohort of children were examined who were born between 1967 and 1973 and were followed for a 10-year period.

Table 73 shows the poverty experiences of children born in an average year. Of the 3,500,000 children born around 1970, 2,278,000 (65.1 percent) avoided poverty entirely during their first 10 years of life; 686,000 (19.6 percent) temporarily lived in poverty (poverty lasting 1-3 years); 269,000 (7.7 percent) were poor for roughly half of these first 10 years; and 267,000 (7.6 percent) were poor for virtually their entire first 10 years of childhood. Therefore, while almost two-thirds of all children born in this period escaped poverty altogether, over 1 million of the children born each year spent some part of their childhood growing up poor.

Although the number of children considered to be long-term poor (7-10 years in poverty) is relatively small (7.6 percent), this group endures almost 50 percent of the poverty years experienced by children. The third column of table 73 shows the percentage of all poverty that a person in each of the groups must confront. In other words, it shows the portion of children observed to be poor in a single year that can be expected to be part of the short-term, medium-term, or long-term poor. As the table indicates, the large number of temporarily poor children suffer only a quarter of all childhood poverty, the medium-term poor account for another quarter, and, as previously noted, the long-term poor account for one-half of the poverty of children.

The odds for a white or black child to face poverty are remarkably different as shown in table 74. The overwhelming majority of white children will escape poverty (73 percent) while only a small minority of black children will (22 percent). Over one-half of all black children will spend at least 4 to 10 of their first 10 years of life in poverty. Only 3 percent of white children compared to over one-third of all black children will be considered long-term poor. Overall, even though blacks and other minorities represent just 18

³⁶ Ellwood, David T. (1989), "Poverty through the eyes of children," unpublished manuscript, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

between the characteristic and pov-
istics have a greater influence on
an black children. For example,
ied female increases the expected
by almost 700 percent (from 0.8
esponding increase for black chil-
5.4 years to 6.0 years). The only
a similar impact on black and
of the household head and living
he full 15 years of childhood).
location has a significant influ-
cks. For nonblack children, living
large city or rural area has little
verty. Black children residing in
an expect more years in poverty
ties and/or in the non-South.

ics of childhood poverty conduct-
ose results found by Duncan et
ildren were examined who were
ere followed for a 10-year period.
eriences of children born in an
ren born around 1970, 2,278,000
ely during their first 10 years of
arily lived in poverty (poverty
ent) were poor for roughly half
(7.6 percent) were poor for virtu-
ildhood. Therefore, while almost
his period escaped poverty alto-
ren born each year spent some
poor.

considered to be long-term poor
small (7.6 percent), this group
verty years experienced by chil-
shows the percentage of all pov-
groups must confront. In other
dren observed to be poor in a
to be part of the short-term,
s the table indicates, the large
en suffer only a quarter of all
poor account for another quar-
ong-term poor account for one-

ld to face poverty are remark-
The overwhelming majority of
73 percent) while only a small
percent). Over one-half of all
to 10 of their first 10 years of
ite children compared to over
be considered long-term poor.
er minorities represent just 18

eyes of children," unpublished manuscript,

percent of the children in this sample, they represent 65 percent of
the children who are considered long-term poor.

Table 75 shows the chance a child will face some spell of poverty,
given the living arrangement of the child's family. Growing up in a
two-parent home does not guarantee that a child will avoid pover-
ty. Some 20 percent of all children in two-parent families experi-
ence poverty, although for most children it is only temporary. In
contrast, children who spend time in a single-parent family are
very likely to face at least some poverty, with only one-third of
these children avoiding poverty altogether. Children raised entirely
in single-parent families are at a very high risk of facing poverty.
As many as 61 percent of all children in this group will be poor
throughout most of the early years of their childhood, while only 7
percent will escape poverty altogether.

TABLE 73.—NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN BORN AROUND 1970
AND THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDHOOD POVERTY, BY NUMBER OF YEARS
POOR IN THE FIRST 10 YEARS OF LIFE

	Never poor	Short-term poor (1-3 years)	Medium-term poor (4-6 years)	Long-term poor (7-10 years)
Number of children (in thousands)	2,278	686	269	267
Percentage of children.....	65.1	19.6	7.7	7.6
Percentage of all childhood poverty	0	23.6	27.8	48.6

Note: Based on data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics.

Source: Elwood, D.T. (1989). "Poverty through the eyes of children." Unpublished manuscript, Harvard
University, Cambridge, MA.

TABLE 74.—EXTENT OF POVERTY DURING THE FIRST 10 YEARS OF CHILDHOOD BY RACE
FOR CHILDREN BORN AROUND 1970

[Numbers in thousands]

	Never poor	Percent	Short- term poor (1-3 years)	Percent	Medi- um- term poor (4-6 years)	Per- cent	Long- term poor (7-10 years)	Per- cent
White	2,089	73	539	19	150	5	91	3
Black.....	107	22	104	22	103	22	163	34
Other.....	82	53	43	28	16	10	13	8
Total.....	2,278	65.1	686	19.6	269	7.7	267	7.6

Note: Based on data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics.

Source: Elwood, D.T. (1989). "Poverty through the eyes of children." Unpublished manuscript, Harvard
University, Cambridge, MA.

TABLE 75.—EXTENT OF POVERTY DURING THE FIRST 10 YEARS OF CHILDHOOD BY FAMILY TYPE FOR CHILDREN BORN AROUND 1970

[Numbers in thousands]

	Never poor	Percent	Short- term poor (1-3 years)	Percent	Medi- um- term poor (4-6 years)	Percent	Long- term poor (7-10 years)	Percent
Always in a two- parent family	2,005	80.0	340	13.6	110	4.4	50	2.0
Some years in a two-parent family...	259	32.8	321	40.7	116	14.7	92	11.7
Always in a single- parent family	14	6.7	25	11.9	43	20.8	125	60.6
Total	2,278	65.1	686	19.6	269	7.7	267	7.6

Note: Based on data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics.

Source: Ellwood, D.T. (1989). "Poverty through the eyes of children." Unpublished manuscript, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

Transitions into and out of poverty

What types of events are associated with the beginnings or ends of periods of poverty? Are changes in family structure more directly related to spells of poverty than changes in the earnings of family heads? What events have the most severe consequences when they occur, and what positive or negative events happen most frequently? Do different factors help explain black and white poverty? Some preliminary answers to these questions have been advanced from research on the Panel Study of Income Dynamics.

Birth into poverty.—A significant portion of childhood years of poverty or spells of poverty begin with birth. Estimates are that from a fifth to a quarter of poor children are born into poverty. Being born into poverty can result from a number of factors. A family that was near poor before the birth of a child may become poor after the birth if the family's income does not increase enough to offset the increased economic resources needed by the child. Alternatively, the birth of a child could result in decreased hours of work, and therefore earnings, of adults in the family. This decrease in earnings could be enough to drop the family below the poverty level. One estimate is that for children born into poor female-headed families, one-third of poverty was a result of the birth. Finally, a child may be born into a family that was poor before the birth.

Events after birth.—Although significant, birth into poverty did not account for 75 to 80 percent of children's transitions into poverty. Later events must have caused these poverty beginnings.³⁷ In

³⁷ However, events that happen after the birth of a child may have their origins before or after the birth.

THE FIRST 10 YEARS OF CHILDHOOD BY FAMILY BORN AROUND 1970

[thousands]

Percent	Medium-term poor (4-6 years)	Percent	Long-term poor (7-10 years)	Percent
13.6	110	4.4	50	2.0
40.7	116	14.7	92	11.7
11.9	43	20.8	125	60.6
19.6	269	7.7	267	7.6

[in thousands]

of children." Unpublished manuscript, Harvard

with the beginnings or ends family structure more direct changes in the earnings of the most severe consequences or negative events happen help explain black and white of these questions have been Study of Income Dynamics. portion of childhood years of birth. Estimates are that children are born into poverty. from a number of factors. A birth of a child may become one does not increase enough needed by the child. All result in decreased hours of in the family. This decrease the family below the poverty level born into poor families as a result of the birth. First that was poor before the

ent, birth into poverty did children's transitions into poverty poverty beginnings.³⁷ In

ld may have their origins before or

general, events after birth did not play as important a role in the poverty of black children as white children. Duncan and Rogers (1984) attribute 85 percent of white childhood poverty, but only 55 percent of black childhood poverty, to events subsequent to birth. Events such as divorce, however, did have a significant impact on black families. In fact, the likelihood of a child becoming poor as a result of a number of events was higher for blacks than whites. Because, in general, white families with children are farther above the poverty line than black families, the occurrence of a negative event (e.g., unemployment) is less likely to make them poor. Even so, postbirth events explained more of white childhood poverty than black: (a) because there is less white poverty (as a percent of all white families) to explain and (b) a much higher proportion of black children were born into poverty.

Tables 76 and 77 both look at the relationships between childhood poverty and events. Both tables illustrate the need to consider not only how severe the consequences of an event are if it occurs, but also how frequently the event occurs overall. For example, table 76 shows that becoming a female-headed family explained 41 percent of the poverty spells of children in female-headed families. The beginning of a female-headed family explains only 14.9 percent of all childhood poverty spells, however, because the event happens less frequently than other negative events (e.g., decline in earnings of male-headed family).

Summing all the changes in earnings events accounts for over 50 percent of all childhood spells of poverty and nearly two-thirds of the poverty spells of children in male-headed families (see table 76). The picture is quite different for female-headed families, where changes in earnings account for just one-quarter of the spells of poverty.

TABLE 76.—PRIMARY REASONS FOR BEGINNINGS OF SPELLS OF CHILDHOOD POVERTY (BY FAMILY TYPE)

[In percent]

Primary reason for beginning of spell	Children with poverty experiences		
	All children	Male-headed families	Female-headed families
Changes in earnings:			
Earnings of head fell	38.5	51.1	13.4
Earnings of wife fell	7.0	10.5	
Earnings of other family member fell	7.1	3.6	14.2
Total for earnings changes	52.6	65.2	27.6
Need level/poverty rose	6.7	7.7	4.8
Unearned income fell	5.7	5.1	6.9
Beginning of female-head family	14.9	1.6	41.2
Born into poverty	20.0	20.2	19.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent of all beginnings	100.0	66.5	33.5

Source: Derived from Bane, Mary Jo, Household Composition and Poverty.

An interesting insight from table 76 (and reinforced in table 77) is that for female-headed families, declines in the earnings of other family members are as influential as a decline in earnings of the female-head of the family. Presumably, the work of older children is important to economic resources of low-income female-headed families. This hypothesis is supported by another statistic from the PSID. A child leaving home decreased the poverty rate for male-headed families, because the departing child decreased the family's needs by more than the value of his income. The poverty status of female-headed families, on the other hand, was worsened by a child leaving. In this case, the older child's income exceeded the additional economic need he brought the family.

Table 77 also estimates the impact of events on childhood poverty transitions on all children. The first column of the table estimates the combined effect on all children of the probability that an event occurs (column 5) and the effect of the event given that it occurs (column 2). For example, the first entry in column 1 (0.53 percent) shows that one-half of 1 percent of all children moved into or out of poverty, while experiencing a transition from a two-parent family, or vice versa. Changes in hours worked dominate poverty transitions (also in table 54). Changes in hours worked by other family members (excluding the head of family and spouse) had the most impact on poverty transitions (1.68 percent) followed by changes in hours worked by the male head of family (0.92 percent).

The impact of events on those children experiencing them is shown in column 2. Here, those events usually thought to be influential for the economic well-being of children stand out: transitions from two- to one-parent families, employment status and hours worked by female heads of household, and disability of a male head of household. These events happen too infrequently, however, to be the prime explanatory events for childhood poverty.³⁸

Finally, columns 3 and 4 compare the effects of the favorable and unfavorable occurrence of an event on transitions into and out of poverty. In most cases, the effects are symmetrical. The families of children climbing out of poverty experience the favorable side of an event with about the same frequency as the families of children falling into poverty experienced the unfavorable side of the event. The one exception is the hours worked by other family members. Here, almost one-third of all children climbing out of poverty lived in families where the hours worked by other family members increased by at least 500 hours. While decreases in the hours worked by other family members were experienced by a higher proportion of those falling into poverty than any other event (19 percent), the unfavorable event was not nearly so influential as the favorable event.

³⁸ This table does not, however, control for the duration of a period of poverty. Information presented previously indicates that events such as transitions to female-headed families results in longer periods of poverty than labor supply changes.

and reinforced in table 77) in the earnings of other decline in earnings of the the work of older children low-income female-headed another statistic from the the poverty rate for male-child decreased the family's some. The poverty status of and, was worsened by a child income exceeded the addi-

tily. events on childhood pover- column of the table esti- of the probability that an of the event given that it t entry in column 1 (0.53 t of all children moved into a transition from a two- in hours worked dominate changes in hours worked by head of family and spouse) ions (1.68 percent) followed le head of family (0.92 per-

children experiencing them is usually thought to be influ- children stand out: transitions employment status and hours and disability of a male head frequently, however, to be good poverty.³⁸

effects of the favorable and transitions into and out of symmetrical. The families of nce the favorable side of an as the families of children favorable side of the event.

by other family members. climbing out of poverty lived other family members in- creases in the hours worked ced by a higher proportion other event (19 percent), the influential as the favorable

tion of a period of poverty. Information tions to female-headed families results

TABLE 77.—SUMMARY OF EFFECTS OF VARIOUS EVENTS ON TRANSITIONS INTO AND OUT OF POVERTY

[In percent]

Events	All children: net change in overall poverty rate associated with event	Children experiencing event: net change in poverty rate of children experiencing event	Children falling into poverty: fraction experiencing the negative event	Children climbing out of poverty: fraction experiencing the positive event	All children: fraction of all children who experience the event
I. Major changes in family structure:					
A. Transition from two-to-one-parent or vice versa.....	0.53	13.6	9	8	4.1
II. Major changes in labor supply of family members:					
A. Unemployment of household head changes by one month or more:					
1. Male head.....	.92	8.1	15	16	11.4
2. Female head.....	.03	1.6	3	3	2.2
B. Work hours of head changes by 500 hours or more for reasons other than unemployment:					
1. Male head.....	.47	2.1	16	12	21.6
2. Female head.....	.47	13.0	7	9	3.7
C. Work hours of wife changes by 500 hours or more.....	.56	2.5	7	13	21.2
D. Work hours of other family members changes by 500 hours or more.....	1.68	7.0	19	32	23.9
III. Changes in disability status of heads of intact families:					
Male head.....	.19	10.4	4	2	2.0
Female head.....	.05	6.3	2	1	0.8

Note: Table reads (first table cell), 0.53 percent of all children moved into or out of poverty as a result of a transition from a 2-parent to a 1-parent family or vice versa. A more detailed version of the table that separates the transitions into poverty from transitions out of poverty can be found in: Duncan and Rogers. The Prevalence of Childhood Poverty. Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1985.

Source: Duncan and Rogers. Demographic Analysis of Childhood Poverty.

As shown by table 78, a parent's educational attainment bears a relationship to the annual earnings that are available for a child's support. For mother-child families, the 1982-83 poverty rate of children whose mothers had some college work was 45 percent lower for whites (30 percent lower for blacks) than for children whose mothers ceased their education after completion of high school. By contrast, the poverty rate of children whose fathers undertook college study was 52 percent lower for whites (61 percent lower for blacks) than for children whose fathers did not attend college.

At each level of a parent's schooling, poverty rates of black children exceeded those of whites: all married-couple families by 85 percent; single-female-headed families by 51 percent. For female-headed families, the relative racial discrepancy widened with the level of educational attainment. With female-headed families whose mothers completed some college, nearly one of every two children was poor, with the child poverty rate (47.3) more than double that of corresponding white children (22.7). For children of single mothers who failed to complete high school, black poverty rates were only 13 percent above those of whites.

TABLE 78.—POVERTY RATES AMONG CHILDREN IN MARRIED-COUPLE AND SINGLE FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES BY RACE AND PARENT'S HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION COMPLETED: 1982-83

	Total	White	Black
Married-couple families (total)	12.4	11.3	20.9
Father's education only:			
Failed to complete high school ¹	31.1	29.0	39.6
Completed high school	7.8	7.3	13.1
High school diploma only	11.0	10.1	17.5
Completed some college ²	5.0	4.8	6.9
Father and mother's education:			
Neither completed high school ¹	39.1	36.8	44.9
Only mother completed high school	20.4	18.6	32.8
Only father completed high school	20.2	18.6	29.7
Both completed high school	6.6	6.2	11.1
Single female-headed families (total)	55.8	47.4	71.5
Mother's education:			
Failed to complete high school ¹	80.6	76.8	86.8
Completed high school	43.1	34.4	61.6
High school diploma only	50.3	41.0	67.6
Completed some college ²	29.5	22.7	47.3

¹ Includes persons who did not start high school.

² Includes persons who were graduated from college.

Note.—Table prepared by CRS using data from the combined March 1984 and March 1983 Current Population Survey. Data are for "own related children" in primary and secondary families only. Poverty rates in this table were calculated on the basis of the Census Bureau definition, applied to two years' data.