U.S. Birth Rate Falls to a Record Low; Decline Is Greatest Among Immigrants

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OVERVIEW

The U.S. birth rate dipped in 2011 to the lowest ever recorded, led by a plunge in births to immigrant women since the onset of the Great Recession.

The overall U.S. birth rate, which is the annual number of births per 1,000 women in the prime childbearing ages of 15 to 44, declined 8% from 2007 to 2010. The birth rate for U.S.-born women decreased 6% during these years, but the birth rate for foreign-born women plunged 14%—more than it had declined over the entire 1990–2007 period.¹ The birth rate for Mexican immigrant women fell even more, by 23%.

Final 2011 data are not available, but according to preliminary data from the National Center for Health Statistics, the overall birth rate in 2011 was 63.2 per 1,000 women of childbearing age. That rate is the lowest since at least 1920, the earliest year for which there are reliable numbers.² The overall U.S. birth rate peaked most recently in the Baby Boom years, reaching 122.7 in 1957, nearly double today’s rate. The birth rate sagged through the mid-1970s but stabilized at 65–70 births per 1,000 women for most years after that before falling again after 2007, the beginning of the Great Recession.

In addition to the birth rate decline, the number of U.S. births, which had been rising

¹ The 2011 data do not include birthplace of mothers, so do not permit analysis of births to U.S.-born and immigrant mothers.
since 2002, fell abruptly after 2007—a decrease also led by immigrant women. From 2007 to 2010, the overall number of births declined 7%, pulled down by a 13% drop in births to immigrants and a relatively modest 5% decline in births to U.S.-born women.

Despite the recent decline, foreign-born mothers continue to give birth to a disproportionate share of the nation’s newborns, as they have for at least the past two decades. The 23% share of all births to foreign-born mothers in 2010 was higher than the 13% immigrant share of the U.S. population, and higher than the 17% share of women ages 15-44 who are immigrants. The 2010 birth rate for foreign-born women (87.8) was nearly 50% higher than the rate for U.S.-born women (58.9).

Total U.S. births in 2010 were 4.0 million—roughly 3.1 million to U.S.-born women and 930,000 to immigrant women. In 2011, according to preliminary data, there were 3.95 million total births.

The recent downturn in births to immigrant women reversed a trend in which foreign-born mothers accounted for a rising share of U.S. births. In 2007, births to foreign-born mothers
accounted for 25% of U.S. births, compared with 16% in 1990. That share decreased to 23% in 2010.

The fall in the number of births to immigrant women is explained by behavior (falling birth rates), rather than population composition (change in the number of women of childbearing age), according to a Pew Research analysis. Despite a recent drop in unauthorized immigration from Mexico, the largest source country for U.S. immigrants, the Pew Research analysis found no decline in the number of foreign-born women of childbearing age.3

This report does not address the reasons that women had fewer births after 2007, but a previous Pew Research analysis4 concluded that the recent fertility decline is closely linked to economic distress. States with the largest economic declines from 2007 to 2008, as shown by six major indicators, were most likely to experience relatively large fertility declines from 2008 to 2009, the analysis found.

Both foreign- and U.S.-born Hispanic women had larger birth rate declines from 2007 to 2010 than did other groups. Hispanics also had larger percentage declines in household wealth than white, black or Asian households from 2005 to 2009.5 Poverty and unemployment also grew more sharply for Latinos than for non-Latinos after the Great Recession began, and most Hispanics say that the economic downturn was harder on them than on other groups.6

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4 See Gretchen Livingston, "In a Down Economy, Fewer Births," Pew Social & Demographic Trends, Oct. 12, 2011.
Looking back a century, data about very young children provide evidence about earlier trends. The share of U.S.-born children younger than age 2 with foreign-born mothers was about as high during the wave of immigration in the early 1900s (21%) as it is now. By 1960, after four decades of restrictions on immigration, that share had plummeted to a low of only 4%. It inched up to 6% by 1970 before rising rapidly as immigration levels increased due mainly to federal legislation passed in 1965.

Population projections from the Pew Research Center indicate that immigrants will continue to play a large role in U.S. population growth. The projections indicate that immigrants arriving since 2005 and their descendants will account for fully 82% of U.S. population growth by 2050. Even if the lower immigration influx of recent years continues, new immigrants and their descendants are still projected to account for most of the nation’s population increase by mid-century.

Among this report’s other major findings:

- A majority of births to U.S.-born women (66%) in 2010 were to white mothers (although that share was smaller than in 1990, when it was 72%), while the majority of births to foreign-born women (56%) were to Hispanic mothers.
- Teen mothers account for a higher share of births to U.S.-born women (11% in 2010) than to foreign-born women (5%), in part because of the age profile of immigrants.
- Mothers ages 35 and older account for a higher share of births to immigrants (21% in 2010) than to the U.S. born (13%). In fact, immigrants accounted for fully 33% of births to women ages 35 and older in 2010.

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7 Complete national-level historical birth data including mother’s nativity status are not available.
ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report uses data for 1990 to 2010 from the National Center for Health Statistics and the Census Bureau to analyze and compare fertility patterns of foreign-born and U.S.-born women. The report consists of an overview and section on overall trends; births by the race, ethnicity and national origin of mothers; births by age of mothers; and births by marital status of mothers. Appendix A provides details on methodology and data analysis. Appendix B includes additional tables.

This report was written by Gretchen Livingston, senior demographer, and D’Vera Cohn, senior writer, of the Pew Research Center’s Social & Demographic Trends project. Editorial guidance was provided by Paul Taylor, executive vice president of the Pew Research Center and director of its Social & Demographic Trends project. Guidance also was provided by Jeffrey Passel, senior demographer, and Kim Parker, senior researcher, both of the Pew Research Center. Charts were prepared by Eileen Patten and Seth Motel, research assistants. Number-checking was done by Motel and Patten. The report was copy-edited by Marcia Kramer.

TERMINOLOGY

All references to whites, blacks and Asians are to the non-Hispanic components of those populations. Asians also include Pacific Islanders.

“U.S. born” and “native born” refer to people born in the 50 states or District of Columbia. “Foreign born” and “immigrant” are used interchangeably. In keeping with the practice of the National Center for Health Statistics, women born in Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories are included with the foreign born. See Methodology for more details.

Unless otherwise specified, “teens” refers to those ages 10 to 19.

In references to marital status, “married” includes those who are separated.
OVERALL TRENDS

Immigrant mothers accounted for 23% of U.S. births in 2010, an increase from their 16% share in 1990, but a slight decrease from their 25% peak share in 2005-2007. The share of births to foreign-born mothers is higher than the proportion of immigrants in the overall population, which also has risen during this period. In 1990, immigrants were 8% of the U.S. population, and in 2010 they were 13%.

Overall U.S. births declined slightly from 1990 to 2010, to 4.0 million from 4.2 million. Birth trends diverged for foreign-born and U.S.-born mothers over this period. Births to U.S.-born women, which numbered 3.5 million in 1990, decreased or did not change in most years since then. Births rose in 2006 and 2007 before declining over the next three years, by 5%, to 3.1 million in 2010. Over the entire 1990-2010 period, births to U.S.-born women declined by nearly 450,000, or 13%, to 3.1 million.

By contrast, births to immigrant women, which numbered 646,000 in 1990, rose each year but one until peaking in 2007, at 1.1 million. From 2007 to 2010, they fell by a marked 13%, to 930,000. Over the entire 1990-2010 period, births to immigrant women grew by more than 280,000, or 44%.

The largely contrasting fertility patterns of U.S.-born and foreign-born women had the net effect of producing a small rise in the total number of births over the 1990-2007 period. But from 2007 to 2010, total births decreased 7%, with births to U.S.-born women declining by a modest 5% and births to immigrant women dropping by 13%.
From 2007 to 2010, the number of U.S. births shrank by more than 300,000. A sharp decrease in births to immigrant women accounted for more than 40% of the overall decline.

One reason that immigrant mothers account for a disproportionate share of births is that immigrants are more likely than others to be in their childbearing years. Among immigrants in 2010, 25% were women ages 15-44, compared with 19% of the U.S.-born population. Over the 1990-2010 period, the number of immigrant women of childbearing age grew by 85%, while the number of native-born women of childbearing age dwindled by 1%.

Looked at another way, among all women of childbearing age, 17% were immigrants in 2010, an increase from 10% in 1990.

Another measure of childbearing—the birth rate, or children born per 1,000 women ages 15-44—was 87.8 for immigrants in 2010 and 58.9 for U.S.-born women. Birth rates for both groups have declined markedly since 1990—by 11% for U.S.-born women and by 22% for foreign-born women. From 2007 to 2010, there was an especially sharp decline in birth rates for immigrant women—14%, compared with a 6% decline for U.S.-born women.

The sharper decline in birth rates to immigrant women compared with native-born women has closed the gap in birth rates somewhat over the 20-year period. In 1990, the birth rate for immigrant women was 70% higher than for native-born women. In 2010, it was 49% higher.

Another measure of fertility—children ever born—indicates the number of children that women nearing the end of their childbearing years have had in their lifetimes (including those who have had no children). According to the Current Population Survey, this number is an average 2.1 for immigrant women, and 1.8 for U.S.-born women.9

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9 This analysis uses data from the Current Population Survey for 2006-2010. This measure of completed fertility does not account for changes in birth patterns among younger women.
RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONAL ORIGIN

Among mothers of newborns overall in 2010, slightly more than half (54%) were white, 15% were black, 24% were Hispanic and 6% were Asian. But there are marked differences in the racial and ethnic characteristics of births to U.S.-born and immigrant mothers, which are a byproduct of both population makeup and birth rates.

In 2010, 66% of U.S.-born mothers of newborns were white, compared with 14% of new immigrant mothers. Among foreign-born mothers, 56% were Hispanic, compared with 14% of U.S.-born mothers. The share of new mothers who were black was higher among the U.S. born than the foreign born (17% vs. 8%). The share of new mothers who were Asian was higher among immigrants than among the U.S. born (20% vs. 2%).

Since 1990, the share of births to U.S.-born mothers who are white has decreased from 72%, while the share to U.S.-born mothers who are Hispanic has grown from 7%. The racial and ethnic composition of births to foreign-born mothers has changed little. But because births to immigrant mothers have grown, they play a bigger role today in determining the race and ethnic makeup of total births.

Within each race and ethnic group, there also are marked differences in the shares of births to mothers by nativity. Among births to whites, 6% in 2010 were to immigrant mothers, little changed from 4% in 1990. Among births to black mothers, 13% were to immigrants in 2010, up from 7% in 1990. By contrast, the foreign-born share has decreased among Asian and Hispanic mothers. Among births to Asian mothers, 80% were to immigrants in 2010, compared with 86% in 1990. Among births to Hispanics, 56% were to foreign-born mothers in 2010, compared with 61% in 1990.
Generally, the foreign-born population has grown more rapidly, includes more women in their childbearing years and has higher birth rates than the U.S.-born population. But these metrics vary by race and ethnic group.

Both the foreign-born and U.S.-born population of whites have lower shares of women in their childbearing years than do the black, Hispanic and Asian populations.

Among all racial and ethnic groups, Hispanics have the highest birth rates—80 births per 1,000 women of childbearing age, compared with 64 for blacks, 59 for whites and 56 for Asians. The high Hispanic rate is explained in part by the high share of Hispanic women who are foreign born.

In 2010, for each major racial group and for Hispanics, birth rates for foreign-born women were markedly higher than for U.S.-born women. In addition, among immigrant women, whites, blacks and Hispanics had fairly similar birth rates in 2010. Asians had lower birth rates than other racial and ethnic groups, among both foreign-born and U.S.-born women of childbearing age.

Since 1990, the gap in birth rates among whites, blacks and Hispanics has lessened, both for immigrant and U.S.-born women. Among foreign-born women, for example, 1990 birth rates for Hispanics were 44% higher than rates for whites. But the rate for Hispanic foreign-born women declined dramatically after 1990, and the white rate decreased only slightly. In 2010, the Hispanic rate was only 10% higher than the white rate among foreign-born women. The birth rate of foreign-born black women also had been higher than that for white women in 1990, but since then declined more sharply to the point that they are almost equal.

The same general pattern is true for U.S.-born women. Birth rates were markedly higher in 1990 for black and Hispanic women than for white women but now have converged because...
while the white rate decreased slightly since 1990, rates for the other two groups declined sharply.

Birth rates for foreign-born Asian women of childbearing age declined 13% but remained well below those of the other racial and ethnic groups. Birth rates for U.S.-born Asian women dropped by 25%, and are lower than those of the other major racial and ethnic groups.

As noted previously, births plunged 13% for foreign-born women from 2007 to 2010, after years of rapid growth. This change is especially dramatic for immigrant Hispanics, whose birth numbers dropped 19% from 2007 to 2010. The number of births also was lower in 2010, compared with 2007, for immigrant whites and Asians (although not for immigrant black women).

The decline in births to foreign-born Latino mothers was so sharp that births to Hispanic mothers shrank as a share of all foreign-born births, to 56% in 2010 from 61% in 2007.

For U.S.-born women, births declined 7% from 2007 to 2010 for whites and blacks but rose for Asians (8%) while remaining relatively unchanged for Hispanics (up 1%).

**Mexican Mothers**

Among Hispanic immigrants, the decline in births to Mexican women was especially large—from more than 455,000 births in 2007 to 346,000 in 2010, a 24% drop. Mexican-born women, who had 43% of births to immigrants in 2007, accounted for 37% of those births in 2010.

Why did births to foreign-born Hispanics, especially Mexicans, decline so
abruptly after years of increase? The major reason appears to be a dramatic decline in birth rates. Among all foreign-born women, birth rates declined more from 2007 to 2010 (14%) than they had for the entire 1990-2007 period (10%). For foreign-born Mexican women, birth rates declined nearly as much from 2007 to 2010 (23%) as they had from 1990 to 2007 (26%).

By contrast, the decline in birth rates for U.S.-born women was about the same for the 1990-2007 and 2007-2010 periods—each 6%. (However, a sharper decline was recorded in birth rates for all U.S.-born Hispanic women, down 13% over the 2007-2010 period, and for U.S.-born Mexican women, down 23% (the same as for foreign-born Mexican women), over the 2007-2010 period.)

The number of foreign-born Mexican women of childbearing age did dip slightly after 2007, although this decline was less important a factor than the drop in birth rates. The small decrease in this population occurred during a period of reversal in historic immigration patterns from Mexico. According to a recent Pew Hispanic Center report, **net immigration from Mexico—the sum of arrivals and departures—is now zero**, and perhaps negative, after years of rapid increases.
AGE

Three-quarters (76%) of all births in the U.S. in 2010 were to women ages 20 to 34. The share was similar for both U.S.-born women and foreign-born women, and for the major racial and ethnic groups. However, there are some other notable differences by nativity among younger and older age groups.

This pattern plays out in the share of births by age to women born in the U.S. and born abroad. Among U.S.-born women, roughly equal shares of births are to mothers in their teens (11% in 2010) and those ages 35 and older (13%). Among immigrants, four times as many births are to older mothers (21% of all 2010 births) as to mothers in their teens (5%).

Looking at overall births by nativity, in 2010, immigrant mothers accounted for 23% of all births but only 12% of births to mothers younger than 20 and fully 33% of births to women ages 35 and older.

The same general pattern—higher shares of teen births for U.S.-born mothers, and higher shares of births to older mothers for foreign-born women—also prevails within each major racial and ethnic group. The most striking disparity is among black women: 17% of births to U.S.-born women and 3% of births to immigrants are to mothers in their teens, while 9% of births to natives and 25% of births to immigrants are to mothers ages 35 and older.
Among the U.S. born and foreign born in the major racial and ethnic groups, the highest share of births to mothers in their teens is among U.S.-born Hispanics (20%). The highest share of births to women ages 35 and older is among foreign-born Asians (26%).

Differences between immigrants and U.S.-born women in the age makeup of mothers are in part a result of population composition. In fact, the lower share of teen births among immigrants is due to the lower share of teens among immigrant women of childbearing age. Among women ages 15-44, only 7% of immigrants are younger than 20, compared with 19% of U.S.-born women. But among women in that same age span, fully 43% of immigrants are ages 35 and older, compared with 31% of U.S.-born women.

Birth rates also play a role in explaining nativity differences in births to older mothers. Overall, as well as among white, black and Hispanic mothers, birth rates at ages 35 and older are higher for immigrants than for U.S.-born women. Rates are fairly similar regardless of nativity for Asian women ages 35 and older.

The share of births to teen mothers has dropped over the past two decades for all women, declining to 9% in 2010 from 13% in 1990, mainly because of a dramatic decline in birth rates for this group. The share also declined for both native-born and immigrant women and for all major racial and ethnic groups, both foreign born and U.S. born.

All groups also experienced a decline in birth rates to women ages 15-19 over the 20-year period.

During the same period, the share of births to women ages 35 and older has grown overall, from 9% in 1990 to 14% in 2010, because of an increase in birth rates and an increase in the population of women in this age group.
The share of births to older women grew for both native-born and immigrant women, and for all major racial and ethnic groups, both foreign born and U.S. born. The increase in share has been particularly sharp for foreign-born women—10 percentage points or more for each of the major racial groups.

Birth rates for women ages 35 and older rose over the 20-year period among all groups except foreign-born Hispanic women and U.S.-born black women.
MARITAL STATUS

Overall, 41% of births in the U.S. were to unmarried mothers in 2010. The share is higher for births to U.S.-born mothers (42%) than to foreign-born mothers (36%).

These differences are explained in part by the greater likelihood of immigrants to be married, which also is the case within each major racial and ethnic group. Among all women ages 15-44, 56% of immigrants are married, compared with 36% of U.S.-born women.

Of all births in 2010 to unmarried women, 20% were to immigrant mothers. Among married mothers, 25% of births in 2010 were to immigrant women.

The share of births to unmarried mothers differs markedly by racial and ethnic group. Overall, the share is highest among black women, followed by Hispanics, whites and Asians. But those rankings differ between foreign-born and native-born mothers.

Looking at births to foreign-born mothers by race and ethnicity, the highest share to unmarried mothers is among Hispanics (50%), followed by blacks (38%), whites (13%) and Asians (12%). Among births to U.S.-born women, the highest share to unmarried mothers is among blacks (78%), followed by Hispanics (58%), Asians (31%) and whites (30%).

The share of births to unmarried women has risen since 1990, when it was 28% overall. At that time, the non-marital share of births was similar for immigrant (27%) and U.S.-born women (28%). Since then, however, the share of immigrant women of childbearing age who are unmarried has changed little (rising to 44% from 41%). The share of U.S.-born women of childbearing age who are unmarried has risen markedly—by 14 percentage points—since 1990, when it was 50%.
However, because the number of births to immigrant women has grown more rapidly since 1990 than the number of births to U.S.-born women, immigrant mothers now account for a larger share of births to unmarried mothers than in the past. Of all births to unmarried women, 20% in 2010 were to foreign-born mothers, up from 15% in 1990.

The share of births to unmarried mothers has risen since 1990 for virtually all racial and ethnic groups, both foreign born and native born. The only exception among the major groups was births to foreign-born black women, of which 44% were to unmarried mothers in 1990, compared with 38% in 2010.

### Share of Births to Unmarried Women, by Race/Ethnicity and Nativity, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>U.S. born</th>
<th>Foreign born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics. Asians include Pacific Islanders. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Statistics calculated using National Center for Health Statistics data (see Methodology)

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APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

Data Sets

Except where noted, data regarding births are obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) using the VitalStats tabulation tool available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/vitalstats.htm.

These vital statistics data reflect information extracted from completed birth certificates for live births, which include the mother’s characteristics at the time of the birth. These tabulations are based upon births occurring in the 50 states and the District of Columbia to people living in the United States in a given calendar year.

Information regarding the composition of the female population of childbearing age (15-44) is derived from the decennial census for 1990, and 2000, and from the American Community Survey for all subsequent years. The American Community Survey data were weighted to reflect intercensal population estimates.

Birth Rates

The primary measure of birth rate used is the general fertility rate (GFR), which is the number of births divided by the number of women of childbearing age in a given year. For the total GFR, the denominator includes a count of all women ages 15 to 44.10

Following the NCHS convention, birth rates for women ages 35 and older include all births to women 35 and older in the numerator, and a count of women ages 35 to 49 in the denominator.

Birth rates calculated by Pew Research for this report may differ from those published by NCHS because NCHS calculates birth rates using Census Bureau population estimates to measure the number of women of childbearing age.

Variables

All variables, including race and ethnicity, are based upon the characteristics of the mother, not of the father or the baby.

10 In 2010, 99.7% of births were to females ages 15 to 44.
Statistics for whites, blacks and Asians are for non-Hispanics only. The Asian population is defined as including both Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Any mother born in one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia is defined as native born in this analysis. All others are defined as foreign born. Reflecting the NCHS VitalStats convention, in this report mothers born in Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories are classified as foreign born.¹¹ These nativity characteristics do not reflect a mother’s citizenship status at her birth, since standard U.S. birth certificates do not collect this information.

A mother is described as married if she is either married or separated. Otherwise she is considered unmarried.

Unless otherwise specified, all references to “teens” consist of ages 10-19. One notable exception occurs in relationship to teen birth rates, which are defined for females 15-19.

¹¹ Had the Puerto Rican-born women been classified as “native born,” the overall share of births to native-born women would have increased by 0.61% in 1990 and by 0.42% in 2010.
## APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL TABLES

### Number of Births, by Mothers’ Characteristics, 1990 and 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All U.S. born Foreign born</td>
<td>All U.S. born Foreign born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All births</strong></td>
<td>4,158,212 3,504,640 645,589</td>
<td>3,999,386 3,055,817 930,135</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td>2,626,500 2,512,837 110,581</td>
<td>2,162,406 2,024,558 132,745</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
<td>661,701 614,123 44,927</td>
<td>589,808 507,138 82,670</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic</strong></td>
<td>595,073 230,587 363,684</td>
<td>945,180 418,237 525,319</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Asian</strong></td>
<td>134,837 18,965 115,696</td>
<td>234,472 186,945</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mexican</strong></td>
<td>385,640 146,978 238,664</td>
<td>598,317 251,650 346,113</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Mexican</strong></td>
<td>3,772,572 3,357,662 407,320</td>
<td>3,401,069 2,804,167 584,022</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Younger than 20</strong></td>
<td>533,483 472,705 59,163</td>
<td>372,175 324,452 46,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20-34</strong></td>
<td>3,256,901 2,737,429 513,690</td>
<td>2,345,790 692,117</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>35 and older</strong></td>
<td>367,828 294,506 72,736</td>
<td>579,640 191,941</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Married</strong></td>
<td>2,992,828 2,518,497 471,290</td>
<td>2,365,915 1,763,221 596,933</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unmarried</strong></td>
<td>1,165,384 986,143 174,299</td>
<td>1,633,471 1,292,596 333,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Among women who are white...</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 20</td>
<td>252,556 247,108 4,883</td>
<td>145,070 142,017 2,628</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-34</td>
<td>2,121,780 2,029,680 89,842</td>
<td>1,688,086 1,588,030 96,294</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 and older</td>
<td>367,828 294,506 72,736</td>
<td>579,640 191,941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>2,183,488 2,082,918 98,886</td>
<td>1,534,865 1,416,978 114,962</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>443,012 429,919 11,695</td>
<td>627,541 607,580 17,783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Among women who are black...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 20</td>
<td>153,725 149,706 3,352</td>
<td>89,902 86,990 2,149</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-34</td>
<td>468,235 430,844 35,549</td>
<td>436,430 376,956 56,473</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 and older</td>
<td>39,741 33,573 6,026</td>
<td>63,476 19,744</td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>220,067 194,330 25,309</td>
<td>162,121 112,937 48,194</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>441,634 429,919 11,695</td>
<td>427,687 394,201 10,483</td>
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<tr>
<td>Among women who are Hispanic...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 20</td>
<td>100,031 54,694 45,176</td>
<td>123,609 84,007 39,333</td>
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<td>20-34</td>
<td>451,377 163,861 286,520</td>
<td>701,039 301,615 398,268</td>
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<td>35 and older</td>
<td>43,665 12,032 31,588</td>
<td>120,532 32,615 87,718</td>
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<td>376,558 141,622 234,554</td>
<td>440,769 176,644 263,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>218,515 88,965 129,130</td>
<td>241,593 261,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Among women who are Asian...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 20</td>
<td>7,351 2,191 5,146</td>
<td>5,084 3,302 1,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-34</td>
<td>106,980 14,129 92,707</td>
<td>172,253 34,906 136,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 and older</td>
<td>20,506 2,645 17,843</td>
<td>57,135 8,083 48,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>118,109 14,093 103,892</td>
<td>198,054 31,756 165,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>16,728 4,872 11,804</td>
<td>36,418 14,535 21,633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics. Asians include Pacific Islanders. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (see Methodology)

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### Number of Births, by Mothers' Characteristics, 2007-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All births</td>
<td>4,316,233</td>
<td>3,231,944</td>
<td>1,069,120</td>
<td>4,247,694</td>
<td>3,198,420</td>
<td>1,034,411</td>
<td>4,130,665</td>
<td>3,134,234</td>
<td>982,942</td>
<td>3,999,386</td>
<td>3,055,817</td>
<td>930,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>2,310,333</td>
<td>2,166,564</td>
<td>138,186</td>
<td>2,267,817</td>
<td>2,125,759</td>
<td>136,848</td>
<td>2,212,552</td>
<td>2,073,785</td>
<td>133,648</td>
<td>2,162,406</td>
<td>2,024,558</td>
<td>132,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>627,191</td>
<td>544,864</td>
<td>77,906</td>
<td>623,029</td>
<td>540,393</td>
<td>78,183</td>
<td>609,584</td>
<td>527,891</td>
<td>77,549</td>
<td>589,808</td>
<td>507,138</td>
<td>78,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>1,062,779</td>
<td>412,876</td>
<td>647,737</td>
<td>1,041,239</td>
<td>422,306</td>
<td>616,747</td>
<td>999,548</td>
<td>423,968</td>
<td>573,921</td>
<td>945,180</td>
<td>418,237</td>
<td>525,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>242,046</td>
<td>42,957</td>
<td>197,744</td>
<td>240,317</td>
<td>44,553</td>
<td>194,402</td>
<td>237,663</td>
<td>45,904</td>
<td>190,438</td>
<td>234,472</td>
<td>46,291</td>
<td>186,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>722,055</td>
<td>265,979</td>
<td>455,294</td>
<td>684,883</td>
<td>260,273</td>
<td>423,788</td>
<td>645,297</td>
<td>258,198</td>
<td>386,155</td>
<td>251,650</td>
<td>346,113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Mexican</td>
<td>3,594,178</td>
<td>2,965,965</td>
<td>613,826</td>
<td>3,562,811</td>
<td>2,938,147</td>
<td>610,623</td>
<td>3,485,368</td>
<td>2,876,036</td>
<td>596,397</td>
<td>3,401,069</td>
<td>2,804,167</td>
<td>584,022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics. Asians include Pacific Islanders. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (see Methodology)

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