

Men's Fertility and Fatherhood: 2014

Current Population Reports

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes the fatherhood and fertility of men in the United States.¹

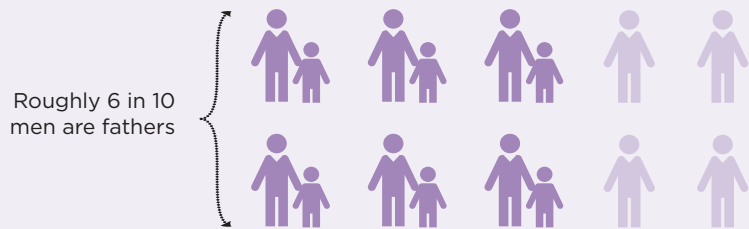
In recent decades, there has been growing public and academic interest in fathers and fatherhood given the importance of fathers in children's lives.² However, due in part to the lack of data, less is known about men's fertility than women's, including information about when in their lives men become fathers or remain childless, how many children they have, and the demographic factors associated with these events.

The 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) marked the first time the U.S. Census Bureau collected full fertility histories from

¹ Statistics from surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/source-accuracy-statements.html>.

² See, for example: A.S. Meuwissen and S.M. Carlson, "Fathers matter: The role of father autonomy support and control in pre-schoolers' executive function development," *Journal of experimental child psychology*, 140, 2015, pp. 1-15, and F. F. Furstenberg and K. M. Harris, "When and why fathers matter: Impacts of father involvement on the children of adolescent mothers," *Young Unwed Fathers: Changing Roles and Emerging Policies*, 2009, pp. 117-138, and N. Cabrera, "Why do fathers matter for children's development? *Gender and couple relationships*, 2016, pp. 161-168.

Figure 1.
Share of Adult Men Who Are Fathers^{1, 2}



¹This estimate includes biological, step, and adoptive fathers.

²Men at least 15 years old.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

all adults, both men and women.³ In the report that follows, we use the 2014 SIPP to provide a snapshot of men's fertility.⁴ This report provides information on fertility rates, total children ever born, completed fertility, and childlessness by selected demographic characteristics. We also present information on the timing and sequencing of men's biological children, as well as both demographic and economic markers for men based on the age of their youngest child and their coresidence with children. Additionally, we include information on father involvement and child well-being by type of father/child relationship, whether biological, step, or adoptive.

³ The Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release. CBDRB-FY19-ROSS-B0057.

⁴ The 2014 SIPP Wave 1 data were collected between February and June of 2014. These estimates reflect men's fertility and household composition at the time the survey was administered.

HIGHLIGHTS

- About 60 percent of men aged 15 and over are fathers.
- Roughly 36 million men live with about 80 million children aged 0 to 17.
- Men who start having children at older ages (aged 35 or older) have fewer children than men who had their first child before the age of 25.⁵
- Approximately 17 percent of men aged 40 to 50 have never been married and 24 percent are childless.⁶
- Nearly 90 percent of men whose youngest child is under age 6 are employed, compared to slightly more than 60 percent for women.
- Childless men are less likely to be in management than are fathers, regardless of men's children's ages. Childless men are also less likely to be in STEM occupations than are fathers whose youngest child is under age 18.

MEN'S FERTILITY AND FATHERHOOD

Fathers make up a large portion of the adult male population of the United States. Out of the 121.2 million men in the United States aged 15 and over, about 6 in every 10 (61.6 percent) are fathers (see

⁵ All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing, and, unless otherwise noted, all comparisons are statistically significant at the 10 percent significance level.

⁶ The numbers for men are higher than the same numbers for women; among women aged 40 to 50, 14.1 percent have never married and 15.9 percent are childless (see Table 6 <www.census.gov/data/tables/2016/demo/fertility/women-fertility.html>).

ABOUT THE SIPP

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is a nationally-representative panel survey administered by the U.S. Census Bureau that collects information on the short-term dynamics of employment, income, household composition, and eligibility and participation in government assistance programs. It is a leading source of information on specific topics related to economic well-being, family dynamics, education, wealth and assets, health insurance, child care, and food security. Each SIPP panel follows individuals for several years, providing monthly data that measure changes in household and family composition and economic circumstances over time. For more information, please visit the SIPP Web site at <www.census.gov/sipp>.

Figure 1).⁷ As shown in Table 1, 72.2 million men aged 15 and over have a biological child. Over one-third of men are married and have biological children with their spouse. There are also 2.9 million men (2.4 percent of all men) who are living with an unmarried partner (or “cohabiting”) and have children with that partner. Additionally, nearly 1 in 10 men have children with more than one person.⁸

Policy makers are often particularly concerned with fathers of minor children (meaning children aged 0 to 17), as father presence and involvement is highly predictive of children's sociability, self-control, and academic

performance.^{9,10} Over 1 in 4 men—34.3 million—have a biological child who is under the age of 18 (see Table 1). Four out of five fathers of minor children live with at least some of those children (79.8 percent). Moreover, almost three-quarters (72.6 percent) live with all of their minor children (see Figure 2). Additionally, there are 1.8 million men who are single fathers to a minor child, meaning they live with a child under 18 years old and are not living with a spouse or partner (see Table 1).

As men's children grow up and have children of their own, being a grandfather becomes another important aspect of men's fathering. There are 29.2 million grandfathers—24.1 percent of all men aged 15 and over. This is roughly the same as the percentage of all men who have minor children (28.3 percent). Although few men are simultaneously both grandfathers and fathers to minor children, these two populations

⁷ The numbers in this report come from version 1.1 of the 2014 Wave 1 SIPP data. They may vary slightly from the numbers released in version 1.0. For more details about the differences between version 1.0 and 1.1, see the Release Notes on the SIPP Web site at <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/2014/2014-wave1-releasenotes.pdf>.

⁸ For more information about multiple partner fertility, see the following Census Bureau report: <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2017/demo/p70br-146.pdf>.

⁹ E. Anthes, “Family Guy,” *Scientific American Mind*, May/June 2010.

¹⁰ K. D. Pruett, *Fatherhood: Why father care is as essential as mother care for your child*, Free Press, New York, 2000.

Table 1.

Selected Measures of Fatherhood

(Men aged 15 and over. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total men	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)
All men	121,245	100.0	0.0
Are fathers	74,663	61.6	0.4
Have biological children	72,151	59.5	0.4
Are married and have children with their spouse ²	43,054	35.5	0.4
Are cohabiting and have children with their partner ³	2,869	2.4	0.2
Have children with more than one person	10,498	8.7	0.3
Are grandfathers.	29,241	24.1	0.3
Have minor biological children ⁴	34,332	28.3	0.4
Live with any of their minor biological children.	27,389	22.6	0.4
Live with all of their minor biological children.	24,920	20.6	0.3
Are single parents to minor children ⁵	1,814	1.5	0.1

¹ This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, represents the 90 percent confidence interval around the estimate.

² Indicates respondents who are currently married to an opposite sex spouse and have biological children with that spouse, regardless of the age of those children or whether the respondent lives with them.

³ Indicates respondents who are currently living with an opposite sex unmarried partner and have biological children with that partner, regardless of the age of those children or whether the respondent lives with them.

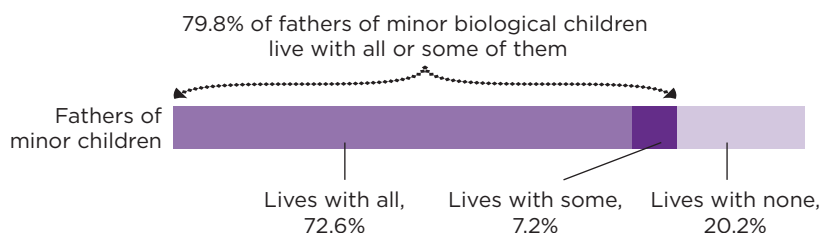
⁴ "Minor children" indicates children under the age of 18.

⁵ "Single parents" indicates respondents who are living with a minor child and are not living with a spouse or partner.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

Figure 2.

Coresidence of Fathers and Their Minor Biological Children¹



¹ Minor children indicates children under the age of 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

help to frame men's experiences of fatherhood and fathering.^{11, 12}

¹¹ Only 2.6 percent of all men report both having a child under the age of 18 and being a grandparent.

¹² Other Census Bureau publications have reported higher percentages of adults who are grandparents (see, for example, <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2017/demo/p70br-147.pdf>). However, most Census Bureau publications only report the rate of grandparenthood for adults aged 30 and over who have children aged 15 and over. Here, we report the rate of grandparenthood for all men aged 15 and over, which is why our estimate of this proportion is lower than that presented elsewhere.

CUMULATIVE FERTILITY

Because the SIPP survey asks all adult respondents (aged 15 and over) about their fertility, we can examine the total number of children ever fathered by men, and how the number of children ever fathered varies among groups. Among all adult men, 40.5 percent have no biological children, 37.5 percent have between one and

two children, and 22.0 percent have three or more children (see Table 2).

The prevalence of both large families and childlessness (defined as not having fathered any biological children) varies across age and marital status. Demonstrating how men age into fatherhood, childlessness is much more common among men in their late 20s compared to men in their 30s. About 70 percent of all men aged 25 to 29 have no children compared to 45.6 percent of men aged 30 to 34, and 28.4 percent of men aged 35 to 39.

However, among men aged 20 and over, never-married men are more likely to be childless than are similarly-aged men who have ever been married. Among 30- to 34-year-old men, 27.2 percent of ever-married men and 73.7 percent of never-married men have

Table 2.

Men's Number of Children Ever Fathered by Age and Marital Status

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total men	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
All marital classes							
Aged 15 and over	121,245	40.5	14.5	23.0	12.6	5.4	4.0
15 to 60 years	95,008	47.4	14.9	20.7	10.3	4.1	2.5
15 to 50 years	74,009	54.0	14.4	17.9	8.5	3.3	1.9
15 to 44 years	61,742	60.0	14.0	15.1	6.9	2.6	1.4
15 to 19 years	10,621	98.4	1.3	0.3	Z	Z	Z
20 to 24 years	11,043	87.8	9.3	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
25 to 29 years	10,339	68.9	15.3	10.5	3.5	1.3	0.5
30 to 34 years	10,342	45.6	19.8	20.6	9.2	2.9	1.7
35 to 39 years	9,397	28.4	20.9	28.8	14.1	5.2	2.4
40 to 44 years	10,000	23.8	19.0	30.9	15.6	6.7	4.0
45 to 49 years	10,171	24.3	16.1	32.0	16.6	6.7	4.3
50 to 54 years	10,858	25.9	17.6	29.0	15.7	7.1	4.8
55 to 60 years	12,237	22.0	15.9	32.6	17.6	7.2	4.7
61 years and over	26,237	15.6	13.2	31.0	21.0	10.0	9.2
Men ever married							
Aged 15 and over	79,972	17.2	18.2	33.0	18.3	7.8	5.7
15 to 60 years	55,127	19.6	20.2	33.2	16.5	6.6	3.9
15 to 50 years	36,556	21.1	21.5	32.6	15.5	6.0	3.3
15 to 44 years	26,211	23.6	23.0	31.2	14.2	5.3	2.8
15 to 19 years	113	96.5	3.5	Z	Z	Z	Z
20 to 24 years	954	49.4	33.4	14.9	1.9	Z	0.5
25 to 29 years	3,736	42.9	25.4	21.3	6.9	2.6	0.8
30 to 34 years	6,243	27.2	24.3	29.5	12.6	4.1	2.3
35 to 39 years	7,064	16.5	23.2	34.7	17.0	5.8	2.9
40 to 44 years	8,102	13.9	19.6	36.4	17.9	7.7	4.5
45 to 49 years	8,547	14.9	17.4	36.4	19.1	7.5	4.6
50 to 54 years	9,373	17.2	19.1	32.8	17.7	8.1	5.1
55 to 60 years	10,996	15.8	16.6	35.7	19.2	7.8	4.9
61 years and over	24,846	11.7	13.7	32.5	22.1	10.5	9.6
Men never married							
Aged 15 and over	41,272	85.7	7.5	3.6	1.7	0.7	0.7
15 to 60 years	39,881	85.8	7.6	3.6	1.7	0.7	0.6
15 to 50 years	37,453	86.2	7.5	3.5	1.6	0.7	0.5
15 to 44 years	35,531	86.9	7.4	3.2	1.5	0.6	0.4
15 to 19 years	10,508	98.4	1.3	0.3	Z	Z	Z
20 to 24 years	10,090	91.5	7.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
25 to 29 years	6,603	83.6	9.5	4.4	1.6	0.5	0.4
30 to 34 years	4,099	73.7	13.1	7.1	4.0	1.2	0.9
35 to 39 years	2,333	64.5	14.1	11.2	5.5	3.6	1.1
40 to 44 years	1,898	65.8	16.4	7.6	6.0	2.3	1.8
45 to 49 years	1,625	73.6	9.2	8.8	3.5	2.1	2.7
50 to 54 years	1,485	80.4	8.3	5.1	2.8	0.7	2.8
55 to 60 years	1,241	77.3	9.8	5.4	3.3	1.2	3.0
61 years and over	1,391	83.5	5.7	5.2	2.0	1.1	2.4

Z Estimate rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

no biological children.¹³ About 8 percent of ever-married men have four children, and 5.7 percent have five or more children. Among never-married men, 0.7 percent have four children and 0.7 percent have five or more children.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF FATHERHOOD

Fathers and childless men differ somewhat in their demographic makeup—primarily in their marital

¹³ These estimates reflect biological fatherhood only; as seen in Table 1, there are men who have never fathered any biological children who are fathers to non-biological children.

status and educational attainment.¹⁴ Table 3 shows marital status, race, and educational attainment levels for all men, fathers, and childless men.

Most fathers—over 90 percent—are either married at the time of the survey, or have previously been married (see Table 3). About 73 percent of fathers are married, 12.9 percent of fathers are divorced, 3.2 percent are widowed, and 2.3 percent are separated. Of the 72.2 million fathers,

¹⁴ Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education that someone has attained.

5.9 million (8.2 percent) have never been married. In contrast, a majority of childless men—over 70 percent—have never been married. About 21 percent of childless men are married, 5.3 percent are divorced, 1.1 percent are widowed, and 0.9 percent are separated.¹⁵

Educational differences between fathers and childless men can be seen most prominently at the lowest and highest educational levels. About 14 percent of fathers do

¹⁵ The percent widowed and the percent separated are not statistically different from each other.

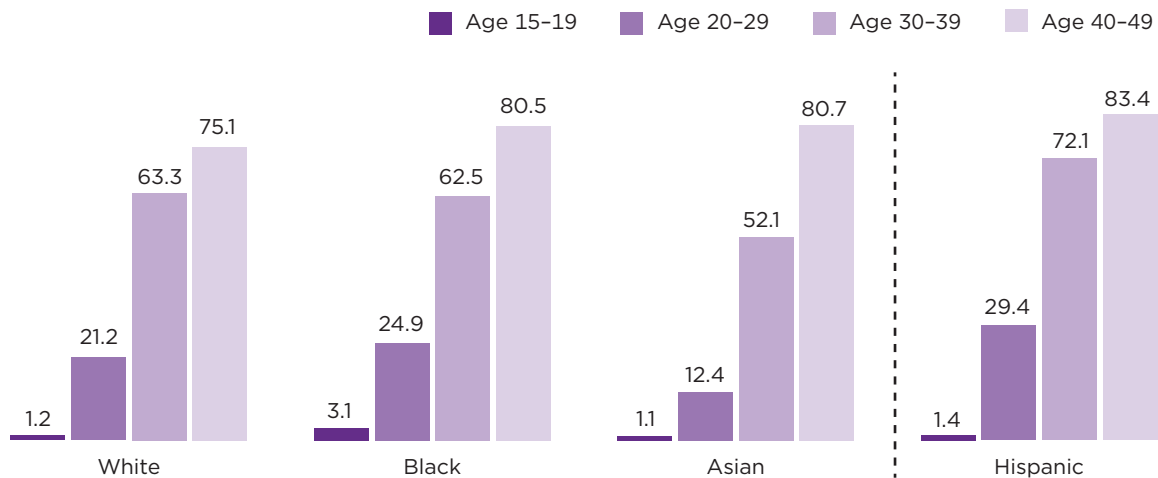
Table 3.
Demographic Characteristics by Biological Fatherhood
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	All men		Fathers		Childless men ¹	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
All men	121,245	100.0	72,151	100.0	49,094	100.0
MARITAL STATUS						
Ever married.	79,972	66.0	66,255	91.8	13,717	27.9
Married.	63,095	52.0	52,948	73.4	10,147	20.7
Divorced	11,926	9.8	9,317	12.9	2,609	5.3
Widowed.	2,870	2.4	2,341	3.2	529	1.1
Separated	2,081	1.7	1,649	2.3	433	0.9
Never married	41,272	34.0	5,896	8.2	35,376	72.1
RACE						
White alone	96,748	79.8	58,220	80.7	38,527	78.5
White alone, Non-Hispanic	78,791	65.0	47,655	66.0	31,136	63.4
Black alone	14,201	11.7	8,251	11.4	5,950	12.1
Asian alone	6,490	5.4	3,721	5.2	2,769	5.6
All other races, race combinations.	3,806	3.1	1,959	2.7	1,848	3.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Hispanic (of any race)	19,458	16.0	11,391	15.8	8,068	16.4
Non-Hispanic.	101,786	84.0	60,761	84.2	41,026	83.6
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Not a high school graduate	20,778	17.1	10,148	14.1	10,630	21.7
High school graduate.	35,064	28.9	22,359	31.0	12,706	25.9
Some college, no degree	22,960	18.9	12,552	17.4	10,407	21.2
Associate's degree	8,979	7.4	5,573	7.7	3,406	6.9
Bachelor's degree	20,963	17.3	12,758	17.7	8,205	16.7
Graduate or professional degree	12,501	10.3	8,761	12.1	3,740	7.6

¹ Childless men are men who have never biologically fathered a child.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

Figure 3.

Percentage of Men Who Are Fathers by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin¹



¹ Race groups shown are race-alone categories, meaning that individuals who identify with multiple races are excluded. Race groups other than White, Black, and Asian are also excluded. Hispanic origin is measured independently of race. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

not have a high school diploma, compared to 21.7 percent of childless men. About 12 percent of fathers hold a graduate or professional degree, compared to 7.6 percent of childless men. That fathers as a group are more educated than childless men is partially a product of age. Many young adult men (such as adolescents still in high school) will likely eventually both reach a higher level of education than they have at the time of the survey and will also eventually transition to fatherhood.

Some differences by race and origin surface when looking at the age at which men become fathers (see Figure 3).¹⁶ For example, about 1 percent of White, Asian, and Hispanic men aged 15 to 19 are fathers, compared with about 3 percent of Black men of the

same age.^{17, 18} Among men aged 20 to 29, 21.2 percent of White men are fathers, as are 24.9 percent of Black men, 29.4 percent of Hispanic men, and 12.4 percent of Asian men. At least half of men aged 30 to 39 are fathers, including 63.3 percent of White men, 62.5 percent of Black men, 72.1 percent of Hispanic men, and 52.1 percent of Asian men. Among men aged 40 to 49 years old, 75.1 percent of White men are fathers, compared to 80.5 percent of Black men, 83.4 percent of Hispanic

men, and 80.7 percent of Asian men in the same age cohort.¹⁹

FERTILITY TRAJECTORIES

Although the majority of men are or will become fathers, the experience of fatherhood is not uniform. Age at entry into fatherhood, total fertility, and number of childbearing partners differentiate men's fatherhood trajectories, and men's fertility trajectories have implications for their own and their children's well-being.²⁰

Only 8.2 percent of all fathers became fathers during adolescence, meaning before they turned 20 (see Table 4). Thirty-one percent of fathers were 20 to 24 years old when their first child was born, and an additional 30.3

¹⁷ This report will refer to the White-alone population as White, the Black-alone population as Black, the Asian-alone population as Asian, and the White-alone, non-Hispanic population as non-Hispanic White unless otherwise noted. Hispanic ethnicity is measure independent of race, and someone who is Hispanic can be of any race. The SIPP survey allows for self-identification with any combination of five different race categories, as well as a variety of ethnic origins. Here, we present only the most populous racial categories. For more information, see <www.census.gov/mso/www/training/pdf/race-ethnicity-onepager.pdf>.

¹⁸ The estimates for Black and Asian men aged 15 to 19 are not significantly different from each other.

¹⁹ The estimates for Black, Asian, and Hispanic men aged 40 to 49 are not significantly different from each other.

²⁰ For a discussion, see J. Manlove, C. Logan, E. Ikramullah, and E. Holcombe, "Factors Associated with Multiple-Partner Fertility Among Fathers," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 2008, 70: 536-548.

¹⁶ Hispanic origin is measured independent of race, meaning that Hispanic men can be of any race.

Table 4.

Fertility Patterns by Fatherhood Trajectories

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	All biological fathers		Men who became fathers before age 25		Men who have children with more than one woman		Men who became fathers after age 35	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
ALL MEN.....	72,151	100.0	28,245	100.0	10,498	100.0	6,226	100.0
AGE AT FIRST BIRTH								
Under 20 years	5,890	8.2	5,890	20.9	2,097	20.0	X	X
20 to 24 years.....	22,355	31.0	22,355	79.1	5,006	47.7	X	X
25 to 29 years.....	21,842	30.3	X	X	2,332	22.2	X	X
30 to 34 years.....	14,057	19.5	X	X	858	8.2	X	X
35 to 39 years.....	5,636	7.8	X	X	158	1.5	3,855	61.9
40 years and over.....	2,371	3.3	X	X	46	0.4	2,371	38.1
AGE AT LAST OBSERVED BIRTH								
Under 20 years	1,193	1.7	1,193	4.2	33	0.3	X	X
20 to 24 years.....	7,618	10.6	7,618	27.0	572	5.5	X	X
25 to 29 years.....	17,844	24.7	9,394	33.3	1,973	18.8	X	X
30 to 34 years.....	21,624	30.0	5,527	19.6	2,796	26.6	X	X
35 to 39 years.....	14,804	20.5	2,712	9.6	2,534	24.1	2,541	40.8
40 years and over.....	9,068	12.6	1,802	6.4	2,590	24.7	3,685	59.2
FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS								
Median children ever fathered.....	1.7	X	2.0	X	2.7	X	1.1	X

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

percent were 25 to 29 years old.²¹ About 20 percent of fathers were 30 to 34 years old, 7.8 percent were 35 to 39 years old, and 3.3 percent of fathers were at least 40 years old when their first child was born.

Multiple partner fertility, or having children with more than one person, is often associated with early entry into parenthood.²² While the national average for age at first birth is 25 for men, more than half of all fathers with children with more than one partner had their first child before they turned 25.²³

²¹ These two estimates are not significantly different from each other.

²² L. Monte, "Multiple Partner Fertility in the United States: A Demographic Portrait," *Demography*, 2019, 56(1): 103-127.

²³ G. M. Martinez, K. Daniels, and I. Febo-Vazquez, *Fertility of men and women aged 15-44 in the United States*, National Survey of Family Growth, 2011-2015, National Health Statistics Reports, no 113, Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2018.

One in five men who have children with more than one woman were under 20 years old when their first child was born (about 2 million men). Another 5 million men with children with more than one partner were between 20 and 24 years old when their first child was born.

The importance of the age at which men become fathers is reinforced when we examine the median number of children men have.²⁴ Among all fathers, the median number of children ever fathered is 1.7. Men who became fathers before age 25 have 2 children, on average, while men

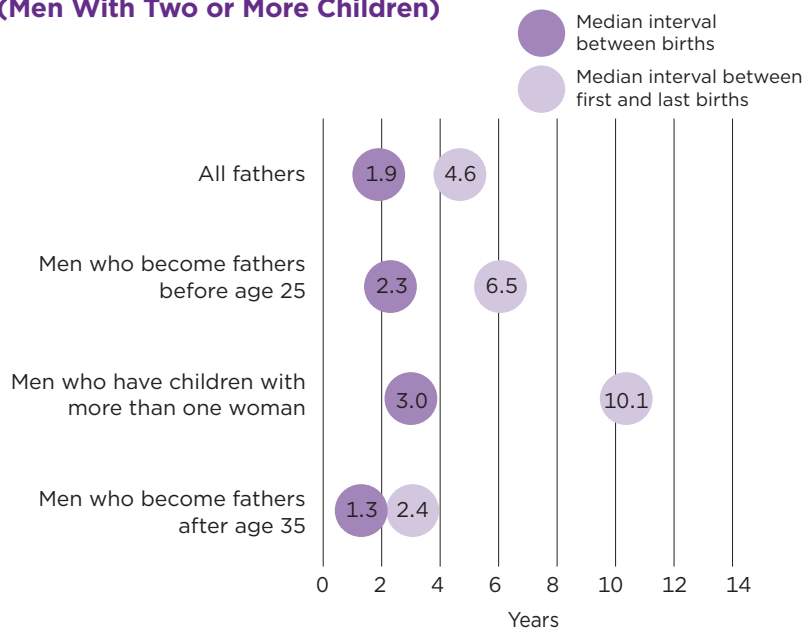
²⁴ The median number is the number in the middle of the distribution. Unlike an average, which can be skewed by a very high or very low outlier, a median is a less permeable measure of the center of a range. For example, if five men report their number of children ever born as 0, 1, 2, 2, and 10, the median number of children is 2, while the average number of children is 5.

who became fathers after age 35 generally have 1 child.

Men's fatherhood trajectories are also differentiated by the time between births for men who have more than one child. Among all men with at least two children, the median interval between births is 1.9 years (see Figure 4). However, the median interval between births for men who became fathers before age 25 is 2.3, compared to 1.3 years among men who became fathers after age 35. Men who become fathers later in life likely have a shorter fertility window within which to have additional children after the first birth.

Far more variation among fatherhood trajectories is revealed when looking at intervals between the first and last birth. For example, childbearing with multiple

Figure 4.
**Fertility Intervals by Fatherhood Trajectories
 (Men With Two or More Children)**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

CORESIDENCE WITH CHILDREN BY MEN'S DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Coresidence with children is a key component of men's fathering. About 36 million men live with about 80 million minor children (that is, children aged 0 to 17; see Figure 5). Of those, roughly 28 million men live with 50.8 million biological or adopted minor children. About 4 million men live with 5.6 million stepchildren or other children of a spouse or partner for whom he is not reported as a stepfather.²⁶ And about 13 million men live with about 23 million other children aged 0 to 17, including grandchildren, nieces

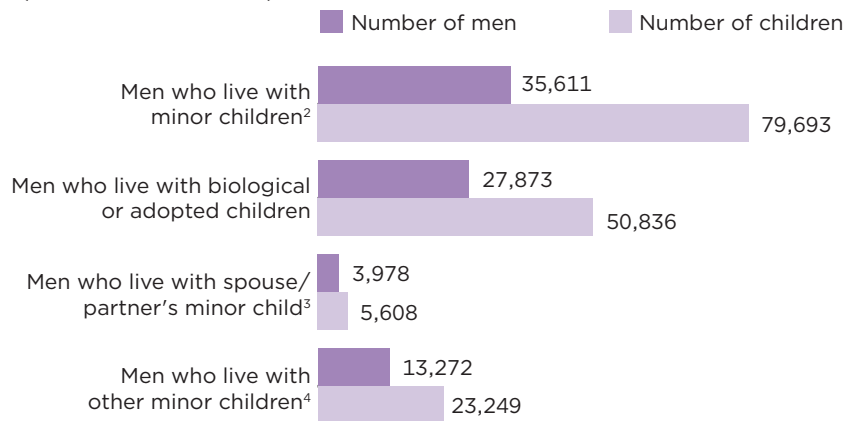
²⁶ The SIPP automatically shows married men as stepfathers to their spouse's minor children. However, whether cohabiting men are reported as stepfathers is at the discretion of the respondent. Please see text box, "Measurement of Fatherhood in the SIPP."

partners often means that parents' childbearing is spread over a longer period of time to accommodate the time between the end of one childbearing relationship and the start of the next.²⁵ The median years between first and last births is more than twice as large for fathers who have children with more than one woman compared to all fathers of at least two or more children: the interval is 4.6 years among all fathers of two or more children and 10.1 years among men who have children with more than one partner. The median interval between first and last birth is 6.5 years among men who became fathers before age 25, compared to 2.4 years among who became fathers after age 35.

²⁵ M. Carlson, and F. Furstenberg, "The Prevalence and Correlates of Multipartnered Fertility Among Urban U.S. Parents," *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 2006, 68: 718-732.

Figure 5.
Men Aged 15 and Over and the Minor Children With Whom They Live by Parental Relationship¹

(Numbers in thousands)



¹ Men can appear in more than one father/child relationship (e.g., some men live with both biological children and spouse/partner's children).

² A minor refers to a child under 18 years old.

³ Spouse/partner's child refers to a man's spouse or partner's child who is not his biological or adopted child.

⁴ Other minors refers to children under 18 who do not indicate either the man or his spouse/partner as a parent (such as grandchildren and minor siblings).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

or nephews, minor siblings, foster children, and others.²⁷

Even within these groups, there is significant variation depending on the relationships between men and the children with whom they live. For example, about 82 percent of the men who live with minor children are reported as either a father or stepfather to at least one of those children (see Table 5). All men who live with their own biological or adopted children are shown as a father to those children in the SIPP, while about 81 percent of men who live with a partner's minor child are identified as fathers to at least one child with whom they live.^{28, 29} Only about 15 percent of men who live with "other" children, meaning minor children for whom neither the man nor his partner have been identified as a parent, are also living with children who identify him as father.³⁰ This means that men who live with nieces or nephews or grandchildren generally do so without their own or their partner's minor children present.

The racial distribution of men who live with children does not vary much by the type of relationship

²⁷ Readers should note that these categories are not mutually exclusive; a man can live with his own biological child, a spouse's or partner's child, and an other child simultaneously.

²⁸ Living with a partner's child does not exclude the possibility that the man may also live with his biological or adopted child.

²⁹ Please see text box, "Measurement of Fatherhood in the SIPP," for a detailed description of how coresident fathers are identified and shown in the SIPP and discussed in this report.

³⁰ Other children includes any child who does not indicate either the man or his spouse/partner as a parent. However, we exclude from this table men who live in their own parents' home and for whom all "other" children are the man's minor siblings.

MEASUREMENT OF FATHERHOOD IN THE SIPP

All respondents in the SIPP, regardless of age, are asked whether they live with a parent. If the respondent says "yes," the respondent is then asked to identify their relationship—biological, step, or adoptive—to that parent. Respondents who identify one parent are then asked whether they also live with a second parent, and if so, to identify that relationship type.

In this report, we label men's biological and adopted children as their "own children" while stepchildren and other partner's children who do not identify him as father are labeled as "partner's children." Children who do not report either the man or his spouse/partner as parent are referred to as "other" children, and include grandchildren, nieces and nephews, and other related and unrelated children.

Due to data constraints, some other Census Bureau publications define "own children" as only the unmarried, minor children of the householder. Because the SIPP collects much more nuanced information about parent/child relationships than other surveys, we are able to show more detail about the relationships between both parents and their children. However, it is important to acknowledge that these definitions diverge from those used in most other Census Bureau publications.

or age of children with whom they live. About 80 percent of men who live with their own children and 79 percent of men who live with their partner's children are White (see Table 5). Black men, however, make up a larger percentage of men who live with a partner's minor children (16.4 percent), relative to the percentage of men who live with their own minor children (9.9 percent). Notably, a higher percentage of men who live with other children are of Hispanic origin than is true of men who live with either their own or their partner's children. In addition, a higher percentage of men who live with a partner's children are native-born compared to men who live with either their own or other children.

Generally speaking, men who live with their own child have higher levels of education than do men who live with either a partner's child or other children. Among men who live with a partner's children, 39.6 percent are high school graduates without college education. In contrast, 26.0 percent of men who live with their own minor children have only a high school degree. Men with bachelor's and graduate degrees constitute a higher percentage of the men who live with their own children than is true for men who live with either a partner's child or other children; more than a third of men who live with biological or adopted children have at least a bachelor's degree, compared to 14.6 percent of men who live with a partner's children,

Table 5.

Demographic Characteristics of Men Who Live With Minor Children (Children Aged 17 and Under)

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Age and type of children																	
	All minor children				His children ^{1,2}				Spouse or partner's children ^{1,3}				Other children ^{1,4}					
	Total men	0-17	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-17	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-17	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-17	0-5	6-11	12-17	
Men who live with minor children...	35,611	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Men who are identified as father or stepfather to children in household.....	29,006	81.5	80.7	83.3	82.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.4	71.1	80.8	82.7	14.9	16.2	11.3	14.6	
RACE																		
White alone	27,834	78.2	76.8	78.7	77.5	79.7	78.2	79.9	80.1	78.8	73.0	80.2	79.0	70.3	70.8	72.0	65.8	
White alone, Non-Hispanic	20,039	56.3	51.4	54.2	56.0	59.2	55.8	57.0	60.0	58.9	57.7	59.1	59.0	37.9	33.4	37.4	37.0	
Black alone	4,083	11.5	11.6	11.0	12.8	9.9	10.3	9.9	10.2	16.4	21.2	15.3	16.0	17.2	16.0	13.8	21.0	
Asian alone	2,363	6.6	7.3	6.5	5.7	7.1	7.8	7.2	6.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	6.0	6.3	6.7	5.5	
All other races, race combinations..	1,331	3.7	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.8	4.7	3.4	4.1	6.5	6.9	7.6	7.7	
HISPANIC ORIGIN																		
Hispanic (of any race)	8,526	23.9	27.9	26.6	23.6	22.2	24.6	24.6	21.6	22.1	18.1	23.4	21.7	36.2	41.2	37.6	33.5	
Non-Hispanic.....	27,085	76.1	72.1	73.4	76.4	77.8	75.4	75.4	78.4	77.9	81.9	76.6	78.3	63.8	58.8	62.4	66.5	
NATIVITY																		
Native-born	26,310	73.9	71.0	72.5	73.9	73.0	71.2	71.7	71.3	83.8	86.0	84.9	83.2	71.4	67.7	68.1	77.1	
Foreign-born	9,300	26.1	29.0	27.5	26.1	27.0	28.8	28.3	28.7	16.2	14.0	15.1	16.8	28.6	32.3	31.9	22.9	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT																		
Not a high school graduate	5,998	16.8	18.0	18.3	19.3	13.0	12.8	13.8	15.6	16.2	21.0	18.7	13.6	35.8	37.3	40.5	38.6	
High school graduate	10,029	28.2	28.5	27.0	28.5	26.0	26.2	24.6	25.8	39.6	40.1	40.4	39.5	34.3	35.5	31.2	32.6	
Some college, no degree	6,098	17.1	17.4	18.2	16.0	17.5	18.2	17.7	15.7	22.0	21.6	25.4	20.3	15.8	14.4	16.0	15.5	
Associate's degree	2,775	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.5	8.2	8.2	8.7	8.1	7.6	8.7	6.5	7.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	
Bachelor's degree	6,486	18.2	17.7	16.7	17.0	21.1	21.3	20.3	20.1	9.8	6.4	5.6	13.2	6.2	5.0	5.6	5.7	
Graduate or professional degree ...	4,225	11.9	10.8	11.8	11.8	14.2	13.2	14.9	14.8	4.8	2.2	3.5	6.0	2.8	2.4	1.7	2.7	
MARITAL STATUS																		
Ever married.....	29,464	82.7	78.1	83.6	85.6	90.2	85.6	92.6	95.6	76.7	57.9	73.2	83.1	54.2	54.0	49.6	48.8	
Married.....	26,428	74.2	72.3	74.9	75.6	83.4	81.7	85.9	87.0	62.5	45.7	54.8	67.7	41.3	42.2	37.7	36.1	
Divorced.....	2,239	6.3	4.1	6.3	7.4	5.3	2.9	5.2	6.8	11.2	10.1	13.7	12.2	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.3	
Widowed.....	316	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.3	3.2	2.1	3.2	4.3	
Separated.....	481	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.9	0.7	2.9	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.1	
Never married	6,147	17.3	21.9	16.4	14.4	9.8	14.4	7.4	4.4	23.3	42.1	26.8	16.9	45.8	46.0	50.4	51.2	
LABOR FORCE STATUS																		
In labor force	31,246	87.7	88.0	88.2	86.7	93.2	93.1	94.3	93.1	90.2	87.1	89.8	90.5	64.8	69.5	60.0	58.5	
Employed.....	29,545	83.0	83.0	83.5	81.7	89.3	88.9	90.5	89.1	84.2	77.3	83.1	85.7	56.7	61.8	52.6	49.5	
Unemployed.....	1,701	4.8	5.0	4.7	5.0	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.0	6.0	9.8	6.7	4.8	8.0	7.8	7.4	9.1	
Not in labor force	4,364	12.3	12.0	11.8	13.3	6.8	6.9	5.7	6.9	9.8	12.9	10.2	9.5	35.2	30.5	40.0	41.5	
Number of men.....	35,611	17,060	16,971	16,304	27,873	13,170	12,723	11,650	608	3,978	1,835	2,265	6,886	3,728	2,789	2,753		

¹ "His," "Spouse/Partner's," and "Other" children are not mutually exclusive categories; a man may be included in more than one of these categories depending on the children with whom he lives.

² "His" children include both biological children and adopted children.

³ "Spouse/Partner's" children include both children identified as the respondent's stepchildren and any spouse/partner who are not identified as his stepchildren.

⁴ "Other" children are children who do not indicate either the respondent or his spouse/partner as a parent. Excluded from this calculation are men aged 15 and over who live in their parents' home and for whom all "other" children are the man's minor siblings, as well as men who are themselves minors and who are younger than all other minors with whom they live.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

and 8.9 percent of men who live with other children.³¹

Marital status is also highly correlated with men's living arrangements with children, and the results shown here suggest that the connection between marital status and men's living arrangements is more complex depending on the age of, and relationship to, the child or children. For example, the majority of men who live with their own children are married at the time of the survey (83.4 percent).

Similarly, the majority of men who live with a partner's child over age 5 are married (54.8 percent if the partner's children are aged 6 to 11, and 67.7 percent if the partner's children are aged 12 to 17). However, 42.1 percent of men who live with a partner's child aged 0 to 5 are never married. About half of men who live with an other child aged 12 to 17 are never married (51.2 percent).

Men's living arrangements with regard to children are also associated with different employment profiles. Men who live with their own or a partner's children aged 0 to 17 are more likely to be employed than are men who live with similarly aged other children. Notably, roughly 35 percent of men who live with other children aged 0 to 17 are not in the labor force, likely a reflection of the number of grandfathers living with minor grandchildren.³²

³¹ These percentages are sums of the percent in each category with a bachelor's degree and the percent with a graduate degree; these sums may differ slightly from the percents shown in the table due to rounding.

³² One-third of the men who live with other children report that they are living with a grandchild.

FATHER INVOLVEMENT AND CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING

Men's fathering and fatherhood behaviors extend beyond simple coresidence with children. The SIPP includes several measures intended to capture various aspects of men's parental involvement. Readers should note, however, that these measures are by no means inclusive of all fathering behaviors.

We include in our analysis a series of traditional measures of parental involvement, including dinners with children aged 0 to 17 and outings with young children.^{33, 34} Although the SIPP includes an array of economic measures, we do not include financial measures such as rental or mortgage payments as those are more difficult to isolate as fathering behaviors.³⁵ However, we do include assorted measures of children's academic performance and extracurricular involvement for school-aged children (aged 6 to 17). We look at these measures in the interest of examining the role of the relationship between children and their fathers, stepfathers, or coresident father figures in explaining children's well-being. Other research has found that children who live with a biological father are more likely to graduate from high school, have higher life satisfaction, and have healthier eating

³³ A. J. Hammons and B. H. Fiese, "Is frequency of shared family meals related to the nutritional health of children and adolescents?" *Pediatrics*, 2011.

³⁴ J. Fagan, "Head Start fathers' daily hassles and involvement with their children," *Journal of Family Issues*, 21(3), 2000, 329-346.

³⁵ We also do not include child care measures, as those measures were designed to measure women's availability for employment, and are discussed in other Census Bureau products (see L. Laughlin, "Who's Minding the Kids? Childcare Arrangements: Spring 2011." *Current Population Reports*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2013.)

habits compared to children who live with a stepfather or in a single-mother family.^{36, 37, 38, 39}

Table 6 looks at various measures of fathering for men and their own children (biological or adopted) aged 0 to 17, as well as for men's and their partner's biological and adopted children aged 0 to 17 (both children who are identified as his stepchildren and those who are not). The sample is limited to men who live with at least one minor child for whom he or his spouse or partner has been identified as a parent. The first column of Table 6 includes all of these men. The second column includes only men who live with their own biological or adopted children, but not any stepchildren or other children for whom only their spouse or partner has been identified as a parent.⁴⁰ The third column includes men who do not live with any of their own biological or adopted children, but do

³⁶ S. McLanahan, L. Tach, and D. Schneider, "The causal effects of father absence," *Annual review of sociology*, 39, 2013, 399-427.

³⁷ T. Bjarnason, P. Bendtsen, A. M. Arnarsson, I. Borup, R. J. Iannotti, P. Löfstedt, and B. Niclasen, "Life satisfaction among children in different family structures: a comparative study of 36 western societies," *Children & Society*, 2012, 26(1), 51-62.

³⁸ S.D. Stewart and C.L. Menning, "Family structure, nonresident father involvement, and adolescent eating patterns," *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 2009, 45(2), 193-201.

³⁹ Please see text box, "Measurement of Fatherhood in the SIPP." The fact that the SIPP allows for the identification of two parents for children even when those parents are not married, and allows respondent's to define parent/child relationships that are outside of biological/adoptive relationships or stepfamilies formed by marriage, means that these measures are much more nuanced than those found using most other datasets. For example, many of the children identified as living with an unmarried parent and stepfather in the SIPP would likely be considered a single-parent family in much of the literature.

⁴⁰ This includes men living in families in which their spouse or partner is the other parent of their children as well as men living with children of a prior relationship, either with or without a spouse or partner present.

Table 6. **Father Involvement and the Well-Being of Minor Children (Children Aged 17 and Under)**
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Age of child and type of relationship with coresident children															
	Men who live with their own or spouse/partner's children				Men who live with only their own biological or adopted children ³				Men who live with only spouse/partner's children ⁴				Men who live with their biological/adopted children and spouse/partner's children			
	0-17 ¹	0-5 ²	6-11 ²	12-17 ²	0-17 ¹	0-5 ²	6-11 ²	12-17 ²	0-17 ¹	0-5 ²	6-11 ²	12-17 ²	0-17 ¹	0-5 ²	6-11 ²	12-17 ²
ALL MEN																
Number of men.....	29,720	13,523	14,275	13,614	25,742	11,787	11,872	11,229	1,847	312	776	1,114	2,131	1,424	1,627	1,271
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (PERCENT)																
Men living with a spouse or partner.....	93.8	96.9	94.0	92.9	93.0	96.5	92.9	91.5	99.8	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.1	99.8	98.9	99.0
At least one child shared with spouse or partner.....	84.6	92.4	85.4	80.6	90.7	94.9	91.4	88.8	X	X	X	X	84.0	92.3	82.7	78.7
Lives with biological child(ren) aged 0 to 17.....	92.1	97.0	92.9	89.9	98.1	99.2	98.0	97.8	X	X	X	X	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.2
Lives with adopted child(ren) aged 0 to 17.....	2.5	1.7	3.0	3.2	2.8	1.8	3.4	3.6	X	X	X	X	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.6
Lives with stepchild(ren) aged 0 to 17.....	9.5	9.2	12.0	13.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	Z	59.9	43.8	54.7	64.9	79.1	76.5	78.2	82.9
Lives with foster child(ren) aged 0 to 17.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	Z	0.6	0.4	Z	Z	Z	Z
Lives with sibling(s) aged 0 to 17.....	0.3	0.5	0.1	Z	0.3	0.5	0.1	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	0.5	0.7	0.2	Z
Lives with niece(s)/nephew(s) aged 0 to 17.....	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7
Lives with grandchild(ren) aged 0 to 17.....	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.8	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.5	0.9	0.1	Z	0.1	0.1
Lives with other relative child(ren) aged 0 to 17.....	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.5	2.8	2.2	1.3	3.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.7
Lives with nonrelative child(ren) aged 0 to 17.....	4.5	4.6	5.2	4.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	38.1	55.3	44.9	32.1	21.4	24.0	22.0	17.5
FATHER INVOLVEMENT (PERCENT)																
Father/stepfather dinner with children 0 to 17.....	74.0	77.7	74.8	70.9	75.3	78.4	76.3	72.2	56.5	63.0	55.7	54.7	74.4	75.2	73.1	73.6
Eats dinner with children 5 to 7 nights/week.....	13.6	10.8	13.7	16.2	13.7	10.7	14.0	16.7	13.6	12.2	10.6	15.3	12.3	11.1	13.7	12.7
Eats dinner with children 3 to 4 nights/week.....	7.8	6.7	8.1	8.5	7.4	6.6	7.6	8.1	11.2	6.0	12.9	12.0	8.6	7.7	9.4	9.2
Never eats dinner with children.....	3.7	2.9	3.4	4.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	3.0	18.8	18.8	20.9	18.0	4.7	6.0	3.9	4.5
No data available ⁵	0.9	1.9	X	X	1.0	2.2	X	X	Z	Z	X	X	Z	Z	X	X
Father/stepfather outings with children under age 6.....	X	42.9	X	X	X	43.2	X	X	X	43.5	X	X	X	39.7	X	X
3 or more outings/week.....	X	47.3	X	X	X	47.8	X	X	X	37.2	X	X	X	45.5	X	X
1 to 2 outings/week.....	X	7.2	X	X	X	6.4	X	X	X	19.4	X	X	X	11.8	X	X
No outings.....	X	2.6	X	X	X	2.6	X	X	X	Z	X	X	X	3.0	X	X
No data available ⁶																
CHILDREN'S SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT (PERCENT)																
Any child (aged 6 to 17) ever repeated a grade.....	X	X	8.3	11.3	X	X	7.0	10.3	X	X	13.5	15.5	X	X	15.7	16.5
Any child (aged 6 to 17) ever expelled from school.....	X	X	5.1	9.1	X	X	4.1	7.5	X	X	6.2	14.2	X	X	12.3	18.1
Any child (aged 6 to 17) ever in gifted classes.....	X	X	27.6	39.1	X	X	27.9	40.1	X	X	20.3	32.3	X	X	28.6	35.9
Any child (aged 6 to 17) participates in sports.....	X	X	52.4	58.4	X	X	53.4	59.6	X	X	47.2	49.5	X	X	48.1	55.8
Any child (aged 6 to 17) takes lessons outside of school.....	X	X	42.2	40.1	X	X	44.2	41.7	X	X	37.7	36.2	X	X	29.7	29.1
Any child (aged 6 to 17) participates in school clubs.....	X	X	34.5	36.9	X	X	34.4	37.4	X	X	37.0	35.4	X	X	33.7	33.3

X Not applicable.
Z Estimate rounds to zero.
¹The men included in this column reflect the total number of fathers of children aged 0 to 17 in this category.
²Some men have children of varying ages and may be represented in more than one of these columns indicating child age.
³"Own" children include both biological children and adopted children.
⁴"Spouse/partner" children include both children identified as the respondent's stepchildren and children who are not formally identified as his stepchildren.
⁵Men for whom a newborn is the only child in the home at the time of interview are not included in these father involvement questions due to data restrictions.
⁶Men for whom a newborn is the only child under age 6 in the home at the time of interview are not included in these father involvement questions due to data restrictions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

live with children of their spouse or partner; some of these men are identified as stepfathers to these children, while some are not (see “Measurement of Fatherhood in the SIPP”). The final column includes men who live in blended families with both their own children as well as children of their spouse or partner.

There are several predominant family types that appear in these data. For example, more than 90 percent of the men shown in Table 6 live with biological children and 9.5 percent live with stepchildren. However, men’s families are not homogenous. About 1 percent of men living with their own or spouse/partner’s children also live with grandchildren, and about another 1 percent also live with other related children under age 18, including minor siblings, nieces or nephews, and other relatives. Additionally, 4.5 percent live with children to whom they are not related.⁴¹ These statistics highlight the diversity of family living arrangements in the United States.

The majority of men who live with only their own children live with biological children, although about 3 percent of men live with adopted children. Most of the men shown in these groups are either married or partnered and most of the time their partner is also identified as the child’s biological or adoptive parent; between 88.8 and 94.9 percent of the fathers living only with their own children share at least one of

⁴¹ The SIPP captures a wide variety of relationship categories, including parents, children, siblings, aunts/uncles, cousins, nieces/nephews, in-laws, grandparents and grandchildren, and other relatives. Anyone not included in these relative categories, such as roommates and other nonrelatives, are shown to be “nonrelatives.”

NOTE ABOUT MEASUREMENT OF FATHER INVOLVEMENT

If a child identifies only one person in the household as a parent, but that parent is married, then the SIPP editing process assigns the parent’s spouse as stepparent to the child. However, unmarried parent partners are not automatically assigned as stepparents. Instead, unmarried partners are only indicated as stepparents when the respondent identifies them as such. This has implications for the father involvement questions. When a father has been indicated, the father involvement questions use that father’s or stepfather’s name, asking, “How often does <name of father or stepfather> eat dinner with <names of children>?” When a coresident partner has not been indicated as a child’s father, the same questions will use a generic phrase (“their father or stepfather”), asking, “How often does their father or stepfather eat dinner with <names of children>?”

Columns 2, 4, and 5 of Table 8 include some unmarried men not specifically indicated as stepfathers to their partner’s children. These are a minority of the cases included, and parallel versions of this analysis with these men excluded show similar patterns to those shown here. However, it is important to acknowledge the possibility that in some of these cases, the mother’s responses about her children’s contact with “their father or stepfather” did not reference the men who are the focus of this analysis.

those children with their spouse or partner.

Almost all of the men living with only a spouse or partner’s children are also living with a spouse or partner.⁴² In the majority (59.9 percent) of these households featuring partners’ children but not the man’s own children, the children aged 0 to 17 indicate the man in question as a stepfather. However, for 38.1 percent of men living with a spouse or partner’s children, those children are indicated as a “nonrelative” to him.

Other research has found that parents eating dinner with their children is associated with a range of benefits for children, including expanded vocabulary, fewer behavior problems, and lower

⁴² Only 0.2 percent of men are living with a stepchild without a spouse or partner present.

likelihood of substance abuse among teenagers.^{43, 44, 45} About three-quarters of men who live with only their own children and no stepchildren or other children of their partner eat dinner with their children between five and seven nights per week, regardless of the age of the children. Men who live with only their spouse or partner’s children (some, but not all, of whom are identified as stepfather to those children; see Table 5) are significantly less likely to eat dinner with those children

⁴³ C. E. Snow and D. E. Beals, “Mealtime talk that supports literacy development,” *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development*, 2006, 51–66.

⁴⁴ S. L. Hofferth and J. F. Sandberg, “How American Children Spend Their Time,” *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 2001, 63: 295–308.

⁴⁵ National Center for Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *The Importance of Family Dinners IV*, 2007. Report downloaded September 25, 2018, from <www.casacolumbia.org/download/file/63>.

between five and seven nights per week, regardless of the age of those children (see Table 6).⁴⁶ In fact, between 18 and 21 percent of such fathers are reported to never eat dinner with their spouse or partner's children, depending on child age, although it is important to acknowledge that we cannot be sure that these responses are in reference to the father in the household in all cases (see "Note About Measurement of Father Involvement").

The final series of estimates in Table 6 are those for men living in blended families, meaning households containing both a man's own biological or adopted children as well as a partner's or spouse's children who are not shared with the man in question. Among such men, 84 percent have at least one child in common with their spouse or partner. Additionally, these men are more likely to be indicated as stepfathers than is true for the group who live with only a spouse or partner's children (79.1 percent versus 59.9 percent).

About three-quarters of men living in blended family households eat dinner with the minor children in the household between five and seven nights per week, regardless of child age.

Outings with children are also associated with positive child development and are seen as an indicator of parental

⁴⁶ Parental engagement questions in SIPP measure how many days a week the parent engages in the activity with any of his or her minor children. Therefore, in households with more than one child, we are unable to pinpoint whether the parent ate dinner with all or just some of the children.

involvement.⁴⁷ The SIPP asks parents of children aged 0 to 5 about how often each week each parent (or stepparent) takes those children on outings, such as trips to a park, a library, a store, or a family gathering. Although the number of fathers living with children aged 0 to 5 varies widely (roughly 12 million fathers live with their own biological or adopted children aged 0 to 5, while only about 300,000 men live with a spouse or partner's children aged 0 to 5, and roughly 1.4 million men live in blended families featuring a child aged 0 to 5), the prevalence of outings is very consistent over the different family types. Around 40 percent of men in all family types take young children on outings at least three times a week.⁴⁸ However, men living with only a spouse or partner's children are more likely to report no outings than are men living with only their own children.

Children's school engagement is often used as an indicator of how well the child is doing. Children who have repeated a grade or have experienced an expulsion are more likely to drop out of high school and less likely to

⁴⁷ See, for example, discussion in L. H. Lippman, K.A. Moore, and H. McIntosh, "Positive indicators of child well-being: A conceptual framework, measures, and methodological issues," *Applied Research in Quality of Life*, 2011, 6(4): 425-449.

⁴⁸ The percentage of men living with only their own biological or adopted children who take their children aged 0-5 on outings at least three times per week (43.5 percent) is statistically different from 40 percent. However, the estimates for men living with only a spouse or partner's children, as well as men living in blended families, are not significantly different from 40 percent.

enroll in college.^{49, 50} In contrast, children who take gifted classes experience positive academic outcomes that extend to their college outcomes.⁵¹ And other research indicates that children who participate in extracurricular activities have higher grades and self-esteem.^{52, 53}

Among men living with older children (children aged 12 to 17), men who live with their own biological or adopted children only are less likely to report that the child had ever repeated a grade, and this is true in comparison to both blended families and families with only the spouse or partner's children. Roughly 15.5 percent of such men living with only their spouse or partner's children and 16.5 percent for men living in blended families report grade repetition, as compared to 10.3 percent for men living with only their own biological or adopted

⁴⁹ T. Fabelo, M. D. Thompson, M. Plotkin, D. Carmichael, M. P. Marchbanks, and E. A. Booth, *Breaking schools' rules: A statewide study of how school discipline relates to students' success and juvenile justice involvement*, New York: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2011.

⁵⁰ S. R. Jimerson, "On the failure of failure: Examining the association between early grade retention and education and employment outcomes during late adolescence," *Journal of School Psychology*, 1999, 37(3), 243-272.

⁵¹ A. Booij, F. Haan, and E. Plug, *Enriching students pays off: Evidence from an individualized gifted and talented program in secondary education*, Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA) Discussion Paper No. 9757, 2016.

⁵² N. Darling, "Participation in extracurricular activities and adolescent adjustment: Cross-sectional and longitudinal findings," *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 2005, 34(5), 493-505.

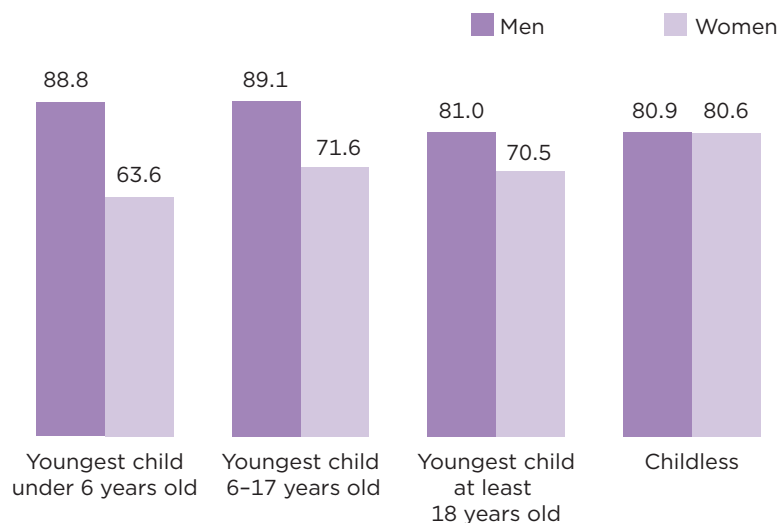
⁵³ J. A. Fredricks and J. S. Eccles, "Participation in extracurricular activities in the middle school years: Are there developmental benefits for African American and European American youth?," *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 2008, 37(9), 1029-1043.

children; see Table 6.⁵⁴ Reports of grade repetition among children aged 6 to 11 are more prevalent for men living in blended families than for men who live with only their own children. For children aged 6 to 11, the percentage of children who are or have been in a gifted class is higher among men living with biological or adopted children, either alone or in blended families, compared to men living only with a partner's children. Among children aged 12 to 17, men living with their own children are more likely than men living with a spouse or partner's children to report that that child is or has been in gifted classes.

Participation in sports and lessons outside of school varies significantly across family types. Men living with only their own biological or adopted children aged 6–11 are more likely to report that those children participate in sports than are men living in blended families (53.4 percent versus 48.1 percent). Men living with only their own children are also more likely than men living in blended families to report participation in lessons outside of school for each age group. Interestingly, however, men who live with only a spouse or partner's children are more likely to report that the child participates in lessons outside of school than are men living in blended families for children aged 6 to 11.

⁵⁴ The estimates for men living with a spouse or partner's child and men living in blended families are not statistically different from each other. Also not significant is the difference in estimates between men living with any children aged 12 to 17 (11.3 percent) and men living with only their own children aged 12 to 17 (10.3 percent).

Figure 6.
Percent Employed for Men and Women Aged 30 to 50 by Age of Youngest Child



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION OF FATHERS BY AGE OF CHILD

Other research has found that age of children and overall fertility are two of the strongest predictors of women's labor force participation.⁵⁵ However, less attention has been paid to the intersection of men's fertility and their employment. In Figure 6, we show employment levels for women and men aged 30 to 50 by age of

⁵⁵ See, for example: S. Bauernschuster and M. Schlotter, "Public child care and mothers' labor supply—Evidence from two quasi-experiments," *Journal of Public Economics*, 2016, 123: 1–16; D. Del Boca, "Child Care Arrangements and Labor Supply," IDB Working Paper Series, No. IDB-WP-569, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Washington, DC, 2015; Downloaded September 15, 2018, from <www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/115499/1/IDB-WP-569.pdf>; and J. Gornick and M. Meyers, *Families that work: Policies for reconciling parenthood and employment*, New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2003.

youngest child.⁵⁶ We use this age range because it is the life stage with the highest likelihood of work for adults (postschool and pre-retirement) and because it is the age during which adults are most likely to have minor children.⁵⁷

Fathers aged 30 to 50 are more likely to be employed than mothers aged 30 to 50, regardless of the age of their youngest child, but there is no difference in employment between childless men and women aged 30 to 50. This likely reflects the different responsibilities that mothers and fathers often choose with regard to childcare. For

⁵⁶ Note that we are not differentiating part-time versus full-time work, but simply indicating whether they are working or not.

⁵⁷ See, for example, Bureau of Labor Statistics Table 3: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. Table downloaded September 20, 2018, from <www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat03.pdf>.

Table 7.

Employment and Occupation of Men Aged 16 to 64 by Age of Youngest Child¹

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	All men aged 16-64		All fathers of biological children ²		Fathers whose youngest child is under age 6 ³		Fathers whose youngest child is age 6-17 ³		Fathers whose youngest child is 18 or older ³		Childless men ⁴	
	Total	Per-cent	Total	Per-cent	Total	Per-cent	Total	Per-cent	Total	Per-cent	Total	Per-cent
All men aged 16-64	99,616	100.0	55,331	100.0	16,169	100.0	18,407	100.0	20,755	100.0	44,285	100.0
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
In labor force	78,624	78.9	47,507	85.9	14,823	91.7	16,854	91.6	15,829	76.3	31,117	70.3
Employed	73,332	73.6	45,195	81.7	13,967	86.4	16,088	87.4	15,141	72.9	28,137	63.5
Management occupations	8,712	8.7	6,167	11.1	1,710	10.6	2,429	13.2	2,027	9.8	2,546	5.7
Nonmanagement professional occupations	17,267	17.3	10,136	18.3	3,243	20.1	3,494	19.0	3,399	16.4	7,130	16.1
STEM occupations	8,689	8.7	5,354	9.7	1,772	11.0	1,896	10.3	1,687	8.1	3,335	7.5
Service & sales occupations	21,568	21.7	11,411	20.6	3,868	23.9	3,961	21.5	3,582	17.3	10,157	22.9
Production, transportation, & moving occupations	12,833	12.9	8,519	15.4	2,270	14.0	2,964	16.1	3,285	15.8	4,315	9.7
Natural resources, construction, & maintenance occupations	12,012	12.1	8,397	15.2	2,575	15.9	3,092	16.8	2,729	13.1	3,615	8.2
Military occupations	661	0.7	458	0.8	273	1.7	127	0.7	59	0.3	203	0.5
Other occupations ⁵	279	0.3	108	0.2	28	0.2	20	0.1	60	0.3	171	0.4
Unemployed	5,292	5.3	2,312	4.2	857	5.3	766	4.2	689	3.3	2,980	6.7
Not in labor force	20,992	21.1	7,824	14.1	1,346	8.3	1,553	8.4	4,926	23.7	13,168	29.7

¹ For respondents with more than one job, occupation is coded for the primary job as determined by the respondent.² This column includes all biological fathers regardless of whether his children live with him.³ These groupings differentiate fathers based on the ages of their biological children only, and uses those children's ages regardless of whether those children live with the father.⁴ Childless men are men who have never biologically fathered a child.⁵ This group includes both those who work without pay in family businesses, and those who have worked for eight or more different employers during the reference year and for whom we cannot determine a primary occupation.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

example, the employment gap is most pronounced among fathers and mothers of young children: nearly 90 percent of men whose youngest child is under age 6 are employed, compared to slightly more than 60 percent for women. From birth to kindergarten, young children require around-the-clock care, leading many new mothers to exit the labor force.⁵⁸ Women's employment then rises when their

youngest child is school age, while the percentage of men employed is not different between fathers whose youngest child is under age 6 and men whose youngest child is aged 6 to 11.

Among parents of adult children (that is, children 18 years old and over), the gender gap in employment narrows, mostly because employment among fathers of adult children is lower relative to fathers with minor children. About 81 percent of fathers of adult children are employed, compared to about 71 percent of mothers with adult children.

Table 7 provides additional details about labor force participation among all adult men and fathers,

depending on the age of their youngest child. In this table, we use all working-aged men—that is, men aged 16 to 64.⁵⁹ We distinguish between men who are unemployed—those who are not working but are actively looking for work—and men who are not in the labor force—those who are neither working nor seeking employment. Unemployment is highest among childless men (6.7 percent) and lowest among fathers whose youngest child is 18 years and over (3.3 percent). About 30 percent of childless men are not in the labor force,

⁵⁹ See the "not in labor force" column in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Table 3: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. Table downloaded September 20, 2018, from <www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat03.pdf>.

⁵⁸ Leaving the workforce after a birth appears to be most common among two groups of women: those whose earnings are so low they do not have the childcare resources to work and those whose family resources allow them to forgo personal earnings. For a more detailed discussion, see: J. Cheeseman and B. Downs, "Opting-Out: An Exploration of Labor Force Participation of New Mothers," Census Working Paper, 2009, <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2009/demo/day-01.html>.

compared to 23.7 percent of fathers whose youngest child is at least 18 years old, and 8.4 and 8.3 percent, respectively, for men whose youngest child is aged 6–17 and men whose youngest child is under age 6.^{60, 61}

There are relatively few substantive occupational differences for men depending on their children's age, although there are occupational differences between fathers and childless men. For example, about 11 percent of fathers of young children are employed in management occupations, as are about 10 percent of fathers of adult children.⁶² Meanwhile, fathers of school age children are more likely to be in management occupations (13.2 percent). However, these differences likely reflect men's ages and professional trajectories rather than an effect of children's ages. That is, young men are the least likely to be in management because men usually progress into management positions over time rather than starting in management, and they are also most likely to have young children, but these trends are both related only to the man's age and not to each other.⁶³ Similarly, fathers of adult children are likely older, and therefore the fact that there are fewer older men in management is more likely a reflection of the higher percentage of

⁶⁰ Given the standard labor force age range of 16 to 64, it is likely that at least some of these childless men not in the labor force are young men still in school who have not yet aged into either employment or fatherhood.

⁶¹ The estimates for fathers whose youngest child is aged 6–17 (8.4 percent) and fathers whose youngest child is under age 6 (8.3 percent) are not statistically different.

⁶² These two estimates are not statistically different from each other.

⁶³ P. M. Blau and O.D. Duncan, *The American Occupational Structure*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1967.

older men who are retired (shown here among those not in the labor force).

In contrast, childless men are less likely to be in management than are fathers, regardless of men's children's ages. Childless men are also less likely to be in STEM occupations than are fathers whose youngest child is under age 18.⁶⁴

COMPLETED FERTILITY

Completed fertility reflects the number of children that men have after their last child is born. Although men's fertility is not time-limited in the same way as women's fertility, recent data suggest that relatively few men have children after 40.⁶⁵ Even as parental age at birth has been rising, the gap between maternal and paternal age has decreased, suggesting that men's completed fertility can be examined in much the same way as women's.⁶⁶ Given this information, we present completed fertility for men aged 40 to 50, and for subgroups of men aged 40 to 44 (paralleling standards for women's estimates), and aged 45 to 50.⁶⁷

⁶⁴ STEM refers to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematic academic disciplines. According to the Census Bureau occupation code list, there are 63 specific STEM occupations, 35 STEM-related occupations, and 437 non-STEM occupations (excluding military-specific occupations).

⁶⁵ Y. S. Khandwala, C. A. Zhang, Y. Lu, and M. L. Eisenberg, "The age of fathers in the USA is rising: an analysis of 168,867,480 births from 1972 to 2015," *Human Reproduction*, 32(10), 2017, pp. 2110–2116.

⁶⁶ *ibid.*

⁶⁷ Please note that estimates of fertility are available for men aged 15 and over; these data are not age restricted in the same way as women's fertility estimates are in the June Fertility Supplement of the CPS (which is the primary source for the Census Bureau's fertility estimates for women). However, we have elected to present estimates for parallel groups of men to maintain comparability, and also because including larger age brackets would risk confounding cohort change with contemporaneous fertility measures.

Among the 22.3 million men aged 40 to 50, 17.2 percent had never been married and 24.0 percent were childless (see Table 8). There were 1,800 children ever born per 1,000 men between the ages of 40 and 50. The percentage childless was similar for men aged 40 to 44 and men aged 45 to 50. These similarities reinforce the findings of others that few men are entering fatherhood after the age of 40.

There are some notable racial differences in men's completed fertility. About 1 in 4 White men aged 40 to 50 are childless, compared to about 1 in 5 Black men. Additionally, 18.9 percent of Asian men and 30.8 percent of men of all other races are childless. The share of men aged 40 to 50 who have never married is highest among Black men (31.4 percent) and lowest among Asian men (9.2 percent). About 16 percent of White men in this age group have never married. There were 1,749 children ever born per 1,000 White men aged 40 to 50, compared to 2,105 children ever born per 1,000 Black men, and 1,778 children ever born per 1,000 Asian men.⁶⁸

Childlessness in this post-fertility age group is higher among non-Hispanic men (25.4 percent) than Hispanic men (17.0 percent). Native-born men are more likely to have never married nor fathered a child than foreign-born men.

Educational attainment is associated with completed fertility in some unique ways. Men with a bachelor's degree, for example,

⁶⁸ Readers interested in comparisons to women's fertility should refer to the Fertility of Women in the United States Table package here: <www.census.gov/topics/health/fertility/data/tables.html>.

Table 8.

Completed Fertility for Men Aged 40 to 50 by Selected Characteristics

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Men 40-50				Men 40-44				Men 45-50			
	Total	Percent never married	Percent childless	Children ever born per 1,000 men	Total	Percent never married	Percent childless	Children ever born per 1,000 men	Total	Percent never married	Percent childless	Children ever born per 1,000 men
All men	22,267	17.2	24.0	1,800	10,000	19.0	23.8	1,766	12,268	15.7	24.1	1,828
RACE												
White alone	17,615	15.5	24.8	1,749	7,821	17.1	24.5	1,720	9,794	14.3	25.0	1,771
White alone, Non-Hispanic	14,105	15.3	26.8	1,627	6,030	16.8	27.6	1,560	8,076	14.1	26.2	1,677
Black alone	2,621	31.4	19.5	2,105	1,179	35.4	20.4	1,980	1,442	28.1	18.6	2,207
Asian alone	1,383	9.2	18.9	1,778	732	10.3	18.3	1,840	650	8.0	19.7	1,711
All other races, race combinations	649	20.7	30.8	2,008	268	25.1	31.8	1,947	382	17.6	30.0	2,045
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
Hispanic (of any race)	3,829	16.3	17.0	2,248	1,916	18.1	15.3	2,244	1,913	14.5	18.7	2,252
Non-Hispanic	18,439	17.3	25.4	1,707	8,083	19.2	25.8	1,653	10,355	15.9	25.1	1,749
NATIVITY												
Native-born	17,214	18.8	26.5	1,702	7,546	20.4	26.1	1,669	9,669	17.5	26.8	1,727
Foreign-born	5,053	11.6	15.5	2,133	2,454	14.5	16.7	2,062	2,599	8.9	14.4	2,201
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT												
Not a high school graduate	2,810	24.6	21.0	2,224	1,215	26.3	18.7	2,259	1,595	23.3	22.7	2,197
High school graduate	6,729	19.5	23.7	1,824	2,882	23.2	25.3	1,803	3,847	16.7	22.4	1,839
Some college, no degree	3,563	16.1	26.9	1,682	1,672	17.9	24.3	1,666	1,891	14.5	29.2	1,696
Associate's degree	2,010	15.9	25.3	1,624	906	14.8	22.9	1,635	1,104	16.8	27.3	1,615
Bachelor's degree	4,480	15.7	26.2	1,619	2,022	19.6	27.4	1,516	2,458	12.5	25.3	1,704
Graduate or professional degree	2,675	8.2	19.2	1,888	1,303	6.2	19.5	1,829	1,373	10.2	19.0	1,943
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
In labor force	20,053	15.4	22.4	1,835	9,153	17.1	22.5	1,795	10,900	14.0	22.3	1,868
Employed	19,019	14.4	21.9	1,839	8,690	15.9	21.9	1,796	10,328	13.1	22.0	1,875
Unemployed	1,035	34.2	31.5	1,752	463	38.2	35.1	1,774	572	31.0	28.6	1,734
Not in labor force	2,214	32.9	38.0	1,486	847	39.6	37.3	1,448	1,368	28.7	38.5	1,509

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.

are more likely to be childless than are either men with less than a high school diploma or men with a graduate degree. The relationship between education and marriage, however, is more linear. For example, men with the lowest education (less than a high school degree) have the highest rates of being never married at 24.6 percent, while men with the most education (graduate or

professional degrees) have the lowest at 8.2 percent.

Employed men in their 40s are much more likely than unemployed men and men not in the labor force to have ever married or fathered a child. Only 21.9 percent of employed men aged 40 to 50 are childless, compared to 31.5 percent of unemployed men and 38.0 percent of men not in the

labor force.⁶⁹ And only 14.4 percent of employed men in their 40s have never been married, compared to 34.2 percent of unemployed men and 32.9 percent of men not in the labor force.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ The estimates of childlessness for unemployed men versus men not in the labor force are not statistically different from each other.

⁷⁰ The percentage of unemployed men aged 40-50 who have never married is not significantly different from the percentage of men aged 40-50 not in the labor force who have never married.

CONCLUSION

Although much work on fertility has focused on women, the 2014 SIPP collects full fertility histories for both men and women, allowing us to add important information about fertility from the perspective of fathers. We also use the depth and breadth of the SIPP data to explore more than just biological fatherhood. In this report, we show the diversity of men's fatherhood experiences, and examine the relationships between men and their partners' children, and how those relationships are predictive of other information about men's lives. These data add much needed depth and complexity to the overall discussion of fertility and parenthood in the United States.

APPENDIX

RELIABILITY OF MEN'S FERTILITY DATA

The reporting of men's fertility information is a topic of some interest to social scientists. Some researchers believe that men are less reliable reporters of their own fertility than are women.⁷¹ However, the evidence suggests that such misreporting is most prevalent for nonmarital or adolescent births.⁷² Nonetheless, questions regarding the accuracy and completeness of men's fertility reporting are important to address.

The challenge that data organizations face is that data are rarely faulty at random. For example, research shows that young unmarried men are more likely to answer

⁷¹ See, for example, M. Rendall, L. Clarke, H. E. Peters, N. Ranjit, and G. Verropoulou, *Incomplete reporting of men's fertility in the United States and Britain: A research note*, *Demography*, 1999, 36(1): 135-144.

⁷² *ibid.*

“don't know” when asked for their children's birth years than are older, married men.⁷³ These patterns of missing responses affect the overall data quality (as the men who report “don't know” likely have different fertility patterns than the men who do answer), as well as the process and accuracy of the means by which missing data are filled in.

To assess the reliability of men's fertility reporting in the SIPP, we examine the differential reporting of fertility information by men's demographic characteristics. For the fertility history questions, we grouped men by whether they provided answers to all fertility content for which they were in universe (“fully reported”), provided partial information but had some content for which imputation was necessary (“incompletely reported”), or did not answer the fertility questions at all, and so needed to have their full fertility history imputed (“fully imputed”).⁷⁴

Appendix Table A shows that the vast majority of men reported their fertility completely (88 percent of all men, percentage not shown in Appendix Table A). Additionally, 65.6 percent of the men who gave a complete accounting of their fertility gave

⁷³ *ibid.*

⁷⁴ In an effort to provide estimates that are nationally representative, the Census Bureau has imputation policies in place to deal with missing data in all surveys. Imputation is the process by which data are filled in or completed when a respondent is unable to finish a survey, for example. Where possible, we fill in missing data using logic. However, sometimes missing data are filled in using mathematical algorithms. The SIPP data includes flags to identify answers that are imputed.

those responses themselves.⁷⁵ The age profile for such men roughly parallels the age profile for all men, as does their marital status, with more than half being currently married and roughly one-third being never married.

About 11 percent of all men gave incomplete information in response to the fertility questions in the SIPP, meaning that they answered some but not all of the questions (percentage not shown in Appendix Table A). A higher percentage of such men are 55 years and over than is true for the men who reported their fertility completely. Men with incomplete fertility data are less likely to be White, and more likely to be Black, than are men who report completely. They are also less likely to live alone, and more likely to have children by more than one woman than are those who report their fertility completely. It may be that they have more complex fertility histories and are less likely to live with all their children, which may affect the ease with which a complete history can be provided.

The approximately 0.5 percent of all men who did not provide any fertility information are the smallest group, but they are distinct from the other groups in substantive ways (percentage not shown in Appendix Table A). For example, very few nonreporters are young, which is likely due to the ease with which childlessness (most prevalent among the young) can be reported. Instead, nonreporters appear to largely be 45 years old or over, and previously (but not currently) married.

⁷⁵ If a respondent is not available to be interviewed, we will collect data from an informed second party (such as a spouse or parent). These second party reports are known as “proxy” reports.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

The population represented (the population universe) in the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. Each SIPP panel follows individuals for several years, providing monthly data that measures changes in household and family composition and economic circumstances over time. The data in this report were collected from the first wave of the 2014 SIPP Panel.

Although the main focus of the SIPP is information on labor force participation, jobs, income, and participation in federal assistance programs, information on other topics related to the well-being of individuals and families is also collected.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Statistics from surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. This means the 90 percent confidence interval for the difference between the estimates being compared does not include zero. Nonsampling errors in surveys may be attributed to a variety of sources, such as how the survey was designed, how respondents interpret questions, how able and willing respondents are to

provide correct answers, and how accurately the answers are coded and classified. To minimize these errors, the Census Bureau employs quality control procedures throughout the production process, including the overall design of surveys, wording of questions, review of the work of interviewers and coders, and the statistical review of reports.

Some estimates in this report have response rates below 70 percent. To see the nonresponse bias study for the 2014 SIPP, please visit www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/nonresponse-reports/2014nonresponse-reports.html.

For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates including standard errors and confidence intervals, go to www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/source-accuracy-statements/source-accuracy-statements-2014.html (2014 Panel Source and Accuracy Statements) or contact Mahdi S. Sundukchi of the U.S. Census Bureau's Demographic Statistical Methods Division at mahdi.s.sundukchi@census.gov.

Additional information on the SIPP can be found at the following Web sites: www.census.gov/sipp/ (main SIPP Web site) and www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp

[/methodology/2014-SIPP-Panel-Users-Guide.pdf](http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/2014-SIPP-Panel-Users-Guide.pdf) (SIPP User's Guide).

MORE INFORMATION

Detailed and historical tables showing fertility indicators for women aged 15 to 50, as well as a number of other research briefs showing fertility information for men and women, can be found on the Internet at www.census.gov/topics/health/fertility.html.

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USER COMMENTS

The Census Bureau welcomes the comments and advice of users of its data and reports. If you have any suggestions or comments, please e-mail www.ask.census.gov.

SUGGESTED CITATION

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Appendix Table A.

Demographic Characteristics by Completeness of Men's Reporting of Fertility

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Men whose fertility is completely reported ¹		Men whose fertility is incompletely reported ²		Men whose fertility is completely imputed ³	
	Percent	Margin of error ⁴ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ⁴ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ⁴ (±)
ALL MEN						
Self-reported interview ⁵	65.6	1.0	48.9	3.0	41.5	14.3
Proxy reported interview ⁶	34.4	1.0	16.0	2.2	6.7	6.5
No interview given ⁷	X	X	35.1	3.1	51.9	14.6
AGE AT INTERVIEW						
15 to 19 years	9.0	0.2	7.0	1.3	1.2	2.6
20 to 24 years	8.9	0.3	10.9	1.9	0.5	1.0
25 to 29 years	8.6	0.2	7.8	1.5	4.0	5.0
30 to 34 years	8.7	0.3	7.1	1.7	7.7	6.8
35 to 39 years	7.9	0.2	6.4	1.5	7.0	7.2
40 to 44 years	8.4	0.3	7.3	1.6	8.8	7.3
45 to 49 years	8.5	0.2	7.3	1.6	10.9	8.7
50 to 54 years	8.8	0.2	9.8	1.5	15.0	9.1
55 to 60 years	9.8	0.3	12.0	1.9	18.5	11.0
61 years and over	21.2	0.3	24.6	2.4	26.4	10.0
MARITAL STATUS AT INTERVIEW						
Ever married	65.8	0.8	66.6	3.3	80.9	10.9
Married	52.2	0.8	51.6	3.0	34.2	12.0
Divorced	2.4	0.3	2.3	0.7	6.6	5.8
Widowed	9.6	0.6	10.5	1.8	33.1	12.5
Separated	1.6	0.3	2.3	0.9	7.1	8.0
Never married	34.2	0.8	33.4	3.3	19.1	10.9
RACE						
White alone	80.2	0.3	76.5	2.4	74.8	12.3
Black alone	11.2	0.3	15.4	2.2	20.7	10.3
Asian alone	5.4	0.4	5.1	1.4	2.7	4.2
All other races, race combinations	3.2	0.3	2.9	1.2	1.8	2.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Hispanic (of any race)	15.8	0.3	17.6	2.6	24.5	11.1
Non-Hispanic	84.2	0.3	82.4	2.6	75.5	11.1
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AT INTERVIEW						
Not a high school graduate	17.0	0.6	18.0	2.4	17.6	10.0
High school graduate	28.3	0.9	33.1	2.8	46.0	13.2
Some college, no degree	6.3	0.5	7.0	2.1	4.3	4.5
Associate's degree	20.3	0.9	17.7	2.1	7.8	7.4
Bachelor's degree	17.5	0.7	15.7	2.1	15.3	9.3
Graduate or professional degree	10.5	0.6	8.5	1.8	9.0	9.1
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AT INTERVIEW						
Lives with spouse or partner ⁸	58.3	0.8	59.5	2.8	41.9	13.4
Lives with child of any age ⁹	32.9	0.8	29.6	2.3	X	X
Lives alone	14.4	0.7	6.5	1.3	5.7	7.4
Lives in household below 150 percent of FPL ⁹	18.6	0.8	17.8	2.2	16.2	9.7
OTHER						
Has children with more than one woman	7.0	0.5	21.2	2.1	18.8	10.1
Was employed in December 2013	64.7	0.8	61.1	2.3	61.6	11.9
Ever in the armed forces	16.5	0.7	17.0	2.3	17.4	10.3

X Not applicable.

¹ This category includes men for whom all fertility information was recorded at the time of interview.² This category includes men for whom some fertility information was recorded at the time of interview, but for whom some content required imputation.³ This category includes men for whom no fertility information was recorded at the time of interview, and for whom fertility was completely imputed or allocated.⁴ This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, represents the 90 percent confidence interval around the estimate.⁵ Self-reported means that the man reported his own fertility data to the field representative during the interview.⁶ Proxy reported means that this man's fertility data were reported to the field representative by a knowledgeable proxy, but not the man himself.⁷ No interview means that the man or his proxy declined to complete an interview for him, but that someone in the household did complete an interview which allows responses for the man to be imputed or allocated.⁸ Living with a spouse or partner and living with a child are not mutually exclusive categories.⁹ FPL refers to the Federal Poverty Line, or the income threshold below which that household, given household size, is considered to be in poverty.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.