# Fertility of American Men 

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Washington, D.C. 20233
March 1996
POPULATION DIVISION WORKING PAPER NO. 14

This paper reports the general results of research undertaken by the Census Bureau Staff. The views expressed are attributable to the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Census Bureau.

This paper was initially presented in a poster session at the 1995 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, San Francisco, California.

The author would like to thank Dr. Martin O’Connell, Chief, Fertility Statistics Branch for his technical expertise and comments concerning this paper.

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NOTE: All demographic surveys are affected by undercoverage of the population. This undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared to the level of 1980 Decennial Census, overall SIPP undercoverage is about 7 percent. Undercoverage varies with age, gender, and race. The weighting procedures used by the Census Bureau partially correct for the bias due to undercoverage.

Every effort has been made to verify the statistical accuracy of statements in this report, although this report has not gone through the usual administrative statistical review as this paper is a working paper for thoughtful discussion as opposed to a final draft of official statistics.

The information on the Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

## INTRODUCTION

This is the first report issued by the Census Bureau focusing on the fertility patterns of American men. Earlier studies on fertility published by the Bureau since the late 1940s have only analyzed data for women from either decennial censuses or fertility supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS). These data sources carried on the traditional view that fertility analysis was best undertaken using women as the survey respondents because they were believed to be more accurate reporters of vital events than were men and because they were more directly involved in childbearing. In the past decade, however, increasing interest in studying issues of child support and paternity has created a demand for fertility data related to men.

The data in this paper are from the fertility history module of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) conducted in Summer 1992. The SIPP is the Census Bureau's principal survey for investigating the economic conditions and program participation of the population. About 20,000 occupied housing units were eligible for interviews in this panel. Fertility questions were asked of females 15 years old and over and of males 18 years old and over resulting in a sample size of 19,204 women and 16,777 men. While information on the birth dates of children born to women were collected for their first and last births, the only fertility question asked of men was about the number of children they had ever fathered.

This paper first examines the quality of the fertility data among men and women and the characteristics of the men who did not respond to the question on fertility. Fertility differences among men will be examined by various socioeconomic characteristics, including characteristics of the wives of currently married men and the immigrant status of the respondents. This latter analysis is made possible by the inclusion in the survey of a migration history module which asked the state or country of birth of respondents 15 years old and over. Respondents born in a foreign country were also asked about their citizenship status and when they came to the United States to stay.

## Development of Male Fertility Surveys

The traditional sources of fertility data on Census Bureau Surveys were the June supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS), which have been historically limited to women. At the request of the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the June 1980 CPS included questions to men 15 to 75 years old who were widowed, separated, divorced or who were currently in a second or later marriage if they had any children under 18 years old living elsewhere from a previous marriage. A comparison of these June 1980 estimates of men with women who said they were living with children from a previous marriage from the April 1979 child support supplement to the CPS revealed gross under-reporting of paternity by males on the June Supplement. Cherlin et al. (1983, p.389) concluded from an analysis of this survey that although studies of both men and women are desirable in principle, "... investigators who wish to obtain continuing information from large national samples on the extent of child support might be better advised to use their scarce resources to carry out high-quality surveys of women".

Since one of the principal reasons for collecting paternity information is to investigate issues of child support and living arrangements of children in a disrupted marriage, this one disappointment created
an obstacle for any further attempts to collect male fertility data in the CPS. ${ }^{1}$ In addition, an analysis of marriage and divorce from the same June 1980 CPS by McCarthy et al. (1989) also concluded that there was a severe under-reporting of marriage and divorce data by men. Further attempts at collecting marital history data on men from CPS were discontinued after the 1980 survey.

Despite these statistical failures, the demand for information concerning the fertility and child support responsibilities of men continuously grew. Reasons for this demand stem from the steady increases in out-of-wedlock childbearing, the dissolution of families, and the development and growth of public assistance programs requiring the establishment of paternity for determining child support payments. It was determined that since the Survey of Income and Program Participation was created in a large part to provide policy relevant information to Federal Agencies concerned with the wellbeing of the American family, another attempt would be made at asking men how many children they had ever fathered.

## DATA QUALITY

Data reliability issues regarding the under-reporting of births by men and the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the men who did not respond to fertility question are examined in this section. This is followed by a comparison of fertility data between men and women to evaluate the relative merits of asking the question of each, especially in a married-couple family.

## Nonresponse Rates

Before examining nonresponse rates on fertility for men in detail, it is worth noting the differences between male and female nonresponse patterns and levels (table 1). Overall, the percent of men who did not respond to the children ever born question was 8.3 percent, slightly higher than the nonresponse rate for women ( 6.9 percent) ${ }^{2}$. The nonresponse rate for men under 25 years of age was about 12 percent compared to 10 percent for women in these same age groups. At ages 30 and over, differences in nonresponse rates between men and women were generally within one or two percentage points and varied between 6 and 8 percent for men compared with 5 and 7 percent for women.

What are the characteristics of the men who did not report on the number of babies being fathered by them? Table 2 shows the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of men who did not report on fertility. In 1992, out of 16,777 men interviewed in the SIPP, 1,393 men did not answer the question on the number of children they had fathered. Only about 6.4 percent of ever-married men did not report on their fertility compared to 14.3 percent among never-married men (figure 1). In general, higher nonresponse rates were recorded for never-married men for age groups 20 years and over. This pattern of higher nonresponse rates among never-married men was very consistent across most socioeconomic groups.

Figure 2 shows that nonresponse rates were also higher among Black men (12.8 percent), Hispanic men (10.7 percent) and Asian and Pacific Islander men ( 9.7 percent) than among White men (7.8 percent). The higher overall nonresponse rates for Black men was partly explained by the relatively higher proportion of Blacks who were never married (Table 2). Among never-married men, however, Black-White differences in nonresponse rates were minimal (16 vs. 14 percent), compared to differences reported by married men (11 vs. 6 percent).

[^0]Table 1.
Distribution of Children Ever Born and Births per 1,000 Persons by Age and Sex: SIPP 1992
(Numbers in thousands)

| Sex and age | Number of persons | Number of children ever born |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Births <br> per 1,000 | Percent with no <br> responses $^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | None | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5-6 | 7+ |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Men (SIPP })^{1} \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | 81,676 | 100.0 | 33.8 | 14.9 | 24.1 | 14.0 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 1,710 | 8.3 |
| 18 and 19 years | 3,057 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | - | - | 30 | 12.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 8,153 | 100.0 | 82.8 | 12.8 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 228 | 12.4 |
| 25 to 29 years | 8,917 | 100.0 | 59.1 | 20.4 | 15.0 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 687 | 10.7 |
| 30 to 34 years | 10,183 | 100.0 | 38.6 | 22.1 | 25.3 | 10.1 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1,204 | 8.1 |
| 35 to 39 years | 9,724 | 100.0 | 28.1 | 17.9 | 29.4 | 15.8 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 1,641 | 6.6 |
| 40 to 44 years | 8,657 | 100.0 | 18.9 | 16.2 | 37.3 | 16.7 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1,927 | 6.6 |
| 45 to 64 years | 21,423 | 100.0 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 29.3 | 22.7 | 11.9 | 9.5 | 2.9 | 2,593 | 7.2 |
| 65 years and over | 11,561 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 26.7 | 18.8 | 13.0 | 9.6 | 5.1 | 2,692 | 7.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women (SIPP) } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | 97,362 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 16.3 | 26.5 | 15.5 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 1,960 | 6.9 |
| 18 and 19 years | 3,429 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 12.6 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | - | - | 185 | 10.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 9,592 | 100.0 | 65.6 | 20.7 | 10.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | - | 530 | 10.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 10,262 | 100.0 | 42.4 | 23.1 | 22.0 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1,092 | 7.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 11,282 | 100.0 | 24.1 | 21.1 | 32.8 | 14.8 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1,635 | 5.6 |
| 35 to 39 years | 10,697 | 100.0 | 18.9 | 17.0 | 36.1 | 17.6 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 1,892 | 5.0 |
| 40 to 44 years | 9,580 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 17.3 | 37.3 | 18.6 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 1,953 | 6.2 |
| 45 to 64 years | 24,824 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 27.4 | 22.2 | 13.9 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 2,804 | 6.3 |
| 65 years and over | 17,696 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 14.3 | 25.5 | 17.5 | 12.4 | 9.7 | 5.1 | 2,650 | 7.2 |

${ }^{1}$ Number of males reporting on children ever born.
${ }^{2}$ Nonresponse rate based on all persons in survey universe using unweighted data.
Note: Percent distribution of children ever born for men based on only those reporting on the number of children ever born. Missing data for women were imported and derived estimates were based on combining reported and imputed responses.
Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992.

Table 2.
Percentage of Men not Reporting on Children Ever Born, by
Selected Characteristics: SIPP 1992

| Characteristic | Total |  |  | Ever married |  |  | Never married |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of men ${ }^{1}$ | Not reporting |  | Number of men | Not reporting |  | Number of men | Not reporting |  |
|  |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |

AGE

| All Races <br> Total | $\mathbf{1 6 , 7 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 7 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 3}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 and 19 years | 608 | 74 | 12.2 | 17 | 3 | 17.6 | 591 | 71 | 12.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,687 | 209 | 12.4 | 308 | 25 | 8.1 | 1,379 | 184 | 13.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1,832 | 196 | 10.7 | 1,011 | 69 | 6.8 | 821 | 127 | 15.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 2,033 | 165 | 8.1 | 1,564 | 88 | 5.6 | 469 | 77 | 16.4 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,932 | 128 | 6.6 | 1,651 | 82 | 5.0 | 281 | 46 | 16.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1,747 | 116 | 6.6 | 1,600 | 90 | 5.6 | 147 | 26 | 17.7 |
| 45 to 64 years | 4,511 | 323 | 7.2 | 4,290 | 297 | 6.9 | 221 | 26 | 11.8 |
| 65 years and <br> over | 2,427 | 182 | 7.5 | 2,331 | 168 |  | 7.2 | 96 | 14 |


| RACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White Total | 14,738 | 1,155 | 7.8 | 11,370 | 682 | 6.0 | 3,368 | 473 | 14.0 |
| 18 and 19 years | 498 | 59 | 11.8 | 17 | 3 | 17.6 | 481 | 56 | 11.6 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,471 | 179 | 12.2 | 284 | 21 | 7.4 | 1,187 | 158 | 13.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1,619 | 170 | 10.5 | 912 | 63 | 6.9 | 707 | 107 | 15.1 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1,775 | 143 | 8.1 | 1,385 | 76 | 5.5 | 390 | 67 | 17.2 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,647 | 97 | 5.9 | 1,431 | 63 | 4.4 | 216 | 34 | 15.7 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1,506 | 93 | 6.2 | 1,395 | 77 | 5.5 | 111 | 16 | 14.4 |
| 45 to 64 years | 4,009 | 257 | 6.4 | 3,812 | 233 | 6.1 | 197 | 24 | 12.2 |
| 65 years and over | 2,213 | 157 | 7.1 | 2,134 | 146 | 6.8 | 79 | 11 | 13.9 |
| Black Total | 1,449 | 185 | 12.8 | 987 | 111 | 11.2 | 462 | 74 | 16.0 |
| 18 and 19 years | 81 | 14 | 17.3 | - | - | - | 81 | 14 | 17.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 153 | 22 | 14.4 | 18 | 4 | 22.2 | 135 | 18 | 13.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 142 | 17 | 12.0 | 69 | 5 | 7.2 | 73 | 12 | 16.4 |
| 30 to 34 years | 177 | 17 | 9.6 | 121 | 10 | 8.3 | 56 | 7 | 12.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 195 | 27 | 13.8 | 146 | 16 | 11.0 | 49 | 11 | 22.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 174 | 20 | 11.5 | 142 | 11 | 7.7 | 32 | 9 | 28.1 |
| 45 to 64 years | 357 | 50 | 14.0 | 334 | 48 | 14.4 | 23 | 2 | 8.7 |
| 65 years and over | 170 | 18 | 10.6 | 157 | 17 | 10.8 | 13 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Asian and Pacific <br> Islander | 483 | 47 | 9.7 | 332 | 28 | 8.4 | 151 | 19 | 12.6 |

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

| Hispanic <br> Total | $\mathbf{1 , 3 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 4}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 19 years | 64 | 11 | 17.2 | 3 | - | - | 61 | 11 | 18.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 193 | 21 | 10.9 | 43 | 2 | 4.7 | 150 | 19 | 12.7 |
| 25 to 29 years | 220 | 26 | 11.8 | 146 | 13 | 8.9 | 74 | 13 | 17.6 |
| 30 to 34 years | 184 | 22 | 12.0 | 142 | 14 | 9.9 | 42 | 8 | 19.0 |
| 35 to 39 years | 151 | 12 | 7.9 | 128 | 7 | 5.5 | 23 | 5 | 21.7 |
| 40 to 44 years | 138 | 9 | 6.5 | 124 | 4 | 3.2 | 14 | 5 | 35.7 |
| 45 to 64 years | 277 | 28 | 10.1 | 265 | 27 | 10.2 | 12 | 1 | 8.3 |
| 65 years and <br> over | 93 | 12 | 12.9 | 90 | 12 | 13.3 | 3 |  | - |


| Characteristic | Total |  |  | Ever married |  |  | Never married |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of men ${ }^{1}$ | Not reporting |  | Number of men | Not reporting |  | Number of men | Not reporting |  |
|  |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |


| All Races Total | 16,777 | 1,393 | 8.3 | 12,772 | 822 | 6.4 | 4,005 | 571 | 14.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not a high school graduate | 3,488 | 297 | 8.5 | 2,712 | 188 | 6.9 | 776 | 109 | 14.0 |
| High school, 4 years | 5,981 | 621 | 10.4 | 4,494 | 364 | 8.1 | 1,487 | 257 | 17.3 |
| College: 1 or more years | 7,308 | 475 | 6.5 | 5,566 | 270 | 4.9 | 1,742 | 205 | 11.8 |
| 1 to 3 years | 3,425 | 243 | 7.1 | 2,414 | 121 | 5.0 | 1,011 | 122 | 12.1 |
| 4 or more years | 3,883 | 232 | 6.0 | 3,152 | 149 | 4.7 | 731 | 83 | 11.4 |
| White Total | 14,738 | 1,155 | 7.8 | 11,370 | 682 | 6.0 | 3,368 | 473 | 14.0 |
| Not a high school graduate | 2,947 | 235 | 8.0 | 2,333 | 148 | 6.3 | 614 | 87 | 14.2 |
| High school, 4 years | 5,277 | 509 | 9.6 | 4,028 | 303 | 7.5 | 1,249 | 206 | 16.5 |
| College: 1 or more years | 6,514 | 411 | 6.3 | 5,009 | 231 | 4.6 | 1,505 | 180 | 12.0 |
| 1 to 3 years | 3,009 | 206 | 6.8 | 2,149 | 102 | 4.7 | 860 | 104 | 12.1 |
| 4 or more years | 3,505 | 205 | 5.8 | 2,860 | 129 | 4.5 | 645 | 76 | 11.8 |
| Black Total | 1,449 | 185 | 12.8 | 987 | 111 | 11.2 | 462 | 74 | 16.0 |
| Not a high school graduate | 456 | 53 | 11.6 | 316 | 35 | 11.1 | 140 | 18 | 12.9 |
| High school, 4 years | 553 | 95 | 17.2 | 367 | 52 | 14.2 | 186 | 43 | 23.1 |
| College: 1 or more years | 440 | 37 | 8.4 | 304 | 24 | 7.9 | 136 | 13 | 9.6 |
| 1 to 3 years | 280 | 25 | 8.9 | 183 | 14 | 7.7 | 97 | 11 | 11.3 |
| 4 or more years | 160 | 12 | 7.5 | 121 | 10 | 8.3 | 39 | 2 | 5.1 |
| Hispanic ${ }^{2}$ Total | 1,320 | 141 | 10.7 | 941 | 79 | 8.4 | 379 | 62 | 16.4 |
| Not a high school graduate | 593 | 54 | 9.1 | 442 | 34 | 7.7 | 151 | 20 | 13.2 |
| High school, 4 years | 411 | 55 | 13.4 | 267 | 30 | 11.2 | 144 | 25 | 17.4 |
| College: 1 or more years | 316 | 32 | 10.1 | 232 | 15 | 6.5 | 84 | 17 | 20.2 |
| 1 to 3 years | 203 | 23 | 11.3 | 141 | 10 | 7.1 | 62 | 13 | 21.0 |
| 4 or more years | 113 | 9 | 8.0 | 91 | 5 | 5.5 | 22 | 4 | 18.2 |


| Characteristic | Total |  |  | Ever married |  |  | Never married |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of men ${ }^{1}$ | Not reporting |  | Number of men | Not reporting |  | Number of men | Not reporting |  |
|  |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |

LABOR FORCE STATUS

| All races Total | 16,777 | 1,393 | 8.3 | 12,772 | 822 | 6.4 | 4,005 | 571 | 14.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Worked all or some weeks | 12,232 | 973 | 8.0 | 9,348 | 564 | 6.0 | 2,884 | 409 | 14.2 |
| No job last month | 4,545 | 420 | 9.2 | 3,424 | 258 | 7.5 | 1,121 | 162 | 14.5 |
| White Total | 14,738 | 1,155 | 7.8 | 11,370 | 682 | 6.0 | 3,368 | 473 | 14.0 |
| Worked all or some weeks | 10,877 | 828 | 7.6 | 8,358 | 476 | 5.7 | 2,519 | 352 | 14.0 |
| No job last month | 3,861 | 327 | 8.5 | 3,012 | 206 | 6.8 | 849 | 121 | 14.3 |
| Black Total | 1,449 | 185 | 12.8 | 987 | 111 | 11.2 | 462 | 74 | 16.0 |
| Worked all or some weeks | 908 | 108 | 11.9 | 661 | 68 | 10.3 | 247 | 40 | 16.2 |
| No job last month | 541 | 77 | 14.2 | 326 | 43 | 13.2 | 215 | 34 | 15.8 |
| Hispanic ${ }^{2}$ Total | 1,320 | 141 | 10.7 | 941 | 79 | 8.4 | 379 | 62 | 16.4 |
| Worked all or some weeks | 972 | 102 | 10.5 | 705 | 56 | 7.9 | 267 | 46 | 17.2 |
| No job last month | 348 | 39 | 11.2 | 236 | 23 | 9.7 | 112 | 16 | 14.3 |

## OCCUPATION

| All Races Total | 12,232 | 973 | 8.0 | 9,348 | 564 | 6.0 | 2,884 | 409 | 14.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Managerial and professional | 2,606 | 171 | 6.6 | 2,158 | 113 | 5.2 | 448 | 58 | 12.9 |
| Technical, sales and admin. support | 2,855 | 219 | 7.7 | 2,161 | 126 | 5.8 | 694 | 93 | 13.4 |
| Service occupations | 1,271 | 132 | 10.4 | 775 | 57 | 7.4 | 496 | 75 | 15.1 |
| Farming, forestry and fishing | 511 | 47 | 9.2 | 390 | 23 | 5.9 | 121 | 24 | 19.8 |
| Precision prod., craft and repair | 2,252 | 157 | 7.0 | 1,842 | 108 | 5.9 | 410 | 49 | 12.0 |
| Operators, fabricators and laborers | 2,584 | 244 | 9.4 | 1,882 | 134 | 7.1 | 702 | 110 | 15.7 |
| Armed forces | 153 | 3 | 2.0 | 140 | 3 | 2.1 | 13 | - | - |
| White Total | 10,877 | 828 | 7.6 | 8,358 | 476 | 5.7 | 2,519 | 352 | 14.0 |
| Managerial and professional | 2,369 | 152 | 6.4 | 1,973 | 99 | 5.0 | 396 | 53 | 13.4 |
| Technical, sales and admin. support | 2,555 | 187 | 7.3 | 1,962 | 108 | 5.5 | 593 | 79 | 13.3 |
| Service occupations | 1,043 | 99 | 9.5 | 633 | 42 | 6.6 | 410 | 57 | 13.9 |
| Farming, forestry and fishing | 484 | 43 | 8.9 | 369 | 21 | 5.7 | 115 | 22 | 19.1 |
| Precision prod., craft and repair | 2,079 | 143 | 6.9 | 1,693 | 96 | 5.7 | 386 | 47 | 12.2 |


| Characteristic | Total |  |  | Ever married |  |  | Never married |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of men ${ }^{1}$ | Not reporting |  | Number of men | Not reporting |  | Number of men | Not reporting |  |
|  |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |
| Operators, fabricators and laborers | 2,233 | 201 | 9.0 | 1,622 | 107 | 6.6 | 611 | 94 | 15.4 |
| Armed forces | 114 | 3 | 2.6 | 106 | 3 | 2.8 | 8 | - | - |
| Black Total | 908 | 108 | 11.9 | 661 | 68 | 10.3 | 247 | 40 | 16.2 |
| Managerial and professional | 111 | 9 | 8.1 | 88 | 8 | 9.1 | 23 | 1 | 4.3 |
| Technical, sales and admin. support | 185 | 25 | 13.5 | 115 | 14 | 12.2 | 70 | 11 | 15.7 |
| Service occupations | 164 | 27 | 16.5 | 101 | 12 | 11.9 | 63 | 15 | 23.8 |
| Farming, forestry and fishing | 15 | 1 | 6.7 | 10 | - | - | 5 | 1 | 20.0 |
| Precision prod., craft and repair | 118 | 9 | 7.6 | 100 | 9 | 9.0 | 18 | - | - |
| Operators, fabricators and laborers | 284 | 37 | 13.0 | 218 | 25 | 11.5 | 66 | 12 | 18.2 |
| Armed forces | 31 | - | - | 29 | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| Hispanic ${ }^{2}$ Total | 972 | 102 | 10.5 | 705 | 56 | 7.9 | 267 | 46 | 17.2 |
| Managerial and professional | 76 | 13 | 17.1 | 58 | 6 | 10.3 | 18 | 7 | 38.9 |
| Technical, sales and admin. support | 171 | 20 | 11.7 | 124 | 11 | 8.9 | 47 | 9 | 19.1 |
| Service occupations | 178 | 19 | 10.7 | 109 | 8 | 7.3 | 69 | 11 | 15.9 |
| Farming, forestry and fishing | 66 | 4 | 6.1 | 48 | 2 | 4.2 | 18 | 2 | 11.1 |
| Precision prod., craft and repair | 193 | 16 | 8.3 | 160 | 11 | 6.9 | 33 | 5 | 15.2 |
| Operators, fabricators and laborers | 271 | 28 | 10.3 | 190 | 16 | 8.4 | 81 | 12 | 14.8 |
| Armed forces | 17 | 2 | 11.8 | 16 | 2 | 12.5 | 1 | - | - |


| Characteristic | Total |  |  | Ever married |  |  | Never married |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of men ${ }^{1}$ | Not reporting |  | Number of men | Not reporting |  | Number of men | Not reporting |  |
|  |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME ${ }^{3}$

| All Races Total | 16,526 | 1,325 | 8.0 | 12,634 | 790 | 6.3 | 3,892 | 535 | 13.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less than $\$ 1,500$ | 3,372 | 349 | 10.3 | 2,204 | 155 | 7.0 | 1,168 | 194 | 16.6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,999 \end{aligned}$ | 5,077 | 411 | 8.1 | 3,995 | 263 | 6.6 | 1,082 | 148 | 13.7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \text { to } \\ & \$ 4,499 \end{aligned}$ | 3,571 | 253 | 7.1 | 2,889 | 164 | 5.7 | 682 | 89 | 13.0 |
| \$4,500 and over | 4,506 | 312 | 6.9 | 3,546 | 208 | 5.9 | 960 | 104 | 10.8 |
| White Total | 14,534 | 1,097 | 7.5 | 11,259 | 656 | 5.8 | 3,275 | 441 | 13.5 |
| Less than $\$ 1,500$ | 2,795 | 275 | 9.8 | 1,854 | 123 | 6.6 | 941 | 152 | 16.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,999 \end{aligned}$ | 4,454 | 340 | 7.6 | 3,548 | 215 | 6.1 | 906 | 125 | 13.8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \text { to } \\ & \$ 4,499 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 3,190 | 204 | 6.4 | 2,618 | 132 | 5.0 | 572 | 72 | 12.6 |
| \$4,500 and over | 4,095 | 278 | 6.8 | 3,239 | 186 | 5.7 | 856 | 92 | 10.7 |
| Black Total | 1,411 | 175 | 12.4 | 965 | 104 | 10.8 | 446 | 70 | 15.7 |
| Less than \$1,500 | 446 | 59 | 13.2 | 267 | 27 | 10.1 | 179 | 32 | 17.9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,999 \end{aligned}$ | 475 | 60 | 12.6 | 340 | 40 | 11.8 | 135 | 20 | 14.8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \text { to } \\ & \$ 4,499 \end{aligned}$ | 265 | 37 | 14.0 | 190 | 25 | 13.2 | 75 | 12 | 16.0 |
| \$4,500 and over | 225 | 19 | 8.4 | 168 | 12 | 7.1 | 57 | 6 | 10.5 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Hispanic }^{2} \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1,288 | 130 | 10.1 | 924 | 73 | 7.9 | 364 | 57 | 15.7 |
| Less than \$1,500 | 409 | 41 | 10.0 | 270 | 18 | 6.7 | 139 | 23 | 16.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \text { to } \\ & \$ 2,999 \end{aligned}$ | 460 | 54 | 11.7 | 346 | 30 | 8.7 | 114 | 24 | 21.1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,000 \text { to } \\ & \$ 4,499 \end{aligned}$ | 218 | 14 | 6.4 | 169 | 12 | 7.1 | 49 | 2 | 4.1 |
| \$4,500 and over | 201 | 21 | 10.4 | 139 | 13 | 9.4 | 62 | 8 | 12.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Numbers refer to men in the survey sample; they are not inflated estimates of the national population.
2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes those who did not report income.
Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992.

Figure 1.
Percent of Men Not Reporting on Childen Ever Born by Marital Status: SIPP 1992


Source: Table 2

Figure 2.
Percent of Men Not Reporting on Children Ever Born by Race: SIPP 1992 White $\begin{array}{ll}\square \text { Wack } \\ & \square \text { Bich }\end{array}$


[^1]As with the total population, never-married men had higher non-response rates than ever-married men regardless of race or Hispanic origin. The level of nonresponse rates is an important point to consider when attempting to make comparable estimates among different socioeconomic groups on the number of never-married men having children out-of-wedlock or potentially subject to child support requirements.

The nonresponse rates were lower among White men ( 6.3 percent) and Black men ( 8.4 percent) who had completed 1 or more years of college than their counterparts with fewer years of school completed (figure 3). Nonresponse rates were also lower among men who worked some or all weeks in the month prior to the survey relative to those who had not worked at all last month, 8.0 and 9.2 percent respectively. Men with managerial and professional occupations also tended to have lower than average nonresponse rates except for Hispanic men (figure 4). These differences in nonresponse rates suggest that the fertility data for less economically advantaged groups and young single men may suffer more inaccuracies, resulting in underestimates of paternity as missing data for the question on the number of children ever born were not allocated in this survey for men.

Figure 3.
Percent of Men Not Reporting on Children Ever Born by Educational Attainment: SIPP 1992

Less than high school
High school 1 or more years of college


Source: Table 2


Source: Table 2

## ANALYSES OF MALE FERTILITY PATTERNS

Based on responses of childbearing by men in the survey, 66 percent of men 18 years old and over reported having at least one child fathered by them (table 1): 15 percent said they had one child, 24 percent had two children, 14 percent reported 3 children, and 13 percent said they had fathered 4 or more children ${ }^{3}$. The average number of children ever born to all men 18 years and over was 1,710 children per 1,000 men (table 3A).

[^2]Table 3.
Children Ever Born per 1,000 Persons and Percent Childless, by Selected Characteristics: SIPP 1992

## Part A. All Marital Statuses

(Numbers in thousands)

| Characteristic | Men ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Total births per 1,000 men | Percent childless | Number | Total births per 1,000 women | Percent childless |
| Total | 81,676 | 1,710 | 33.8 | 97,362 | 1,960 | 26.0 |


| AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 and 19 years | 3,057 | 30 | 97.5 | 3,429 | 185 | 84.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 8,153 | 228 | 82.8 | 9,592 | 530 | 65.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 8,917 | 687 | 59.1 | 10,262 | 1,092 | 42.4 |
| 30 to 34 years | 10,183 | 1,204 | 38.6 | 11,282 | 1,635 | 24.1 |
| 35 to 39 years | 9,724 | 1,641 | 28.1 | 10,697 | 1,892 | 18.9 |
| 40 to 44 years | 8,657 | 1,927 | 18.9 | 9,580 | 1,953 | 16.4 |
| 45 to 64 years | 21,423 | 2,593 | 12.6 | 24,824 | 2,804 | 10.8 |
| 65 years and over | 11,561 | 2,692 | 14.1 | 17,696 | 2,650 | 15.5 |
| RACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 70,704 | 1,704 | 33.4 | 82,086 | 1,919 | 26.3 |
| Black | 8,084 | 1,800 | 35.4 | 11,742 | 2,249 | 22.8 |
| American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut | 525 | 1,984 | 29.8 | 677 | 2,346 | 21.0 |
| Asian and Pacific Islander | 2,363 | 1,506 | 41.5 | 2,857 | 1,837 | 32.2 |
| HISPANIC ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic ${ }^{2}$ | 7,056 | 1,877 | 34.1 | 7,983 | 2,286 | 23.2 |
| Not Hispanic | 74,620 | 1,694 | 33.8 | 89,379 | 1,931 | 26.2 |

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

| Not a high school graduate | 17,258 | 2,232 | 28.9 | 20,464 | 2,754 | 16.5 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| High school, 4 years | 28,539 | 1,665 | 32.6 | 38,587 | 2,006 | 21.7 |
| College: 1 or more years | 35,880 | 1,494 | 37.2 | 38,310 | 1,489 | 35.4 |
| 1 to 3 years | 16,843 | 1,407 | 40.1 | 20,867 | 1,566 | 33.3 |
| or more years | 19,037 | 1,571 | 34.7 | 17,443 | 1,397 | 37.9 |

LABOR FORCE STATUS

| Worked all or some weeks | 59,386 | 1,596 | 34.3 | 53,935 | 1,640 | 31.8 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| No job last month | 22,290 | 2,013 | 32.7 | 43,427 | 2,357 | 18.8 |

## OCCUPATION

| Total | $\mathbf{5 9 , 3 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 , 9 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 8}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Managerial and professional | 15,230 | 1,644 | 31.3 | 15,379 | 1,429 | 35.7 |
| Technical, sales and admin. support | 12,671 | 1,402 | 39.3 | 23,306 | 1,578 | 32.2 |
| Service occupations | 5,680 | 1,295 | 46.7 | 9,244 | 1,959 | 28.2 |
| Farming, forestry and fishing | 2,376 | 2,013 | 31.2 | 460 | 1,875 | 33.5 |
| Precision prod., craft and repair | 10,896 | 1,817 | 26.1 | 1,018 | 1,882 | 23.2 |
| Operators, fabricators and laborers | 11,742 | 1,612 | 35.5 | 4,402 | 1,984 | 25.0 |
| Armed forces | 791 | 1,412 | 25.5 | 125 | 722 | 49.8 |


| Characteristic | Men ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Total births per 1,000 men | Percent childless | Number | Total births per 1,000 women | Percent childless |
| MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$1,500 | 16,760 | 1,714 | 39.1 | 27,858 | 2,164 | 25.2 |
| \$1,500 to \$2,999 | 24,897 | 1,777 | 31.2 | 28,336 | 2,002 | 24.0 |
| \$3,000 to \$4,499 | 17,375 | 1,736 | 30.7 | 18,094 | 1,895 | 24.5 |
| \$4,500 and over | 21,782 | 1,619 | 34.8 | 21,929 | 1,736 | 29.9 |
| REGION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast | 16,406 | 1,557 | 37.6 | 20,226 | 1,819 | 29.3 |
| Midwest | 20,155 | 1,773 | 32.8 | 24,200 | 2,045 | 24.5 |
| South | 28,247 | 1,753 | 31.6 | 33,692 | 1,995 | 24.5 |
| West | 16,869 | 1,711 | 35.2 | 19,244 | 1,939 | 27.0 |
| METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metropolitan | 62,422 | 1,651 | 35.4 | 74,932 | 1,884 | 27.5 |
| In central cities | 22,895 | 1,536 | 39.8 | 29,430 | 1,848 | 29.7 |
| Outside central cities | 39,527 | 1,718 | 32.8 | 45,501 | 1,907 | 26.1 |
| Nonmetropolitan | 19,255 | 1,899 | 28.9 | 22,430 | 2,214 | 20.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Number of males reporting on children ever born.
${ }^{2}$ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes those who did not report income.
Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992

## Age Patterns

Assuming that fathers are typically a few years older than the mothers of their children, comparisons of distributions of children ever born and average rates of children ever born between men and women in staggered age groups are shown in table 1 and figure 5. The mean age of currently married men among married-couple families in the SIPP survey in 1992 was 47.4 years, about 3 years older than their wives. Looking at age groups of men 5 years older than that of women, we see fairly close parity distributions of children ever born between men and women (table 1).

For example, among 20-to- 24 year old women, 66 percent were childless, 21 percent of them had one child, 10 percent had two children and 4 percent had 3 or more children compared to 59 percent, 20 percent, 15 percent and 6 percent, respectively, for men 25 to 29 years old. These parity differences in fertility are generally within a few percentage points for persons within the principal childbearing years.

For men 40 to 44 years old, 19 percent were childless, 16 percent had one child, 37 percent had two children, 17 percent had 3 children and 11 percent had 4 or more children: women 35 to 39 years old reported similar distributions of children, generally within 1 percentage point of the estimates for men. These groups of men and slightly younger women also reported having about 1.9 children each. Overall, aggregate comparisons of fertility between men and women taking into account likely differences in age appear very consistent and lend confidence to the overall validity of the responses reported by men (figure 5).

Figure 5.
Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Persons by Age and Sex:
SIPP 1992


Source: Table 1 and unpublished tabulations

## Differences in Fertility by Marital Status

Approximately 75 percent of men and 80 percent of women 18 years old and over in 1992 had been married at least once. Reported levels of childbearing were very close between married men and women: ever-married men reported an average of 2.2 children each compared to 2.3 children per woman (Figure 6).

Fertility was higher among Black married men with 2.6 children each than it was for White men and Asian and Pacific Islander men with 2.2 children each (table 3B). Similarly, fertility rates were also higher for ever-married Black women than for White women or Asian and Pacific Islander women. Among both men and women, Hispanics had higher levels of children ever born than among non-Hispanics.

Fertility rates were generally lower among ever-married men who have had 1 or more years of college, were employed in white collar jobs, who lived in the Northeast and in metropolitan areas, and who reported family incomes of $\$ 4,500$ or more per month (table 3B). Again, these same patterns of differences were also evident among ever-married women. Apparently, for purposes of detecting basic socioeconomic differences in fertility, asking men about the number of children they had ever fathered will yield the analyst with not much more information than if a survey was taken with the traditional "female only" universe. This is basically the same conclusion that Bachrach et al. (1992) reached in their analysis of data from the National Survey of Families and Households.

Figure 6.
Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Ever-Married Persons by Sex, Race and Ethnicity: SIPP 1992

Men Women


Source: Table 3B

Table 3.
Children Ever Born per 1,000 Persons and Percent Childless, by Selected Characteristics: SIPP 1992

Part B. Ever Married
(Numbers in thousands)

| Characteristic | Men ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Total births per 1,000 men | Percent childless | Number | Total births per 1,000 women | Percent childless |
| Total | 61,464 | 2,222 | 15.4 | 78,229 | 2,330 | 13.6 |
| AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 and 19 years | 66 | (B) | (B) | 207 | 688 | 39.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,473 | 773 | 46.0 | 3,108 | 1,040 | 34.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 4,824 | 1,118 | 35.2 | 7,029 | 1,343 | 29.3 |
| 30 to 34 years | 7,654 | 1,514 | 23.8 | 9,333 | 1,810 | 16.2 |
| 35 to 39 years | 8,223 | 1,905 | 16.8 | 9,425 | 2,038 | 12.8 |
| 40 to 44 years | 7,858 | 2,091 | 12.2 | 8,717 | 2,088 | 11.1 |
| 45 to 64 years | 20,263 | 2,731 | 8.1 | 23,536 | 2,910 | 7.6 |
| 65 years and over | 11,104 | 2,789 | 11.1 | 16,876 | 2,767 | 11.8 |
| RACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 54,339 | 2,188 | 15.4 | 67,699 | 2,275 | 13.8 |
| Black | 5,104 | 2,574 | 14.1 | 7,764 | 2,810 | 11.5 |
| American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut | 416 | 2,441 | 17.7 | 530 | 2,799 | 10.1 |
| Asian and Pacific Islander | 1,605 | 2,185 | 16.5 | 2,236 | 2,242 | 18.0 |
| HISPANIC ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic ${ }^{2}$ | 4,767 | 2,634 | 11.5 | 5,948 | 2,802 | 9.1 |
| Not Hispanic | 56,697 | 2,187 | 15.7 | 72,281 | 2,292 | 14.0 |


| Characteristic | Men ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Total births per 1,000 men | Percent childless | Number | Total births per 1,000 women | Percent childless |
| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not a high school graduate | 13,161 | 2,830 | 12.1 | 17,125 | 3,078 | 9.3 |
| High school, 4 years | 21,267 | 2,174 | 13.8 | 31,850 | 2,326 | 11.1 |
| College: 1 or more years | 27,036 | 1,963 | 18.2 | 29,254 | 1,897 | 19.0 |
| 1 to 3 years | 11,710 | 1,987 | 16.5 | 15,425 | 2,047 | 14.8 |
| 4 or more years | 15,327 | 1,945 | 19.5 | 13,829 | 1,730 | 23.6 |
| LABOR FORCE STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Worked all or some weeks | 45,009 | 2,062 | 16.4 | 41,581 | 2,042 | 16.6 |
| No job last month | 16,456 | 2,660 | 12.6 | 36,648 | 2,657 | 10.3 |
| OCCUPATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 45,010 | 2,026 | 16.4 | 41,581 | 2,042 | 16.6 |
| Managerial and professional | 12,691 | 1,959 | 18.4 | 12,393 | 1,737 | 22.5 |
| Technical, sales and admin. support | 9,223 | 1,893 | 18.8 | 17,711 | 2,007 | 15.6 |
| Service occupations | 3,372 | 2,064 | 18.6 | 6,739 | 2,500 | 11.1 |
| Farming, forestry and fishing | 1,728 | 2,650 | 11.0 | 369 | 2,306 | 20.3 |
| Precision prod., craft and repair | 8,910 | 2,179 | 12.8 | 857 | 2,197 | 11.3 |
| Operators, fabricators and laborers | 8,359 | 2,201 | 14.3 | 3,403 | 2,405 | 11.2 |
| Armed forces | 727 | 1,531 | 19.5 | 110 | 769 | 48.2 |
| MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$1,500 | 11,035 | 2,467 | 15.5 | 20,768 | 2,637 | 12.5 |
| \$1,500 to \$2,999 | 19,376 | 2,237 | 15.1 | 23,485 | 2,339 | 12.6 |
| \$3,000 to \$4,499 | 13,851 | 2,154 | 14.6 | 15,392 | 2,197 | 13.5 |
| \$4,500 and over | 16,714 | 2,096 | 16.2 | 17,988 | 2,090 | 16.3 |
| REGION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast | 11,767 | 2,119 | 15.9 | 15,569 | 2,235 | 14.6 |
| Midwest | 15,358 | 2,295 | 14.3 | 19,633 | 2,420 | 12.4 |
| South | 21,864 | 2,208 | 15.2 | 27,650 | 2,324 | 13.5 |
| West | 12,474 | 2,253 | 16.4 | 15,376 | 2,324 | 14.6 |
| METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metropolitan | 46,048 | 2,185 | 15.9 | 59,164 | 2,268 | 14.4 |
| In central cities | 15,844 | 2,134 | 18.3 | 21,926 | 2,265 | 16.0 |
| Outside central cities | 30,204 | 2,211 | 14.7 | 37,237 | 2,269 | 13.4 |
| Nonmetropolitan | 15,416 | 2,332 | 13.7 | 19,065 | 2,525 | 11.4 |

(B) Base too small to show derived measure
${ }^{1}$ Number of males reporting on children ever born.
2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes those who did not report income.
Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992
However, a very different picture emerges when one attempts to use fertility data for never-married men. While patterns of differences in fertility rates for never-married men are similar to that of never-married women (e.g. Blacks higher than Whites, not high school graduates higher than those with 1 or more years of college), the average number of children ever born per never-married woman was about 0.3 births higher than it was for a never-married man (table 3C). For persons in their thirties, reported levels of fertility were about 0.5 children higher for women than for men. Overall differences are even larger between never-married Black men and women than their evermarried counterparts: never-married Black women reported having an average of 1.2 births each while never-married Black men reported an average of 0.5 children (figure 7).

Table 3.
Children Ever Born per 1,000 Persons and Percent
Childless, by Selected Characteristics: SIPP 1992
Part C. Never Married
(Numbers in thousands)

| Characteristic | Men ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Total births per 1,000 men | Percent childless | Number | Total births per 1,000 women | Percent childless |
| Total | 20,212 | 153 | 90.0 | 19,133 | 444 | 76.5 |
| AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 and 19 years | 2,991 | 20 | 98.5 | 3,222 | 152 | 87.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 6,681 | 108 | 90.9 | 6,484 | 286 | 80.5 |
| 25 to 29 years | 4,093 | 178 | 87.2 | 3,234 | 546 | 71.0 |
| 30 to 34 years | 2,529 | 266 | 83.5 | 1,949 | 794 | 62.2 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,501 | 191 | 90.0 | 1,273 | 809 | 64.2 |
| 40 to 44 years | 799 | 316 | 84.5 | 863 | 584 | 70.5 |
| 45 to 64 years | 1,160 | 193 | 92.1 | 1,288 | 867 | 69.9 |
| 65 years and over | 457 | 330 | 88.5 | 820 | 236 | 91.8 |
| RACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 16,365 | 98 | 93.3 | 14,387 | 248 | 85.1 |
| Black | 2,980 | 475 | 71.7 | 3,979 | 1,154 | 44.9 |
| American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut | 109 | 241 | 75.9 | 147 | 711 | 60.7 |
| Asian and Pacific Islander | 758 | 66 | 94.5 | 621 | 375 | 83.2 |

HISPANIC ORIGIN

| Hispanic $^{2}$ | 2,289 | 302 | 81.0 | 2,035 | 779 | 64.2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Not Hispanic | 17,923 | 134 | 91.2 | 17,098 | 404 | 77.9 |

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

| Not a high school graduate | 4,097 | 311 | 82.9 | 3,339 | 1,089 | 53.3 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| High school, 4 years | 7,272 | 178 | 87.5 | 6,737 | 493 | 71.8 |
| College: 1 or more years | 8,843 | 60 | 95.4 | 9,056 | 170 | 88.5 |
| 1 to 3 years | 5,133 | 85 | 93.8 | 5,443 | 204 | 85.8 |
| 4 or more years | 3,710 | 26 | 97.7 | 3,614 | 120 | 92.7 |

## LABOR FORCE STATUS

| Worked all or some weeks | 14,378 | 138 | 90.4 | 12,353 | 287 | 82.9 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| No job last month | 5,835 | 190 | 89.3 | 6,780 | 731 | 64.7 |

OCCUPATION

| Total | $\mathbf{1 4 , 3 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 3 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 . 9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Managerial and professional | 2,539 | 68 | 95.7 | 2,986 | 150 | 90.4 |
| Technical, sales and admin. support | 3,449 | 88 | 93.8 | 5,595 | 221 | 84.6 |
| Service occupations | 2,308 | 171 | 87.9 | 2,504 | 501 | 74.2 |
| Farming, forestry and fishing | 648 | 314 | 84.9 | 91 | 133 | 86.7 |
| Precision prod., craft and repair | 1,986 | 192 | 85.8 | 161 | 209 | 86.6 |
| Operators, fabricators and laborers | 3,383 | 155 | 88.1 | 999 | 550 | 72.2 |
| Armed forces | 64 | 75 | 92.5 | 16 | (B) | (B) |

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME $^{3}$

| Less than $\$ 1,500$ | 5,725 | 262 | 84.8 | 7,090 | 778 | 62.6 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1,500$ to $\$ 2,999$ | 5,522 | 163 | 87.9 | 4,850 | 371 | 79.2 |
| $\$ 3,000$ to $\$ 4,499$ | 3,525 | 95 | 94.0 | 2,702 | 174 | 86.6 |
| $\$ 4,500$ and over | 5,068 | 47 | 96.1 | 3,941 | 116 | 91.6 |


|  | Men ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Characteristic | Number | Total births per 1,000 men | Percent childless | Number | Total births per 1,000 women | Percent childless |

REGION

| Northeast | 4,639 | 131 | 92.6 | 4,656 | 427 | 78.6 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Midwest | 4,797 | 103 | 92.0 | 4,567 | 433 | 76.7 |
| South | 6,383 | 193 | 87.7 | 6,042 | 489 | 74.6 |
| West | 4,394 | 174 | 88.5 | 3,868 | 408 | 76.5 |

METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE

| Metropolitan | 16,374 | 152 | 90.0 | 15,768 | 444 | 76.8 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| In central cities | 7,051 | 192 | 88.1 | 7,504 | 627 | 69.8 |
| Outside central cities | 9,323 | 121 | 91.5 | 8,264 | 277 | 83.2 |
| Nonmetropolitan | 3,838 | 161 | 90.0 | 3,365 | 448 | 74.9 |

(B) Base too small to show derived measure.
${ }^{1}$ Number of males reporting on children ever born.
${ }^{2}$ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes those who did not report income.
Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992

Figure 7.
Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Never-Married Persons by Sex, Race and Ethnicity: SIPP 1992


Source: Table 3C

Of course, not all births to never-married women were fathered by never-married men (and vice versa) so one would not expect an exact agreement in childbearing levels. It is also possible that a significant number of births to never-married women may have been fathered by married men who chose not to reveal this information in the survey. In addition, births to never-married women may have also been fathered by men who themselves were single at the time of child's birth but who subsequently married someone other than their child's mother by the time of the survey.

However, because of the high non-reporting rates among never-married men (14 percent) compared to ever-married men ( 6 percent, table 2 ) and the fact that not all men may be aware of the fact that they have fathered a child, the level of fertility reported by never-married men should be treated with caution and should be considered less reliable than data reported by women.

The closer agreement between men and women in married-couple families is undoubtedly due to more consistent reporting of births in wedlock among husbands and wives and the fact that wives, as household respondents, often report the information for their husbands themselves, thus insuring consistency in reporting patterns (figure 6).

## Childlessness

In 1992, 34 percent of men 18 years old and over were childless compared to 26 percent for women (table 3A). Reported rates of childlessness were consistently higher among men than women regardless of race or ethnic origin and in all regions of the country. Male-female differences in levels of childlessness tend to diminish with age to only 1 or 2 percentage points by age 40 as both men and women near the end of their childbearing years.

## Married Persons

Overall, 15 percent of ever-married men and 14 percent of ever-married women reported being childless in 1992. Ever-married women 40 to 44 years old who have almost completed their childbearing period reported levels of childlessness of 11 percent not different from the 12 percent reported by that of men in the same age (table 3B). Consistency in childlessness levels was also noted between men and women in the age groups over 45 years old.

Among ever-married men, childlessness increased with higher levels of education. For example, 20 percent of ever-married men with 4 or more years of college education were childless, whereas only 12 percent with less than a high school education were childless. Childlessness was also highest among those who worked all or some weeks in the month prior to the survey ( 16 percent) compared to 13 percent who had no job last month. Little variation in levels of childlessness was reported by men on a regional basis although men living in central cities tended to have higher rates of childlessness than men living in suburban or nonmetropolitan areas. This may be partly explained by the fact that men living in central cities are younger than men living in other areas: 41 percent of men living in central cites were under 35 years old compared to 37 and 30 percent of men living in suburban and nonmetropolitan areas, respectively.

## Never-Married Men

Among never-married men 18 years old and over in 1992, 90 percent reported that they were childless compared to 77 percent of never-married women. Men reported uniformly higher levels of childlessness than did women for virtually all of the population groups shown in table 3C. Large male-female discrepancies in childlessness among never-married men and women were noted, more for Blacks than for Whites, for non-high school graduates than persons with 4 or more years of college education, for the jobless than the employed, and for persons with family incomes of less than $\$ 1,500$ per month than for those whose monthly income was $\$ 4,500$ and over.

Differences in levels of childlessness by region between men and women were still large but were more uniform, ranging from 12 to 16 percent. Differences in childlessness between men and women were higher among residents of central cities (18 percent) than among men and women living in suburban areas ( 8 percent). Suburban areas have proportionately more White households, which as we have previously shown produce more consistent reporting of fertility data between men and women.

These variations in male-female differences noted among different socioeconomic groups also suggest that in addition to an overall under-reporting of the number of children ever born by nevermarried men, there exists a secondary bias in that those never-married men most likely to have fathered children out-of-wedlock were also those most likely not respond to the fertility question on the SIPP.

## Married-Couple Families and Fertility

The survey provided fertility information for an estimated 51 million men 18 years old and over who were husbands living in married-couple families in 1992. Fewer than 3 percent ( 1.4 million) were under 25 years, 21 percent were 25 to 34 years old, 26 percent were 35 to 44 years old and 50 percent were 45 years old and over (table 4A).

The fertility for married White and Asian and Pacific Islander men was about 2.2 births compared to 2.5 births for Black men and 2.6 births for American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut men. Overall, extremely close agreement was found in the average number of children ever born reported by all husbands ( 2,249 births per 1,000 ) and wives ( 2,248 births per 1,000 ). Differences in fertility rates between husbands and wives by race were minimal (tables 4A and 4B).

Table 4.
Children Ever Born per 1,000 Persons in Married-Couple Families, by Selected Characteristics: SIPP 1992

Part A. Husbands
(Numbers in thousands)

|  | All ages |  |  | Husbands 18 to 24 years |  |  | Husbands 25 to 34 years |  |  | Husbands 35 to 44 years |  |  | Husbands 45 years and over |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Characteristic | Number of husbands | Children ever born per 1,000 husbands | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { child- } \\ \text { less } \end{array}$ | Number of husbands | Children ever born per 1,000 husbands | Per- <br> cent <br> child- <br> less | Number of husbands | Children ever born per 1,000 husbands | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { child- } \\ \text { less } \end{array}$ | Number of husbands | Children ever born per 1,000 husbands | Percent childless | Number of husbands | Children ever born per 1,000 husbands | Percent childless |
| Total | 50,555 | 2,249 | 14.6 | 1,353 | 772 | 45.2 | 10,601 | 1,350 | 28.0 | 13,179 | 2,059 | 13.1 | 25,423 | 2,800 | 8.1 |

RACE

| White | 45,394 | 2,229 | 14.6 | 1,238 | 769 | 44.6 | 9,396 | 1,344 | 28.0 | 11,503 | 2,039 | 13.3 | 23,257 | 2,758 | 8.2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Black | 3,418 | 2,510 | 13.8 | 85 | 741 | 46.7 | 831 | 1,518 | 25.1 | 1,046 | 2,424 | 8.0 | 1,456 | 3,241 | 9.7 |
| Asian and Pacific <br> Islander | 1,428 | 2,193 | 16.6 | 16 | (B) | (B) | 309 | 976 | 38.2 | 510 | 1,761 | 18.1 | 593 | 3,207 | 3.6 |
| American Indian, <br> Eskimo and Aleut | 315 | 2,556 | 15.1 | 14 | (B) | (B) | 66 | (B) | (B) | 120 | (B) | (B) | 116 | (B) | (B) |

HISPANIC

| Hispanic $^{1}$ | 3,772 | 2,646 | 9.8 | 216 | 920 | 28.8 | 1,237 | 1,725 | 15.4 | 1,032 | 2,742 | 6.0 | 1,288 | 3,742 | 4.2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Not Hispanic | 46,783 | 2,217 | 15.0 | 1,137 | 744 | 48.3 | 9,364 | 1,300 | 29.6 | 12,147 | 2,001 | 13.7 | 24,135 | 2,750 | 8.4 |

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

| Less than high <br> school | 10,240 | 2,898 | 10.5 | 329 | 1,010 | 32.5 | 1,480 | 1,777 | 16.5 | 1,399 | 2,779 | 8.1 | 7,033 | 3,245 | 8.7 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| High school, <br> 4 years | 17,202 | 2,196 | 13.4 | 638 | 780 | 44.3 | 4,115 | 1,490 | 22.2 | 4,450 | 2,020 | 11.5 | 7,999 | 2,770 | 7.4 |
| College: 1 or more <br> years | 23,114 | 2,000 | 17.3 | 386 | 554 | 57.6 | 5,007 | 1,108 | 36.1 | 7,330 | 1,946 | 14.9 | 10,391 | 2,522 | 8.3 |
| 1 to 3 years | 9,803 | 2,036 | 15.3 | 291 | 635 | 52.1 | 2,264 | 1,210 | 29.2 | 3,124 | 2,010 | 12.3 | 4,124 | 2,608 | 7.3 |
| 4 or more years | 13,311 | 1,974 | 18.7 | 95 | (B) | (B) | 2,743 | 1,024 | 41.8 | 4,205 | 1,899 | 16.9 | 6,267 | 2,465 | 9.0 |

LABOR FORCE STATUS

| Worked all or <br> some weeks | 38,104 | 2,086 | 15.7 | 1,204 | 713 | 46.8 | 9,829 | 1,338 | 28.6 | 12,260 | 2,045 | 12.6 | 14,810 | 2,728 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |$| 7.2$.


|  | All ages |  |  | Husbands 18 to 24 years |  |  | Husbands 25 to 34 years |  |  | Husbands 35 to 44 years |  |  | Husbands 45 years and over |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Characteristic | Number of husbands | Children ever born per 1,000 husbands | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { child- } \\ \text { less } \end{array}$ | Number of husbands | Children ever born per 1,000 husbands | Percent childless | Number of husbands | Children ever born per 1,000 husbands | Percent childless | Number of husbands | Children ever born per 1,000 husbands | Per- <br> cent <br> childless | Num- <br> ber of husbands | Chil- <br> dren <br> ever <br> born <br> per <br> 1,000 <br> hus- <br> bands | Percent childless |

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME ${ }^{2}$

| Less than $\$ 1,500$ | 6,902 | 2,560 | 13.5 | 490 | 1,099 | 30.3 | 1,360 | 1,563 | 19.4 | 1,078 | 2,615 | 11.1 | 3,974 | 3,066 | 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1,500$ to $\$ 2,999$ | 15,775 | 2,303 | 14.4 | 543 | 631 | 48.8 | 3,807 | 1,431 | 24.8 | 3,545 | 2,249 | 10.3 | 7,880 | 2,864 | 8.7 |
| $\$ 3,000$ to $\$ 4,499$ | 12,257 | 2,170 | 14.1 | 204 | 517 | 61.9 | 3,007 | 1,369 | 27.9 | 3,802 | 1,991 | 11.7 | 5,243 | 2,823 | 6.2 |
| $\$ 4,500$ and over | 15,423 | 2,121 | 15.5 | 90 | (B) | (B) | 2,394 | 1,076 | 37.8 | 4,711 | 1,840 | 16.6 | 8,228 | 2,604 | 7.9 |

POVERTY LEVEL ${ }^{2}$

| Below poverty level | 3,232 | 2,833 | 10.7 | 286 | 1,370 | 21.0 | 902 | 1,856 | 13.5 | 874 | 3,032 | 9.8 | 1,169 | 3,798 | 6.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Above poverty level | 47,242 | 2,209 | 14.8 | 1050 | 612 | 51.4 | 9,680 | 1,302 | 29.3 | 12,293 | 1,989 | 13.3 | 24,220 | 2,753 | 8.2 |

REGION

| Northeast | 9,723 | 2,165 | 15.5 | 145 | 784 | 51.0 | 1,955 | 1,225 | 33.2 | 2,309 | 1,949 | 12.5 | 5,313 | 2,643 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Midwest | 12,918 | 2,333 | 13.3 | 308 | 1,114 | 33.7 | 2,590 | 1,347 | 28.2 | 3,490 | 2,173 | 10.6 | 6,530 | 2,866 |

## PLACE OF BIRTH

| Native born $^{2} 55,431$ | 2,226 | 14.8 | 1,213 | 749 | 46.3 | 9,299 | 1,348 | 28.2 | 11,743 | 2,017 | 13.2 | 23,176 | 2,760 | 8.5 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Foreign born $^{3}$ | 5,124 | 2,453 | 13.0 | 140 | 965 | 36.2 | 1,302 | 1,363 | 26.1 | 1,435 | 2,403 | 11.6 | 2,247 | 3,210 | 4.8 |
| Asia $^{1,174}$ | 2,269 | 14.5 | 11 | (B) | (B) | 224 | 807 | 37.4 | 415 | 1,776 | 16.7 | 524 | 3,323 | 2.1 |  |
| Europe $^{4}$ | 1,144 | 2,042 | 14.5 | 20 | (B) | (B) | 176 | (B) | (B) | 253 | 1,839 | 14.1 | 695 | 2,365 | 9.9 |
| Northern <br> America |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latin America | 147 | (B) | (B) | 5 | (B) | (B) | 16 | (B) | (B) | 30 | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) |

[^3]Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992.

Table 4.
Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Persons in Married-Couple Families, by Selected Characteristics: SIPP 1992

Part B. Wives
(Numbers in thousands. Limited to married-couple families with husbands reporting on children ever born)

| Characteristic | All ages |  |  | Wives 18 to 24 years |  |  | Wives 25 to 34 years |  |  | Wives 35 to 44 years |  |  | Wives 45 years and over |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of wives | Chil- <br> dren <br> ever born per 1,000 wives | Per- <br> cent <br> child- <br> less | Number of wives | Chil- <br> dren <br> ever <br> born <br> per <br> 1,000 <br> wives | Per- <br> cent <br> child- <br> less | Number of wives | Children ever born per 1,000 wives | Per- <br> cent <br> child- <br> less | Number of wives | Chil- <br> dren <br> ever <br> born <br> per <br> 1,000 <br> wives | Per- <br> cent <br> child- <br> less | Number of wives | Chil- <br> dren <br> ever <br> born <br> per <br> 1,000 <br> wives | Per- <br> cent <br> child- <br> less |
| Total | 50,555 | 2,248 | 13.8 | 2,560 | 961 | 36.7 | 12,473 | 1,573 | 22.4 | 13,049 | 2,101 | 11.3 | 27,228 | 2,725 | 8.9 |

RACE

| White | 45,286 | 2,228 | 13.8 | 2,347 | 943 | 37.6 | 10,980 | 1,566 | 22.3 | 11,459 | 2,082 | 11.7 | 20,500 | 2,810 | 7.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Black | 3,301 | 2,538 | 11.7 | 152 | (B) | (B) | 921 | 1,753 | 18.0 | 937 | 2,395 | 5.6 | 1,291 | 3,354 | 10.2 |
| Asian and Pacific Islander | 1,627 | 2,101 | 18.4 | 29 | (B) | (B) | 502 | 1,286 | 33.1 | 549 | 1,955 | 14.1 | 547 | 3,048 | 8.3 |
| American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut | 341 | 2,903 | 9.5 | 32 | (B) | (B) | 70 | (B) | (B) | 105 | (B) | (B) | 134 | (B) | (B) |
| HISPANIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic ${ }^{1}$ | 3,811 | 2,676 | 8.3 | 362 | 1,255 | 15.1 | 1,315 | 1,881 | 11.9 | 937 | 2,962 | 4.0 | 1,197 | 3,754 | 5.4 |
| Not Hispanic | 46,744 | 2,213 | 14.2 | 2,199 | 913 | 40.2 | 11,159 | 1,537 | 23.6 | 12,112 | 2,034 | 11.9 | 21,275 | 2,805 | 7.9 |

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

| Less than high <br> school | 8,684 | 3,028 | 7.8 | 558 | 1,462 | 15.9 | 1,434 | 2,255 | 8.6 | 1,316 | 2,873 | 3.3 | 5,376 | 3,435 | 7.9 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High school, <br> 4 years | 21,050 | 2,313 | 10.7 | 1,174 | 1,006 | 31.6 | 4,873 | 1,741 | 16.5 | 5,625 | 2,137 | 9.3 | 11,917 | 2,715 | 7.6 |
| College: 1 or more <br> years | 20,821 | 1,858 | 19.3 | 829 | 561 | 58.0 | 6,166 | 1,282 | 30.2 | 6,617 | 1,893 | 14.9 | 7,209 | 2,466 | 9.5 |
| 1 to 3 years | 10,444 | 1,984 | 15.4 | 602 | 697 | 48.9 | 3,160 | 1,469 | 21.8 | 3,045 | 1,995 | 11.5 | 3,637 | 2,635 | 7.5 |
| 4 or more years | 10,377 | 1,730 | 23.3 | 227 | 201 | 82.1 | 3,006 | 1,086 | 39.1 | 3,572 | 1,806 | 17.9 | 3,572 | 2,295 | 11.6 |

LABOR FORCE STATUS

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Worked all or } \\ \text { some weeks }\end{array}$ | 28,917 | 1,985 | 17.4 | 1,448 | 727 | 48.4 | 8,315 | 1,372 | 28.0 | 9,517 | 1,993 | 12.6 | 9,637 | 2,696 | 8.3 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| No job last month | 21,638 | 2,600 | 8.9 | 1,113 | 1,265 | 21.4 | 4,158 | 1,975 | 11.1 | 3,532 | 2,391 | 7.8 | 12,835 | 2,975 | 7.4 |

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME ${ }^{2}$

| Less than $\$ 1,500$ | 6,902 | 2,619 | 10.9 | 715 | 1,290 | 21.1 | 1,555 | 1,984 | 12.4 | 903 | 2,324 | 13.2 | 3,728 | 3,210 | 7.8 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1,500$ to $\$ 2,999$ | 15,775 | 2,339 | 12.6 | 1,165 | 934 | 36.3 | 4,083 | 1,683 | 18.6 | 3,230 | 2,376 | 5.7 | 7,298 | 2,914 | 8.5 |
| $\$ 3,000$ to $\$ 4,499$ | 12,257 | 2,140 | 13.9 | 457 | 668 | 52.8 | 3,684 | 1,547 | 22.5 | 3,600 | 2,155 | 8.2 | 4,516 | 2,762 | 7.5 |
| $\$ 4,500$ and over | 15,423 | 2,081 | 16.0 | 191 | (B | (B) | 3,108 | 1,260 | 32.1 | 5,268 | 1,860 | 16.4 | 6,856 | 2,663 | 7.3 |

## POVERTY LEVEL ${ }^{2}$

| Below poverty level | 3,232 | 2,850 | 8.1 | 456 | 1,418 | 19.0 | 1,094 | 2,386 | 7.0 | 696 | 2,977 | 9.7 | 986 | 3,937 | 3.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Above poverty level | 47,242 | 2,208 | 14.1 | 2,083 | 863 | 40.6 | 11,367 | 1,495 | 23.8 | 12,329 | 2,054 | 11.4 | 21,462 | 2,806 | 8.0 |


|  | All ages |  |  | Wives 18 to 24 years |  |  | Wives 25 to 34 years |  |  | Wives 35 to 44 years |  |  | Wives 45 years and over |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Characteristic | Number of wives | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Chil- } \\ \text { dren } \\ \text { ever } \\ \text { born } \\ \text { per } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { wives } \end{array}$ | Percent childless | Number of wives | Chil- <br> dren <br> ever <br> born <br> per 1,000 <br> wives | Per- <br> cent <br> child- <br> less | Number of wives | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Chil- } \\ \text { dren } \\ \text { ever } \\ \text { born } \\ \text { per } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { wives } \end{array}$ | Percent childless | Number of wives | Children ever born per 1,000 wives | Per- <br> cent <br> child- <br> less | Number of wives | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Chil- } \\ \text { dren } \\ \text { ever } \\ \text { born } \\ \text { per } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { wives } \end{array}$ | Per- <br> cent <br> child- <br> less |

REGION

| Northeast | 9,723 | 2,174 | 14.5 | 284 | 926 | 48.0 | 2,349 | 1,500 | 25.2 | 2,370 | 1,886 | 12.6 | 4,721 | 2,730 | 8.1 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Midwest | 12,918 | 2,368 | 13.2 | 636 | 1,095 | 36.6 | 3,079 | 1,581 | 22.1 | 3,272 | 2,217 | 10.2 | 5,930 | 2,997 | 7.6 |
| South | 17,962 | 2,177 | 13.5 | 1,146 | 894 | 34.6 | 4,448 | 1,536 | 22.5 | 4,767 | 2,139 | 9.1 | 7,601 | 2,770 | 7.8 |
| West | 9,953 | 2,293 | 14.3 | 495 | 965 | 35.2 | 2,597 | 1,694 | 19.9 | 2,641 | 2,082 | 15.4 | 4,220 | 2,949 | 7.7 |

## PLACE OF BIRTH

| Native born $^{2} 45,204$ | 2,239 | 13.8 | 2,279 | 952 | 38.1 | 10,877 | 1,566 | 22.9 | 11,586 | 2,068 | 11.5 | 20,461 | 2,836 | 7.6 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Foreign born $^{3}$ | 5,351 | 2,330 | 13.1 | 281 | 1,038 | 25.3 | 1,596 | 1,620 | 18.6 | 1,463 | 2,360 | 9.9 | 2,011 | 3,052 | 9.3 |
| Asia | 1,434 | 2,118 | 16.1 | 30 | (B) | (B) | 376 | 1,238 | 25.1 | 523 | 1,934 | 14.6 | 505 | 3,042 | 10.0 |
|  | 1,253 | 2,008 | 17.6 | 15 | (B) | (B) | 279 | 1,397 | 25.8 | 239 | 1,750 | 16.9 | 720 | 2,374 | 12.9 |
| Europe $^{4}$ | 166 | 1,924 | 18.2 | 10 | (B) | (B) | 15 | (B) | (B) | 36 | (B) | (B) | 105 | (B) | (B) |
| Northern $^{\text {America }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Batin America | 1,961 | 2,752 | 6.3 | 195 | 1,288 | 11.2 | 744 | 1,983 | 7.5 | 525 | 3,069 | 3.2 | 498 | 4,140 | 5.7 |

${ }^{1}$ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
${ }^{2}$ Excludes persons who did not report income.
${ }^{3}$ Includes countries not shown separately and respondents who did not specify country of birth.
${ }^{4}$ Excludes the Soviet Union.
${ }^{5}$ Consists of Canada only.
Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992

Figure 8.
Distribution of Wives by Race in
Married-Couple Families by Race of
Husband: SIPP 1992


Source: Unpublished tabulations

## Interracial Married-Couple Families

Out of 51 million husbands in married-couple families, about 9 out of 10 were White ( 45 million), while another, 3.4 million were Black, with the rest belonging to other races (table 5). Hispanic husbands numbered 3.8 million compared to 46.8 million non-Hispanic husbands in married-couple families. Of the total 45 million husbands in married-couple families who stated their race as White, only one percent stated that their wife belonged to a non-white race (figure 8). Of the 3.4 million Black married men, 6 percent of them were married to women who belonged to other races, mostly (5 percent) to White women. About 13 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander men were in interracial marriages, mostly to White women. Husbands who were either American Indians, Eskimos or Aleuts recorded the highest proportion of interracial marriages, reaching about one-half of these married-couple families. Only 2 percent of husbands not of Hispanic origin were married to Hispanic women compared to 18 percent of Hispanic men who had non-Hispanic wives (figure 9).

Married-couple families with Hispanic husbands had 2.6 children per husband compared to 2.2 children for non-Hispanic husbands (table 5 and figure 10). A notable difference emerged when Hispanic men married non-Hispanic women: couples with both spouses of Hispanic origin averaged 2.8 children each compared with 1.8 children each when the wife was not of Hispanic origin.

Interethnic marriages between Hispanic husbands and non-Hispanic wives also had relatively high levels of childlessness ( 22 percent), approximately three times as high as when both spouses were Hispanic (7 percent).

Figure 9.
Distribution of Wives by Ethnicity in Married-Couple
Families by Ethnicity of Husband: SIPP 1992


Source: Table 5

Figure 10.
Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Husbands in Married-Couple
Families by Ethnicity of Couple: SIPP 1992
Wife Hispanic
Wife not Hispanic


[^4]Table 5.
Children Ever Born and Percent Childless Among Husbands in Married-Couple Families by Race and Hispanic Origin: SIPP 1992
(Numbers in thousands. Limited to married-couple families with husband reporting on children ever born)

| Characteristic | Number | Births per 1,000 husbands | Percent childless | Mean duration of current marriage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 50,555 | 2,249 | 14.6 | 20.3 |
| RACE OF HUSBAND |  |  |  |  |
| White | 45,394 | 2,229 | 14.6 | 20.7 |
| Black | 3,418 | 2,510 | 13.8 | 16.6 |
| Asian and Pacific Islander | 1,428 | 2,193 | 16.6 | 16.3 |
| HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HUSBAND |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic | 3,772 | 2,646 | 9.8 | 15.6 |
| Not Hispanic | 46,783 | 2,217 | 15.0 | 20.6 |
| Husband Hispanic: |  |  |  |  |
| Wife Hispanic | 3,098 | 2,835 | 7.1 | 16.4 |
| Wife not Hispanic | 674 | 1,775 | 22.2 | 11.4 |
| Husband not Hispanic: |  |  |  |  |
| Wife Hispanic | 712 | 2,011 | 18.7 | 13.5 |
| Wife not Hispanic | 46,070 | 2,220 | 14.9 | 20.7 |

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992.

These data document that marriages between Hispanics and non-Hispanics produce relatively smaller families than when both spouses were Hispanic. To the extent that residential and educational enrollment patterns are often racially and ethnically segregated, interethnic couples may meet later in life and hence begin family formation at older ages. This would have an inhibiting effect on the fertility of these couples. For example, if Hispanic spouses were born outside the United States and met their mates after migrating to the United States, relatively low fertility rates would not be uncommon. Hispanic husbands whose wife was not Hispanic had a shorter duration of current marriage (11.4 years) than those whose wife was also Hispanic (16.4 years).

## Place of Birth of Married-Couple Families

Table 6 shows the fertility among husbands in married-couple families by the place of birth of couples. Foreign-born husbands 18 years old and over in married-couple families had a fertility rate of 2.5 children per couple compared to 2.2 children among native-born husbands (figure 11). Out of these 5.1 million foreign-born husbands, 3.9 million reported that their wife was also born abroad (table 6). By comparison, 97 percent of native-born husbands reported that their spouse was also native born. Significantly lower fertility rates were observed when the nativity of these couples was not the same than when both spouses were of the same nativity. For example, when both husband and wife were foreign-born, husbands reported that they had an average of 2.6 children. When for-eign-born husbands were married to native-born wives, the husbands reported having had 2.1 children. Similarly, low rates of fertility emerged when native-born husbands married foreign-born wives ( 2.0 children). It is possible that lower fertility norms of either native-born spouse may significantly affect the couples fertility.

Postponements in marriage caused by immigration may lead to shorter marital durations. In general, native-born husbands in married-couple families were living longer in their current marriage (20.6 years) compared with 17.3 years for foreign-born husbands.

Figure 11.
Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Husbands by Place of Birth: SIPP 1992


Source: Table 6

Table 6.
Children Ever Born and Percent Childless Among Husbands in Married-Couple Families by Place of Birth: SIPP 1992
(Numbers in thousands. Limited to married-couple families with husband reporting on children ever born)

| Place of birth |  |  | Births per <br> Percent child- <br> less | Mean duration <br> of current <br> marriage |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $\mathbf{5 0 , 5 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 2 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 3}$ |
| Husband native born | 45,431 | 2,226 | 14.8 | 20.6 |
| Husband foreign born | 5,124 | 2,453 | 13.0 | 17.3 |
| Husband and wife native born | 43,965 | 2,233 | 14.7 | 20.6 |
| Husband and wife foreign born | 3,885 | 2,551 | 10.8 | 17.7 |
| Husband native born-wife foreign born | 1,466 | 2,000 | 17.8 | 19.1 |
| Husband foreign born and wife native born | 1,239 | 2,147 | 19.6 | 16.1 |

[^5]
## Fertility Patterns of Native-Born and Foreign-Born Men

There were 18 million foreign-born persons 18 years old and over in the U.S. in 1992 (table 7); 8.1 million were men and 9.6 million were women. About 65 percent of foreign-born men and 60 percent of women were in the principal childbearing ages under 45 years of age. Overall, foreignborn men had about 1.9 children each (figure 12). Among major geographical regions, the highest male fertility rates were among men born in Latin America ( 2.2 children each) with men born in Mexico reporting fertility rates of 2.3 children each.

Considerable variation existed in fertility rates of men from Asia as children ever born rates ranged from as low as 1.0 children each among men from Japan to 2.1 children each among men from the Philippines (figure 13).

Overall, foreign-born men 45 years and over averaged 3 children each. Men born in Mexico had about 5 children each compared with 4 children for women in the same age group (table 7).

The average number of children ever born for foreign-born women was slightly higher (2.1) than that of foreign-born men ( 1.9 births). Women born in the Philippines and Mexico experienced high fertility rates (at least 2.5 children per woman). Below replacement fertility rates (under 2 children per woman) was evident among women born in Asian countries such as India, China, Japan and Korea ( 1.4 children). Overall, about 32 percent of foreign-born men were childless compared to 24 percent for women.

In general, fertility rates for foreign-born men exceeded those of their native-born counterparts for most ages over 30 years (table 8). Foreign-born women also have slightly higher fertility rates than native-born women, an average of only 0.1 births higher for all women 18 years old and over. Overall, about 32 percent of foreign-born men were childless compared to 24 percent for women.

Table 7.
Fertility of Foreign-Born Persons 18 Years and Over by Sex and Place of Birth: SIPP 1992
(Numbers in thousands)

|  | Total |  |  | 18 to 44 years |  |  | 45 years and over |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Place of Birth | Number | Total births per 1,000 men | Percent childless | Number | Total <br> births per 1,000 men | Percent childless | Number | Total <br> births per 1,000 men | Percent childless |


| Total | 8,138 | 1,870 | 31.6 | 5,283 | 1,281 | 43.5 | 2,855 | 2,958 | 9.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asia ${ }^{2}$ | 1,799 | 1,607 | 37.5 | 1,226 | 878 | 53.1 | 573 | 3,168 | 4.0 |
| China | 452 | 1,296 | 35.6 | 334 | 949 | 46.5 | 118 | (B) | (B) |
| India | 302 | 1,814 | 29.9 | 182 | (B) | (B) | 120 | (B) | (B) |
| Japan | 158 | (B) | (B) | 112 | (B) | (B) | 46 | (B) | (B) |
| Korea | 233 | 1,353 | 40.8 | 168 | (B) | (B) | 65 | (B) | (B) |
| Philippines | 395 | 2,082 | 30.9 | 240 | 874 | 50.8 | 155 | (B) | (B) |
| Vietnam | 203 | 1,604 | 54.2 | 168 | (B) | (B) | 35 | (B) | (B) |
| Latin America ${ }^{2}$ | 3,535 | 2,161 | 28.5 | 2,632 | 1,590 | 36.1 | 904 | 3,827 | 6.3 |
| Cuba | 242 | 1,619 | 21.0 | 89 | (B) | (B) | 153 | (B) | (B) |
| Mexico | 2,104 | 2,333 | 29.5 | 1,700 | 1,699 | 35.5 | 404 | 4,995 | 3.9 |
| Remainder of Latin America | 1,189 | 1,969 | 28.2 | 843 | 1,415 | 37.2 | 346 | 3,316 | 6.4 |
| Europe ${ }^{3}$ | 1,635 | 1,695 | 27.7 | 685 | 1,118 | 43.3 | 950 | 2,111 | 16.4 |
| Northern America | 232 | 1,533 | 35.7 | 110 | 633 | 60.3 | 122 | 2,343 | 13.4 |


|  | Total |  |  | 18 to 44 years |  |  | 45 years and over |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Place of Birth | Number | Total births per 1,000 men | Percent childless | Number | Total births per 1,000 men | Percent childless | Number | Total births per 1,000 men | Percent childless |


| Total | 9,556 | 2,063 | 24.2 | 5,762 | 1,554 | 31.3 | 3,794 | 2,837 | 13.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asia ${ }^{2}$ | 2,275 | 1,903 | 28.5 | 1,495 | 1,320 | 36.3 | 780 | 3,021 | 13.6 |
| China | 493 | 1,579 | 24.6 | 350 | 1,335 | 30.3 | 142 | (B) | (B) |
| India | 277 | 1,929 | 24.3 | 165 | (B) | (B) | 112 | (B) | (B) |
| Japan | 203 | 1,575 | 27.1 | 150 | (B) | (B) | 53 | (B) | (B) |
| Korea | 387 | 1,417 | 34.3 | 243 | 1,127 | 42.4 | 145 | (B) | (B) |
| Philippines | 463 | 2,637 | 21.1 | 255 | 1,421 | 28.1 | 208 | 4,130 | 12.5 |
| Vietnam | 287 | 2,322 | 33.1 | 213 | 1,495 | 42.5 | 74 | (B) | (B) |
| Latin America ${ }^{2}$ | 3,754 | 2,292 | 21.1 | 2,697 | 1,828 | 24.0 | 1,057 | 3,478 | 13.7 |
| Cuba | 331 | 1,951 | 21.3 | 143 | (B) | (B) | 188 | (B) | (B) |
| Mexico | 1,990 | 2,500 | 19.7 | 1,530 | 1,997 | 21.3 | 460 | 4,172 | 14.4 |
| Remainder of Latin America | 1,433 | 2,083 | 23.0 | 1,024 | 1,612 | 27.7 | 409 | 3,264 | 11.2 |
| Europe ${ }^{3}$ | 2,101 | 1,939 | 22.4 | 801 | 1,281 | 34.8 | 1,300 | 2,344 | 14.8 |
| Northern America | 327 | 1,658 | 28.5 | 101 | (B) | (B) | 226 | 1,943 | 18.1 |

(B) Base too small to show derived measure.
${ }^{1}$ Number of males reporting on children ever born.
${ }^{2}$ Includes all other countries in this region not shown separately.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes the Soviet Union.
Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992.

Figure 12.
Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Foreign-Born Persons by Place of Birth and Sex: SIPP 1992

Men
Women


Source: Table 7

Figure 13.
Children Ever Born Per Foreign-Born Person by Country of Birth and Sex: SIPP 1992


Source: Table 7

## SUMMARY

In this paper, the quality of fertility data reported by men are examined based on responses collected in the 1992 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation. It was found that overall nonresponse rates on children ever born were higher for men than for women by slightly more than 1 percentage point ( 8.3 and 6.9 percent, respectively).

Regardless of race and Hispanic origin, never-married men had higher nonresponse rates than ever-married men. Nonresponse rates were also generally higher among never-married Black men, men with fewer years of school completed, and men in lower income classes although no differences in nonresponse rates were found among men by their employment status. The age profile of nonrespondents among never-married men tends to peak at ages 30 to 44 , with lower rates among younger and older men. These findings are important to consider when analyzing fertility differences among men. Nonresponse patterns could be indicative of a reluctance among respondents to identify any children living elsewhere as they may be subject to providing child support for their children.

Keeping these potential response biases in mind, fertility differences are examined among men by several socioeconomic characteristics, including characteristics of wives of currently married men. Among currently married persons, the mean age of husbands was 47 years, about 3 years older than their spouses. Fertility rates reported by married men closely approximated those reported by their spouses. Married couples where one spouse was Hispanic and the other was not of Hispanic origin generally reported lower fertility rates compared to couples where both spouses were Hispanic. Fertility rates in married-couple families were also higher when both spouses were foreign-born compared to families where both spouses were native-born. Other than these married-couple comparisons, analysis of fertility behavior of men did not yield many new findings different from the traditional "female only" universe of Current Population Surveys conducted by the Census Bureau.

Fertility rates for never-married men, however, were considerably lower than reported by nevermarried women. Higher non-response rates for men, especially by those in economically disadvantaged groups which were most likely to have an out-of-wedlock birth, suggests that analysis of fertility data for single men still requires much caution.

Table 8.
Fertility of Native-Born and Foreign-Born Persons 18 Years and Over by Age, Marital Status and Sex: SIPP 1992
(Numbers in thousands)

| Characteristic | Men ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Total births per 1,000 men | Percent childless | Number | Total births per 1,000 women | Percent childless |
| TOTAL | $81,676$ | 1,710 | 33.8 | 97,362 | 1,960 | 26.0 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 81,676 | 1,710 | 33.8 | 97,362 | 1,960 | 26.0 |
| 18 and 19 years | 3,057 | 30 | 97.5 | 3,429 | 185 | 84.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 8,153 | 228 | 82.8 | 9,592 | 530 | 65.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 8,917 | 687 | 59.1 | 10,262 | 1,092 | 42.4 |
| 30 to 34 years | 10,183 | 1,204 | 38.6 | 11,282 | 1,635 | 24.1 |
| 35 to 39 years | 9,724 | 1,641 | 28.1 | 10,697 | 1,892 | 18.9 |
| 40 to 44 years | 8,657 | 1,927 | 18.9 | 9,580 | 1,953 | 16.4 |
| 45 to 64 years | 21,423 | 2,593 | 12.6 | 24,824 | 2,804 | 10.8 |
| 65 years and over | 11,561 | 2,692 | 14.1 | 17,696 | 2,650 | 15.5 |
| Marital Status |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 81,676 | 1,710 | 33.8 | 97,362 | 1,960 | 26.0 |
| Currently married | 52,684 | 2,254 | 14.6 | 57,323 | 2,261 | 13.8 |
| Married, spouse present | 50,555 | 2,249 | 14.6 | 53,722 | 2,243 | 14.0 |
| Married, spouse absent ${ }^{2}$ | 2,129 | 2,388 | 16.1 | 3,601 | 2,529 | 11.1 |
| Widowed or divorced | 8,781 | 2,026 | 19.7 | 20,906 | 2,521 | 13.1 |
| Never married | 20,212 | 153 | 90.0 | 19,133 | 444 | 76.5 |


| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 3 , 5 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 , 8 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 9 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 2}$ |
| 18 and 19 years | 2,725 | 34 | 97.2 | 3,169 | 192 | 84.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 7,382 | 218 | 83.4 | 8,714 | 527 | 66.1 |
| 25 to 29 years | 7,821 | 685 | 59.7 | 9,030 | 1,080 | 43.1 |
| 30 to 34 years | 9,039 | 1,187 | 38.8 | 10,018 | 1,619 | 24.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 8,695 | 1,592 | 29.0 | 9,694 | 1,849 | 19.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 7,747 | 1,881 | 19.3 | 8,455 | 1,923 | 16.7 |
| 45 to 64 years | 19,447 | 2,553 | 13.1 | 22,465 | 2,785 | 10.7 |
| 65 years and over | 10,683 | 2,675 | 14.2 | 16,262 | 2,655 | 15.4 |
| Marital Status |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 3 , 5 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 , 8 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 9 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 2}$ |
| Currently married | 47,220 | 2,230 | 14.8 | 51,049 | 2,250 | 13.9 |
| Married, spouse present | 45,431 | 2,226 | 14.8 | 48,010 | 2,234 | 14.1 |
| Married, spouse absent ${ }^{2}$ | 1,788 | 2,347 | 15.5 | 3,039 | 2,497 | 11.1 |
| Widowed or divorced | 8,169 | 2,027 | 20.1 | 19,379 | 2,514 | 13.3 |
| Never married | 18,149 | 142 | 90.6 | 17,378 |  | 432 |


| Characteristic | Men ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Total births per 1,000 men | Percent childless | Number | Total births per 1,000 women | Percent childless |
| FOREIGN BORN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 8,138 | 1,870 | 31.6 | 9,556 | 2,063 | 24.2 |
| 18 and 19 years | 332 | - | - | 259 | 98 | 92.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 771 | 325 | 77.2 | 878 | 565 | 60.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1,096 | 699 | 54.8 | 1,232 | 1,173 | 37.9 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1,144 | 1,337 | 37.0 | 1,264 | 1,755 | 20.9 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,029 | 2,050 | 20.6 | 1,003 | 2,312 | 14.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 910 | 2,322 | 15.0 | 1,125 | 2,179 | 14.0 |
| 45 to 64 years | 1,977 | 2,987 | 7.8 | 2,359 | 2,982 | 11.6 |
| 65 years and over | 878 | 2,892 | 13.7 | 1,434 | 2,598 | 16.6 |
| Marital Status |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 8,138 | 1,870 | 31.6 | 9,556 | 2,063 | 24.2 |
| Currently married | 5,464 | 2,463 | 13.3 | 6,273 | 2,347 | 13.3 |
| Married, spouse present | 5,124 | 2,453 | 13.0 | 5,711 | 2,313 | 13.5 |
| Married, spouse absent ${ }^{2}$ | 340 | 2,608 | 19.0 | 562 | 2,699 | 11.2 |
| Widowed or divorced | 611 | 2,020 | 14.8 | 1,528 | 2,614 | 10.9 |
| Never married | 2,063 | 253 | 85.1 | 1,755 | 570 | 74.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Number of males reporting on children ever born.
${ }^{2}$ Includes separated persons
Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ An analysis of the National Survey of Families and Households by Bachrach et al (1992) suggested that the traditional single-sex methodology of fertility surveys provided the same descriptive information as a twosex design when the sample universe was expanded to coresident sexual partners.
    ${ }^{2}$ All of the nonresponse rates shown in this report are based on the actual number of respondents in the sample, not on the weighted estimates of the population. Unweighted or actual numbers are used to compute nonresponse rates since nonresponse is a characteristic of this particular sample, not of the estimated population as a whole.

[^1]:    Source: Table 2

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ All fertility statistics mentioned in this paper are based only on those men responding to the question on children ever born.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
    ${ }^{2}$ Excludes persons who did not report income.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes countries not shown separately and respondents who did not specify country of birth.
    ${ }^{4}$ Excludes the Soviet Union.
    ${ }^{5}$ Consists of Canada only.

[^4]:    Source: Table 5

[^5]:    Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992

