

An Assessment of the June 2020 CPS Fertility Supplement

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I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted numerous aspects of society, including the surveys used to study social change. Many survey operations were disrupted during the early months of the pandemic as lockdown procedures and social distancing requirements were formed. Along with increases in nonresponse rates, the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) and the American Community Survey (ACS) found evidence of nonresponse bias in data collected in 2020 (Rothbaum and Bee, 2021; Rothbaum et al., 2021). What impact, if any, did the pandemic have on the estimates collected in the 2020 June Fertility Supplement to the CPS?

In addition to the basic CPS questionnaire, the Fertility Supplement is asked biannually in June of all female civilian household members 15-50 years old. The items included in the supplement (i.e., number of live births, year the first child was born, and living arrangement at the time of the first birth) are asked in reference to births that occurred by the interview period. As such, data from the June 2020 CPS Fertility Supplement do not capture changes in fertility caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

TABLE 1 HERE

Response rates in the 2020 CPS declined following the suspension of personal visit interviews in March of 2020 and the employment of telephone interviews to adhere to social distancing requirements (Ward and Edwards, 2021). The response rate in March of 2020 was 73.0 percent, down from 81.5 percent in March of 2019.² By June of 2020, the response rate had fallen to 64.9 percent, at which time the June Fertility Supplement was collected.

¹ Any opinions and conclusions expressed herein are those of the author and do not represent the views of the U.S. Census Bureau. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release. CBDRB-FY22-POP001-0061.

² For CPS response rates for 2019-2022, visit <<https://cps.ipums.org/cps/covid19.shtml>>. For complete technical documentation of the CPS, visit <<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/complete.2020.html>>.

Previous scholars found evidence of nonresponse bias in specific estimates such as income and health insurance in the 2020 CPS ASEC (Rothbaum and Bee, 2021; Berchick, Mykyta, and Stern, 2020). Moreover, those who responded to the CPS ASEC in 2020 were more likely to have higher incomes, higher educational attainment, and more likely to be non-Hispanic and native born than in prior survey years (Rothbaum and Bee, 2021).

A sample that overrepresents individuals with higher educational attainment and income may be particularly problematic for the June CPS Fertility Supplement for several reasons. First, fertility trends are closely related to socioeconomic status. While the timing of motherhood has shifted to later ages among women across all levels of educational attainment, women with bachelor's degrees and higher have the highest median age at first birth (Livingston, 2015). This delay makes childlessness appear greater during their childbearing years, though most of these women do become mothers by their early 40s (Livingston, 2018). Second, estimates are collected biannually, which means that data users must attempt to parse out the impact of COVID-19 from legitimate social change that occurred between the two years of data collection.

Given the known anomalies in the CPS data collected just a few months before the June Fertility Supplement and the historically high nonresponse, this paper evaluates the quality of the June 2020 CPS Fertility Supplement. In particular, it takes a closer look at the distributions of many of the basic fertility measures, in about the same level of detail that is usually published in the table package released based on these data.³ It then compares the magnitude of changes between 2018 and 2020 estimates with the magnitude of change seen between earlier data collections. Comparisons are also made to National Survey of Family Growth data. The goal is to see whether the sample weights adequately compensate for any bias in the unweighted sample.

In summary, several of the estimates shown throughout this paper look reasonable and consistent with earlier data—i.e., estimates are not statistically different across survey years. We also find estimates that experienced significant change between 2018 and 2020, but the size of change seen between 2018 and 2020 is not significantly different than the size of change seen between 2016 and 2018. While these 2020 estimates may seem out of place, we are less concerned with them given this historical perspective. However, a final group of estimates experienced significant change between 2018 and 2020 that was larger than the change seen between the previous periods and suggests that the weights may not have completely ameliorated the bias in the underlying sample for several of the estimates of childlessness. The remainder of this paper details various fertility indicators, as well as allocation rates, to get a better sense of which estimates may need to be considered with caution.

Section 2 presents general sample statistics and compares the unweighted and weighted estimates. It then discusses additional socioeconomic characteristics and their interaction with fertility measures.

³ For previously released Fertility data tables, visit https://www.census.gov/topics/health/fertility/data/tables.All.List_360330750.html.

Section 3 examines the fertility indicators and allocation rates of the June 2020 Fertility Supplement in greater detail, comparing them to previous years.

Section 4 concludes the paper and presents a summary of the findings and recommendations for use of the June 2020 CPS Fertility Supplement.

II. SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 2 HERE

This section presents unweighted and weighted sample characteristics to assess the impact of the weights on the estimates.⁴

In general, the survey weights improved the basic estimates of the sample characteristics in the June 2020 Fertility Supplement, as there are fewer significant differences in the estimates between years when they are weighted. For example, while the unweighted number of survey respondents in 2020 is smaller than 2018 by about 8,000 women (Table 2), there is no statistical difference in the weighted universe of women aged 15-50 from 2016 to 2020. Regarding race and Hispanic origin, the unweighted 2020 sample has a higher proportion of White alone, non-Hispanic women, and a smaller proportion of Black alone, non-Hispanic women than in 2018. When weighted, these proportions are not statistically different than previous years.⁵ This is not necessarily surprising, given that the weighted sample results are adjusted to agree with population controls, which include age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin.⁶ A larger concern is whether the survey weights improve estimates that are not directly adjusted for, which is examined next.

TABLE 3 HERE

Table 3 shows additional socioeconomic and geographic characteristics of women aged 15 to 50 in 2016, 2018, and 2020 on their own and by selected fertility measures. The sample weights appear to have maintained the total distributions of race and origin and region of residence in the 2020 sample, and these estimates do not significantly differ.⁷ Some marital status categories experienced significant change between 2018 and 2020, but ultimately did not experience more change than was seen between earlier periods. For instance, while there was no significant change in the percentage of women 15-50 who were never married in 2016 and 2018, it increased by 1.3 percentage points between 2018 and 2020. There were also significant declines in the percentage

⁴ All comparisons are statistically significant at the .10 level unless otherwise noted.

⁵ The weighted percentage of women who were White alone, non-Hispanic in the 2020 and 2018 samples is significantly lower than the percentage of women were White alone, non-Hispanic in the 2016 sample. All other race and Hispanic origin categories are not statistically different between years when weighted.

⁶ More information on confidentiality protection, methodology, sampling and nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsjun20.pdf>.

⁷ Refer to footnote #5.

of women who were divorced or separated in 2020 compared to previous years.⁸ But for both the never married and divorced categories, the magnitude of changes seen between 2016-2018 and 2018-2020 did not significantly differ.

In contrast, educational attainment shows deviation from the previous years' distributions and points to a more educated sample overall. For example, the percentage of women without a high school degree declined by 2.0 percentage points from 2018 to 2020, though there was no statistical difference between 2016 and 2018. The percentage of women who received any college education increased by 1.0 percentage point between 2016 and 2018 but increased by 2.9 percentage points between 2018 and 2020. The magnitude of difference between the estimates in the 2018-2020 period was significantly larger than the previous period. This is consistent with findings from earlier working papers on the impact of COVID-19 to the 2020 CPS suggesting the 2020 sample contained more people of higher socioeconomic status than usual (Rothbaum and Bee, 2021).

Furthermore, many of the 2020 estimates for these sample characteristics diverge from previous years when crossed by fertility characteristics (Table 3). For instance, the percentage of White alone women who were childless did not significantly change between 2016 and 2018 but increased by 2.5 percentage points between 2018 and 2020.

The percentage of Black alone women who were childless also did not significantly change between 2016 and 2018, but increased by 3.9 percentage points between 2018 and 2020.

For Hispanic women, the percentage of women who were childless increased by 4.1 percentage points between 2018 and 2020, but this percent change was not significantly different from the previous period.⁹

There was no significant change in the percentage of Asian alone women who were childless between 2016, 2018 and 2020, nor in the percentage of women belonging to All Other races and race combinations who were childless.¹⁰ This is likely because these are smaller populations with more variation year to year.¹¹

⁸ For women who were divorced, women who were separated, and women who were never married, the 2016-2018 changes were not statistically different from each other. The 2018-2020 changes were not statistically different from each other for women who were divorced and women who were separated.

⁹ The percentage of Hispanic women who were childless did not significantly differ between 2016 and 2018.

¹⁰ The percent change in childlessness for Asian alone women between 2016 and 2018 significantly differs from the percent change between the 2018 to 2020 period.

¹¹ The percentage of Asian alone women who were childless in 2016 or 2020 does not significantly differ from the percentage of women belonging to All Other races and race combinations who were childless in those years. The percent change in childlessness between 2016 and 2018 for Asian alone women is not significantly different than the percent change between 2016 and 2018 for women belonging to All Other races and race combinations, nor is the percent change between 2018 and 2020. The percent change in childlessness between 2016 and 2018 does not significantly differ from the percent change between 2018 and 2020 for women of All Other races and race combinations.

Childlessness among native born women increased by 1.2 percentage points between 2016 and 2018, and by 2.7 percentage points between 2018 and 2020, though the percent change between these two periods does not significantly differ.¹²

Childlessness increased among women with any college attainment and among women with a bachelor's degree between 2018 and 2020 to a greater extent than what was seen between 2016 and 2018, while the other education categories did not experience significant change between these two periods.¹³

Fewer women were employed in 2020 than in previous years, which is consistent with the higher rates of unemployment in 2020 due to COVID-19: Women in the 2020 sample who were employed declined by 6.6 percentage points from 2018, compared to a 2.0 percentage point increase between 2016 and 2018.

III. FERTILITY FINDINGS

This section discusses the key fertility indicators of the June CPS Fertility Supplement in greater detail. Specifically, we examine age at first birth for women 15-50, the number of children ever born to them, and their relationship status at the time of first birth.

TABLE 4 HERE

Table 4 shows allocation rates for several of our main fertility indicators, from 2014 through 2020. Most allocation rates for the variables collected in 2020 are not statistically different from their values in 2018, which suggests that questionable estimates are not the result of an increase in missing data among those who did respond to the survey. The allocation rates for Children Ever Born have gradually increased from 2014, but there was a decrease between 2018 and 2020 by about 1.0 percentage point.¹⁴ For the variable Year of First Birth, allocation rates have generally increased from 2014, apart from a small decline in 2020 that was not statistically significant.¹⁵

¹² The percentage of foreign born women who were childless does not significantly differ between 2016, 2018, and 2020, nor does the percent change between 2016 and 2018 significantly differ from the percent change between the 2018 to 2020 period. The percent change in childlessness between 2016 and 2018 for native born women is not significantly different from the change between 2016 and 2018 for foreign born women, nor is the percent change between 2018 and 2020.

¹³ The percentage of women with any college attainment who were childless in 2018 does not significantly differ from the percentage of women with a bachelor's degree who were childless. The percentage of women who were childless in 2016 is not significantly different from the percentage of women who were childless in 2018 for all education categories. The percentage of women who were childless with a graduate or professional degree does not significantly differ between 2016, 2018, and 2020. The percent changes in childlessness from 2018 to 2020 do not significantly differ from each other for women with any college attainment and women with a bachelor's degree.

¹⁴ The allocation rates for Children Ever Born in 2016 and 2020 were not significantly different.

¹⁵ There is no significant difference in the percent change in allocation rates between the periods of 2014-2016 and 2016-2018 for Children Ever Born or Year of First Birth.

The allocation rates for Married at First birth show a gradual increase from 2014 to 2018, followed by a slight decrease in 2020 that was not statistically significant.¹⁶

Allocation rates for Cohabiting at First Birth did not significantly change between 2016, 2018, and 2020.¹⁷

TABLE 5 HERE

Previous tables in this report showed that the unweighted sample in the June 2020 CPS Fertility Supplement contained a higher proportion of White alone, non-Hispanic women, and a smaller proportion of Black alone, non-Hispanic women than earlier samples. Tables 5, 6, and 6A through 6E compare selected fertility indicators for women by race and Hispanic origin in 2016, 2018, and 2020.

While childlessness has been slowly increasing over the past several decades, estimates of childlessness are significantly higher in the 2020 CPS: The percentage of (all) women aged 15-50 who were childless increased by 2.6 percentage points from 2018 to 2020 (Table 5).¹⁸ There was no significant change in this estimate between 2016 and 2018, and only a 1.0 percentage point increase between 2014 and 2016. The magnitude of change seen between 2018 and 2020 was significantly larger than what was seen between the 2016 to 2018 period.¹⁹

Moreover, many estimates of childlessness in the 2020 Fertility Supplement diverge from previous years when broken down by current age group (Table 5). For example, between 2018 and 2020, there was a 5.7 percentage point increase of women aged 20 to 24 who were childless, greater than the 3.8 percentage point increase between 2016 and 2018 among women in that age group.²⁰ Among women aged 25 to 29, there was a 6.2 percentage point increase in childlessness between 2018 and 2020, compared to no significant change between 2016 and 2018, and a 4.2 percentage point increase between 2014 and 2016.²¹ The increase in childlessness for women overall, and for

¹⁶ There is no significant difference in the percent change in allocation rates between the periods of 2014-2016 and 2016-2018 for Married at First Birth.

¹⁷ There are no significant differences in the percent change in allocation rates between the periods of 2014-2016, 2016-2018, and 2018-2020 for Cohabiting at First Birth. The allocation rate for 2016 is significantly different than the allocation rate for 2020.

¹⁸ For historical estimates of childlessness, see “Historical Table 1. Percent Childless and Births Per 1,000 Women in the Last 12 Months: CPS, Selected Years, 1976-2018,” available at <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/fertility/his-cps.html#par_list>.

¹⁹ The percent change in childlessness among all women aged 15-50 between 2014 and 2016 does not significantly differ from the 2016 to 2018 period.

²⁰ The percentage of women aged 20-24 who were childless does not significantly differ between 2014 and 2016, and this change is not significantly different from the change between 2016 and 2018.

²¹ For women aged 25-29, the percent change in women who were childless between the 2014-2016 and 2018-2020 periods is not significant, and these changes were not significantly different from the changes between those time periods for women aged 20-24 who were childless.

these specific age groups show significant deviations from previous years, which may reflect bias in the sample that is not adequately addressed by the weights.²²

TABLE 6 HERE

Looking at the distribution of Children Ever Born for all women aged 15-50 suggests that the increase in childlessness seen in the 2020 data primarily comes from a decline in women with 1 or 2 children: The 2.6 percentage point increase in women with no children from 2018 to 2020 was accompanied by 0.9 and 0.8 percentage point declines in women with 1 or 2 children, respectively (Table 6).²³

The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) also reported an increase in childlessness between the periods of 2015-2017 and 2017-2019, but for a slightly different universe (women aged 15-49, Table 7). Estimates of childlessness were higher in the 2016 CPS supplement than in the 2015-2017 NSFG. There was no statistical difference between estimates of childlessness in the 2018 CPS and the 2017-2019 NSFG, but in the 2020 CPS, estimates of childlessness are again higher than in the NSFG.

TABLE 7 HERE

Regarding age at first birth, the 2020 estimates suggest that women were older at first birth compared to earlier samples (Table 6): There was a significant increase in the percentage of women who were 25-29 and 30-34 at first birth between 2018 and 2020. This was accompanied by a decline in the percentage of women aged 20-24 at first birth, compared to 2018.²⁴ However, it is important to note that average maternal ages of first births have been rising for decades (Guzzo and Payne, 2018). When considered from a historical perspective, the percent changes in age at

²² The percent change in childlessness between 2014 and 2016 among all women aged 15-50 does not significantly differ from the percent change in childlessness among women aged 20-24. The percent change in childlessness between 2016 and 2018 among women aged 15-50 does not significantly differ from the percent change in childlessness among women aged 20-24 and 25-29.

²³ The percentage of women with 1 child does not significantly differ between 2016 and 2018, and the change between 2016 and 2018 is not different from the change between 2018 and 2020. The percentage of women with 2 children does not significantly differ between 2016 and 2018, nor between 2016 and 2020, and the change between 2016 and 2018 is not different from the change between 2018 and 2020. The percent changes between 2018 and 2020 for women with 1 child and 2 children are not significantly different from each other. For women with 2 children, the percent change between 2016 and 2018 is not significantly different from childless women or from women with 1 child.

²⁴ Between 2016 and 2018, there were no significant changes in the estimates of women aged 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34 at first birth. The percentage changes between 2016 and 2018 are not different for women aged 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34 at first birth, and the percent changes between 2018 and 2020 are not different for women aged 25-29 and 30-34 at first birth.

first birth do not significantly differ between the periods of 2016-2018 and 2018-2020 for these age groups.²⁵

There was also a significant increase in the percentage of women who were married at first birth (1.5 percentage points) in the 2020 sample, compared to no change between 2016 and 2018. Marriage at first birth is associated with greater socioeconomic status (Lundberg, Pollak, and Stearns, 2016) and could suggest that the 2020 data may be capturing a more advantaged sample. However, the increase seen between 2018 and 2020 was not statistically larger than the change seen between 2016 and 2018.

Examining distributions of age at first birth by race and Hispanic origin and the magnitude of changes between data years reveals that some of the 2020 estimates experienced significant change, but their magnitude of change fell within range of the previous period and is therefore not statistically different from it. For example, compared to 2018, there were fewer White alone, non-Hispanic women aged 15-19 at first birth, and more aged 30-34 at first birth (about 2.0 percentage points in each direction, Table 6A) in the 2020 data.²⁶ Though there were no significant differences in these age groups between 2016 and 2018, the magnitude of change between 2018 and 2020 was not large enough to statistically differ from the earlier period.²⁷

For Black alone, non-Hispanic women (Table 6B) the percentage of women who had a first birth at ages 15-19 declined by 5.2 percentage points compared to no significant change between 2016 and 2018, and the percent change between these two periods was statistically significant. However, for those aged 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34 at first birth, the magnitude of change seen between 2018 and 2020 was not statistically larger than the previous period.²⁸

²⁵ The percent change for women who were aged 15-19 at first birth does not significantly differ between the periods of 2016-2018 and 2018-2020, and these percent changes do not significantly differ from the percent changes for women who were aged 20-24 at first birth, respectively.

²⁶ The percentage of White alone, non-Hispanic women aged 20-24 at first birth does not significantly differ between 2016 and 2018, nor between 2018 and 2020, nor are the changes between years significantly different. It also does not differ from the percentage of women aged 25-29 at first birth in 2020. The percentage of White alone, non-Hispanic women aged 25-29 at first birth does not significantly differ between 2016, 2018, and 2020, nor are the changes between consecutive years significantly different.

²⁷ There are no significant differences in the percent changes for the age groups of 15-19 and 30-34 at first birth among White alone, non-Hispanic women between the 2016-2018 and 2018-2020 periods. For the age groups of 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29 at first birth, the percent changes between the 2016-2018 period were not significantly different from each other, nor were the percent changes between the 2016-2018 period for the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups. For the age groups of 15-19 and 20-24 at first birth and 25-29 and 30-34 at first birth, the changes in percentages between the 2018-2020 period were not significantly different from each other.

²⁸ The percentage of Black alone, non-Hispanic women aged 20-24 and 30-34 at first birth each do not significantly differ between 2016, 2018, and 2020. The percentage of Black alone, non-Hispanic women aged 25-29 does not significantly differ between 2016 and 2018. The percentage of Black alone, non-Hispanic women aged 15-19 at first birth does not significantly differ from the percentage of women aged 25-29 at first birth in 2020. Among all these age at first birth groups, the percent changes between 2016-2018 were each not significantly different from each other, nor were the percent changes between 2018-2020, except between age groups 15-19 and 25-29 at first birth and age groups 15-19 and 30-34 at first birth.

IV. Conclusion and Recommendations

This paper evaluates the quality of the June 2020 CPS Fertility Supplement in response to the data collection issues resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings suggest that the sampling weights have corrected the distributions of race and Hispanic origin and region of residence for the sample as a whole, and that many of the fertility estimates look reasonable and consistent with earlier data, meaning that estimates are not statistically different across survey years.²⁹

Other estimates experienced significant change between 2018 and 2020, but the size of change seen between 2018 and 2020 is not significantly different than the size of change seen between 2016 and 2018. While these 2020 estimates may seem out of place, we are less concerned with them given this historical perspective.

A final group of estimates experienced significant change between 2018 and 2020 that was larger than the change seen between the previous periods and suggests that the weights may not have completely ameliorated the bias in the underlying sample for several of the estimates of childlessness. For example, among all women 15-50, there was an increase in childlessness (2.6 percentage points) between 2018 and 2020. There was no significant change in this estimate between 2016 and 2018, and only a 1.0 percentage point increase between 2014 and 2016.³⁰

Additionally, the percentage of White alone women who were childless did not significantly change between 2016 and 2018, but increased by 2.5 percentage points between 2018 and 2020.

The percentage of Black alone women who were childless also did not significantly change between 2016 and 2018, but increased by 3.9 percentage points between 2018 and 2020.

For these estimates, the magnitude of change seen between 2018 and 2020 was statistically larger than the magnitude of change seen between 2016 and 2018.³¹

While the fertility patterns discussed in this paper (e.g., increases in childlessness) are part of ongoing secular trends, the magnitude of the changes between data years and the change in the composition of the sample to include more women with higher education are questionable. As such, we suggest that data users exercise more caution when working with these estimates. The June 2022 Fertility Supplement to the CPS should help to illuminate if these estimates reflect true social change.

²⁹ Refer to footnote #5.

³⁰ Refer to footnote #19.

³¹ The percent change in White alone women who were childless between 2018 and 2020 does not significantly differ from the percent change in Black alone women who were childless between 2018 and 2020.

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Table 1. Nonresponse Rates for the June CPS: 2016-2020

(Numbers in percent.)

June Basic CPS	Nonresponse Rates		
	2016	2018	2020
	13.2	15.7	35.1

The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release. CBDRB-FY22-POP001-0061.

For more information about CPS, including the source and accuracy statement, see the technical documentation accessible at: <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/methodology.html>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, June Fertility Supplement Technical Documentation, 2016, 2018, and 2020.

Table 2. Unweighted and Weighted Sample Sizes and Distributions of Key Variables: June 2016-2020

	Unweighted						Weighted ¹					
	Number of women			Percent			Number of women ²			Percent		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Sample Size	29,500	28,000	20,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	75,920 (894)	76,410 (905)	76,250 (904)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sample Size by Age												
15 to 19 years	4,000	3,700	2,700	13.5	13.4	13.5	10,290 (386)	10,290 (386)	10,180 (384)	13.6	13.5	13.4
20 to 24 years	3,800	3,400	2,200	12.7	12.2	11.1	10,830 (395)	10,610 (392)	10,470 (389)	14.3	13.9	13.7
25 to 29 years	4,200	3,800	2,600	14.2	13.7	12.9	11,190 (401)	11,480 (407)	11,290 (403)	14.7	15.0	14.8
30 to 34 years	4,300	4,200	3,000	14.4	15.0	15.1	10,780 (394)	10,890 (396)	11,180 (401)	14.2	14.3	14.7
35 to 39 years	4,200	4,300	3,100	14.3	15.3	15.5	10,360 (387)	10,730 (394)	10,830 (395)	13.7	14.0	14.2
40 to 44 years	4,000	3,800	2,900	13.6	13.7	14.4	9,924 (379)	9,896 (379)	10,140 (383)	13.1	13.0	13.3
45 to 50 years	5,100	4,700	3,500	17.2	16.8	17.5	12,540 (424)	12,520 (424)	12,170 (418)	16.5	16.4	16.0
Sample Size by Race and Hispanic Origin												
White alone, non-Hispanic	18,500	17,500	13,000	61.9	61.7	63.8	43,000 (733)	42,370 (732)	41,870 (729)	56.6	55.5	54.9
Black alone, non-Hispanic	3,400	3,100	2,000	11.6	11.2	10.0	10,430 (429)	10,500 (432)	10,470 (433)	13.7	13.7	13.7
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	1,800	1,700	1,400	6.0	6.2	6.8	5,084 (295)	5,332 (302)	5,472 (307)	6.7	7.0	7.2
Other race, non-Hispanic	1,000	1,000	600	3.5	3.6	3.1	2,308 (213)	2,536 (222)	2,533 (223)	3.0	3.3	3.3
Hispanic (any race)	5,000	4,800	3,300	16.9	17.3	16.3	15,090 (610)	15,670 (623)	15,910 (630)	19.9	20.5	20.9

1. Numbers in thousands.

2. Margins of error in parentheses.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, June 2016, 2018, and 2020.

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Table 3. Sample Characteristics of Women 15 to 50 by Selected Fertility Measures: June 2016-2020
(Numbers in thousands.)

	Women 15 to 50: 2016				Women 15 to 50: 2018				Women 15 to 50 years: 2020			
	Total	Percent Total	Percent childless	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Total	Percent Total	Percent childless	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Total	Percent Total	Percent childless	Children ever born per 1,000 women
Total Women	75,920	100.0	43.4	1,252	76,410	100.0	44.2	1,227	76,250	100.0	46.8	1,169
Race and Hispanic Origin												
White alone	56,260	74.1	43.4	1,256	56,230	73.6	44.4	1,226	55,890	73.3	46.9	1,165
White alone, non-Hispanic	43,000	56.6	44.9	1,178	42,370	55.5	45.7	1,165	41,870	54.9	47.7	1,117
Black alone	11,190	14.7	40.6	1,352	11,260	14.7	40.8	1,323	11,370	14.9	44.7	1,264
Asian alone	5,190	6.8	47.6	1,017	5,519	7.2	45.5	1,083	5,618	7.4	48.1	1,020
All other races, race combinations	3,279	4.3	46.4	1,210	3,408	4.5	49.5	1,160	3,378	4.4	50.6	1,149
Hispanic (of any race)	15,090	19.9	38.8	1,491	15,670	20.5	40.2	1,407	15,910	20.9	44.3	1,320
Nativity												
Native born	63,040	83.0	46.3	1,167	63,290	82.8	47.5	1,138	63,430	83.2	50.2	1,079
Foreign born	12,880	17.0	29.2	1,665	13,130	17.2	28.1	1,656	12,830	16.8	30.0	1,611
Marital Status												
Ever Married	41,440	54.6	17.2	1,892	41,450	54.2	17.5	1,873	40,340	52.9	18.2	1,849
Married	32,960	43.4	16.4	1,905	33,030	43.2	17.1	1,877	33,200	43.5	18.0	1,865
Widowed	763	1.0	21.3	1,880	761	1.0	22.0	1,791	493	0.6	16.6	1,830
Divorced	5,752	7.6	20.0	1,783	5,705	7.5	18.2	1,816	5,216	6.8	20.0	1,718
Separated	1,966	2.6	20.0	1,999	1,958	2.6	19.6	1,991	1,427	1.9	18.2	1,952
Never Married	34,480	45.4	74.9	482	34,960	45.8	75.8	461	35,920	47.1	78.9	404
Educational Attainment												
Not a high school graduate	13,060	17.2	63.5	997	12,920	16.9	64.9	951	11,330	14.9	68.1	879
High school graduate	17,080	22.5	33.4	1,513	16,610	21.7	35.1	1,449	15,960	20.9	39.1	1,357
Any college	45,780	60.3	41.4	1,227	46,880	61.3	41.7	1,224	48,960	64.2	44.4	1,174
Some college, no degree	14,550	19.2	46.2	1,148	14,210	18.6	47.7	1,122	13,270	17.4	51.8	1,070
Associate's degree	7,305	9.6	30.8	1,497	7,611	10.0	32.5	1,481	7,097	9.3	35.5	1,401
Bachelor's degree	15,630	20.6	43.9	1,166	16,430	21.5	43.1	1,166	18,580	24.4	46.7	1,115
Graduate or professional degree	8,294	10.9	37.6	1,241	8,633	11.3	37.0	1,278	10,010	13.1	36.6	1,261
Labor Force Status												
In labor force	52,070	68.6	41.8	1,238	53,310	69.8	42.5	1,229	52,280	68.6	44.9	1,166
Employed	48,860	64.4	41.4	1,242	50,710	66.4	42.0	1,238	45,600	59.8	43.7	1,184
Unemployed	3,206	4.2	48.2	1,184	2,607	3.4	51.6	1,055	6,681	8.8	52.9	1,048
Not in labor force	23,850	31.4	46.8	1,280	23,100	30.2	48.1	1,223	23,970	31.4	51.0	1,173
Region of Residence¹												
Northeast	13,220	17.4	47.6	1,115	13,030	17.1	48.7	1,111	12,720	16.7	50.4	1,023
Midwest	15,550	20.5	42.8	1,295	15,560	20.4	42.4	1,286	15,570	20.4	44.8	1,250
South	28,790	37.9	41.2	1,278	29,250	38.3	42.2	1,254	29,420	38.6	45.2	1,203
West	18,360	24.2	44.3	1,272	18,580	24.3	45.6	1,216	18,550	24.3	48.7	1,146

1. Region is defined as the four groupings of states (Northeast, South, Midwest, and West) established by the Census Bureau in 1942 for the presentation of census data. Northeast Region: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. South Region: Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. Midwest Region: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio. West Region: Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, June 2016, 2018, and 2020.

Table 4. Allocation Rates for Key Variables: June 2014-2020

(Numbers in percent.)

Key Measures	Allocation Rate			
	2014	2016	2018	2020
Allocation rate for Children Ever Born	15.2	17.3	18.5	17.6
Allocation rate for Year of First Birth ¹	21.9	24.3	26.2	25.7
Allocation rate for Married at First Birth ¹	19.9	21.9	24.0	23.6
Allocation rate for Cohabiting at First Birth ²	25.0	27.2	29.0	29.4

1. Among women who have given birth

2. Among women who have given birth and were not married at their first birth

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, June 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020.

Table 5. Comparison of Fertility Indicators by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: June 2014-2020

(Numbers in thousands.)

Characteristic	Number of Women				Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women				Percent Childless			
	2014	2016	2018	2020	2014	2016	2018	2020	2014	2016	2018	2020
Age												
15-50 years	75,440	75,920	76,410	76,250	1,270	1,252	1,227	1,169	42.4	43.4	44.2	46.8
15-44 years	62,680	63,380	63,890	64,090	1,126	1,116	1,076	1,009	47.6	48.6	49.8	52.8
15 to 19 years	10,200	10,290	10,290	10,180	55	54	46	44	95.9	96.2	96.9	97.2
20 to 24 years	11,030	10,830	10,610	10,470	371	345	308	218	75.2	75.8	78.6	84.3
25 to 29 years	10,680	11,190	11,480	11,290	949	844	843	721	49.6	53.8	54.2	60.4
30 to 34 years	10,600	10,780	10,890	11,180	1,510	1,489	1,402	1,272	28.9	30.8	33.6	38.5
35 to 39 years	9,873	10,360	10,730	10,830	1,922	1,973	1,855	1,788	18.5	18.5	20.0	21.6
40 to 44 years	10,300	9,924	9,896	10,140	2,018	2,068	2,036	1,994	15.3	14.4	15.0	16.5
45 to 50 years	12,760	12,540	12,520	12,170	1,981	1,936	1,999	2,008	16.7	17.1	15.4	15.1
Race and Hispanic Origin												
All Women, 15-44												
White alone	46,580	46,630	46,710	46,730	1,114	1,119	1,074	1,009	48.1	48.8	50.2	53.1
Black alone	9,313	9,464	9,568	9,631	1,257	1,211	1,186	1,091	43.4	45.2	45.4	49.9
Asian alone	4,141	4,377	4,619	4,703	972	897	902	847	50.2	52.9	51.7	55.2
Hispanic (any race)	12,460	13,000	13,400	13,650	1,357	1,362	1,247	1,131	41.6	43.2	45.3	50.3
All Women, 15-50												
White alone	56,490	56,260	56,230	55,890	1,260	1,256	1,226	1,165	42.6	43.4	44.4	46.9
Black alone	11,000	11,190	11,260	11,370	1,392	1,352	1,323	1,264	39.2	40.6	40.8	44.7
Asian alone	4,907	5,190	5,519	5,618	1,111	1,017	1,083	1,020	45.5	47.6	45.5	48.1
Hispanic (any race)	14,460	15,090	15,670	15,910	1,500	1,491	1,407	1,320	37.4	38.8	40.2	44.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, June 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020.

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Table 6. Fertility Indicators for Women 15 to 50 Years Old: June 2016-2020, All Women
(Numbers in thousands.)

Characteristic	Frequency			Number of women in universe			Percent			Allocation rate		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Children Ever Born												
(Universe: All women age 15-50)												
0	32,930	33,740	35,700	75,920	76,410	76,250	43.4	44.2	46.8	13.9	14.6	13.9
1	12,980	12,860	12,120	75,920	76,410	76,250	17.1	16.8	15.9	21.6	22.9	21.7
2	16,330	16,610	15,970	75,920	76,410	76,250	21.5	21.7	20.9	18.3	20.1	18.9
3	8,434	8,139	7,814	75,920	76,410	76,250	11.1	10.7	10.3	19.5	19.8	22.0
4	3,367	3,312	2,933	75,920	76,410	76,250	4.4	4.3	3.9	20.4	23.1	23.4
5 plus	1,878	1,753	1,714	75,920	76,410	76,250	2.5	2.3	2.3	24.1	28.1	23.7
Age at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
12-14	486	530	516	42,980	42,670	40,550	1.1	1.2	1.3	67.4	67.7	69.9
15-19	8,137	7,594	6,375	42,980	42,670	40,550	18.9	17.8	15.7	26.4	29.3	27.7
20-24	14,840	14,450	13,020	42,980	42,670	40,550	34.5	33.9	32.1	21.9	24.0	25.9
25-29	10,780	10,990	11,000	42,980	42,670	40,550	25.1	25.8	27.1	23.5	25.1	22.6
30-34	6,409	6,641	6,985	42,980	42,670	40,550	14.9	15.6	17.2	23.6	24.7	24.0
35-39	1,930	2,132	2,257	42,980	42,670	40,550	4.5	5.0	5.6	28.1	29.1	28.2
40-50	403	334	400	42,980	42,670	40,550	0.9	0.8	1.0	35.8	39.0	26.3
Year of First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
1985-89	2,804	1,530	X	42,980	42,670	40,550	6.5	3.6	X	21.8	26.1	X
1990-94	5,021	4,001	3,656	42,980	42,670	40,550	11.7	9.4	9.0	22.9	26.4	25.0
1995-99	7,781	6,425	4,982	42,980	42,670	40,550	18.1	15.1	12.3	27.3	28.3	24.2
2000-04	8,440	8,428	7,763	42,980	42,670	40,550	19.6	19.8	19.1	27.9	28.0	28.2
2005-09	8,419	8,682	8,008	42,980	42,670	40,550	19.6	20.4	19.8	23.0	26.5	27.4
2010-14	8,463	8,383	7,792	42,980	42,670	40,550	19.7	19.7	19.2	22.4	25.2	23.7
2015-20	2,057	5,221	8,353	42,980	42,670	40,550	4.8	12.2	20.6	18.6	22.0	24.6
Relationship Status at First Birth (RECODE)												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
Married	26,870	26,650	25,940	42,980	42,670	40,550	62.5	62.5	64.0	-	-	-
Cohabiting	8,796	9,084	8,133	42,980	42,670	40,550	20.5	21.3	20.1	-	-	-
Neither Married nor Cohabiting	7,319	6,933	6,478	42,980	42,670	40,550	17.0	16.3	16.0	-	-	-
Married at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
Yes	26,870	26,650	25,940	42,980	42,670	40,550	62.5	62.5	64.0	19.7	21.9	20.9
No	16,120	16,020	14,610	42,980	42,670	40,550	37.5	37.5	36.0	25.7	27.7	28.3
Cohabiting at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who were not married at their first birth)												
Yes	8,796	9,084	8,133	16,120	16,020	14,610	54.6	56.7	55.7	24.9	27.5	26.7
No	7,319	6,933	6,478	16,120	16,020	14,610	45.4	43.3	44.3	29.9	30.9	32.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, June 2016, 2018, and 2020.

X = Not applicable due to bottom-coding.

- = Not applicable.

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Table 6A. Fertility Indicators for Women 15 to 50 Years Old, CPS June Fertility Supplement: 2016-2020, White Alone, Non-Hispanic
(Numbers in thousands.)

Characteristic	Frequency			Number of women in universe			Percent			Allocation rate		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Children Ever Born												
(Universe: All women age 15-50)												
0	19,330	19,370	19,970	43,000	42,370	41,870	44.9	45.7	47.7	12.8	13.5	12.6
1	7,034	6,807	6,675	43,000	42,370	41,870	16.4	16.1	15.9	20.6	22.8	21.0
2	9,869	9,647	8,990	43,000	42,370	41,870	23.0	22.8	21.5	16.7	19.2	18.1
3	4,464	4,292	4,108	43,000	42,370	41,870	10.4	10.1	9.8	19.0	20.0	21.2
4	1,551	1,496	1,407	43,000	42,370	41,870	3.6	3.5	3.4	19.8	20.4	22.2
5 plus	759	759	721	43,000	42,370	41,870	1.8	1.8	1.7	24.9	28.5	23.9
Age at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
12-14	145	205	197	23,680	23,000	21,900	0.6	0.9	0.9	76.5	81.6	70.8
15-19	3,400	3,075	2,499	23,680	23,000	21,900	14.4	13.4	11.4	25.7	29.6	26.7
20-24	7,658	7,225	6,521	23,680	23,000	21,900	32.3	31.4	29.8	20.4	22.8	24.9
25-29	6,817	6,644	6,557	23,680	23,000	21,900	28.8	28.9	29.9	20.8	23.5	21.8
30-34	4,176	4,341	4,526	23,680	23,000	21,900	17.6	18.9	20.7	20.7	23.2	22.0
35-39	1,224	1,310	1,353	23,680	23,000	21,900	5.2	5.7	6.2	28.6	28.4	23.7
40-50	256	200	249	23,680	23,000	21,900	1.1	0.9	1.1	28.0	37.3	28.0
Year of First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
1985-89	1,413	746	X	23,680	23,000	21,900	6.0	3.2	X	19.9	26.4	X
1990-94	2,732	1,928	1,716	23,680	23,000	21,900	11.5	8.4	7.8	19.0	24.1	24.0
1995-99	4,296	3,479	2,510	23,680	23,000	21,900	18.2	15.1	11.5	25.9	26.2	22.0
2000-04	4,686	4,577	4,186	23,680	23,000	21,900	19.8	19.9	19.1	25.6	28.5	27.0
2005-09	4,522	4,666	4,456	23,680	23,000	21,900	19.1	20.3	20.4	20.8	24.3	25.5
2010-14	4,876	4,633	4,311	23,680	23,000	21,900	20.6	20.1	19.7	20.7	23.3	21.6
2015-20	1,151	2,971	4,722	23,680	23,000	21,900	4.9	12.9	21.6	16.2	21.7	23.0
Relationship Status at First Birth (RECODE)												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
Married	16,890	16,400	16,070	23,680	23,000	21,900	71.3	71.3	73.4	-	-	-
Cohabiting	4,256	4,078	3,698	23,680	23,000	21,900	18.0	17.7	16.9	-	-	-
Neither Married nor Cohabiting	2,536	2,518	2,130	23,680	23,000	21,900	10.7	11.0	9.7	-	-	-
Married at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
Yes	16,890	16,400	16,070	23,680	23,000	21,900	71.3	71.3	73.4	18.4	21.2	20.1
No	6,792	6,596	5,828	23,680	23,000	21,900	28.7	28.7	26.6	23.7	26.6	27.2
Cohabiting at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who were not married at their first birth)												
Yes	4,256	4,078	3,698	6,792	6,596	5,828	62.7	61.8	63.5	23.3	26.7	26.4
No	2,536	2,518	2,130	6,792	6,596	5,828	37.3	38.2	36.5	27.3	30.2	30.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, June 2016, 2018, and 2020.

X = Not applicable due to bottom-coding.

- = Not applicable.

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Table 6B. Fertility Indicators for Women 15 to 50 Years Old, CPS June Fertility Supplement: 2016-2020, Black Alone, Non-Hispanic
(Numbers in thousands.)

Characteristic	Frequency			Number of women in universe			Percent			Allocation rate		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Children Ever Born												
(Universe: All women age 15-50)												
0	4,221	4,342	4,718	10,430	10,500	10,470	40.5	41.4	45.1	16.4	17.6	17.4
1	2,203	2,042	1,871	10,430	10,500	10,470	21.1	19.5	17.9	26.0	30.4	28.7
2	1,862	2,116	1,982	10,430	10,500	10,470	17.8	20.2	18.9	25.9	26.3	26.7
3	1,149	1,082	1,053	10,430	10,500	10,470	11.0	10.3	10.1	24.1	25.5	30.3
4	583	568	459	10,430	10,500	10,470	5.6	5.4	4.4	26.9	37.3	30.0
5 plus	417	349	390	10,430	10,500	10,470	4.0	3.3	3.7	27.6	34.9	27.5
Age at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
12-14	123	74	169	6,214	6,157	5,754	2.0	1.2	2.9	67.4	60.8	79.7
15-19	1,707	1,719	1,304	6,214	6,157	5,754	27.5	27.9	22.7	29.4	38.9	34.2
20-24	2,464	2,393	2,166	6,214	6,157	5,754	39.7	38.9	37.6	28.0	30.3	31.1
25-29	1,126	1,197	1,345	6,214	6,157	5,754	18.1	19.4	23.4	31.4	34.3	31.7
30-34	575	535	524	6,214	6,157	5,754	9.3	8.7	9.1	37.2	33.8	38.7
35-39	163	210	215	6,214	6,157	5,754	2.6	3.4	3.7	36.6	42.7	36.9
40-50	56	29	31	6,214	6,157	5,754	0.9	0.5	0.5	56.9	67.5	14.7
Year of First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
1985-89	519	306	X	6,214	6,157	5,754	8.4	5.0	X	27.1	24.3	X
1990-94	846	789	683	6,214	6,157	5,754	13.6	12.8	11.9	30.9	33.3	27.8
1995-99	1,091	910	802	6,214	6,157	5,754	17.6	14.8	13.9	31.2	41.8	37.5
2000-04	1,138	1,103	1,084	6,214	6,157	5,754	18.3	17.9	18.8	36.4	32.4	38.5
2005-09	1,228	1,170	965	6,214	6,157	5,754	19.8	19.0	16.8	28.5	40.5	33.1
2010-14	1,143	1,233	1,102	6,214	6,157	5,754	18.4	20.0	19.2	31.5	33.1	34.7
2015-20	247	646	1,118	6,214	6,157	5,754	4.0	10.5	19.4	27.2	28.3	32.0
Relationship Status at First Birth (RECODE)												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
Married	1,946	1,829	1,793	6,214	6,157	5,754	31.3	29.7	31.2	-	-	-
Cohabiting	1,541	1,825	1,509	6,214	6,157	5,754	24.8	29.7	26.2	-	-	-
Neither Married nor Cohabiting	2,727	2,503	2,452	6,214	6,157	5,754	43.9	40.7	42.6	-	-	-
Married at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
Yes	1,946	1,829	1,793	6,214	6,157	5,754	31.3	29.7	31.2	28.3	30.5	31.4
No	4,268	4,328	3,961	6,214	6,157	5,754	68.7	70.3	68.8	29.4	33.2	32.6
Cohabiting at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who were not married at their first birth)												
Yes	1,541	1,825	1,509	4,268	4,328	3,961	36.1	42.2	38.1	30.4	35.6	34.1
No	2,727	2,503	2,452	4,268	4,328	3,961	63.9	57.8	61.9	32.9	34.6	35.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, June 2016, 2018, and 2020.

X = Not applicable due to bottom-coding.

- = Not applicable.

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Table 6C. Fertility Indicators for Women 15 to 50 Years Old, CPS June Fertility Supplement: 2016-2020, Asian Alone, Non-Hispanic
(Numbers in thousands.)

Characteristic	Frequency			Number of women in universe			Percent			Allocation rate		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Children Ever Born												
(Universe: All women age 15-50)												
0	2,408	2,420	2,645	5,084	5,332	5,472	47.4	45.4	48.3	13.8	14.4	11.7
1	965	967	919	5,084	5,332	5,472	19.0	18.1	16.8	21.2	23.5	16.9
2	1,161	1,356	1,365	5,084	5,332	5,472	22.8	25.4	24.9	18.1	20.9	16.9
3	372	408	381	5,084	5,332	5,472	7.3	7.7	7.0	30.1	31.1	25.2
4	143	113	97	5,084	5,332	5,472	2.8	2.1	1.8	22.8	40.9	26.6
5 plus	34	68	66	5,084	5,332	5,472	0.7	1.3	1.2	72.2	41.1	14.9
Age at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
12-14	33	27	23	2,676	2,912	2,827	1.2	0.9	0.8	89.4	76.3	61.7
15-19	221	197	165	2,676	2,912	2,827	8.3	6.8	5.8	49.7	50.6	55.5
20-24	591	688	571	2,676	2,912	2,827	22.1	23.6	20.2	33.9	34.1	27.0
25-29	914	998	935	2,676	2,912	2,827	34.1	34.3	33.1	18.8	25.5	14.7
30-34	678	764	795	2,676	2,912	2,827	25.4	26.2	28.1	22.7	22.3	20.4
35-39	193	204	290	2,676	2,912	2,827	7.2	7.0	10.2	14.9	27.9	33.6
40-50	46	34	48	2,676	2,912	2,827	1.7	1.2	1.7	59.1	7.7	34.0
Year of First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
1985-89	88	59	X	2,676	2,912	2,827	3.3	2.0	X	36.1	64.5	X
1990-94	231	175	129	2,676	2,912	2,827	8.6	6.0	4.6	32.2	31.9	24.9
1995-99	403	352	260	2,676	2,912	2,827	15.1	12.1	9.2	37.6	38.0	20.8
2000-04	579	592	548	2,676	2,912	2,827	21.7	20.3	19.4	29.9	25.5	25.7
2005-09	597	643	614	2,676	2,912	2,827	22.3	22.1	21.7	23.4	27.9	32.4
2010-14	613	667	605	2,676	2,912	2,827	22.9	22.9	21.4	19.5	25.3	19.7
2015-20	164	424	671	2,676	2,912	2,827	6.1	14.6	23.7	18.8	26.4	19.1
Relationship Status at First Birth (RECODE)												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
Married	2,286	2,519	2,469	2,676	2,912	2,827	85.4	86.5	87.3	-	-	-
Cohabiting	233	185	196	2,676	2,912	2,827	8.7	6.3	6.9	-	-	-
Neither Married nor Cohabiting	156	209	162	2,676	2,912	2,827	5.8	7.2	5.7	-	-	-
Married at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
Yes	2,286	2,519	2,469	2,676	2,912	2,827	85.4	86.5	87.3	19.7	22.8	18.0
No	390	393	359	2,676	2,912	2,827	14.6	13.5	12.7	49.6	51.6	39.9
Cohabiting at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who were not married at their first birth)												
Yes	233	185	196	390	393	359	59.9	46.9	54.8	44.8	47.6	39.7
No	156	209	162	390	393	359	40.1	53.1	45.3	62.0	54.1	42.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, June 2016, 2018, and 2020.

X = Not applicable due to bottom-coding.

- = Not applicable.

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Table 6D. Fertility Indicators for Women 15 to 50 Years Old, CPS June Fertility Supplement: 2016-2020, Hispanic (Any Race)
(Numbers in thousands.)

Characteristic	Frequency			Number of women in universe			Percent			Allocation rate		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Children Ever Born												
(Universe: All women age 15-50)												
0	5,851	6,298	7,053	15,090	15,670	15,910	38.8	40.2	44.3	15.7	15.8	15.4
1	2,376	2,615	2,261	15,090	15,670	15,910	15.8	16.7	14.2	19.8	18.2	20.6
2	3,042	3,124	3,199	15,090	15,670	15,910	20.2	19.9	20.1	19.1	18.5	18.0
3	2,219	2,147	2,053	15,090	15,670	15,910	14.7	13.7	12.9	15.9	15.2	18.9
4	996	985	868	15,090	15,670	15,910	6.6	6.3	5.5	17.2	17.9	22.0
5 plus	607	504	477	15,090	15,670	15,910	4.0	3.2	3.0	20.3	21.7	22.0
Age at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
12-14	162	212	112	9,240	9,376	8,858	1.8	2.3	1.3	54.1	54.8	57.5
15-19	2,462	2,311	2,160	9,240	9,376	8,858	26.6	24.7	24.4	24.0	21.5	23.6
20-24	3,695	3,665	3,357	9,240	9,376	8,858	40.0	39.1	37.9	19.2	20.9	25.0
25-29	1,711	1,911	1,838	9,240	9,376	8,858	18.5	20.4	20.8	30.2	24.7	23.8
30-34	884	884	987	9,240	9,376	8,858	9.6	9.4	11.1	29.2	27.8	28.1
35-39	283	333	335	9,240	9,376	8,858	3.1	3.6	3.8	29.6	26.7	39.6
40-50	43	60	70	9,240	9,376	8,858	0.5	0.6	0.8	31.0	49.4	20.7
Year of First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
1985-89	699	374	X	9,240	9,376	8,858	7.6	4.0	X	20.8	22.8	X
1990-94	1,105	1,020	994	9,240	9,376	8,858	12.0	10.9	11.2	23.9	24.2	25.2
1995-99	1,810	1,508	1,305	9,240	9,376	8,858	19.6	16.1	14.7	25.8	24.9	22.6
2000-04	1,822	1,891	1,778	9,240	9,376	8,858	19.7	20.2	20.1	28.2	25.5	26.4
2005-09	1,804	1,970	1,755	9,240	9,376	8,858	19.5	21.0	19.8	24.0	23.5	28.8
2010-14	1,584	1,629	1,486	9,240	9,376	8,858	17.1	17.4	16.8	22.5	24.9	23.0
2015-20	417	984	1,540	9,240	9,376	8,858	4.5	10.5	17.4	19.2	16.0	26.8
Relationship Status at First Birth (RECODE)												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
Married	5,245	5,313	4,984	9,240	9,376	8,858	56.8	56.7	56.3	-	-	-
Cohabiting	2,371	2,579	2,292	9,240	9,376	8,858	25.7	27.5	25.9	-	-	-
Neither Married nor Cohabiting	1,624	1,484	1,582	9,240	9,376	8,858	17.6	15.8	17.9	-	-	-
Married at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
Yes	5,245	5,313	4,984	9,240	9,376	8,858	56.8	56.7	56.3	20.1	20.3	21.8
No	3,995	4,062	3,874	9,240	9,376	8,858	43.2	43.3	43.7	23.5	22.9	25.9
Cohabiting at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who were not married at their first birth)												
Yes	2,371	2,579	2,292	3,995	4,062	3,874	59.3	63.5	59.2	23.2	23.0	22.4
No	1,624	1,484	1,582	3,995	4,062	3,874	40.7	36.5	40.8	27.0	24.2	31.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, June 2016, 2018, and 2020.

X = Not applicable due to bottom-coding.

- = Not applicable.

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Table 6E. Fertility Indicators for Women 15 to 50 Years Old, CPS June Fertility Supplement: 2016-2020, Other Race, Non-Hispanic
(Numbers in thousands.)

Characteristic	Frequency			Number of women in universe			Percent			Allocation rate		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Children Ever Born												
(Universe: All women age 15-50)												
0	1,129	1,311	1,318	2,308	2,536	2,533	48.9	51.7	52.1	14.6	15.7	18.1
1	397	425	399	2,308	2,536	2,533	17.2	16.8	15.7	24.9	17.8	17.9
2	396	367	434	2,308	2,536	2,533	17.2	14.5	17.1	16.2	18.8	13.2
3	231	210	219	2,308	2,536	2,533	10.0	8.3	8.7	25.8	11.7	20.3
4	94	150	104	2,308	2,536	2,533	4.1	5.9	4.1	17.9	16.7	20.2
5 plus	61	73	60	2,308	2,536	2,533	2.6	2.9	2.4	0.6	24.4	20.4
Age at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
12-14	D	12	D	1,178	1,226	1,215	D	1.0	D	73.8	80.1	51.8
15-19	347	292	247	1,178	1,226	1,215	29.5	23.8	20.3	21.4	15.8	20.9
20-24	433	478	402	1,178	1,226	1,215	36.7	39.0	33.1	20.4	19.9	19.4
25-29	210	241	330	1,178	1,226	1,215	17.9	19.6	27.1	31.7	22.5	16.1
30-34	96	118	154	1,178	1,226	1,215	8.1	9.6	12.7	25.9	31.3	26.7
35-39	66	74	64	1,178	1,226	1,215	5.6	6.1	5.3	31.1	16.5	10.7
40-50	D	11	D	1,178	1,226	1,215	D	0.9	D	25.9	34.5	0.0
Year of First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
1985-89	84	44	X	1,178	1,226	1,215	7.1	3.6	X	15.0	9.9	X
1990-94	107	89	133	1,178	1,226	1,215	9.1	7.3	11.0	30.2	30.1	22.0
1995-99	181	176	105	1,178	1,226	1,215	15.3	14.4	8.7	29.8	9.1	2.7
2000-04	214	266	167	1,178	1,226	1,215	18.2	21.7	13.7	26.7	24.3	18.6
2005-09	268	233	219	1,178	1,226	1,215	22.8	19.0	18.0	25.1	21.0	15.2
2010-14	247	222	288	1,178	1,226	1,215	20.9	18.1	23.7	20.9	21.2	24.8
2015-20	78	196	302	1,178	1,226	1,215	6.6	16.0	24.9	22.6	25.4	23.4
Relationship Status at First Birth (RECODE)												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
Married	508	589	624	1,178	1,226	1,215	43.1	48.0	51.4	-	-	-
Cohabiting	395	417	438	1,178	1,226	1,215	33.5	34.0	36.0	-	-	-
Neither Married nor Cohabiting	276	220	153	1,178	1,226	1,215	23.4	17.9	12.6	-	-	-
Married at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who have given birth)												
Yes	508	589	624	1,178	1,226	1,215	43.1	48.0	51.4	24.2	21.6	16.6
No	671	637	590	1,178	1,226	1,215	56.9	52.0	48.6	21.5	16.9	19.0
Cohabiting at First Birth												
(Universe: All women age 15-50 who were not married at their first birth)												
Yes	395	417	438	671	637	590	58.9	65.5	74.2	19.6	19.5	20.0
No	276	220	153	671	637	590	41.1	34.5	25.8	24.3	19.8	23.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, June 2016, 2018, and 2020.

X = Not applicable due to bottom-coding.

D = Suppressed for disclosure avoidance.

- = Not applicable.