
Current Population Reports **Special Studies** Series P-23, No. 176

Studies In American Fertility

Late Expectations: Childbearing Patterns
of American Women for the 1990's
Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in
the United States



U.S. Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Acknowledgments

The papers in this report were written by Martin O'Connell, Chief, and Amara Bachu, Statistician, Fertility Statistics Branch, Population Division, under the general direction of Arthur J. Norton, Assistant Division Chief for Social and Demographic Statistics, Population Division.

Helpful review comments for the paper "Late Expectations: Childbearing Patterns of American Women for the 1990's" were provided by Gregory Spencer, Chief, Population Projections Branch, Population Division, and Charles F. Westoff, Office of Population Research, Princeton University. Dianne Schmidley, Population Estimates Branch, Population Division, provided review comments for the paper "Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States."

Janet Yax, Statistical Methods Division, provided statistical review of the text.

Data collection for the Current Population Survey was conducted by Bureau of the Census interviewers under the overall direction of Stanley D. Matchett, Chief, Field Division.

The staff of Administrative and Publications Services Division, Walter C. Odom, Chief, provided publication planning, graphics, and printing planning and procurement.

Major support for data collection for the various surveys analyzed in this report came from the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development, Department of Health and Human Services, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice.

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Issued October 1991



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SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 176,
Studies in American Fertility, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1991.

Preface

Declines in the birth rate in the previous decade led many demographers by 1980 to predict unprecedented rates of childlessness for current generations of women. However, large numbers of women born during the Baby Boom years of the 1950's entered their thirties at a time coincident with the transition to childbearing at later ages. As a result, the decade ended with annual numbers of births reaching the 4 million mark for the first time in 25 years.

A surge in immigration into the United States during the 1980's, especially from Latin America, also contributed to population growth as immigrants recorded significantly higher fertility rates than the native-born population. Currently, over 10 percent of all births occurring annually in the United States are born to immigrants.

Could this change to childbearing at later ages have been anticipated and does it foreshadow a new American Baby Boom? The first paper in this report by Martin O'Connell, "Late Expectations: Childbearing Patterns of American Women for the 1990's" focuses on this fertility transition and the likelihood of its continuation during the coming decade. Amara Bachu in "Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States," further evaluates the childbearing patterns of immigrants and their potential contribution to population growth in the future. In addition, the paper highlights the similarities and differences between the foreign-born and native-born populations for various demographic and economic indicators.

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Late Expectations: Childbearing Patterns of American Women for the 1990's

by Martin O'Connell

Introduction

Delays of entry into first marriage, educational advancement, and the growth of economic opportunities in the labor market are currently changing the timing patterns of childbearing towards older ages. Postponements in childbearing prompted many demographers a decade ago to project childlessness levels up to 25 percent for women born during the Baby Boom (Westoff, 1978; Campbell, 1981; Bloom and Trussell, 1984). In retrospect, they are now viewed too high as recent estimates of lifetime childlessness for the first decade of baby boomers 35 to 44 years old in 1990 are now running about 17 percent.¹

Is a new American Baby Boom on the way? Will upcoming cohorts of women entering the childbearing years in the 1990's expect and have more children on average than the previous generation? The rise in the numbers of annual births over the 4 million level in 1989 for the first time in 25 years and to almost 4.2 million in 1990 (National Center for Health Statistics, 1991) has been heralded by the media as evidence of a new American Baby Boom (Pendleton, 1990; Vobejda, 1991).

The leading edge of women responsible for these annual increases in the 1960's has been women in age groups traditionally past the peak reproductive years, namely, women over 30 (National Center for Health Statistics, 1990). Most of the increase in the numbers of children born in the past decade has not been the result of a new baby boom of rising fertility expectations among younger women. Rather, it resulted from a shift in the pattern of childbearing to older ages coincident with large increases in the numbers of women in these age groups as the Baby Boomers of the 1950's grew older.

During the 1960's, Census Bureau fertility and birth expectations surveys showed two contrasting trends in fertility: increas-

ing proportions of women still childless over age 25 yet at the same time persisting in their expectations to have a birth in the future. Are these expectations just wishful thinking or do they herald a shift in childbearing patterns to older ages, comparable to many European nations?

This paper will examine the changes in the timing of entry into motherhood among post World War II birth cohorts of women and the childbearing patterns of women after age 30. The principal data source used in this paper will be the Census Bureau's fertility and birth expectations survey from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Expectations data will be used as a barometer of current sentiments and an aid in identifying the ages in the life cycle when the decision whether to have a birth must be reconciled with the reality of current circumstances—when just saying "yes" to an interviewer in the survey becomes an unrealistic appraisal of the future.

A brief summary of the origins and evolving problems associated with using birth expectations data as a method to predict future fertility swings will first be examined. Next, the usefulness of expectations data as a predictor of the future will be discussed in the context of historical patterns of childbearing. Have previous cohorts which have delayed fertility been able to compensate for these delays after age 30 and how likely are the women of the Baby Boom to meet their stated expectations? Finally, this paper will examine which socioeconomic groups of women are most likely to be characterized by delays in childbearing and their current prospects for having their first birth at later ages.

Birth Expectations: Origins and Problems

Previous Research

The collection of birth expectations data from surveys of women in the childbearing ages was originally intended to provide an economical way of projecting completed fertility for groups of women before the end of their reproductive years. Instead of trying to mathematical-

ly model fertility, why not directly ask women how many children they expect to have?

Demographers soon discovered that this question was easier asked than answered. The first surveys conducted in the late 1950's and early 1960's often interviewed only married women. This produced inaccuracies in the resultant fertility projections for overall cohorts of women since single women were not interviewed in the initial surveys (Freedman et al., 1959; Whelpton et al., 1966). Examination of intracohort changes in birth expectations for the first Baby Boom cohorts of the 1940's also indicated that the women sharply lowered their lifetime expectations sometime around 1970 during the period when new contraceptive and abortion services first became available to large numbers of women (Campbell, 1981).

Further research suggested that while aggregate level agreement between expectations and actual fertility often appeared at the group level, panel studies of individuals over time showed that many women wrongly predict their fertility. For the period from the mid-1960's to the mid-1970's, there was also a tendency to overstate birth expectations at the time of the original interview with women having "a much stronger disposition to change positive intentions downward than to change negative intentions upward" (Westoff and Ryder, 1977).

A general conclusion on the usefulness of birth expectations as predictors was that they do not predict the future as much as reflect the current conditions women experience at the time of the survey. And while average predictions are useful at the national level, there was an uneasy suspicion that someday these fortuitous counterbalancing errors may fail to appear (Westoff, 1981).

Manski (1990), in a more formal mathematical presentation, argues that the problems inherent in birth expectations surveys stem not from the respondents themselves but from the form of the questions asked and the analyses performed. While the question "Do you expect to have a birth in the future" re-

¹Based on childlessness levels from the June 1990 Current Population Survey for women born between 1946-55, the first 10 years of the Baby Boom.

quires a dichotomous "yes" or "no" answer, the answer given by the respondent is likely governed by an underlying continuous probability distribution where the strength of each answer varies with each individual.

Some respondents may answer "yes" with a 90 percent level of certainty of having a birth while others may be only marginally inclined to give an affirmative answer, yet one "yes" response on a survey counts as much as the next. And since there is no reason to expect that all respondents can foretell future circumstances to the same degree, there is also, more importantly, no assurance that those who err on the high side will be counterbalanced in the aggregate by those who err on the low side, even if all respondents are equally certain of their answers at the time of the interview. Manski further states that discrepancies between predictions and actual behavior "may simply reflect the dependence of behavior on events not realized at the time of the survey" and not the strength of the expectations at the time of the interview.

Problems of Uncertainty

The demographer's uneasiness over the reliability of the birth expectations questions is not unwarranted as many respondents in the surveys express considerable doubt over their future childbearing. For example, relatively young childless women may feel that they have many years ahead of themselves before any commitment needs to be made, even casually to an interviewer. An examination of the degree of uncertainty may be revealing in itself as a potential indicator of an upcoming shift in fertility patterns as women change responses and go through a transitory stage of uncertainty before arriving at a final decision (Morgan, 1982).

In practice, while CPS birth expectations supplements do not elicit probability responses, they do offer respondents the option of saying they are uncertain about their future childbearing plans. Thus, we can develop a range of childbearing expectations by taking into account the un-

Table A. Birth Expectations of Childless Women: June 1976, 1980, 1985, and 1990

(Percent distribution for birth expectations based on all interviewed respondents)

Age and survey year	Percent currently childless	Total	Birth expectations		Uncertain
			Expects 1+ births	Expects 0 births	
18 to 24 years old:					
1990	70.7	100.0	64.9	10.9	24.3
1985	71.4	100.0	66.1	12.1	21.8
1980	70.0	100.0	66.5	13.8	19.8
1976	69.0	100.0	68.4	13.6	18.1
25 to 29 years old:					
1990	42.1	100.0	62.8	17.3	20.0
1985	41.5	100.0	62.9	18.2	19.0
1980	36.8	100.0	55.5	25.5	19.1
1976	30.8	100.0	51.7	30.6	17.6
30 to 34 years old:					
1990	25.7	100.0	40.6	33.8	25.7
1985	26.2	100.0	36.3	44.4	19.3
1980	19.8	100.0	29.5	50.7	19.6
1976	15.6	100.0	22.3	59.1	18.6
35 to 39 years old:					
1990	17.7	100.0	16.0	65.2	18.8
1985	16.7	100.0	13.4	73.9	12.6
1980	12.1	100.0	11.4	75.4	13.1
1976	10.5	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Note: Population bases are in table 1.

derlying distribution of uncertain responses reported in the surveys.

When asked about their expectations for having a future birth in June 1990, about one-quarter of childless women 18 to 24 years old stated that they were uncertain (table A).² Uncertainty levels were also quite high for older women, although after age 30, expectations for a future birth fall very rapidly. In June 1990, 63 to 65 percent of childless women under age 30 expected to have a birth; only 41 percent of childless women 30 to 34 years old in 1990 expected a birth compared to 16 percent for childless women 35 to 39 years old.

²In this table and all subsequent tables, birth expectations data are derived from the responses of all women interviewed, including those "uncertain" about their future childbearing. Women not available for a personal interview, about 14 percent of potential respondents in 1990, were not included in any calculations.

Census Bureau surveys indicate that levels of uncertainty among childless women have increased only slightly since 1976 for women 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 years old in comparison with major distributional shifts in "yes/no" responses for these age groups. Both groups experienced significant increases in the proportion of childless women who at the time of the survey indicated that they would someday expect to have a baby (table A). Yet the data also show increasing proportions of women in these age groups since 1976 who were childless at the time of the survey.

For women in the 18-to-24 year old age group, childlessness levels since 1976 have been between 69 and 71. In addition, only a minor decline was noted in the proportions expecting a future birth for subsequent cohorts of young women. Certainly these data do not suggest a new boom of rising expectations for younger women.

Increases in birth expectations for women in their thirties are consistent with observed increases in their fertility since the late 1970s (Ventura, 1989). However, a sharp increase in uncertainty levels between 1985 and 1990 for women 30 and

over merits comment. Declines in the proportion not expecting any future births between 1985 and 1990 for women in these two age groups were not fully accounted for by increases in the proportion saying "yes" to the birth expecta-

tions questions. The remainder of the distributional change was accounted for by increases in uncertainty. Perhaps this is indicative of slow down or a stabilization in the rise of birth expectations among childless women in their early thirties that was observed in the 1980's.

Will delays in childbearing be made up in the 1990's in order to achieve stated levels? The next section examines these prospects by looking at historical patterns of childlessness by age 30 and fertility in the later ages of childbearing.

Historical Patterns of Childlessness

American social and economic history is imprinted in figure 1 which shows the childbearing careers of generations of American women born between 1890 and 1959. The 1910 birth cohort recorded the lowest proportion of women having a first birth by age 30, 66 percent. The women in this cohort spent most of their principal childbearing years spanning the Great Depression and World War II.

Of women in the 1910 cohort still childless by age 30, a little over one-third eventually went on to have a birth so by the end of their childbearing years (upper line in figure 1), 79 percent had had at least one child (21 percent remained childless). While the level of childlessness recorded for this cohort was quite high compared to subsequent birth cohorts of women born in the 1920's and 1930's (about 10 percent), prior cohorts of American women born between the Civil War and World War I typically recorded levels of childlessness of about 20 percent (Heuser, 1976, table 6A).

The cohort of women born in 1935 recorded the highest proportion having had a child by age 30 (87 percent) and by age 50 (92 percent). These were the Baby Boom mothers who had their childbearing years during the late 1950's and early 1960's when 4 million babies were born each year. Because of this rapid pace of childbearing, there were relatively few childless women remaining at ages past 30.

Figure 1.
Cumulative Percentages of Women Having Their First Birth at Selected Ages, by Year of Woman's Birth

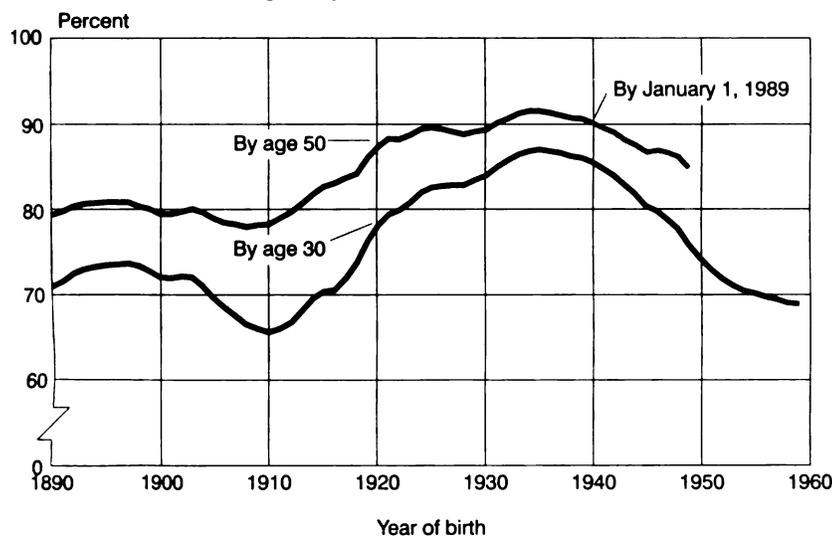
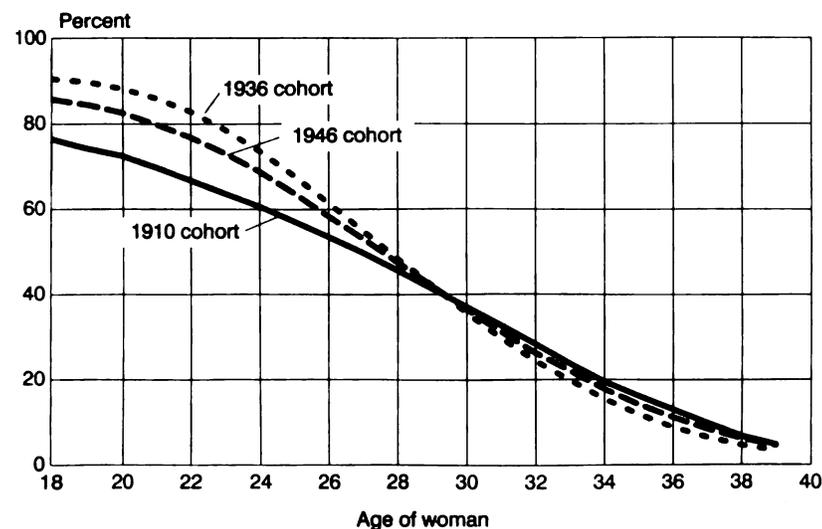


Figure 2.
Lifetime Birth Probabilities for Selected Cohorts of Childless Women



The historical trend in figure 1 shows that the pace of early childbearing slowed for cohorts born after the mid 1930's. For the most recent group of women approaching age 30 (those who were born during the Baby Boom years of the late 1950's), the proportion having a child declined to about 70 percent, not unlike the levels recorded by these women's grandmothers who would have been born around World War I.

The broken line in figure 1 for cohorts of women born after 1940 represents the proportion having a birth by January 1, 1989. These cohorts have almost completed their childbearing years, with over 85 percent of the women born between 1946 and 1949 already having had at least one birth. (The graph is not extended for cohorts born after 1949 as data are not yet available for these women beyond their 40th birthday.)

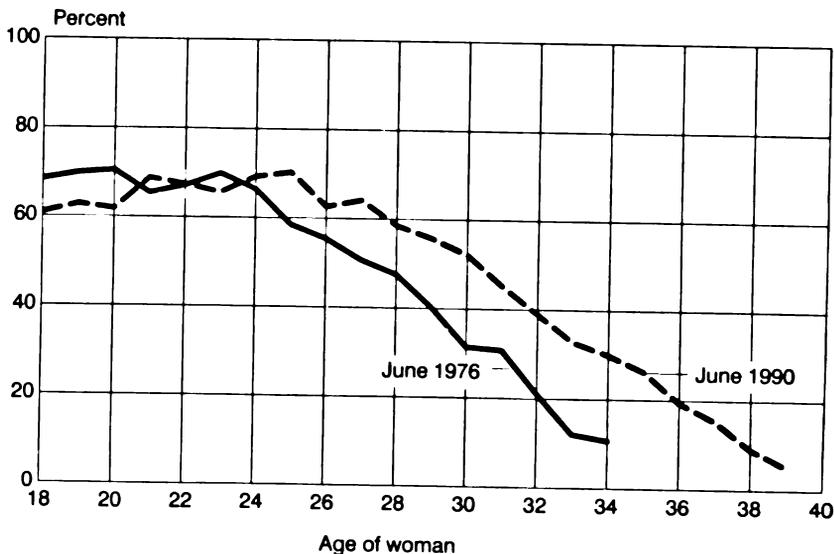
Lifetime birth probabilities for the 1910 and 1935 birth cohorts and for the first Baby Boom cohort of 1946 are shown in figure 2. This graph illustrates, for each cohort, the proportion of childless women at each age who eventually went on to have a birth. For example among women who were born in 1910, of those still childless by their 18th birthday, 76 percent had a birth by the end of their reproductive life. Similarly, among women who were born in 1935, the corresponding figure was 91 percent.

The characteristic of these fertility curves is a continually declining probability, with increasing age, of a childless woman ever having a birth. The lifetime probability of a childless woman at age a (P_a) in a given cohort ever having a future birth is the proportion of women out of the total population currently childless at age a who will eventually have a birth (equation 1).

$$P_a = \frac{W_{Ba}}{W_{Ba} + W_{Ca}} \quad (1)$$

The population at risk at age a includes currently childless women who eventually go on to have a birth (W_{Ba}) and those who will never have a child (W_{Ca}). This latter number is a known characteristic of the cohort's completed parity distribution

Figure 3.
Expectations for a Future Birth Among
Childless Women: June 1976 and 1990



and therefore remains constant at all ages (i.e., women who never have a child remain childless at all ages).

At age 0, the value of P_a equals the proportion of women in a cohort who ever have a child: for the 1910 cohort, this value was 79 percent. With each passing age, the numerator and denominator both decrement by the same value (women who have a child during age a) with the probability approaching zero by the end of the reproductive years. This results in a monotonically declining probability curve throughout the life cycle of the cohort as shown in figure 2.

Following the life cycle of the 1910 and 1935 cohorts through the childbearing ages, the probabilities continually narrow when at age 30, the 1910 cohort curve crosses above the 1935 cohort curve. Childless women in the 1910 cohort after age 30 were more likely to go on to have a birth than women in the 1935 cohort who started childbearing at younger ages. The trajectory of the 1946 cohort is intermediate between these two extremes, with greater likelihood of childbearing than the 1910 cohort at ages be-

fore 30, and greater likelihood of childbearing after age 30 than the 1935 cohort. The next section will look at the likely fertility outcomes for the remainder of the Baby Boom cohorts.

Birth Expectations, 1976-90

Levels of Lifetime Childlessness

Figure 3 graphs, by single years of age, the proportion of childless women expecting a future birth for the survey years 1976 and 1990 based on the responses of all interviewed women, including those responding uncertain to the survey question.³ Expectations for a future birth declined slightly between 1976 and 1990 for childless women 18 to 24 years old from 68 to 65 percent (table A). In both years, expectations were markedly lower for women over age 30 although the ex-

³Lifetime birth expectations data shown in annual Fertility of American Women reports published by the Census Bureau base all derived estimates on only the base of persons reporting a numerical answer to the birth expectations items, omitting uncertain responses. Expectations of lifetime childlessness in these reports, then, are significantly lower than the ones shown in this paper due to the omission of these respondents.

pectation levels in 1990 were generally above those reported in 1976 for women 30 to 34 years old.

These data suggest two trends: (1) childless women approaching age 30 rapidly begin to realize that they may never have a child and revise their expectations accordingly⁴; and (2) incoming cohorts of childless women since 1976 have expressed an increasing likelihood of having a child at later ages.

Table B shows expectations of lifetime childlessness for women 18 to 39 years

⁴The phrase "approaching age 30" is liberally used in describing behavioral actions observed from this graph since only period observation points are shown in figure 3. An equivalent "cohort" graph will be shown in the next section in figure 4 and table C.

old based on Census Bureau surveys conducted between 1976 and 1990.⁵ Ranges of childlessness expectations are shown which take into account responses of uncertainty. The high estimates shown in table B take the extreme view that all women saying that they were uncertain about their future childbearing were in essence saying that for the time being, they did not expect any future births. Using Manski's reasoning, these respondent's did not have an underlying probability distribution that would make a "yes" answer a realistic response. In the absence of a positive

⁵The Census Bureau collected birth expectations data prior to 1976 but only for married women.

response, they were recorded as saying no.

Similarly, the low estimate of childlessness in table B assumes all uncertain women will have a future birth. Bracketing these extreme estimates is a medium series that distributes uncertain responses among the "yes/no" birth categories in the same proportion as those who responded to the survey question.⁶

In addition to these three series, two additional items are shown in the table. The first column presents the proportion

⁶ The range of estimates shown in table B is derived from distributing the additional (A), no birth (N), and uncertain (U) responses in conjunction with the percent currently childless (C) estimates in table A as follows: High = $C*(N+U)/100$; Medium = $C*N/(A+N)$; Low = $C*N/100$.

Table B. Expectations for Childlessness: June 1976, 1980, 1985, and 1990

Age and survey year	Birth cohort	Percent of childless as of survey date	Percent of cohort childless as of June 1990	Percent expecting no lifetime births			Standard errors for lifetime birth projections		
				High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
18 to 24 years old:									
1990	1966-72	70.7	70.7	24.9	10.2	7.7	0.5	1.4	0.3
1985	1961-67	71.4	46.0	24.2	11.0	8.6	0.5	1.3	0.3
1980	1956-62	70.0	28.5	23.5	12.0	9.7	0.5	1.3	0.3
1976	1952-58	69.0	20.8	21.9	11.4	9.4	0.4	1.2	0.3
25 to 29 years old:									
1990	1961-65	42.1	42.1	15.7	9.1	7.3	0.5	1.4	0.4
1985	1956-60	41.5	25.7	15.4	9.3	7.6	0.5	1.4	0.4
1980	1951-55	36.8	17.7	16.4	11.6	9.4	0.5	1.6	0.4
1976	1947-51	30.8	16.5	14.8	11.5	9.4	0.5	1.5	0.4
30 to 34 years old:									
1990	1956-60	25.7	25.7	15.3	11.7	8.7	0.5	1.7	0.4
1985	1951-55	26.2	17.7	16.7	14.4	11.6	0.5	1.8	0.4
1980	1946-50	19.8	16.0	13.9	12.5	10.0	0.5	1.8	0.5
1976	1942-46	15.6	13.3	12.1	11.3	9.2	0.5	1.8	0.5
35 to 39 years old:									
1990	1951-55	17.7	17.7	14.9	14.2	11.5	0.5	1.9	0.5
1985	1946-50	16.7	16.0	14.4	14.1	12.3	0.5	1.8	0.5
1980	1941-45	12.1	13.2	10.7	10.5	9.1	0.5	1.7	0.4
1976	1937-41	10.5	11.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: Percentages for high, medium, and low estimates are derived from the percent currently childless and birth expectations distributions in table A.

Note: Population bases are in table 2.

The three series of cohort childlessness levels are defined as follows:

High — assumes women uncertain about birth expectations will have no future births.

Medium — assumes women uncertain about birth expectations are distributed proportionately among the no birth and 1+ birth categories.

Low — assumes women uncertain about birth expectations will all have a future birth.

of women in each age group childless at the time of the survey while the second column shows the proportion of that cohort of women still childless as of June 1990.⁷ These comparisons permit an examination of the childbearing progress of that cohort from the initial survey date through June 1990.

Table B indicates that the range of childlessness levels from low to high diminishes with increasing age. While estimates range from 8 to 25 percent for 18-to-24-year old women in 1990, by age 35 to 39, the estimates narrow to a range from 12 to 15 percent. This wider range at younger ages is a function of the large proportion still childless at these ages (71 percent in 1990) and the proportion of these women still uncertain about their childbearing plans (24 percent, table A). While uncertainty levels among 35-to-39-year old women were 19 percent, by this age, 82 percent had already borne a child, thereby minimizing the potential effect the proportion uncertain would have on overall lifetime childlessness levels.

For the cohort of women who were 18 to 24 in 1976, 21 percent were still childless by 1990 (table B). Although these women in 1990 on average were in their mid to late thirties, their cohort childlessness level had already bettered their initial 1976 high series expectations of 22 percent. In all probability, their eventual level of childlessness will still decline a few percentage points. However, it is unlikely that either the medium or low series estimates of childlessness will be achieved.

Women 25 years old and over in 1976 had by 1990 all but finished their childbearing years. Cohort childlessness levels as of 1990 were within 1 or 2 percentage points of the high series expectations levels originally stated in 1976. For example, the high series expectations for women 25 to 29 years old in 1976 was 15 percent and by 1990 17 percent remained childless. Women 30 to 34 years

⁷Childlessness as of the survey date is based on CPS data for that age group from the survey in question, while childlessness estimates as of June 1990 are from the June 1990 CPS for each respective birth cohort.

Table C. Expectations for a Future Birth Among Childless Women: Birth Cohorts of 1949-50 to 1959-60 Interviewed in Selected Surveys, June 1976 to 1990

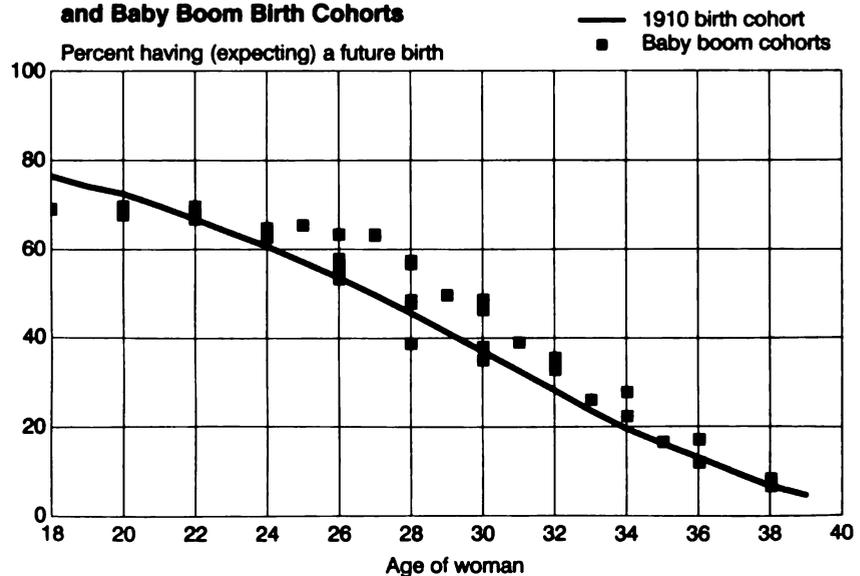
(Percent expecting a future birth based on all interviewed respondents)

Survey year	Birth cohort X—					
	1959-60	1957-58	1955-56	1953-54	1951-52	1949-50
	Percent expecting a future birth					
1990	48.8	35.8	28.1	17.3	7.0	(NA)
1988	57.5	47.9	35.0	22.6	12.2	8.6
1986	63.4	56.8	46.5	33.1	(NA)	(NA)
1985	65.5	63.2	49.8	39.2	26.4	16.8
1982	68.8	63.3	57.9	47.9	38.2	34.0
1980	67.8	66.8	64.8	55.8	48.7	35.3
1978	69.2	69.7	69.7	63.3	55.5	39.0
1976	(NA)	69.1	68.0	68.5	62.7	53.4
	Age of woman at interview					
1990	30-31	32-33	34-35	36-37	38-39	(NA)
1988	28-29	30-31	32-33	34-35	36-37	38-39
1986	26-27	28-29	30-31	32-33	(NA)	(NA)
1985	25-26	27-28	29-30	31-32	33-34	35-36
1982	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30-31	32-33
1980	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30-31
1978	18-19	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29
1976	(NA)	18-19	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27

NA Not available.

Note: Cohorts of women were interviewed in successive surveys but they are not the same women repeatedly interviewed. Population bases are in table 3.

Figure 4. Lifetime Birth Probabilities for Childless Women: 1910 Birth Cohort and Baby Boom Birth Cohorts



old in 1976 had a high series estimate of 12 percent, just 1 percentage point below the 13 percent level recorded by this cohort in 1990.

For women 25 and over interviewed in 1980, childlessness levels in 1990 were within 2 percentage points of their 1980 expectations for the high series. These data suggest that expressions of uncertainty gravitate towards "no child" responses with increasing age. The difficulty that demographers face is determining the exact age where an uncertain

reply represents a "no" rather than a "yes" response. Of course, women responding "yes" or "no" may also revise their expectations as they age, providing more uncertainty to any analysis in addition to that expressed by the respondents themselves.

In summary, Baby Boom cohorts born between 1946-60 typically reported high series childlessness levels of about 14 to 17 percent. It appears, then, that increases in expectations for future childbearing among older women in recent

years have offset previous delays in childbearing to produce a fairly consistent level of childlessness expectations for cohorts born during most of the Baby Boom period.

Expectations of the Baby Boom Cohorts

The data shown in tables A and B and in figure 3 are snapshot pictures of how women in different age groups evaluate their future childbearing plans at a particular point in time. They are not the actual

Table D. Changes in Cohort Expectations for a Future Birth: Initial June 1976 Birth Expectations and Revised June 1990 Birth Expectations

(Women uncertain about their future birth expectations are assigned "no future births" as a response)

Age in 1976 (1)	June 1976		Percent of cohort expecting lifetime births (4)	Age in 1990 (5)	Percent with 1+ births to date (6)	Proportion expecting a future birth		Revised cohort expectations (9)	1910 cohort projections (10)	Standard errors for columns 4, 9, and 10		
	Percent with 1+ births to date (2)	Proportion expecting a future birth (3)				June 1990 (7)	1910 cohort (8)			1976 cohort projections (11)	Revised 1990 cohort projections (12)	1910 cohort projections (13)
16 years old	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	30	70.9	.521	.370	86.1	81.7	(NA)	1.0	0.9
17 years old	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	31	72.9	.451	.327	85.1	81.8	(NA)	1.1	0.9
18 years old	12.0	.684	72.2	32	73.5	.389	.283	83.8	81.0	0.3	1.1	0.9
19 years old	17.6	.698	75.1	33	76.5	.327	.237	84.2	82.1	0.3	1.1	1.0
20 years old	25.7	.704	78.0	34	77.6	.299	.195	84.3	82.0	0.4	1.1	1.0
21 years old	30.8	.654	76.1	35	81.1	.262	.161	86.1	84.1	0.4	1.0	1.0
22 years old	38.2	.671	80.0	36	81.4	.193	.130	85.0	83.8	0.5	1.1	1.1
23 years old	44.4	.699	83.3	37	81.9	.153	.098	84.7	83.7	0.4	1.1	1.1
24 years old	52.3	.664	84.0	38	83.9	.090	.067	85.3	85.0	0.5	1.2	1.2
25 years old	59.3	.585	83.1	39	83.5	.051	.046	84.3	84.3	0.6	1.2	1.1
26 years old	64.6	.554	84.2	40	83.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.6	(NA)	(NA)
27 years old	71.1	.507	85.8	41	84.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.7	(NA)	(NA)
28 years old	72.7	.475	85.7	42	83.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.7	(NA)	(NA)
29 years old	78.4	.402	87.1	43	82.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.7	(NA)	(NA)
30 years old	81.7	.314	87.4	44	86.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.9	(NA)	(NA)
31 years old	83.3	.307	88.4	45	84.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.9	(NA)	(NA)
32 years old	84.5	.210	87.8	46	88.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.9	(NA)	(NA)
33 years old	84.4	.120	86.3	47	86.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.0	(NA)	(NA)
34 years old	88.4	.106	89.6	48	87.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.0	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Note: Women interviewed in 1990 are not the same women as interviewed in 1976 but are different women from the same birth cohort. Population bases are in table 4.

Source: Columns 2 and 3 are from the June 1976 CPS, columns 6 and 7 are from the June 1990 CPS, and column 8 is from Heuser (1976), table 6A.

Col (3) Expectations of childless women in the June 1976 CPS for a future birth.

Col (4) = Col (2) + [100 - Col (2)] * Col (3).

Col (7) Expectations of childless women in the June 1990 CPS for a future birth.

Col (8) Percent of childless women at each age in the 1910 birth cohort who eventually had a birth.

Col (9) = Col (6) + [100 - Col (6)] * Col (7).

Col (10) = Col (6) + [100 - Col (6)] * Col (8).

responses of a single cohort or group of women over the course of their life. An attempt to present the birth expectations of various cohorts of women from a series of Current Population Surveys (CPS) since 1976 is shown in table C and in figure 4.⁸

Birth expectations data in Current Population Surveys generally have been collected for a core age range of women 18 to 34 years old on an annual basis since 1976, although for some survey years the universe was extended to 39 years of age. Data in table C show the changing expectations of cohorts of childless women born during the 1950's from these surveys. Because of the age limitations of different surveys, these cohorts can be traced over their childbearing years but at irregular intervals.

For example, for the first survey year of 1976, persons born in 1957-58, the peak of the Baby Boom, were 18 to 19 years old. We can follow the changing expectations of the 1957-58 cohort from 1976 to 1990 as they aged from 18-19 to 32-33 years old. Women born in earlier cohorts were also interviewed in 1976 but at older ages (e.g., the 1949-50 cohort in 1976 was 26 to 27 years old). No information on birth expectations is available for them at younger ages because of an absence of surveys in prior years. For the 1949-50 cohort, we can only trace their responses from ages 26-27 in 1976 to 38-39 in 1988 as this cohort was 40 to 41 years old in 1990 and out of the respondent universe.

The percentages shown in table C treat uncertain responses as "No" answers since the respondents did not have enough confidence to respond that they would have a future birth. The 1957-58 and 1959-60 birth cohorts show a remarkably similar pattern of expectations. The expectation for a future birth for both cohorts was at the 69 percent level for childless women at ages 18 to 19 and remained at or above the 60 percent

⁸The birth cohorts shown in table C and figure 4 are not derived from repeated interviews of the same women in successive surveys but from a different sample of women born in the same cohort in each survey year.

Table E. Educational Attainment, by Parity: June 1976 and 1990

(Numbers in thousands)

Survey year, parity, and age	Number of women	Percent with 1+ years of college		
		Total	Completing 1-3 years	Completing 4+ years
Childless women—				
June 1990:				
18 to 19 years old.....	3,121	22.0	21.7	0.3
20 to 24 years old.....	5,918	60.7	43.2	17.5
25 to 29 years old.....	4,477	63.4	25.0	38.4
30 to 34 years old.....	2,853	63.6	22.9	40.7
35 to 39 years old.....	1,793	63.8	24.3	39.5
June 1976:				
18 to 19 years old.....	3,565	18.3	18.2	0.1
20 to 24 years old.....	5,989	52.2	36.3	15.9
25 to 29 years old.....	2,726	60.6	22.1	38.5
30 to 34 years old.....	1,117	51.2	19.5	31.7
35 to 39 years old.....	634	42.6	15.2	27.4
Women with 1+ children—				
June 1990:				
18 to 19 years old.....	501	4.7	4.7	-
20 to 24 years old.....	3,237	19.6	17.3	2.3
25 to 29 years old.....	6,160	33.1	20.7	12.4
30 to 34 years old.....	8,238	41.4	22.6	18.8
35 to 39 years old.....	8,319	45.0	23.3	21.7
June 1976:				
18 to 19 years old.....	620	1.6	1.6	-
20 to 24 years old.....	3,670	12.6	10.9	1.7
25 to 29 years old.....	6,138	26.6	15.9	10.7
30 to 34 years old.....	6,043	30.2	15.7	14.5
35 to 39 years old.....	5,430	25.2	13.6	11.6

- Zero or rounds to zero.

mark for most age groups through the twenties. At ages 28 to 29, expectations for a future birth fell to 57 percent, further declining to 48-49 percent at ages 30 to 31 years old.

These observation points are plotted in figure 4 along with the birth probabilities of childless women from the 1910 cohort. While the actual 1910 probabilities show the proportion of childless women at each age who actually went on to have a birth, the expectations data indicate anticipatory probabilities for childbearing.

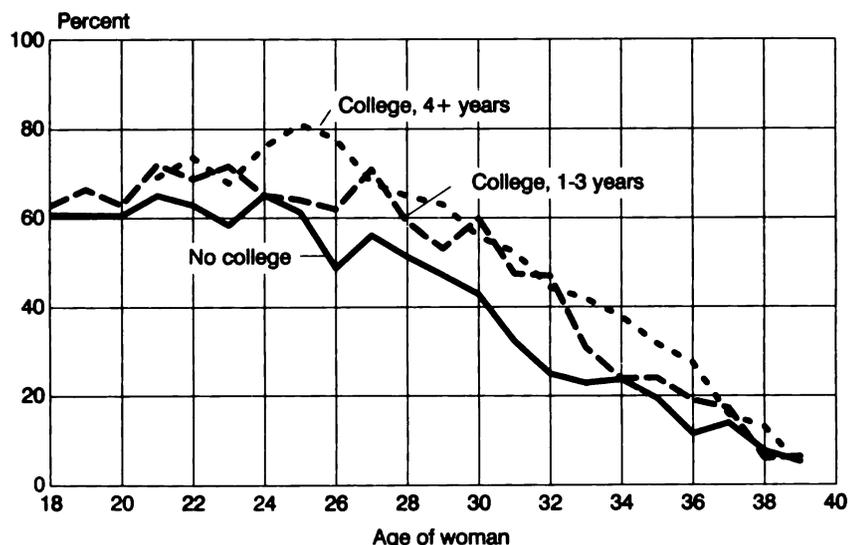
Treating the expectations data as a birth probability curve for a hypothetical cohort of women born during the 1950's, the plot of observations suggests that cohorts also reduce their expectations for a future birth as more childless years go

by.⁹ A noticeable departure from the 1910 cohort's probability curve is that the expectations data are generally at the same level or higher than the actual 1910 birth probabilities for ages in the mid to late twenties.

The 1910 cohort completed its childbearing years with 22 percent of the women

⁹Since these data do not follow individuals over time, reductions in a cohort's expectations may result from decreases in expectations by all women remaining childless at subsequent ages as well as distributional shifts towards more women remaining in the cohort who will never have a child. This latter group may have always had lower expectations than the group which was delaying childbearing. This compositional shift would produce increasingly lower average cohort expectations as permanently childless women make up more of the remaining cohort.

Figure 5.
Expectations for a Future Birth Among Childless Women,
by Educational Attainment: June 1990



remaining childless while 15 percent of the cohort of women born during the 1950's (approximately 30 to 40 years old in 1990) expect to be childless (high series of expectations from table B). It would appear then, that the current generation of women expect to have first births at later ages at an even higher rate than the 1910 cohort which had some of the highest childbearing rates at older ages of any cohort born during the 20th century.

Childbearing to Date

The historic low in U.S. annual fertility rates was reached in 1976 with a total fertility rate of 1.74 births per woman. In the past 15 years, fertility rates have increased 20 percent to about 2.1 births per woman in 1990. The age groups principally responsible for this overall increase have been women in their thirties (National Center for Health Statistics, 1990). How have these period increases affected cohort levels of childlessness? Table D examines the expectations of childless women 18 to 34 years old in 1976 and their fertility to date by 1990.

Using the high expectations series, lifetime cohort expectations for ever having

a child was no more than 80 percent for women 22 years old and under in 1976 (column 4). By 1990, these women had already equalled or exceeded their expectations (column 6). In fact, revisions by these women in 1990 indicate that they still expect more childbearing by the end of the reproductive years (column 7).

The revised set of projections for these women in 1990 (column 9) when 32 to 36 years old imply lifetime expectations for being childless between 14 and 16 percent, only 1 or 2 percentage points different from what one would project using the birth probabilities for the 1910 cohort (column 10).

For women 23 to 25 years old in 1976, little cohort revision occurred in the ensuing 14-year period. Expectations as stated in 1976 (column 4) were not significantly different from their revised 1990 cohort expectations (column 9). The 1910 cohort probabilities also produce projections which are within 1 percentage point of the revised 1990 birth expectations (column 9). Regardless of which set of projections are used, about 15 to 16 percent of these women will end up childless.

Women 26 to 34 years old in 1976 were over 40 by 1990 and for all purposes had completed their childbearing. In most cases, the proportion of women having had at least one child by 1990 was not significantly different from the expectations made by those cohorts in 1976 (with the exception of women 29 and 31 years old in 1976). On average those birth cohorts which comprised the first 5 years of the Baby Boom (women 40 to 44 years old in 1990) will end their childbearing with childlessness levels of about 16 percent. In a recent analysis of cohort fertility trends, Ryder (1990) also estimated that cohort levels of childlessness for women born in the first decade of the Baby Boom (through 1955) will not exceed 17 percent.

Summarizing the experience of the Baby Boom women born through the late 1950's, ultimate levels of childlessness will be 15 to 17 percent. Young childless women who were uncertain about their future fertility in 1976 revised their decisions to have a child later in life. It appears that for the historical period shown in this table, expressions of uncertainty by young women represented a hesitant commitment to motherhood. Uncertainty expressed by older women, however, was a way of saying "no" without the force of a commitment at the time of the interview.

If this pattern holds, it is important to note that a new Baby Boom is not on the horizon; rather, it shows a new fertility regime where deliberate temporal changes in the age pattern of fertility operate within the confines of stable and low levels of cohort fertility. Completed fertility levels for women born during the 1950's are expected to be about two children each, considerably below the level of over three children per woman recorded by the Baby Boom mothers who were born during the 1930's.¹⁰

¹⁰Data from the June 1990 CPS indicate current rates of children ever born to be 1,603 births per 1,000 women 30 to 34 years old and 1,888 births per 1,000 women 35 to 39 years old. Lifetime fertility levels for these women, even assuming that all women reporting uncertain were to have no children yields levels of 1,978 and 1,995 births per 1,000 respectively, or about 2 children each.

Rationalizing Birth Expectations

Could it be that the positive attitudes formed by women in the last decade concerning their position outside of the home have bolstered their confidence to start a family at a relatively late age?

This section will examine which women, among those still childless by age 30, are most likely to expect a future birth.

Educational Attainment

Continuing education beyond high school and the accompanying delays into first marriage are probably the two most important factors accounting for recent increases in the proportion of women childless at later ages in life. Educational advancement beyond high school has socialized both young women and their parents today to the degree that getting married and beginning motherhood is no longer an immediate goal to attain after completing high school (Thornton and Freedman, 1982) nor are the parent-child economic bonds as strong or lasting as in previous generations (Ryder, 1990).

Despite the hesitancy of entry into motherhood that has characterized recent birth cohorts of women compared to their parents' generation, expectations for having children still are very high for the vast majority of women throughout their principal reproductive years. However, the strength and continuity of these expectations during the later years of childbearing varies by educational attainment and probably derives this variability from the same source which prompted the initial delays in childbearing.

About 60 to 65 percent of childless women in age groups 20 to 24 years through 35 to 39 years old in 1990 had completed at least 1 year of college (table E). Among women 25 years and over, about 40 percent had completed 4 or more years of college education. Increases in educational attainment among childless women between 1976 and 1990 were substantial for women in their thirties: the proportion completing one or more years of college increased 12 percentage points for women in the 30-to-34 year old

Table F. Childless Women Expecting a Future Birth, by Educational Attainment: June 1976 and 1990

(Numbers in thousands. Percent expecting a future birth based on all interviewed respondents)

Survey year and age	Less than college	College, 1-3 years	College, 4 or more years
Percent expecting a future birth—			
June 1990:			
18 to 19 years old.....	60.7	65.7	(B)
20 to 24 years old.....	62.3	67.6	72.2
25 to 29 years old.....	53.3	61.9	71.5
30 to 34 years old.....	30.3	44.6	46.8
35 to 39 years old.....	11.7	14.9	20.3
June 1976:			
18 to 19 years old.....	68.0	73.8	(B)
20 to 24 years old.....	68.2	67.0	69.2
25 to 29 years old.....	46.8	48.7	58.6
30 to 34 years old.....	15.9	33.1	24.4
35 to 39 years old.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Number of women—			
June 1990:			
18 to 19 years old.....	1,908	533	9
20 to 24 years old.....	1,878	2,064	887
25 to 29 years old.....	1,346	990	1,559
30 to 34 years old.....	837	574	1,043
35 to 39 years old.....	540	371	625
June 1976:			
18 to 19 years old.....	2,319	505	-
20 to 24 years old.....	2,455	1,770	792
25 to 29 years old.....	925	523	940
30 to 34 years old.....	422	185	308
35 to 39 years old.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

- Zero or rounds to zero. B Base too small to show derived estimate. NA Not available.

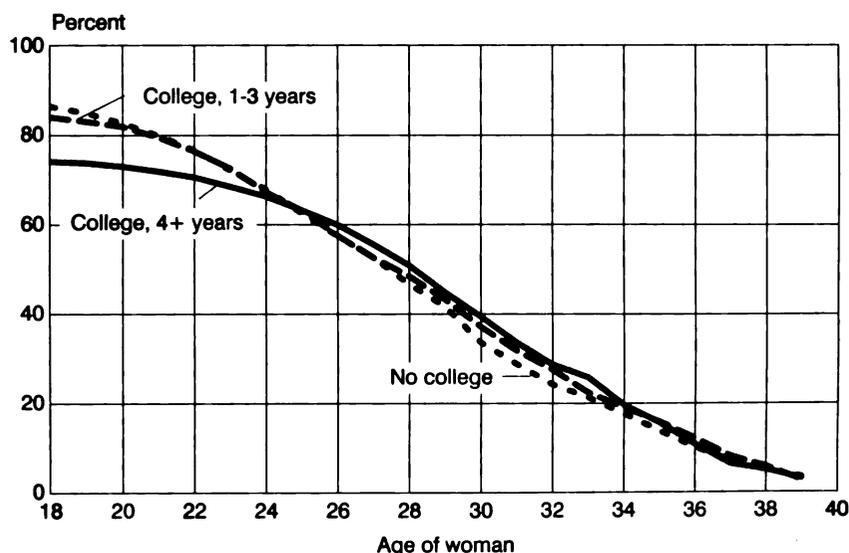
age group and 21 percentage points for women in the 35-to-39 year old age group since 1976. In comparison, women 25 to 29 years old only recorded a 3 percentage point increase between 1976 and 1990.

These increases occurred in the context of overall improvements in the educational level of all women, as women in their thirties who had borne at least one child at the time of the survey also recorded increases in college attainment levels between 1976 and 1990. With increasing proportions of college educated women filling the ranks of childless women at older ages, can increases in fertility among these older women be anticipated?

Figure 5 presents single year of age birth expectations data for childless women 18 to 39 years old in June 1990 by their educational attainments at the time of the survey. From the early twenties through the thirties, the birth expectations of childless women who have completed 4 or more years of college are significantly higher than their less educated counterparts who have not attended college and who had probably completed their formal schooling while in their teenage years (table F).

As previously suggested, survey reports on birth expectations are conditioned not only by future prospects but also by past experiences. Women today who are in their late twenties to early thirties and who have completed college more often

Figure 6.
Lifetime Birth Probabilities at Different Ages for Women
40 to 44 Years Old in 1990, by Educational Attainment



than not are childless. Estimates from the June 1990 CPS indicate that among the 5.2 million women 25 to 34 years old in 1990 with 4 or more years of college completed, 55 percent had not yet borne any children. In comparison, only 26 percent of the 8.8 million women with exactly 12 years of schooling completed and 15 percent of the 2.8 million women with less than 12 years of school completed were childless at the time of the 1990 survey.

It is understandable why childless college-educated women over age 25, when asked about their future birth expectations, can simultaneously rationalize why they have not yet borne any children but still persist in their expectations. Namely, they have delayed childbearing deliberately in order to complete their schooling with the anticipation of having a child when the moment is optimal.

However, childless women with fewer years of schooling in these middle years of childbearing cannot avail themselves of the same rationalizing philosophy as their more educated counterparts (table F). While 72 percent of women 25 to 29 years old in 1990 with 4 or more years of college expected a future birth, women

with less than a college education had considerably lower birth expectations (53 percent).

Perhaps older childless women with fewer years of schooling had tried to have children at earlier ages but discovered that medical problems prevented them from conceiving. The knowledge of this fact at an earlier age than their more educated counterparts who are still delaying childbearing (and who may be unaware of any fecundity problems until older) may contribute towards their reduced expectations for a future birth. Recent estimates indicate that 18 percent of childless women age 25 to 34 years old in 1988 were either surgically sterile or had difficulties in conceiving or carrying a pregnancy to term. Among women 35 to 44 years old, this proportion increased to 46 percent (Mosher and Pratt, 1990).

Actual age-by-age probabilities of eventual childbearing among childless women are shown in figure 6 for cohorts of women age 40 to 44 years old in June 1990 by their level of educational attainment at the time of the June survey. By age 40 to 44, these women had all but completed their reproductive years. Un-

like the birth expectations data shown in figure 5 which was a composite picture of women in 1990 aged 18 to 39 years old from various birth cohorts, the data presented in this chart show the actual probabilities of childless women ever having a future birth at each age in the life cycle of this cohort.

Childless women who eventually finished college exhibited lower lifetime birth probabilities before age 24 than did women who had not gone to college and who had presumably completed their schooling much earlier in life. Once this college-educated cohort entered their mid-twenties, first birth probabilities for this group of women caught up to their counterparts and never fell below their level.

For this particular cohort of women, only 6 percent who eventually finished their schooling with 4 or more years of college had a birth by exact age 20 compared to 31 percent for those whose educational level did not go beyond high school. Differences in birth probabilities between educational groups had been reduced to the extent that by age 40, 74 percent of college graduates had ever borne a child albeit still lower than the 88 percent recorded by women who did not complete any years of college.

These data, then, support the birth expectation response pattern previously noted in figure 5. It appears that the relatively higher birth expectations reported by childless college-educated women are historically justifiable as evidenced by their childbearing past their mid-twenties. It is important to note that despite their childbearing at relatively older ages, they were not able to eliminate initial differences in lifetime childlessness caused by delays in childbearing at younger ages.

Young women today are increasingly spending more of their early reproductive years in school. In 1968, 46 percent of 18 and 19 year olds, 39 percent of 20 and 21 year olds, and 16 percent of 22 to 24 year olds were enrolled in college. The corresponding enrollment figures for these age groups in 1970 were 35, 22, and 9 percent (Bruno, 1990, table A-8).

The fact that women today spend more of their early adulthood in school has not deterred their expectations later in life for having a child. Perhaps more today than ever before, childbearing plans are more deliberate and integrated with one's overall career plans. It is not surprising that a young college educated woman today may believe that she can plan her family life as successfully as she can plan her working life.

Age at First Marriage

An examination of the birth expectations of women in different marital statuses may also help us to understand the persistence of birth expectations for childless women as they pass through their twenties.

Table G shows two important trends in the distribution of women by marital status, marital duration, and parity between 1976 and 1990: the proportion of women who have never been married has increased (with the exception of childless women in their late thirties), while among currently married women, the proportion who have been married for longer durations (2 or more years) has decreased. These trends are found for women in their twenties to early thirties both among childless women and women who had at least one birth.

Of currently married and childless women 20 to 24 years old, no difference was found in the proportion married less than 2 years (18 percent) or 2 or more years (17 percent) in 1976; by 1990, significantly more had been married less than 2 years (13 percent) than those married 2 or more years (8 percent). Among 25 to 29 year old childless women, there were five times as many women in 1976 who were married 2 or more years (43.1 percent) than less than 2 years (8.7 percent), but by 1990 this ratio had been reduced to about twice as many (27.1 v. 14.0 percent).

Clearly, growing proportions of women have been delaying marriage but what are the expectations of single women and of newly married couples? Table H shows that the expectations of married women generally exceed that of single

Table G. Marital Status and Years Since First Marriage Began for Married Women, by Parity: June 1976 and 1990

(Numbers in thousands. Percent distribution)

Survey year, parity, and age	Number of women	Total	Married < 2 years	Married 2+ years	Widowed, separated or divorced	Never married
Childless women—						
June 1990:						
18 to 19 years old	3,121	100.0	4.1	0.4	0.4	95.1
20 to 24 years old	5,918	100.0	12.7	7.6	2.8	76.9
25 to 29 years old	4,477	100.0	14.0	27.1	7.0	52.0
30 to 34 years old	2,853	100.0	6.8	33.5	13.3	46.4
35 to 39 years old	1,793	100.0	3.6	37.5	20.4	38.5
June 1976:						
18 to 19 years old	3,565	100.0	10.5	1.7	0.9	86.9
20 to 24 years old	5,989	100.0	17.8	17.2	3.0	61.9
25 to 29 years old	2,726	100.0	8.7	43.1	8.0	40.1
30 to 34 years old	1,117	100.0	4.6	46.1	11.5	37.8
35 to 39 years old	634	100.0	1.7	45.0	12.7	40.6
Women with 1+ children—						
June 1990:						
18 to 19 years old	501	100.0	22.3	11.3	5.8	60.6
20 to 24 years old	3,237	100.0	13.2	40.8	12.5	33.6
25 to 29 years old	6,160	100.0	3.8	65.6	14.8	15.8
30 to 34 years old	8,238	100.0	1.5	73.7	16.9	7.9
35 to 39 years old	8,319	100.0	0.5	75.3	19.6	4.6
June 1976:						
18 to 19 years old	620	100.0	28.9	30.5	10.0	30.5
20 to 24 years old	3,670	100.0	9.4	64.1	13.4	13.1
25 to 29 years old	6,138	100.0	1.9	80.1	13.8	4.2
30 to 34 years old	6,043	100.0	0.6	83.0	14.6	1.8
35 to 39 years old	5,430	100.0	0.1	83.9	14.5	1.6

women. Women who have experienced marital disruptions usually have lower expectations for future childbearing than do married women, although not statistically different from that of single women.

Table H also shows that birth expectations are generally higher for recently married wives (less than 2 years of marriage) than for wives married 2 or more years. Among women married 2 or more years, fecundity problems may have been revealed or other aspects of marital life may have emerged which conflict with raising a family, thus lowering the likelihood of a positive response for having a child.

Similar to the probability graph in figure 6 by educational attainment, birth probabilities for childless women in different marital categories at different ages in their life

are shown in figure 7 for women 40 to 44 years old in 1990. Among women in this cohort, those who had ever been married by 1990 are grouped by their age at first marriage while those who had never married by the 1990 survey are shown in an individual probability curve.

Birth probabilities through age 35 for childless single women were significantly less than those recorded for ever-married women, regardless of their age at first marriage. However, a substantial proportion of women in this cohort who had never married still went on to have a child. Among those women who had never married by age 40, 27 percent of those childless at age 18 eventually went on to have a child.

Notable in this graph is the curvature of the probability lines by age at first mar-

Table H. Childless Women Expecting a Future Birth, by Marital Status and Years Since First Marriage: June 1976 and 1990

(Numbers in thousands. Percent expecting a future birth based on all interviewed respondents)

Survey year and age	Married < 2 years	Married 2+ years	Widowed, separated or divorced	Never married
Percent expecting a future birth—				
June 1990:				
18 to 19 years old.....	88.1	(B)	(B)	60.4
20 to 24 years old.....	85.8	80.1	62.4	61.1
25 to 29 years old.....	85.0	69.2	56.6	54.0
30 to 34 years old.....	75.3	46.6	37.4	31.6
35 to 39 years old.....	(B)	18.0	16.6	10.7
June 1976:				
18 to 19 years old.....	88.3	(B)	(B)	66.5
20 to 24 years old.....	83.0	78.5	65.9	59.7
25 to 29 years old.....	64.9	58.9	42.2	42.8
30 to 34 years old.....	(B)	23.7	13.6	17.8
35 to 39 years old.....	(B)	9.3	(NA)	(NA)
Number of women—				
June 1990:				
18 to 19 years old.....	121	12	8	2,309
20 to 24 years old.....	710	414	124	3,581
25 to 29 years old.....	554	1,070	264	2,006
30 to 34 years old.....	176	833	320	1,125
35 to 39 years old.....	58	552	322	604
June 1976:				
18 to 19 years old.....	336	45	28	2,415
20 to 24 years old.....	991	919	158	2,950
25 to 29 years old.....	229	1,041	188	930
30 to 34 years old.....	45	414	101	355
35 to 39 years old.....	11	228	(NA)	(NA)

B Base too small to show derived estimate. NA Not available.

riage. Women who delayed their first marriage until at least age 25 generally experienced higher birth probabilities between ages 25 and 35 than did those women who married as teenagers. However, among women in this birth cohort who delayed their first marriage until at least age 25, only 72 percent had borne their first child by age 40 compared to 96 percent who married as teenagers. Apparently, the higher probabilities among these older brides were not sufficient to make up for the delays in childbearing at earlier ages, a fact that many women who are currently delaying their first birth may come to realize.

Labor Force Activity

The last factor examined in this paper related to prospective childbearing patterns concerns the time-consuming activities that compete with child rearing on a daily basis, namely school enrollment and labor force participation. Approximately 90 percent of the 18 million childless women 18 to 39 years old in 1990 were either in school or in the labor force. The greatest gains in activity rates between 1976 and 1990 among childless women were made by women in their thirties rather than by younger women (table I). However, greater increases since 1976 in activity rates were recorded for women with children than for childless women, the latter group already at

relatively higher levels in this earlier period.

As with delays in childbearing due to postponements in marriage, developing educational and working careers can result in temporal changes in childbearing until later in life. Data for 1990 in table J indicate that childless women who are either in school or in the labor force generally have greater expectations for a future birth than women who are in neither of these activity statuses. Again, this suggests that a deliberate postponement of childbearing is occurring and that being childless but still expecting a future birth is a consistent response for women working or going to school.

If current labor force and enrollment patterns persist for the 1990's, it is likely that childlessness will remain at least at the same level, if not increase, and that childbearing at later ages will continue to be the norm throughout the decade.

Childbearing for the 1990's

Since the mid-1970's, we have witnessed simultaneous increases in childlessness among cohorts of women in the principal childbearing years coincident with increases in expectations for a future birth. The resulting proportion of women who will probably end their reproductive lives childless has been remarkably consistent at a level of about 14 to 17 percent for women born from the end of World War II to the early 1960's.¹¹

The shift in childbearing to later ages has produced the recently observed increases in fertility for women in their thirties but at a level that does not warrant or portend predictions for a future baby boom. Annual fluctuations in fertility in the future may arise not so much from major shifts in the ultimate level of childbearing (e.g., women deciding to have three instead of two children each) but from changes in the timing of childbearing within the confines of a low ultimate fertility level.

These annual changes may reflect evolving patterns of school enrollment, mar-

¹¹Similar estimates have been made by Bloom (1986), Ryder (1990), and Chen and Morgan (1991).

riage, labor force behavior, and economic conditions (Butz and Ward, 1979) that can alter the timing of childbearing without necessarily affecting the level of completed fertility. Even if increases in childbearing among younger women were to return, it is not certain that higher levels of completed fertility and lower levels of childlessness would automatically result. The current level of contraceptive and sterilization services available to women today would permit enough flexibility in childbearing to accommodate low levels of completed fertility within a wide range of childbearing patterns.

Changes in the timing of childbearing can be as important as the resulting levels of completed fertility by producing strains in social service delivery systems. Postponements in childbearing may produce a greater demand for infertility services among older women as greater proportions delay marriage and enter older ages childless (Henshaw and Orr, 1987; Mosher and Pratt, 1990). At the same time, the desire to postpone childbearing may also increase the need for family planning services among younger women.

Delays in childbearing also increase the potential number of years in the labor force before first birth and the likelihood that a woman will work during her first pregnancy. This in turn increases the likelihood of a rapid return to work after childbirth (O'Connell, 1990) and the potential demand for more child care facilities needed by mothers with young children (O'Connell, 1989).

How old is too old to begin motherhood? Apparently, older than one once imagined. In 1976, only 31 percent of childless women 30 years old expected a future birth; in 1990, 52 percent of childless women this age expected a future birth (table D). The increase in expectations seen today are consistent with the selective behavioral patterns that initially led the women to be childless at these ages. More childless women today than in 1976 in their early thirties are college educated and are either currently enrolled in school or in the labor force. Fewer are married but those who are

Figure 7.
Lifetime Birth Probabilities at Different Ages for Women
40 to 44 Years Old in 1990, by Age at First Marriage

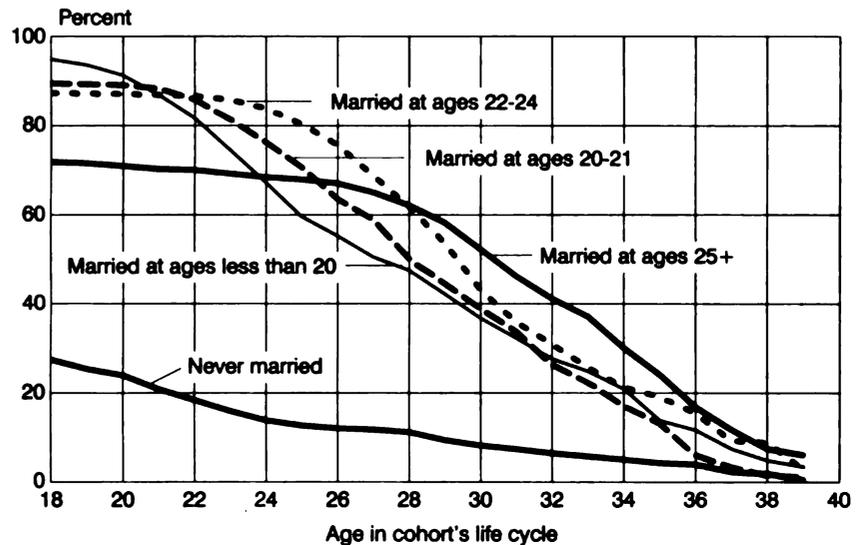


Table I. Activity Status of Women, by Parity: June 1976 and 1990

(Numbers in thousands)

Parity and age	June 1990		June 1976	
	Number of women	Percent in labor force or in school	Number of women	Percent in labor force or in school
Childless women:				
18 to 19 years old.....	3,121	85.3	3,565	82.8
20 to 24 years old.....	5,918	90.4	5,989	86.9
25 to 29 years old.....	4,477	91.7	2,726	85.8
30 to 34 years old.....	2,853	91.0	1,117	79.6
35 to 39 years old.....	1,793	88.9	634	76.0
Women with 1+ children:				
18 to 19 years old.....	501	53.7	620	36.7
20 to 24 years old.....	3,237	57.0	3,670	45.4
25 to 29 years old.....	6,160	63.5	6,138	47.9
30 to 34 years old.....	8,238	68.0	6,043	48.9
35 to 39 years old.....	8,319	73.0	5,430	55.0

married have been married for shorter marital durations and hence are more likely to expect motherhood as part of their future married life.

Evidence also has been presented which suggests that the higher expectations found today among recently married childless women is consistent with past fertility patterns which show higher prob-

abilities of having a first birth at ages past 25 for these women.

But can the expectations stated by the women in the surveys be accepted at face value? For women in their teens or early twenties, the uncertainty expressed in initial surveys apparently was revised into positive expressions for a future birth.

Table J. Childless Women Expecting a Future Birth, by Activity Status: June 1976 and 1990

(Numbers in thousands. Percent expecting a future birth based on all interviewed respondents)

Survey year and age	In labor force or in school		All other statuses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
June 1990:				
18 to 19 years old.....	2,109	63.4	341	52.0
20 to 24 years old.....	4,406	66.5	423	64.9
25 to 29 years old.....	3,611	64.0	284	46.7
30 to 34 years old.....	2,266	41.8	188	26.0
35 to 39 years old.....	1,388	16.9	148	7.7
June 1976:				
18 to 19 years old.....	2,369	68.3	455	72.9
20 to 24 years old.....	4,405	67.8	612	68.8
25 to 29 years old.....	2,063	52.8	325	46.1
30 to 34 years old.....	759	24.2	156	13.1
35 to 39 years old.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Uncertainty expressed by older women, on the other hand, appears to be a politic way of saying no. A hindsight analysis reveals that if the 1976 responses of uncertainty made by women past their early twenties were originally interpreted as meaning that no future births were expected, the expectations stated in 1976 by these women would have been quite reliable indicators of cohort rates of childlessness.

A research problem for demographers in the 1990's is to try to identify at which age in the life cycle does uncertainty change from a yes to a no. Whether current cohorts achieve their stated expectations remains to be seen. What is evident is a growing determination of women to delay childbearing and an increase in their confidence to be able to do it.

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Table 1. Population Bases for Table A

(In thousands)

Age and survey year	Base for percent childless	Base for birth expectations distributions
18 to 24 years old:		
1990	12,776	7,278
1985	14,042	7,547
1980	14,456	8,350
1976	13,840	7,841
25 to 29 years old:		
1990	10,637	3,894
1985	10,746	3,678
1980	9,419	3,035
1976	8,861	2,388
30 to 34 years old:		
1990	11,091	2,454
1985	10,078	2,221
1980	8,651	1,520
1976	7,158	915
35 to 39 years old:		
1990	10,111	1,536
1985	8,859	1,243
1980	7,144	748
1976	6,062	(NA)

NA Not available.

Table 2. Population Bases for Table B

(In thousands)

Age and survey year	Base for percent childless at survey	Base for percent childless for cohort	Base for range of childlessness expectations
18 to 24 years old:			
1990	12,776	12,776	12,776
1985	14,042	14,445	14,042
1980	14,456	15,498	14,456
1976	13,840	14,843	13,840
25 to 29 years old:			
1990	10,637	10,637	10,637
1985	10,746	11,091	10,746
1980	9,419	10,111	9,419
1976	8,861	9,401	8,861
30 to 34 years old:			
1990	11,091	11,091	11,091
1985	10,078	10,111	10,078
1980	8,651	8,905	8,651
1976	7,158	7,393	7,158
35 to 39 years old:			
1990	10,111	10,111	10,111
1985	8,859	8,905	8,859
1980	7,144	7,142	7,144
1976	6,062	6,059	(NA)

NA Not available.

Table 3. Population Bases for Table C

(In thousands)

Survey year	Year of birth					
	1959-60	1957-58	1955-56	1953-54	1951-52	1949-50
1990	1,075	980	777	634	523	(NA)
1988	1,396	1,170	922	761	662	510
1986	1,636	1,366	1,032	844	(NA)	(NA)
1985	1,700	1,445	1,085	873	796	583
1982	2,352	2,019	1,486	1,254	918	688
1980	2,494	2,042	1,729	1,304	955	740
1978	2,939	2,528	1,989	1,653	1,229	817
1976	(NA)	2,824	2,356	1,912	1,377	1,017

NA Not available.

Table 4. Population Bases for Table D

(In thousands)

Age in 1976	Base columns in table D				
	Columns 2 and 4	Column 3	Age in 1990	Columns 6, 9, and 10	Column 7
16 years old	(NA)	(NA)	30	2,268	573
17 years old	(NA)	(NA)	31	2,142	502
18 years old	2,072	1,431	32	2,268	499
19 years old	2,112	1,393	33	2,289	481
20 years old	2,010	1,230	34	2,123	398
21 years old	2,004	1,126	35	2,249	379
22 years old	1,872	963	36	2,041	319
23 years old	1,939	949	37	2,042	315
24 years old	1,831	749	38	1,830	250
25 years old	1,768	628	39	1,949	273
26 years old	1,803	572	40	1,941	(NA)
27 years old	1,778	445	41	1,854	(NA)
28 years old	1,717	412	42	1,766	(NA)
29 years old	1,795	331	43	1,891	(NA)
30 years old	1,442	223	44	1,453	(NA)
31 years old	1,381	189	45	1,511	(NA)
32 years old	1,475	189	46	1,478	(NA)
33 years old	1,546	194	47	1,551	(NA)
34 years old	1,314	120	48	1,400	(NA)

NA Not available.

Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States

by Amara Bachu

Introduction

This report profiles the growth of the foreign-born population of the United States during the 1980's. The socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of this changing population and the fertility differences found among the various immigrant groups are highlighted. This paper will also show the similarities and differences between the foreign-born and native-born population for various demographic and economic indicators. As a precursor of the information on the foreign-born population from the 1990 census, the data in this report will serve as an informative reference source to evaluate intercensal changes in this rapidly changing population group.

The immigrant population is a very heterogeneous group from widely differing cultural backgrounds and from countries which are at markedly different stages of economic development. The total foreign-born population (all ages), as estimated from the Census Bureau's June 1988 Current Population Survey, was 16.1 million,¹ up from 14.1 million in the 1980 Census and 8.7 million in the 1970 Census.

The data presented here are from the 1980 census and the April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988 Current Population Surveys (CPS). Detailed tabulations are shown for five major regions contributing most of the immigrants to the United States—Asia, Latin America, Europe, Northern America, and the Soviet Union.² Wherever the data permit, selected Asian and Latin American populations are highlighted. The Asian-born populations detailed in this report consist of Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, and Vietnamese. Similarly, Mexican and Cuban immigrants will be shown whenever possible for Latin America.

Data collected from respondents in the CPS include country of birth, citizenship status, and the year of immigration

to the United States. The universe consisted of all members of the household who were 14 years and over in the 1983 survey and persons of all ages in the 1986 and 1988 surveys. The three Current Population Surveys analyzed in the paper were national probability samples of between 55,000 and 60,000 households.

The estimated numbers in this paper primarily are shown for the 14 years old and over and are based on weighted population counts but may differ from other estimates from Census Bureau surveys because of the way missing data were handled in the editing procedure.³ Persons who failed to report their country of birth, citizenship status, or year of immigration were not allocated responses for this analysis. Approximately 2 to 4 percent of persons 14 years old and over in the three CPS supplements failed to report their place of birth. In addition, the analysis of the foreign-born population in this paper excludes persons born abroad of American parents or born in the U.S. possessions or territories.

Highlights

Population Growth

The foreign-born population 14 years old and over increased by 22 percent from 12.4 (± 0.2) million in April 1983 to 15.1 (± 0.2) million in June 1988.

The Latin American-born population increased by 56.2 percent (± 1.9) between 1983 and 1988, followed by 35.1 (± 2.0) percent for persons born in Asia.

Declines in the foreign-born population were noted for persons born in Europe (19 percent ± 1.4) between 1983 and 1988.

The percent of foreign-born population that was White decreased from

76 (± 1.0) percent in 1983 to 71 (± 1.0) percent in 1988.

Of the 2.7 (± 0.1) million increase in the foreign-born population between 1983 and 1988, Hispanics were responsible for 2.1 (± 0.1) million.

Sociodemographic Characteristics

The sex ratio for the foreign-born population in 1988 was 92 males per 100 females.

Among the foreign born, the Asian population 20 years old and over had the highest proportion of persons completing 4 or more years of college (40 ± 2.0 percent). Only 7 (± 1.0) percent of the Latin American-born population had completed 4 or more years of college.

About 9 (± 0.6) percent of the foreign-born population lived in families whose annual income was over \$50,000, compared to 10 (+0.2) percent of the native-born population.

A high proportion of immigrants reside in the West: 43 (± 2.6) percent of immigrants from Latin America, 49 (± 2.8) percent of Asian immigrants, and 37 (± 4.7) percent of immigrants from Canada. Immigrants from Europe are more likely to live in the Northeast (43 ± 3.2 percent) than any other region.

Fertility

Among foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old, 390,000 ($\pm 47,000$) had a birth in the 12-month period ending in June 1988, up from 271,000 ($\pm 36,000$) in 1983. The fertility rate in 1983 was 83 (± 11.0) births per 1,000 women not different from 96 (± 11.0) births per 1,000 in 1988. The rate for native-born women in 1988 was 67.2 (± 3.0) births per 1,000.

The average number of children ever born to foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old in 1988 was 1.6 (± 0.06) births. Women born in Mexico had an average of 2.1 (± 0.15) births each, higher than for women born in

¹Woodrow (1990).

²See appendix A for the specific countries comprising different world regions.

³Population estimates published by Woodrow (1990) include imputation of place of birth data for persons with no responses for these items.

either Asia (1.3 ± 0.09 births) or Europe (1.5 ± 0.16 births).

A detailed analysis of the data indicates that the higher completed family sizes noted among Mexican immigrants results primarily from child-bearing after migrating to the United States rather than their fertility levels before entering the United States.

One-third (± 1.8 percent) of foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old in 1988 were childless. Women born in Asia had higher levels of childlessness (40 ± 1.8 percent) than women from either Latin America or Europe.

Foreign-born women 18 to 34 years old in 1988 expected 2.3 (± 0.12) births each in their lifetimes, slightly higher than the birth expectations reported by native-born women (2.1 ± 0.03 births per woman).

Estimates of the Foreign-Born Population

The United States has had a long history of accepting international migrants for permanent settlement. In the past,

immigrants to the United States came predominantly from Europe while in more recent years they have arrived increasingly from countries in Latin America and Asia. The Immigration Act of 1924 established an annual quota of immigrants based on the national origins of the population of the United States in 1920. As a result, large quotas were assigned to countries of Northern and Western Europe who had contributed most of the immigrants during the settlement of the United States.

The Immigration Act of 1965 abolished the Act of 1924 and established a limit of 20,000 immigrants per country with an overall limit of 170,000 immigrants for countries in the Eastern Hemisphere.⁴ The Immigration Act of 1965 introduced a new preference system when issuing visas; preferential selection was given based on kinship and on employment skills. With this change, Asians resumed immigrating to the United States and in larger numbers than previously recorded.

⁴Irwin and Warren (1972).

Table A. Change in the Foreign-Born Population 14 Years Old and Over by Place of Birth: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988

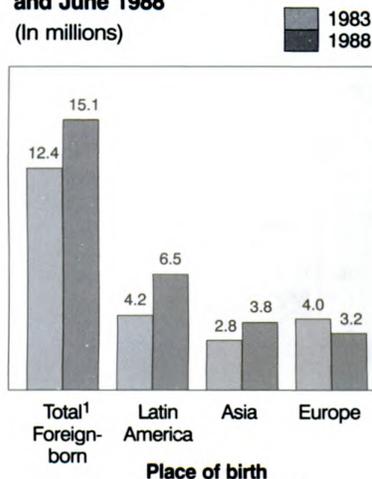
(Numbers in thousands. Civilian non-institutional population. Numbers may not add to total due to rounding)

Place of birth	June 1988	June 1986	April 1983	Percent change, 1983 to 1988
Total	15,079	14,206	12,402	21.6
Africa	179	154	154	16.2
Asia ¹	3,752	3,388	2,777	35.1
China	705	620	557	26.6
India	380	353	281	35.2
Japan	197	170	155	27.1
Korea	380	422	298	27.5
Philippines	850	567	648	31.2
Vietnam	426	412	222	91.9
Latin America ¹	6,462	5,709	4,138	56.2
Cuba	767	763	707	8.5
Mexico	3,315	2,811	2,022	63.9
Northern America ¹	608	630	653	-6.9
Canada	604	630	647	-6.6
Europe	3,203	3,505	3,955	-19.0
Soviet Union	352	255	401	-12.2
Other foreign country	523	564	324	61.4

¹Includes countries not shown separately.

Source: Current Population Surveys, April 1983, June 1986 and June 1988

Figure 1. Number of Foreign-Born Persons 14 Years Old and Over in the United States: April 1983 and June 1988



¹Includes regions of the world not shown separately.

Source: Table A

In addition to legal migration, the United States accepts a large refugee population. Since 1975, a large number of Vietnamese and Laotians, including Hmong and Kampuchean, entered the United States under the Refugee Settlement Program. The Office of Refugee Settlement reported that more than 400,000 Southeast Asian refugees were admitted to the United States between 1975 and 1980. Between 1980 and 1988, another 532,714 Southeast Asian refugees arrived in the United States.⁵ Southeast Asians represented the largest population group among refugee arrivals in 1988 accounting for 46 percent of all refugee arrivals in that year. The Vietnamese comprise the largest group of Indochinese refugees in the United States.

Foreign-Born Population in the 1980 Census

In 1980, 7.3 (12.8 million) percent of the population 15 years and over were for-

⁵The Vietnamese refugees arrived into the United States at several stages after the withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces in 1975 (Office of Refugee Resettlement, 1989).

ign born (table 1). Over three-quarters of this population was born in three regions; 35 percent from Europe, 30 percent from Latin America, and 17 percent from Asia. Those born in Northern America and the Soviet Union made up another 9 percent while the remainder were born in Africa and other foreign countries. The Mexican-born population formed about one-half (48 percent) and the Cuban-born population about 15 percent of the total Latin American born population.

Three-quarters of 2.2 million foreign-born Asians living in the United States in 1980 were born in six Asian countries—China, India, Japan, Korea, Philippines, and Vietnam. Among these countries, the largest group of immigrants were from the Philippines and China, each contributing 400,000 immigrants.

Growth of Foreign-Born Population: 1983 to 1988

Estimates of the foreign-born population 14 years old and over by place of birth from 1983 to 1988 are presented in table A. These estimates, derived from the respective Current Population Surveys for each year, classify the population of the United States into two categories, i.e., native born and foreign born. The term "native born" comprises those persons born in the United States, U.S. possessions or territories, and those who were born at sea or in a foreign country but had at least one parent born in the United States. Persons born elsewhere were classified as "foreign born". (The apparent decline in the foreign-born population between 1980 and 1983—despite the lower age limit shown for the 1983 data—results from the non-allocation of missing responses on the place of birth item in the April 1983 CPS. This leads to a general underestimation of foreign-born persons in all three CPS data sets shown in this report.)

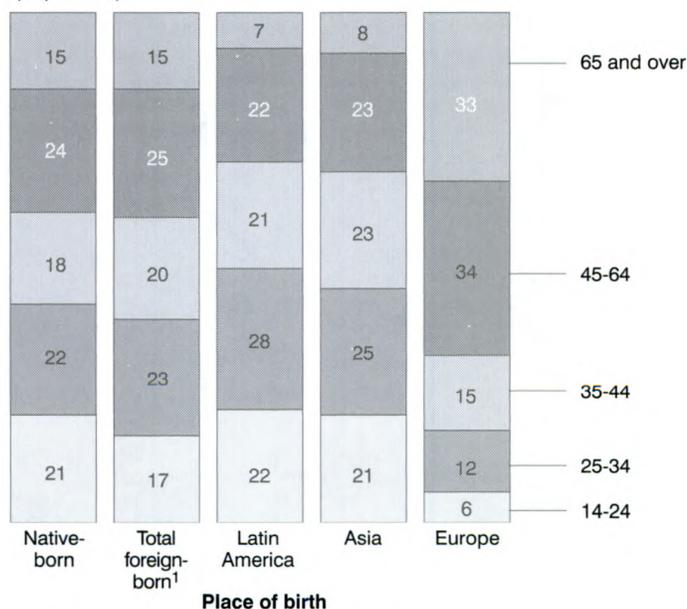
The foreign-born population 14 years and over increased by 22 percent from 12.4 million in April 1983 to 15.1 million in June 1988 (figure 1), representing 8

percent of the total U.S. population 14 years old and over in June 1988. Regional population growth was greatest for the Latin American population during this period (56 percent), followed by 35 percent for the Asian-born population (table A). The foreign-born Vietnamese population increased by 92 percent: this large increase was due to special admittance policies for Vietnamese into the United States as refugees.⁶ Declines in the foreign-born population between 1983 and 1988 occurred among the European born (19 percent); due to small size of sample the apparent differences among those born in the Soviet Union and Canada are not significant.

In 1988, the Latin American-born population made up 43 percent of the total foreign-born population 14 years old and over in the United States, up from 33 percent in 1983. Twenty-five percent

⁶See footnote 5 for policies regarding refugee admittance.

Figure 2.
Distribution of the Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Age: June 1988
(In percent)



¹Includes regions of the world not shown separately.
Source: Table 4.

of the foreign-born population in 1988 were from Asia and 21 percent were from Europe (table 1). Those born in Northern America and the Soviet Union totaled 6 percent while the remainder were born in Africa and other foreign areas. The four largest country-specific groups of immigrants 14 years and over in the United States in June 1988 were from Mexico (3,315,000), the Philippines (850,000), Cuba (767,000), and China (706,000).

More Women Migrants Than Men in the United States

Estimates of the native-born and the foreign-born population 14 years old and over for 1983, 1986, and 1988 by age, sex, and place of birth are shown in tables 2, 3 and 4. The sex ratio for both the foreign-born and the native-born population in 1988 was 92 males per 100 females. The sex ratio ranged from 82 for people born in Eu-

rope to 98 for people born in Latin America.

The majority of immigrants entering the United States from the early 19th century through the first quarter of the twentieth century were males.⁷ Immediately after World War II, there was a shift from a male-selective immigration pattern to a female-selective pattern. This initially resulted from female relatives brought in under quotas by earlier arrivals and by spouses of returning military personnel. Since then, females have continued to outnumber male arrivals in the United States up to the present day.

⁷Spiegelman (1970, p. 310).

Table B. Distribution of the Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 20 Years Old and Over, by Region of Birth and Education: June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Education	Native born	Foreign born					
		Total ¹	Latin America	Asia	Europe	Northern America	Soviet Union
TOTAL							
Number.....	148,219	14,005	5,873	3,417	3,116	596	334
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school..	21.1	37.2	55.7	18.9	29.3	15.5	32.1
High school.....	39.9	27.4	25.3	21.7	35.9	37.9	22.4
College:							
1 to 3 years.....	19.6	15.0	11.8	19.6	15.2	22.8	13.0
4 years and over.....	19.3	20.4	7.3	39.9	19.6	23.7	32.5
MALES							
Number.....	70,286	6,647	2,887	1,620	1,401	256	150
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school..	21.2	37.5	57.4	17.3	28.3	17.2	27.4
High school.....	37.3	23.6	23.6	16.2	31.7	32.7	14.4
College:							
1 to 3 years.....	19.3	14.6	10.6	20.1	15.0	20.6	17.8
4 years and over.....	22.2	24.2	8.4	46.4	25.1	29.5	40.3
FEMALES							
Number.....	77,938	7,359	2,986	1,797	1,715	340	185
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school..	21.0	36.9	54.0	20.3	30.1	14.3	35.8
High school.....	42.4	30.8	26.9	26.6	39.4	41.9	28.9
College:							
1 to 3 years.....	19.9	15.4	12.9	19.0	15.4	24.5	9.1
4 years and over.....	16.8	16.9	6.3	34.0	15.2	19.4	26.2

¹Includes regions not shown separately.
Source: June 1988 Current Population Survey.

White Foreign-Born Population Declined Between 1983 and 1988

In 1988, about 71 percent of the foreign-born population 14 years old and over were White, 7 percent were Black, and 22 percent were of other races (neither White nor Black). Among the native-born population in 1988, 87 percent were White, 12 percent were Black, and only 1 percent belonged to other races (table 5). The racial composition of foreign-born persons in the CPS varied considerably by the place of birth of the respondent. European immigrants were predominantly White (99 percent), whereas 86 percent of Asian immigrants were of races other than White or Black (tables 7 and 8). Eighty-six percent of the Latin American-born population identified themselves as

White and 13 percent as Black (table 9).

The passage of the 1965 Immigration Act enabled people from the non-European nations to migrate to the United States in large numbers which brought about change in the racial composition of the foreign-born population in the United States. Table 6 shows that even in a short 5-year period, the percent of the foreign-born population that were White decreased from 76 percent in 1983 to 71 percent in 1988. The proportion of Black increased from 5 to 7 percent, and persons of all other races increased from 19 to 22 percent.

Hispanic Foreign-Born Population Increased by 55 Percent Between April 1983 and June 1988

Most of the increase in the foreign-born population between 1983 and 1988 occurred in the Hispanic population (table 6). Of the 2.7 million person increase in the foreign-born population between 1983 and 1988, Hispanics were accounted for 2.1 million. The foreign-born Hispanic population increased from 3.7 million in 1983 to 5.8 million in 1988 representing 38 percent of all foreign-born adults in the United States in 1988. Among native-born persons 14 years and over in 1988, only 5 percent were of Hispanic origin (table 5).

The vast majority of foreign-born Hispanics (96 percent) were born in Latin America (tables 5 and 9). The high growth rate of the Hispanic population between 1983 and 1988 is undoubtedly related to the geographic proximity of the Latin American countries to the United States, spurred on by the economic hardships and political uncertainties experienced by Latin American countries in the 1980's.

Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population

Age and Marital Status of the Foreign-Born Population.

Socioeconomic differences between the native and foreign-born populations

Table C. Distribution of the Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 20 Years Old and Over, by Country of Birth and Education: June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Education	Native born	Foreign born									
		Total ¹	Cuba	Mexico	Canada	China	India	Japan	Korea	Philippines	Vietnam
TOTAL											
Number	148,219	14,005	741	2,926	595	623	370	183	313	784	357
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	21.1	37.2	35.1	76.1	15.6	21.2	6.4	11.4	11.8	15.1	30.9
High school	39.9	27.4	32.2	15.6	37.9	17.0	22.8	42.3	35.3	15.0	26.8
College:											
1 to 3 years	19.6	15.0	16.4	6.4	22.9	19.1	13.3	15.7	10.9	21.2	23.4
4 years and over	19.3	20.4	16.3	2.0	23.8	42.8	57.5	30.5	41.9	48.7	18.9
MALES											
Number	70,286	6,647	382	1,574	256	295	197	72	113	295	205
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	21.2	37.5	37.1	76.9	17.2	18.9	3.4	10.7	5.9	18.2	31.9
High school	37.3	23.6	29.8	14.9	32.7	12.1	20.4	28.0	14.5	10.6	23.3
College:											
1 to 3 years	19.3	14.6	13.4	6.2	20.6	22.3	10.9	13.1	10.9	21.0	22.6
4 years and over	22.2	24.2	19.7	2.0	29.5	46.7	65.4	48.2	68.7	50.3	22.1
FEMALES											
Number	77,938	7,359	360	1,353	339	327	173	111	200	488	152
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	21.0	36.9	33.0	75.2	14.3	23.2	9.9	11.9	15.1	13.2	29.6
High school	42.4	30.8	34.7	16.4	41.7	21.3	25.5	51.5	47.1	17.8	31.4
College:											
1 to 3 years	19.9	15.4	19.6	6.5	24.5	16.1	16.1	17.5	10.9	21.3	24.4
4 years and over	16.8	16.9	12.7	1.9	19.4	39.4	48.5	19.1	26.8	47.8	14.6

¹Includes countries not shown separately.

Source: June 1988 Current Population Survey.

and within the foreign-born group may be affected by the age structure of these populations. In general, the age distribution of the native-born and foreign-born adult populations (14 years and over) in June 1988 were different by not more than 3 percentage points of the specified age-groups shown in figure 2 (no differences were found for age groups 25 to 34 years old and 65 years and over).

Reflecting this younger age structure, fewer native-born adults were currently married (55 percent) than were foreign-born adults (61 percent), and a higher proportion had never been married (28 and 24 percent, respectively). Among immigrants, European-born adults were considerably older than their Latin or Asian-born counterparts. About

one-third of all European-born adults were 65 years and over in 1988 compared to less than 1-in-10 Latin or Asian born adults.

Despite the similarities in the age structures of the Latin American and Asian immigrant populations, a smaller percentage of adults were currently married among the Latin-born population (57 percent) than the Asian-born population (64 percent). Among the principal immigrant population groups, Asian adults experienced the least amount of family dissolution (widowhood or divorce), 9 percent (table 7) compared to 14 percent for the Latin American-born population (table 9) and 25 percent for the European-born population (table 8). Undoubtedly, the relatively older age distribution of the European-born

population accounts for the relatively high proportion of these adults in this formerly married category.

Asian-Born Immigrants Most Likely to Have Completed 4 or More Years of College

The educational attainment of the foreign-born population 20 years old and over by region and country of birth are shown in tables B and C. The Asian-born population had the highest proportion of persons completing 4 or more years of college, 40 percent (figure 3). By contrast, only 7 percent of the Latin American-born adults had completed 4 or more years of college. About 56 percent of the Latin American-born population had less than a high school education compared to 29 percent for the European-born and 19

percent for the Asian-born population. In general, foreign-born men had higher levels of educational attainment than foreign-born women from all the major regions.

Among the Latin American-born population, 76 percent of Mexicans had not completed high school while only 2 percent had completed at least 4 years of college (table C). High levels of educational attainment, 4 or more years of college, were observed among those born in India (58 percent) and the Philippines (49 percent).

Nine Percent of Foreign-Born Persons Live in Families Whose Annual Income is Over \$50,000

About 9 percent of the foreign-born population were living in families whose income was over \$50,000, nearly the same, but statistically different, from 10 percent for the native-born population (table D). Immigrants from Asia, Europe and Northern America were three times as likely to be living in families with incomes of over \$50,000 than people born in the Latin American countries. Table E shows the family incomes of people by their country of birth; only 3 percent of Mexicans and Vietnamese had family incomes of \$50,000 or more compared to 21 percent for those born in India and 16 percent for those born either in Japan or in the Philippines (even though there were no significant differences noted among those born in India, Japan and the Philippines).

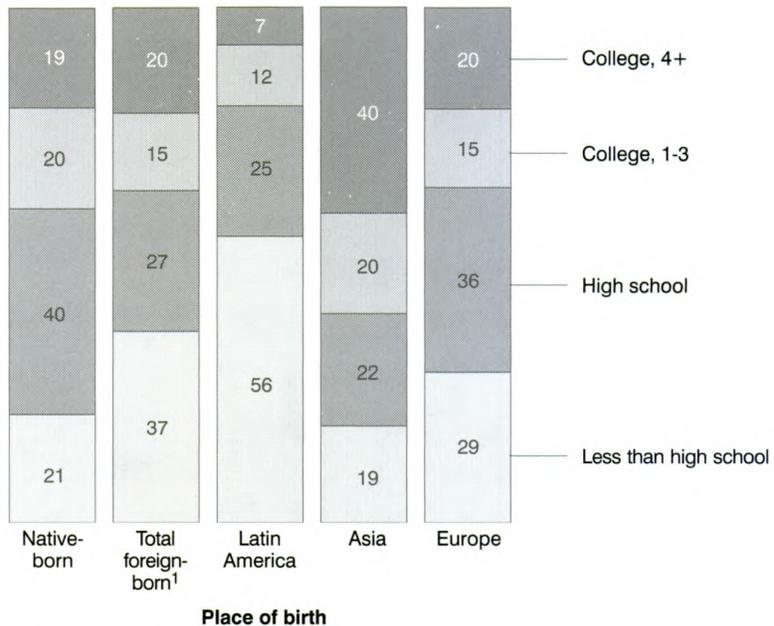
The high family incomes among foreign-born Asians are associated with their low rates of family dissolution, a large proportion of family members contributing to the family income and their higher levels of educational attainment.⁸

No Difference in Unemployment Rates for Native and Foreign-Born Workers.

Sixty-two percent of the native-born population and 59 percent of the fore-

⁸Sehgal (1985), U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (1988), and U.S. Bureau of the Census (1990).

Figure 3. **Distribution of the Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 20 Years Old and Over, by Educational Attainment: June 1988** (In percent)



¹Includes regions of the world not shown separately. Source: Table B.

ign-born population were employed in June 1988 (table 5). The unemployment rate⁹ for the same period was 5.8 percent for the native-born population and 5.1 percent for the foreign-born population. The unemployment rates ranged from 3.0 percent among the European-born population to 6.7 percent for the Latin American-born population in 1988 (tables 7, 8, and 9).

The proportion of employed foreign-born workers 20 years old and over in managerial and professional occupations ranged from 10 percent for Latin American immigrants to 45 percent for persons from Northern America (table F). The highest country-specific proportions, around 40 percent, were for persons from Canada, China, the Philippines, India, and Japan (table G).

⁹The unemployment rate is the proportion of the population in the civilian labor force who are unemployed.

About one-half of Latin American-born people were engaged in relatively low paying occupations such as farm workers, machine operators, and laborers (table F). A large proportion of Latin American-born men were engaged in farming, forestry, and fishing (10.8 percent) compared to other foreign-born workers (less than 2.0 percent).

Out of 349,000 foreign-born farm and related workers, 310,000 were born in the Latin American countries, mostly in Mexico (289,000). Also, a large proportion (29 percent) of Latin American-born men and women were working as operators, fabricators, and laborers compared to less than 14 percent for people born in other foreign countries. The predominance of workers from Latin Americans in these occupations reflects the lower educational attainment

Table D. Distribution of the Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Region of Birth and Family Income: June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Income	Native born	Foreign born					
		Total	Asia	Latin America	Europe	Northern America	Soviet Union
TOTAL							
Number	164,235	14,945	3,721	6,372	3,197	607	349
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$10,000	17.7	19.0	13.7	23.8	17.3	13.1	23.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11.2	13.6	9.7	18.0	10.3	10.5	7.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	25.6	26.6	26.0	29.0	23.7	24.2	22.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14.6	13.5	15.6	11.9	14.0	16.2	9.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14.9	12.2	17.3	7.4	15.7	15.5	8.8
\$50,000 and above	10.4	8.7	12.8	4.2	11.8	14.1	11.1
Income not reported ..	5.5	6.4	5.0	5.6	7.3	6.5	17.6
MALES							
Number	78,380	7,148	1,778	3,150	1,450	263	159
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$10,000	17.2	18.2	15.4	21.1	16.8	14.2	14.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11.2	14.2	10.1	19.1	9.8	11.2	6.7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	25.7	26.7	26.2	28.6	23.5	28.4	32.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14.8	13.4	14.9	12.8	13.6	14.8	7.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.0	12.3	15.2	8.0	16.8	13.9	10.6
\$50,000 and over	10.5	9.1	13.3	4.4	13.5	14.9	10.0
Income not reported ..	5.7	6.1	5.0	6.0	6.0	2.6	17.8
FEMALES							
Number	85,858	7,796	1,943	3,222	1,747	344	191
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$10,000	18.2	19.8	12.1	26.5	17.7	12.2	31.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11.2	13.1	9.3	17.0	10.7	9.9	7.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	25.6	26.4	25.7	29.3	23.8	21.0	13.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14.5	13.6	16.3	11.1	14.2	17.3	10.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14.9	12.1	19.2	6.8	14.8	16.6	7.2
\$50,000 and over	10.4	8.3	12.3	4.0	10.3	13.4	12.1
Income not reported ..	5.2	6.6	5.1	5.3	8.4	9.5	17.5

¹Includes regions not shown separately.

Source: June 1988 Current Population Survey.

levels of persons from this area relative to other regions.

Majority of Asian-Born and Latin American-Born People Live in the West

The foreign-born population was dispersed geographically in 1988, although the majority (39 percent) lived in the West; 27 percent lived in the Northeast, 24 percent in the South, and 11 percent in the Midwest (table H). A high percentage of immigrants from Latin America (43 percent), Asia (49

percent), and Northern America (37 percent) lived in the West while immigrants from Europe (43 percent) and the Soviet Union (56 percent) lived more often in the Northeast, especially in the State of New York.

The regional concentration of the foreign-born population can be attributed at least partly to their port of entry into the United States. For example, those born in Europe, the Soviet Union and India probably enter the United States through New York City and tend to stay in the Northeast region of the country.

The port of entry for Cuban-born immigrants is more likely to be Miami and hence their concentration is in the South. For Mexican-born immigrants, it is San Diego or El Paso and for East Asian-born immigrants, it is Los Angeles or San Francisco, hence they are most likely to reside in the West.¹⁰ European-born immigrants are most likely to be naturalized citizens.

Forty-six percent of the foreign-born population had been residing in the United States for at least 15 years in 1988 (table 6). Among the foreign-born population, European-born persons had been residing in the United States longer (72 percent for 15 or more years) than any other foreign-born group (table 8). Asians are the most recent immigrants to the United States: only 28 percent had been living in the United States for more than 15 years (table 7).

About 45 percent of the immigrants to the United States had become naturalized citizens (table 6). A higher percentage (66 percent) of the European-born population had become naturalized citizens than the Asian-born (45 percent) or Latin-born (31 percent) populations (tables 7 to 9). Since a 5-year residency in the United States is required to become a naturalized citizen, the European-born population, having resided in the United States for longer periods of time, can be expected to have higher naturalization rates than other immigrant groups. Regardless of place of birth, at least 80 percent of either Asian, European, or Latin American immigrants had been living in the United States for at least 5 years in 1988.

Fertility Patterns of Foreign-Born Women in the United States

Data Descriptions and Fertility Definitions

Although basic children ever-born data were collected in all three Current Population Survey supplements described

¹⁰Immigration and Naturalization (1989), table 15.

in this paper, minor differences in questionnaire content and survey universes are found in the different surveys. In April 1983, fertility data were collected only for foreign-born women on the number of children they had ever borne and the date of birth of their last child. In the June 1988 and June 1988 supplements, fertility data were obtained for both native-born and foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old. In addition, birth expectations for both 18 to 34 year old native and foreign-born women were asked in the 1986 and 1988 surveys.

About 2,000 foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old were interviewed in April 1983 while the June 1988 and June 1988 surveys interviewed about 2,600 and 2,400 foreign-born women, respectively. The following sections examine the fertility behavior of foreign-born women and native-born women and fertility differentials by place of birth, socioeconomic, and demographic characteristics. Because of the absence of fertility data on native-born women in the April 1983 survey, comparisons are made between foreign-born women and all women in the

United States for this survey. The term all women used in this paper refers to women 18 to 44 years old including foreign-born women.

For those women who reported having had at least one child, the birth date of the youngest child provided the information needed to compute the current fertility rate. This rate is defined as the number of women who had a birth in the 12-month period preceding the survey per 1,000 women in the specified population groups as of the survey month.

Table E. Distribution of the Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Country of Birth and Family Income: June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Income	Native born	Foreign born										
		Total ¹	Cuba	Mexico	Canada	China	India	Japan	Korea	Philippines	Vietnam	
TOTAL												
Number.....	164,235	14,945	759	3,249	602	697	380	197	335	843	416	
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Under \$10,000.....	17.7	19.0	14.5	26.6	13.2	18.6	12.2	7.4	4.5	7.5	17.3	
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	11.2	13.6	13.1	18.9	10.5	7.6	6.0	6.5	11.6	7.2	10.3	
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	25.6	26.6	30.0	28.9	24.2	24.2	32.5	26.8	37.2	19.5	33.0	
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	14.6	13.5	10.0	13.8	16.2	14.0	15.2	14.5	3.8	18.9	19.9	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	14.9	12.2	17.6	4.6	15.6	16.9	9.9	19.5	27.6	26.9	13.2	
\$50,000 and above.....	10.4	8.7	8.0	2.9	14.2	14.1	20.9	16.0	11.3	15.7	3.0	
Income not reported.....	5.5	6.4	6.8	4.3	6.1	4.7	3.2	9.4	4.0	4.3	3.4	
MALES												
Number.....	78,380	7,148	385	1,758	262	338	203	83	117	324	244	
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Under \$10,000.....	17.2	18.2	13.3	24.2	14.3	20.8	14.7	8.8	4.5	9.8	19.8	
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	11.2	14.2	13.9	20.6	11.2	7.2	6.7	8.1	11.6	7.1	12.5	
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	25.7	26.7	30.4	26.4	28.5	25.5	32.1	18.1	37.2	17.4	31.3	
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	14.8	13.4	10.2	14.7	14.5	12.4	18.7	13.5	3.8	19.0	18.7	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	15.0	12.3	14.9	6.3	13.9	15.1	8.5	19.4	27.6	24.1	10.3	
\$50,000 and over.....	10.5	9.1	10.1	3.0	15.0	14.7	18.3	21.1	11.3	16.2	4.9	
Income not reported.....	5.7	6.1	7.0	4.9	2.6	4.2	1.0	10.8	4.0	6.4	2.4	
FEMALES												
Number.....	85,858	7,796	375	1,491	340	359	177	114	219	519	172	
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Under \$10,000.....	18.2	19.8	15.7	29.6	12.3	16.6	9.5	6.3	6.5	6.1	13.8	
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	11.2	13.1	12.3	16.8	10.0	7.9	5.3	5.3	13.7	7.2	7.2	
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	25.6	26.4	29.5	31.7	21.0	23.0	32.9	33.0	30.9	20.8	35.4	
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	14.5	13.6	9.8	12.9	17.5	15.5	11.2	15.1	14.8	18.9	21.5	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	14.9	12.1	20.4	2.7	16.8	18.5	11.6	19.5	15.0	28.7	17.2	
\$50,000 and over.....	10.4	8.3	5.9	2.9	13.6	13.5	23.9	12.4	14.1	15.4	0.2	
Income not reported.....	5.2	6.6	6.5	3.5	8.9	5.0	5.7	8.4	5.0	2.9	4.7	

¹Includes countries not shown separately.

Source: June 1988 Current Population Survey.

This direct measure of fertility differs from other measures used in studies of foreign-born women such as cumulative averages of children ever born¹¹ or fertility rates derived from own-child data on children living in the household with their mother.¹²

Two indicators of cumulative fertility are used in this paper—the number of children ever born to date and the percentage of women currently childless. The latter provides a perspective on the degree of delayed childbearing, an as-

¹¹Kritz and Gurak (1976), Gurak (1978), and Guest (1982).

¹²Bean, et. al. (1984).

pect of fertility often overlooked when examining only the average number of children ever born. In addition to past and current fertility measures, birth expectations data from the 1986 and 1988 surveys are also analyzed in this paper to ascertain possible future trends in fertility for the foreign-born population.

Current Fertility Patterns

The number of foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old increased from 3.3 million in 1983 to 3.8 million in 1986 to 4.1 million in 1988, representing average annual additions of 156,000 foreign-born women to the childbearing ages.

Table 10 presents fertility rates and levels of childlessness among foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old by age and place of birth. The current fertility rate of foreign-born women ranged from 80 to 100 births per 1,000 women during the 1980's. There was an increase in the fertility rate from 83 births per 1,000 women 18 to 44 years old in 1983 to 99 births per 1,000 in 1986. No further change in fertility was observed by 1988.

In 1988, 390,000 foreign-born women had a birth in the 12-month period ending in June 1988 up from 271,000 in 1983. Women 25 to 29 (155.8 births

Table F. Distribution of the Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 20 Years Old and Over, by Region of Birth and Occupation: June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Occupation	Native born	Foreign born					
		Total ¹	Latin America	Asia	Europe	Northern America	Soviet Union
TOTAL							
Number	94,992	8,851	4,099	2,277	1,597	325	102
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional	27.1	21.2	10.1	31.5	27.2	44.6	51.9
Technical, sales and administrative support ..	30.6	24.6	17.8	34.7	25.8	27.7	23.8
Service	11.5	17.1	20.8	12.3	16.5	9.0	3.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3.2	4.3	8.0	0.9	0.8	2.1	-
Precision prod., craft and repair	12.5	12.8	14.7	7.4	16.1	11.3	9.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	15.0	20.1	28.6	13.2	13.7	5.3	11.2
MALES							
Number	52,698	5,223	2,525	1,269	919	159	73
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional	26.9	22.9	10.6	35.2	32.2	45.2	46.6
Technical, sales and administrative support ..	19.5	16.8	11.8	26.7	14.6	17.8	22.1
Service	8.0	12.5	14.5	9.9	12.6	8.4	2.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.7	6.1	10.8	1.5	1.2	1.7	-
Precision prod., craft and repair	20.7	19.1	21.4	11.4	24.3	19.7	13.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	20.2	22.6	30.9	15.4	15.2	7.1	15.6
FEMALES							
Number	42,295	3,628	1,574	1,009	677	167	29
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional	27.4	18.7	9.4	26.9	20.3	44.1	65.4
Technical, sales and administrative support ..	44.5	35.8	27.5	44.9	41.0	37.1	27.9
Service	16.0	23.6	30.9	15.3	21.9	9.6	6.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.2	1.7	3.3	0.2	0.1	2.4	-
Precision prod., craft and repair	2.4	3.7	3.9	2.3	4.9	3.3	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	8.5	16.5	25.0	10.5	11.8	3.5	-

- Zero or rounds to zero.

¹Includes regions not shown separately.

Source: June 1988 Current Population Survey.

per 1,000) and 30 to 34 (149.0 births per 1,000) years old experienced highest fertility rates in 1988.

Table 10 also shows that foreign-born women 30 to 34 years old experienced significant increases in fertility from 87.5 births in 1983 to 108.1 births in 1986 to 149 births per 1,000 women in 1988. This large increase, although significant statistically, should be treated with caution due to the small size of the groups and relatively large sampling errors. The proportion of all births among foreign-born women in this age group increased from about 20 percent in 1983 and 1986 to 30 percent in 1988. About two-thirds of all births to

foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old occurred to women 25 to 34 years in 1988.

Regardless of place of birth, a similar pattern of increasing fertility was observed for all women 30 to 34 years old in the United States (including foreign-born women) from 69.1 births per 1,000 in 1983 to 81.6 births per 1,000 women in 1988.¹³ The increase in fertility of foreign-born women 30 to 34 years old suggests that, similar to all women in the June 1988 survey, foreign-born women are also postponing

¹³U.S. Bureau of the Census (1984, table A; 1988, table G).

childbearing to later ages, as no significant changes in fertility rates were noted among foreign-born women under age 30 between 1983 and 1988.

Cumulative Fertility Patterns

In contrast to current fertility rates, the average number of children ever born represents the cumulative fertility history of women as of the survey date. The number of children ever born for foreign-born women is also presented in table 10. The average number of children ever born per foreign-born woman 18 to 44 years old in 1988 was 1.6 births, not different from the 1983 and 1986 average. In 1988, women born in

Table G. Distribution of the Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 20 Years Old and Over, by Country of Birth and Occupation: June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Occupation	Native born	Foreign born									
		Total ¹	Cuba	Mexico	Canada	China	India	Japan	Korea	Philippines	Vietnam
TOTAL											
Number	94,992	8,851	486	2,052	322	389	259	116	189	552	286
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional	27.1	21.2	20.8	4.9	45.1	39.6	42.7	40.9	22.8	37.2	12.9
Technical, sales and administrative support ..	30.6	24.6	37.3	8.6	27.2	33.5	35.9	32.4	42.1	38.5	24.0
Service	11.5	17.1	9.7	18.5	9.1	15.8	7.2	12.9	13.9	10.7	15.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3.2	4.3	0.5	14.7	1.8	-	-	2.3	0.4	1.5	2.7
Precision prod., craft and repair	12.5	12.8	13.4	17.5	11.5	3.6	4.6	5.7	9.0	2.4	16.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	15.0	20.1	18.4	35.8	5.3	7.6	9.6	5.7	11.7	9.7	27.7
MALES											
Number	52,698	5,223	304	1,417	158	219	174	72	85	221	179
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional	26.9	22.9	24.5	4.5	45.5	40.6	49.7	54.6	29.2	45.8	12.7
Technical, sales and administrative support ..	19.5	16.8	23.7	4.7	17.9	27.6	27.7	22.9	39.6	23.1	15.5
Service	8.0	12.5	9.2	15.6	8.5	20.8	4.6	6.4	3.3	8.9	9.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.7	6.1	0.7	17.6	1.2	-	-	3.6	1.0	2.9	4.3
Precision prod., craft and repair	20.7	19.1	20.7	22.5	19.9	6.3	6.9	9.1	18.2	3.5	23.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	20.2	22.6	21.1	35.1	7.2	4.7	11.2	3.4	8.8	15.9	34.6
FEMALES											
Number	42,295	3,628	182	635	164	170	86	43	104	331	107
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional	27.4	18.9	14.7	5.9	44.7	38.5	28.6	18.0	17.7	31.4	13.3
Technical, sales and administrative support ..	44.5	35.8	60.0	17.3	36.2	41.0	52.4	48.4	44.2	48.9	38.1
Service	16.0	23.6	10.4	25.0	9.8	9.2	12.5	23.9	22.6	11.9	25.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.2	1.7	-	8.2	2.4	-	-	-	-	0.5	-
Precision prod., craft and repair	2.4	3.7	1.0	6.4	3.4	-	-	-	1.4	1.7	6.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	8.5	16.5	13.9	37.3	3.6	11.3	6.5	9.7	14.1	5.6	16.1

- Zero or rounds to zero.

¹Includes countries not shown separately.

Source: June 1988 Current Population Survey.

Mexico had an average of 2.1 births to date, higher than that for women born either in Asia (1.3 births) or Europe or the remainder of Latin America (about 1.5 births each) in 1988.

The number of children ever born per 1,000 women 40 to 44 years old provides an estimate of completed fertility for women near the end of their child-bearing years. Completed fertility for all foreign-born women 40 to 44 years old women in 1988 was 2.4 children per woman, not different from 2.5 births per woman in 1983 (table 10).

Data on children ever born by nativity from various Census Bureau sources are also presented in Table J for the years 1960 to 1988. With the exception of 1960, the average number of children ever born for women 15 to 44 years old was higher for foreign-born women than for native-born women. The average number of children ever

born to foreign-born women in 1960 was 1.7 births per woman, which was about the same as that for native-born women. In fact in 1960, the fertility of native-born White women 35 to 44 years old was about 0.3 children per woman higher than for foreign-born women. This transition from relatively lower to higher fertility among immigrant women could be attributed to the fact that foreign-born White women in the early 1960's mostly came from European countries with low levels of fertility since the prevailing Immigration Act of 1924 inhibited the immigration of people from non-European countries which had traditionally higher levels of fertility. With the passage of the Immigration Act of 1965, proportionately greater numbers of immigrants came from high fertility countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Fertility Differences by Place of Birth

Small numbers of cases and the resulting sampling variability in the surveys hinders the detection of significant regional differences in current fertility rates among foreign-born women. Even though there appears to be considerable variation in fertility among women born in the Latin American region, these differentials are often not significant.

In 1988, the survey estimates show that women from Mexico, who make up almost one-half of all women in the 18-to-44 year old age group from Latin American countries living in the United States, reported current levels of fertility of 119.3 births per 1,000 (table 11). Cuba, the country with the second largest Latin American immigrant popula-

Table H. Distribution of the Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Current Residence and Region of Birth: June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Division and State	Native born		Total ¹		Latin America		Asia		Europe		Northern America		Soviet Union	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Total	168,572	100.0	15,079	100.0	6,462	100.0	3,753	100.0	3,203	100.0	608	100.0	352	100.0
Northeast ²	34,754	20.6	4,031	26.7	1,387	21.5	736	19.6	1,380	43.1	160	26.3	198	56.3
Massachusetts	45,069	2.4	410	2.7	91	1.4	73	1.9	162	5.1	48	7.9	14	4.0
Connecticut	658	0.4	254	1.7	64	1.0	15	0.4	146	4.6	10	1.6	5	1.4
New York	11,376	6.7	2,068	13.7	879	13.6	349	9.3	579	18.1	35	5.8	138	39.2
New Jersey	5,261	3.1	804	5.3	291	4.5	164	4.4	281	8.8	18	3.0	10	2.8
Pennsylvania	9,017	5.3	368	2.4	40	0.6	115	3.1	163	5.1	15	2.5	30	8.5
Midwest ²	43,072	25.6	1,669	11.1	366	5.7	467	12.4	565	17.6	87	14.3	47	13.4
Illinois	8,036	4.8	766	5.1	301	4.7	190	5.1	190	5.9	18	3.0	22	6.3
Michigan	6,480	3.8	278	1.8	15	0.2	68	1.8	102	3.2	42	6.9	6	1.7
South ²	59,828	35.5	3,547	23.5	1,929	29.9	714	19.0	579	18.1	136	22.4	34	9.7
Florida	8,138	4.8	1,411	9.4	935	14.5	114	3.0	235	7.3	73	12.0	26	7.5
Maryland	3,186	1.9	210	1.4	25	0.4	93	2.5	42	1.3	8	1.3	4	1.2
Virginia	4,351	2.6	211	1.4	33	0.5	98	2.6	55	1.7	15	2.5	-	-
Texas	11,064	6.6	1,156	7.7	807	12.5	224	6.0	77	2.4	14	2.3	-	-
West ²	30,909	18.3	5,831	38.7	2,780	43.0	1,835	48.9	680	21.2	226	37.2	73	20.7
California	15,446	9.2	4,889	32.4	2,493	38.6	1,537	41.0	450	14.0	151	24.8	58	16.5

- Zero or rounds to zero.

¹Includes regions not shown separately.

²Includes states not shown separately.

Source: Current Population Survey of June 1988.

tion, had a fertility rate in 1988 of 82.8 births per 1,000 women 18 to 44 years old. However, this apparent difference was not statistically different at the 90-percent confidence interval level.

Current fertility rates for foreign-born women from the major regions and from Mexico have remained constant since 1983 (table 11 and figure 4). Women from Mexico had a rate of about 117 births per 1,000 women 18 to 44 years old in 1983, not different from the rate of 119 per 1,000 in 1988. Current fertility rates among Asian women 18 to 44 years old in 1988 range from 47.2 births per 1,000 women born in Vietnam to 158.3 births per 1,000 women born in India (table 11), although, sampling variability makes it difficult to ascertain the rank ordering of fertility rates among the Asian countries.

Childlessness Patterns: 1983-88

Table 11 presents the percentage of women who were childless among foreign-born women by country and region of birth of women. Childlessness among foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old was about 33 percent in 1988. Women born in Asia had higher levels of childlessness (40 percent) than women born in Europe (29 percent). Foreign-born women 40 to 44 years old, in June 1988, are likely to complete their childbearing years with about 12 percent of their cohort childless. Foreign-born women 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 years old in 1988 nearing the completion of their childbearing years had current levels of childlessness at 22 and 15 percent, respectively (table 12).

Fertility Differences by Nativity

Fertility comparisons for foreign-born women in April 1983 are made with data for all women in June 1983 since there were no fertility data collected for native-born women in the April 1983 survey. The current fertility rate for foreign-born women in 1983 was 82.9 births per 1,000 and closely approxi-

mated that of 73.2 births per 1,000 for all women 18 to 44 years old.¹⁴

Data from the June 1986 and 1988 Current Population Surveys do permit the analysis of differences in fertility between foreign-born and native-born women. Fertility rates for the 12-month periods ending in June 1986 and 1988 and the proportion childless for both foreign-born women and native-born women are shown in table 12. Of the 52.6 million women 18 to 44 years old in June 1988, 91.4 percent (48.1 million) were native-born and 7.7 percent (4.1 million) were foreign-born women, and about 0.9 percent or 460,000 women 18 to 44 years old did not report their place of birth. About 3 percent of women in 1986 failed to report their nativity and were omitted from the study.

In general, fertility rates are higher for foreign-born women than native-born women (figure 5). In June 1988, 3.2 million native-born women 18 to 44 years old, reported having had a birth

¹⁴Bachu and O'Connell (1984).

(67.2 births per 1,000) in the preceding 12-months, compared with 390,000 foreign-born women (96 births per 1,000).

Consistent with their higher fertility rates, foreign-born women had lower levels of childlessness in 1988 (33 percent) than native-born women (38 percent). Foreign-born women 40 to 44 years old completed their childbearing years with about 12 percent childless, significantly lower than that of native-born women with 15 percent for this age group childless.

The average number of children ever born to 18-to-44 year olds in 1988 was significantly higher for foreign-born women (1.6 per woman) than for native-born women (1.3 per woman). In 1988, foreign-born women (40 to 44 years old) had an average about 2.4 children each, 0.3 children more than native-born women. Among women 18 to 29 years old in June 1988, the average number of children ever born were slightly higher for foreign-born than for

Table 1. **Distribution of the Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Current Residence and Place of Birth: June 1988**

(Numbers in thousands. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Place of birth	Total		Region			
	Number	Percent	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Total	15,079	100.0	26.7	11.1	23.5	38.7
Asia ¹	3,752	100.0	19.6	12.4	19.0	48.9
China	706	100.0	21.4	7.2	14.3	57.1
India	380	100.0	40.4	22.0	25.7	11.8
Japan	197	100.0	19.3	8.1	15.2	56.9
Korea	339	100.0	20.1	11.5	37.2	31.9
Philippines	850	100.0	14.4	8.6	10.2	66.7
Vietnam	426	100.0	14.1	14.3	27.5	44.8
Latin America ¹	6,462	100.0	21.5	5.7	29.9	43.0
Cuba	767	100.0	20.0	25.5	67.6	9.1
Mexico	3,314	100.0	1.3	6.7	23.9	68.1
Northern America ¹	608	100.0	26.3	14.3	22.3	37.2
Canada	604	100.0	26.2	14.4	22.0	37.4
Europe	3,203	100.0	43.1	17.6	18.1	21.2
Soviet Union	352	100.0	56.2	13.3	9.8	20.8
Native born	168,572	100.0	20.6	25.6	35.5	18.3

¹Includes counties not shown separately.

Source: June 1988 Current Population Survey.

native-born women, 0.8 and 0.7 births per woman, respectively.

Birth Expectations of Foreign-Born and Native-Born Women

Table 13 presents the average number of lifetime births expected and the proportion of women expecting no lifetime births for 18-to-34-year-olds. For both 1986 and 1988, the average number of lifetime births expected among foreign-born women was slightly higher than that of native-born women. The average number of lifetime births expected by foreign-born women in 1988 was 2.3 births per woman, about 0.2 births above the lifetime births expected by native-born women (2.1 per woman).

The percentage of women expecting no lifetime births was significantly high-

er among native-born women 18 to 34 years old (10 percent) than foreign born women (8 percent) in 1988. Also, 11 percent of native-born women 30 to 34 years old expected no lifetime births, compared to about 7 percent of the foreign-born women (figure 6). Lower levels of lifetime births expected and higher proportions of lifetime childlessness among foreign-born women 18 to 24 relative to 30-to-34 year olds suggest that their fertility patterns may eventually resemble those of native-born women.

Socioeconomic Differences In Fertility

Differences by Hispanic Origin

The proportion of women childless and the current fertility rates for foreign-

born women 18 to 44 years old by selected characteristics are presented in table 14. There were 4,326,000 Hispanic women 18 to 44 years old in 1988, 1,735,000 of whom were born outside the United States. Of all foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old, about 43 percent were of Hispanic origin. Although Hispanic foreign-born women appear to have higher fertility rates than their non-Hispanic counterparts in 1988 (103.7 and 90.2 births per 1,000, respectively), sampling variation in the statistics do not permit us to conclude that a statistical difference exists between the two groups.

Out-of-Wedlock Childbearing

The percent of foreign-born women who were currently married declined from 72 percent in 1983 to 63 percent in 1988. Among the foreign born, the fertility rate for currently married women in 1988 was 121.8 births per 1,000 compared to 44.5 births per 1,000 single women or 71.6 births per 1,000 widowed or divorced women (the rates for the latter two marital groups are not significantly different from each other).

Table K shows the annual proportion of children born out-of-wedlock to foreign-born women and native-born women. The proportion of births born out-of-wedlock (widowed, divorced, or never married at the time of the survey) to foreign-born women increased from 12 percent in 1983 to 20 percent in 1988.

Education

About 40 percent of foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old had some college education: childlessness was highest among those women who completed 1 to 3 years of college (table 14). In 1988, for example, 49 percent of women with 1 to 3 years of college and 40 percent of women with 4 or more years of college were childless compared to 22 percent for women with less than a high school education. Women with less than a high school education experienced significantly higher fertility rates (117 births per 1,000) than women with a high school education (85.0 births per 1,000), or 1 to 3 years of col-

Table J. Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women 18 to 44 Years Old, by Place of Birth for Selected Years

Source	Year	Place of birth	15 to 44 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years
Census.	¹ 1960	Native born	1,714	515	2,210	2,433
		Foreign born	1,661	524	1,757	2,133
Census.	¹ 1970	Native born	1,581	345	2,114	2,913
		Foreign born	1,762	429	1,849	2,520
Census.	1980	Native born	1,285	313	1,470	2,635
		Foreign born	1,537	393	1,562	2,509
CPS	² 1983	Native born	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Foreign born	1,570	438	1,523	2,286
CPS	² 1986	Native born	1,343	425	1,359	2,100
		Foreign born	1,588	481	1,486	2,329
CPS	² 1988	Native born	1,321	393	1,327	2,017
		Foreign born	1,567	464	1,496	2,250

NA Not available.

¹Data are for White women only for both native and foreign-born women. Never married women were assumed to be childless. ²Women 18 to 44 years old.

Source: Data are calculated from—

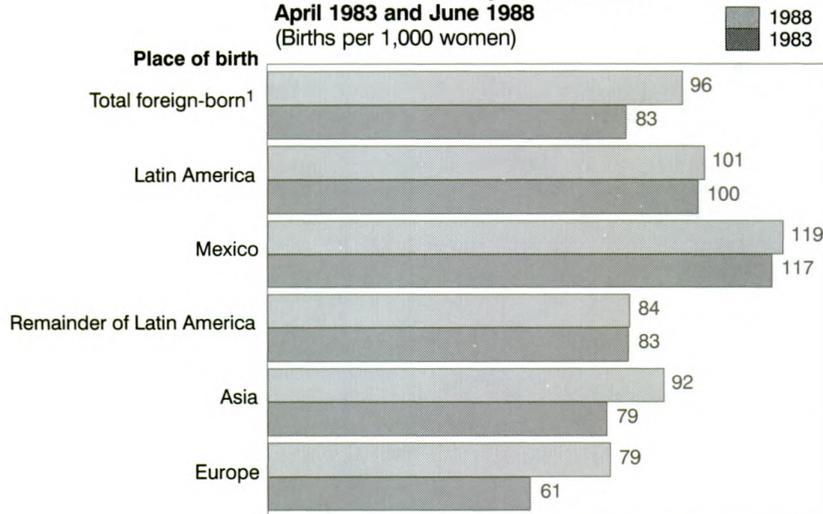
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1960. Subject Reports Women by Number of Children Ever Born, Final Report PC(2)-3A, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, table 8.

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U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1980. Detailed Population Characteristics, United States Summary, Section A, United States, Part 1, PC80-1-D1-A, Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, table 255.

April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988 Current Population Surveys.

Figure 4.
Fertility Rates for Foreign-Born Women
18 to 44 Years Old, by Place of Birth:
April 1983 and June 1988
(Births per 1,000 women)



¹Includes regions of the world not shown separately.
Source: Table 10.

lege education (78.5 births per 1,000), but not for women with 4 or more years of college (96.5 births per 1,000) in 1988.

Labor Force Differences in Fertility

In 1988, about 63 percent of foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old were in the labor force. Thirty-nine percent of women in the labor force were childless compared to 23 percent of women who were not in the labor force. About 6 percent of foreign-born women who were in the labor force in June 1988 reported having had a child in the last year, a rate not different from those observed either in 1986 or 1983 (table 14).

Slightly more than one-half of employed women were in managerial, professional, technical, sales, and administrative support occupations. Women engaged in these occupations experienced higher levels of childlessness than women in other occupational categories.

Geographical and Duration of Residence Characteristics

In 1988, 95 percent of foreign-born women lived in metropolitan areas in the United States. The largest percentage of foreign-born women lived in the West (41 percent), followed by 24 percent each in the Northeast and South, and the remainder in the Midwest. Due to the relatively large standard errors of the fertility rates, no consistent pattern of regional fertility differences were observed for 1983 and 1988.

About two-thirds of the foreign-born women lived in the United States for less than 15 years. Women living in the country for less than 15 years experienced higher fertility rates than women who have been living in the country for longer than 15 years. This difference partially reflects the higher fertility rates among the most recent immigrants from Latin America than immigrants from Europe who came in earlier time periods. No significant differences in fertility by citizenship status were found among foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old.

Labor Force Characteristics of Mothers With Newborn Children

Labor force participation among women with newborn children was significantly higher (52 percent) for native-born women than for foreign-born women (39 percent) in 1988 (table L). Among both native-born and foreign-born women who had a recent birth, those with a college-level education had higher labor force rates than women with less than 4 years of high school or exactly 4 years of high school completed. This difference probably reflects their age and work experience prior to the birth of their child and their ability to obtain a better paying job which offsets the cost of child care.

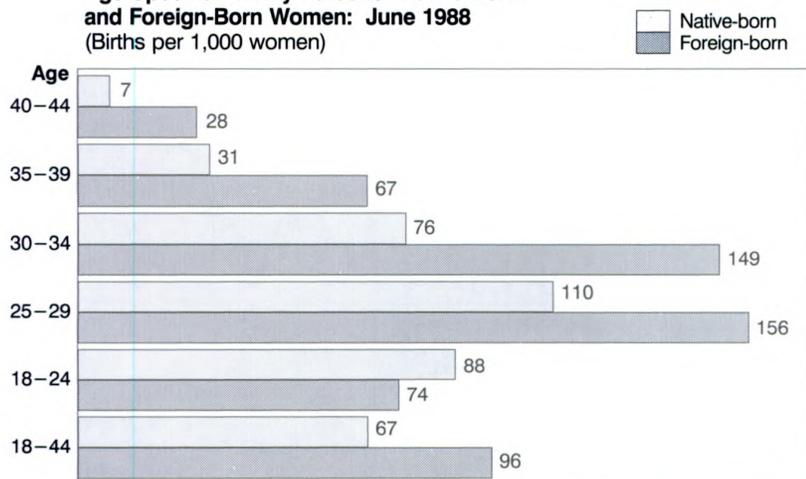
Among native-born women, older women with recent births were more likely to be in the labor force than younger. About 55 percent of native-born women between the ages of 25 and 44 were in labor force compared with 47 percent of women 18 to 24 years old. Among foreign-born women with a recent birth there were no differences in labor force participation by age. Labor force participation rates were higher for foreign-born women as well all as for native-born women whose last birth was a first birth rather than a second or higher order birth.

Fertility Differences Among Immigrant Women: A Multivariate Analysis

Recent studies have suggested that fertility is substantially disrupted during periods of migration which usually coincide with a woman's principal childbearing years.¹⁵ Such disruptions would temporarily produce low levels of fertility prior to and shortly after the period of migration resulting from potential stress, postponement of marriage, and possible marital separation of spouses. Once disruption effects are reduced, the normal pace of fertility may resume or accelerate to compensate for the delay or missed period of childbearing.

¹⁵Bean et. al. (1984), Carlson (1985), Ford (1990), and Kahn (1991).

Figure 5.
Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Native-Born
and Foreign-Born Women: June 1988
(Births per 1,000 women)



Source: Table 12.

The disruption in fertility among foreign-born women caused by migration may produce low levels of childbearing in the first few years of their life in the United States. Once they get settled in their new country of immigration, they begin to make up partially for previous postponement of childbearing (table 14).

This phenomenon is investigated in this paper for foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old using a multiple regression analysis employing six basic variables: 1) place of birth; 2) duration of residence in the United States; 3) citizenship status; 4) educational attainment; 5) labor force status; and 6) current marital status.¹⁶

The analyses are carried out for three distinct age groups (18 to 24, 25 to 34, and 35 to 44 year old women) in addition to the aggregate number of women 18 to 44 years old. Fertility measures derived from the surveys refer to

¹⁶The observations in each regression were first weighted according to the individual person's weight for each survey and then divided by the average weight of the foreign born sample to estimate the regression coefficients and standard errors. Standard errors were then adjusted to compensate for survey design effects.

the number of children born alive to women in these age groups at the time of each of the three CPS supplements in 1983, 1986, and 1988.

The following place-of-birth groupings were used: Mexico, Latin America (excluding Mexico), and Asia. Because women from Mexico made up the largest single group of female immigrants to the United States, they were identified as a separate entity. Women born in all other areas such as Canada, Africa, Europe, the Soviet Union, Australia, and New Zealand made up the fourth group and represent the omitted category in the multiple regression.¹⁷ Nine out of ten women in this last category were either from Canada, Europe, the Soviet Union, Australia, or New Zealand.

The variable representing the duration of residence in the regression is classified as follows: those living in the United States for less than 5 years, 5 to 9 years, and 10 to 14 years. The remaining category omitted in the regression for the duration of stay variable is

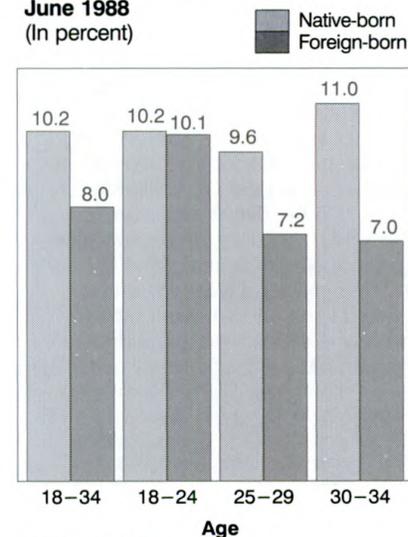
¹⁷Persons falling uniquely in each of these and subsequent mutually exclusive categories assume a value of "1" in the multiple regression, otherwise their categorical value is zero indicating they are not in this category.

"living longer than 15 years" in the United States. The citizenship status variable is divided into those who were naturalized and those not naturalized with the latter category omitted from the regression. Since citizenship status is a function of duration of residence in the United States these two variables are highly correlated.

The educational attainment variable is measured by the number of years of school completed in single years. The labor force variable consists of two categories: women in the labor force and women not in the labor force, again the latter category being omitted from the regression.

The marital status variable groups women as having ever been married (currently married, separated, divorced, and widowed women) and never been married, with never married group being the omitted category. This broad category of ever-married women, which includes those with absent husbands, was used because migrants may be prone to marital separations which are temporary in nature. The marital sta-

Figure 6.
Women Expecting No Lifetime
Births, by Nativity and Age:
June 1988
(In percent)



Source: Table 13.

tus, educational attainment, and labor force status variables serve as the basic sociodemographic controls in this analysis. These characteristics signify major components and stages of a woman's life cycle, her educational, employment, and familial careers, which may be interrupted due to migration.

A multiple regression analysis with dummy variables was employed so that each coefficient represents the average number of children ever born "more than" or "less than" the reference category which was omitted from the regression to avoid problems of linear dependence among each set of variables.

Data from the 1983 CPS permitted the decomposition of the number of births a woman has had into those born outside the United States prior to migration from those born inside the United States after migrating to the United States. The results of this refinement suggest that place-of-birth fertility differences observed among foreign-born women (first panel of regression coefficients in table 15) are not the result of initial childbearing differences existing among immigrants before entering the United States but rather from the subsequent fertility behavior of women after immigrating to the United States.

The regression coefficients in table 15 indicate that no significant regional fertility differences were noted among women prior to their migration to the United States after controlling for the effect of other demographic variables (second panel of data). However, the third panel of data in table 15 for women 18 to 44 years old and for the 25-to-34 and 35-to-44 year old age groups show that the Mexican-born women had significantly higher fertility after entering the United States than women born in other areas.

The higher completed family sizes noted among Mexican immigrants apparently results from childbearing after migrating to the United States rather than having initially larger families

Table K. **Women 18 to 44 Years Old Who Had a Birth in the Preceding 12 Months Who Were Unmarried, by Place of Birth: 1983-88**

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Native-born women			Foreign born		
	Total	Unmarried women ¹		Total	Unmarried women ¹	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1988.....	3,232	835	25.8	390	79	20.3
1986.....	3,138	642	20.5	379	54	14.2
1983.....	² 3,625	² 582	² 16.1	³ 271	³ 33	³ 12.2

¹Women widowed, divorced or never married at the survey date.

²Data are for native-born and foreign-born women for June 1983.

³Data for foreign-born women refer to April 1983.

Source: Current Population Surveys: April 1983, June 1983, 1986, and 1988.

when first entering the United States. Higher cumulative fertility rates were also noted among Mexican immigrants in the 1986 and 1988 surveys (table 16) but there was no question in either survey to verify the pattern of childbearing before and after migration to the United States.

The next immigration variable in the regression, duration of residence in the United States, investigates the disruptive effects of immigration on fertility. In 1983 as in 1986 and 1988, recent migrants to the United States (women living in the United States for less than 5 years) appear to have lower levels of cumulative fertility than foreign-born women living in the United States longer periods of time (see table 16, the column containing the 18 to 44 year old regression coefficients).

Differences by duration of residence are most consistently found for women 25 to 34 year old, women in the principal childbearing years. This suggests that new arrivals who had migrated to the United States during their peak years of fertility experienced temporary disruptions in childbearing. This disruption resulted in lower than average numbers of children ever born relative to women the same age who had migrated at younger ages.

But in 1983 and 1986 among women 35 to 44 years old, who had just about

completed their fertility, any childbearing disruptions which may have resulted from migration in prior years appears to have all but disappeared as no difference was found in fertility by duration of residence. In 1988, some residual effect of childbearing disruptions caused by migration was evident as women who migrated to the United States 5 to 9 years prior to the survey had slightly fewer children ever born than women who had been living in the United States for at least 15 years (table 16).

The naturalization variable included in the regression equation had a minor effect in 1983 indicating higher fertility (about 0.1 births) among naturalized women 18 to 44 years old, but no difference by naturalization status was found either in 1986 or 1988 (table 16).

The most consistent variables found in all three survey years were the basic demographic variables of marital status, educational attainment, and labor force status of the women. Ever-married women in all three surveys had 0.8 to 1.0 births per woman more than did never married women 18 to 44 years old. Lower cumulative fertility rates for 1983, 1986, and 1986 were found for women with higher levels of educational attainment and for women who were in the labor force. Although not shown, these demographic factors account for more of the variation in fertility among

Table L. Women Who Have Had a Child in the Preceding 12 Months and Their Percentage in the Labor Force, by Selected Characteristics: June 1988

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Native-born women		Foreign-born women	
	Number of women who had had a birth	Percent in labor force	Number of women who had a birth	Percent in labor force
Total.....	3,232	52.2	390	38.9
Years of school completed:				
Less than high school	502	35.7	149	27.5
High school, 4 years	1,470	50.4	99	29.3
College: 1 or more years	1,259	60.9	142	57.8
Age:				
18 to 24 years	1,064	46.9	64	(B)
25 to 29 years	1,092	54.1	129	41.0
30 to 44 years	1,075	55.6	197	40.6
Birth order:				
First birth.....	1,143	57.9	120	53.2
Second or higher order birth..	2,089	49.2	271	32.5
Race and Hispanic origin: ¹				
White	2,612	51.1	255	32.2
Black	554	57.5	32	(B)
Hispanic origin	222	39.9	180	33.4
Not of Hispanic origin.....	3,010	53.1	210	43.6
Marital status:				
Married, husband present	2,362	53.5	306	37.2
Single, widowed, divorced or separated ²	870	48.6	84	45.2

(B) Base too small to show the derived estimate.

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

²Includes married, husband absent

Source: Current Population Survey: June 1988.

foreign-born women than the place of birth, duration of residence, and naturalization variables.¹⁸

Summary

There were about 15 million persons 14 years old and over living in the United

¹⁸The adjusted R-square terms for each of the three survey years for all women 18 to 44 years old, omitting place of birth, residence, and naturalization indicators are 0.388, 0.378, and 0.415 for 1983, 1986, and 1988 respectively. Including these terms only increases the explained variance to 0.402, 0.405, and 0.424.

States in 1988 who were born in a country other than the United States. Persons from Latin American countries made up 43 percent of the foreign-born population, followed by 25 percent from Asia, and 21 percent from Europe. In 1988, three quarters of foreign-born Asians 14 years and over living in the United States were born in six Asian countries: China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Altogether, 38 percent of the foreign-born population were Hispanic.

More native-born people lived in the South (36 percent of the total) than any

other region of the United States, while the West was the most populated region of the country for the foreign-born population comprising 39 percent of the total. In fact, approximately 4 out of 10 foreign-born persons from either Latin American or Asian countries lived in California in 1988.

Those who migrated to the United States based on economic independence as required by the Immigration and Naturalization Service such as many Asian and European groups were in higher occupational and income groups than those whose migration was likely to be related to their refugee status, such as persons from Vietnam, or their close geographic proximity to the United States, such as the Latin American-born population.

The fertility of foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old in 1988 was 96 births per 1,000 women considerably above the level of native-born women (67 births per 1,000). No differences in current fertility rates by place of birth of foreign-born women could be found; this may be due to the small size of the sample of foreign-born persons in the survey. However, it was established that the average number of children ever born was higher for women born in Mexico (2.1 births per woman) than for women born in any other country or region. On average, foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old in 1988 each had borne 1.6 births at the time of the survey compared with 1.3 births for native-born women.

All three surveys—1983, 1986, and 1988—showed that foreign-born women who were 25 to 34 years old at the time of the surveys and who had been living in the United States for less than 5 years had lower levels of cumulative fertility than foreign-born women living in the United States for longer periods of time. However, fertility differences caused by disruptions due to migration appear to diminish by the end of the childbearing years among women who have lived in the United States for different durations of time.

Higher cumulative fertility rates were found among women born in Mexico than women born in other countries. Data for 1983 indicate that higher average numbers of children ever born among Mexican immigrant women resulted from childbearing after their migration to the United States in 1983 and not from childbearing levels prior to migration.

Significant increases in the fertility rate for foreign-born women 30 to 34 years old occurred between 1983 and 1988, similar to increases noted in the overall U.S. population. The proportion of all births borne to U.S. women 30 to 34 years old women increased from 18 percent in 1983 to 24 percent in 1988 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1989). The proportion of all births to foreign-born

women in this age group increased from 20 percent in 1983 to 30 percent in 1988.

The proportion of births born out-of-wedlock to foreign-born women also increased from 12.5 percent in 1983 to 20.3 percent in 1988. Twenty-six percent of the births to native-born women in 1988 were out-of-wedlock, however, this percent was not statistically different from that of foreign-born women.

Significant differences in the cumulative number of births to date were found between foreign-born and native-born women. Among women nearing the completion of their childbearing at ages 40 to 44, those born in foreign countries had an average of 2.4 births per woman compared to 2.1 births per

native-born woman. Women 30 to 34 years old from foreign countries expected to have 2.3 children, slightly higher than the 2.0 average expected by native-born women.

Continued differences in completed fertility but at lower levels are expected as foreign-born women 18 to 24 years old expect to have 2.2 births each at the end of their reproductive period compared to 2.0 births for native-born women. However, the composition of the foreign-born population is changing. There is still a great uncertainty as to which countries will constitute major segments of the foreign-born population in the United States in the future and the actual and expected fertility of new immigrants.

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Table 1. Estimates of the Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Place of Birth: April 1980, April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Place of birth	June 1988		June 1986		April 1983		April 1980 ¹	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	191,105	100.0	187,818	100.0	180,943	100.0	175,309	100.0
Native born:	168,551	88.2	168,532	89.7	164,574	100.0	162,474	92.7
United States	167,185	87.5	167,362	89.1	163,561	90.4	161,808	92.3
Born abroad	1,366	0.7	1,170	0.6	1,009	0.6	666	0.4
Foreign born	15,079	7.9	14,206	7.6	12,431	6.9	12,835	7.3
Don't know if foreign born	7,475	3.9	5,080	2.7	3,971	2.2	-	-
Foreign born	15,079	100.0	14,206	100.0	12,402	99.8	12,835	100.0
Africa	179	1.2	154	1.1	154	1.2	179	1.4
Asia ²	3,753	24.9	3,388	23.8	2,777	22.3	2,164	16.9
China	706	4.7	620	4.4	557	4.5	408	3.2
India	380	2.5	353	2.5	281	2.3	179	1.4
Japan	197	1.3	170	1.2	155	1.2	198	1.5
Korea	339	2.2	422	3.0	298	2.4	220	1.7
Philippines	850	5.6	567	4.0	648	5.2	445	3.5
Vietnam	426	2.8	412	2.9	222	1.8	162	1.3
Latin America ²	6,462	42.9	5,709	40.2	4,138	33.3	3,863	30.1
Cuba	767	5.1	763	5.4	707	5.7	583	4.5
Mexico	3,315	22.0	2,811	19.8	2,022	16.3	1,876	14.6
Northern America ²	608	4.0	630	4.4	653	5.3	811	6.3
Canada	603	4.0	630	4.4	647	5.2	802	6.2
Europe	3,203	21.2	3,505	24.7	3,955	31.8	4,483	34.9
Soviet Union	352	2.3	255	1.8	401	3.2	383	3.0
Other foreign country ³	523	3.5	564	4.0	324	2.6	952	7.4

- Represents zero.

¹Population 15 years and over. Includes civilian and military populations.

²Includes those countries not shown separately.

³Includes those respondents born in Oceania and who were ascertained as being foreign born but did not specify country of birth.

Source: April 1983, June 1988 and June 1988 Current Population Surveys; 1980 native-born data are from 1980 Census of the Population, PC80-1-D1-A, table 253 and the foreign data are from Immigrants in U.S. 1980, Census of Housing and Population (microfiche).

Table 2. Estimates of the Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Place of Birth: April 1983

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Place of birth	Total	Sex		Age					
		Male	Female	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
Total	180,943	85,970	94,978	14,602	28,765	38,987	28,662	44,158	25,770
Native born	164,574	78,426	86,153	13,812	26,830	35,825	25,800	39,864	22,445
United States ¹	163,561	77,908	85,658	13,686	26,531	35,528	25,688	39,743	22,386
Born abroad	1,009	516	493	126	299	295	110	121	59
Foreign born	12,402	5,700	6,702	501	1,492	2,492	2,308	3,167	2,443
Africa ²	154	108	45	0	20	65	35	27	7
Asia ²	2,777	1,283	1,494	163	415	714	657	611	217
China	557	251	306	32	80	132	104	150	57
India	281	149	132	8	34	90	104	41	5
Japan	155	44	110	2	9	30	30	62	22
Korea	298	114	183	13	24	101	67	61	32
Philippines	648	266	382	38	67	152	175	150	66
Vietnam	222	111	112	36	50	53	41	38	5
Latin America ²	4,138	1,963	2,175	243	705	1,068	810	963	350
Cuba	707	331	377	33	93	110	111	264	96
Mexico	2,022	1,005	1,017	114	405	575	357	384	187
Northern America ²	653	274	379	18	61	118	92	194	171
Canada	647	272	375	18	61	116	92	194	167
Europe ²	3,955	1,739	2,218	56	226	432	603	1,204	1,434
Soviet Union	401	179	222	9	11	7	39	116	219
Other foreign country ³	324	154	169	14	52	87	72	53	45
Don't know if foreign born	3,971	1,846	2,125	289	444	673	557	1,127	882

¹Includes those born in Puerto Rico and other outlying areas of the United States.²Includes those countries not shown separately.³Includes those respondents born in Oceania and who were ascertained as being foreign born but did not specify country of birth.

Source: April 1983 Current Population Survey.

Table 3. Estimates of the Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Place of Birth: June 1986

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Place of birth	Total	Sex		Age					
		Male	Female	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
Total	187,818	89,490	98,329	14,704	26,690	41,781	32,451	44,709	27,483
Native born	168,532	80,393	88,140	13,567	24,229	37,524	28,925	39,933	24,354
United States ¹	167,362	79,829	87,534	13,433	23,936	37,169	28,768	39,799	24,257
Born abroad	1,170	564	606	134	293	355	157	134	97
Foreign born	14,206	6,792	7,414	689	1,805	3,318	2,667	3,509	2,218
Africa	154	89	65	9	25	54	42	24	-
Asia ²	3,388	1,648	1,740	251	463	955	709	774	236
China	620	287	333	40	60	179	129	134	78
India	353	175	178	19	30	104	110	77	13
Japan	170	54	116	6	3	25	52	59	26
Korea	422	162	260	35	64	107	83	115	17
Philippines	567	252	316	30	53	149	99	159	77
Vietnam	412	233	179	63	93	122	68	63	3
Latin America ²	5,709	2,913	2,796	337	975	1,634	1,099	1,225	439
Cuba	763	397	366	8	79	118	135	289	134
Mexico	2,811	1,537	1,274	215	523	935	491	457	189
Northern America ²	630	269	362	11	58	95	84	205	178
Canada	630	269	362	11	58	95	84	205	178
Europe	3,505	1,473	2,032	54	192	424	607	1,105	1,123
Soviet Union	255	112	143	6	11	7	32	51	148
Other foreign country ³	564	288	276	21	80	148	95	125	94
Don't know if foreign born	5,080	2,305	2,775	448	657	938	859	1,268	911

- Represents zero.

¹Includes those born in Puerto Rico and other outlying areas of the United States.²Includes those countries not shown separately.³Includes those respondents born in Oceania and who were ascertained as being foreign born but did not specify country of birth.

Source: June 1986 Current Population Survey.

Table 4. Estimates of the Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Place of Birth: June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Place of birth	Total	Sex		Age					
		Male	Female	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
Total	191,122	91,171	99,951	13,898	25,722	42,595	34,713	45,621	28,576
Native born	168,568	80,567	88,001	12,624	22,754	37,611	30,406	39,999	25,176
United States ¹	167,203	79,902	87,301	12,512	22,481	37,175	30,193	39,806	25,036
Born abroad	1,365	665	700	112	273	436	213	193	140
Foreign born	15,079	7,217	7,862	687	1,888	3,449	2,966	3,815	2,274
Africa	179	104	75	5	19	73	47	24	11
Asia ²	3,753	1,798	1,955	216	563	944	871	869	287
China	706	347	359	49	129	142	137	188	60
India	381	204	177	5	44	114	110	88	22
Japan	197	83	114	8	11	42	57	63	15
Korea	339	120	219	20	28	112	93	63	22
Philippines	850	326	524	38	110	158	175	251	116
Vietnam	426	248	178	49	103	112	95	61	5
Latin America ²	6,462	3,197	3,265	384	1,053	1,789	1,324	1,430	481
Cuba	767	387	380	16	58	138	125	290	139
Mexico	3,315	1,794	1,521	256	696	914	618	604	227
Northern America ²	608	264	344	11	16	108	101	177	197
Canada	603	263	340	7	16	108	101	177	197
Europe	3,203	1,451	1,752	47	148	395	498	1,075	1,042
Soviet Union	352	159	193	8	23	11	34	89	187
Other foreign country ³	523	245	278	17	64	129	91	151	70
Don't know if foreign born	7,475	3,387	4,088	587	1,080	1,535	1,341	1,807	1,126

¹Includes those born in Puerto Rico and other outlying areas of the United States.²Includes those countries not shown separately.³Includes those respondents born in Oceania and who were ascertained as being foreign born but did not specify country of birth.

Source: June 1988 Current Population Survey.

Table 5. Distribution of the Native-Born and the Foreign-Born Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Selected Characteristics: June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Characteristic	Native born						Foreign born					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
Total.....	168,568	100.0	80,567	100.0	88,001	100.0	15,079	100.0	7,217	100.0	7,862	100.0
Race												
White.....	146,554	87.0	70,544	87.6	76,026	86.4	10,686	70.9	5,168	71.6	5,519	70.2
Black.....	19,782	11.7	8,936	11.1	10,846	12.3	1,032	6.9	490	6.8	543	6.9
Other.....	2,204	1.3	1,082	1.3	1,122	1.3	3,360	22.3	1,560	21.6	1,800	22.9
Hispanic Origin												
Hispanic ¹	7,550	4.5	3,728	4.6	3,822	4.3	5,768	38.3	2,913	40.4	2,855	36.3
Not Hispanic.....	160,981	95.5	76,831	95.4	84,170	95.7	9,311	61.8	4,304	59.6	5,007	63.7
Marital status												
Currently married.....	92,693	55.0	46,573	57.8	46,127	52.4	9,117	60.5	4,649	64.3	4,478	57.0
Widowed or divorced ²	29,145	17.3	8,882	11.0	20,263	23.0	2,373	15.7	581	8.1	1,792	22.8
Single.....	46,716	27.7	25,110	31.2	21,609	24.6	3,589	23.8	1,997	27.7	1,592	20.3
Years of School Completed												
Not a high school graduate.....	45,772	27.2	22,481	27.9	23,293	26.5	6,092	40.4	2,966	41.0	3,126	39.8
High school, 4 years.....	63,285	37.5	28,037	34.8	35,251	40.1	3,981	26.4	1,644	22.3	2,337	29.3
College:												
1 to 3 years.....	30,533	18.1	14,264	17.7	16,270	18.5	2,151	14.3	998	13.8	1,154	14.7
4 or more years.....	28,971	17.2	15,785	19.6	13,188	15.0	2,855	18.9	1,610	22.3	1,245	15.8
Labor Force Status												
In labor force.....	110,719	65.7	61,045	75.8	49,683	56.5	9,330	61.9	5,493	76.1	3,837	48.9
Employed.....	104,302	61.9	57,644	71.5	46,667	53.0	8,851	58.7	5,223	72.4	3,628	46.2
Unemployed.....	6,417	3.8	3,401	4.2	3,016	3.4	479	3.2	270	3.7	209	2.7
Not in labor force.....	57,832	34.3	19,520	24.2	38,315	43.5	5,748	38.1	1,724	23.9	4,024	51.2
Occupation												
Managerial and professional.....	26,300	25.2	14,445	25.1	11,855	25.4	1,874	21.2	1,197	22.9	677	18.7
Technical, sales and administrative support.....	32,025	30.7	11,166	19.4	20,859	44.7	2,180	24.6	880	16.8	1,300	35.8
Service occupations.....	13,825	13.3	5,410	9.4	8,415	18.0	1,511	17.1	653	12.5	857	23.6
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	12,445	11.9	11,394	19.8	1,051	2.3	1,131	12.8	996	19.1	135	3.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	15,945	15.3	12,071	20.9	3,874	8.3	1,776	20.1	1,179	22.6	597	16.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	3,776	3.6	3,161	5.5	615	1.3	380	4.3	318	6.1	62	1.7
Family Income												
Under \$10,000.....	29,761	17.7	13,860	17.2	15,902	18.1	2,889	19.2	1,327	18.4	1,562	19.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	18,817	11.2	9,005	11.2	9,812	11.1	2,039	13.5	1,020	14.1	1,019	13.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	43,176	25.6	20,643	25.6	22,534	25.6	3,998	26.5	1,916	26.6	2,082	26.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	24,690	14.6	11,901	14.8	12,789	14.5	2,044	13.6	980	13.6	1,064	13.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	25,317	15.0	12,161	15.1	13,157	15.0	1,828	12.1	880	12.2	948	12.1
\$50,000 and over.....	17,647	10.5	8,451	10.5	9,197	10.5	1,308	8.7	651	9.0	658	8.4
Income not reported.....	9,157	5.4	4,546	5.6	4,612	5.2	971	6.4	443	6.1	528	6.7
Poverty Area Residence												
In poverty area.....	24,219	14.4	11,209	13.9	13,009	14.8	3,410	22.6	1,656	23.0	1,754	22.3
Not in poverty area.....	144,322	85.6	69,352	86.1	74,986	85.2	11,669	77.4	5,561	77.1	6,108	77.7

Table 5. Distribution of the Native-Born and the Foreign-Born Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Selected Characteristics: June 1988—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Characteristic	Native born						Foreign born					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Region of Residence												
Northeast	34,754	20.6	16,394	20.3	18,361	20.9	4,031	26.7	1,913	26.5	2,119	27.0
Midwest.....	43,072	25.6	20,640	25.6	22,434	25.5	1,669	11.1	778	10.8	891	11.3
South.....	59,828	35.5	28,558	35.4	31,272	35.5	3,547	23.5	1,661	23.0	1,886	24.0
West.....	30,909	18.3	14,975	18.6	15,934	18.1	5,831	38.7	2,865	39.7	2,966	37.7
Metropolitan Residence												
Metropolitan	127,588	75.7	60,931	75.6	66,663	100.0	14,216	94.3	6,825	94.5	7,392	94.1
In central cities.....	48,474	28.8	22,555	28.0	25,921	38.9	7,517	49.9	3,668	50.8	3,849	49.0
Outside central cities	79,114	46.9	38,376	47.6	40,742	61.1	6,699	44.4	3,157	43.7	3,543	45.1
Nonmetropolitan	40,970	24.3	19,636	24.4	21,336	32.0	863	5.7	392	5.4	470	6.0

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

²Includes separated women.

Source: April 1983, June 1986 and June 1988 Current Population Survey.

Table 6. Distribution of the Foreign-Born Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Selected Characteristics: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Characteristic	June 1988						June 1986						April 1983					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,079	100.0	7,217	100.0	7,862	100.0	14,206	100.0	6,792	100.0	7,414	100.0	12,402	100.0	5,700	100.0	6,702	100.0
Race																		
White	10,686	70.9	5,168	71.6	5,519	70.2	10,111	71.2	4,828	71.1	5,283	71.3	9,360	75.5	4,279	75.1	5,081	75.8
Black	1,032	6.9	490	6.8	543	6.9	926	6.5	460	6.8	466	6.3	632	5.1	339	6.0	293	4.4
Other	3,360	22.3	1,560	21.6	1,800	22.9	3,169	22.3	1,504	22.1	1,664	22.5	2,411	19.4	1,082	19.0	1,329	19.8
Hispanic Origin																		
Hispanic ¹	5,768	38.3	2,913	40.4	2,855	36.3	5,212	36.7	2,693	40.0	2,519	34.0	3,717	30.0	1,763	30.9	1,954	29.2
Not Hispanic	9,311	61.8	4,304	59.6	5,007	63.7	8,994	63.3	4,099	60.4	4,895	66.0	8,685	70.0	3,937	69.1	4,748	70.8
Marital Status																		
Currently married ...	9,117	60.5	4,649	64.3	4,478	57.0	8,960	63.0	4,503	66.3	4,457	60.1	7,608	61.3	3,731	65.5	3,876	57.8
Widowed or divorced ²	2,373	15.7	581	8.1	1,792	22.8	2,096	14.8	453	6.7	1,643	22.2	2,302	18.6	615	10.8	1,687	25.2
Single	3,589	23.8	1,997	27.7	1,592	20.3	3,189	22.2	1,836	27.0	1,313	17.7	2,492	20.1	1,354	23.8	1,138	17.0
Years of School Completed																		
Not a high school graduate	6,092	40.4	2,966	41.0	3,126	39.8	6,073	42.8	2,939	43.3	3,134	42.3	5,295	42.7	2,323	40.8	2,973	44.4
High school, 4 years	3,981	26.4	1,644	22.3	2,337	29.3	3,786	26.7	1,559	23.0	2,226	30.3	3,223	26.0	1,290	22.6	1,932	28.8
College:																		
1 to 3 years	2,151	14.3	998	13.8	1,154	14.7	1,849	13.0	877	12.9	972	13.1	1,626	13.1	804	14.1	822	12.3
4 or more years ...	2,855	18.9	1,610	22.3	1,245	15.8	2,499	17.6	1,418	20.9	1,081	14.6	2,258	18.2	1,283	22.5	975	14.6
Labor Force Status																		
In labor force	9,330	61.9	5,493	76.1	3,837	48.9	8,586	60.5	5,104	75.2	3,482	47.0	7,051	56.9	4,131	72.5	2,916	43.5
Employed	8,851	58.7	5,223	72.4	3,628	46.2	7,926	55.8	4,726	69.6	3,200	43.2	6,251	50.4	3,669	64.4	2,582	38.5
Unemployed	479	3.2	270	3.7	209	2.7	660	4.7	378	5.6	282	3.8	800	6.5	462	8.1	334	5.0
Not in labor force ...	5,748	38.1	1,724	23.9	4,024	51.2	5,620	39.6	1,688	24.9	3,933	53.0	5,351	43.2	1,569	27.5	3,782	56.4
Occupation																		
Managerial and professional	1,874	21.2	1,197	22.9	677	18.7	1,531	19.3	980	20.7	551	17.2	1,474	23.6	981	26.7	494	19.1
Technical, sales and administrative support	2,180	24.6	880	16.8	1,300	35.8	1,904	24.0	759	16.1	1,145	35.8	1,548	24.8	610	16.6	938	36.3
Service occupations, precision production, craft, and repair	1,511	17.1	653	12.5	857	23.6	1,323	16.7	633	13.4	690	21.6	1,039	16.6	490	13.4	549	21.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers ..	1,776	20.1	1,179	22.6	597	16.5	1,707	21.5	1,083	22.9	624	19.5	1,127	18.0	692	18.9	435	16.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	380	4.3	318	6.1	62	1.7	369	4.7	318	6.7	52	1.6	283	4.5	250	6.8	34	1.3

Table 6. Distribution of the Foreign-Born Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Selected Characteristics: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Characteristic	June 1988						June 1986						April 1983					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Family Income³																		
Under \$10,000	2,889	19.2	1,327	18.4	1,562	19.9	3,489	24.6	1,658	24.4	1,831	24.7	3,143	25.4	1,329	23.3	1,815	27.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,039	13.5	1,020	14.1	1,019	13.0	1,988	14.0	966	14.2	1,022	13.8	1,974	15.9	928	16.3	1,046	15.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,998	26.5	1,916	26.6	2,082	26.5	2,837	20.0	1,374	20.2	1,462	19.7	2,507	20.2	1,171	20.6	1,336	19.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2,044	13.6	980	13.6	1,064	13.5	1,975	13.9	914	13.5	1,062	14.3	1,913	15.4	939	16.5	974	14.5
\$35,000 and over	3,137	20.8	1,531	21.2	1,606	20.4	3,496	24.6	1,677	24.7	1,819	24.5	2,240	18.1	1,063	18.7	1,177	17.6
Income not reported	971	6.4	443	6.1	528	6.7	421	3.0	204	3.0	217	2.9	625	5.0	271	4.8	355	5.3
Poverty Area Residence																		
In poverty area	3,410	22.6	1,656	23.0	1,754	22.3	2,206	15.5	1,119	16.5	1,088	14.7	1,307	10.5	624	11.0	683	10.2
Not in poverty area	11,669	77.4	5,561	77.1	6,108	77.7	12,000	84.5	5,673	83.5	6,326	85.3	11,095	89.5	5,076	89.1	6,020	89.8
Region of Residence																		
Northeast	4,031	26.7	1,913	26.5	2,119	27.0	4,030	28.4	1,841	27.1	2,189	29.5	3,764	30.4	1,717	30.1	2,047	30.6
Midwest	1,669	11.1	778	10.8	891	11.3	1,806	12.7	896	13.2	911	12.3	1,686	13.6	788	13.8	899	13.4
South	3,547	23.5	1,661	23.0	1,886	24.0	3,328	23.4	1,586	23.4	1,743	23.5	2,656	21.4	1,224	21.5	1,432	21.4
West	5,831	38.7	2,865	39.7	2,966	37.7	5,041	35.5	2,469	36.4	2,571	34.7	4,296	34.6	1,971	34.6	2,324	34.7
Metropolitan Residence																		
Metropolitan	14,216	94.3	6,825	94.5	7,392	94.1	13,305	93.7	6,385	94.1	6,921	93.4	11,087	89.4	5,114	89.7	5,972	89.1
In central cities	7,517	49.9	3,668	50.8	3,849	49.0	7,218	50.8	3,556	52.4	3,662	49.4	5,695	45.9	2,577	45.2	3,117	46.5
Outside central cities	6,699	44.4	3,157	43.7	3,543	45.1	6,087	42.9	2,829	41.7	3,259	44.0	5,392	43.5	2,537	44.5	2,855	42.6
Nonmetropolitan	863	5.7	392	5.4	470	6.0	901	6.3	408	6.0	493	6.7	1,316	10.6	586	10.3	730	10.9
Citizenship Status																		
Naturalized citizen	6,743	44.7	3,149	43.6	3,593	45.7	6,244	44.0	2,907	42.8	3,336	45.0	5,944	47.9	2,696	47.3	3,247	48.5
Not a citizen	7,953	52.7	3,898	54.0	4,055	51.6	7,601	53.5	3,752	55.2	3,849	51.9	6,212	50.1	2,880	50.5	3,332	49.7
Not reported	384	2.6	170	2.4	214	2.7	361	2.5	133	2.0	228	3.1	247	2.0	123	2.2	124	1.8
Duration of Stay																		
Under 5 years	2,117	14.0	1,090	15.1	1,027	13.1	2,185	15.4	1,133	16.7	1,052	14.2	2,146	17.3	1,018	17.9	1,128	16.8
5 to 9 years	3,039	20.2	1,566	21.7	1,473	18.7	2,850	20.1	1,464	21.6	1,386	18.7	1,872	15.1	912	16.0	960	14.3
10 to 14 years	2,038	13.5	986	13.7	1,052	13.4	2,129	15.0	1,099	16.2	1,030	13.9	1,849	14.9	900	15.8	948	14.2
15 years and over	6,858	45.5	3,048	42.2	3,809	48.5	6,223	43.8	2,730	40.2	3,494	47.1	5,967	48.1	2,585	45.4	3,381	50.5
Not reported	1,028	6.8	526	7.3	501	6.4	818	5.6	366	5.4	452	6.1	568	4.6	283	5.0	285	4.3

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

²Includes separated women.

³Income in current dollars.

Source: April 1983, June 1986 and June 1988 Current Population Survey.

Table 7. Distribution of Asian-Born Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Selected Characteristics: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Characteristic	June 1988						June 1986						April 1983					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Total	3,752	100.0	1,798	100.0	1,955	100.0	3,388	100.0	1,648	100.0	1,740	100.0	2,777	100.0	1,283	100.0	1,494	100.0
Race																		
White	549	14.6	319	17.7	229	11.7	514	15.2	293	17.8	221	12.7	478	17.2	261	20.3	217	14.5
Black	3	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	13	0.5	9	0.7	4	0.3
Other	3,201	85.3	1,475	82.0	1,726	88.3	2,872	84.8	1,353	82.1	1,519	87.3	2,287	82.4	1,013	79.0	1,273	85.2
Hispanic Origin																		
Hispanic ¹	67	1.8	35	2.0	32	1.6	57	1.7	20	1.2	36	2.1	21	0.8	18	1.4	3	0.2
Not Hispanic	3,685	98.2	1,763	98.1	1,922	98.4	3,331	98.3	1,627	98.8	1,704	97.9	2,756	99.2	1,265	98.6	1,491	99.8
Marital Status																		
Currently married ..	2,385	63.6	1,129	62.8	1,255	64.2	2,214	65.3	1,044	63.3	1,171	67.3	1,821	65.6	845	65.9	975	65.3
Widowed or divorced ²	321	8.6	79	4.4	242	12.4	287	8.5	55	3.3	233	13.4	219	7.9	35	2.7	183	12.2
Single	1,045	27.9	589	32.8	457	23.4	887	26.2	549	33.3	337	19.4	738	26.6	403	31.4	335	22.4
Years of School Completed																		
Not a high school graduate	895	23.9	410	22.8	485	24.8	900	26.6	399	24.2	501	28.8	735	26.5	282	22.0	453	30.3
High school, 4 years	808	21.5	297	16.5	511	26.1	798	23.6	311	18.9	487	28.0	568	20.5	223	17.4	345	23.1
College:																		
1 to 3 years	686	18.3	339	18.9	347	17.7	513	15.1	262	15.9	251	14.4	459	16.5	233	18.2	226	15.1
4 or more years ..	1,363	36.3	751	41.8	612	31.3	1,177	34.7	676	41.0	501	28.8	1,015	36.6	545	42.5	469	31.4
Labor Force Status																		
In labor force	2,396	63.9	1,329	73.9	1,067	54.6	2,079	61.4	1,171	71.1	908	52.2	1,693	61.0	930	72.5	763	51.1
Employed	2,278	60.7	1,269	70.6	1,009	51.6	1,912	56.4	1,073	65.1	839	48.2	1,534	55.2	840	65.5	694	46.5
Unemployed	118	3.1	60	3.3	58	3.0	167	4.9	98	5.9	69	4.0	159	5.7	90	7.0	69	4.6
Not in labor force ..	1,385	36.9	497	27.6	888	45.4	1,309	38.6	477	28.9	832	47.8	1,085	39.1	353	27.5	732	49.0
Occupation																		
Managerial and professional	718	31.5	447	35.2	271	26.9	577	30.2	379	35.3	198	23.6	562	36.6	370	44.0	192	27.7
Technical, sales and, administrative support	791	34.7	338	26.6	453	44.9	557	29.1	244	22.7	313	37.3	410	26.7	168	20.0	242	16.2
Service occupations	279	12.2	125	9.9	154	15.3	284	14.9	150	14.0	134	16.0	255	16.6	124	14.8	131	8.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	167	7.3	144	11.3	23	2.3	161	8.4	108	10.1	53	6.3	105	6.8	70	8.3	35	2.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	302	13.3	196	15.4	106	10.5	293	15.3	159	14.8	134	16.0	167	10.9	81	9.6	86	5.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	21	0.9	19	1.5	2	0.2	40	2.1	33	3.1	7	0.8	35	2.3	27	3.2	8	0.5

Table 7. Distribution of Asian-Born Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Selected Characteristics: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Characteristic	June 1988						June 1986						April 1983					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Family Income³																		
Under \$10,000	516	13.8	277	15.4	239	12.2	625	18.4	321	19.5	304	17.5	556	20.0	268	20.9	288	19.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	361	9.6	180	10.0	181	9.3	422	12.5	220	13.3	202	11.6	299	10.8	141	11.0	159	10.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	969	25.8	467	26.0	502	25.7	640	18.9	299	18.1	342	19.7	574	20.7	258	20.1	317	21.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	593	15.8	275	15.3	318	16.3	505	14.9	221	13.4	284	16.3	471	17.0	213	16.6	258	17.3
\$35,000 and over . .	1,123	29.9	507	28.2	616	31.5	1,088	32.1	525	31.9	563	32.4	733	26.4	350	27.3	383	25.6
Income not reported	191	5.1	93	5.2	98	5.0	107	3.2	62	3.8	45	2.6	144	5.2	54	4.2	90	6.0
Poverty Area Residence																		
In poverty area	618	16.5	310	17.2	307	15.7	355	10.5	187	11.3	169	9.7	200	7.2	93	7.2	107	7.2
Not in poverty area	3,135	83.6	1,487	82.7	1,658	84.8	3,032	89.5	1,461	88.7	1,571	90.3	2,577	92.8	1,190	92.8	1,387	92.8
Region of Residence																		
Northeast	735	19.6	378	21.0	357	18.3	628	18.5	322	19.5	306	17.6	545	19.6	272	21.2	273	18.3
Midwest	466	12.4	236	13.1	230	11.8	578	17.1	313	19.0	265	15.2	406	14.6	173	13.5	232	15.5
South	714	19.0	330	18.4	384	19.6	633	18.7	297	18.0	336	19.3	454	16.3	214	16.7	240	16.1
West	1,835	48.9	852	47.4	983	50.3	1,548	45.7	715	43.4	833	47.9	1,373	49.4	624	48.6	749	50.1
Metropolitan Residence																		
Metropolitan	3,583	95.5	1,734	96.4	1,848	94.5	3,170	93.6	1,536	93.2	1,634	93.9	2,570	92.5	1,184	92.3	1,387	92.8
In central cities	1,790	47.7	918	51.1	871	44.6	1,678	49.5	833	50.5	845	48.6	1,319	47.5	601	46.8	719	48.1
Outside central cities	1,793	47.8	816	45.4	977	50.0	1,492	44.0	703	42.7	789	45.3	1,251	45.0	583	45.4	668	44.7
Nonmetropolitan . . .	170	4.5	64	3.6	106	5.4	218	6.4	112	6.8	107	6.1	207	7.5	99	7.7	108	7.2
Citizenship Status																		
Naturalized citizen	1,702	45.4	794	44.2	908	46.4	1,395	41.2	682	41.4	713	41.0	1,092	39.3	504	39.3	588	39.4
Not a citizen	1,954	52.1	966	53.7	989	50.6	1,953	57.6	947	57.5	1,006	57.8	1,631	58.7	740	57.7	891	59.6
Not reported	96	2.6	38	2.1	58	3.0	40	1.2	18	1.1	22	1.3	54	1.9	39	3.0	15	1.0
Duration of Stay																		
Under 5 years	728	19.4	366	20.4	362	18.5	835	24.6	415	25.2	420	24.1	820	29.5	362	28.2	458	30.7
5 to 9 years	1,064	28.4	537	29.9	527	27.0	981	29.0	500	30.3	481	27.6	746	26.9	336	26.2	410	27.4
10 to 14 years	750	20.0	341	19.0	409	20.9	740	21.8	362	22.0	378	21.7	532	19.2	256	20.0	276	18.5
15 years and over	1,042	27.8	488	27.1	554	28.3	734	21.7	326	19.8	407	23.4	600	21.6	280	21.8	320	21.4
Not reported	168	4.5	65	3.6	103	5.3	98	2.9	45	2.7	53	3.0	79	2.8	48	3.7	30	2.0

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

²Includes separated women.

³Income in current dollars.

Source: April 1983, June 1986 and June 1988 Current Population Survey.

Table 8. Distribution of European-Born Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Selected Characteristics: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Characteristic	June 1988						June 1986						April 1983					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,203	100.0	1,436	99.0	1,752	100.0	3,505	100.0	1,473	100.0	2,032	100.0	3,956	100.0	1,739	100.0	2,217	100.0
Race																		
White	3,168	98.9	1,423	98.1	1,745	99.6	3,478	99.2	1,459	99.0	2,020	99.4	3,940	99.6	1,732	99.6	2,208	99.6
Black	27	0.8	20	1.4	7	0.4	10	0.3	4	0.3	6	0.3	12	0.3	5	0.3	8	0.4
Other	8	0.3	8	0.6	0	0.0	17	0.5	10	0.7	6	0.3	3	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
Hispanic Origin																		
Hispanic ¹	67	2.1	34	2.4	33	1.9	100	2.9	59	4.0	41	2.0	56	1.4	30	1.7	26	1.2
Not Hispanic	3,136	97.9	1,416	97.6	1,720	98.1	3,405	97.1	1,414	96.0	1,991	98.0	3,900	98.6	1,708	98.2	2,191	98.8
Marital Status																		
Currently married ..	2,012	62.8	1,030	71.7	981	56.0	2,355	67.2	1,112	75.5	1,243	61.2	2,626	66.4	1,290	74.2	1,337	60.3
Widowed or divorced ²	797	24.9	192	13.3	604	34.5	752	21.5	135	9.2	617	30.4	876	22.1	199	11.4	677	30.5
Single	395	12.3	228	15.7	167	9.5	398	11.4	226	15.3	172	8.5	454	11.5	251	14.4	204	9.2
Years of School Completed																		
Not a high school graduate	977	30.5	435	30.0	542	30.9	1,166	33.3	489	33.2	677	33.3	1,590	40.2	682	39.2	908	41.0
High school, 4 years	1,131	35.3	451	31.1	680	38.8	1,196	34.1	434	29.5	762	37.5	1,253	31.7	469	27.0	784	35.4
College:																		
1 to 3 years	483	15.1	213	14.7	270	15.4	502	14.3	188	12.8	313	15.4	512	12.9	214	12.3	297	13.4
4 or more years	612	19.1	352	24.3	260	14.8	641	18.3	362	24.6	279	13.7	603	15.2	374	21.5	228	10.3
Labor Force Status																		
In labor force	1,646	51.4	940	64.8	705	40.2	1,796	51.2	977	66.3	818	40.3	1,926	48.7	1,121	64.5	805	36.3
Employed	1,597	49.9	919	63.4	677	38.6	1,716	48.9	943	64.0	772	38.0	1,769	44.7	1,024	58.9	745	33.6
Unemployed	49	1.5	21	1.4	28	1.6	80	2.3	34	2.3	46	2.3	157	4.0	97	5.6	60	2.7
Not in labor force ..	1,558	48.6	511	35.2	1,047	59.8	1,710	48.8	496	33.7	1,214	59.7	2,030	51.3	617	35.5	1,413	63.7
Occupation																		
Managerial and professional	433	27.2	296	32.2	137	20.3	430	25.1	270	28.6	159	20.6	458	25.9	324	31.6	134	18.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	412	25.8	134	14.6	278	41.0	437	25.5	134	14.2	304	39.4	459	25.9	185	10.6	274	12.4
Service occupations	264	16.5	116	12.6	148	21.9	251	14.6	96	10.2	155	20.1	278	15.7	113	6.5	164	7.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	256	16.1	223	24.3	33	4.9	268	15.6	242	25.7	26	3.4	283	16.0	252	14.5	31	1.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	219	13.7	139	15.2	80	11.8	290	16.9	165	17.5	125	16.2	272	15.4	134	7.7	138	6.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	12	0.8	11	1.2	1	0.1	40	2.3	36	3.8	3	0.4	19	1.1	16	0.9	3	0.1

Table 8. Distribution of European-Born Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Selected Characteristics: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Characteristic	June 1988						June 1986						April 1983						
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	
Family Income³																			
Under \$10,000	553	17.3	244	16.8	309	17.7	696	19.9	289	19.6	407	20.0	932	23.6	306	17.6	625	28.2	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	330	10.3	143	9.8	187	10.7	386	11.0	140	9.5	245	12.1	535	13.5	256	14.7	279	12.6	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	757	23.6	340	23.5	416	23.8	729	20.8	302	20.5	427	21.0	712	18.0	322	18.5	389	17.5	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	446	13.9	197	13.6	249	14.2	511	14.6	223	15.1	288	14.2	665	16.8	345	19.8	320	14.4	
\$35,000 and over . . .	884	27.6	440	30.3	444	25.3	1,063	30.3	469	31.8	593	29.2	854	21.6	398	22.9	456	20.6	
Income not reported	233	7.3	87	6.0	147	8.4	121	3.5	50	3.4	71	3.5	259	6.5	111	6.4	148	6.7	
Poverty Area Residence																			
In poverty area	194	6.0	84	5.8	108	6.2	141	4.0	64	4.3	77	3.8	216	5.5	79	4.5	137	6.2	
Not in poverty area	3,011	94.0	1,366	94.2	1,644	93.8	3,364	96.0	1,409	95.7	1,955	96.2	3,740	94.5	1,660	95.5	2,080	93.8	
Region of Residence																			
Northeast	1,380	43.1	678	46.7	702	40.1	1,564	44.6	690	46.8	874	43.0	1,791	45.3	811	46.6	980	44.2	
Midwest	565	17.6	238	16.4	327	18.7	624	17.8	259	17.6	365	18.0	758	19.2	336	19.3	423	19.1	
South	579	18.1	237	16.3	342	19.5	569	16.2	203	13.8	367	18.1	585	14.8	237	13.6	348	15.7	
West	680	21.2	298	20.6	381	21.8	748	21.3	321	21.8	426	21.0	822	20.8	356	20.5	466	21.0	
Metropolitan Residence																			
Metropolitan	2,927	91.4	1,348	93.0	1,579	90.1	3,261	93.0	1,389	94.3	1,872	92.1	3,405	86.1	1,517	87.2	1,888	85.2	
In central cities . . .	1,234	38.5	558	38.5	676	38.6	1,426	40.7	619	42.0	807	39.7	1,518	38.4	656	37.7	862	38.9	
Outside central cities	1,693	52.9	790	54.5	903	51.5	1,835	52.3	770	52.3	1,065	52.4	1,887	47.7	861	49.5	1,026	46.3	
Nonmetropolitan	276	8.6	102	7.0	173	9.9	245	7.0	84	5.7	160	7.9	552	14.0	222	12.8	329	14.8	
Citizenship Status																			
Naturalized citizen	2,128	66.4	928	64.0	1,200	68.5	2,282	65.1	953	64.7	1,329	65.4	2,814	71.1	1,248	71.8	1,566	70.6	
Not a citizen	1,004	31.4	490	33.8	515	29.4	1,111	31.7	490	33.3	621	30.6	1,067	27.0	465	26.7	603	27.2	
Not reported	71	2.2	33	2.3	38	2.1	113	3.2	30	2.0	82	4.0	75	1.9	26	1.5	49	2.2	
Duration of Stay																			
Under 5 years	287	9.0	151	10.4	136	7.8	261	7.5	123	8.4	139	6.8	288	7.3	132	7.6	156	7.0	
5 to 9 years	205	6.4	125	8.6	80	4.6	274	7.8	123	8.4	152	7.5	205	5.2	106	6.1	100	4.5	
10 to 14 years	150	4.7	71	4.9	78	4.5	209	5.9	106	7.2	103	5.1	307	7.8	155	8.9	151	6.8	
15 years and over	2,316	72.3	970	66.9	1,346	76.8	2,501	71.4	1,013	68.8	1,489	73.3	2,931	74.1	1,251	71.9	1,679	75.7	
Not reported	246	7.7	134	9.2	112	6.4	260	ERR	109	7.4	150	7.4	226	5.7	94	5.4	131	5.9	

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

²Includes separated women.

³Income in current dollars.

Source: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988 Current Population Survey.

Table 9. Distribution of Latin American-Born Population 14 Years and Over, by Selected Characteristics: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Characteristic	June 1988						June 1986						April 1983					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Total	6,462	100.0	3,197	100.0	3,265	100.0	5,709	100.0	2,913	100.0	2,796	100.0	4,138	100.0	1,963	100.0	2,175	100.0
Race																		
White.....	5,572	86.2	2,789	87.2	2,783	85.2	4,870	85.3	2,523	86.6	2,346	83.9	3,639	87.9	1,713	87.3	1,927	88.6
Black.....	849	13.1	393	12.3	456	14.0	689	12.1	311	10.7	378	13.5	453	10.9	227	11.6	226	10.4
Other.....	41	0.6	15	0.5	26	0.8	150	2.6	79	2.7	71	2.5	46	1.1	23	1.2	23	1.1
Hispanic Origin																		
Hispanic ¹	5,546	85.8	2,797	87.5	2,749	84.2	4,997	87.5	2,588	88.8	2,409	86.2	3,576	86.4	1,686	85.9	1,890	86.9
Not Hispanic	916	14.2	400	12.5	516	15.8	713	12.5	325	11.2	387	13.8	562	13.6	277	14.1	285	13.1
Marital Status																		
Currently married ..	3,666	56.7	1,951	61.0	1,716	52.6	3,443	60.3	1,883	64.6	1,560	55.8	2,729	65.9	1,329	67.7	1,400	64.4
Widowed or divorced ²	931	14.4	228	7.1	702	21.5	746	13.1	183	6.3	563	20.1	377	9.1	88	4.5	289	13.3
Single	1,865	28.9	1,018	31.8	847	25.9	1,520	26.6	848	29.1	673	24.1	1,033	25.0	545	27.8	487	22.4
Years of School Completed																		
Not a high school graduate	3,802	58.8	1,940	60.7	1,861	57.0	3,311	58.0	1,738	59.7	1,573	56.3	2,486	60.1	1,151	58.6	1,335	61.4
High school, 4 years	1,528	23.6	702	22.0	826	25.3	1,334	23.4	625	21.5	708	25.3	945	22.8	433	22.1	513	23.6
College:																		
1 to 3 years	702	10.9	313	9.8	390	11.9	622	10.9	302	10.4	320	11.4	384	9.3	204	10.4	180	8.3
4 or more years	430	6.7	241	7.5	149	4.6	443	7.8	249	8.5	194	6.9	323	7.8	175	8.9	148	6.8
Labor Force Status																		
In labor force	4,392	68.0	2,699	84.4	1,693	51.9	3,836	67.2	2,424	83.2	1,411	50.5	2,652	64.1	1,619	82.5	1,032	47.4
Employed	4,099	63.4	2,525	79.0	1,574	48.2	3,478	60.9	2,207	75.8	1,270	45.4	2,234	54.0	1,381	70.4	853	39.2
Unemployed	293	4.5	174	5.4	119	3.6	358	6.3	217	7.4	141	5.0	418	10.1	238	12.1	179	8.2
Not in labor force ..	2,070	32.0	16	0.5	48	1.5	1,874	32.8	489	16.8	1,385	49.5	1,486	35.9	343	17.5	1,143	52.6
Occupation																		
Managerial and professional	415	10.1	267	10.6	148	9.4	333	9.6	214	9.7	119	9.4	239	10.7	150	10.9	89	10.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	731	17.8	299	11.8	433	27.5	631	18.1	252	11.4	379	29.8	436	19.5	158	11.4	278	32.6
Service occupations	851	20.8	366	14.5	486	30.9	693	19.9	341	15.5	352	27.7	419	18.8	203	14.7	216	25.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	602	14.7	540	21.4	62	3.9	556	16.0	511	23.2	45	3.5	324	14.5	260	18.8	64	7.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,174	28.6	781	30.9	393	25.0	991	28.5	653	29.6	338	26.6	599	26.8	414	30.0	184	21.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	356	8.7	274	10.9	52	3.3	274	7.9	236	10.7	38	3.0	217	9.7	196	14.2	22	2.6

Table 9. Distribution of Latin American-Born Population 14 Years and Over, by Selected Characteristics: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Characteristic	June 1988						June 1986						April 1983					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Family Income³																		
Under \$10,000	1,557	24.1	691	21.6	866	26.5	1,817	31.8	897	30.8	920	32.9	1,274	30.8	596	30.4	678	31.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,154	17.9	607	19.0	548	16.8	985	17.3	500	17.2	485	17.3	957	23.1	445	22.7	513	23.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,868	28.9	906	28.3	963	29.5	1,208	21.2	621	21.3	587	21.0	875	21.1	426	21.7	448	20.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	770	11.9	413	12.9	357	10.9	735	12.9	377	12.9	359	12.8	546	13.2	274	14.0	272	12.5
\$35,000 and over . .	1,112	17.2	392	12.3	349	10.7	834	14.6	450	15.4	384	13.7	331	8.0	149	7.6	182	8.4
Income not reported	370	5.7	189	5.9	182	5.6	130	2.3	69	2.4	61	2.2	156	3.8	73	3.7	83	3.8
Poverty Area Residence																		
In poverty area	2,394	37.0	1,160	36.3	1,234	37.8	1,569	27.5	793	27.2	776	27.8	779	18.8	392	20.0	387	17.8
Not in poverty area	4,067	62.9	2,036	63.7	2,031	62.2	4,141	72.5	2,121	72.8	2,020	72.2	3,359	81.2	1,571	80.0	1,788	82.2
Region of Residence																		
Northeast	1,387	21.5	634	19.8	753	23.1	1,245	21.8	562	19.3	682	24.4	882	21.3	383	19.5	499	22.9
Midwest	366	5.7	186	5.8	180	5.5	319	5.6	170	5.8	149	5.3	249	6.0	139	7.1	110	5.1
South	1,929	29.9	944	29.5	985	30.2	1,852	32.4	954	32.7	898	32.1	1,347	32.6	635	32.3	713	32.8
West	2,780	43.0	1,433	44.8	1,347	41.3	2,294	40.2	1,227	42.1	1,067	38.2	1,659	40.1	806	41.1	854	39.3
Metropolitan Residence																		
Metropolitan	6,167	95.4	1,994	62.4	3,147	96.4	5,411	94.8	2,749	94.4	2,662	95.2	3,758	90.8	1,784	90.9	1,974	90.8
In central cities . .	3,819	59.1	1,880	58.8	1,939	59.4	3,341	58.5	1,706	58.6	1,635	58.5	2,180	52.7	1,011	51.5	1,169	53.7
Outside central cities	2,348	36.3	114	3.6	1,208	37.0	2,070	36.3	1,043	35.8	1,027	36.7	1,578	38.1	773	39.4	805	37.0
Nonmetropolitan . . .	295	4.6	177	5.5	118	3.6	298	5.2	164	5.6	134	4.8	380	9.2	179	9.1	202	9.3
Citizenship Status																		
Naturalized citizen	2,029	31.4	1,024	32.0	1,005	30.8	1,697	29.7	868	29.8	829	29.6	1,240	30.0	589	30.0	651	29.9
Not a citizen	4,278	66.2	2,095	65.5	2,183	66.9	3,859	67.6	1,978	67.9	1,881	67.3	2,828	68.3	1,338	68.2	1,490	68.5
Not reported	155	2.4	78	2.4	77	2.4	153	2.7	67	2.3	86	3.1	70	1.7	36	1.8	34	1.6
Duration of Stay																		
Under 5 years	930	14.4	493	15.4	438	13.4	891	15.6	504	17.3	388	13.9	823	19.9	408	20.8	416	19.1
5 to 9 years	1,545	23.9	780	24.4	765	23.4	1,369	24.0	711	24.4	658	23.5	756	18.3	375	19.1	381	17.5
10 to 14 years	963	14.9	498	15.6	465	14.2	1,069	18.7	570	19.6	499	17.8	857	20.7	420	21.4	438	20.1
15 years and over	2,572	39.8	1,170	36.6	1,402	42.9	2,050	35.9	979	33.6	1,072	38.3	1,530	37.0	666	33.9	863	39.7
Not reported	451	7.0	256	8.0	195	6.0	330	5.8	151	5.2	179	11.8	172	4.2	94	4.8	78	3.6

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

²Includes separated women.

³Income in current dollars.

Source: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988 Current Population Survey.

Table 10. Fertility of Foreign-Born Women 18 to 44 Years Old, by Age and Place of Birth: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	June 1988					June 1986					April 1983				
	Number of women	Per-cent child-less	Women who have had a child in the last year		Children ever born per 1,000	Number of women	Per-cent child-less	Women who have had a child in the last year		Children ever born per 1,000	Number of women	Per-cent child-less	Women who have had a child in the last year		Children ever born per 1,000 women
			Number	Births per 1,000				Number	Births per 1,000 women				Number	Births per 1,000 women	
Age															
Total.....	4,062	32.9	390	96.0	1,567	3,831	31.0	379	98.9	1,588	3,266	33.1	271	82.9	1,570
18 to 29 years old.	1,688	56.1	193	114.3	831	1,651	52.0	227	137.4	853	1,391	54.9	168	120.7	806
18 to 24 years old.	860	70.1	64	74.4	464	800	68.9	112	140.0	481	728	71.0	76	104.3	438
25 to 29 years	828	41.5	129	155.8	1,212	852	36.2	115	134.9	1,202	663	37.2	92	138.7	1,212
30 to 44 years old.	2,374	16.4	197	83.0	2,091	2,179	15.1	152	69.7	2,146	1,875	16.9	104	55.4	2,136
30 to 34 years old.	812	21.6	121	149.0	1,786	758	21.2	82	108.1	1,804	640	20.6	56	87.5	1,846
35 to 39 years old.	835	15.4	56	67.1	2,149	775	12.0	56	72.2	2,304	699	17.8	42	60.0	2,105
40 to 44 years old.	727	11.6	20	27.5	2,365	646	11.5	14	21.6	2,357	537	11.4	6	11.1	2,525
Place of Birth															
Total ¹	4,062	32.9	390	96.0	1,567	3,831	31.0	379	98.9	1,588	3,266	33.1	271	82.9	1,570
Asia	1,223	39.5	112	91.6	1,315	1,087	34.6	114	104.8	1,388	981	39.9	77	78.4	1,253
Latin America ¹	1,988	28.8	201	101.1	1,787	1,746	28.0	200	114.5	1,795	1,305	29.6	130	99.6	1,861
Mexico.....	972	23.6	116	119.3	2,051	817	19.6	116	141.9	2,327	634	25.2	74	116.7	2,225
Remainder of Latin America.....	1,016	33.8	85	83.7	1,533	929	35.4	84	90.4	1,326	671	38.8	56	83.4	1,517
Europe ²	480	29.4	38	79.2	1,493	664	28.8	36	54.2	1,532	659	29.9	40	60.6	1,533

¹Includes all other countries and regions not shown separately.

²Excludes the Soviet Union.

Source: June 1988, June 1986, and April 1983 Current Population Surveys.

Table 11. Fertility of Foreign-Born Women 18 to 44 Years Old, by Place of Birth: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Place of birth	Women who have had a child in the last year June 1988					Women who have had a child in the last year June 1986					Women who have had a child in the last year April 1983				
	Number of women	Percent child-less	Number	Births per 1,000 women	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women	Percent child-less	Number	Births per 1,000 women	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women	Percent child-less	Number	Births per 1,000 women	Children ever born per 1,000 women
Native-born women	48,064	38.4	3,232	67.2	1,340	46,425	37.8	3,138	67.5	1,343	49,486	37.7	3,625	73.2	1,415
Foreign-born women	4,062	32.9	390	96.0	1,567	3,831	31.0	379	98.9	1,555	3,266	33.1	271	82.9	1,588
Africa	60	(B)	10	(B)	(B)	54	(B)	9	(B)	(B)	32	(B)	3	(B)	(B)
Asia ²	1,223	39.5	112	91.6	1,315	1,087	34.6	114	104.9	1,388	981	39.9	77	78.5	1,253
China	228	52.5	15	65.8	900	209	41.8	15	71.7	1,084	188	48.6	15	79.8	1,044
India	120	32.7	19	158.3	1,300	125	26.7	17	136.0	1,920	104	34.7	7	67.3	1,345
Korea	153	23.1	19	124.2	1,546	155	31.8	27	174.2	1,230	132	30.0	6	45.5	1,230
Philippines	285	43.0	31	108.8	1,321	185	41.0	10	54.1	1,192	251	44.5	25	99.6	1,026
Vietnam	127	36.0	6	47.2	1,645	129	31.6	15	116.2	1,448	79	38.2	5	63.3	1,545
Latin America ²	1,988	28.8	201	101.1	1,787	1,746	28.0	200	114.5	1,796	1,305	29.6	130	99.6	1,861
Cuba	145	35.8	12	82.8	1,301	155	35.4	14	90.3	1,149	166	44.9	7	42.2	1,225
Mexico	972	23.6	116	119.3	2,051	817	19.6	116	142.0	2,327	634	25.2	74	116.7	2,225
Northern America ²	124	38.2	12	96.8	1,234	117	39.8	8	(B)	1,202	154	38.5	7	45.5	1,382
Canada	123	37.8	12	97.5	1,242	117	39.8	8	(B)	(B)	154	38.5	7	45.5	1,382
Europe	480	29.4	38	79.2	1,493	664	28.8	36	54.2	1,532	659	29.9	40	60.7	1,533
Other foreign country ³	187	42.2	18	118.4	1,262	162	40.4	11	79.7	1,265	166	24.1	13	126.2	1,482

B Base too small to show derived measure.

¹Data refers to all women from the June 1983 Current Population Survey.

²Includes those countries not shown separately.

³Includes those countries not shown separately and respondents who were ascertained as being foreign born, but did not specify country of birth.

Source: June 1988, June 1986 and April 1983 Current Population Survey.

Table 12. Women Who Have Had a Child in the Last Year and Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women, by Age and Place of Birth: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	June 1988					June 1986					April 1983				
	Number of women	Percent child-less	Women who have had a child in the last year		Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women	Percent child-less	Women who have had a child in the last year		Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women	Percent child-less	Women who have had a child in the last year		Children ever born per 1,000 women
			Number	Births per 1,000				Number	Births per 1,000 women				Number	Births per 1,000 women	
Native Born															
Total	48,066	38.4	3,232	67.2	1,321	46,425	37.8	3,138	67.5	1,343	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 to 29 years old . . .	22,064	60.1	2,157	97.8	703	22,335	58.3	2,159	96.6	720	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 to 24 years old . . .	12,160	74.6	1,064	87.5	393	12,499	71.9	1,077	86.2	425	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 to 29 years old . . .	9,904	42.3	1,092	110.3	1,084	9,836	41.0	1,082	110.0	1,095	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
30 to 44 years old . . .	26,001	19.9	1,075	41.3	1,846	24,089	18.7	979	40.6	1,921	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
30 to 34 years old . . .	9,940	25.2	756	76.1	1,569	9,337	23.9	718	76.8	1,638	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 to 39 years old . . .	8,691	18.0	265	30.5	1,928	8,377	17.1	209	24.9	1,948	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
40 to 44 years old . . .	7,371	15.1	54	7.3	2,123	6,375	13.3	52	8.1	2,300	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Foreign Born															
Total	4,062	32.9	390	96.0	1,567	3,831	31.0	379	98.9	1,588	3,266	33.1	271	82.9	1,570
18 to 29 years old . . .	1,688	56.1	193	114.3	831	1,651	52.0	227	137.4	853	1,391	54.9	168	120.7	806
18 to 24 years old . . .	860	70.1	64	74.4	464	800	68.9	112	140.0	481	728	71.0	76	104.3	438
25 to 29 years old . . .	828	41.5	129	155.8	1,212	852	36.2	115	134.9	1,202	663	37.2	92	138.7	1,212
30 to 44 years old . . .	2,374	16.4	197	83.0	2,091	2,179	15.1	152	69.7	2,146	1,875	16.9	104	55.4	2,136
30 to 34 years old . . .	812	21.6	121	149.0	1,786	758	21.2	82	108.1	1,804	640	20.6	56	87.5	1,846
35 to 39 years old . . .	835	15.4	56	67.1	2,149	775	12.0	56	72.2	2,304	699	17.8	42	60.0	2,105
40 to 44 years old . . .	727	11.6	20	27.5	2,365	646	11.5	14	21.6	2,357	537	11.4	6	11.1	2,525

NA Not applicable.

Note: In 1988, approximately 0.5 million women did not report on their place of birth; these women are omitted from the table.

Source: June 1988, June 1986, and April 1983 Current Population Surveys.

Table 13. Lifetime Births Expected per 1,000 Women, by Age and Place of Birth: June 1986 and June 1988
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	June 1988			June 1986		
	Women reporting on birth expectations	Lifetime births per 1,000 women	Percent expecting no lifetime births	Women reporting on birth expectations	Lifetime births per 1,000 women	Percent expecting no lifetime births
Native Born						
18 to 34 years old.....	23,408	2,085	10.2	24,220	2,085	9.6
18 to 24 years old.....	7,928	2,036	10.2	8,644	2,085	9.2
25 to 29 years old.....	7,731	2,099	9.6	7,828	2,095	8.8
30 to 34 years old.....	7,749	2,040	11.0	7,747	2,075	10.7
Foreign Born						
18 to 34 years old.....	1,708	2,263	8.0	1,726	2,288	6.1
18 to 24 years old.....	526	2,172	10.1	510	2,122	6.3
25 to 29 years old.....	590	2,314	7.2	624	2,373	6.6
30 to 34 years old.....	591	2,292	7.0	592	2,341	5.5

Source: June 1988 and June 1986 Current Population Surveys.

Table 14. Fertility of Foreign-Born Women 18 to 44 Years Old, by Selected Characteristics: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Characteristic	June 1988				June 1986				April 1983			
	Number of women	Percent child-less	Women who have had a child in the last year		Number of women	Percent child-less	Women who have had a child in the last year		Number of women	Percent child-less	Women who have had a child in the last year	
			Number	Births per 1,000			Number	Births per 1,000			Number	Births per 1,000 women
Total	4,062	32.9	390	96.0	3,831	31.0	379	98.9	3,266	33.1	271	82.9
Age												
18 to 29 years old	1,688	56.1	193	114.3	1,652	52.1	227	137.4	1,391	54.9	168	120.8
18 to 24 years old	860	70.1	64	74.4	800	68.9	112	140.0	728	71.0	76	104.4
25 to 29 years old	828	41.5	129	155.8	852	36.2	115	134.9	663	37.2	92	138.8
30 to 34 years old	2,374	16.4	197	83.0	2,179	15.1	152	69.7	1,876	16.9	104	55.4
30 to 34 years old	812	21.6	121	149.0	758	21.2	82	108.1	640	20.6	56	87.5
35 to 39 years old	835	15.4	56	67.1	775	12.0	56	72.2	699	17.8	42	60.1
40 to 44 years old	727	11.6	20	27.5	646	11.5	14	21.6	537	11.4	6	11.2
Race												
White	2,598	29.4	255	98.2	2,471	28.3	249	100.8	2,186	31.5	174	79.6
Black	345	38.9	32	92.8	310	39.6	21	67.7	190	23.5	25	131.6
Other	1,120	39.1	104	92.9	1,050	34.9	109	103.8	889	38.9	73	82.1
Hispanic Origin												
Hispanic ¹	1,735	28.1	180	103.7	1,576	26.8	187	118.7	1,173	29.1	113	96.3
Not Hispanic	2,327	36.4	210	90.2	2,255	33.9	192	85.1	2,093	35.3	159	76.0
Marital Status												
Currently married	2,561	16.1	312	121.8	2,645	17.7	325	122.8	2,365	16.7	239	101.1
Married, husband present	2,458	15.9	306	124.5	2,571	17.5	319	124.1	2,150	16.3	220	102.3
Married, husband absent	103	22.6	6	58.3	74	23.0	6	81.1	215	21.0	19	88.4
Widowed or divorced ²	447	16.8	32	71.6	353	13.1	17	48.2	168	17.6	7	41.7
Single	1,055	80.3	47	44.5	833	80.9	37	44.4	734	89.2	26	35.4
Years of School Completed												
Not a high school graduate	1,274	21.9	149	117.0	1,175	18.6	159	135.3	1,064	21.9	116	61.8
High school, 4 years	1,165	28.6	99	85.0	1,177	29.2	81	68.8	965	32.8	76	78.8
College:												
1 to 3 years	815	48.9	64	78.5	695	44.4	62	89.2	572	47.4	29	50.7
4 or more years	808	40.1	78	96.5	784	40.3	78	99.5	666	38.9	51	76.6
Labor Force Status												
In labor force	2,556	38.8	152	59.5	2,286	36.4	149	65.2	1,892	38.7	117	62.5
Employed	2,412	38.9	133	55.1	2,085	35.6	132	63.3	1,645	40.0	83	50.5
Unemployed	144	38.0	19	131.9	201	43.9	17	84.6	247	30.1	34	137.7
Not in labor force	1,507	22.7	239	158.6	1,545	23.1	229	148.2	1,374	25.3	154	112.1

Table 14. Fertility of Foreign-Born Women 18 to 44 Years Old, by Selected Characteristics: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

Characteristic	June 1988				June 1986				April 1983			
	Number of women	Percent child-less	Women who have had a child in the last year		Number of women	Percent child-less	Women who have had a child in the last year		Number of women	Percent child-less	Women who have had a child in the last year	
			Number	Births per 1,000			Number	Births per 1,000			Number	Births per 1,000 women
Occupation												
Managerial and professional	433	42.8	19	43.9	375	42.2	16	42.7	342	47.4	15	43.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support....	897	46.9	53	59.1	791	42.3	46	58.2	625	47.3	31	49.6
Service occupations	540	34.6	28	51.9	408	28.5	27	66.2	312	35.0	15	48.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	84	22.9	2	23.8	85	30.9	6	70.6	86	35.5	4	46.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	410	27.9	31	75.6	391	24.7	32	81.8	260	22.5	16	61.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	49	25.5	0	0.0	36	32.8	6	166.7	21	(B)	2	(B)
Family Income												
Under \$10,000	701	30.9	97	138.4	838	29.8	128	152.7	699	33.6	85	121.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	512	26.7	28	54.7	510	25.1	51	100.0	583	34.0	62	106.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,141	35.4	118	103.4	794	32.8	75	94.5	749	29.8	57	76.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	613	32.9	56	91.4	613	32.1	41	66.9	512	38.1	21	41.0
\$35,000 and over	853	35.3	76	89.1	999	32.7	79	79.1	599	32.6	41	68.4
Income not reported	243	30.8	15	61.7	77	34.5	5	64.9	124	26.4	5	40.3
Poverty Area Residence												
In poverty area	1,041	30.6	103	98.9	636	25.7	74	116.4	349	30.6	36	103.2
Not in poverty area	3,022	33.6	287	95.0	3,195	32.1	305	95.5	2,917	33.4	235	80.6
Region of Residence												
Northeast	986	33.7	98	99.4	1,049	33.7	71	67.7	894	29.9	75	83.9
Midwest	431	30.9	21	48.7	412	31.3	38	92.2	360	32.2	32	88.9
South	967	32.4	74	76.5	901	29.8	103	114.3	736	33.3	60	81.5
West	1,679	33.1	197	117.3	1,468	29.7	167	113.8	1,276	35.4	105	82.3
Metropolitan Residence												
Metropolitan	3,869	33.0	377	97.4	3,604	31.7	351	97.4	2,905	33.8	244	84.0
In central cities	2,092	33.8	196	93.7	1,984	33.3	184	92.7	1,569	34.6	144	91.8
Outside central cities	1,777	32.1	181	101.9	1,620	29.8	167	103.1	1,336	32.9	100	74.9
Nonmetropolitan	193	30.4	13	67.4	227	19.0	29	127.8	362	27.2	27	74.6
Citizenship Status												
Naturalized citizen	1,425	31.7	122	85.6	1,327	27.7	113	85.2	1,127	26.3	69	61.2
Not a citizen	2,546	33.9	263	103.3	2,391	32.8	257	107.5	2,094	36.8	190	90.7
Not reported	91	21.3	5	54.9	112	31.0	9	80.4	45	(B)	13	(B)
Duration of Stay												
Under 5 years	731	45.9	86	117.6	760	48.3	110	144.7	829	47.2	93	112.2
5 to 9 years	1,116	32.1	121	108.4	1,037	28.9	107	103.2	713	30.0	63	88.4
10 to 14 years	686	37.0	73	106.4	717	27.7	78	108.8	674	28.2	56	83.1
15 years and over	1,312	24.6	89	67.8	1,103	22.4	62	56.2	971	26.8	46	47.4
Not reported	218	30.0	21	96.3	213	35.2	21	98.6	80	30.1	14	(B)

B Base too small to show derived measure.

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

²Includes separated women.

Source: June 1988, June 1986 and April 1983 Current Population Survey.

Table 15. Regression Coefficients for the Effects of Selected Demographic Variables on the Cumulative Fertility of Foreign-Born Women: April 1983

Characteristic	18 to 44 years		18 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years	
	Coefficient	Standard error						
Cumulative Fertility								
Mexico	*0.479	0.095	-0.029	0.108	*0.324	0.136	*1.026	0.205
Remainder of Latin America	0.093	0.085	-0.031	0.096	0.145	0.132	0.111	0.165
Asia	0.024	0.081	-0.065	0.094	0.132	0.120	-0.002	0.162
Residence: < 5 years	*-0.191	0.095	-0.039	0.105	*-0.526	0.138	-0.058	0.203
Residence: 5 to 9 years	0.013	0.090	0.063	0.105	-0.160	0.133	0.082	0.192
Residence: 10 to 14 years	0.054	0.085	-0.045	0.106	0.111	0.134	-0.070	0.159
Naturalized citizen	*0.108	0.071	0.026	0.089	0.123	0.106	0.155	0.140
Age	*0.084	0.089	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ever married	*0.831	0.072	*0.698	0.072	*0.955	0.108	*1.089	0.174
Education	*-0.097	0.009	*-0.058	0.012	*-0.108	0.121	*-0.103	0.017
Labor force	*-0.175	0.061	*-0.179	0.071	*-0.371	0.091	0.013	0.123
Intercept	*-0.548	0.199	*0.928	0.095	*2.221	0.227	*2.318	0.304
Number of cases (unweighted)	1,980	-	433	-	799	-	746	-
Adjusted R-square	0.402	-	0.344	-	0.328	-	0.190	-
Cumulative Fertility (Children born outside the United States)								
Mexico	0.106	0.079	-0.068	0.062	0.079	0.101	0.220	0.180
Remainder of Latin America	0.087	0.070	-0.046	0.055	0.056	0.098	0.132	0.145
Asia	-0.009	0.067	-0.004	0.054	0.024	0.088	0.003	0.141
Residence: < 5 years	*0.767	0.078	*0.174	0.061	*0.451	0.102	*1.384	0.178
Residence: 5 to 9 years	*0.656	0.075	0.003	0.061	*0.350	0.099	*1.282	0.169
Residence: 10 to 14 years	*0.348	0.070	0.009	0.061	0.129	0.099	*0.497	0.139
Naturalized citizen	-0.021	0.060	0.040	0.051	-0.019	0.079	0.093	0.122
Age	*0.061	0.004	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ever married	*0.039	0.060	*0.174	0.041	*0.190	0.081	*0.315	0.153
Education	*-0.059	0.007	*-0.021	0.006	*-0.055	0.009	*-0.087	0.015
Labor force	0.042	0.051	0.033	0.040	*-0.085	0.067	*0.186	0.108
Intercept	*-1.192	0.165	0.199	0.107	*0.658	0.168	*0.932	0.267
Number of cases (unweighted)	1,980	-	433	-	799	-	746	-
Adjusted R-square	0.226	-	0.127	-	0.129	-	0.205	-
Cumulative Fertility (Children born in the United States)								
Mexico	*0.372	0.082	0.039	0.100	*0.246	0.118	*0.806	0.165
Remainder of Latin America	0.005	0.072	0.015	0.088	0.089	0.114	-0.021	0.133
Asia	0.034	0.036	-0.060	0.086	0.108	0.103	-0.005	0.129
Residence: < 5 years	*-0.958	0.081	*-0.213	0.066	*-0.977	0.119	*-1.442	0.163
Residence: 5 to 9 years	*-0.642	0.078	0.060	0.097	*-0.510	0.115	*-1.199	0.154
Residence: 10 to 14 years	*-0.294	0.073	-0.054	0.098	-0.018	0.115	*-0.566	0.136
Naturalized citizen	*0.129	0.062	-0.014	0.082	*0.142	0.091	0.062	0.112
Age	*0.022	0.004	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ever married	*0.792	0.062	*0.524	0.066	*0.765	0.094	*0.775	0.139
Education	*-0.038	0.007	*-0.037	0.011	*-0.053	0.011	-0.015	0.014
Labor force	*-0.217	0.052	*-0.212	0.055	*-0.286	0.079	*-0.173	0.099
Intercept	*0.644	0.171	*0.729	0.172	*1.563	0.197	*1.386	0.243
Number of cases (unweighted)	1,980	-	433	-	799	-	746	-
Adjusted R-square	0.310	-	0.274	-	0.306	-	0.265	-

- Represents zero. * Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: April 1983 Current Population Survey.

Table 16. Regression Coefficients for the Effects of Selected Demographic Variables on the Cumulative Fertility of Foreign-Born Women: April 1983, June 1986, and June 1988

Characteristic	18 to 44 years		18 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years	
	Coefficient	Standard error						
Cumulative fertility: 1988								
Mexico	*0.404	0.096	-0.081	0.125	0.149	0.141	*0.986	0.278
Remainder of Latin America	0.134	0.086	-0.011	0.123	0.050	0.129	*0.230	0.156
Asia	*0.121	0.082	-0.018	0.113	0.060	0.123	0.173	0.153
Residence: < 5 years	*-0.213	0.091	*-0.268	0.108	*-0.316	0.139	-0.155	0.186
Residence: 5 to 9 years	-0.048	0.079	*-0.140	0.101	0.006	0.116	*-0.233	0.163
Residence: 10 to 14 years	0.029	0.085	-0.121	0.115	0.030	0.131	-0.023	0.162
Naturalized citizen	0.022	0.067	0.019	0.082	*0.145	0.097	-0.078	0.126
Age	*0.072	0.004	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ever married	*0.967	0.073	*0.850	0.079	*0.958	0.105	*1.706	0.200
Education	*-0.088	0.009	*-0.071	0.013	*-0.126	0.012	*-0.056	0.015
Labor force	*-0.419	0.060	*-0.257	0.077	*-0.480	0.088	*-0.326	0.115
Intercept	-0.274	0.204	*1.293	0.209	*2.450	0.229	*1.327	0.308
Number of cases (unweighted)	1,808	-	336	-	757	-	713	-
Adjusted R-square	0.424	-	0.443	-	0.332	-	0.216	-
Cumulative fertility: 1986								
Mexico	*0.557	0.087	0.022	0.120	*0.458	0.123	*1.088	0.181
Remainder of Latin America	-0.084	0.079	-0.108	0.106	-0.038	0.120	-0.168	0.150
Asia	0.045	0.073	-0.022	0.108	-0.018	0.106	0.088	0.137
Residence: < 5 years	*-0.341	0.089	-0.116	0.121	*-0.517	0.129	-0.186	0.197
Residence: 5 to 9 years	-0.020	0.077	*0.208	0.112	*-0.181	0.113	0.023	0.152
Residence: 10 to 14 years	0.057	0.081	0.164	0.126	0.047	0.120	-0.063	0.150
Naturalized citizen	a	0.064	*0.165	0.094	-0.022	0.095	-0.035	0.121
Age	*0.079	0.004	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ever married	*0.830	0.073	*0.655	0.078	*1.002	0.103	*1.378	0.214
Education	*-0.088	0.007	*-0.072	0.014	*-0.085	0.011	*-0.099	0.016
Labor force	*-0.344	0.056	*-0.229	0.079	*-0.397	0.082	*-0.242	0.113
Intercept	*-0.349	0.190	*1.077	0.206	*1.937	0.213	*2.236	0.304
Number of cases (unweighted)	2,227	-	435	-	928	-	862	-
Adjusted R-square	0.405	-	0.293	-	0.328	-	0.218	-
Cumulative fertility: 1983								
Mexico	*0.479	0.095	-0.029	0.108	*0.324	0.136	*1.026	0.205
Remainder of Latin America	0.093	0.085	-0.031	0.096	0.145	0.132	0.111	0.165
Asia	0.024	0.081	-0.065	0.094	0.132	0.120	-0.002	0.162
Residence: < 5 years	*-0.191	0.095	-0.039	0.105	*-0.526	0.138	-0.058	0.203
Residence: 5 to 9 years	0.013	0.090	0.063	0.105	-0.160	0.133	0.082	0.192
Residence: 10 to 14 years	0.054	0.085	-0.045	0.106	0.111	0.134	-0.070	0.159
Naturalized citizen	*0.108	0.071	0.026	0.089	0.123	0.106	0.155	0.140
Age	*0.084	0.089	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ever married	*0.831	0.072	*0.698	0.072	*0.955	0.108	*1.089	0.174
Education	*-0.097	0.009	*-0.058	0.012	*-0.108	0.012	*-0.103	0.017
Labor force	*-0.175	0.061	*-0.179	0.071	*-0.371	0.091	0.013	0.123
Intercept	*-0.548	0.199	*0.928	0.095	*2.221	0.227	*2.318	0.304
Number of cases (unweighted)	1,980	-	433	-	799	-	746	-
Adjusted R-square	0.402	-	0.344	-	0.328	-	0.190	-

- Represents zero. * Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level. a less than .001
Source: June 1988, June 1986, and April 1983 Current Population Survey.

Appendix A.

Classification of Countries

The country classification used in this report was developed by the Census Bureau's Center for International Research. This classification does not necessarily conform to the place of birth classification scheme utilized in reports based on the decennial censuses of population.

Census Bureau classifies countries in the world into seven continents: Africa, Asia, Latin America, North America, Europe, Soviet Union, and Oceania.

The African continent is divided into five groups: Western Africa, Eastern Africa, Northern Africa, Middle Africa, and Southern Africa.

Western Africa: Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

Eastern Africa: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Northern Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia.

Middle Africa: Angola, Cameroon, and Zaire.

Southern Africa: Botswana, South Africa, and Swaziland.

The Asian continent is divided into two major groups: East Asia and South Asia. South Asia is further divided into three sub-groups: Eastern South Asia, Middle South Asia, and Western South Asia. They are as follows:

East Asia: China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Macau, and Taiwan.

Eastern South Asia: Brunei, Burma, Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Middle South Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Western South Asia: Bahrain, Cyprus, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (Aden), and Yemen (Sanaa).

The Latin America is divided into three major groups: Caribbean, Middle America, and South America. South America is further divided into South America—Temperate and South America—Tropical. They are as follows:

Caribbean: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Christopher—Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent—Grenadines, and, Trinidad and Tobago.

Middle America: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama.

South America — Temperate: Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay.

South America — Tropical: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

Europe: Europe is divided into four groups: Eastern Europe, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, and Western Europe. They are as follows:

Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Romania.

Northern Europe: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom. The United Kingdom consists of Channel Islands, England, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

Southern Europe: Albania, Andorra, Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, and Yugoslavia.

Western Europe: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Northern America: Bermuda, Canada, and Greenland.

Oceania: Oceania is divided into three groups: Australia—New Zealand, Melanesia—Papua New Guinea, and Micronesia—Polynesia. The Polynesia consists of Fiji, French Polynesia, Tonga, and Western Samoa.

Soviet Union

Appendix B.

Source and Accuracy of Estimates

Source of Data

Most estimates in this report come from data obtained in June of years 1976 through 1990 in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Bureau of the Census conducts the survey every month, although this report uses only June data for its estimates. Also, some estimates come from decennial census data. The June survey uses two sets of questions, the basic CPS and the supplement.

Basic CPS. The basic CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutional population. Interviewers ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in every sample household.

The present CPS sample was selected from the 1980 Decennial Census files with coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to account for new residential construction. It is located in 729 areas comprising 1,973 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions. About 60,000 occupied housing units are eligible for interview every month. Interviewers are unable to obtain interviews at about 2,600 of these units because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason.

Since the introduction of the CPS, the Bureau of the Census has redesigned the CPS sample several times. These redesigns have improved the quality and reliability of the data and have satisfied changing data needs. The most recent changes were completely implemented in July 1985.

The following table summarizes changes in the CPS designs for the years for which data appear in this report.

June supplement. In addition to the basic CPS questions, interviewers asked supplementary questions in June about fertility and birth expectations of women 18 to 44 years old. They also asked questions about place of birth for all persons 14 years old and over.

Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas	Housing units eligible	
		Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed
1990.....	729	57,400	2,600
1989.....	729	53,600	2,500
1986 to 1988 ..	729	57,000	2,500
1985.....	1629/729	57,000	2,500
1982 to 1984 ..	629	59,000	2,500
1980 to 1981 ..	629	65,500	3,000
1977 to 1979 ..	614	55,000	3,000
1976.....	461	46,500	2,500

¹The CPS was redesigned following the 1980 Decennial Census of Population and Housing. During phase-in of the new design, housing units from the new and old designs were in the sample.

Estimation procedure. This survey's estimation procedure inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories. The independent estimates were based on statistics from decennial censuses of population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the size of the Armed Forces. The independent population estimates used from 1981 to the present were based on updates to controls established by the 1980 Decennial Census. Data previous to 1981 were based on independent population estimates from the most recent decennial census. For more details on the change in independent estimates, see the section entitled "Introduction of 1980 Census Population Controls" in an earlier report (Series P-60, No. 133).

The estimates in this report for 1985 and later also employ a revised survey weighting procedure for persons of Hispanic origin. In previous years, weighted sample results were inflated to independent estimates of the noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. There was no specific control of the survey estimates for the Hispanic population. Since

then, the Bureau of the Census developed independent population controls for the Hispanic population by sex and detailed age groups. Revised weighting procedures incorporate these new controls. The independent population estimates include some, but not all, undocumented immigrants.

Accuracy of the Estimates

Since the CPS estimates come from a sample, they may differ from figures from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. A sample survey estimate has two possible types of errors: nonsampling and sampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error, but the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors for CPS estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration, but do not measure systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the desired value.)

Nonsampling variability. There are several sources of nonsampling error including:

- inability to obtain information about all sample cases;
- definitional difficulties;
- differences in interpretation of questions;
- respondents' inability or unwillingness to provide correct information;
- respondents' inability to recall information;
- errors made in data collection, such as recording and coding data;
- errors made in processing the data;
- errors made in estimating values for missing data; and
- failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

CPS undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within

Table B-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers for the Paper "Late Expectations: . . ."

Size of estimate (thousands)	Estimated standard error
10	5
25	7
50	10
100	14
250	22
500	32
1,000	45
2,500	70
5,000	96
10,000	128
25,000	164
50,000	81

Note: Multiply the above standard errors by the following factors to adjust for earlier years: 1988, 1.05; 1986, 1985, and 1982, 0.97; 1980 and 1978, 0.91; and 1976, 0.09.

sample households. Compared to the level of the 1980 Decennial Census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 7 percent. CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. As described previously, ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race-Hispanic population controls partially corrects for the bias due to undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-Hispanic group. Furthermore, the independent population controls have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1980 census.

For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible impact on CPS data when known, refer to Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, *An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey*, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*,

Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Comparability of data. Data obtained from the CPS and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Use caution when comparing results from different sources.

Caution should also be used when comparing estimates in this report, which reflect 1980 census-based population controls, with estimates for 1980 and earlier years, which reflect 1970 census based population controls. This change in population controls had relatively little impact on summary measures such as means, medians, and percentage distributions. It did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of 1980 based population controls results in about a 2-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for data collected in 1981 and later years will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain subpopulation groups than for the total population.

Since no independent population control totals for persons of Hispanic origin were used before 1985, compare Hispanic estimates over time cautiously.

Note when using small estimates. Summary measures (such as medians and percentage distributions) are shown only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, summary measures would probably not reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. However, estimated numbers are shown even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates permit combinations of the categories to suit data users' needs. Take care in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Sampling variability. Sampling variability is variation that occurred by chance because a sample was surveyed rather than the entire population. Standard errors, as calculated by methods described later, are primarily measures of sampling variability, although they may include some nonsampling error.

Table B-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for the Paper "Late Expectations: . . ."

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentages					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
10	4.5	6.3	9.8	13.5	19.5	22.5
25	2.8	4.0	6.2	8.6	12.3	14.2
50	2.0	2.8	4.4	6.0	8.7	10.1
100	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	7.1
250	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.5
500	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
1,000	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
10,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
50,000	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3

Note: Multiply the above standard errors by the following factors to adjust for earlier years: 1988, 1.05; 1986, 1985, and 1982, 0.97; 1980 and 1978, 0.91; and 1976, 0.90.

Standard errors and their use. A number of approximations are required to derive, at a moderate cost, standard errors applicable to all the estimates in this report. Instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. Thus, the tables show levels of magnitude of standard errors rather than the precise standard errors.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

A particular confidence interval may or may not contain the average estimate derived from all possible samples. However, one can say with specified confidence that the interval includes the average estimate calculated from all possible samples.

Table B-3. **Standard Errors of Estimated Fertility Ratios for the Paper "Late Expectations: . . ."**

Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women							
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
25	188	323	456	587	718	848	979	1,109
50	133	229	322	415	507	600	692	784
100	94	162	228	293	359	424	489	554
250	60	102	144	186	227	268	309	351
500	42	72	102	131	161	190	219	248
1,000	30	51	72	93	114	134	155	175
2,500	19	32	46	59	72	85	98	111
5,000	13	23	32	42	51	60	69	79
10,000	9	16	23	29	36	43	49	56
25,000	6	10	14	19	23	27	31	35
50,000	4	7	10	13	16	19	22	25

Note: Multiply the above standard errors by the following factors to adjust the earlier years: 1988, 1.05; 1986, 1985, and 1982, 0.97; 1980 and 1978, 0.91; and 1976, 0.90.

Some statements in the report may contain estimates followed by a number in parentheses. This number can be added to and subtracted from the estimate to calculate upper and lower bounds of the 90-percent confidence interval. For example, if a statement contains the phrase "grew by 1.7 percent (1.0)," the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimate, 1.7 percent, is from 0.7 percent to 2.7 percent.

Standard errors may be used to perform hypothesis testing. This is a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common type of hypothesis appearing in this report is that the population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing the fertility ratio of White women to the fertility ratio of Black women.

Tests may be performed at various levels of significance. A significance level is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are the same. All statements of comparison in the text have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better. This means that the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics is greater than or equal to 1.6 times the standard error of the difference.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. There are two ways to compute the approximate standard error, s_x , of an estimated number shown in this report. The first uses the formula

$$s_x = fs \quad (1)$$

where f is a factor from tables B-4 or B-8, and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table B-1 or B-5. The second method uses formula (2), from which the standard errors in tables B-1, B-2, B-5, and B-8 were calculated. This formula will provide more accurate results than formula (1).

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in tables B-4 or B-8 associated with the particular type of characteristic. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the factor or set of parameters for the characteristic which will give the largest standard error.

Illustration.

Table L of this report shows 3,232,000 native-born women had a birth in the 12 month period ending in June 1988. Use the appropriate parameters from table B-8 and formula (2) to get

Number, x	3,232,000
a parameter	-0.000038
b parameter	2,259
Standard error	83,000
90% conf. int.	3,099,000 - 3,365,000

The standard error is calculated as

$$s_x = \sqrt{-0.000038 \times 3,232,000^2 + 2,259 \times 3,232,000} = 83,000$$

The 90-percent confidence interval is calculated as 3,232,000 \pm 1.6 \times 83,000.

A conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

The alternate calculation of the standard error, using formula (1), with $f = 0.59$

from table B-8 and $s = 141,000$ by interpolation from Table B-5 is

$$s_x = 0.59 \times 141,000 = 83,000$$

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on the size of the percentage and its base. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameter from tables B-4 or B-8 indicated by the numerator.

The approximate standard error, $s_{x,p}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$s_{x,p} = fs \tag{3}$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate factor from tables B-4 or B-8, and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from tables B-2 or B-6.

Alternatively, formula (4) will provide more accurate results:

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{(b/x) p (100 - p)} \tag{4}$$

Here x is the total number of persons, families, households, or unrelated individuals in the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter in tables B-4 or B-8 associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration.

Table 11 of this report shows that of the 480,000 European-born women 18 to 44 years old in 1988, 29.4 percent were childless. Use the appropriate parameter from table B-8 and formula (4) to get

Percentage, p	29.4
Base, x	480,000
b parameter	2,259
Standard error	3.1
90% conf. int.	24.4 - 34.4

Table B-4. a and b Parameters and Factors for Estimated Numbers and Percentages for the Paper "Late Expectations: . . ."

Characteristics	1990		
	a	b	f
Fertility, total:			
Women	-0.000038	2,030	1.00
Births	-0.000007	3,702	1.35
Education attainment	-0.000055	2,468	1.10
Marital status	-0.000026	4,785	1.54
Labor force	-0.000019	2,485	1.11

Note: Multiply the above parameters by the following factors to adjust for earlier years: 1988, 1.11; 1986, 1985, and 1982, 0.94; 1980 and 1978, 0.84; and 1976, 0.82.

Multiply the above parameters by 0.74, 0.98, 1.04, and 1.06 for the Northeast, Midwest, South, and West, respectively.

Multiply the above parameters by 1.5 for nonmetropolitan characteristics.

The standard error is calculated as

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{(2,259 / 480,000) (29.4) (100.0 - 29.4)} = 3.1$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the percentage of European-born women 15 to 44 years old who were childless is calculated as $29.4 \pm 1.6 \times 3.1$.

The alternate calculation of the standard error, using formula (3), with $f = 0.59$ from table B-8 and $s = 5.2$ by interpolation from table B-6 is

$$s_{x,p} = 0.59 \times 5.2 = 3.1$$

Standard error of a difference. The standard error of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2} \tag{5}$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates, x and y . The estimates can be numbers, percentages, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration.

Table 11 of this report shows that 52.5 percent of Chinese-born women 18-44 were childless in 1988 and 41.8 percent in 1986. The apparent difference between the percentages of Chinese-born women 18 to 44 years old who were childless in 1988 and 1986 is 10.7 percent. Use the appropriate parameters from table B-8 and formulas (4) and (5) to get the following. (The b parameter for the 1986 estimate, y , comes from

Table B-5. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers for the Paper "Profile of the Foreign-Born . . ."

Size of estimate (thousands)	Estimated standard error
25	13
50	18
100	25
250	40
500	57
1,000	80
2,500	126
5,000	177
10,000	247
25,000	372
50,000	480
100,000	526
150,000	370

Note: Multiply the above standard errors by 0.92 to estimate standard errors for 1983 and 1986.

table B-8 and is calculated as 2,259 x 0.84.)

	x	y	Difference
Base	228,000	209,000	-
Percent	52.5	41.8	10.7
b parameter	2,259	1,898	-
Standard error	5.0	4.7	6.9
90% conf. int.	-	-	-0.3 - 21.7

The standard error of the difference is calculated as

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{5.0^2 + 4.7^2} = 6.9$$

The 90-percent confidence interval around the difference is calculated as $10.7 \pm 1.6 \times 6.9$. Since this interval contains zero, we cannot conclude at the 10-percent significance level that the percentage of Chinese-born women who are childless is different in 1988 and 1986.

Standard error of a fertility ratio.

Separate standard error tables, tables B-3 and B-7, provide standard errors for fertility ratios. The standard errors in tables B-3 and B-7 are a function of the number of children ever born per 1,000 women and the number of women in that category. It should be noted that for data involving only one event per woman, e.g., one child ever born, the tables of standard errors of percentages (tables B-2 or B-6) should be used with the ratio converted to a percentage. For data involving two or more possible events per woman, the tables of standard errors of estimated fertility ratios (tables B-3 or B-7) should be used.

Illustration.

Table 11 of this report shows that 4,062,000 foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old in 1988 had 1,567 children ever born per 1,000 women. Using the appropriate estimates from table B-7 to interpolate the standard error gives a standard error of 43. The confidence interval is from 1,498 to 1,636 children ever born per 1,000 foreign-born women 18 to 44 years old in 1988 (i.e., $1,567 \pm 1.6 \times 43$).

Standard error of a ratio. Certain estimates may be calculated as the ratio of two numbers. The standard error of a ratio, x/y , may be computed using

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{\left[\frac{s_x}{x}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{s_y}{y}\right]^2 - 2r \frac{s_x}{x} \frac{s_y}{y}} \quad (6)$$

The standard error of the numerator, s_x , and that of the denominator, s_y , may be calculated using formula (2). Alternatively, use formula (1) and tables B-1 through B-3 and B-5 through B-7. In formula (6), r represents the correlation between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate.

For one type of ratio, the denominator is a count of families or households and the numerator is a count of persons in those families or households with a certain characteristic. If there is at least one person with the characteristic in every family or household, use 0.7 as an estimate of r . An example of this type is the mean number of children per family with children.

For all other types of ratios, r is assumed to be zero. If r is actually positive (nega-

Table B-6. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for the Paper "Profile of the Foreign-Born . . ."

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentages					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	5.1	7.1	11.1	15.2	22.0	25.4
50	3.6	5.0	7.8	10.8	15.6	18.0
100	2.5	3.6	5.5	7.6	11.0	12.7
250	1.6	2.2	3.5	4.8	7.0	8.0
500	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.4	4.9	5.7
1,000	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.4	3.5	4.0
2,500	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.5
5,000	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.8
10,000	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
25,000	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
50,000	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
100,000	0.08	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
150,000	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3

Note: Multiply the above standard errors by 0.92 to estimate standard errors for 1983 and 1986.

Table B-7. Standard Errors of Estimated Fertility Ratios for the Paper "Profile of the Foreign-Born . . ."

Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women							
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
25	209	360	507	653	799	944	1,089	1,234
50	148	255	359	462	565	667	770	873
100	105	180	254	327	399	472	545	617
250	66	114	160	207	253	299	344	390
500	47	81	113	146	179	211	244	276
1,000	33	57	80	103	126	149	172	195
2,500	21	36	51	65	80	94	109	123
5,000	15	25	36	46	57	67	77	87
10,000	10	18	25	33	40	47	55	62
25,000	7	11	16	21	25	30	35	39
50,000	5	8	11	15	18	21	25	28

Note: Multiply the above standard errors by 0.92 to estimate standard errors for 1983 and 1986.

tive), then this procedure will provide an overestimate (underestimate) of the standard error of the ratio. Examples of this type are the mean number of children per family and the poverty rate.

NOTE: For estimates expressed as the ratio of x per 100 y or x per 1,000 y, multiply formula (6) by 100 or 1,000, respectively, to obtain the standard error.

Illustration.

Table C of this report shows the ratio of Chinese-born women 18 to 44 years old, x, to Japanese-born women 18 to 44 years old, y, is 2.9. The standard error of this ratio is calculated as follows:

	x	y	Ratio
Estimate	327,000	111,000	2.9
a parameter	-0.001024	-0.001024	-
b parameter	2,259	2,259	-
Standard error	25,000	15,000	0.46
90% conf. int.	-	-	2.2 - 3.6

Using formula (6) with $r = 0$, the estimate of the standard error is

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{327,000}{111,000} \sqrt{\left[\frac{25,000}{327,000}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{15,000}{111,000}\right]^2} = 0.46$$

The 90-percent confidence interval is calculated as $2.9 \pm 1.6 \times 0.46$.

Table B-8. a and b Parameters and Factors for Estimated Numbers and Percentages for the Paper "Profile of the Foreign-Born . . ."

Characteristic	1988		
	a	b	f
Fertility			
Women:			
Total or White	-0.000038	2,259	0.59
Black	-0.000277	2,259	0.59
Hispanic	-0.000527	2,259	0.59
Births:			
Total or White	-0.000007	4,120	0.80
Black	-0.000950	4,029	0.79
Hispanic	-0.001845	4,029	0.79
Women With Fertility—Foreign Born by Age:			
Latin America, Mexico:			
18 to 44 years	-0.000059	2,918	0.67
18 to 24 years	-0.000199	2,918	0.67
25 to 34 years	-0.000146	2,918	0.67
35 to 44 years	-0.000197	2,918	0.67
Asia:			
18 to 44 years	-0.001024	2,259	0.59
18 to 24 years	-0.001024	2,259	0.59
25 to 34 years	-0.001024	2,259	0.59
35 to 44 years	-0.001024	2,259	0.59
All Other Regions (Canada, Europe, and Soviet Union):			
18 to 44 years	-0.000045	2,259	0.59
18 to 24 years	-0.000154	2,259	0.59
25 to 34 years	-0.000113	2,259	0.59
35 to 44 years	-0.000152	2,259	0.59
Births—Foreign Born by Age:			
Latin America, Mexico:			
18 to 44 years	-0.000120	5,923	0.96
18 to 24 years	-0.000404	5,923	0.96
25 to 34 years	-0.000297	5,923	0.96
35 to 44 years	-0.000399	5,923	0.96
Asia			
18 to 44 years	-0.001828	4,029	0.79
18 to 24 years	-0.001828	4,029	0.79
25 to 34 years	-0.001828	4,029	0.79
35 to 44 years	-0.001828	4,029	0.79
All Other Regions (Canada, Europe, and Soviet Union):			
18 to 44 years	-0.000083	4,120	0.80
18 to 24 years	-0.000281	4,120	0.80
25 to 34 years	-0.000207	4,120	0.80
35 to 44 years	-0.000278	4,120	0.80

Table B-8. a and b Parameters and Factors for Estimated Numbers and Percentages for the Paper "Profile of the Foreign-Born . . ."—Con.

Characteristic	1988		
	a	b	f
Nonfertility			
Latin America, Mexico	-0.000998	15,968	1.57
Asia	-0.000592	9,475	1.21
Canada	-0.000998	15,968	1.57
All other regions (Europe, Soviet Union)	-0.000340	5,444	0.92
Native born ¹	-0.000037	5,319	0.91
Educational Attainment:			
Total or White	-0.000014	2,743	0.65
Black	-0.000177	3,711	0.76
Hispanic	-0.000468	6,551	1.01
Income:			
Total or White	-0.000012	2,505	0.62
Black	-0.000102	2,864	0.67
Hispanic	-0.000457	5,056	0.88
Labor Force:			
Total or White	-0.000024	2,762	0.65
Black	-0.000177	2,762	0.65
Hispanic	-0.000239	2,893	0.67
Marital Status:			
Total or White	-0.000029	5,319	0.91
Black	-0.000315	7,628	1.09
Hispanic	-0.001112	13,469	1.44

¹Parameters for native born do not exist. these parameters are approximations. They represent "marital status, household, and family characteristics—all household members."

Notes: Multiply the above parameters by 0.84 to estimate standard errors for 1983 and 1986.

Multiply the above parameters by 0.81, 0.88, 0.91, and 1.35 for the Northeast, Midwest, South, and West, respectively.

Multiply the above parameters by 1.5 for nonmetropolitan characteristics.

Table B-9. Factors to be Applied to Parameters for State Estimates: 1988

State	Factors
Massachusetts	0.52
Connecticut	1.04
New York	0.85
New Jersey	0.65
Pennsylvania	0.96
Illinois	1.00
Michigan	0.79
Florida	0.87
Maryland	0.14
Virginia	1.46
Texas	1.35
California	1.31

Appendix C.

Facsimile of Supplemental Questionnaire of Current Population Survey

C-1. April 1983 Current Population Survey

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18E. MARITAL STATUS	18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NUMBER	18G. SEX AND VETERAN STATUS	18H. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED	18I. GRADE COMPLETED	18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
0 0	Reference Person WITH other relatives in household ... <input type="checkbox"/>	0 0		Married - civilian spouse present ... <input type="checkbox"/>	0 0	Male (Also Mark Vet. Status) <input type="checkbox"/>	E H C	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	1. White ... <input type="checkbox"/>	0 0
1 1	Reference Person with NO other relatives in household <input type="checkbox"/>	1 1	1 1	Married - Armed Forces spouse present ... <input type="checkbox"/>	1 1	Vietnam Era <input type="checkbox"/>	1 1 1	No <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Black ... <input type="checkbox"/>	1 1
2 2	Husband ... <input type="checkbox"/>	2 2	2 2	Married - spouse absent (Exclude separated) ... <input type="checkbox"/>	2 2	Korean War <input type="checkbox"/>	2 2 2		3. Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/>	2 2
3 3	Wife ... <input type="checkbox"/>	3 3	3 3	Divorced ... <input type="checkbox"/>	3 3	World War II <input type="checkbox"/>	3 3 3		4. Asian or Pacific Isl. ... <input type="checkbox"/>	3 3
4	Own child ... <input type="checkbox"/>	4	4 4	Separated ... <input type="checkbox"/>	4	World War I <input type="checkbox"/>	4 4 4		5. Other ... <input type="checkbox"/>	4 5
5	Parent ... <input type="checkbox"/>	5	5 5	Never married ... <input type="checkbox"/>	5	Other Service <input type="checkbox"/>	5 5 5			5 6
6	Brother/Sister ... <input type="checkbox"/>	6	6 6		6	Nonveteran <input type="checkbox"/>	6 6 6			6 7
7	Other rel. of Ref. Person ... <input type="checkbox"/>	7	7 7		7	Female ... <input type="checkbox"/>	7 7 7			7 8
8	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN relatives in household ... <input type="checkbox"/>	8	8 8		8		8 8 8			8 9
9	Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN relatives in household <input type="checkbox"/>	9	9 9		9		9 9 9			9

LEAD IN: THIS MONTH WE ARE ASKING SOME ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS CONCERNING PLACE OF BIRTH AND IMMIGRATION

<p>TRANSCRIPTION ITEM (Fill for each person) 18L. Month and Year of person's birth (c.c. items 17a and 17c) (Month) J F M A M J J A S O N D 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 (Year 19--) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>		<p>32. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Sample Person's (Item 29) Entry is: U.S., Puerto Rico, or outlying area of the United States <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 40) All Other Entries ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 33)</p>		<p>37. In what month and year was ...'s last child born? Month: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Year 19-- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>																																																																																																																	
<p>(Ask question 29 first, then ask questions 30 and 31)</p> <p>28. In what country was ... born? 30. In what country was ...'s father born? 31. In what country was ...'s mother born?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Sample Person</th> <th>Sample Person's Father</th> <th>Mother</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>United States</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Puerto Rico</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Outlying areas of the United States</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Austria</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Canada</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>China (Includes Hong Kong and Taiwan)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input 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type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Italy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jamaica	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Japan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Korea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mexico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Norway	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sweden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	United Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	U.S.S.R.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vietnam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>33. Is ... a naturalized citizen of the United States? Yes, a naturalized citizen ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 34) No: Not a citizen ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 34) Born abroad of American parents <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 40)</p>		<p>38. How many of ...'s children were born outside the United States, Puerto Rico, or outlying area of the United States? None <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 40) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 or more <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 39)</p>	
Country	Sample Person	Sample Person's Father	Mother																																																																																																																		
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Jamaica	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																		
Japan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																		
Korea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																		
Mexico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																		
Norway	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																		
Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																		
Poland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																		
Sweden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																		
United Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																		
U.S.S.R.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																		
Vietnam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																		
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																		
<p>34. When did ... come to the United States to stay? Before 1900 <input type="checkbox"/> Year 19-- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>		<p>35. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM This person is: (A) Female, 18 to 44 years old <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 36) (B) All others ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 40)</p>		<p>39. How many of the ... (Fill in the number from 38) children born outside the United States live in this household? None <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 or more <input type="checkbox"/> (Fill 40)</p>																																																																																																																	
<p>36. How many babies has ... ever had, if any? (Do not count stillbirths) None <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 40) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 or more <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 37)</p>		<p>40. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Who reported for this person? Self <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>																																																																																																																			

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18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON Reference Person WITH other relatives in household ... <input type="checkbox"/> Reference Person with NO other relatives in household ... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 I Husband ... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 2 Wife ... <input type="checkbox"/> 3 3 Own child ... <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Parent ... <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Brother/Sister ... <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Other rel. of Ref. Person ... <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN relatives in household ... <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN relatives in household ... <input type="checkbox"/>	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 None	18D. AGE 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	18E. MARITAL STATUS Married - civilian spouse present ... <input type="checkbox"/> Married - Armed Forces spouse present ... <input type="checkbox"/> Married - spouse absent (Exclude separated) ... <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed ... <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced ... <input type="checkbox"/> Separated ... <input type="checkbox"/> Never married ... <input type="checkbox"/>	18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NUMBER 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 None	18G1. SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	18G2. VETERAN STATUS Veteran <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vietnam Era <input type="checkbox"/> Korean War <input type="checkbox"/> World War II <input type="checkbox"/> World War I <input type="checkbox"/> Other Service <input type="checkbox"/> Nonveteran <input type="checkbox"/>	18H. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED E H C 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 None	18I. GRADE COMPLETED Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	18J. RACE 1. White ... <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Black ... <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo ... <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Asian or Pacific Isl. ... <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other ... <input type="checkbox"/>	18K. ORIGIN 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9
28. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM <i>(Transcribe from control card Item 18)</i> This person is 18-24 years of age <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 26A) All others ... <input type="checkbox"/> (End Questions)		32. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Sample Person's Item 29 entry is U.S., Puerto Rico, or outlying area of the United States <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 35) All Others ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 33)		37. How many babies has ... ever had, if any? <i>(Do not count still births)</i> None <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 40) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10+ <input type="checkbox"/>		TRANSCRIPTION ITEM 18L. Month and Year of person's birth <i>(c.c. Items 17e and 17c)</i> (Month) (Year 19--) Jan <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Feb <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mar <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Apr <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> May <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Jun <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jul <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Aug <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Sept <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Oct <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Nov <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Dec <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>					
28A. <i>(If "School" in 19, Verify)</i> LAST WEEK was ... attending or enrolled in a high school, college, or university? <i>(Mark "Yes" if currently on holiday or seasonal vacation. Mark "No" for summer vacation).</i> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (Verify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (End Questions) High School ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 26B) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> College or Univ. ... <input type="checkbox"/>		33. Is ... a naturalized citizen of the United States? Yes, a naturalized citizen ... <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not a citizen ... <input type="checkbox"/> Born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="checkbox"/>		38. In what month and year was ...'s (first) child born? Month Year 19-- Jan <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Feb <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mar <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Apr <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> May <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Jun <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Jul <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Aug <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sept <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Oct <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Nov <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Dec <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(If "1" in 37, Skip to 40; otherwise ask 39)</i>							
28B. Is ... enrolled in school as a full-time or part-time student? Full time <input type="checkbox"/> (END QUESTIONS) Part time <input type="checkbox"/>		34. When did ... come to the United States to stay? Before 1900 <input type="checkbox"/> Year 19-- 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9		39. In what month and year was ...'s (next) child born? Month Year 19-- Jan <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Feb <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mar <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Apr <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> May <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Jun <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Jul <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Aug <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Sept <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Oct <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Nov <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Dec <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>							
LEAD IN: This month we are asking some additional questions concerning place of birth and immigration. <i>(Ask question 29 first, then ask question 30 and 31).</i> 29. In what country was ... born? 30. In what country was ...'s father born? 31. In what country was ...'s mother born?		36. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM This person is: (A) ... Female 18-44 and has ever been married ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 36) (B) ... Female 18-44 and never married ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 37) (C) ... All others ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 43)		36. In what month and year did ... marry for the first time? Month Year 19-- Jan <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Feb <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mar <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Apr <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> May <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Jun <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Jul <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Aug <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sept <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Oct <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Nov <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Dec <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>							
Sample Person's Country of Birth United States ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rico ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Outlying Area of the U.S. ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Canada ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> China (Includes Hong Kong and Taiwan) ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Colombia ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Cuba ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Dominican Republic ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> El Salvador ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Germany ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Greece ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Haiti ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> India ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Iran ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Ireland ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Italy ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Jamaica ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Japan ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Korea ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Laos ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mexico ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Philippines ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Poland ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> U.S.S.R. ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnam ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yugoslavia ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(Specify) Mother's country of birth</i> <i>(Specify) Father's country of birth</i> <i>(Specify) Sample person's country of birth</i>		LEAD IN: Now we would like to ask some additional questions about any children ... has had.		40. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Female, age 18-34 <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 41) All others ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to 43) <i>Ask Items 41 and 42 of woman herself.</i> <i>If not present, make telephone callback(s).</i>							
				41. Looking ahead, do you expect to have any (more) children? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 42) No <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to 43) Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>							
				42. How many (more) do you expect to have? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6+ <input type="checkbox"/>							
				43. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Last household member 14+ and Children 0-13 ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to 44 on page 2) Last household member 14+ and No children 0-13 ... <input type="checkbox"/> (End questions) All Others ... <input type="checkbox"/> (Next 14+ h'hold member)							

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FIRST CHILD					
18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REF. PERS.	18C. PAR'S LINE NO.	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/>	18K. ORIGIN
0 0	Own child <input type="radio"/>	0 0	0 0	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1 1	Brother/Sister <input type="radio"/>	1 1	1 1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2 2	Other relative of Ref Person <input type="radio"/>	2 2	2 2	18J. RACE	
3 3		3 3	3 3	1. White <input type="radio"/>	3 3
4	Non-rel. of Ref Person—WITH OWN RELS. in household <input type="radio"/>	4	4	2. Black <input type="radio"/>	4
5		5	5	3. Amer Ind. Aleut, Eskimo <input type="radio"/>	5
6		6	6	4. Asian or Pac. Isl. <input type="radio"/>	6
7		7	7	5. Other <input type="radio"/>	7
8		8	8		8
9	Non-rel. of Ref Per.—NO OWN rels. in H. H. <input type="radio"/>	None	9		9

44. In what country was ... born?
(If ...'s father/mother is a household member, fill "household member" below and skip to 47. If not, ask 45 and/or 46, as appropriate.)

45. In what country was ...'s father born? _____

46. In what country was ...'s mother born? _____

	Sample Person	Father	Mother
Household Member		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
United States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Puerto Rico	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Outlying Area of the U.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Canada	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
China	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cuba	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dominican Republic	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Germany	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
India	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Italy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jamaica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mexico	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Philippines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
United Kingdom	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vietnam	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (Specify above after question)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

47. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
 Sample Person's Item 44 Entry Is:
 U.S., Puerto Rico, or outlying area of the United States *(Next child or end questionnaire)*
 All Other Entries *(Ask 48)*

48. Is ... a naturalized citizen of the United States?

Yes, a naturalized citizen

No:
 Not a citizen

Born abroad of American parent or parents

49. When did ... come to the United States to stay?

Year 19—

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

(Next child or end questionnaire)

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FIRST CHILD					
18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REF. PERS.	18C. PAR'S LINE NO.	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX Male 1 Female 2	18K. ORIGIN
0 0	Nat./Ad.Child 06	0 0	0 0		0 0
1 1	Step Child . . . 06	1 1	1 1		1 1
2 2	Grandchild . . . 07	2 2	2 2		2 2
3 3	Brother/Sister 09	3 3	3 3		3 3
4 4	Other rel. 10	4 4	4 4		4 4
5 5	Foster Child . . 11	5 5	5 5		5 5
6 6	Non-rel -WITH OWN RELS. 12	6 6	6 6		6 6
7 7	Non-rel -NO OWN rels. . . 14	7 7	7 7		7 7
8 8		8 8	8 8		8 8
9 9		9 9	9 9		9 9

18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
1. White 1	1 1
2. Black 2	2 2
3. Amer. Ind. Aleut, Eskimo 3	3 3
4. Asian or Pac. Isl. . 4	4 4
5. Other 5	5 5

54. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
Sample Person's Item 50 Entry Is:
U.S., Puerto Rico, or outlying area of the United States <input type="radio"/> (Next child or go to CPS-686 if applicable)
All Other Entries <input type="radio"/> (Ask 55)

55. Is ... a naturalized citizen of the United States?
Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/>
No: Not a citizen <input type="radio"/>
Born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/>

50. In what country was ... born?	Sample Person	Father	Mother
United States <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Puerto Rico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outlying Area of the U.S.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Canada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
China	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cuba	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dominican Republic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Germany	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
India	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jamaica	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mexico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
United Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vietnam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

51. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
Are this child's parents household members?
Yes - both <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 54)
Yes - mother only <input type="radio"/> (Ask 52)
Yes - father only <input type="radio"/> (Ask 53)
No - neither <input type="radio"/> (Ask 52 and 53)

52. In what country was ...'s father born?
(Fill circle under "Father" column.)

53. In what country was ...'s mother born?
(Fill circle under "Mother" column.)

56. When did ... come to the United States to stay?
Year 19-
0 <input type="checkbox"/>
1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5 <input type="checkbox"/>
6 <input type="checkbox"/>
? ? <input type="checkbox"/>
8 8 <input type="checkbox"/>
9 9 <input type="checkbox"/>

If this is the last child in the household, go to CPS-686 if applicable.