National Health Statistics Reports

Fertility of Men and Women Aged 15–44 Years in the United States: National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010

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Abstract

Objective—This report presents national estimates of the fertility of men and women aged 15–44 years in the United States in 2006–2010 based on the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). Data are compared with similar measures for 2002.

Methods—Descriptive tables of numbers, percentages, and means are presented and discussed. Data were collected through in-person interviews of a nationally representative sample of the household population aged 15–44 years in the United States between July 2006 and June 2010. The 2006–2010 NSFG sample is comprised of 22,682 respondents including 10,403 men and 12,279 women. The overall response rate for the 2006–2010 NSFG was 77%, 75% for men and 78% for women.

Results—Many of the fertility measures among men and women aged 15–44 based on the 2006–2010 NSFG were generally similar to those reported based on the 2002 NSFG. The mean age at first child's birth for women was 23 and the mean age at first child's birth for men was 25. One-half of first births to women were in their 20s and two-thirds of first births were fathered by men who were in their 20s. On average, women aged 15–44 have 1.3 children as of the time of the interview. By age 40, 85% of women had had a birth, and 76% of men had fathered a child. In 2006–2010, 22% of first births to women occurred within cohabiting unions, up from 12% in 2002. These measures differed by Hispanic origin and race and other demographic characteristics.

Keywords: parity • number of children born • age at first birth • marital status at birth • nonmarital births

Introduction

This report presents national estimates of different fertility measures for both men and women in the United States for the period 2006–2010. Fertility refers to the number of live births that occur to an individual. In 2008, there were 4.2 million births in the United States (1). The average fertility of women in the United States was about seven children at the beginning of the 19th century, it declined slowly and by 1960 it was 3.7 children per woman (2,3). Fertility in the United States dropped to its lowest point in 1976 at an average of 1.7 children per woman and has remained relatively stable at around 2.1 children per woman (1,4–7).

While fertility in the United States has remained stable since the 1970s, there is variation by subgroups including age, race, ethnicity, education, and measures of socioeconomic status. Researchers have often examined the intermediate characteristics that help to explain fertility such as fecundity (the ability to have children), timing of sexual intercourse, time spent in sexual relationships, and use of contraception (8). Others have looked at timing of fertility, the composition of those who have children, the number of children born, the union status at childbirth, etc (9–14).

The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) has collected data on fertility and the intermediate factors that explain fertility in the United States since 1973. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) conducts the NSFG. The NSFG is jointly planned and funded by NCHS and several other programs of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (see Acknowledgments). This report presents selected data on the

fertility experience of 15–44-year-old males and females in the United States using the 2006–2010 NSFG, and also presents trends in these measures since 2002.

Background

In the last two decades, fertility research in the United States has focused on timing of childbearing (e.g., adolescent childbearing), the context of fertility (e.g., nonmarital childbearing), and on high fertility groups.

Early childbearing

The United States' teenage birth rate in 2010 was 34.3 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 (5,15). Although this represents a 44% decline from the peak rate in 1991, the United States' teenage birth rate continues to be higher than that of other developed countries (16). Within the United States there are large variations in the teenage birth rate by various characteristics including Hispanic origin and race. Having a child at an early age (e.g., teenagers) is associated with negative social, economic, and health consequences for the young woman and her child (1,17–19). There is debate on how much of the consequences of a teenage birth are the result of the mother's earlier background characteristics rather than the birth itself (20,21). Nonetheless, teenage childbearing in the United States cost taxpayers at least $10.9 billion in 2008 (22).

Nonmarital childbearing

Over the past several decades, nonmarital childbearing has increased among women in all ages and Hispanic origin and race subgroups. In 1970, 11% of all live births were to unmarried women compared with 41% of all live births in 2009 (5). At the same time, there has been an increase in the proportion of women living in cohabiting unions and a greater proportion of nonmarital births occur to women living with a partner. One of the concerns with the increase in nonmarital childbearing is that children born outside of a marital union experience more family transitions, less stability, and may have fewer resources (23,24). Another concern with nonmarital childbearing is that a large proportion of births outside of marriage occur to women who did not intend the conception. Among births between 1999 and 2002, 77% of those to married women were intended at conception, while only 35% of those to never-married women were intended at conception (25). Because of this observed relationship, increases in nonmarital childbearing raise public health concerns given the documented adverse effects to babies born to women who did not intend to become pregnant and for the women themselves (26–29).

Variations by race, ethnicity, and education

Fertility levels are also known to vary across population subgroups such as race and ethnicity and educational attainment (5,25,30). Women with lower educational attainment have earlier and higher total fertility than those with more education (30). A significant proportion of this difference can be explained by higher levels of unintended births among women with less education (13). In addition, women with less education are less likely than others to use contraception (31). At least some of the association between early fertility and educational attainment results from some young women leaving school early when they become pregnant. Racial and ethnic variation is seen in both the timing of fertility and total fertility. On average, the Hispanic and non-Hispanic black populations have earlier and higher fertility than other racial and ethnic groups (1,30). Considerable research attention has been focused on the high fertility of immigrant groups; for example, the fertility of foreign-born Mexican women is, on average, higher than those who are U.S. born (32).

Methods

Data collection

The NSFG was established and first conducted by NCHS in 1973. Since then, the NSFG has been conducted seven times by NCHS—in 1973, 1976, 1982, 1988, 1995, 2002, and most recently, in 2006–2010. In 1973 and in 1976, the survey interviewed women aged 15–44 years who were currently married or had been married; it was then considered too sensitive to interview never-married women on fertility-related topics. In 1982, as the percentage of births to unmarried women continued to increase, the survey was expanded to include women aged 15–44 regardless of marital experience. Thus, the sample began to include all females aged 15–44 including never-married teenagers and women. In 2002, the NSFG began to interview males aged 15–44, allowing analysis of a nationally representative sample of males as well.

The 2006–2010 NSFG was based on 22,682 face-to-face interviews— 12,279 with women and 10,403 with men aged 15–44 years in the household population of the United States. Men and women living on military bases or in institutions were not included in the survey. The sample did include persons temporarily living away from the household in a college dormitory, sorority, or fraternity (33). The interviews were administered in person by trained female interviewers primarily in the respondents' homes. The 2006– 2010 sample is a nationally representative multistage area probability sample drawn from 110 areas, or ''Primary Sampling Units'' (PSUs) across the country. To protect the respondent's privacy, only one person was interviewed in each selected household. In 2006–2010, persons aged 15–19 and black and Hispanic adults were sampled at higher rates than others.

All respondents were given written and oral information about the survey and informed that participation was voluntary. Adult respondents aged 18–44 years were asked to sign a consent form, but were not required to do so; a very small percentage of adult respondents declined to sign the consent form. For minors aged 15–17 years, signed consent was required first from a parent or guardian, and then signed assent was

required from the minor: If either the parent or the minor declined to give written consent, the minor did not participate in the survey. The response rate for the 2006–2010 NSFG was 77% overall and 75% for men and 78% for women. The interviews lasted an average of about 80 minutes for females and 60 minutes for males. More detailed information about the methods and procedures of the NSFG and its sample design, weighting, imputation, and variance estimation has been published (33).

Demographic variables used in this report

The fertility data presented in this report are shown with respect to several key demographic characteristics—including age, marital status, education, parental living arrangements in adolescence, and Hispanic origin and race. Age of respondent, marital status, and educational attainment reflect status at the time of the interview. Educational attainment is shown only for respondents aged 22–44 because large percentages of those aged 15–21 are still attending school. Fertility indicators are also shown for proxy measures of the respondent's socioeconomic status. These include the educational attainment of the respondent's mother and parental living arrangements at age 14.

The definition of Hispanic origin and race used in this report takes into account the reporting of more than one race, in accordance with the 1997 guidelines from the Office of Management and Budget (34,35). For most tables in this report, separate estimates are presented for single race and non-Hispanic respondents who are black, white, or Asian. Hispanic respondents, regardless of their racial identification, are shown separately, and where sample sizes permit, are categorized by their nativity status. For convenience in writing, the term "black" or "non-Hispanic black" will be used instead of the full phrase, "non-Hispanic black or African American, single race." Similarly, the term "white" or "non-Hispanic white" will be used instead of the full phrase

"non-Hispanic white, single race." Further technical details and definition of terms can be found in the technical notes and in earlier NSFG reports (25).

Strengths and limitations of the data

The strengths of the data in this report, based primarily on the 2006–2010 NSFG, include the following:

● The data are drawn from interviews with large nationally representative samples of men and women in the reproductive ages 15–44 years of age.

● The data from each survey were processed and coded to make them as comparable as possible, so that trends could be measured reliably across cycles.

● The interviews in each cycle were conducted in person by professional, trained, female interviewers. Interviewers were supplied with visual aids, such as show-cards, life-history calendars, and "help screens" containing definitions of terms and other guides. These were used to help clarify terms and concepts for the respondent, so that meanings were standardized across respondents, thereby enhancing the quality of the data.

● The NSFG includes an array of characteristics to measure different aspects of male and female fertility. In addition, the NSFG collected extensive data on intermediate characteristics that influence fertility such as age at menarche, sexual activity, contraceptive use, union status, breastfeeding, and other childbearing experiences. The NSFG also collects information on the context of fertility and the relationship with a partner at the time of the birth.

● The response rates for the survey have been high—about 80% in 2002, and despite an increasingly challenging climate for surveys, response rates remained high for 2006–2010 at 77%.

The data in this report also have some limitations:

● Like all survey data, these data are subject to sources of nonsampling error. These include interviewer and respondent factors such as possible misunderstanding of questions on the part of the interviewer or respondent and bias due to giving socially desirable answers. The preparation and the conduct of the survey were designed specifically to minimize these sources of error (33).

● Because the NSFG is a cross-sectional survey, it is also subject to recall error. Questions rely on respondents' recall when reporting on their past experiences. Given the detail asked of women, the NSFG uses a life history calendar to help women remember specific dates by writing down other key demographic markers (e.g., dates of high school graduation, marriages and dissolutions, and children's births) to help their recall. While no life history calendar is used for the male survey, men are asked fewer dates than women and are asked about children within the context of a relationships to help with recall.

● The NSFG is designed to provide national estimates by demographic subgroups; it is not designed to yield estimates for individual states.

● The data presented in this report are bivariate associations that may be explained by controlling for other factors that our tables do not take into account. For example, the relationship between parental living arrangement at age 14 and some of these fertility measures may be explained by differential economic resources between single parent households and two parent households rather than the household structure itself.

Statistical analysis

All estimates in this report were weighted to reflect the approximately 62 million men and 62 million women aged 15–44 in the household population of the United States. Statistics for this report were produced using SAS software, Version 9.2 (http://www.sas.com). For most tables we used PROC

SURVEYFREQ to produce weighted cross tabulations that took into account the complex sampling design of the NSFG in calculating estimates of standard errors. Each table in this report includes standard errors as a measure of the precision of each point estimate. In addition, PROC LIFETEST was used for Table 8 to calculate probabilities of a first birth at selected ages from 18 to 40 years using life table methodology. Data are presented for ages 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40 years. Probabilities are calculated based on retrospective reporting of the age at the first birth.

Significance of differences among subgroups was determined by standard two-tailed *t*-tests using point estimates and their standard errors. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. The difference between any two estimates is mentioned in the text only if it is statistically significant. However, if a comparison is not made, it may or may not be significant. Otherwise, terms such as ''similar'' or ''no significant differences'' are used to indicate that the estimates being compared were not significantly different.

In the description of the results below, when the percentage being cited is below 10%, the text will cite the percentage to one decimal point. To make reading easier and to remind the reader that the results are based on samples and subject to sampling error, percentages above 10 will generally be shown rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Readers should pay close attention to the sampling errors for small groups. In this report, percentages are not shown if the sample denominator is less than 100 cases, or the numerator is less than 5 cases. When a percentage or other statistic is not shown for this reason, the table contains an asterisk (*) signifying that the ''statistic does not meet standards of reliability or precision.'' For most statistics presented in this report, the numerators and denominators are much larger. This report is intended to present selected statistics on trends and differences in selected measures of the fertility of men and women in the United States through 2006–2010. The results presented in this report are descriptive and do not attempt to demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships.

Results

Number of children born and childlessness

The parenthood experience of U.S. men and women aged 15–44 in the last decade is very similar. There was no change between 2002 and 2006–2010 in the percentage of men and women that had a biological child (Table 1). By ''had a biological child'' we mean that the woman gave birth to a biological child or that the man fathered a biological child, regardless if the child lives with them now. In 2006–2010 as in 2002, women (56%) in this age range were more likely than men (45%) to have had a child.

- Higher educational attainment was associated with lower percentages of women with a biological child. For example, 53% of women with a bachelor's degree or higher had a biological child compared with 88% with less than a high school diploma.
- Hispanic women are more likely to have had a biological child (65%) than non-Hispanic white women (52%), but there were no differences between Hispanic and non-Hispanic black (62%) women. Meanwhile, a higher percentage of Hispanic men had a biological child (54%) compared with both white (41%) and black (49%) men.
- Looking at nativity, higher percentages of foreign-born Hispanic men and women had a child compared with those born in the United States. For foreign-born Hispanic women, 78% had a biological child compared with 51% of U.S.-born Hispanic women. The percentage of U.S.-born Hispanic women with a biological child is similar to that of white women.

While the majority of women have had a child, a large percentage of women at any point are childless. The NSFG data can be used to characterize childless women as temporarily childless, voluntarily childless, or nonvoluntarily childless (Table 2). Most childless women aged 15–44 years are 'temporarily childless,' meaning that that they expect to have one or more children in the future. Voluntarily childless women are those who expect to have no children in their lifetimes, and are either fecund (physically able to have a birth) or are surgically sterile for *contraceptive* reasons. Nonvoluntarily childless women are those who expect to have no children in their lifetimes, but have impaired fecundity or are surgically sterile for reasons other than contraception.

- Among the 61.8 million women aged 15–44 years in 2006–2010, 43% were childless; of those who were childless 34% were temporarily childless, 2.3% nonvoluntarily childless, and 6.0% voluntarily childless. The percentage voluntarily childless is similar to previous rounds of the NSFG: 6.2% in 2002, 6.6% in 1995, 6.2% in 1988, and 4.9% in 1982 (9).
- Table 2 also describes the characteristics of women with children and childless women. For example, women with children were more likely to be older and currently married than childless women overall. Childless women were more likely to be younger, never married, with some college or higher education, and white compared with women with children.
- Among the childless women, voluntarily childless women were more likely to be older, currently married or currently cohabiting, and white compared with temporarily childless women. Nonvoluntarily childless women were more likely to be older and currently married compared with voluntarily childless women.
- Hispanic women accounted for a higher percentage of mothers (20%) and those temporarily childless (15%) than those voluntarily (8.8%) or nonvoluntarily (9.0%) childless. Black women accounted for a higher percentage of mothers (15%) than the childless (12%).
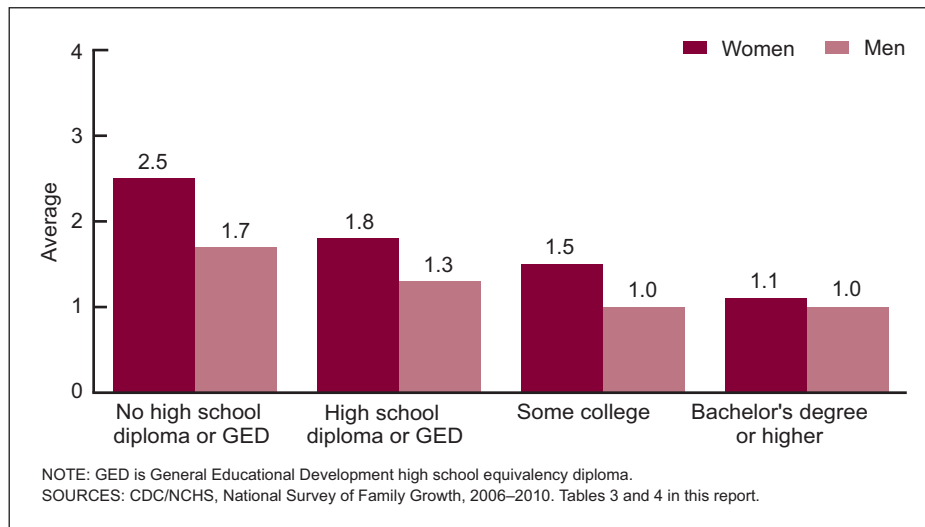
Figure 1. Average number of children ever born or fathered for women and men aged 22–44 years, by education: United States, 2006–2010

The number of children born to women aged 15–44 overall varies widely by selected characteristics (Table 3).

- The mean or average number of children born to women aged 15–44 is unchanged between 2002 and 2006–2010 at 1.3 births per woman. By age 40–44, the mean number of children born to women was 2.1, which is consistent with the mean number of children born to women in the United States based on vital statistics (1).
- Women who were currently married or formerly married had the highest mean number of children born, 1.9 and 2.0, respectively.
- Table 1 shows that men and women with lower levels of education were more likely to have had a child. They also had higher average numbers of children born (Tables 3, 4, and Figure 1). Additionally, nearly one in four women with less than a high school diploma had four or more children (24%), more than twice the percentage for any other education group.
- Women with household incomes less than 150% of the poverty level at the time of interview were more likely to have four or more children than those with higher incomes.
- The mean number of children born was higher for foreign-born Hispanic women (2.1) compared with U.S.-

born Hispanic women (1.2). The mean number of children born for U.S.-born Hispanic women was similar to that of white women.

Variations in the distribution and mean (average) number of biological children fathered by men aged 15–44 are presented in Table 4 and complement the data for women in Table 3.

- The mean number of children fathered by men in 2006–2010 (.9 children) was similar to 2002 (1.0).
- Currently married men had the highest mean number of children fathered (1.7 children), followed by formerly married men (1.5 children).
- Education was not only associated with the likelihood of having had a child, but also with the number of children fathered. Men with a bachelor's degree or higher had a lower mean number of children fathered (1.0) compared with men with less than a high school diploma (1.7) or to those with a high school diploma (1.3). There was no difference in the mean number of children fathered between men with some college education and those with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Men with the lowest level of education were more likely to have four or more children (10%). Only 3.1% of men with a bachelor's degree or higher had four or more children. The differences in the percentage of

men with four or more children among other educational groups were not significant.
- As was true for women, foreign-born Hispanic men had a higher mean number of children born than U.S.-born Hispanic men.

Fertility estimates for the United States are also available from CDC's NCHS' National Vital Statistics System (NVSS). NSFG data approximate the number of births recorded in the NVSS—especially for women (see ''Technical Notes'' table). Data on male fertility is less precise from the NVSS because mothers are the primary reporter of data for the birth registration system. Estimates of male fertility from the NSFG come from male's reporting of their children.

Births expected

Variations in the mean number of children born, additional births expected, and the total births expected for men and women are presented in Table 5.

There were no changes between 2002 and 2006–2010 in the mean number of children born, additional births expected, and total births expected for men or women.

- As expected, women who were noncontraceptively sterile or had impaired fecundity expected fewer births. While men's sterility status (36) cannot be defined in a comparable manner, nonsurgically sterile men expected a lower mean number of total births (1.2) compared with men in the other sterility status categories shown (2.2–2.4).
- For men and women, those with less than a high school diploma expected a higher number of total births compared with those with other education levels. There were no differences in total births expected among men and women across the other education levels.

Table 5 and Figure 2 show that foreign-born Hispanic women expected more births than U.S.-born Hispanic women. The mean number of births expected for foreign-born Hispanic women was 2.9 and for U.S.-born
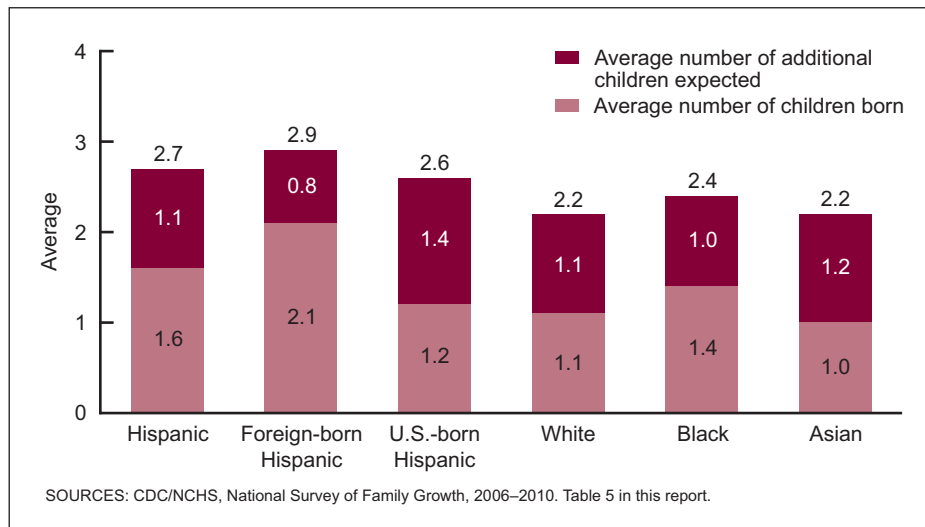
Figure 2. Average number of children born, additional children expected, and total births expected for women aged 15–44 years, by Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2006–2010

Hispanic women it was 2.6. The same relationship holds true for men.

Looking at all women aged 15–44 years in 2006–2010, 8.3% of women expected to have no children in their lifetimes, similar to the 8.9% in 2002 (Table 6).

● Women aged 22–44 with less than a high school diploma were less likely to expect no children than women with higher levels of education. For example, 5% of women with less than a high school education expected no children compared with 10% of college graduates.
● Patterns are similar by poverty status. About 5% of low income women expected to remain childless compared with 12% of higher income women.
● Overall, fewer Hispanic (4.3%) and black women (7.2%) expected to remain childless than did white women (9.8%). A higher percentage of U.S.-born Hispanic women expected to remain childless (5.6%) than foreign-born Hispanic women (3.0%).
● The most commonly reported number of children expected among women in 2006–2010 was two children (41%). That is, about two out of every five women aged 15–44 in the United States expected to have a total of two children. About one out of

every four women expected to have a total of three children.
● Hispanic women were more likely (31%) than white (23%), black (25%), or Asian (21%) women to expect three births. Foreign-born Hispanic women were more likely (34%) than U.S.-born Hispanic women (27%) to expect three births.
● Women who did not graduate from high school were more likely to expect four or more births. While 31% of women who did not graduate from high school expected four or more births, only 9.2% of those with a college degree or higher expected four or more births.

Age at first birth

Age at first birth for men and women aged 15–44 has been fairly stable since 2002 (Table 7). In 2006–2010 the mean age at first birth was 23 for women and 25 for men, similar to the mean age at first birth in 2002.

● More than one-half of first births occur to women in their twenties and nearly one-third occur to women younger than age 20. For men, about two-thirds of first births occur to those in their twenties, and one out of five first births occur to those aged 30 years and over.
● The percentage of women who in 2006–2010 reported their first birth

occurred at age 30 or over is similar to 2002. Currently married women had higher percentages (19%) whose first birth was at age 30 or over than women who were not currently married (3.6%–7.6%). College educated women were also more likely to have a first birth at age 30 or over (36%) than women with lower levels of education (3.5%–10.7%).
● For both men and women aged 22–44 years, the higher the level of education, the lower the percentage who had a first birth before age 20. For example, 58% of women who had less than a high school education had a first birth before age 20 compared with 4% of women with a bachelor's degree or higher (Figure 3).
● The mean age at first birth was higher for white women (24.1) than for Hispanic and black women (21.2 and 20.9, respectively). Within each Hispanic origin and race group, married men and women had a higher mean age at first birth than unmarried men and women.

The text table shows the number of children born to women aged 15–44 years by their age at first birth for 1995 and 2006–2010. Given trends over the last decades toward later childbearing, particularly among women with higher education, parity of older first-time mothers would ideally be examined *within* education and income groups. However, first births beyond age 35 years were too rare to break down by education and income, particularly for 1995. Among all women whose first birth occurred at aged 35–44 years, there was a significant increase in the percentage that had at least two children, from 26% in 1995 to nearly 40% in 2006–2010. Given the age range of the NSFG (aged 15–44 years), the "children ever born" measure is truncated for women who may not complete their fertility until beyond age 44 years. According to vital statistics data, about 7,500 women gave birth at age 45 years and over in 2008 comprising 0.2% of all births (1).

Another way to look at childbearing by age uses life table methodology to
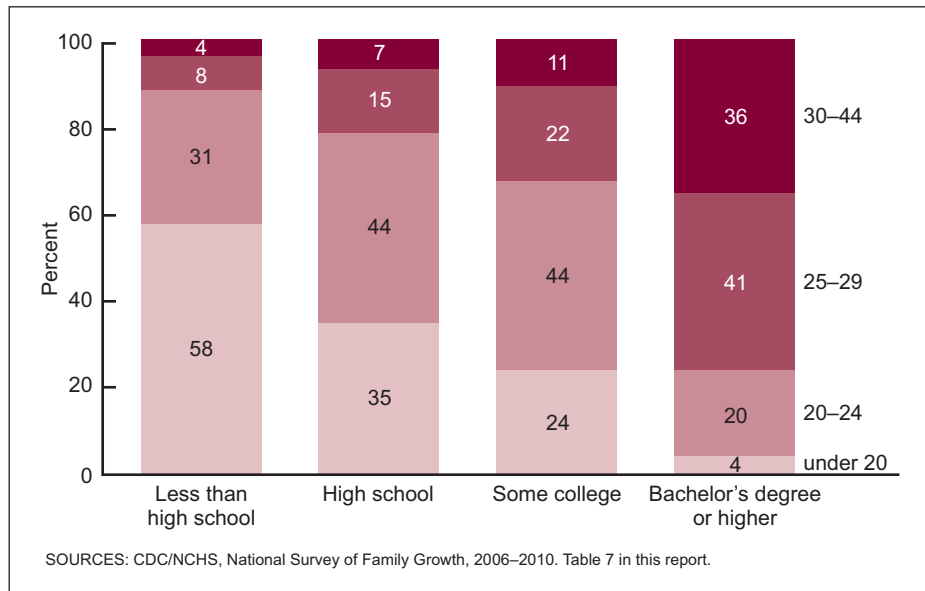
Figure 3. Age at first birth for women aged 22–44 years, by education: United States, 2006–2010

calculate the probability of having had a birth by selected ages between ages 18 and 40 (Table 8 and Figure 4). As expected, the probability of having had a birth increases with age (Figure 4). In 2006–2010, the probability of a woman having had a birth by age 18 was 8% compared with 85% by age 40. For males, the probability of having fathered a child by age 40 was 76%. These probabilities were similar to those in 2002.

There are significant differences by Hispanic origin and race in the probability of having had a first birth by age 20. Non-Hispanic Asian women

(5%) and white women (14%) had the lowest probability of having a birth by this age. Hispanic women (30%) and black women (32%) had higher probabilities of having a birth by age 20. The same relationship holds true for males but the probabilities are lower.

Early childbearing is associated with living in poverty. While 6% of women with household incomes at 300% of the poverty or higher had a birth by age 20, 36% of women with household incomes less than 150% of poverty had a birth by age 20. Among males, 4% of men with the highest income fathered a child by age 20
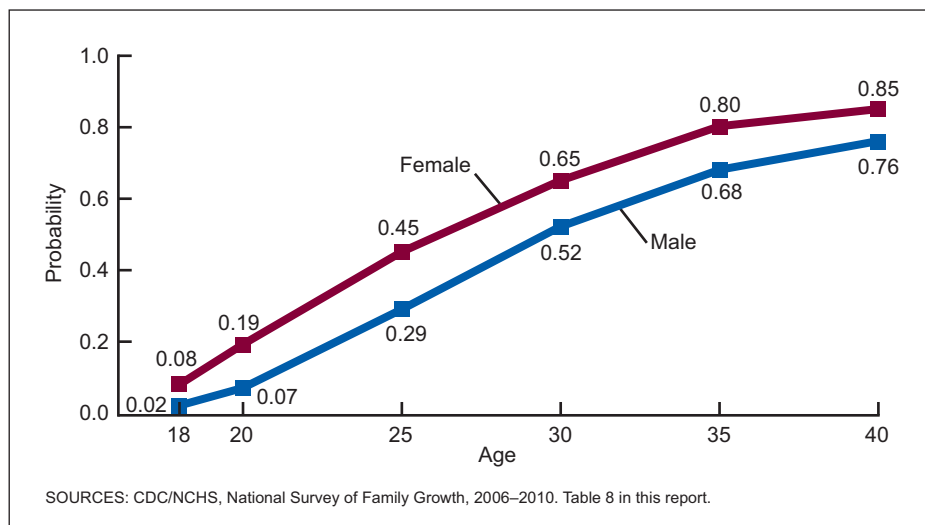
compared with 11% of those with the lowest income.

Although most men and women had a birth by age 40 (76% of men and 85% of women), there are differences by poverty level and Hispanic origin and race in the percentage with a birth by age 40.

Birth intervals

Variations in birth intervals between the first and second birth among women aged 15–44 in the United States are presented in Table 9. Women with short birth intervals are at higher risk of preterm deliveries, low birthweight, and adverse maternal outcomes (37,38).

- About one-third of women in the United States have only one child. One-third of women had their second birth between 13 and 36 months of the first birth; and one-third had their second birth more than 3 years (37 months or higher) after their first birth.
- The distribution in the interval between first birth and second birth in 2006–2010 is similar to that in 2002.

Marital status at birth

The timing of women's first birth relative to their first marriage is shown in Table 10. Births that occurred to women who have never married or to women before they were married are categorized as premarital births. Births that occurred within 0 to 7 months after marriage are, for the most part, considered as marital births from *premarital conceptions*. The timing of women's first birth relative to their first marriage changed little overall between 2002 and 2006–2010 (Table 10). In 2006–2010, about 25% of women aged 15–44 had a first birth before their first marriage, 44% had not yet had a birth, and 5.2% had a birth within 7 months of marriage; the remaining 26% of women had a first birth 8 months or longer after their first marriage.

Figure 4. Probability of a first birth, by selected ages for males and females aged 15–44 years: United States, 2006–2010

Text Table. Number of children born to women aged 15–44 years, by age at first birth: United States, 1995 and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	1995 Number of children born — Mean (standard error)	Total	1	2	3 or more	Number in thousands	2006–2010 Number of children born — Mean (standard error)	Total	1	2	3 or more
			Percent distribution (standard error)						Percent distribution (standard error)			
Total	34,958	2.1 (0.0)	100.0	30.6 (0.6)	39.7 (0.7)	29.7 (0.7)	34,353	1.3 (0.0)	100.0	29.1 (0.9)	37.7 (1.0)	33.1 (1.2)
Age at first birth												
15–29 years	31,561	2.2 (0.0)	100.0	28.2 (0.7)	39.9 (0.7)	32.0 (0.7)	29,667	2.4 (0.0)	100.0	26.2 (0.9)	36.7 (1.1)	37.1 (1.3)
30–34 years	2,797	1.6 (0.0)	100.0	49.1 (2.6)	41.9 (2.4)	9.0 (1.2)	3,709	1.7 (0.0)	100.0	44.2 (2.8)	46.4 (2.8)	9.4 (1.4)
35–44 years	601	1.3 (0.1)	100.0	74.3 (4.1)	19.6 (3.8)	6.0 (2.1)	976	1.4 (0.1)	100.0	61.0 (5.4)	34.8 (5.2)	4.1 (1.8)

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. This table is limited to women with one or more births.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006–2010).

- Women whose first marriage was more recent were more likely to have had a premarital first birth: 31% of women who were first married in 2003 or later, compared with 7.0% of women who were first married before 1985.
- Women who lived with both parents at age 14 were less likely (20%) to have had a premarital first birth than those who experienced other living arrangements at age 14 (34%).
- Higher proportions of premarital first births were seen among black women (49%) and Hispanic women (34%) than among white women (17%) and Asian women (6.4%). Although premarital first births were fairly equally split among ''never married'' and ''before first marriage'' for Hispanic, white, and Asian women, most first births for black women were among ''never married'' (30%) rather than ''before first marriage'' (19%).

Marital or cohabiting status at first birth for men and women aged 15–44 who had a biological child is presented in Table 11 and Figure 5. Based on differences in how the data are collected, we show somewhat different categories for women and men (See ''Technical Notes'').

- For both men and women, there was a significant increase between 2002 and 2006–2010 in the percentage of first births that occurred within a cohabiting union (Figure 5). Among the 46% of first births that were premarital in 2006–2010, nearly one-half were to women in cohabiting unions.
- Among women, a higher percentage of recent first births were within cohabiting unions. Among first births in 2003 and later years, 27% were to cohabiting couples, compared with 9.4% of first births before 1985. But for men there was no significant comparable trend.
- Parental living arrangement at age 14 was associated with having a premarital first birth for both men and women. Among men who lived with both parents at age 14, 35% had a premarital first birth, compared with
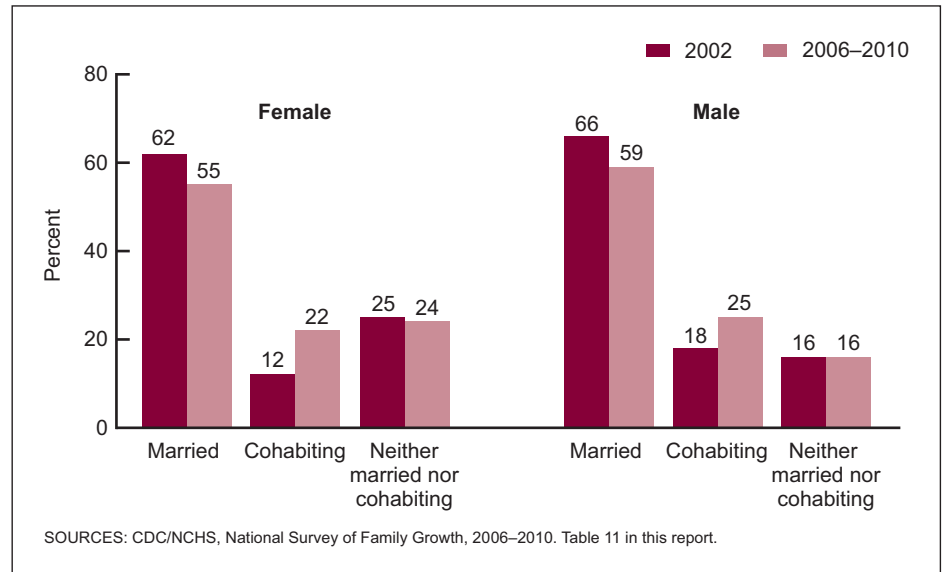
Figure 5. Marital or cohabiting status at first birth for females and males aged 15–44 years: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

55% of men who experienced other types of living arrangements.
- Hispanic origin and race were strongly associated with marital or cohabiting status at first birth for both men and women. About 80% of first births to black women and 73% of first births to black men were premarital. This compares with 53% of first births to Hispanic women, 56% of first births to Hispanic men, 34% of first births to white women, and 30% of first births to white men. Nearly 4 out of 10 (39%) first births to Hispanic men and 3 out of 10 (30%) first births to Hispanic women were within cohabiting unions, the highest of any race and Hispanic origin group.
- Men and women currently living in lower income households were significantly more likely than those in higher income households to have had a premarital first birth. For example, 64% of women currently living at 150% of the poverty level or lower had a premarital first birth, compared with 21% of those currently living at 300% of the poverty level or higher.

Variations in the marital or cohabiting status of all births within the 5 years before the interview are illustrated in Table 12. Focusing on

births in this recent time period helps to minimize respondent recall bias.

- Women who were older at their first sexual intercourse were more likely to have been married at time of birth—34% of recent births to women whose first intercourse occurred when they were younger than age 15 were married at delivery, compared with 83% of births to women who first had intercourse at age 20 years and over.
- Higher education among respondents' mothers was associated with higher percentages of recent births that were within marriage. About 75% of recent births to women whose own mothers had a bachelor's degree or higher were marital births, compared with 51% of those whose mothers had less than a high school education.
- Recent births to women currently living in higher income households, particularly 300% of poverty or higher were more likely to be marital births.
- While 72% of recent births to white women were marital births, about one-half of recent births to Hispanic women (49%) and one-third of recent births to black women were marital births (Figure 6). Among Hispanic mothers, a higher proportion of recent births occurred within cohabiting
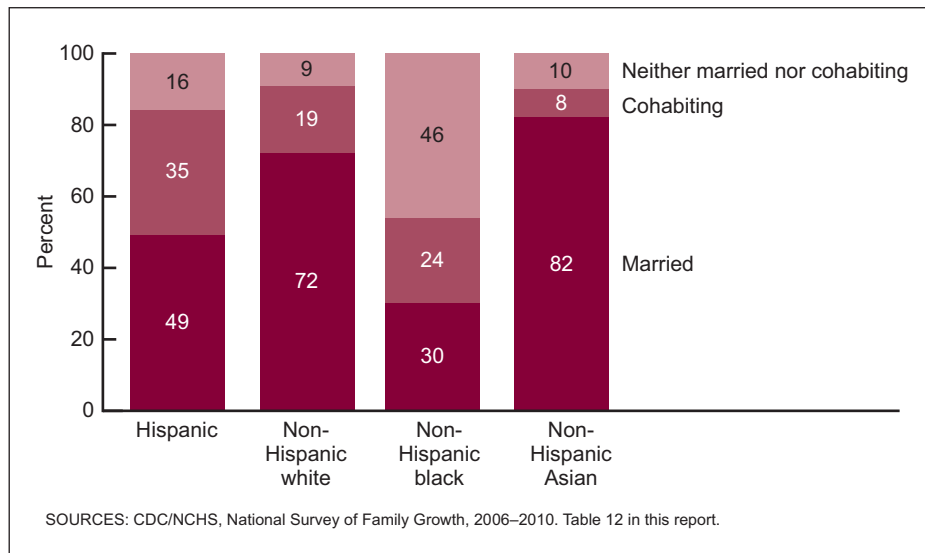
Figure 6. Marital or cohabitation status at time of delivery of births in the last 5 years to women aged 15–44 years, by Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2006–2010

unions (35%) than noncohabiting (16%)—and no difference was seen by nativity status. Among black mothers, a much lower proportion of recent births were in cohabiting relationships (24%), than in noncohabiting unions (46%).

Among men and women who have ever had a biological child, nearly one-half had a child outside of marriage (Table 13). Of those same men and women who have ever had a biological child, about one in three had that child in a cohabiting union.

- Since 2002, there has been an increase in the percentages of men and women who have had a nonmarital birth. This finding matches increasing trends based on vital statistics data (1,37). Among women who ever had a live birth, the percentage with a nonmarital birth increased from 42% in 2002 to 49% in 2006–2010, and among men, the percentage of nonmarital births rose from 40% to 47%.
- The percentage of mothers who had a birth within a cohabiting relationship nearly doubled from 17% in 2002 to 30% in 2006–2010. The increase in births within a cohabiting relationship for men was more modest, rising from 25% to 33%.
- Men and women who lived with both parents at age 14 were less likely to

have had a nonmarital birth: 40 to 41%, compared with 62 to 64% among those with other living arrangements at age 14. Similar differences were seen in the percentages of men and women who had a child within a nonmarital, cohabiting relationship by their living arrangement at age 14.

- Among those who had a biological child, black men (79%) and black women (82%) were most likely to have had a nonmarital birth, followed by Hispanic men (61%) and Hispanic women (57%).

Conclusion

This report presented data from the 2006–2010 and 2002 NSFG on the fertility behaviors of men and women aged 15–44 in the United States. It focused on several measures of fertility including the number of children born, the number of births expected, and the context of the first birth, including marital status at first birth. The fertility experience of men and women differs across various characteristics including education, childhood living arrangements, poverty, and Hispanic origin and race. The results in this report are generally similar to those based on the 2002 NSFG.

Among the 62 million men and 62 million women aged 15–44 in the

United States, 35 million men and 35 million women have had a biological child. The average number of children born as of 2006–2010 to women was 1.3 and the average number of children fathered by men was 0.9. There were no changes between 2002 and 2006–2010 in the average number of children born, and additional births expected for men and women. In this report, the number of children born is not the same as completed fertility because the sample includes young men and women who have not started having children or who are not yet done with childbearing.

The mean age at first birth in 2006–2010 remains unchanged from 2002—age 23 for women and age 25 for men. While more than one-half of births to women occur in their twenties, two-thirds of births to men occur in their twenties. The reason for this difference is that a higher percentage of women have children before age 20 than men. By age 40, 85% of women have had a birth and 76% of men have fathered a child.

The timing of women's first birth relative to their first marriage changed between 2002 and 2006–2010. During this time there was an increase in the percentage of men and women who had a nonmarital birth and also in the percentage of nonmarital births that occurred within a cohabiting union (39). Among women in 2002, 12% of first births were within a cohabiting union and by 2006–2010 this increased to 22% of first births.

The widely documented difference in fertility and fertility patterns between Hispanic, white, and black men and women continues. Hispanic women and men have more children than white and black women and men, in part explained by the early age at first birth. One-half of first births to Hispanic women are nonmarital and about one-half of these are within cohabiting unions. White women have the fewest number of children and the highest average age at first birth compared with Hispanic and black women. In addition, white men and white women have the lowest percentage of nonmarital first births and about one-half of them are within a cohabiting union. Black women have

fewer children than Hispanic women but more than white women. The mean age at first birth for black women is the youngest of the three groups. Although the majority of first births to black women are nonmarital, the majority are also outside of a cohabiting union.

These are some of the key findings on the fertility of men and women in the United States. One of the limitations of this report is that it does not cover persons beyond the age of 44 years. This limitation does not allow us to see if women who start childbearing at a later age go on to have the same number of children as women who started childbearing at an earlier age. Similarly, the summary fertility measures for men are not complete because men are more likely than women to father children beyond age 44 years. Nonetheless, the NSFG is a rich source of data on measures of fertility of men and women in the United States.

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Table 1. Women and men aged 15–44 years who ever had a biological child: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Women		Men	
	Number in thousands	Percent (Standard error)	Number in thousands	Percent (Standard error)
Total, 2002.	61,561	58.4 (1.0)	61,147	46.7 (1.5)
Total, 2006–2010[1]	61,755	55.6 (1.1)	62,128	44.8 (1.1)
Age				
15–19 years.	10,478	6.7 (0.8)	10,816	2.6 (0.4)
20–24 years.	10,365	29.7 (2.0)	10,394	15.3 (1.8)
25–44 years.	40,912	74.7 (1.0)	40,917	63.4 (1.2)
25–29 years	10,535	54.9 (1.9)	10,758	42.4 (1.7)
30–34 years	9,188	76.7 (1.5)	9,228	61.6 (2.0)
35–39 years	10,538	82.9 (1.2)	10,405	73.7 (1.7)
40–44 years	10,652	84.6 (1.3)	10,526	76.4 (1.7)
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently married.	25,605	80.3 (1.3)	23,357	79.2 (1.5)
Currently cohabiting	6,910	63.1 (1.9)	7,554	57.5 (2.6)
Never married, not cohabiting	23,581	19.7 (1.2)	27,967	9.1 (0.7)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	5,659	84.3 (1.4)	3,250	74.7 (2.4)
Education[2]				
No high school diploma or GED.	6,844	88.4 (1.4)	9,004	73.5 (1.6)
High school diploma or GED.	11,578	80.3 (1.4)	12,068	63.9 (1.9)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,702	67.9 (1.6)	13,206	50.3 (2.2)
Bachelor's degree or higher	15,083	52.8 (1.7)	12,781	47.5 (2.1)
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years				
Both biological parents	40,310	54.3 (1.3)	42,923	44.4 (1.3)
Other	21,444	58.2 (1.3)	19,205	45.5 (1.4)
Hispanic origin and race, marital status, and age				
Hispanic	10,474	64.5 (1.4)	11,847	54.2 (1.4)
U.S. born	5,369	51.4 (2.1)	5,747	39.9 (2.2)
Foreign born	5,104	78.4 (1.9)	6,100	67.7 (2.0)
Married	4,199	90.3 (1.7)	4,143	90.3 (1.9)
Unmarried.	6,274	47.3 (1.6)	7,704	34.8 (1.8)
15–24 years	3,637	27.3 (2.1)	3,831	16.1 (2.1)
25–44 years	6,836	84.4 (1.7)	8,016	72.3 (2.1)
Non-Hispanic white, single race.	37,384	52.3 (1.4)	37,283	41.1 (1.5)
Married	17,235	77.2 (1.6)	14,982	75.0 (1.8)
Unmarried.	20,149	31.1 (1.5)	22,301	18.3 (1.4)
15–24 years	12,207	13.2 (1.1)	12,703	5.7 (0.9)
25–44 years	25,177	71.3 (1.3)	24,580	59.4 (1.5)
Non-Hispanic black or African American, single race	8,451	61.7 (1.7)	7,341	49.1 (2.0)
Married	2,033	84.8 (2.7)	1,976	86.1 (2.3)
Unmarried.	6,418	54.4 (2.0)	5,365	35.5 (2.2)
15–24 years	3,059	28.8 (2.2)	2,923	14.8 (1.9)
25–44 years	5,392	80.4 (1.5)	4,418	71.7 (2.0)

[1]Includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
[2]Limited to persons aged 22–44 years at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006–2010).

Table 2. Childlessness status among women aged 15–44 years: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	All women	Women with children	Childless women			
			Total	Temporarily	Voluntarily	Non voluntarily childless
			Percent distribution (standard error)			
Total, 2002	100.0	59.9 (1.0)	40.1 (1.0)	31.5 (0.9)	6.2 (0.4)	2.5 (0.2)
Total, 2006–2010[1]	100.0	57.4 (1.1)	42.6 (1.1)	34.3 (1.0)	6.0 (0.4)	2.3 (0.2)
			Number in thousands			
Total, 2006–2010[1]	61,755	35,419	26,336	21,210	3,735	1,390
			Percent distribution (standard error)			
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age						
15–19 years	17.0 (0.5)	2.5 (0.2)	36.4 (1.1)	41.3 (1.3)	20.0 (2.3)	4.8 (1.4)
20–24 years	16.8 (0.7)	9.6 (0.5)	26.4 (1.1)	28.6 (1.3)	18.7 (2.2)	13.5 (3.4)
25–44 years	66.2 (0.8)	87.8 (0.6)	37.2 (1.2)	30.1 (1.1)	61.3 (2.9)	81.8 (3.5)
25–29 years	17.1 (0.6)	17.3 (0.6)	16.7 (0.9)	17.5 (1.0)	12.2 (1.6)	16.4 (3.6)
30–34 years	14.9 (0.6)	20.2 (0.7)	7.7 (0.6)	7.0 (0.5)	9.7 (1.5)	12.1 (3.1)
35–39 years	17.1 (0.6)	24.8 (0.8)	6.6 (0.5)	3.9 (0.4)	17.9 (2.4)	18.0 (3.0)
40–44 years	17.2 (0.6)	25.5 (0.9)	6.2 (0.5)	1.6 (0.3)	21.5 (2.3)	35.2 (4.8)
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	41.5 (0.9)	59.5 (1.1)	17.2 (1.0)	15.1 (1.2)	21.9 (2.4)	36.3 (4.5)
Currently cohabiting	11.2 (0.5)	13.1 (0.6)	8.6 (0.7)	8.1 (0.7)	11.8 (1.6)	8.9 (2.8)
Never married, not cohabiting	38.2 (0.9)	13.9 (0.8)	70.8 (1.1)	74.9 (1.2)	59.2 (2.7)	40.3 (4.8)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	9.2 (0.4)	13.5 (0.6)	3.4 (0.4)	2.0 (0.3)	7.1 (1.4)	14.5 (3.2)
Education[2]						
No high school diploma or GED	14.5 (0.9)	18.4 (1.2)	5.2 (0.7)	3.9 (0.7)	9.5 (2.1)	6.7 (2.2)
High school diploma or GED	24.5 (0.9)	28.2 (1.0)	15.7 (1.2)	12.6 (1.3)	20.5 (2.6)	29.1 (5.3)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	29.0 (0.9)	28.5 (1.0)	30.3 (1.6)	30.6 (1.8)	27.7 (2.7)	33.1 (5.0)
Bachelor's degree or higher	32.0 (1.3)	24.9 (1.3)	48.9 (1.8)	52.9 (1.9)	42.3 (3.3)	31.1 (5.5)
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological parents	65.3 (0.9)	63.5 (1.0)	28.8 (1.0)	68.1 (1.2)	64.3 (2.5)	69.0 (3.7)
Other	34.7 (0.9)	36.5 (1.0)	13.8 (0.5)	31.9 (1.2)	35.7 (2.5)	31.0 (3.7)
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic	16.9 (1.8)	19.5 (2.2)	13.5 (1.3)	14.6 (1.4)	8.8 (1.5)	9.0 (2.0)
U.S. born	8.7 (0.9)	8.1 (1.0)	9.5 (0.9)	10.4 (1.1)	6.0 (1.2)	5.8 (1.6)
Foreign born	8.3 (0.9)	11.4 (1.3)	4.0 (0.5)	4.2 (0.6)	2.9 (0.8)	3.2 (1.2)
Non-Hispanic:						
White, single race	60.5 (1.8)	57.2 (2.3)	65.0 (1.5)	63.5 (1.7)	72.0 (2.3)	69.8 (3.6)
Black or African American, single race	13.7 (1.1)	15.2 (1.3)	11.7 (0.9)	11.6 (0.9)	11.1 (1.6)	13.8 (2.5)
Asian, single race	4.0 (0.4)	3.5 (0.4)	4.7 (0.5)	5.1 (0.6)	3.3 (1.0)	1.6 (1.1)

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women aged 22–44 years at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006–2010).

Table 3. Number of children ever born to women aged 15–44 years: United States, 2006–2010

| Characteristic | Number in thousands | Mean (standard error) | Number of children ever born | | | | | |
			Total	None	1	2	3	4 or more
			Percent distribution (standard error)					
Total, 1995	60,201	1.2 (0.0)	100.0	41.9 (0.7)	17.8 (0.4)	23.0 (0.5)	11.6 (0.3)	5.7 (0.3)
Total, 2002	61,561	1.3 (0.0)	100.0	41.6 (1.0)	18.2 (0.5)	21.8 (0.6)	11.6 (0.6)	6.8 (0.6)
Total, 2006–2010[1]	61,755	1.3 (0.0)	100.0	44.4 (1.1)	16.2 (0.5)	21.0 (0.8)	11.5 (0.5)	6.9 (0.5)
Age								
15–19 years	10,478	0.1 (0.0)	100.0	93.3 (0.8)	5.4 (0.7)	1.2 (0.3)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)
20–24 years	10,365	0.5 (0.0)	100.0	70.3 (2.0)	17.5 (1.3)	9.0 (1.2)	2.4 (0.4)	0.9 (0.3)
25–44 years	40,912	1.8 (0.0)	100.0	25.3 (1.0)	18.7 (0.7)	29.1 (0.9)	16.8 (0.7)	10.2 (0.7)
25–29 years	10,535	1.1 (0.0)	100.0	45.1 (1.9)	19.5 (1.1)	20.8 (1.5)	10.7 (1.1)	3.8 (0.4)
30–34 years	9,188	1.7 (0.1)	100.0	23.3 (1.5)	22.0 (1.5)	28.2 (1.6)	17.6 (1.4)	8.9 (0.9)
35–39 years	10,538	2.0 (0.1)	100.0	17.1 (1.2)	18.4 (1.3)	32.2 (1.8)	18.7 (1.4)	13.6 (1.3)
40–44 years	10,652	2.1 (0.1)	100.0	15.4 (1.3)	15.2 (1.2)	35.0 (1.9)	20.2 (1.5)	14.2 (1.6)
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married	25,605	1.9 (0.0)	100.0	19.7 (1.3)	18.6 (0.9)	34.0 (1.2)	18.2 (0.9)	9.5 (0.8)
Currently cohabiting	6,910	1.3 (0.1)	100.0	36.9 (1.9)	24.1 (1.4)	20.1 (1.4)	10.4 (1.3)	8.5 (1.3)
Never married, not cohabiting	23,581	0.4 (0.0)	100.0	80.3 (1.2)	9.9 (0.7)	5.5 (0.5)	2.4 (0.4)	1.9 (0.3)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	5,659	2.0 (0.1)	100.0	15.7 (1.4)	22.2 (1.9)	27.4 (2.2)	20.6 (1.9)	14.0 (1.7)
Education[2]								
No high school diploma or GED	6,844	2.5 (0.1)	100.0	11.6 (1.4)	13.9 (1.2)	27.0 (1.7)	23.4 (1.6)	24.1 (1.6)
High school diploma or GED	11,578	1.8 (0.1)	100.0	19.7 (1.4)	20.8 (1.5)	31.8 (1.4)	18.4 (1.5)	9.3 (1.0)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,702	1.5 (0.1)	100.0	32.1 (1.6)	20.5 (1.0)	26.0 (1.4)	14.1 (1.0)	7.2 (1.1)
Bachelor's degree or higher	15,083	1.1 (0.0)	100.0	47.2 (1.7)	17.3 (1.0)	23.0 (1.5)	9.2 (0.8)	3.4 (0.7)
Percent of poverty level[3]								
0–149%	16,695	2.0 (0.1)	100.0	23.5 (1.4)	16.6 (1.0)	24.1 (1.2)	19.4 (1.0)	16.4 (1.2)
0–99%	10,554	2.1 (0.1)	100.0	24.4 (1.9)	16.0 (1.0)	22.4 (1.4)	19.0 (1.4)	18.2 (1.5)
150%–299%	14,992	1.6 (0.0)	100.0	31.1 (1.6)	19.4 (1.0)	25.7 (1.5)	15.5 (1.1)	8.4 (0.8)
300% or higher	19,590	1.0 (0.0)	100.0	46.2 (1.6)	19.2 (1.0)	25.3 (1.2)	7.9 (0.7)	1.3 (0.4)
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years								
Both biological parents	40,310	1.2 (0.0)	100.0	45.7 (1.3)	15.3 (0.6)	21.4 (0.9)	11.3 (0.6)	6.1 (0.5)
Other	21,444	1.3 (0.0)	100.0	41.8 (1.3)	17.9 (0.8)	20.1 (1.0)	11.9 (0.7)	8.3 (0.7)
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic	10,474	1.6 (0.1)	100.0	35.5 (1.4)	16.1 (1.0)	18.9 (1.0)	16.8 (1.4)	12.8 (0.9)
U.S. born	5,369	1.2 (0.1)	100.0	48.6 (2.1)	16.8 (1.2)	14.9 (1.3)	11.4 (1.2)	8.2 (1.1)
Foreign born	5,104	2.1 (0.1)	100.0	21.6 (1.9)	15.3 (1.9)	23.1 (1.6)	22.4 (2.0)	17.5 (1.4)
Non-Hispanic:								
White, single race	37,384	1.1 (0.0)	100.0	47.7 (1.4)	15.7 (0.7)	21.8 (1.0)	10.6 (0.6)	4.2 (0.4)
Black or African American, single race	8,451	1.4 (0.1)	100.0	38.3 (1.7)	19.4 (1.0)	21.3 (1.2)	11.3 (0.9)	9.8 (1.0)
Asian, single race	2,456	1.0 (0.1)	100.0	50.8 (3.5)	15.9 (2.7)	22.9 (3.1)	7.1 (2.0)	3.4 (1.3)

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women aged 22–44 years at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[3]Limited to women aged 20–44 years at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (1995, 2002 and 2006–2010).

Table 4. Number of biological children fathered by men aged 15–44 years: United States, 2006–2010

			Number of children					
Characteristic	Number in thousands	Mean (standard error)	Total	None	1	2	3	4 or more
			Percent distribution (standard error)					
Total, 2002	61,147	1.0 (0.0)	100.0	53.3 (1.5)	17.1 (0.9)	16.1 (0.8)	8.3 (0.7)	5.2 (0.6)
Total, 2006–2010[1]	62,128	0.9 (0.0)	100.0	55.2 (1.1)	15.8 (0.6)	17.0 (0.7)	7.9 (0.5)	4.1 (0.3)
Age								
15–19 years.	10,816	0.0 (0.0)	100.0	97.4 (0.4)	2.3 (0.4)	0.3 (0.2)	. . .	. . .
20–24 years.	10,394	0.2 (0.0)	100.0	84.7 (1.8)	11.5 (1.5)	2.7 (0.5)	0.7 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)
25–44 years.	40,917	1.3 (0.0)	100.0	36.6 (1.2)	20.4 (0.8)	25.0 (1.0)	11.8 (0.7)	6.2 (0.5)
25–29 years	10,758	0.7 (0.0)	100.0	57.6 (1.7)	22.2 (1.5)	13.4 (1.3)	5.5 (0.8)	1.4 (0.4)
30–34 years	9,228	1.3 (0.1)	100.0	38.4 (2.0)	21.2 (1.4)	23.6 (1.6)	11.3 (1.4)	5.5 (0.8)
35–39 years	10,405	1.6 (0.0)	100.0	26.3 (1.7)	20.1 (1.7)	32.1 (2.0)	13.2 (1.4)	8.3 (1.1)
40–44 years	10,526	1.8 (0.1)	100.0	23.6 (1.7)	18.2 (1.6)	31.2 (2.1)	17.4 (1.6)	9.5 (1.3)
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married.	23,357	1.7 (0.0)	100.0	20.8 (1.5)	22.3 (1.2)	33.6 (1.4)	15.4 (1.0)	7.9 (0.7)
Currently cohabiting	7,554	1.1 (0.1)	100.0	42.5 (2.6)	26.7 (2.0)	15.9 (1.6)	9.7 (1.4)	5.2 (0.9)
Never married, not cohabiting	3,250	0.1 (0.0)	100.0	90.9 (0.7)	6.1 (0.5)	1.9 (0.3)	0.5 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	27,967	1.5 (0.1)	100.0	25.3 (2.4)	26.7 (3.1)	29.7 (2.9)	13.0 (2.0)	5.3 (1.2)
Education[2]								
No high school diploma or GED.	9,004	1.7 (0.1)	100.0	26.5 (1.6)	24.0 (1.6)	21.7 (1.7)	17.4 (1.6)	10.4 (1.2)
High school diploma or GED.	12,068	1.3 (0.0)	100.0	36.1 (1.9)	21.0 (1.4)	25.8 (1.7)	12.2 (1.4)	5.0 (0.7)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,206	1.0 (0.0)	100.0	49.7 (2.2)	19.7 (1.6)	19.2 (1.5)	6.8 (0.9)	4.6 (0.7)
Bachelor's degree or higher	12,781	1.0 (0.1)	100.0	52.5 (2.1)	14.2 (1.2)	22.4 (1.9)	7.7 (1.0)	3.1 (0.7)
Percent of poverty level[3]								
0–149%	12,498	1.3 (0.1)	100.0	41.6 (2.2)	17.3 (1.4)	20.0 (1.6)	13.1 (1.3)	8.0 (0.9)
0–99%.	7,656	1.2 (0.1)	100.0	45.8 (2.2)	16.9 (1.6)	17.4 (1.6)	12.1 (1.4)	7.8 (1.0)
150%–299%.	14,841	1.3 (0.1)	100.0	42.0 (1.8)	19.3 (1.2)	20.1 (1.4)	10.4 (1.2)	8.1 (0.9)
300% or higher	23,972	0.9 (0.0)	100.0	51.5 (1.7)	18.8 (1.2)	21.1 (1.4)	7.2 (0.7)	1.4 (0.3)
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years								
Both biological parents	42,923	0.9 (0.0)	100.0	55.6 (1.3)	14.6 (0.7)	17.8 (0.9)	7.9 (0.7)	4.1 (0.4)
Other	19,205	0.9 (0.0)	100.0	54.5 (1.4)	18.4 (0.9)	15.2 (0.9)	7.9 (0.8)	4.1 (0.5)
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic	11,847	1.2 (0.0)	100.0	45.8 (1.4)	17.5 (0.9)	17.9 (1.2)	11.8 (1.1)	7.0 (0.7)
U.S. born	5,747	0.8 (0.1)	100.0	60.1 (2.2)	16.7 (1.4)	12.9 (1.4)	6.2 (1.1)	4.1 (1.0)
Foreign born	6,100	1.6 (0.1)	100.0	32.3 (2.0)	18.2 (1.3)	22.7 (1.7)	17.0 (2.0)	9.8 (1.2)
Non-Hispanic:								
White, single race	37,283	0.8 (0.0)	100.0	58.9 (1.5)	14.9 (0.9)	17.0 (1.0)	6.6 (0.6)	2.6 (0.3)
Black or African American, single race	7,341	1.1 (0.1)	100.0	50.9 (2.0)	18.3 (1.3)	14.3 (1.4)	8.5 (1.2)	8.1 (1.1)
Asian, single race	2,406	0.7 (0.1)	100.0	61.5 (3.4)	18.6 (3.2)	13.0 (2.4)	6.4 (2.1)	*

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

. . . Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups not shown separately.

[2]Limited to men 22–44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[3]Limited to men 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006–2010).

Table 5. Mean number of children ever born, additional births expected, and total births expected for women and men aged 15–44 years: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Women				Men			
	Number in thousands	Children ever born	Additional births expected	Total births expected	Number in thousands	Children ever born	Additional births expected	Total births expected
		Mean number (standard error)				Mean number (standard error)		
Total, 2002	61,561	1.3 (0.0)	1.0 (0.0)	2.3 (0.0)	61,147	1.0 (0.0)	1.2 (0.0)	2.2 (0.0)
Total, 2006–2010[1]	61,755	1.3 (0.0)	1.1 (0.0)	2.3 (0.0)	62,128	0.9 (0.0)	1.3 (0.0)	2.2 (0.0)
Age								
15–19 years	10,478	0.1 (0.0)	2.2 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)	10,816	0.0 (0.0)	2.2 (0.0)	2.2 (0.0)
20–24 years	10,365	0.5 (0.0)	1.9 (0.1)	2.4 (0.1)	10,394	0.2 (0.0)	2.1 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)
25–44 years	40,912	1.8 (0.0)	0.6 (0.0)	2.3 (0.0)	40,917	1.3 (0.0)	0.8 (0.0)	2.2 (0.0)
25–29 years	10,535	1.1 (0.0)	1.2 (0.1)	2.4 (0.0)	10,758	0.7 (0.0)	1.6 (0.1)	2.3 (0.0)
30–34 years	9,188	1.7 (0.1)	0.7 (0.0)	2.4 (0.0)	9,228	1.3 (0.1)	1.0 (0.0)	2.2 (0.0)
35–39 years	10,538	2.0 (0.1)	0.3 (0.0)	2.4 (0.1)	10,405	1.6 (0.0)	0.5 (0.0)	2.1 (0.1)
40–44 years	10,652	2.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	2.2 (0.1)	10,526	1.8 (0.1)	0.2 (0.0)	2.0 (0.1)
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married	25,605	1.9 (0.0)	0.6 (0.0)	2.5 (0.0)	23,357	1.7 (0.0)	0.7 (0.1)	2.4 (0.0)
First marriage	22,466	1.8 (0.0)	0.7 (0.0)	2.5 (0.1)	20,348	1.7 (0.0)	0.7 (0.1)	2.4 (0.1)
Second marriage or higher	3,139	2.2 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	2.5 (0.1)	3,009	2.1 (0.1)	0.4 (0.0)	2.5 (0.1)
Currently cohabiting	6,910	1.3 (0.1)	0.9 (0.0)	2.3 (0.1)	7,554	1.1 (0.1)	1.0 (0.0)	2.1 (0.1)
Never married, not cohabiting	23,581	0.4 (0.0)	1.8 (0.1)	2.2 (0.0)	27,967	0.1 (0.0)	2.0 (0.0)	2.1 (0.0)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	5,659	2.0 (0.1)	0.3 (0.0)	2.4 (0.1)	3,250	1.5 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	2.2 (0.1)
Fecundity status								
Surgically sterile:								
Contraceptive	13,112	2.6 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	2.6 (0.0)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Noncontraceptive	898	1.8 (0.2)	0.0 (0.0)	1.8 (0.2)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Impaired fecundity	6,707	1.1 (0.1)	0.9 (0.0)	1.9 (0.1)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Fecund	41,038	0.8 (0.0)	1.5 (0.1)	2.3 (0.0)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Sterility status								
Surgically sterile	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3,671	2.4 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	2.4 (0.1)
Nonsurgically sterile	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,364	1.2 (0.2)	0.0 (0.0)	1.2 (0.2)
All others	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	57,093	0.8 (0.0)	1.4 (0.0)	2.2 (0.0)
Education[2]								
No high school diploma or GED	6,844	2.5 (0.1)	0.4 (0.0)	3.0 (0.1)	9,004	1.7 (0.1)	0.8 (0.0)	2.4 (0.1)
High school diploma or GED	11,578	1.8 (0.1)	0.5 (0.0)	2.3 (0.1)	12,068	1.3 (0.0)	0.8 (0.0)	2.2 (0.0)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,702	1.5 (0.1)	0.8 (0.0)	2.3 (0.1)	13,206	1.0 (0.0)	1.2 (0.1)	2.2 (0.1)
Bachelor's degree or higher	15,083	1.1 (0.0)	1.0 (0.1)	2.1 (0.1)	12,781	1.0 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)	2.1 (0.0)
Percent of poverty level[3]								
0–149%	16,695	2.0 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	2.8 (0.1)	12,498	1.3 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)	2.5 (0.1)
0–99%	10,554	2.1 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	2.9 (0.1)	7,656	1.2 (0.1)	1.2 (0.1)	2.4 (0.1)
150%–299%	14,992	1.6 (0.0)	0.8 (0.0)	2.4 (0.1)	14,841	1.3 (0.1)	1.0 (0.0)	2.3 (0.0)
300% or higher	19,590	1.0 (0.0)	0.9 (0.0)	1.9 (0.0)	23,972	0.9 (0.0)	1.1 (0.0)	2.0 (0.0)
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years								
Both biological parents	40,310	1.2 (0.0)	1.1 (0.1)	2.3 (0.5)	42,923	0.9 (0.0)	1.3 (0.1)	2.2 (0.0)
Other	21,444	1.3 (0.0)	1.0 (0.0)	2.3 (0.0)	19,205	0.9 (0.0)	1.3 (0.0)	2.2 (0.0)
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic	10,474	1.6 (0.1)	1.1 (0.0)	2.7 (0.0)	11,847	1.2 (0.0)	1.3 (0.0)	2.5 (0.0)
U.S. born	5,369	1.2 (0.1)	1.4 (0.1)	2.6 (0.1)	5,747	0.8 (0.1)	1.5 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)
Foreign born	5,104	2.1 (0.1)	0.8 (0.0)	2.9 (0.1)	6,100	1.6 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	2.6 (0.1)
Non-Hispanic:								
White, single race	37,384	1.1 (0.0)	1.1 (0.1)	2.2 (0.1)	37,283	0.8 (0.0)	1.3 (0.1)	2.1 (0.1)
Black or African American, single race	8,451	1.4 (0.1)	1.0 (0.0)	2.4 (0.1)	7,341	1.1 (0.1)	1.3 (0.0)	2.4 (0.1)
Asian, single race	2,456	1.0 (0.1)	1.2 (0.1)	2.2 (0.1)	2,406	0.7 (0.1)	1.3 (0.1)	2.0 (0.1)

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

. . . Category not applicable because men's sterility status cannot be defined in a comparable fashion as women's fecundity status.

[1]Includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups not shown separately.

[2]Limited to persons aged 22–44 years at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[3]Limited to persons aged 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Total births may not equal the sum of children ever born and additional births expected due to rounding.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006–2010).

Table 6. Total births expected by women aged 15–44 years: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total number of births expected					
		Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution (standard error)					
Total, 2002	61,561	100.0	8.9 (0.4)	13.4 (0.4)	42.1 (0.8)	22.1 (0.7)	13.5 (0.7)
Total, 2006–2010[1]	61,755	100.0	8.3 (0.4)	12.5 (0.5)	40.9 (0.9)	24.0 (0.6)	14.3 (1.2)
Age							
15–19 years	10,478	100.0	7.8 (0.8)	11.5 (1.1)	46.0 (1.7)	23.3 (1.3)	11.5 (1.5)
20–24 years	10,365	100.0	8.5 (0.9)	8.6 (0.9)	42.2 (2.2)	25.3 (1.5)	15.4 (2.8)
25–44 years	40,912	100.0	8.4 (0.5)	13.8 (0.6)	39.3 (1.0)	23.8 (0.8)	14.8 (1.0)
25–29 years	10,535	100.0	6.5 (0.8)	10.6 (1.0)	42.2 (1.7)	27.3 (1.3)	13.4 (1.6)
30–34 years	9,188	100.0	5.8 (0.8)	13.2 (1.3)	40.8 (1.9)	25.1 (1.5)	15.1 (1.2)
35–39 years	10,538	100.0	8.7 (0.9)	15.8 (1.1)	37.3 (1.8)	22.2 (1.4)	16.0 (1.4)
40–44 years	10,652	100.0	12.1 (1.1)	15.3 (1.2)	37.0 (2.0)	20.9 (1.5)	14.6 (1.7)
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	3,971	100.0	5.2 (0.5)	10.8 (0.7)	41.9 (1.4)	26.5 (1.1)	15.7 (1.6)
First marriage	3,487	100.0	4.8 (0.5)	10.7 (0.7)	42.7 (1.6)	26.3 (1.2)	15.4 (1.7)
Second marriage or higher	484	100.0	7.6 (1.9)	11.2 (1.7)	36.2 (2.8)	27.8 (2.7)	17.1 (2.2)
Currently cohabiting	1,451	100.0	8.1 (1.1)	15.6 (1.3)	39.3 (1.7)	20.9 (1.6)	16.1 (1.7)
Never married, not cohabiting	5,597	100.0	11.8 (0.7)	12.3 (0.7)	41.9 (1.2)	22.1 (0.8)	11.8 (1.4)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	1,260	100.0	8.2 (1.2)	17.3 (1.8)	34.0 (2.1)	24.2 (1.8)	16.3 (1.7)
Parity							
No births	27,401	100.0	18.7 (0.9)	12.3 (0.8)	41.6 (1.3)	18.0 (0.8)	9.3 (1.9)
1 birth	10,011	100.0	. . .	43.5 (1.7)	37.5 (1.4)	15.0 (1.0)	3.9 (0.6)
2 births	12,955	100.0	. . .	. . .	77.9 (1.2)	17.1 (1.0)	5.0 (0.7)
3 births	7,126	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	86.2 (1.5)	13.8 (1.5)
4 or more births	4,261	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0 (0.0)
Education[2]							
No high school diploma or GED	6,844	100.0	5.0 (0.9)	8.8 (0.9)	27.2 (1.8)	28.0 (1.6)	31.0 (1.9)
High school diploma or GED	11,578	100.0	8.0 (0.9)	14.6 (1.2)	39.1 (1.6)	24.8 (1.5)	13.4 (1.2)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,702	100.0	8.5 (0.8)	13.6 (1.0)	39.9 (1.7)	24.4 (1.3)	13.6 (1.8)
Bachelor's degree or higher	15,083	100.0	10.1 (0.9)	13.5 (1.0)	46.7 (1.7)	20.5 (1.2)	9.2 (1.8)
Percent of poverty level[3]							
0–149%	16,695	100.0	5.4 (0.6)	9.0 (0.6)	32.0 (1.5)	29.0 (1.2)	24.7 (1.7)
0–99%	10,554	100.0	5.2 (0.8)	8.2 (0.7)	31.2 (1.6)	28.2 (1.6)	27.1 (2.0)
150%–299%	14,992	100.0	7.1 (0.7)	12.5 (0.9)	38.7 (1.7)	25.9 (1.4)	15.8 (1.6)
300% or higher	19,590	100.0	12.0 (0.8)	16.1 (1.0)	47.4 (1.3)	18.6 (0.9)	5.9 (1.1)
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years							
Both biological parents	40,310	100.0	8.3 (0.5)	11.5 (0.6)	42.1 (1.2)	24.3 (0.8)	13.7 (1.6)
Other	21,444	100.0	8.2 (0.7)	14.3 (0.7)	38.6 (1.1)	23.3 (0.9)	15.5 (1.0)
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic	10,474	100.0	4.3 (0.5)	9.3 (0.9)	33.3 (1.3)	30.5 (1.2)	22.6 (1.3)
U.S. born	5,369	100.0	5.6 (0.9)	11.7 (1.5)	37.1 (1.8)	27.0 (1.6)	18.6 (1.8)
Foreign born	5,104	100.0	3.0 (0.6)	6.9 (0.8)	29.2 (1.9)	34.2 (1.8)	26.8 (1.6)
Non-Hispanic:							
White, single race	37,384	100.0	9.8 (0.5)	12.4 (0.7)	44.1 (1.3)	22.6 (0.8)	11.1 (1.7)
Black or African American, single race	8,451	100.0	7.2 (0.7)	15.3 (1.0)	36.8 (1.7)	24.6 (1.5)	16.0 (1.1)
Asian, single race	2,456	100.0	6.0 (1.7)	13.1 (2.6)	51.0 (3.2)	21.3 (2.7)	8.6 (2.2)

. . . Category not applicable.
[1] Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
[2] Limited to women aged 22–44 years at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
[3] Limited to women aged 20–44 years age at time of interview.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006–2010).

Table 7. Age at first child's birth for women and men aged 15–44 years: United States, 2006–2010

	Women							Men						
				Age at first child's birth							Age at first child's birth			
Characteristic	Number in thousands	Mean (standard error)	Total	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–44 years	Number in thousands	Mean (standard error)	Total	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–44 years
				Percent distribution (standard error)							Percent distribution (standard error)			
Total, 2002	35,938	22.9 (0.1)	100.0	32.5 (1.2)	33.3 (1.1)	21.8 (1.1)	12.4 (0.7)	28,554	25.1 (0.2)	100.0	15.3 (1.4)	35.4 (1.3)	28.6 (1.8)	20.7 (1.4)
Total, 2006–2010[1]	34,353	23.0 (0.2)	100.0	31.1 (1.1)	34.5 (1.1)	20.7 (1.0)	13.6 (0.8)	27,821	25.1 (0.1)	100.0	14.6 (0.8)	35.4 (1.3)	29.8 (1.2)	20.2 (1.1)
Age														
15–24 years	3,781	18.5 (0.1)	100.0	68.6 (2.5)	31.4 (2.5)	. . .	. . .	1,870	19.4 (0.2)	100.0	52.6 (4.2)	47.4 (4.2)	. . .	. . .
25–44 years	30,572	23.5 (0.2)	100.0	26.5 (1.1)	34.9 (1.1)	23.3 (1.0)	15.3 (0.9)	25,950	25.5 (0.2)	100.0	11.9 (0.8)	34.5 (1.4)	31.9 (1.3)	21.7 (1.2)
25–29 years	5,784	20.8 (0.1)	100.0	38.9 (2.1)	45.7 (2.0)	15.3 (1.6)	. . .	4,559	22.5 (0.2)	100.0	19.1 (1.8)	51.1 (2.6)	29.8 (2.2)	. . .
30–34 years	7,042	23.0 (0.2)	100.0	26.6 (1.8)	35.3 (2.1)	27.3 (2.1)	10.8 (1.2)	5,680	24.5 (0.2)	100.0	12.4 (1.2)	37.7 (2.1)	36.5 (2.4)	13.4 (1.7)
35–39 years	8,733	24.4 (0.3)	100.0	22.8 (1.8)	31.2 (2.1)	25.8 (1.7)	20.2 (1.6)	7,669	26.8 (0.2)	100.0	9.2 (1.4)	25.6 (2.2)	32.3 (1.9)	32.9 (2.2)
40–44 years	9,013	24.8 (0.3)	100.0	21.9 (1.9)	31.2 (2.1)	22.8 (1.7)	24.0 (1.9)	8,042	26.7 (0.3)	100.0	9.9 (1.4)	31.4 (2.8)	29.6 (2.8)	29.1 (2.4)
Marital or cohabiting status														
Currently married	20,573	24.4 (0.2)	100.0	21.3 (1.2)	33.0 (1.5)	26.5 (1.3)	19.2 (1.2)	18,506	26.1 (0.2)	100.0	9.3 (1.9)	32.3 (1.6)	33.3 (1.6)	25.1 (1.6)
Currently cohabiting	4,363	20.5 (0.2)	100.0	47.9 (2.4)	38.6 (2.4)	8.9 (1.3)	4.6 (0.9)	4,341	23.0 (0.3)	100.0	25.1 (2.5)	42.0 (2.9)	22.7 (2.6)	10.2 (1.9)
Never married, not cohabiting	4,648	20.3 (0.2)	100.0	50.5 (1.8)	34.7 (1.8)	11.2 (1.6)	3.6 (0.7)	2,545	22.5 (0.3)	100.0	30.5 (2.9)	42.6 (3.1)	16.7 (2.6)	10.1 (2.6)
Formerly married, not cohabiting.	4,769	21.6 (0.2)	100.0	39.4 (2.5)	37.3 (2.3)	15.8 (1.7)	7.6 (1.3)	2,429	23.8 (0.4)	100.0	19.7 (2.9)	39.9 (2.9)	29.0 (3.0)	11.4 (2.4)
Education[2]														
No high school diploma or GED	6,049	19.9 (0.2)	100.0	57.5 (1.9)	31.3 (2.0)	7.7 (1.3)	3.5 (0.8)	6,619	23.0 (0.2)	100.0	21.3 (1.9)	48.6 (2.3)	21.1 (2.0)	9.0 (1.2)
High school diploma or GED	9,300	21.8 (0.2)	100.0	34.5 (2.0)	44.2 (1.8)	14.6 (1.4)	6.7 (0.9)	7,715	24.1 (0.2)	100.0	15.4 (1.6)	45.2 (2.2)	26.1 (2.0)	13.4 (1.5)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	9,299	22.9 (0.2)	100.0	24.3 (1.6)	43.5 (2.0)	21.6 (1.4)	10.7 (1.2)	6,640	25.5 (0.2)	100.0	9.9 (1.5)	35.0 (2.7)	34.8 (2.6)	20.3 (2.1)
Bachelor's degree or higher	7,970	27.9 (0.2)	100.0	3.5 (0.7)	19.4 (2.0)	41.2 (2.0)	35.9 (1.9)	6,070	29.0 (0.3)	100.0	2.7 (0.9)	11.5 (1.8)	42.2 (2.7)	43.6 (2.7)
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years														
Both biological parents.	21,871	23.9 (0.2)	100.0	24.3 (1.3)	34.3 (1.3)	24.2 (1.2)	17.3 (1.1)	19,075	25.7 (0.2)	100.0	11.2 (0.9)	32.8 (1.7)	33.8 (1.6)	22.3 (1.4)
Other	12,482	21.3 (0.2)	100.0	43.2 (1.5)	35.0 (1.4)	14.7 (1.1)	7.2 (0.9)	8,746	23.7 (0.2)	100.0	22.1 (1.6)	41.2 (1.8)	21.1 (1.5)	15.6 (1.5)
Hispanic origin and race, marital status, and age														
Hispanic.	6,760	21.2 (0.2)	100.0	42.0 (1.8)	37.6 (1.7)	14.3 (1.2)	6.2 (0.9)	6,418	23.8 (0.3)	100.0	19.0 (1.3)	43.7 (2.2)	24.4 (2.4)	12.9 (1.8)
U.S. born.	2,758	21.0 (0.3)	100.0	47.2 (3.4)	33.3 (4.4)	14.1 (1.8)	5.3 (1.5)	2,289	23.8 (0.5)	100.0	26.6 (2.7)	36.6 (3.8)	22.0 (3.4)	14.8 (3.2)
Foreign born.	4,002	21.4 (0.2)	100.0	38.3 (2.0)	40.5 (2.4)	14.4 (2.0)	6.8 (0.9)	4,127	23.8 (0.3)	100.0	14.8 (1.7)	47.6 (2.4)	25.7 (2.6)	11.9 (2.0)
Married.	3,792	21.9 (0.2)	100.0	33.6 (2.2)	41.7 (2.7)	16.8 (1.6)	7.9 (1.4)	3,740	24.5 (0.3)	100.0	13.5 (1.9)	45.1 (3.0)	25.7 (2.7)	15.6 (2.1)
Unmarried	2,968	20.3 (0.2)	100.0	52.7 (2.4)	32.3 (1.9)	11.1 (1.5)	4.0 (0.9)	2,678	22.8 (0.3)	100.0	26.6 (2.6)	41.6 (3.2)	22.6 (3.3)	9.2 (2.5)
15–24 years	992	18.1 (0.2)	100.0	76.4 (4.1)	23.6 (4.1)	. . .	. . .	618	19.3 (0.3)	100.0	54.2 (7.2)	45.8 (7.2)	. . .	. . .
25–44 years	5,768	21.8 (0.2)	100.0	36.0 (1.9)	40.0 (1.8)	16.7 (1.3)	7.3 (1.1)	5,799	24.3 (0.3)	100.0	15.2 (1.2)	43.5 (2.3)	27.0 (2.5)	14.3 (1.9)
Non-Hispanic white, single race	19,565	24.1 (0.2)	100.0	23.4 (1.3)	33.6 (1.5)	25.5 (1.3)	17.5 (1.3)	15,323	26.0 (0.2)	100.0	10.1 (1.2)	31.4 (1.8)	34.8 (1.7)	23.7 (1.6)
Married.	13,305	25.2 (0.3)	100.0	17.5 (1.5)	29.9 (1.8)	30.4 (1.6)	22.3 (1.6)	11,233	26.8 (0.3)	100.0	6.0 (1.0)	28.7 (2.1)	37.8 (2.1)	27.5 (2.1)
Unmarried	6,260	21.7 (0.2)	100.0	36.0 (2.2)	41.4 (2.2)	15.2 (1.7)	7.4 (1.0)	4,090	23.8 (0.3)	100.0	21.5 (3.0)	38.6 (2.6)	26.6 (2.9)	13.3 (2.2)
15–24 years	1,608	18.9 (0.2)	100.0	61.5 (3.9)	38.5 (3.9)	. . .	. . .	727	19.6 (0.4)	100.0	51.5 (7.6)	48.5 (7.6)	. . .	. . .
25–44 years	17,957	24.5 (0.2)	100.0	20.0 (1.4)	33.1 (1.6)	27.8 (1.4)	19.1 (1.3)	14,596	26.3 (0.2)	100.0	8.0 (1.0)	30.5 (1.8)	36.5 (1.8)	24.9 (1.6)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Age at first child's birth for women and men aged 15–44 years: United States, 2006–2010—Con.

		Women							Men					
			Age at first child's birth							Age at first child's birth				
Characteristic	Number in thousands	Mean (standard error)	Total	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–44 years	Number in thousands	Mean (standard error)	Total	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–44 years
			Percent distribution (standard error)							Percent distribution (standard error)				
Non-Hispanic black or African American, single race	5,216	20.9 (0.2)	100.0	46.3 (1.8)	35.2 (1.9)	12.4 (1.8)	6.1 (1.0)	3,603	23.3 (0.3)	100.0	26.2 (2.4)	40.6 (2.3)	18.2 (2.0)	15.0 (1.8)
Married	1,724	22.8 (0.4)	100.0	29.9 (3.4)	39.2 (3.9)	18.9 (3.8)	11.9 (2.6)	1,700	24.5 (0.4)	100.0	23.3 (3.5)	32.1 (3.4)	22.6 (3.0)	21.9 (3.3)
Unmarried	3,493	20.0 (0.2)	100.0	54.4 (1.8)	33.2 (2.2)	9.2 (1.5)	3.2 (0.7)	1,903	22.3 (0.3)	100.0	28.7 (3.2)	48.1 (3.7)	14.3 (2.4)	8.9 (1.8)
15–24 years	880	18.3 (0.2)	100.0	71.0 (3.4)	29.0 (3.4)	. . .	. . .	434	19.3 (0.4)	100.0	53.8 (7.5)	46.2 (7.5)	. . .	. . .
25–44 years	4,336	21.5 (0.2)	100.0	41.3 (2.1)	36.5 (1.9)	14.9 (2.2)	7.3 (1.2)	3,169	23.8 (0.3)	100.0	22.4 (2.1)	39.8 (2.4)	20.7 (2.2)	17.1 (2.1)

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to persons aged 22–44 years at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006–2010).

Table 8. Probability of a first birth by selected ages for women and men: United States, 2006–2010

	Women						Men					
	Probability of a first birth by—						Probability of a first birth by—					
Characteristic	18 years	20 years	25 years	30 years	35 years	40 years	18 years	20 years	25 years	30 years	35 years	40 years
Total, 2002	0.09	0.20	0.46	0.68	0.81	0.85	0.02	0.08	0.30	0.53	0.69	0.77
Total, 2006–2010[1]	0.08	0.19	0.45	0.65	0.80	0.85	0.02	0.07	0.29	0.52	0.68	0.76
Respondent's mother's education[2]												
No high school diploma or GED	0.14	0.32	0.65	0.80	0.88	0.91	0.03	0.11	0.43	0.65	0.77	0.85
High school diploma or GED	0.08	0.20	0.47	0.66	0.81	0.86	0.02	0.08	0.32	0.56	0.70	0.76
Some college, or higher degree	0.04	0.12	0.32	0.56	0.74	0.81	0.01	0.05	0.18	0.41	0.61	0.70
Percent of poverty level												
0–149%	0.15	0.36	0.69	0.84	0.90	0.93	0.03	0.11	0.45	0.65	0.77	0.81
0–99%	0.17	0.39	0.71	0.84	0.89	0.91	0.04	0.12	0.44	0.62	0.72	0.76
150%–299%	0.08	0.19	0.50	0.72	0.86	0.88	0.02	0.10	0.34	0.59	0.74	0.80
300% or higher.	0.02	0.06	0.22	0.46	0.67	0.76	0.01	0.04	0.18	0.42	0.61	0.71
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years												
Both biological parents	0.05	0.15	0.39	0.62	0.78	0.85	0.01	0.06	0.25	0.50	0.67	0.75
Other	0.13	0.28	0.56	0.73	0.82	0.85	0.04	0.12	0.39	0.57	0.70	0.77
Hispanic origin and race												
Hispanic	0.13	0.30	0.63	0.80	0.89	0.93	0.04	0.12	0.43	0.65	0.76	0.85
U.S. born	0.13	0.29	0.57	0.75	0.84	0.89	0.04	0.13	0.36	0.55	0.65	0.78
Foreign born	0.14	0.31	0.68	0.84	0.93	0.95	0.03	0.11	0.48	0.72	0.83	0.90
Non-Hispanic:												
White, single race.	0.05	0.14	0.37	0.60	0.77	0.83	0.01	0.05	0.22	0.47	0.64	0.71
Black or African American, single race	0.14	0.32	0.62	0.75	0.82	0.86	0.04	0.15	0.44	0.61	0.76	0.83
Asian, single race.	0.01	0.05	0.23	0.51	0.76	0.81	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.29	0.63	0.80

[1]Includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups and those who reported no mother-figure, not shown separately.
[2]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Probabilities were calculated using the life table procedure in SAS.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006–2010).

Table 9. Number of months from first birth to second birth for women aged 15–44 years who had at least one birth: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	No second birth	Interval between first and second birth[1]				
				12 months or less	13–24 months	25–36 months	37–48 months	49 or more months
				Percent distribution (standard error)				
Total, 2002	35,938	100.0	31.7 (0.8)	2.7 (0.3)	17.8 (0.8)	16.4 (0.8)	10.8 (0.6)	20.6 (1.0)
Total, 2006–2010[2]	34,353	100.0	30.0 (1.0)	2.5 (0.3)	17.5 (0.7)	17.2 (0.7)	12.3 (0.7)	20.6 (0.8)
Age at first birth								
Under 20 years	10,692	100.0	20.6 (1.1)	4.8 (0.8)	18.7 (1.2)	17.2 (1.3)	12.3 (1.2)	26.4 (1.4)
Under 18 years	4,549	100.0	15.7 (1.4)	4.6 (1.3)	20.6 (1.7)	18.9 (2.2)	11.1 (1.6)	29.1 (1.9)
18–19 years	6,143	100.0	24.1 (1.7)	5.0 (1.0)	17.4 (1.6)	16.0 (1.5)	13.2 (1.6)	24.3 (1.9)
20–24 years	11,856	100.0	29.0 (1.3)	1.8 (0.4)	16.1 (1.0)	16.9 (1.3)	12.8 (1.1)	23.4 (1.4)
25–44 years	11,806	100.0	39.5 (1.6)	1.1 (0.3)	17.9 (1.2)	17.5 (1.2)	11.6 (1.1)	12.5 (1.0)
25–29 years	7,120	100.0	31.8 (1.8)	1.3 (0.5)	19.0 (1.7)	18.0 (1.5)	13.2 (1.4)	16.6 (1.4)
30–44 years	4,686	100.0	51.2 (2.8)	0.6 (0.3)	16.1 (2.0)	16.7 (1.9)	9.2 (1.5)	6.2 (1.1)
Marital or cohabiting status at first birth								
Married	18,254	100.0	27.6 (1.4)	1.7 (0.3)	19.5 (1.1)	20.4 (1.2)	13.3 (1.1)	17.5 (1.0)
Cohabiting	7,532	100.0	35.0 (1.6)	3.2 (0.6)	16.8 (1.3)	13.9 (1.2)	12.4 (1.2)	18.7 (1.4)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	471	100.0	40.0 (8.6)	- - -	18.9 (5.8)	14.9 (5.4)	8.4 (4.1)	17.7 (4.9)
Never married, not cohabiting	8,097	100.0	30.1 (1.6)	3.6 (0.8)	13.6 (1.0)	13.2 (1.2)	10.0 (1.2)	29.4 (1.7)
Education[3]								
No high school diploma or GED	6,049	100.0	15.8 (1.4)	4.6 (1.0)	23.7 (1.7)	18.6 (1.6)	11.5 (1.5)	25.7 (2.0)
High school diploma or GED	9,300	100.0	26.9 (1.8)	2.3 (0.4)	15.6 (1.2)	17.4 (1.3)	12.8 (1.2)	25.0 (1.5)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	9,299	100.0	30.7 (1.4)	2.3 (0.8)	16.8 (1.1)	14.7 (1.2)	14.5 (1.2)	21.1 (1.3)
Bachelor's degree or higher	7,970	100.0	34.6 (2.0)	0.8 (0.4)	17.0 (1.4)	20.8 (1.6)	11.8 (1.4)	15.1 (1.6)
Percent of poverty level[4]								
0–149%	12,778	100.0	22.0 (1.3)	3.4 (0.5)	20.0 (1.2)	18.1 (1.1)	12.9 (1.1)	23.6 (1.2)
0–99%	7,979	100.0	21.4 (1.4)	3.4 (0.6)	21.3 (1.3)	17.2 (1.3)	12.4 (1.2)	24.3 (1.5)
150%–299%	10,336	100.0	28.9 (1.4)	3.4 (0.7)	17.7 (1.1)	16.3 (1.2)	11.6 (1.2)	22.0 (1.5)
300% or higher	10,540	100.0	37.4 (1.7)	0.3 (0.1)	14.8 (1.1)	18.0 (1.3)	12.9 (1.3)	16.7 (1.2)
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years								
Both biological parents	21,871	100.0	29.3 (1.2)	2.3 (0.4)	17.8 (1.0)	17.1 (0.8)	13.2 (1.0)	20.3 (0.9)
Other	12,482	100.0	31.1 (1.3)	2.8 (0.5)	17.0 (1.0)	17.4 (1.2)	10.7 (0.9)	21.1 (1.3)
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic	6,760	100.0	25.1 (1.9)	3.0 (0.8)	20.2 (1.3)	16.4 (1.5)	12.3 (2.0)	23.0 (1.4)
U.S. born	2,758	100.0	32.9 (2.4)	3.8 (1.5)	16.6 (2.1)	15.5 (2.1)	11.8 (2.4)	19.4 (2.1)
Foreign born	4,002	100.0	19.8 (2.4)	2.5 (0.7)	22.8 (1.9)	17.0 (1.8)	12.6 (2.2)	25.4 (2.0)
Non-Hispanic:								
White, single race	19,565	100.0	31.1 (1.3)	1.7 (0.3)	17.0 (1.0)	18.4 (1.0)	13.0 (1.0)	18.7 (1.0)
Black or African American, single race	5,216	100.0	32.2 (1.6)	3.5 (0.7)	16.4 (1.3)	12.7 (1.1)	11.0 (1.4)	24.2 (1.7)
Asian, single race	1,208	100.0	33.9 (5.3)	0.6 (0.3)	15.0 (4.3)	14.7 (3.2)	7.6 (2.9)	28.2 (5.3)

- - - Data not available.

[1]Refers to intervals between deliveries, not intervals between first and second babies born as a multiple birth. Pregnancies resulting in multiple births (e.g., twins) are considered one delivery.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups not shown separately.

[3]Limited to women aged 22–44 years at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women aged 20–44 years at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006–2010).

Table 10. Timing of first birth in relation to first marriage for women aged 15–44 years: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	No births	Timing of first birth in relation to first marriage					
				Subtotal for premarital	All premarital		0–7 months after	8–47 months after	48 or more months after
					Never married	Before marriage			
				Percent distribution (standard error)					
Total, 2002	61,561	100.0	41.6 (1.0)	21.5 (0.8)	10.5 (0.6)	11.1 (0.6)	6.2 (0.4)	22.1 (0.9)	8.6 (0.4)
Total, 2006–2010[1]	61,755	100.0	44.4 (1.1)	24.7 (0.9)	12.3 (0.6)	12.4 (0.6)	5.2 (0.3)	18.1 (0.6)	7.6 (0.6)
Never married	28,851	100.0	73.6 (1.1)	26.4 (1.1)	26.4 (1.1)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ever married	32,904	100.0	18.7 (1.1)	23.3 (1.0)	. . .	23.3 (1.0)	9.8 (0.6)	34.0 (1.0)	14.2 (1.0)
Age at first marriage:									
Under 18 years	4,126	100.0	6.8 (1.7)	12.6 (1.6)	. . .	12.6 (1.6)	25.5 (2.3)	39.9 (2.6)	15.3 (2.2)
18–19 years	2,748	100.0	10.1 (2.1)	18.0 (2.2)	. . .	18.0 (2.2)	17.8 (2.7)	38.0 (3.3)	16.1 (2.6)
20–22 years	8,655	100.0	17.7 (1.9)	23.6 (1.6)	. . .	23.6 (1.6)	9.7 (1.3)	33.8 (1.8)	15.3 (1.5)
23 years and over	17,375	100.0	23.5 (1.5)	26.6 (1.6)	. . .	26.6 (1.6)	4.9 (0.5)	32.0 (1.4)	13.1 (1.1)
Year of first marriage:									
2003 or later	8,472	100.0	44.1 (2.4)	31.0 (2.2)	. . .	31.0 (2.2)	6.9 (0.9)	16.8 (1.3)	1.2 (0.5)
1997–2002	8,896	100.0	12.8 (1.3)	28.0 (1.7)	. . .	28.0 (1.7)	7.7 (0.9)	39.5 (1.9)	12.0 (1.4)
1990–1996	9,290	100.0	9.0 (1.1)	19.0 (1.6)	. . .	19.0 (1.6)	10.9 (1.3)	38.4 (1.8)	22.6 (1.9)
1985–1989	4,506	100.0	8.0 (1.5)	14.8 (2.0)	. . .	14.8 (2.0)	13.3 (1.8)	41.7 (2.9)	22.1 (2.7)
Before 1985	1,740	100.0	5.2 (1.6)	7.0 (2.0)	. . .	7.0 (2.0)	19.3 (3.2)	45.8 (4.8)	22.7 (3.9)
Year of first birth									
2003 or later	8,899	100.0	. . .	44.9 (2.0)	36.1 (2.0)	8.8 (0.9)	6.8 (0.8)	31.4 (2.0)	17.0 (1.6)
1997–2002	10,219	100.0	. . .	41.9 (1.7)	21.8 (1.3)	20.1 (1.4)	7.2 (0.9)	32.6 (1.9)	18.3 (1.6)
1990–1996	9,205	100.0	. . .	43.2 (1.7)	14.8 (1.2)	28.4 (1.5)	10.6 (1.3)	34.4 (1.7)	11.8 (1.5)
1985–1989	4,466	100.0	. . .	48.7 (3.3)	12.9 (1.7)	35.8 (2.8)	13.3 (1.7)	33.6 (2.8)	4.4 (1.3)
Before 1985	1,565	100.0	. . .	54.7 (4.8)	14.8 (3.2)	39.8 (4.0)	20.2 (4.0)	25.1 (4.0)	0.0 (0.0)
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years									
Both biological parents	40,310	100.0	45.7 (1.3)	19.7 (0.9)	9.2 (0.5)	10.5 (0.6)	4.8 (0.4)	20.9 (0.8)	8.8 (0.7)
Other	21,444	100.0	41.8 (1.3)	34.2 (1.2)	18.2 (0.9)	16.0 (0.9)	6.0 (0.6)	12.8 (0.8)	5.1 (0.6)
Hispanic origin and race									
Hispanic	10,474	100.0	35.5 (1.4)	34.0 (1.4)	17.7 (0.8)	16.3 (1.0)	6.0 (0.7)	20.0 (1.3)	4.5 (0.6)
U.S. born	5,369	100.0	48.6 (2.1)	32.0 (1.6)	17.7 (1.3)	14.4 (1.3)	5.0 (0.9)	10.8 (1.4)	3.5 (0.7)
Foreign born	5,104	100.0	21.6 (1.9)	36.1 (2.2)	17.6 (1.2)	18.4 (1.9)	7.1 (0.9)	29.7 (1.8)	5.6 (0.9)
Non-Hispanic:									
White, single race	37,384	100.0	47.7 (1.4)	17.1 (0.8)	7.0 (0.5)	10.1 (0.6)	5.5 (0.5)	19.8 (0.8)	9.9 (0.8)
Black or African American, single race	8,451	100.0	38.3 (1.7)	49.0 (1.8)	30.1 (1.5)	19.0 (1.6)	3.1 (0.6)	7.8 (0.9)	1.8 (0.3)
Asian, single race	2,456	100.0	50.8 (3.5)	6.4 (1.9)	2.9 (1.3)	3.6 (1.4)	5.0 (1.8)	28.4 (4.0)	9.4 (2.6)

. . . Category not applicable.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups not shown separately.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006–2010).

Table 11. Marital or cohabiting status at first birth for women and men aged 15–44 years: United States, 2006–2010

	Women						Men					
				Premarital first birth						Premarital first birth		
Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Currently or formerly married	Subtotal	Within cohabiting union	Never married, not cohabiting	Number in thousands	Total	Ever married to child's mother	Subtotal	Within cohabiting union	Living alone or apart from the mother
	Percent distribution (standard error)						Percent distribution (standard error)					
Total, 2002	35,938	100.0	62.3 (1.4)	37.7 (1.4)	12.4 (0.7)	25.3 (1.1)	28,554	100.0	66.2 (1.6)	33.8 (1.6)	18.2 (1.4)	15.6 (1.4)
Total, 2006–2010[1]	34,353	100.0	54.5 (1.3)	45.5 (1.3)	21.9 (0.8)	23.6 (1.1)	27,821	100.0	58.6 (1.5)	41.4 (1.5)	25.4 (1.1)	16.0 (0.9)
Age at first child's birth												
Under 20 years	10,692	100.0	23.8 (1.5)	76.2 (1.5)	28.1 (1.4)	48.0 (1.9)	4,065	100.0	19.8 (2.3)	80.2 (2.3)	37.3 (2.5)	42.9 (2.7)
Under 18 years	4,549	100.0	20.2 (2.0)	79.8 (2.0)	22.8 (1.8)	57.0 (2.3)	1,176	100.0	12.2 (3.1)	87.8 (3.1)	31.4 (3.9)	56.5 (4.1)
18–19 years	6,143	100.0	26.5 (1.9)	73.5 (1.9)	32.1 (1.9)	41.4 (2.5)	2,889	100.0	22.9 (3.0)	77.1 (3.0)	39.7 (3.3)	37.4 (3.4)
20–24 years	11,839	100.0	52.2 (1.8)	47.8 (1.8)	27.9 (1.3)	19.9 (1.5)	9,851	100.0	47.3 (2.3)	52.7 (2.3)	32.8 (1.7)	19.9 (2.1)
25–44 years	11,822	100.0	84.5 (1.3)	15.5 (1.3)	10.4 (0.9)	5.1 (0.7)	13,905	100.0	77.9 (1.7)	22.1 (1.7)	16.7 (1.6)	5.4 (0.8)
25–29 years	7,120	100.0	81.9 (1.8)	18.1 (1.8)	11.5 (1.1)	6.6 (1.1)	8,284	100.0	74.0 (2.3)	26.0 (2.3)	20.0 (2.1)	6.1 (0.9)
30–44 years	4,702	100.0	88.4 (1.6)	11.6 (1.6)	8.6 (1.4)	2.9 (0.6)	5,621	100.0	83.7 (2.1)	16.3 (2.1)	11.9 (2.0)	4.4 (1.2)
Year of first child's birth												
2003 or later	8,915	100.0	53.6 (2.1)	46.4 (2.1)	27.2 (1.6)	19.2 (1.4)	8,209	100.0	60.6 (2.1)	39.4 (2.1)	26.4 (1.8)	12.9 (1.3)
1997–2002	10,219	100.0	56.8 (1.7)	43.2 (1.7)	23.2 (1.2)	20.0 (1.3)	9,383	100.0	61.9 (2.0)	34.1 (2.0)	24.8 (1.8)	13.4 (1.4)
1990–1996	9,189	100.0	56.1 (1.7)	43.9 (1.7)	19.0 (1.3)	24.9 (1.5)	6,884	100.0	55.3 (2.7)	44.7 (2.7)	26.4 (2.5)	18.3 (1.7)
1985–1989	4,466	100.0	51.0 (3.3)	49.0 (3.3)	18.9 (2.3)	30.1 (2.8)	2,685	100.0	55.7 (4.3)	44.3 (4.3)	21.5 (2.7)	22.8 (3.4)
Before 1985	1,565	100.0	45.3 (4.8)	54.7 (4.8)	9.4 (2.1)	45.2 (4.5)	660	100.0	33.0 (8.0)	67.0 (8.0)	26.6 (6.2)	40.4 (7.8)
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years												
Both biological parents	21,871	100.0	62.7 (1.3)	37.3 (1.3)	18.5 (0.9)	18.9 (1.1)	19,075	100.0	64.9 (1.6)	35.1 (1.6)	21.3 (1.3)	13.8 (1.0)
Other	12,482	100.0	40.2 (1.8)	59.8 (1.8)	27.9 (1.3)	31.8 (1.6)	8,746	100.0	44.8 (2.2)	55.2 (2.2)	34.4 (2.0)	20.8 (1.6)
Respondent's mother's education[2]												
No high school diploma or GED	10,141	100.0	49.5 (1.7)	50.5 (1.7)	25.5 (1.4)	25.0 (1.5)	7,980	100.0	51.2 (2.1)	48.8 (2.1)	32.6 (1.9)	16.3 (1.5)
High school diploma or GED	12,264	100.0	53.2 (1.8)	46.8 (1.8)	22.6 (1.4)	24.2 (1.6)	11,102	100.0	59.5 (2.2)	40.5 (2.2)	24.0 (1.8)	16.5 (1.5)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	7,010	100.0	54.2 (2.2)	45.8 (2.2)	21.0 (1.5)	24.9 (1.7)	5,008	100.0	61.4 (3.1)	38.6 (3.1)	22.3 (2.4)	16.3 (2.1)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,741	100.0	70.1 (2.4)	29.9 (2.4)	13.4 (1.5)	16.5 (1.8)	3,557	100.0	69.4 (2.8)	30.6 (2.8)	16.9 (2.3)	13.7 (2.1)
Percent of poverty level (of respondent)[3]												
0–149%	12,278	100.0	36.1 (1.6)	63.9 (1.6)	29.5 (1.2)	34.3 (1.8)	7,304	100.0	43.4 (2.3)	56.6 (2.3)	37.9 (2.0)	18.7 (1.7)
0–99%	7,979	100.0	32.4 (2.3)	67.6 (2.3)	27.9 (1.7)	39.6 (2.5)	4,151	100.0	39.7 (2.9)	60.3 (2.9)	40.5 (2.4)	19.7 (2.1)
150%–299%	10,336	100.0	55.2 (2.0)	44.8 (2.0)	23.1 (1.6)	21.8 (1.5)	8,607	100.0	52.0 (2.1)	48.0 (2.1)	27.7 (1.8)	20.4 (1.8)
300% or higher	10,540	100.0	79.4 (1.4)	20.6 (1.4)	10.6 (1.1)	10.0 (1.0)	11,630	100.0	74.3 (1.9)	25.7 (1.9)	15.9 (1.5)	9.9 (1.0)
Hispanic origin and race												
Hispanic	6,760	100.0	47.0 (1.9)	53.0 (1.9)	29.9 (1.4)	23.1 (1.8)	6,418	100.0	44.1 (2.6)	55.9 (2.6)	38.8 (2.5)	17.1 (1.4)
U.S. born	2,758	100.0	37.5 (2.8)	62.5 (2.8)	32.2 (2.9)	30.4 (3.7)	2,289	100.0	39.1 (4.6)	60.9 (4.6)	36.9 (4.1)	24.1 (2.5)
Foreign born	4,002	100.0	53.5 (2.3)	46.5 (2.3)	28.4 (2.1)	18.1 (1.9)	4,127	100.0	46.9 (2.7)	53.1 (2.7)	39.9 (2.8)	13.2 (1.7)
Non-Hispanic:												
White, single race	19,565	100.0	65.7 (1.4)	34.3 (1.4)	20.0 (1.0)	14.2 (1.0)	15,323	100.0	70.5 (1.9)	29.5 (1.9)	19.2 (1.5)	10.3 (1.0)
Black or African American, single race	5,216	100.0	20.4 (1.6)	79.6 (1.6)	18.7 (1.3)	60.9 (2.1)	3,603	100.0	27.0 (2.5)	73.0 (2.5)	30.5 (1.9)	42.5 (2.6)
Asian, single race	1,208	100.0	87.0 (3.7)	13.0 (3.7)	6.7 (2.5)	6.4 (2.7)	927	100.0	89.9 (3.2)	10.2 (3.2)	7.6 (3.0)	2.5 (1.1)

[1]Includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups, persons with missing information, and who reported no mother-figure, not shown separately.
[2]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
[3]Limited to births to women aged 20–44 years at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.　　　SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006–2010).

Table 12. Marital or cohabitation status at time of delivery of births in the last 5 years to women aged 15–44 years: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Married	Unmarried		
				Subtotal	Cohabiting	Not cohabiting
			Percent distribution (standard error)			
Total, 2002.	21,018	100.0	64.4 (1.6)	35.6 (1.6)	14.3 (1.0)	21.3 (1.2)
Total, 2006–2010[1]	21,161	100.0	59.7 (1.6)	40.3 (1.6)	23.4 (1.2)	16.9 (1.1)
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological parents	13,288	100.0	68.4 (1.7)	31.6 (1.7)	19.9 (1.5)	11.6 (1.0)
Other	7,873	100.0	45.0 (2.3)	55.0 (2.3)	29.2 (1.6)	25.8 (1.9)
Age at first sexual intercourse						
Under 15 years.	3,221	100.0	34.1 (3.1)	65.9 (3.1)	33.7 (2.8)	32.1 (2.8)
15–17 years.	10,476	100.0	54.8 (2.2)	45.2 (2.2)	26.8 (1.7)	18.4 (1.5)
18–19 years.	3,924	100.0	72.9 (2.7)	27.1 (2.7)	17.4 (2.5)	9.6 (1.6)
20 years and over	3,533	100.0	82.8 (3.0)	17.2 (3.0)	10.6 (2.2)	6.6 (1.5)
Age at birth						
Under 20 years.	2,283	100.0	14.7 (3.1)	85.3 (3.1)	38.9 (3.1)	46.5 (3.9)
Under 18 years	763	100.0	8.8 (5.0)	91.2 (5.0)	29.3 (4.8)	61.9 (6.0)
18–19 years	1,520	100.0	17.6 (2.8)	82.4 (2.8)	43.7 (3.7)	38.7 (4.0)
20–24 years.	5,243	100.0	40.8 (2.5)	59.2 (2.5)	37.4 (1.7)	21.8 (2.1)
25–44 years						
25–29 years	5,970	100.0	68.0 (2.2)	32.0 (2.2)	19.4 (1.8)	12.5 (1.3)
30–44 years	7,665	100.0	79.6 (1.9)	20.4 (1.9)	12.3 (1.6)	8.1 (1.0)
Respondent's mother's education[2]						
No high school diploma or GED.	5,753	100.0	51.3 (2.0)	48.7 (2.0)	28.7 (2.2)	20.0 (2.0)
High school diploma or GED.	7,141	100.0	59.0 (2.5)	41.0 (2.5)	24.5 (2.0)	16.6 (1.5)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	4,677	100.0	60.9 (3.2)	39.1 (3.2)	23.2 (2.0)	15.9 (2.0)
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,426	100.0	74.5 (2.7)	25.5 (2.7)	12.5 (1.9)	13.0 (2.1)
Percent of poverty level[3]						
0–149%	8,589	100.0	41.7 (2.1)	58.3 (2.1)	33.1 (1.7)	25.1 (1.8)
0–99%	5,460	100.0	35.0 (2.8)	65.0 (2.8)	34.3 (2.5)	30.7 (2.3)
150%–299%	6,140	100.0	65.7 (2.6)	34.3 (2.6)	23.1 (1.9)	11.2 (1.6)
300% or higher	5,593	100.0	88.6 (1.9)	11.4 (1.9)	6.5 (1.4)	4.9 (1.2)
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic	4,546	100.0	49.1 (2.1)	50.9 (2.1)	34.5 (1.9)	16.4 (1.7)
U.S. born	1,966	100.0	44.0 (3.3)	56.0 (3.3)	36.4 (2.6)	19.6 (2.9)
Foreign born	2,581	100.0	53.0 (3.1)	47.0 (3.1)	33.0 (2.9)	14.0 (1.9)
Non-Hispanic:						
White, single race.	11,600	100.0	71.7 (1.9)	28.3 (1.9)	19.2 (1.4)	9.1 (1.0)
Black or African American, single race	3,256	100.0	29.6 (2.7)	70.4 (2.7)	24.4 (1.7)	46.0 (2.4)
Asian, single race	788	100.0	81.9 (6.9)	18.1 (6.9)	8.1 (4.5)	10.0 (4.5)

[1]Includes births to women of other or multiple races and origin groups, to women with missing information on age at first intercourse, and to women who reported no mother-figure, not shown separately.
[2]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
[3]Limited to births to women aged 20–44 years at time of interview.
NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Not cohabiting at delivery includes some who were formerly married.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006–2010).

Table 13. Nonmarital births and births within a cohabiting union among women and men aged 15–44 years who have ever had a biological child: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Women 15–44 who ever had a live birth			Men 15–44 who ever fathered a biological child		
	Number in thousands	Ever had a nonmarital birth	Ever had a nonmarital birth within cohabiting union	Number in thousands	Ever fathered a child outside of marriage	Ever fathered a child within a cohabiting union
		Percent (standard error)			Percent (standard error)	
Total, 2002	35,938	42.2 (1.4)	17.3 (0.8)	35,938	39.6 (1.7)	24.8 (1.3)
Total, 2006–2010[1]	34,353	49.3 (1.3)	30.3 (1.0)	27,821	47.3 (1.6)	33.0 (1.3)
Age						
15–19 years	699	93.9 (2.3)	39.8 (5.4)	280	96.3 (3.4)	25.6 (6.6)
20–24 years	3,083	78.0 (2.5)	45.6 (2.8)	1,591	77.9 (3.0)	55.7 (4.3)
25–44 years	30,572	45.3 (1.3)	28.5 (1.0)	25,950	44.9 (1.6)	31.6 (1.4)
25–29 years	5,784	65.2 (2.1)	43.5 (2.0)	4,559	61.1 (2.8)	43.1 (2.9)
30–34 years	7,042	49.7 (2.2)	34.6 (2.0)	5,680	48.6 (2.4)	35.9 (2.4)
35–39 years	8,733	40.1 (2.0)	25.0 (1.6)	7,669	38.0 (2.6)	26.6 (2.3)
40–44 years	9,013	34.2 (2.0)	17.6 (1.5)	8,042	40.0 (2.6)	26.9 (2.4)
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological parents	21,871	40.8 (1.4)	24.9 (1.2)	19,075	40.4 (1.7)	27.6 (1.4)
Other	12,482	64.1 (1.7)	39.7 (1.5)	8,746	62.3 (2.4)	44.6 (2.3)
Respondent's mother's education						
No high school diploma or GED	10,141	55.2 (1.7)	35.9 (1.6)	7,980	55.5 (2.2)	41.6 (2.1)
High school diploma or GED	12,264	50.2 (1.8)	31.1 (1.5)	11,102	47.1 (2.3)	32.3 (2.1)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	7,010	49.0 (2.4)	28.3 (1.7)	5,008	43.4 (2.8)	27.5 (2.3)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,741	33.6 (2.6)	18.5 (1.8)	3,557	34.2 (3.0)	22.5 (2.5)
Percent of poverty level[2]						
0–149%	12,778	68.6 (1.6)	44.8 (1.4)	7,304	64.5 (2.5)	48.3 (2.0)
0–99%	7,979	72.9 (2.2)	45.3 (2.0)	4,151	67.7 (2.9)	51.7 (2.7)
150%–299%	10,336	48.8 (2.0)	29.9 (1.8)	8,607	55.8 (2.4)	38.6 (2.3)
300% or higher	10,540	23.3 (1.5)	12.5 (1.1)	11,629	29.0 (1.9)	19.3 (1.7)
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic	6,760	56.5 (1.9)	40.6 (1.9)	6,418	61.0 (2.9)	47.3 (2.8)
U.S. born	2,758	65.9 (2.8)	45.2 (2.9)	2,290	68.6 (5.1)	49.6 (4.6)
Foreign born	4,002	50.1 (2.4)	37.4 (2.5)	4,127	56.7 (2.8)	46.1 (2.9)
Non-Hispanic:						
White, single race	19,565	38.4 (1.6)	25.4 (1.2)	15,323	36.1 (2.1)	25.1 (1.6)
Black or African American, single race	5,216	82.0 (1.6)	35.2 (1.7)	3,603	78.6 (2.1)	45.6 (2.1)
Asian, single race	1,208	17.2 (5.0)	8.0 (3.3)	927	11.4 (3.8)	7.6 (3.0)

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, women who reported no mother-figure, not shown separately.
[2]Limited to women aged 20–44 years at time of interview.

NOTE: GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2002 and 2006–2010).

Technical Notes

The National Survey of Family Growth's measurement of fertility

Basic information on the NSFG variables used in this report was provided in the ''Methods'' section. Further detail on some key fertility measures is provided below.

Number of children born or fathered—For women, the number of biological children she ever had was ascertained from a pregnancy history and each pregnancy that resulted in a live birth (PARITY recode). For males, the number of biological children ever fathered (variable BIOKIDS) is compiled across the interview as he reports children he has fathered with women in different relationships (married, cohabiting, other).

Interval from first marriage to first birth (recode MAR1BIR1)—This recode is the number of months between the first marriage and the first birth. If the respondent has ever been married but has not had any live births, it is the number of months between first marriage and the date of interview. A special code identifies respondents who had a live birth but have never been married.

Additional births expected (recode ADDEXP)—Currently married or cohabiting men and women were asked about their joint expectations for children in the future. That is, the joint expectations were reported by either the woman or the man because there are two independent samples of men and women. Not currently married or cohabiting men and women were asked about their individual expectations for children in the future. First, they are asked if they intend additional children and how many they intend. If they were not sure of an exact number they expected they were asked to give a range of lowest and highest number of children expected.

Total births expected—This is the sum of the number of children born and the number of additional birth expected—both described above.

Marital or cohabiting status at birth—This variable is based on the RMAROUT6 recode for women and a combination of directly asked questions for men. The way in which the female variable is derived, it can only be determined that she was married or cohabiting at the time of delivery, and not whether she was specifically married to or cohabiting with the child's father. However, based on cross-checks of the pregnancy dates against relationship dates, very few women in the married or cohabiting categories had other partners in the timeframe of the child's birth. For men, the questions are organized differently, and it is asked directly whether he was married to or living with the child's mother at time of the birth. Also, due to the relatively small sample sizes of women who were formerly married at time of delivery, and the focus on premarital compared with all nonmarital births, births to formerly married women were grouped with currently married women (''see Technical Notes'' table).

This table (''Technical Notes'' table) compares the numbers of births estimated for 2002–2006 based on the 2006–2010 NSFG and the NVSS. Given that the U.S. birth registration system only includes births inside the United States, the NSFG estimates for women in this comparison are limited to births to women who were born in the United States, or to those births that occurred after women who were born outside the United States came to stay. Across all years and population subgroups shown, NSFG data continue to approximate the number of births recorded in the NVSS—especially for women.

Vital statistics data represents a less precise benchmark for comparisons to male survey reports, such as those from the NSFG, because mothers report information for the birth registration system. Not all mothers report information about the fathers of their babies, and if they do, their reports of the father's age and other characteristics may not be accurate. Father's age as shown in this table for the NSFG is based on the male respondent's self-report, while for vital statistics father's age is generally based on the mother's report. Compared with vital statistics data, the NSFG underrepresents births fathered by men aged 15–44. One notable exception to the under-counting of births in the NSFG is among births fathered by men aged 15–19 years where the NSFG estimates are about twice (2.07) the numbers of births to teenage fathers as indicated by vital records for births in 2002–2006. Comparisons cannot be made by Hispanic origin and race of the father because of the extent of missing data in the vital statistics. Father's marital status is not directly collected in vital statistics and is therefore not included in these comparisons.

Table. Number of births estimated for 2002–2006, based on the 2006–2010 National Survey of Family Growth and vital records

Characteristic	Women				Men			
	Number (in millions) of births from NSFG	95 percent confidence interval	Vital records[1]	Ratio of NSFG/ Vital records	Number (in millions) of births from NSFG	95 percent confidence interval	Vital records[1]	Ratio of NSFG/ Vital records
Total, 1991–1994[2]	15.932	14.935–16.929	16.129	0.99	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total, 1997–2001[2]	20.394	18.896–21.892	19.800	1.03	19.008	16.631–21.385	19.800	0.96
Total, 2002–2006[2]	21.084	19.205–22.963	20.597	1.02	17.041	15.554–18.527	20.628	0.83
Year of birth								
2006	4.371	3.844–4.898	4.259	1.03	3.587	3.174–4.001	4.259	0.84
2005	3.914	3.437–4.392	4.132	0.95	3.453	2.884–4.022	4.132	0.84
2004	4.559	4.029–5.089	4.106	1.11	3.538	3.048–4.028	4.106	0.86
2003	4.618	4.006–5.231	4.084	1.13	2.971	2.523–3.418	4.084	0.73
2002	3.622	3.166–4.077	4.016	0.90	3.491	2.987–3.996	4.016	0.87
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic	4.260	3.097–5.024	4.756	0.90	3.909	3.023–4.796	. . .	. . .
Non-Hispanic								
White.	12.289	10.828–13.750	11.485	1.07	9.824	8.551–11.097	. . .	. . .
Black or African American	3.307	2.571–4.042	2.931	1.13	2.254	1.755–2.752	. . .	. . .
Marital status at child's birth								
Married.	12.885	11.506–14.264	13.181	0.98	11.411	10.217–12.606	. . .	. . .
Unmarried	8.199	7.284–9.114	7.416	1.11	5.629	4.865–6.393	. . .	. . .
Age at child's birth								
15–19.	2.321	1.905–2.737	2.105	1.10	1.280	0.995–1.565	0.617	2.07
20–24.	5.355	4.643–6.066	5.210	1.03	3.793	3.300–4.285	3.054	1.24
25–44.	13.364	12.091–14.637	13.248	1.01	11.945	10.700–13.191	13.591	0.88
25–29.	5.527	4.852–6.202	5.565	0.99	4.762	4.017–5.508	4.547	1.05
30–44.	7.837	6.973–8.701	7.683	1.02	7.183	6.353–8.013	9.044	0.79
Birth order								
First	8.324	7.480–9.169	8.187	1.02	7.130	6.510–7.749	. . .	. . .
Second.	6.942	6.271–7.613	6.620	1.05	5.781	5.110–6.452	. . .	. . .
Third or higher	5.817	5.012–6.622	5.708	1.02	4.130	3.500–4.760	. . .	. . .

- - - Data not available.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Vital Stats. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/VitalStats.htm.

[2]Includes births to persons of other race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTES: For persons born outside the United States (50 states and D.C.), this table is limited to births occurring after they came to the United States to stay. This is because data on births occurring outside the United States are not available from vital records. This race and Hispanic origin variable is shown here based on the 1977 Office of Management and Budget guidelines, in order to be able to compare with the available vital statistics reports. See "Methods" section for further information on the Hispanic origin and race variable used for the majority of this report. Total also includes births to women under age 15 years, not shown separately. NSFG is National Survey of Family Growth.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (2006–2010).

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