Trends in Illegitimacy

United States - 1940 - 1965

Describes the recent trends and differentials in illegitimacy, particularly for the period 1955-65. Presents estimates of illegitimacy rates by color and age of mother. Discusses changes in the incidence of illegitimacy over time and variations in illegitimacy by color, age of mother, live-birth order, and place of residence.

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IN THIS REPORT recent trends and differentials in illegitimacy are described. Statistics on illegitimacy in the United States are derived from information required on the birth certificates of 34 States and the District of Columbia. This analysis is based principally on the illegitimacy rate (number of illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44 years of age). Trends and differentials in the illegitimacy ratio (number of illegitimate births per 1,000 total live births) are also discussed, but the important shortcomings of this measure as an analytical tool are emphasized.

All of the measures indicate that the incidence of illegitimacy has increased over the past 25 years. The illegitimacy rate, for example, has increased from 7.1 in 1940 to 23.5 in 1965.

The difference in illegitimacy between the white and the nonwhite population is wide. Although the measures of illegitimacy have always been higher for the nonwhite than for the white population, this differential has been declining in recent years.

Other important differentials in illegitimacy can be seen when the births are classified by age of mother, live-birth order, and place of residence. Socioeconomic status is considered an important factor in accounting for differentials in illegitimacy.

Finally illegitimate children suffer not only socially because of their legal status but also with respect to their physical development at birth and their subsequent health.

TRENDS IN ILLEGITIMACY

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INTRODUCTION

The steady increase in the annual number of illegitimate births since 1940 has led to widespread public concern for the causes and consequences of illegitimacy in the United States. The principal purpose of this report is to examine this trend and describe some of the factors associated with it.

The principal topics covered here are (1) trends and differentials in the incidence of illegitimacy, (2) factors accounting for these trends and differentials, and (3) differences in health between the legitimate and illegitimate newborn infants.

The basic data are presented in tables 1-26, which follow the text. Most of the data shown in the text are based on these tables. A number of special tabulations were prepared for 1964, the most recent year for which detailed data were available at the time this report was written.

The previous report on this subject was "Illegitimate Births: United States, 1938-1957."[1] In addition to the information in that publication, further detailed tables are shown in the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States,* Vol. I.

SOURCE OF DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The source of data for this report is the certificate of live birth filed for each child born in the United States. The birth certificates of 34 States and the District of Columbia include an item asking for the legitimacy status of the child.

Over the years included in this study, the number of States asking for the legitimacy status of the child has declined. During the 1930's almost all States had the legitimacy item on their certificates. During the 1940's, however, a concern for the confidentiality of this item prompted a number of States to remove it. Today most State vital statistics offices take special care to insure the confidentiality of a child's legitimacy status.

The quality of illegitimacy statistics is affected by the completeness of birth registration as well as by the accuracy with which the legitimacy item is completed. Some of the recent increase in illegitimate births may be due to improvements in the registration of births. However, improved reporting could account for only a small part of the observed increase.

No attempt has been made to evaluate the accuracy with which the legitimacy question is completed. It is impossible to say whether the accuracy has varied over time, yet it is probable that variation in accuracy exists among different segments of the population.

It was noted above that only 34 States and the District of Columbia currently report illegitimacy. Among the nonreporting States are New York, California, and Massachusetts, together accounting for 21 percent of all births in 1964. In order to have national figures on illegitimacy, estimates are prepared for the number of illegitimate births occurring in these and other nonreporting States. To obtain national estimates, all States are grouped into nine geographic divisions. The combined ratio of illegitimate births per 1,000 total live births for all reporting States in a single

geographic division is then applied to all the live births occurring to residents of that division. This yields an estimate of illegitimate live births for the geographic division. This procedure is applied separately to white and nonwhite births. The sum of these estimates for the nine geographic divisions makes up the estimate for the United States.

This method assumes that the nonreporting States in a given geographic division have the same proportion of illegitimate births as the reporting States in that division. The reliability of the estimates is therefore influenced by the proportion of births to residents of the reporting States in each geographic division. In some divisions this proportion is small, particularly in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific Divisions. Therefore an independent estimate was made of the number of illegitimate births in the nonreporting States in 1964 in order to evaluate the usual estimation procedure. In general, the independent estimates of illegitimacy were remarkably consistent with the results obtained from the customary estimation procedure. The method and results of the evaluation are described in detail in Appendix II.

The findings in this report are based largely on the illegitimacy rate, which is the number of illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-44 years. This rate is used to measure the likelihood that an unmarried woman will give birth.

Other analytical measures that are sometimes used in describing patterns of illegitimacy will be discussed where appropriate. These include the illegitimacy ratio (the number of illegitimate births per 1,000 total births) and the total illegitimacy rate (number of illegitimate births per 1,000 total women aged 15-44 years).

THE ILLEGITIMACY RATE

Comparison of the United States With England and Wales

Trends in the illegitimacy rate for the United States are available for a relatively short period of time, because all States were not included in the birth-registration area until 1933 and estimates for the States not reporting illegitimacy were not made until 1938. In England and Wales, where the registration system is older, comparable data are available since 1850.[2] The long historical trend shown in figure 1 for this country gives some perspective to the picture presented by the United States for the shorter period. It suggests that illegitimacy may have been nearly as high in the past as it is now. In any case, we cannot assume that the currently high rates represent a phenomenon entirely without precedent in Western society.
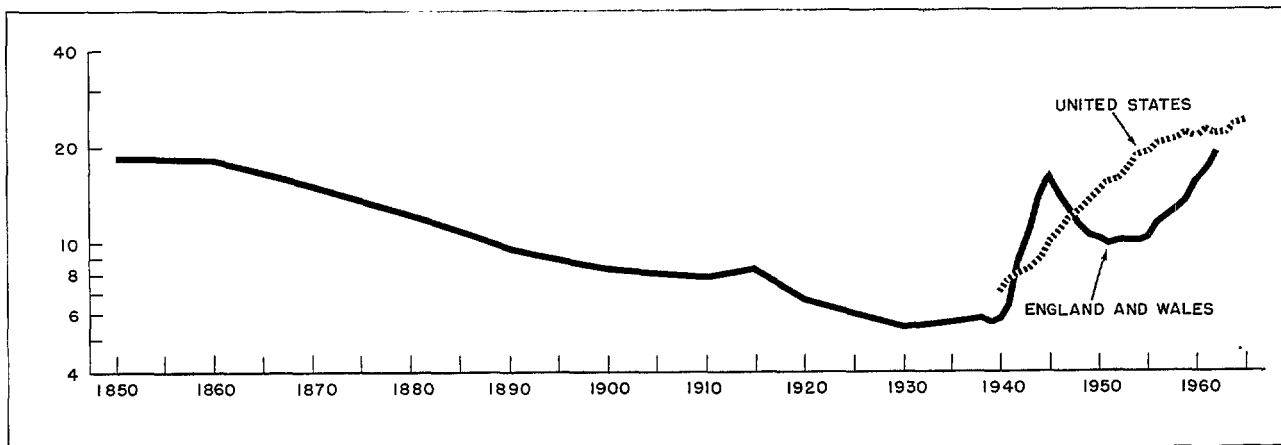
Figure 1. Illegitimacy rates: England and Wales, 1851-1962,[2] and United States, 1940-65.

(Semilogarithmic scale. Rates for the United States are estimated)

In England and Wales, the illegitimacy rate declined fairly steadily from 18.3 during 1851-60 to a low of 5.5 illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried women in the early 1930's. There was relatively little change until the 1940's. Then the rate rose rapidly to 16.1 in 1945 and began to decline immediately after the war to a level of about 10 illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried women in 1950. After 1955, the rate began to increase rapidly and steadily, as it had during the early war years, until by 1962 it had reached a level of 18.9, almost the same as the rate observed during the 1850's.

The illegitimacy rate for the United States increased steadily from 1940 to 1957 (from 7.1 to 21.0) in contrast to the rise and fall in the illegitimacy rate experienced in England and Wales during the last two decades. There has been little change in rate during the period 1958-65: in some years the rate increased, while in others it declined slightly. In 1965 the rate was 23.5. Figure 1 indicates that during the 1950's the illegitimacy rates for both countries increased at about the same pace.

Premarital Conceptions Ending in Legitimate Births

Not all conceptions occurring before marriage result in illegitimate births. In many cases the couple marries before delivery and the child is registered as legitimate. Some inferential data on this pattern of behavior are presented in table A. These data are based on a survey of marriage, fertility, and childspacing conducted by the Bureau of the Census in 1959.[3] According to table A, the proportion premaritally pregnant has risen for white women married since 1945. For example, among white women who first married during 1955-59, 16.0 percent had a first birth within 8 months of marriage. This proportion is twice as great as the comparable proportion among white women who first married during 1940-44. For nonwhite women there has been an increase in the proportion premaritally pregnant in every marriage cohort since 1900. It is clear therefore that the proportion of legitimate births conceived before marriage has increased substantially.

Table A. Estimated percent of women married in specified years whose first child was born within 8 months of marriage, by color: United States

Marriage cohort and color	Percent
White women	
1955-59	16.0
1950-54	11.9
1945-49	10.3
1940-44	8.0
1935-39	8.6
1930-34	9.0
1925-29	8.1
1920-24	8.3
1910-19	8.9
1900-1909	7.4
Nonwhite women	
1950-59	41.3
1940-49	29.4
1930-39	25.5
1920-29	21.8
1910-19	20.7
1900-1909	11.8

NOTE: Figures based on data shown in tables 16 and 17 in U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Marriage, Fertility and Childspacing, August 1959," by W. Grabill and R. Parke, Jr., Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 108, Washington, D.C., July 1961.

Illegitimacy Rates by Age and Color

Illegitimacy rates for white and nonwhite women are usually not published because of the unreliability of population estimates by age, sex, color, and marital status. Estimates of the population by these demographic characteristics are available for the census years 1940 and 1950 and for each of the intercensal years since 1957. Since intercensal estimates of the numbers of unmarried women by age were obtained from a sample survey, they fluctuate widely from year to year. Therefore they were smoothed for the computation of illegitimacy rates. (See Appendix I for the method used in the adjustment.)

There are large differences in the incidence of illegitimacy between white and nonwhite women

as shown in figure 2 and table B. In 1940 the illegitimacy rate for nonwhite women was 35.6, about 10 times greater than the rate of 3.6 for white women. During the 1940's the rate rose more rapidly for nonwhite women than for white. By 1950 the rate for the former was 71.2, and that for the latter was 6.1. Since then the rise has been slightly more rapid for white women. Although the nonwhite rate for 1950 was about 12 times higher than the white rate, by 1965 this color differential (expressed as the ratio of the nonwhite to the white measure) had declined to slightly over 8 times as high. In that year 9.8 percent of the unmarried nonwhite women and 1.2 percent of the unmarried white women had an illegitimate child. Actually, the illegitimacy rate for nonwhite women has

Table B. Estimated number of illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44, by age and color of mother: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1964, and 1965

[Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii included beginning 1960. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed. See Appendix I for method of estimating population]

Age and color	1965[1]	1964[1]	1960[1]	1950	1940
Total	Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group				
15-44 years[2]	23.5	23.0	21.6	14.1	7.1
15-19 years	16.7	15.8	15.3	12.6	7.4
20-24 years	39.9	39.9	39.7	21.3	9.5
25-29 years	49.3	50.2	45.1	19.9	7.2
30-34 years	37.5	37.2	27.8	13.3	5.1
35-39 years	17.4	16.3	14.1	7.2	3.4
40-44 years[3]	4.5	4.4	3.6	2.0	1.2
White					
15-44 years[2]	11.6	11.0	9.2	6.1	3.6
15-19 years	7.9	7.3	6.6	5.1	3.3
20-24 years	22.1	21.2	18.2	10.0	5.7
25-29 years	24.3	24.1	18.2	8.7	4.0
30-34 years	16.6	15.9	10.8	5.9	2.5
35-39 years	4.9	4.8	3.9	3.2	1.7
40-44 years[3]				0.9	0.7
Nonwhite					
15-44 years[2]	97.6	97.2	98.3	71.2	35.6
15-19 years	75.8	74.0	76.5	68.5	42.5
20-24 years	152.6	164.2	166.5	105.4	46.1
25-29 years	164.7	168.7	171.8	94.2	32.5
30-34 years	137.8	132.3	104.0	63.5	23.4
35-39 years	39.0	34.5	35.6	31.3	13.2
40-44 years[3]				8.7	5.0

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

[2]Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women 15-44.

[3]Rates computed by relating births to mothers aged 40 and over to women aged 40-44.
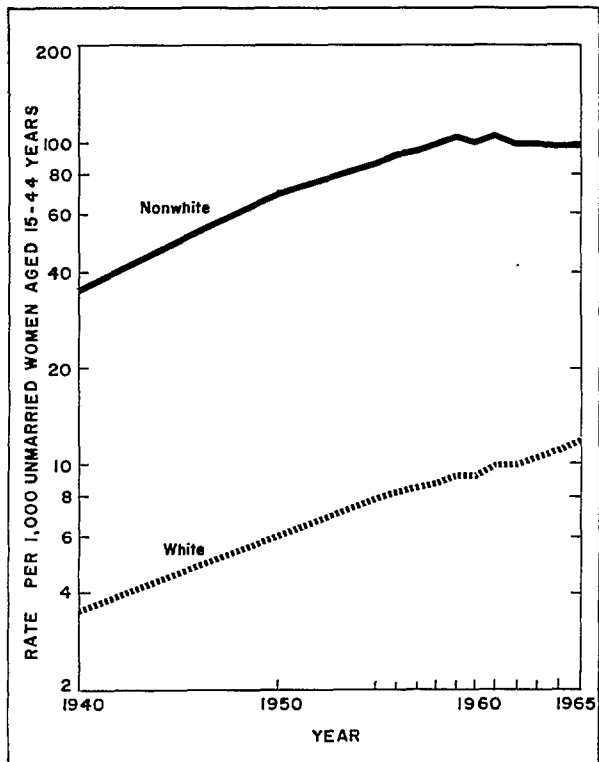
Figure 2. Estimated illegitimacy rates, by color: United States, 1940, 1950, 1955-65.

(Semilogarithmic scale)

these women actually have the lowest illegitimacy rates among women under 35 years of age (table B). In general the illegitimacy rates for women 25 years of age and over have increased more rapidly than those for younger women during the period 1940-65.

Live-Birth Order and Color

By relating the number of first illegitimate births to the population of unmarried women, it is possible to determine the minimum number who

shown a slight decline since 1960 (1 percent during the period 1960-65) while the rate for white women has increased 26 percent. Trends in the illegitimacy rate for white and nonwhite unmarried women are illustrated in figure 2.

The illegitimacy rates for each age and color group indicate that the trend is generally the same for women of the same age within each color group except for the age groups 15-19 and 25-29 (fig. 3). Nonwhite teenagers have been the only group to show a sustained decline since 1957. Between 1957 and 1965, there was a net decline of 5.6 births per 1,000 in the illegitimacy rates for nonwhite women aged 15-19. In contrast rates for white teenagers showed an increase of 1.5 births per 1,000.

Although it is commonly believed that teenagers have the greatest risk of bearing an illegitimate child (over 40 percent of the illegitimate children are born to mothers 15-19 years of age),

Figure 3. Estimated illegitimacy rates, by age of mother and color: United States, 1940, 1950, 1955-65.

(Semilogarithmic scale)

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Table C. Estimated number of illegitimate births and illegitimacy rates, by live-birth order and color: United States, 1947, 1955, 1960, and 1964

[Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed. Due to rounding estimates to the nearest hundred, figures by color may not add to totals]

Year and color	Live-birth order					
	Total	First	Second and higher	Total	First	Second and higher
Total	Number of illegitimate births			Illegitimacy rates		
1964[1]	275,700	147,500	128,000	23.0	12.3	10.8
1960[1]	224,300	110,300	114,000	21.6	10.6	11.0
1955	183,300	91,700	91,600	19.3	9.7	9.7
1947	131,900	81,800	50,100	12.1	7.5	4.6
White						
1964[1]	114,300	76,200	38,000	11.0	7.4	3.7
1960[1]	82,500	52,600	29,900	9.2	5.9	3.3
1955	64,200	42,100	22,100	7.9	5.2	2.7
1947[2]	60,500	44,600	15,900	---	---	---
Nonwhite						
1964[1]	161,300	71,200	90,000	97.2	42.9	54.2
1960[1]	141,800	57,700	84,100	98.3	40.0	58.3
1955	119,200	49,500	69,700	87.2	36.2	51.0
1947[2]	71,500	37,200	34,300	---	---	---

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

[2]Rates were not computed because no estimates of unmarried women by color are available for 1947.

NOTES: Figures for 1947 and 1955 based on data shown in table H in National Office of Vital Statistics, "Illegitimate Births, United States, 1938-57," by J. Schachter and M. McCarthy, Vital Statistics—Special Reports, Vol. 47, No. 8, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. Sept. 1960.

Figures by birth order for 1960 based on data from unpublished tabulations, Natality Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics.

became mothers of an illegitimate child for the first time in a given year. (Some additional women may have their first illegitimate birth sometime after the birth of one more legitimate children, but it is impossible to identify such women from information given on the birth certificate.) Table C shows that in 1964 1.2 percent of the unmarried women became mothers for the first time. The proportions were 4.3 percent for nonwhite women and 0.7 percent for white women.

It appears that the white-nonwhite differential has declined a little over the past 10 years due to an increased tendency of white women to have il-

legitimate children of all orders. Figure 4 indicates that there has been little or no change in the rate of higher order illegitimacy among nonwhite women. In fact, most of the increase in illegitimacy rates since 1955 for both color groups can be attributed to an increase in first illegitimate births.

Geographic Variation

Each State has its own laws and regulations defining an illegitimate birth. In some States an illegitimate birth is a child whose mother reports that she is not currently married. The birth cer-
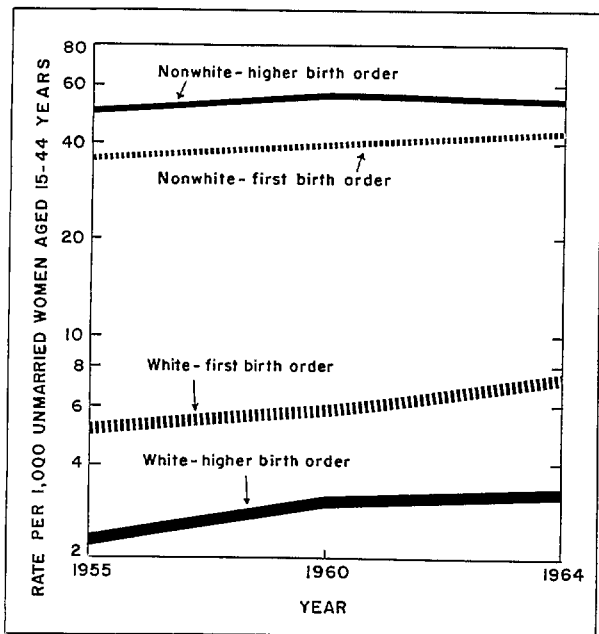
Figure 4. Estimated illegitimacy rates, by live-
birth order and color: United States, 1955, 1960,
and 1964.
(Semilogarithmic scale)

tificates in a few of these States ask only "Is mother married?" The child is considered legitimate if she is married. In other States, a birth is classified as illegitimate if the child was conceived "out of wedlock" to an unmarried woman or to a married woman by a man who was not her husband. Every State assumes that a child born to a widowed or divorced woman is legitimate if the mother and her husband were living together at the time of conception.

Since a high proportion of the illegitimate births are to women who have never been married, we can assume that any differences in the laws affect the legitimacy status of only a small proportion of all infants.

It is highly likely that the quality of reporting varies from State to State and from one locale to another within States. For example, it may be easier for a woman to hide the fact that she is not married if she lives in a large metropolitan area than if she lives in a small town. Therefore comparisons made between different geographic

locations should be made with caution. Small differences may not mean a great deal.

Only in the census years is it possible to obtain estimates for each State of the number of unmarried women by age, estimates that are needed to compute illegitimacy rates. In 1960 there were 24 illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-44 years in the reporting States; in other words, 2.4 percent of the women "at risk" actually had an illegitimate child.

The highest illegitimacy rates were found primarily in the South Atlantic and in the East and West South Central Divisions. Of the reporting States, Alaska was the only State outside these divisions with an illegitimacy rate above 25 per 1,000. The highest reported rates of illegitimacy were for Mississippi (64.3) and the District of Columbia (60.0). South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Alaska, Louisiana, and Delaware all had rates between 40.0 and 50.0. (See table 3 for greater detail.)

Most of the States with relatively low rates of illegitimacy were in the New England or Midwestern areas.

The rates for white women were highest in Hawaii (21.5), West Virginia (16.4), and Delaware (14.3) and lowest in Alabama (6.7), Mississippi (6.0), and New Jersey (5.3). There was relatively little correlation between rates for white and nonwhite women. Nonwhite women in Delaware (179.2), Florida (150.8), and Missouri (136.1) had the highest rates while those in Michigan (72.5), Washington (62.4), and Hawaii (22.6) had the lowest.

TRENDS IN NUMBERS OF
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The number of illegitimate births estimated for the entire United States has risen annually since 1940 with only one exception. During the 25-year period 1940-65, the estimated total more than tripled, from 89,500 in 1940 to 291,200 in 1965 (table D).

In analyzing trends in numbers of illegitimate births, it is necessary to consider not only changes in the "risk" that an unmarried woman will bear an illegitimate child (as measured by the illegitimacy rate) but also changes in the size of the population "at risk" (unmarried women of reproductive age). The years between 1940 and 1965 can be

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Table D. Estimated number of illegitimate births and ratio of illegitimate births to total births, by color: United States, 1940-65

[Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Alaska included beginning 1959, and Hawaii, 1960. Due to rounding estimates to the nearest hundred, figures by color may not add to totals]

Year	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
	Number of illegitimate births			Illegitimacy ratios per 1,000 live births		
1965[1]	291,200	123,700	167,500	77.4	39.6	263.2
1964[1]	275,700	114,300	161,300	68.5	33.9	245.0
1963[1]	259,400	104,600	154,900	63.3	30.4	235.5
1962[1]	245,100	94,700	150,400	58.8	27.0	227.8
1961[1]	240,200	91,100	149,100	56.3	25.3	223.4
1960[1]	224,300	82,500	141,800	52.7	22.9	215.8
1959[1]	220,600	79,600	141,100	52.0	22.1	218.0
1958[1]	208,700	74,600	134,100	49.6	20.9	212.3
1957[1]	201,700	70,800	130,900	47.4	19.6	206.7
1956[1]	193,500	67,500	126,000	46.5	19.0	204.0
1955	183,300	64,200	119,200	45.3	18.6	202.4
1954[1]	176,600	62,700	113,900	44.0	18.2	198.5
1953[1]	160,800	56,600	104,200	41.2	16.9	191.1
1952[1]	150,300	54,100	96,200	39.1	16.3	183.4
1951[1]	146,500	52,600	93,900	39.1	16.3	182.8
1950	141,600	53,500	88,100	39.8	17.5	179.6
1949	133,200	53,500	79,700	37.4	17.3	167.5
1948	129,700	54,800	74,900	36.7	17.8	164.7
1947	131,900	60,500	71,500	35.7	18.5	168.0
1946	125,200	61,400	63,800	38.1	21.1	170.1
1945	117,400	56,400	60,900	42.9	23.6	179.3
1944	105,200	49,600	55,600	37.6	20.2	163.4
1943	98,100	42,800	55,400	33.4	16.5	162.8
1942	96,500	42,000	54,500	34.3	16.9	169.2
1941	95,700	41,900	53,800	38.1	19.0	174.5
1940	89,500	40,300	49,200	37.9	19.5	168.3

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

divided into two periods with respect to trends in these components as follows:

Period	Trend in risk of illegitimacy	Trend in number of unmarried women 15-44 years of age
1940-57	Up	Down
1958-65	Stable	Up

The changes in the size of the unmarried female population can be explained as follows:

1. Although the total number of women increased during the 1940's and 1950's, an increasing proportion of women married in these years, causing the number of unmarried women to decline (see table E).

2. During the 1940's the annual number of births increased; by 1958 the girls born in those years began to reach age 15. In

Table E. Number and percent of unmarried women 15-44, by color and age: United States, 1940, 1950, and 1960

Color and age	1960	1950	1940	1960	1950	1940
Total	Number of unmarried women[1] in thousands			Percent of all women who are unmarried		
15-44 years	10,289	10,017	12,523	28.5	29.3	39.1
15-19 years	5,555	4,434	5,439	84.3	83.3	88.4
20-24 years	1,686	2,021	2,870	30.5	34.4	48.7
25-29 years	765	1,050	1,461	13.8	16.7	25.9
30-34 years	688	814	1,016	11.3	13.8	19.6
35-39 years	761	830	888	11.9	14.5	18.5
40-44 years	834	868	849	14.1	16.9	19.4
White						
15-44 years	8,802	8,779	11,142	27.7	28.9	39.1
15-19 years	4,868	3,907	4,863	84.3	83.9	89.3
20-24 years	1,422	1,781	2,599	29.5	34.4	49.7
25-29 years	618	911	1,298	12.8	16.3	25.9
30-34 years	559	711	892	10.4	13.5	19.3
35-39 years	631	715	759	11.1	14.1	17.8
40-44 years	704	753	730	13.3	16.3	18.5
Nonwhite						
15-44 years	1,486	1,238	1,381	34.8	32.4	39.3
15-19 years	687	527	576	84.2	79.4	81.7
20-24 years	264	240	271	37.8	34.3	40.4
25-29 years	147	138	163	21.1	19.8	25.7
30-34 years	129	104	124	17.6	16.9	23.0
35-39 years	130	115	129	18.3	18.3	24.0
40-44 years	130	115	119	21.0	22.1	27.9

[1]Population enumerated as of April 1 for each year.

NOTES: Figures for 1960 based on data shown in table 176 in U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1960, Detailed Characteristics, U.S. Summary, Final Report, PC(1)-1D, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963.

Figures for 1950 and 1940 based on data shown in table 102 in U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population,1950, Vol. II, Characteristics of Population, Pt. I, U.S. Summary, Ch. C., Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953.

each year thereafter, there has been an increasing number of women reaching the younger ages of the reproductive period.

3. The declining age at marriage observed in the 1940's appears to have reversed in the late 1950's and the 1960's, thereby inflating the number of young women remaining unmarried.

It has already been shown that the "risk" of illegitimacy, as measured by the illegitimacy rate, has leveled off in the past 7 years. If it is assumed that the age-specific illegitimacy rates continue at their 1965 levels and that the proportions of women unmarried by age for 1965 remain constant, then it is possible to project the number of illegitimate births that will occur in future years if only the *number* of unmarried women changes.
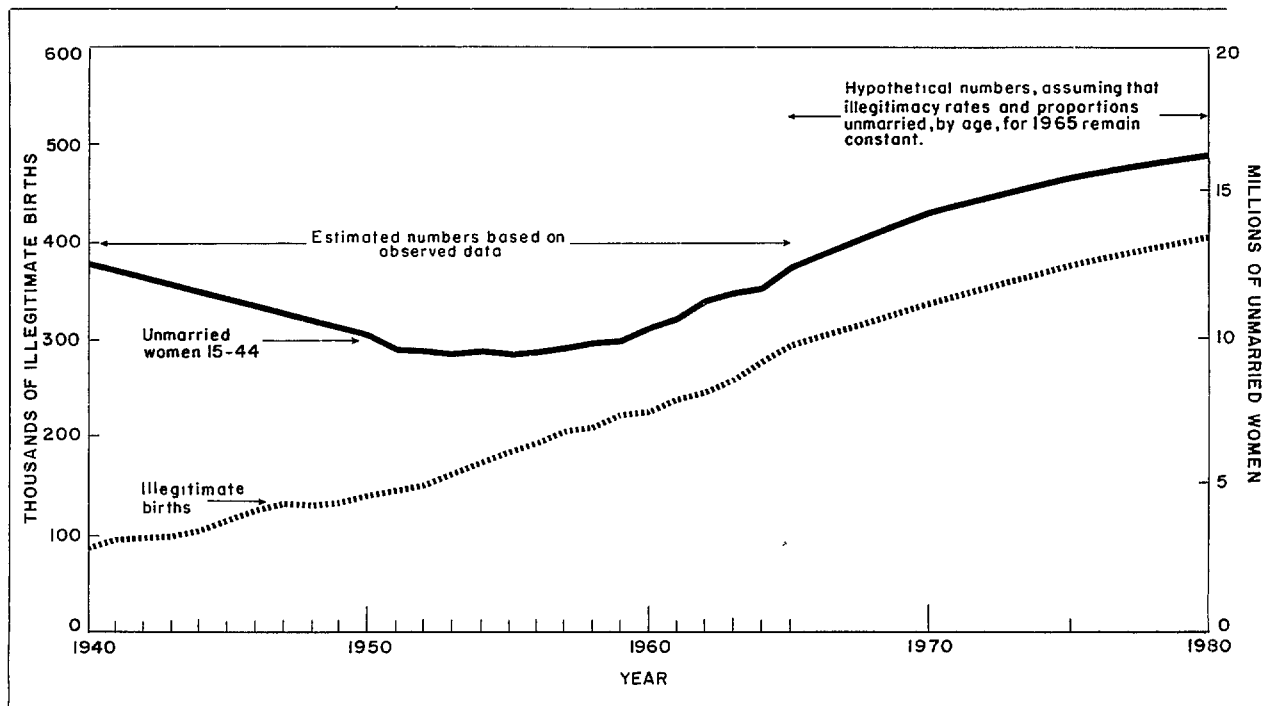
Figure 5. Estimated numbers of unmarried women 15-44 years of age and of illegitimate births, 1940-65; and hypothetical numbers of unmarried women and illegitimate births up to 1980: United States.

Figure 5 shows estimated numbers of unmarried women 15-44 years of age and of illegitimate births for 1940-65 and hypothetical numbers of women and illegitimate births up to 1980. The projected figures, based on the assumptions stated above, indicate that the number of unmarried women of reproductive age will increase from an estimated 12,459,000 for 1965 to an estimated 16,173,000 for 1980. Even if the illegitimacy rates remain constant at their 1965 levels, the number of illegitimate births would increase from an estimated 291,200 in 1965 to 403,000 by 1980 (fig. 5).

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Analytical Problems Associated With the Illegitimacy Ratio

The illegitimacy ratio (number of illegitimate births per 1,000 total births) is the measure used when describing the proportion of all births

classified as illegitimate. It is useful in judging the numerical impact of illegitimate babies on services provided for the newborn. This is an important function since the health of these infants is more precarious and their needs for social services greater.

However, the illegitimacy ratio has many shortcomings as an analytical tool. When using this measure, it is essential to remember that two independent factors affect the numerator and denominator. Illegitimate births (the numerator) are affected by the size of the unmarried female population and the rate of illegitimacy. The denominator (total number of live births) is primarily influenced by the factors that affect marital fertility, including changes in spacing and completed family size and the proportion of women who are married. If this changes, the ratio will change, even if the numerator remains the same.

For example, although the illegitimacy rate has remained fairly stable during the 1960's, the number of unmarried women has been increasing and more illegitimate children are being born.

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Simultaneously, there has been a general decline in marital fertility associated with the delay of births by married women. Therefore, there has been a substantial rise in the illegitimacy ratio. From 1959 to 1965, the illegitimacy ratio increased by 49 percent. The corresponding percentage increases among white and nonwhite women were 79 and 21, respectively. Other measures of illegitimacy have changed as follows:

	Total	White	Non-white
	Percent change		
Number of illegit- imate births------	+32	+55	+19
Illegitimacy rate--	+7	+26	-3

Similarly contrasting impressions of the incidence of illegitimacy can be shown with respect to age differentials. Table 9 indicates, for example, that the illegitimacy ratio has been highest at the youngest ages—for example, in 1965 the ratios per 1,000 live births were 785.3 for women under 15 years of age, 208.3 for those 15-19, and considerably lower for all women over 20. As shown in table B, however, the illegitimacy rate has been higher at ages 20-24 and 25-29 than at ages 15-19.

Several factors contribute to the different pictures presented by the illegitimacy rate and ratio. Very few teenagers are married in comparison with older women. Therefore a smaller proportion of teenage girls are in a position to have a legitimate child. The result is that even though only a very small percent of the women aged 15-19 years have an illegitimate child (1.7 percent in 1965), a much larger percent of all births to teenage mothers are classified as illegitimate. In contrast, a large proportion of women 20-24 years of age are married and having legitimate children. Therefore although the unmarried women of this age have a higher risk of bearing an illegitimate child than do those 15-19, they contribute only a small proportion of all births to mothers aged 20-24.

Although the illegitimacy ratio is helpful in indicating the proportion of infants requiring special services, its shortcomings impair its usefulness as an analytical measure.
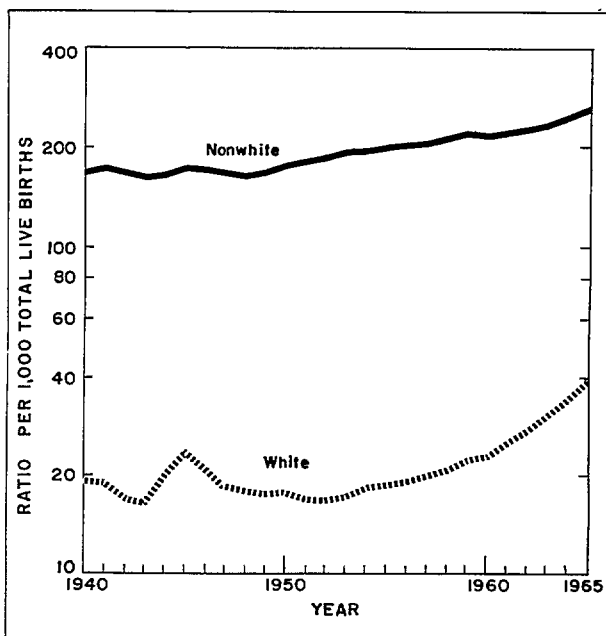
Figure 6. Estimated illegitimacy ratios, by color: United States, 1940-65.

(Semilogarithmic scale)

Trends in the Illegitimacy Ratio by Color

In 1940 the illegitimacy ratio was 37.9 per 1,000 total live births; that is, almost 4 percent of the children born in that year were illegitimate. By 1965 the ratio had risen to 77.4.

The illegitimacy ratio for white infants has varied between 16 and 34 since 1940 (fig. 6). The ratio began to increase in 1953 and has risen quite rapidly through 1965.

For nonwhite infants the ratio has ranged between 163 and 263 per 1,000; it has been rising steadily but slowly since 1948. In other words, the proportion of babies born each year that are illegitimate has been approximately 6 to 10 times greater for the nonwhite than for the white population. Since the early 1950's, the color differential in the ratio has been diminishing, just as it has in the illegitimacy rate. In both cases, the declining differential is due to a more rapid increase in the white than in the nonwhite measure.

Within the nonwhite population, the illegitimacy ratio for Negro births (270.9) was about 2½

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times as great as that for the other nonwhite races (107.8). Table 13 shows the variation in the ratio among races for States.

Live-Birth Order and Color

The classification of illegitimate births by live-birth order (table 11) indicates that the highest illegitimacy ratio in recent years has been for first births: 136 illegitimate births per 1,000 in 1964, for example. In contrast, the illegitimacy ratios for all higher order births ranged from 40 to 58 per 1,000.

For white births in 1964, the first birth illegitimacy ratio was 76 per 1,000 while the ratio for all other birth orders was 20 or less. The comparable ratios for nonwhite births were 487 for first births and between 163 and 276 for second and higher births.

Age of Mother and Live-Birth Order by Color

For the younger mothers, those under 20 years, the highest illegitimacy ratios have been for first births, and the lowest for births of fifth or higher order. This has been true for both white and nonwhite births. Illegitimacy ratios classified by age of mother and live-birth order are presented by color in table 12.

The highest illegitimacy ratios for babies born to women over 20 have also been, with few exceptions, for first births. However, the lowest ratios for births to these women have been, in many cases, for third and fourth births. In some age groups, the ratio for fourth or fifth and higher order births has been nearly the same as that for first births. These relationships have been similar within each color group.

Between 1955 and 1964, the illegitimacy ratio increased most for first, second, and third births to women over 25. For white births the illegitimacy ratio rose most for births to older women, but for nonwhite births there were declines in the ratio for first births to mothers aged 30-40 and in the ratio for third and fourth births to mothers over 30.

Variation in Illegitimacy Ratios by Place of Residence

If the level of illegitimacy as measured by the illegitimacy ratio is positively associated with the illegitimacy level indicated by the rate in a given State, we would expect the variation in illegitimacy ratios by place of residence to be similar to the variation in rates. Rank order correlation coefficients were computed for the relationship between the illegitimacy ratios and rates in 29 reporting States. There was a positive correlation of 0.95 between these measures of illegitimacy. For the white and nonwhite groups separately, the coefficients of correlation were +0.73 and +0.76, respectively. Only a few States showed marked differences in their rankings. Detailed tables are shown in Appendix VI. Trends in the illegitimacy ratio for the States that have ever reported legitimacy since 1940 are shown in table 14.

Since the correlation between rates and ratios is so great, it is not necessary to restate the variations by age of mother and color. Detailed data are shown in table 15 for the reporting States.

Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Residence

In order to compare the relative incidence of illegitimacy between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, the illegitimacy rates for these two types of residence should be computed. Since the necessary population estimates for unmarried women have not been available, however, illegitimacy ratios have been used for the comparison.

In 1964 the illegitimacy ratio for women residing in metropolitan counties was 20 percent higher than that for women residents of nonmetropolitan counties—78.0 per 1,000 total births compared with 65.0.

The difference by residence was 23 percent for white births, but for nonwhite births there was almost no difference (1 percent). Among white births, those to mothers 15-19 years of age showed the greatest residential variation—119.7 for metropolitan births and 76.2 for nonmetropolitan births, a difference of 57 percent. Detailed ratios are presented in table 17.

Data classified by metropolitan and nonmetropolitan county of residence are available since 1962. From 1962 to 1964, the gap between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties widened slightly due to the more rapid rise of the illegitimacy ratios in metropolitan counties. Most of the 35 reporting areas followed the pattern of higher ratios in metropolitan counties, as shown in table 18. However, there were a few States where the ratios were higher in nonmetropolitan counties.

The illegitimacy ratio is a very important indicator to a large city or metropolitan area health department of the amount of special services it will have to provide. Table 19 presents the proportion of births that were illegitimate in 150 standard metropolitan statistical areas in 1964. This proportion varied from a high of 20 percent in Memphis, Tennessee, to a low of 1.3 percent in Provo-Orem, Utah. Among nonwhite births, generally those in need of the most services, the proportion of births classified as illegitimate was as high as 50 percent, as in York, Pennsylvania.

The trends in the illegitimacy ratio for specified urban places indicates that the ratio has been increasing in most places since 1955 (see table 21).

For those people in the health professions who must provide immediate care to a mother and her

Table F. Number and percent distribution of illegitimate live births, by age of mother: total of 35 reporting States, 1955 and 1964

[Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed]

Year and age of mother	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
1964[1]	Number of illegitimate live births			Percent distribution		
Total	195,068	73,692	121,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	4,426	924	3,502	2.3	1.3	2.9
15-19 years	80,420	29,600	50,820	41.2	40.2	41.9
Under 20 years	84,846	30,524	54,322	43.5	41.4	44.8
20-24 years	60,858	26,010	34,848	31.2	35.3	28.7
25-29 years	25,254	9,036	16,218	12.9	12.3	13.4
30-34 years	13,676	4,276	9,400	7.0	5.8	7.7
35-39 years	7,890	2,796	5,094	4.0	3.8	4.2
40 years and over	2,544	1,050	1,494	1.3	1.4	1.2
1955						
Total	145,615	45,064	100,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	3,253	681	2,572	2.2	1.5	2.6
15-19 years	56,421	17,166	39,255	38.7	38.1	39.0
Under 20 years	59,674	17,847	41,827	41.0	39.6	41.6
20-24 years	43,654	14,653	29,001	30.0	32.5	28.8
25-29 years	21,644	6,199	15,445	14.9	13.8	15.4
30-34 years	12,304	3,621	8,683	8.4	8.0	8.6
35-39 years	6,436	2,066	4,370	4.4	4.6	4.3
40 years and over	1,903	678	1,225	1.3	1.5	1.2

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

NOTE: Figures for 1955 based on data shown in table J in National Office of Vital Statistics, "Illegitimate Births, United States, 1938-57," by J. Schachter and M. McCarthy, Vital Statistics—Special Reports, Vol. 47, No. 8, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Sept. 1960.

child, there is little reassurance in knowing that the risk of having an illegitimate child has remained fairly constant in the past several years. Even if there is no increase in the illegitimacy rates, there will probably be larger and larger numbers of mothers and illegitimate children to care for in the years to come, simply because the number of young unmarried women is rising rapidly.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNWED MOTHERS

According to data from the areas reporting legitimacy status (34 States and the District of Columbia as listed in table 7), 44 percent of the unmarried mothers giving birth in 1964 were under 20 years of age (table F). A slightly larger proportion of the nonwhite unmarried mothers (45 percent) than of the white unmarried mothers (41 percent) were under 20. An additional 31 percent of all the unwed mothers in 1964 were 20-24 years of age. The proportion of unwed mothers in this age group was somewhat higher for white women (35 percent) than for nonwhite women (29 percent).

More than half (52 percent) of the unmarried mothers who had a child in 1964 reported that this was their first child; 17 percent, their second; and 10 percent, their third (table G). The corresponding proportions differ substantially between the two color groups. For example, 66 percent of the white unwed mothers but only 44 percent of the nonwhite unwed mothers reported that the baby was their first.

Table G. Number and percent distribution of illegitimate live births, by color and birth order: total of 35 reporting States, 1955 and 1964

[Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Year and birth order	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
1964[1]	Number of illegitimate births			Percent distribution		
Total------------------	195,068	73,692	121,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
First child------------------	101,557	48,544	53,013	52.1	65.9	43.7
Second child------------------	33,362	10,502	22,860	17.1	14.3	18.8
Third child------------------	19,040	5,494	13,546	9.8	7.5	11.2
Fourth child------------------	12,868	3,752	9,116	6.6	5.1	7.5
Fifth child and over-----------	28,241	5,400	22,841	14.5	7.3	18.8
1955						
Total--------------------	145,615	45,064	100,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
First child------------------	71,504	29,570	41,934	49.1	65.6	41.7
Second child------------------	28,164	7,188	20,976	19.3	16.0	20.9
Third child------------------	15,977	3,445	12,532	11.0	7.6	12.5
Fourth child------------------	10,578	1,927	8,651	7.3	4.3	8.6
Fifth child and over-----------	19,392	2,934	16,458	13.3	6.5	16.4

·Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

NOTE: Figures for 1955 based on data shown in table J in National Office of Vital Statistics, "Illegitimate Births, United States, 1938-57," by J. Schachter and M. McCarthy, Vital Statistics—Special Reports, Vol. 47, No. 8, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Sept. 1960.

Between 1955 and 1964, these distributions have changed only slightly. The proportion of unwed mothers giving birth in 1964 who indicated that this was their first child increased by a small amount over the corresponding proportion in 1955. This was due primarily to an increase in the percentage of first births among nonwhite mothers.

As would be expected, the proportion of first births declined with each older age group of unmarried mothers (table 7). In 1964, 80 percent of the births among unwed mothers under 20 were first births. The corresponding proportion for mothers 20-24 was 45 percent. For the age group 25-29 years, the percentage declined to 16 percent.

Within each maternal age group, first illegitimate births accounted for a greater proportion of all illegitimate births for white than for nonwhite mothers. Among unwed mothers under 20 years of age, 92 percent of the births to white mothers and 73 percent of the births to nonwhite mothers were first born. The relative difference by color was greatest for unmarried mothers at ages 20-24: the percentages of first births were 64 and 31 for white and nonwhite, respectively.

FACTORS ACCOUNTING FOR COLOR DIFFERENCES IN ILLEGITIMACY

The differentials in illegitimacy between white and nonwhite women are great. This is reflected by all the measures used in this report.

Measure for 1964	White	Non-white	Ratio of nonwhite to white
Illegitimacy rate------------	11.0	97.2	8.8
First birth illegitimacy rate---	7.4	42.9	5.8
Illegitimacy ratio----------	33.9	245.0	7.2

This section presents some hypotheses that have been suggested to account for these differentials.

First of all it may be that differences in the timing of marriage after discovery of conception account for an important part of the differences in illegitimacy rates between white and nonwhite

women. William Pratt[4] found support for this hypothesis in a study conducted in Detroit. This research was conducted to see whether the rise in illegitimate births and the decline in the age at marriage in recent years might both reflect different adjustments to the same underlying trend—rising premarital conceptions.

The sample for his study was drawn from about 20,000 first marriages occurring in Detroit in 1960 (women over 45 years of age were excluded). One in eight white newlyweds and one in two nonwhite newlyweds were included in the sample. Information was collected by mail questionnaires.

One of his findings is that white couples are more apt to marry soon after the discovery of conception, while nonwhite couples may wait until after the birth of one or more children before marrying. He further states that

"The dramatic difference between white and nonwhite illegitimate births is as much or more a function of fewer marital resolutions before the birth of the child as it is a function of higher illegitimate conceptions.

"I suggest we are in fact witnessing a different cultural pattern in family formation and growth in the nonwhite population, which, if far from universal, is nonetheless sufficiently widespread to merit special study.... Overall, it seems to me that far more attention needs to be given to the patterns of family formation and growth in the nonwhite population before firm conclusions as to illegitimacy trends, differentials and their implications can be made."

A second factor that might help to account for the higher nonwhite illegitimacy rate is less frequent induced abortion among Negro women. No reliable estimates have been made of the frequency with which induced abortion occurs, but there has been much discussion of this in recent years because of the health threat it poses. The only research available on this subject was conducted by Alfred Kinsey,[5] and his findings were reported to a conference on abortion sponsored by the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. He attributed his finding of less frequent induced abortion among Negroes to sociological differences.

There is considerable evidence that socio-economic composition is an important factor contributing to the white-nonwhite differential in illegitimacy. It is likely that if it were possible to control for social class, much of the difference between these two groups would disappear.

Finally, some people have ascribed the differences between white and nonwhite rates of illegitimacy to values and the access to the means of realizing these values in behavior. These values include attitudes toward extramarital intercourse, "forced" marriage, induced abortion, and having an illegitimate child. The variables relating to access include knowledge and availability of contraception, the degree of difficulty in obtaining an induced abortion, and the financial ability to establish a family.

Each of these two types of variables differ for different segments of the population as defined by age, socioeconomic status, place of residence, religion, race, and so forth. But it is also possible that two groups with similar values have different degrees of access to the means of realizing their values, and thus differing rates of illegitimacy. It would require extremely careful and thorough research to link these variables.

FACTORS ACCOUNTING FOR THE
INCREASING ILLEGITIMACY RATE

One factor that may help to account for the rising illegitimacy rates is a decline in the incidence of induced abortion. Alfred Kinsey,[5] in the research discussed earlier, found that for women born during the 40-year period 1890-1930, there was no change in the incidence of premarital pregnancy, but there was a rise in the frequency with which these women ended a pregnancy by abortion. Among ever-married women, he found the lowest rates of abortion among the generation born before 1890. The frequency of abortion rose among women born during the next two decades and then decreased for women born between 1910 and 1929. In his sample he found that between 88 and 95 percent of the premarital pregnancies were ended by induced abortion.

In addition, he noted that the percentage of girls who are having premarital intercourse has increased considerably during the first half of the 20th century. If a higher percentage of girls are having premarital intercourse and if it is more difficult to obtain an abortion, then the number of women having an illegitimate child would increase unless more marry before giving birth. Unfortunately, there is virtually no information available on levels or trends in illegal abortion, and therefore it is not possible to support or refute this hypothesis.

Another factor that may help to account for the rise in illegitimacy is the reduction of sterility associated with venereal disease. This cannot be demonstrated with certainty, but it appears to be a tenable hypothesis, particularly for the nonwhite population. We do know that among nonwhite married women, the prevalence of childlessness was once quite high. Among ever-married nonwhite women 50-54 years of age enumerated in the 1960 Census, for example, 28 percent reported that they had never had any children. The proportion was much lower for younger women (14 percent for ever-married nonwhite women 25-29 years of age). It seems likely that this trend toward fewer childless women represents an increase in fecundity, probably due to the reduced prevalence of venereal disease.[6] If there has been an increase in the fecundity of the nonwhite population, it would affect the unmarried population as well as the married and raise the likelihood that premarital intercourse would lead to pregnancy and childbirth.

Such a trend may also have affected illegitimacy rates among certain segments of the white population, particularly the poor and less educated who generally have had less access to adequate medical care.

Again, it should be emphasized that these suggestions are speculative. We have no research findings directly linking an increase in fecundity with an increase in illegitimacy. But in an area in which speculation is much more common than research, the hypothesis of increased fecundity appears to have somewhat more merit than other inadequately supported speculations.

Another factor that may account for the large increase in the illegitimacy rate among nonwhite

women during the 1940's is the large-scale migration from southern farms into large cities in many parts of the country. The dissolution of families, crowded living conditions, and generally unfavorable social and economic conditions may have led to greater promiscuity.

William Goode[7] had hypothesized that there tends to be more illegitimacy among groups of the population that have not been completely assimilated; therefore some association between rates of migration and illegitimacy would be expected. In order to get some indication of the effect of migration on illegitimacy, the proportion of migrants into each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) was obtained for the white and nonwhite population between 1955 and 1960. This was correlated with illegitimacy ratios observed in 1964.

For the nonwhite population there was a negative correlation of 0.41 between illegitimacy and migration; for the white population there was a positive correlation of 0.28. Neither of these can be considered meaningful. Clearly more refined measures are needed to test this hypothesis.

None of the factors discussed here can satisfactorily explain the rise in illegitimacy. It is clear, therefore, that more careful and definitive research is needed.

HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

Illegitimate children are not only stigmatized socially by their legal status but they also suffer handicaps with respect to their physical development at birth and their subsequent health. This has been demonstrated by studies conducted in New York City[8] and can be shown in two health related characteristics that are reported uniformly on the birth certificates of all States: the birth weight of the child and the attendant at birth and place of delivery.

In the study of matched live birth and infant death records conducted in New York City over a period of years, it was revealed that unmarried mothers received less prenatal care and had more complications of pregnancy than married mothers. There was a higher rate of prematurity among the illegitimate children than among legitimate births and their risk of death was considerably

higher. For 1963 births, the infant death ratios (deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births) were as follows:

Length of gestation	Legit-imate	Illegit-imate
Premature-------------	158.0	183.5
Full term-------------	9.5	15.3

Birth Weight

Various studies have shown that unmarried pregnant women are slower to accept prenatal care and in general receive poorer prenatal care than do married pregnant women. This is reflected in the birth weight of their offspring. The median weight of legitimate infants born in 1964 was 3,310 grams; it was only 3,110 grams for illegitimate infants.

The percentage of babies born weighing less than 2,501 grams (5½ lbs.)—i.e., those defined as immature—is a good index of future health because of the high morbidity and mortality in this low birth weight group. By this criterion 14.6 percent of the illegitimate infants born in 1964 were immature as compared with 7.7 percent of the legitimate babies. The differences by color are striking: more nonwhite legitimate babies (13.0 percent) were immature than were white illegitimate ones (11.3 percent), but the gap between legitimate and illegitimate births was wider for white infants. In other words, nonwhite infants had a high rate of immaturity regardless of their legitimacy status, whereas legitimacy made a substantial difference for white infants (6.8 percent of legitimate babies and 11.3 percent of illegitimate babies were immature). See table H for detailed data.

In general, the higher the birth order, the higher the average weight of the child. Fewer second and higher order births were immature (8.0 percent) than were first births (8.5 percent). This was true regardless of legitimacy and color with one exception. Among white illegitimate births, 13.2 percent of the second and higher order births were immature but only 10.4 percent of the first births. This difference may reflect a difference in socioeconomic environment

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Table H. Percent of live births immature and median birthweight, by legitimacy status, live-birth order, and color: total of 35 reporting States, 1955 and 1964

[By place of residence. Refers only to births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Live-birth order refers to the number of children born alive to mother. Figures for legitimacy status not stated or not reported are included in legitimate births. Figures for birth weight not stated are distributed proportionately. The median is the value which divides a distribution into two equal parts; one-half the values being less than the median and one-half being more]

Live-birth order and color	1964[1]			1955		
	Total	Legiti-mate	Illegiti-mate	Total	Legiti-mate	Illegiti-mate
Percent immature (2,500 grams or less)						
Total live births---	8.2	7.7	14.6	7.5	7.2	13.0
White-----	7.0	6.8	11.3	6.7	6.6	11.2
Nonwhite--	13.9	13.0	16.5	11.6	11.0	13.7
First child--------------	8.5	7.7	13.8	8.0	7.5	12.8
White-----	7.3	7.1	10.4	7.1	7.0	10.7
Nonwhite--	15.5	14.2	16.9	13.4	12.9	14.3
Second child and over-----	8.0	7.6	15.5	7.3	7.1	13.1
White-----	6.8	6.7	13.2	6.5	6.5	12.2
Nonwhite--	13.4	12.8	16.3	11.0	10.6	13.4
Birth order not stated----	14.4	14.7	11.9	9.5	8.9	13.1
White-----	14.7	14.8	13.9	8.3	8.2	10.3
Nonwhite--	13.6	14.5	11.1	12.0	11.0	14.0
Median weight in grams[2]						
Total live births---	3,300	3,310	3,110	3,320	3,330	3,150
White-----	3,330	3,340	3,200	3,340	3,340	3,210
Nonwhite--	3,130	3,160	3,050	3,200	3,220	3,130
First child--------------	3,250	3,270	3,100	3,250	3,260	3,120
White-----	3,280	3,290	3,200	3,270	3,280	3,190
Nonwhite--	3,040	3,070	3,000	3,080	3,100	3,060
Second child and over-----	3,320	3,330	3,130	3,350	3,350	3,190
White-----	3,360	3,360	3,220	3,370	3,370	3,240
Nonwhite--	3,160	3,170	3,100	3,230	3,240	3,180
Birth order not stated----	3,210	3,210	3,210	3,280	3,290	3,140
White-----	3,230	3,230	3,370	3,300	3,310	3,200
Nonwhite--	3,160	3,160	3,170	3,210	3,250	3,120

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

[2]Computed to the nearest 10 grams on basis of exact conversion of interval limits from pounds and ounces.

NOTE: Figures for 1955 based on data shown in table 9 in National Office of Vital Statistics, "Illegitimate Births, United States, 1938-57," by J. Schachter and M. McCarthy, Vital Statistics—Special Reports, Vol. 47, No. 8, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Sept. 1960.

and medical care between mothers of first illegitimate births and mothers who had second and higher order illegitimate births.

Attendant at Birth

Fewer illegitimate than legitimate children were born in hospitals and more were delivered by midwives in both 1964 and 1955; but the situation had improved since the earlier date. In 1964, 97.7 percent of the legitimate children and 89.1 percent of the illegitimate children were delivered in hospitals as contrasted with 94.1 and 74.9 percent, respectively, in 1955.

In some areas, usually where most babies are born in hospitals, there were very small differences between legitimate and illegitimate children. For example, in the District of Columbia 98.8 percent of the legitimate and 98.3 percent of the illegitimate children were born in hospitals. In Alabama however, 89.2 percent of legitimate children and only 56.4 percent of illegitimate children were born in a hospital.

Midwives deliver large numbers of children in the Southern States. Among children born in 1964 to residents of Alabama, for example, 8.7 percent of the legitimate and 36.8 percent of the illegitimate births were delivered by midwives. Mississippi and South Carolina had similarly large proportions of both legitimate and illegitimate children delivered by midwives, as shown in table J. The proportions of deliveries attended by midwives among all children born to residents of the 35 reporting States in 1964 were 1.5 percent for the legitimate and 7.7 percent for the illegitimate births.

Differentials in the Frequency of Fetal Death

Another indicator of the differences in prenatal care received by married and unmarried pregnant women is the relative frequency of fetal death. Any termination of pregnancy other than a live birth is defined by the World Health Organization as a fetal death. Fetal deaths

Table J. Percent of deliveries conducted by midwives, by legitimacy status and color: total of 35 reporting States and each of 13 Southern States, 1964

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within reporting area to residents of the area. Based on a 50-percent sample. Figures for legitimacy not stated or not reported are included in legitimate births]

Area	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total for 35 reporting States------	1.5	0.4	8.2	7.7	0.8	11.8
Alabama-------------------------------	8.7	0.5	28.8	36.8	1.9	40.9
Delaware------------------------------	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.3	-	1.8
District of Columbia-----------------	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida-------------------------------	2.3	0.4	9.5	9.6	0.3	13.0
Kentucky------------------------------	1.8	1.7	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.1
Louisiana-----------------------------	1.3	0.1	3.7	8.0	0.2	9.1
Mississippi---------------------------	17.6	0.3	37.1	43.7	2.8	46.2
North Carolina------------------------	2.7	0.1	10.3	10.3	0.1	12.5
South Carolina------------------------	7.0	0.2	19.9	20.5	1.0	23.0
Tennessee-----------------------------	1.4	0.3	7.2	6.1	1.1	7.8
Texas---------------------------------	3.5	3.0	7.0	9.0	5.7	11.6
Virginia------------------------------	2.2	0.3	9.8	12.1	0.5	16.8
West Virginia-------------------------	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2

Table K. Fetal death ratios, by legitimacy status and color: total of 34 reporting States, 1955-64

[By place of residence. Data refer only to fetal deaths for which the period of gestation was given as 20 weeks or more or was not stated]

Year	Total	Legiti- mate[1]	Illegiti- mate
Total	Ratio per 1,000 live births		
1964[2]	15.5	14.7	25.9
1963[2]	15.3	14.5	26.5
1962[2]	15.3	14.6	26.1
1961[3]	15.9	15.3	25.4
1960	15.8	15.1	27.4
1959	15.8	15.2	26.0
1958	16.4	15.7	27.5
1957	16.3	15.7	27.0
1956	16.6	16.1	26.8
1955[2]	17.2	16.6	28.9
White			
1964[2]	13.2	13.0	20.9
1963[2,4]	13.1	12.9	20.4
1962[2,4]	13.3	13.0	22.1
1961[3]	13.8	13.6	21.5
1960	13.8	13.6	22.9
1959	13.7	13.6	21.5
1958	14.2	14.0	24.2
1957	14.3	14.1	23.2
1956	14.5	14.3	24.7
1955[2]	15.0	14.8	26.0
Nonwhite			
1964[2]	26.6	25.7	29.0
1963[2,4]	26.3	25.0	30.3
1962[2,4]	25.8	25.0	28.2
1961[3]	26.8	26.5	27.5
1960	26.2	25.2	29.6
1959	26.7	26.2	28.3
1958	27.3	26.7	29.1
1957	26.7	26.1	28.7
1956	27.4	27.3	27.8
1955[2]	28.6	28.2	30.2

[1] Includes legitimacy not stated.

[2] Data on fetal deaths by legitimacy status are not available for Rhode Island in 1955 and Virginia for 1962-64.

[3] Since the revised certificate of fetal death for Virginia introduced during 1961 did not contain a question on legitimacy status, the count of illegitimate fetal deaths for this State is understated.

[4] Figures by color exclude data for residents of New Jersey.

NOTE: Figures for 1955-64 based on data shown in National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office.

include, for vital statistics purposes, stillbirths and miscarriages as well as induced abortions. Statistics from vital records include registered fetal deaths occurring after 20 weeks of gestation. The fetal death ratio (fetal deaths per 1,000 live births) has been 50 percent higher for illegitimate pregnancies than for legitimate among white women. For pregnancies to nonwhite women, the corresponding difference has been about 10 percent (fig. 7).

In 1964, 2 percent of the pregnancies to unmarried white women and 3 percent of the pregnancies to unmarried nonwhite women ended in a fetal death after 20 weeks of gestation. There has been very little change in these percentages during the past 10 years (table K).

Adoption and Legitimation

Illegitimate children begin life with more precarious health than do other children. In addition, illegitimate babies have social handicaps. Under what conditions do children with these disadvantages grow to maturity?

There are several possibilities: a child may be adopted, either by relatives or by unrelated persons, thus becoming a member of a socially recognized family; his parents may marry and "legitimize" the child; he may not survive infancy; or he may survive with unchanged legal status and be raised by his mother or another person or be put in an institution.

Attempts have been made in a few States to determine how many illegitimate children are adopted or legitimized. For example, Minnesota found that of the 1,527 illegitimate children born in 1952 in that State, 53 percent were adopted and 11 percent were legitimized by the age of 10.[9] Robert W. Hiller of the Minnesota Department of Health obtained these figures by examining the birth certificates that had been replaced by revised certificates. Hiller suggests that a more complete study would also take into account welfare records and death certificates.

The "replaced" certificates, representing legitimations, constitute a readily available source of data for additional information on the circumstances under which an illegitimate child is raised. Research based on these records should be encouraged.
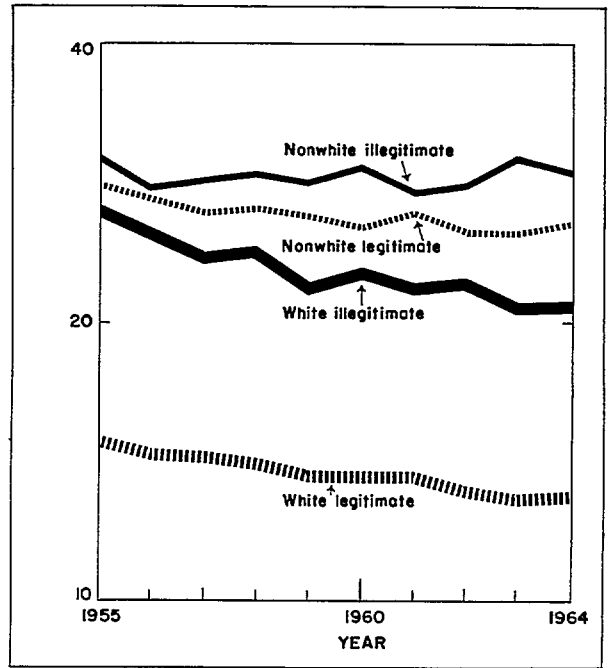
Figure 7. Fetal death ratios, by legitimacy status and color: total of 34 reporting States, 1955-64

(Semilogarithmic scale)

SUMMARY

Statistics on illegitimacy in the United States are based on information required on the birth certificates of 34 States and the District of Columbia. Although the number of States requiring that legitimacy status be reported has declined since the late 1930's, it is possible that the registration of illegitimate births in the States requiring it has improved over the past 25 years.

Trends and differentials in the incidence of illegitimacy are described in this report. The analysis is based principally on the illegitimacy rate (number of illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44 years of age); this measure is useful because it relates illegitimate births to the population at risk. Trends and differentials in the ratio of illegitimate births to total births are also described, but the important shortcomings of this measure as an analytical tool are emphasized.

All of the measures indicate that the prevalence of illegitimacy has increased over the past 25 years but that there have been several distinct periods in this quarter century. The illegitimacy rate, for example, nearly doubled from 1940 (7.1) to 1950 (14.1). The rate continued to rise rapidly until 1957 (21.0), and since then the increase has slowed down considerably. By 1965 the rate was 23.5, or only 12 percent higher than in 1957.

The differences in illegitimacy between the white and nonwhite population are wide. Although the measures of illegitimacy have always been higher for the nonwhite than for the white population, this differential has been declining in recent years. For example, in 1950 the illegitimacy rate for nonwhite women was 71.2, or nearly 12 times greater than the rate of 6.1 for white women. By 1965 this differential had declined to slightly over 8: the rates were 11.6 and 97.6 for white and nonwhite women, respectively.

Other important differentials in illegitimacy can be seen when the births are classified by age of mother, live-birth order, and place of residence. Socioeconomic status is considered an important factor in accounting for differentials in illegitimacy. Among the lower status groups, for example, there may be less use of contraception, less availability of abortion, and less likelihood that a woman will marry after she becomes pregnant.

Finally, illegitimate children suffer not only socially, because of their legal status, but also with respect to their physical development at birth and their subsequent health. The different circumstances under which these children can grow up have been discussed.

The inability to account satisfactorily for the increasing prevalence of illegitimacy or for the differentials in illegitimacy demonstrates clearly the need for more research.

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DETAILED TABLES

Table 1. Estimated illegitimacy rates,[1] by age of mother: United States, 1940-65

[Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Alaska included beginning 1959, and Hawaii, 1960. Rates are illegitimate live births per 1,000 unmarried females in specified age group. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed]

Year	Age of mother						
	All ages 15-44 years[2]	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years[3]
	Illegitimacy rates						
1965[4]	23.5	16.7	39.9	49.3	37.5	17.4	4.5
1964[4]	23.0	15.8	39.9	50.2	37.2	16.3	4.4
1963[4]	22.5	15.2	40.3	49.0	33.2	16.1	4.3
1962[4]	21.9	14.8	40.9	46.7	29.7	15.6	4.0
1961[4]	22.7	15.9	41.7	46.5	28.3	15.4	3.9
1960[4]	21.6	15.3	39.7	45.1	27.8	14.1	3.6
1959[4]	21.9	15.5	40.2	44.1	28.1	14.1	3.3
1958[4]	21.2	15.3	38.2	40.5	27.5	13.3	3.2
1957[4]	21.0	15.8	37.3	36.8	26.8	12.1	3.1
1956[4]	20.4	15.6	36.4	35.6	24.6	11.1	2.8
1955	19.3	15.1	33.5	33.5	22.0	10.5	2.7
1954[4]	18.7	14.9	31.4	31.0	20.4	10.3	2.5
1953[4]	16.9	13.9	28.0	27.6	17.3	9.0	2.4
1952[4]	15.8	13.5	25.4	24.8	15.7	8.2	1.9
1951[4]	15.1	13.2	23.2	22.8	14.6	7.6	2.2
1950	14.1	12.6	21.3	19.9	13.3	7.2	2.0
1949	13.3	12.0	21.0	18.0	11.4	6.8	1.9
1948	12.5	11.4	19.8	16.4	10.0	5.8	1.6
1947	12.1	11.0	18.9	15.7	9.2	5.6	1.8
1946	10.9	9.5	17.3	15.6	7.3	4.4	1.8
1945	10.1	9.5	15.3	12.1	7.1	4.1	1.6
1944	9.0	8.8	13.1	10.1	7.0	4.0	1.3
1943	8.3	8.4	11.4	8.8	6.7	3.8	1.3
1942	8.0	8.2	11.0	8.4	6.3	3.8	1.2
1941	7.7	8.0	9.8	7.8	6.0	3.7	1.4
1940	7.1	7.4	9.5	7.2	5.1	3.4	1.2

[1]The illegitimacy rates shown in this table for the years 1951-65 differ from those published in various issues of Vital Statistics of the United States. The rates shown here are based on a smoothed series of population estimates for unmarried women, by color and age (described in Appendix I), which were not available when the rates previously published were computed.

[2]Rates computed by relating total illegitimate births regardless of age of mother to unmarried women aged 15-44 years.

[3]Rates computed by relating illegitimate births to mothers aged 40 and over to unmarried women aged 40-44 years.

[4]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 2. Estimated illegitimacy rates, by age of mother and color: United States, 1955-65

[Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Alaska included beginning 1959, and Hawaii, 1960. Rates are illegitimate live births per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed. See Appendix I for procedure for estimating unmarried female populations by age and color]

Color and year	Age of mother					
	All ages 15-44 years[1]	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-44 years[2]
White	Illegitimacy rates					
1965[3]	11.6	7.9	22.1	24.3	16.6	4.9
1964[3]	11.0	7.3	21.2	24.1	15.9	4.8
1963[3]	10.5	7.0	20.8	22.0	14.2	4.6
1962[3]	9.8	6.5	20.0	19.8	12.6	4.3
1961[3]	10.0	7.0	19.7	19.4	11.3	4.2
1960[3]	9.2	6.6	18.2	18.2	10.8	3.9
1959[3]	9.2	6.5	18.3	17.6	10.7	3.6
1958[3]	8.8	6.3	17.3	15.8	10.8	3.4
1957[3]	8.6	6.4	16.6	14.6	10.5	3.0
1956[3]	8.3	6.2	16.3	14.0	9.2	3.0
1955	7.9	6.0	15.0	13.3	8.6	2.8
Nonwhite						
1965[3]	97.6	75.8	152.6	164.7	137.8	39.0
1964[3]	97.2	74.0	164.2	168.7	132.3	34.5
1963[3]	97.1	73.8	161.8	171.5	124.3	34.4
1962[3]	97.5	74.1	163.6	172.7	115.2	35.5
1961[3]	100.8	77.6	169.6	172.7	112.0	37.4
1960[3]	98.3	76.5	166.5	171.8	104.0	35.6
1959[3]	100.8	80.8	167.8	168.0	106.5	34.9
1958[3]	97.8	80.4	153.2	161.2	110.5	32.5
1957[3]	95.3	81.4	147.7	142.6	115.1	30.3
1956[3]	92.1	79.6	143.5	132.7	113.7	27.0
1955	87.2	77.6	133.0	125.2	100.9	25.3

[1]Rates computed by relating total births regardless of age of mother to women aged 15-44 years.
[2]Rates computed by relating births to mothers aged 35 and over to women aged 35-44 years.
[3]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

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Table 3. Number of illegitimate births and illegitimacy rates, by color: 35 reporting States, 1960

Area	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
	Illegitimate births			Illegitimacy rates		
Total, 35 States	163,632	55,234	108,398	24.0	9.6	101.8
Alabama	8,718	804	7,914	44.4	6.7	104.0
Alaska	362	64	298	43.4	12.3	94.9
Delaware	1,024	282	742	43.0	14.3	179.2
District of Columbia	4,072	346	3,726	60.0	9.6	113.7
Florida	10,962	2,310	8,652	43.8	12.0	150.8
Hawaii	902	200	702	22.3	21.5	22.6
Illinois	14,262	4,260	10,002	24.9	8.6	132.8
Indiana	4,546	2,720	1,826	18.4	11.9	96.2
Iowa	1,438	1,278	160	10.1	9.1	77.0
Kansas	1,340	820	520	13.0	8.4	83.6
Kentucky	3,636	2,020	1,616	21.3	13.0	106.2
Louisiana	8,126	990	7,136	43.1	8.7	95.0
Maine[1]	630	620	10	11.8	---	---
Michigan	7,328	3,766	3,562	16.7	9.7	72.5
Minnesota	2,486	2,138	348	12.7	11.1	117.8
Mississippi	8,214	384	7,830	64.3	6.0	123.2
Missouri	5,632	1,798	3,834	24.2	8.8	136.1
Nevada[1]	266	122	144	18.8	---	---
New Jersey	4,784	1,658	3,126	13.7	5.3	81.3
North Carolina	9,912	1,694	8,218	35.5	9.1	89.4
North Dakota[1]	420	344	76	12.4	---	---
Ohio	10,092	5,098	4,994	18.6	10.5	88.8
Oregon	1,184	1,008	176	13.1	11.5	72.8
Pennsylvania	10,100	4,942	5,158	14.3	7.7	79.0
Rhode Island[1]	582	402	180	11.1	---	---
South Carolina	7,226	706	6,520	48.1	8.3	99.5
South Dakota	552	262	290	16.2	8.2	124.7
Tennessee	7,130	1,752	5,378	33.1	10.1	128.0
Texas	12,830	4,954	7,876	25.0	11.5	94.8
Utah[1]	410	352	58	8.0	---	---
Virginia	7,552	1,812	5,740	32.9	10.6	97.2
Washington	1,866	1,522	344	13.0	11.1	62.4
West Virginia	2,346	1,788	558	20.2	16.4	79.1
Wisconsin	2,506	1,856	650	1.3	8.6	103.1
Wyoming[1]	196	162	34	3.3	---	---

[1]Illegitimacy rates by color cannot be computed because unmarried female population figures by color are not available.

Table 4. Estimated number of illegitimate live births, by age of mother and color: United States, 1940-65

[Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Alaska included beginning 1959 and Hawaii, 1960. Due to rounding estimates to the nearest hundred, figures by color may not add to totals]

Color and year	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40+ years
Total				Number of illegitimate live births									
1965[1]	291,200	6,100	123,200	12,200	21,200	28,400	32,700	28,700	90,700	36,800	19,600	11,400	3,700
1964[1]	275,700	5,800	111,400	11,300	20,200	27,200	25,800	26,900	87,900	36,400	19,500	11,100	3,600
1963[1]	259,400	5,400	101,800	10,700	18,600	21,700	24,900	25,800	82,600	35,400	19,800	10,900	3,500
1962[1]	245,100	5,100	94,400	10,100	15,500	20,600	23,600	24,700	77,400	34,000	19,800	11,100	3,300
1961[1]	240,200	5,200	93,200	9,000	15,500	20,500	24,600	23,500	74,000	33,700	19,800	11,100	3,200
1960[1]	224,300	4,600	87,100	8,700	15,100	19,900	21,800	21,600	68,000	32,100	18,900	10,600	3,000
1959[1]	220,600	4,600	84,500	8,800	15,200	19,100	20,900	20,600	67,300	32,000	19,000	10,500	2,800
1958[1]	208,700	4,400	79,400	8,400	13,900	17,800	19,700	19,600	62,800	30,800	18,700	9,900	2,700
1957[1]	201,700	4,600	76,400	8,200	13,900	17,300	19,000	18,100	60,500	29,800	18,200	9,400	2,800
1956[1]	193,500	4,200	72,800	7,500	13,200	16,200	18,400	17,500	58,800	29,400	17,000	8,800	2,500
1955	183,300	3,900	68,900	7,200	11,900	15,700	17,200	17,100	55,700	28,000	16,100	8,300	2,400
1954[1]	176,600	3,900	67,200		33,600		33,500		53,300	26,600	15,500	7,900	2,200
1953[1]	160,800	3,400	61,500		30,900		30,600		48,800	24,500	13,400	7,000	2,100
1952[1]	150,300	3,200	58,700		30,700		28,000		45,500	22,400	12,400	6,500	1,600
1951[1]	146,500	3,200	57,400		29,200		28,300		43,900	22,000	11,900	6,200	1,900
1950	141,600	3,200	56,000		28,700		27,400		43,100	20,900	10,800	6,000	1,700
1949	133,200	3,100	53,300		27,200		26,100		40,300	19,500	9,700	5,600	1,400
1948	129,700	3,000	52,500		26,600		25,900		40,800	18,200	8,800	4,900	1,400
1947	131,900	2,900	52,900	---	---	---	---	---	43,100	18,100	8,700	4,800	1,500
1946	125,200	2,300	49,000	---	---	---	---	---	43,200	17,000	7,800	4,400	1,300
1945	117,400	2,500	49,200	---	---	---	---	---	39,300	14,100	7,100	4,000	1,200
1944	105,200	2,300	45,500	---	---	---	---	---	33,700	12,400	6,400	3,700	1,100
1943	98,100	2,400	44,000	---	---	---	---	---	29,800	11,300	6,100	3,500	1,100
1942	96,500	2,300	43,200	---	---	---	---	---	29,500	11,200	5,900	3,400	1,000
1941	95,700	2,200	43,100	---	---	---	---	---	29,200	10,900	5,800	3,300	1,200
1940	89,500	2,100	40,500	---	---	---	---	---	27,200	10,500	5,200	3,000	1,000
White													
1965[1]	123,700	1,400	50,700	3,300	7,100	11,100	15,200	14,000	43,400	14,900	7,200	4,500	1,600
1964[1]	114,300	1,400	45,200	3,200	6,900	11,500	11,000	12,600	40,600	14,300	6,800	4,400	1,600
1963[1]	104,600	1,300	40,700	3,300	6,800	8,300	10,400	12,000	36,800	13,000	7,000	4,200	1,500
1962	94,700	1,300	36,700	3,000	5,100	7,700	9,800	11,100	32,300	11,900	7,000	4,100	1,400
1961[1]	91,100	1,400	36,100	2,700	5,200	7,600	10,300	10,400	29,900	11,600	6,600	4,100	1,400
1960[1]	82,500	1,200	32,800	2,600	5,100	7,400	8,800	9,000	26,700	10,700	6,000	3,900	1,300
1959[1]	79,600	1,200	30,900	2,500	5,100	6,800	8,000	8,500	26,200	10,500	5,900	3,700	1,100
1958[1]	74,600	1,200	28,500	2,400	4,400	6,300	7,300	8,000	24,100	10,000	6,100	3,500	1,100
1957[1]	70,800	1,100	26,900	2,200	4,300	6,000	7,300	7,100	22,700	9,800	6,000	3,100	1,200
1956[1]	67,500	1,000	25,200	1,900	3,900	5,600	6,900	7,000	22,200	9,500	5,400	3,200	1,100
1955	64,200	900	23,700	1,800	3,600	5,200	6,300	6,800	21,000	9,100	5,400	3,000	1,000
1954[1]	62,700	800	23,200		10,200		13,000		20,600	8,900	5,200	3,000	1,000
1953[1]	56,600	800	20,700		9,100		11,600		19,000	8,200	4,700	2,600	800
1952[1]	54,100	700	19,600		8,800		10,800		18,500	7,700	4,300	2,600	700
1951[1]	52,600	600	19,700		8,900		10,900		17,300	7,800	4,200	2,300	800
1950	53,500	700	19,900		8,700		11,100		17,800	7,900	4,200	2,300	700
1949	53,500	700	19,700		8,800		10,900		17,700	8,300	4,100	2,300	700
1948	54,800	700	20,500		9,100		11,400		19,000	8,200	3,700	2,100	600
1947	60,500	700	21,600	---	---	---	---	---	22,300	9,100	4,000	2,000	700
1946	61,400	600	20,300	---	---	---	---	---	24,800	9,300	3,800	2,000	600
1945	56,400	600	20,300	---	---	---	---	---	22,600	7,500	3,300	1,700	500
1944	49,600	500	18,600	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	6,500	2,900	1,500	500
1943	42,800	600	16,600	---	---	---	---	---	15,500	5,500	2,600	1,500	500
1942	42,000	500	16,300	---	---	---	---	---	15,300	5,400	2,600	1,400	500
1941	41,900	500	16,500	---	---	---	---	---	15,200	5,300	2,500	1,300	500
1940	40,300	500	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	14,700	5,200	2,200	1,300	500

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample.

Table 4. Estimated number of illegitimate live births, by age of mother and color: United States, 1940-65—Con.

[Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Alaska included beginning 1959 and Hawaii, 1960. Due to rounding estimates to the nearest hundred, figures by color may not add to totals]

Color and year	Age of mother												
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40+ years
Nonwhite	Number of illegitimate live births												
1965[1]-----------------	167,500	4,600	72,400	8,900	14,100	17,200	17,500	14,700	47,300	21,900	12,400	6,900	2,000
1964[1]-----------------	161,300	4,400	66,200	8,100	13,300	15,800	14,800	14,300	47,300	22,100	12,700	6,700	1,900
1963[1]-----------------	154,900	4,200	61,000	7,500	11,800	13,400	14,500	13,800	45,800	22,300	12,800	6,700	2,000
1962[1]-----------------	150,400	3,900	57,600	7,100	10,400	12,900	13,800	13,500	45,000	22,100	12,900	7,100	1,800
1961[1]-----------------	149,100	3,800	57,100	6,400	10,300	12,900	14,400	13,100	44,100	22,100	13,100	7,000	1,900
1960[1]-----------------	141,800	3,500	54,300	6,100	10,000	12,600	13,100	12,600	41,300	21,300	12,900	6,700	1,700
1959[1]-----------------	141,100	3,400	53,600	6,300	10,100	12,300	12,900	12,100	41,100	21,500	13,100	6,700	1,700
1958[1]-----------------	134,100	3,300	50,900	6,000	9,400	11,500	12,400	11,600	38,600	20,800	12,600	6,300	1,600
1957[1]-----------------	130,900	3,500	49,600	6,000	9,600	11,200	11,700	11,000	37,800	20,100	12,200	6,300	1,600
1956[1]-----------------	126,000	3,200	47,600	5,600	9,300	10,700	11,600	10,400	36,600	19,900	11,600	5,600	1,500
1955-----------------	119,200	3,000	45,300	5,400	8,300	10,500	10,900	10,300	34,700	18,900	10,700	5,300	1,400
1954[1]-----------------	113,900	3,100	44,000	23,400			20,600		32,700	17,700	10,300	4,900	1,200
1953[1]-----------------	104,200	2,700	40,800	21,800			19,000		29,900	16,300	8,700	4,400	1,300
1952[1]-----------------	96,200	2,600	39,000	21,800			17,200		27,000	14,700	8,000	3,900	900
1951[1]-----------------	93,900	2,600	37,700	20,300			17,400		26,600	14,200	7,700	4,000	1,200
1950-----------------	88,100	2,500	36,100	19,900			16,200		25,300	13,000	6,600	3,600	1,000
1949-----------------	79,700	2,400	33,600	18,500			15,200		22,600	11,200	5,600	3,300	900
1948-----------------	74,900	2,300	32,100	17,600			14,500		21,800	10,100	5,000	2,800	800
1947-----------------	71,500	2,200	31,300	---	---	---	---	---	20,800	9,000	4,700	2,800	800
1946-----------------	63,800	1,800	28,700	---	---	---	---	---	18,400	7,700	4,000	2,500	700
1945-----------------	60,900	1,900	28,900	---	---	---	---	---	16,700	6,600	3,800	2,300	700
1944-----------------	55,600	1,800	26,900	---	---	---	---	---	14,700	5,900	3,500	2,200	600
1943-----------------	55,400	1,800	27,300	---	---	---	---	---	14,300	5,800	3,500	2,100	600
1942-----------------	54,500	1,700	26,900	---	---	---	---	---	14,100	5,800	3,300	2,000	600
1941-----------------	53,800	1,700	26,600	---	---	---	---	---	13,900	5,600	3,300	2,000	700
1940-----------------	49,200	1,600	24,500	---	---	---	---	---	12,500	5,300	2,900	1,700	600

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample.

Table 5. Estimated number of illegitimate live births, by color and live-birth order: United States, 1964

[Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Based on a 50-percent sample. Due to rounding estimates to the nearest hundred, figures by color may not add to totals. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order	Total	White	Nonwhite
	Number of illegitimate live births		
Total	275,700	114,300	161,300
First child	147,100	76,000	71,100
Second child	47,200	16,100	31,100
Third child	26,400	8,300	18,100
Fourth child	17,600	5,600	12,000
Fifth child and over	36,700	7,900	28,800
Not stated	500	300	200

Table 6. Number of illegitimate live births, by live-birth order and color: 35 reporting States, 1964

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Based on a 50-percent sample. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for birth order not stated are distributed]

Area and color	Live-birth order					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5+
	Number of illegitimate live births					
35 reporting States-----------------------	195,068	101,557	33,362	19,040	12,868	28,241
White--------------------------------	73,692	48,544	10,502	5,494	3,752	5,400
Nonwhite-----------------------------	121,376	53,013	22,860	13,546	9,116	22,841
Alabama-------------------------------------	9,162	4,250	1,586	890	640	1,796
White--------------------------------	950	744	114	34	22	36
Nonwhite-----------------------------	8,212	3,506	1,472	856	618	1,760
Alaska--------------------------------------	420	247	59	32	38	44
White--------------------------------	116	89	15	-	10	2
Nonwhite-----------------------------	304	158	44	32	28	42
Delaware------------------------------------	1,194	538	224	156	104	172
White--------------------------------	316	196	48	26	18	28
Nonwhite-----------------------------	878	342	176	130	86	144
District of Columbia------------------------	4,648	2,264	853	462	324	745
White--------------------------------	412	264	68	26	28	26
Nonwhite-----------------------------	4,236	2,000	785	436	296	719
Florida-------------------------------------	12,384	5,884	2,179	1,264	822	2,235
White--------------------------------	3,346	2,250	482	274	170	170
Nonwhite-----------------------------	9,038	3,634	1,697	990	652	2,065
Hawaii--------------------------------------	1,138	622	166	116	74	160
White--------------------------------	314	200	40	24	20	30
Nonwhite-----------------------------	824	422	126	92	54	130
Illinois------------------------------------	17,096	8,212	2,796	1,822	1,202	3,064
White--------------------------------	5,666	3,804	806	426	270	360
Nonwhite-----------------------------	11,430	4,408	1,990	1,396	932	2,704
Indiana-------------------------------------	5,772	3,217	1,005	489	366	695
White--------------------------------	3,554	2,219	561	267	212	295
Nonwhite-----------------------------	2,218	998	444	222	154	400
Iowa--	1,862	1,176	260	166	102	158
White--------------------------------	1,636	1,076	220	140	78	122
Nonwhite-----------------------------	226	100	40	26	24	36
Kansas--------------------------------------	1,864	1,116	236	160	130	222
White--------------------------------	1,210	866	122	74	64	84
Nonwhite-----------------------------	654	250	114	86	66	138
Kentucky------------------------------------	4,140	2,073	742	417	319	589
White--------------------------------	2,370	1,359	406	197	155	253
Nonwhite-----------------------------	1,770	714	336	220	164	336
Louisiana-----------------------------------	9,524	4,058	1,619	1,095	749	2,003
White--------------------------------	1,094	748	164	78	40	64
Nonwhite-----------------------------	8,430	3,310	1,455	1,017	709	1,939
Maine---------------------------------------	876	518	116	88	48	106
White--------------------------------	856	510	114	86	44	102
Nonwhite-----------------------------	20	8	2	2	4	4
Michigan------------------------------------	9,800	6,422	1,548	696	424	710
White--------------------------------	5,330	3,880	644	312	208	286
Nonwhite-----------------------------	4,470	2,542	904	384	216	424
Minnesota-----------------------------------	3,570	2,240	522	260	222	326
White--------------------------------	3,100	2,070	430	202	174	224
Nonwhite-----------------------------	470	170	92	58	48	102

Table 6. Number of illegitimate live births, by live-birth order and color: 35 reporting States, 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Based on a 50-percent sample Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for birth order not stated are distributed]

Area and color	Live-birth order					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5+
	Number of illegitimate live births					
Mississippi	8,690	3,729	1,654	925	624	1,758
White	494	376	62	26	12	18
Nonwhite	8,196	3,353	1,592	899	612	1,740
Missouri	6,430	3,014	1,086	664	488	1,178
White	2,306	1,478	326	218	134	150
Nonwhite	4,124	1,536	760	446	354	1,028
Nevada	526	272	100	54	42	58
White	302	188	54	20	18	22
Nonwhite	224	84	46	34	24	36
New Jersey	7,096	4,210	1,263	675	381	567
White	2,850	2,013	355	210	108	164
Nonwhite	4,246	2,197	908	465	273	403
North Carolina	10,874	5,911	2,145	998	636	1,184
White	1,988	1,372	304	110	88	114
Nonwhite	8,886	4,539	1,841	888	548	1,070
North Dakota	506	362	60	20	22	42
White	418	326	48	18	14	12
Nonwhite	88	36	12	2	8	30
Ohio	12,780	7,185	2,077	1,268	784	1,466
White	6,790	4,429	1,005	526	348	482
Nonwhite	5,990	2,756	1,072	742	436	984
Oregon	1,690	1,072	238	110	106	164
White	1,492	978	198	90	92	134
Nonwhite	198	94	40	20	14	30
Pennsylvania	12,966	7,464	2,347	1,210	771	1,174
White	6,222	4,227	920	451	269	355
Nonwhite	6,744	3,237	1,427	759	502	819
Rhode Island	640	344	108	66	52	70
White	498	290	74	52	34	48
Nonwhite	142	54	34	14	18	22
South Carolina	7,266	3,523	1,367	820	453	1,103
White	808	526	146	48	36	52
Nonwhite	6,458	2,997	1,221	772	417	1,051
South Dakota	796	464	122	58	50	102
White	444	340	46	24	12	22
Nonwhite	352	124	76	34	38	80
Tennessee	8,040	3,356	1,438	828	698	1,720
White	2,002	1,170	322	162	136	212
Nonwhite	6,038	2,186	1,116	666	562	1,508
Texas	14,906	7,647	2,554	1,504	973	2,228
White	6,578	3,895	1,025	575	374	709
Nonwhite	8,328	3,752	1,529	929	599	1,519
Utah	460	302	68	32	22	36
White	436	290	62	30	20	34
Nonwhite	24	12	6	2	2	2

Table 6. Number of illegitimate live births, by live-birth order and color: 35 reporting States, 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Based on a 50-percent sample. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for birth order not stated are distributed]

Area and color	Live-birth order					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5+
	Number of illegitimate live births					
Virginia--	8,684	4,267	1,501	961	636	1,319
White--	2,466	1,586	348	230	156	146
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	6,218	2,681	1,153	731	480	1,173
Washington---------------------------------------	2,906	1,906	376	206	176	242
White--	2,444	1,686	278	162	138	180
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	462	220	98	44	38	62
West Virginia------------------------------------	2,486	1,355	370	214	182	365
White--	1,980	1,144	298	172	132	234
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	506	211	72	42	50	131
Wisconsin--	3,606	2,185	541	290	184	406
White--	2,686	1,819	367	188	100	212
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	920	366	174	102	84	194
Wyoming--	270	152	36	24	24	34
White--	218	136	30	16	18	18
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	52	16	6	8	6	16

Table 7. Number of illegitimate births, by age of mother, color, and live-birth order: total of 35 reporting States, 1955 and 1964

[By place of residence. Includes only illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed]

Color and live-birth order	All ages	Age of mother						
		Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40+ years
Total, 1964[1]	Number of illegitimate births							
All birth orders------------	195,068	4,426	80,420	60,858	25,254	13,676	7,890	2,544
First child------------------	101,420	4,236	63,656	27,548	4,064	1,114	592	210
Second child-----------------	33,320	178	13,072	14,182	3,840	1,274	598	176
Third child------------------	19,018	8	2,940	9,362	4,092	1,592	786	238
Fourth child-----------------	12,854	-	556	5,470	3,930	1,770	898	230
Fifth child and over---------	28,204	-	94	4,232	9,296	7,898	5,002	1,682
Not stated-------------------	252	4	102	64	32	28	14	8
White								
All birth orders------------	73,692	924	29,600	26,010	9,036	4,276	2,796	1,050
First child------------------	48,492	918	27,074	16,572	2,640	728	408	152
Second child-----------------	10,492	6	2,234	5,368	1,802	636	326	120
Third child------------------	5,490	-	246	2,454	1,552	698	386	154
Fourth child-----------------	3,750	-	30	1,098	1,366	676	448	132
Fifth child and over---------	5,396	-	-	490	1,670	1,528	1,222	486
Not stated-------------------	72	-	16	28	6	10	6	6
Nonwhite								
All birth orders------------	121,376	3,502	50,820	34,848	16,218	9,400	5,094	1,494
First child------------------	52,928	3,318	36,582	10,976	1,424	386	184	58
Second child-----------------	22,828	172	10,838	8,814	2,038	638	272	56
Third child------------------	13,528	8	2,694	6,908	2,540	894	400	84
Fourth child-----------------	9,104	-	526	4,372	2,564	1,094	450	98
Fifth child and over---------	22,808	-	94	3,742	7,626	6,370	3,780	1,196
Not stated-------------------	180	4	86	36	26	18	8	2
Total, 1955								
All birth orders------------	145,615	3,253	56,421	43,654	21,644	12,304	6,436	1,903
First child------------------	71,121	3,090	43,134	18,253	4,055	1,685	732	172
Second child-----------------	28,032	133	10,132	11,385	3,921	1,639	657	165
Third child------------------	15,915	5	2,223	7,185	3,796	1,730	787	189
Fourth child-----------------	10,541	-	470	3,874	3,505	1,735	754	203
Fifth child and over---------	19,329	-	91	2,805	6,294	5,488	3,485	1,166
Not stated-------------------	677	25	371	152	73	27	21	8
White								
All birth orders------------	45,064	681	17,166	14,653	6,199	3,621	2,066	678
First child------------------	29,461	671	15,553	9,428	2,256	977	451	125
Second child-----------------	7,165	6	1,351	3,273	1,468	700	298	69
Third child------------------	3,435	1	160	1,247	1,040	588	310	89
Fourth child-----------------	1,922	-	26	441	693	412	264	86
Fifth child and over---------	2,925	-	3	220	722	937	736	307
Not stated-------------------	156	3	73	44	20	7	7	2
Nonwhite								
All birth orders------------	100,551	2,572	39,255	29,001	15,445	8,683	4,370	1,225
First child------------------	41,660	2,419	27,581	8,825	1,799	708	281	47
Second child-----------------	20,867	127	8,781	8,112	2,453	939	359	96
Third child------------------	12,480	4	2,063	5,938	2,756	1,142	477	100
Fourth child-----------------	8,691	-	444	3,433	2,812	1,323	490	117
Fifth child and over---------	16,404	-	88	2,585	5,572	4,551	2,749	859
Not stated-------------------	521	22	298	108	53	20	14	6

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 8. Estimated number and ratio of illegitimate live births, by color: United States, 1955-64

[Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Due to rounding estimates to the nearest hundred figures by color may not add to totals]

Year	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
	Number of illegitimate live births			Ratio per 1,000 live births		
1965[1]	291,200	123,700	167,500	77.4	39.6	263.2
1964[1]	275,700	114,300	161,300	68.5	33.9	245.0
1963[1]	259,400	104,600	154,900	63.3	30.4	235.5
1962[1]	245,100	94,700	150,400	58.8	27.0	227.8
1961[1]	240,200	91,100	149,100	56.3	25.3	223.4
1960[1]	224,300	82,500	141,800	52.7	22.9	215.8
1959[1]	220,600	79,600	141,100	52.0	22.1	218.0
1958[1]	208,700	74,600	134,100	49.6	20.9	212.3
1957[1]	201,700	70,800	130,900	47.4	19.6	206.7
1956[1]	193,500	67,500	126,000	46.5	19.0	204.0
1955	183,300	64,200	119,200	45.3	18.6	202.4

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 9. Estimated illegitimacy ratios, by age of mother and color: United States, 1955-65

[Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Alaska included beginning 1959 and Hawaii, 1960]

| Color and year | Age of mother | | | | | | | | | | | | |
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40+ years
Total	Ratios per 1,000 live births												
1965[1]----------	77.4	785.3	208.3	563.6	374.1	257.5	175.5	132.9	67.8	39.8	37.0	40.3	42.9
1964[1]----------	68.5	742.1	190.2	529.9	349.2	232.4	160.6	117.5	61.1	36.1	33.3	35.8	39.0
1963[1]----------	63.3	711.1	173.6	501.8	315.4	216.4	152.7	106.3	56.8	34.6	32.4	33.8	37.3
1962[1]----------	58.8	694.8	157.3	469.5	306.1	204.6	138.2	96.2	53.6	32.5	31.0	33.2	34.2
1961[1]----------	56.3	696.9	154.9	465.9	291.8	194.4	136.1	96.7	51.2	31.2	29.2	31.2	32.2
1960[1]----------	52.7	678.5	148.4	443.9	281.3	182.4	129.2	91.6	47.7	29.4	27.5	29.5	31.0
1959[1]----------	52.0	678.9	148.0	437.2	275.3	186.4	126.9	90.1	47.9	29.1	27.1	28.9	29.5
1958[1]----------	49.6	661.9	143.3	426.2	269.1	177.3	123.5	87.9	45.9	27.8	26.3	27.6	28.8
.1957[1]----------	47.4	660.9	138.9	426.1	268.1	173.7	120.0	81.8	44.4	26.1	24.9	25.7	29.1
1956[1]----------	46.5	660.8	139.9	421.6	268.1	173.2	120.9	84.3	44.4	26.0	23.4	24.8	26.4
1955----------	45.3	662.9	142.3	427.7	265.1	178.4	124.4	87.2	43.7	25.0	22.3	24.0	25.9
White													
1965[1]----------	39.6	572.8	114.3	321.6	201.1	141.0	104.4	80.5	38.4	18.8	16.1	19.0	22.2
1964[1]----------	33.9	523.2	101.7	300.3	184.3	132.9	88.7	67.8	33.1	16.5	13.7	16.9	20.7
1963[1]----------	30.4	487.4	89.9	294.9	171.9	112.8	81.4	59.8	29.7	14.8	13.5	15.4	19.0
1962[1]----------	27.0	480.1	78.2	256.2	152.1	103.5	72.4	51.8	26.2	13.3	12.9	14.5	17.1
1961[1]----------	25.3	498.6	76.5	260.1	145.6	96.1	71.3	51.5	24.2	12.5	11.4	13.6	16.6
1960[1]----------	22.9	475.4	71.6	238.7	140.2	89.9	65.7	46.2	21.9	11.4	10.2	12.7	15.8
1959[1]----------	22.1	466.6	69.4	224.2	134.7	88.5	61.3	45.0	21.8	11.1	9.8	11.9	13.5
1958[1]----------	20.9	453.2	65.9	215.0	125.2	83.6	57.7	43.4	20.6	10.4	9.9	11.3	13.7
1957[1]----------	19.6	415.4	62.7	208.6	123.5	80.3	58.0	38.8	19.5	9.9	9.5	9.8	14.6
1956[1]----------	19.0	425.9	62.6	200.1	119.1	80.1	57.6	41.0	19.6	9.6	8.5	10.4	13.5
1955----------	18.6	421.3	63.6	204.7	120.9	80.1	58.2	42.3	19.3	9.3	8.5	10.0	12.5
Nonwhite													
1965[1]----------	263.2	864.0	492.0	781.5	659.7	545.2	429.4	349.4	229.9	162.8	149.0	148.8	140.1
1964[1]----------	245.0	856.0	468.3	759.1	651.8	517.2	404.5	331.5	220.4	155.0	140.7	136.2	125.2
1963[1]----.------	235.5	852.4	455.6	740.1	607.5	502.3	409.4	326.8	213.9	151.2	138.3	133.8	134.6
1962[1]----------	227.8	842.0	439.3	724.3	607.8	490.9	390.6	316.9	212.5	147.2	134.6	136.6	120.7
1961[1]----------	223.4	816.5	439.2	716.4	592.2	489.1	396.5	319.5	209.4	143.5	132.0	129.9	126.7
1960[1]----------	215.8	822.4	421.5	700.7	577.8	469.3	376.2	306.2	199.6	141.3	129.9	127.7	116.8
1959[1]----------	218.0	808.8	426.5	701.6	582.4	479.7	377.2	306.2	202.3	143.4	133.4	130.1	124.4
1958[1]----------	212.3	825.0	419.0	702.1	569.4	459.9	375.8	301.9	194.2	141.6	130.9	127.1	119.7
1957[1]----------	206.7	811.7	409.1	689.5	563.7	449.0	360.5	288.7	190.5	135.9	125.6	127.6	117.4
1956[1]----------	204.0	798.4	404.8	675.2	564.0	453.2	357.7	282.8	189.7	136.0	123.4	116.7	111.6
1955----------	202.4	800.6	406.6	671.8	549.1	455.3	363.1	292.8	189.4	133.4	119.9	117.1	108.6

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

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Table 10. Illegitimacy ratios, by age of mother and color: total of 32 reporting States, 1955-64

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring in the reporting area to residents of the area. Figures include data for the 32 States which continuously reported legitimacy status from 1955 to 1964. These States are Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming]

Color and year	Age of mother							
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40+ years
Total	Ratio per 1,000 live births							
1964[1]	73.7	770.1	199.3	63.8	38.8	36.8	39.4	42.2
1963[1]	68.2	741.2	182.2	59.3	37.2	35.8	37.3	40.8
1962[1]	64.0	728.0	166.9	56.6	35.5	34.5	37.0	36.8
1961[1]	61.3	721.6	163.8	54.2	34.1	32.5	34.7	35.7
1960[1]	57.8	706.4	157.8	50.8	32.3	30.9	32.7	33.8
1959[1]	56.5	690.0	155.5	50.5	31.9	30.1	31.7	32.1
1958[1]	53.9	688.4	150.5	48.4	30.1	28.8	30.1	31.2
1957[1]	51.8	679.6	146.5	47.3	28.4	27.1	28.4	31.4
1956[1]	51.0	676.9	148.2	47.3	28.4	25.8	26.9	28.7
1955	49.8	682.1	150.7	46.7	27.3	24.4	26.3	28.5
White								
1964[1]	33.5	497.7	97.9	32.3	16.2	13.7	16.7	21.0
1963[1]	30.3	450.8	87.6	29.1	14.8	13.7	15.5	19.3
1962[1]	27.2	459.5	77.2	25.9	13.4	13.0	14.4	17.8
1961[1]	25.3	470.0	74.3	24.0	12.4	11.6	13.6	16.3
1960[1]	23.3	453.9	70.7	21.9	11.5	10.4	12.9	15.8
1959[1]	22.3	442.3	67.8	21.4	11.0	9.8	12.1	14.1
1958[1]	21.1	433.8	64.6	20.3	10.5	10.0	11.5	13.9
1957[1]	19.8	420.3	61.5	19.2	9.8	9.4	10.0	14.8
1956[1]	19.4	394.5	62.2	19.6	9.7	8.5	10.4	13.1
1955	19.0	421.6	63.1	19.2	9.4	8.6	10.2	12.2
Nonwhite								
1964[1]	270.1	899.4	501.5	239.8	171.7	156.2	151.8	141.6
1963[1]	257.1	883.9	484.1	230.0	166.2	152.6	147.9	148.1
1962[1]	249.8	880.0	470.5	230.8	162.9	148.7	149.6	132.4
1961[1]	244.9	860.4	469.4	226.4	158.8	146.4	142.8	135.3
1960[1]	235.5	848.7	449.8	214.9	155.2	143.2	140.2	128.5
1959[1]	231.8	827.8	446.6	212.9	152.5	142.0	138.0	129.6
1958[1]	223.8	847.3	437.2	202.6	147.7	136.3	132.9	125.5
1957[1]	218.3	833.1	428.1	200.1	141.2	130.0	132.1	123.1
1956[1]	214.8	831.7	421.8	196.8	142.1	129.6	120.4	114.7
1955	212.7	821.7	422.7	196.4	138.1	123.9	120.9	119.6

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 11. Illegitimacy ratios, by live-birth order and color: total of 32 reporting States, 1955 and 1959-64

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for birth order not stated are distributed]

Color and year	Live-birth order					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5+
Total	Ratio per 1,000 live births					
1964[1]	73.7	135.6	53.5	40.4	41.3	58.3
1963[1]	68.2	125.9	49.9	37.5	38.8	56.3
1962[1]	64.0	116.5	48.3	36.5	37.1	55.5
1961[1]	61.3	112.7	46.1	35.0	36.4	52.3
1960[1]	57.8	106.6	42.8	32.6	34.0	51.5
1959[1]	56.5	103.2	41.9	31.8	34.3	50.8
1955	49.8	89.6	36.6	28.2	31.5	42.5
White						
1964[1]	33.5	76.0	19.5	13.5	14.4	15.6
1963[1]	30.3	70.0	17.6	12.6	12.5	15.2
1962[1]	27.2	62.7	17.1	11.6	11.2	13.8
1961[1]	25.3	59.7	15.2	10.6	10.8	12.5
1960[1]	23.3	55.9	13.8	9.4	9.1	12.2
1959[1]	22.3	52.9	13.4	9.2	8.9	11.1
1955	19.0	44.0	11.0	7.3	7.3	9.8
Nonwhite						
1964[1]	270.1	487.4	275.6	208.5	181.4	162.5
1963[1]	257.1	470.0	267.8	198.6	176.2	158.2
1962[1]	249.8	460.7	264.2	198.8	173.6	157.3
1961[1]	244.9	455.4	264.0	198.2	171.0	149.4
1960[1]	235.5	437.7	250.3	188.1	166.6	146.0
1959[1]	231.8	431.1	246.5	181.7	166.3	143.3
1955	212.7	395.1	229.0	170.2	149.2	115.9

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

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Table 12. Illegitimacy ratios, by age of mother, color, and live-birth order: total of 35 reporting States, 1955 and 1964

[By place of residence. Includes only illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for age of mother and live-birth order not stated are distributed. Figures in parentheses based on fewer than 200 illegitimate births]

Color and live-birth order	Age of mother							
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40+ years
Total, 1964[1]	Ratio per 1,000 live births							
All birth orders----------	72.6	775.4	200.1	63.4	38.1	35.5	38.1	40.8
First child-------------------	134.5	780.3	222.5	80.0	48.8	47.6	62.8	88.8
Second child------------------	52.5	(684.6)	146.5	44.3	25.0	26.1	32.7	(45.0)
Third child-------------------	39.6	*	137.7	53.3	24.6	20.4	25.0	33.0
Fourth child------------------	40.4	-	139.1	72.6	33.4	23.2	25.0	26.4
Fifth child and over----------	57.0	-	(126.9)	97.3	65.9	50.1	44.8	42.1
White								
All birth orders----------	33.2	507.1	98.8	32.1	16.0	13.3	16.3	20.4
First child-------------------	75.4	511.7	120.5	53.5	35.0	34.9	49.0	(71.6)
Second child------------------	19.2	*	36.5	19.1	12.8	14.4	19.8	(34.5)
Third child-------------------	13.3	-	21.1	17.2	10.3	9.8	13.5	(23.4)
Fourth child------------------	14.1	-	(18.1)	20.7	13.4	9.8	13.7	(16.6)
Fifth child and over----------	15.4	-	-	21.7	17.6	13.2	14.3	15.7
Nonwhite								
All birth orders----------	261.6	901.2	496.0	232.9	164.1	148.8	144.9	136.1
First child-------------------	474.5	912.6	593.9	316.1	184.7	150.6	(168.8)	(244.7)
Second child------------------	263.5	(735.0)	385.5	227.5	160.6	139.0	149.1	(131.1)
Third child-------------------	198.6	*	277.8	211.5	162.3	133.8	142.5	(140.2)
Fourth child------------------	173.8	-	224.2	195.2	159.6	144.3	139.0	(130.3)
Fifth child and over----------	157.7	-	(181.1)	178.9	163.9	153.0	144.6	133.6
Total, 1955								
All birth orders----------	50.2	685.0	153.4	47.2	27.4	24.4	26.4	28.3
First child-------------------	89.7	692.6	168.2	54.2	31.6	36.2	42.8	(43.3)
Second child------------------	36.8	(560.7)	118.0	36.3	17.7	16.4	19.4	(25.4)
Third child-------------------	28.5	*	117.3	43.8	19.3	14.1	16.7	(20.5)
Fourth child------------------	32.0	-	137.7	56.6	30.3	19.1	17.9	21.9
Fifth child and over----------	43.3	-	(144.9)	74.3	50.7	38.2	33.8	30.7
White								
All birth orders----------	18.6	422.2	62.5	18.9	9.1	8.3	9.9	12.0
First child-------------------	42.8	430.4	76.8	30.9	19.1	23.1	29.1	(34.7)
Second child------------------	10.7	*	22.8	11.9	7.1	7.5	9.5	(11.5)
Third child-------------------	7.1	*	(15.7)	9.6	5.8	5.1	7.0	(10.4)
Fourth child------------------	7.1	-	(19.8)	9.7	7.2	5.1	6.8	(10.0)
Fifth child and over----------	9.6	-	*	12.2	9.5	9.2	9.5	10.4
Nonwhite								
All birth orders----------	212.4	820.2	421.3	195.9	137.9	123.8	120.7	116.0
First child-------------------	395.2	832.8	507.5	274.9	180.0	169.8	173.1	(129.8)
Second child------------------	228.6	(663.2)	327.9	208.5	158.3	135.7	143.3	(183.9)
Third child-------------------	170.0	*	234.5	175.8	147.5	135.3	154.1	(160.8)
Fourth child------------------	148.1	-	210.7	149.9	143.2	142.1	139.5	(158.8)
Fifth child and over----------	114.8	-	(196.0)	130.6	116.5	110.6	108.4	104.0

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 12. Illegitimacy ratios, by age of mother, color, and live-birth order: total of 35 reporting States, 1955 and 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Includes only illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for age of mother and live-birth order not stated are distributed. Figures in parentheses based on fewer than 200 illegitimate births]

Color and live-birth order	Age of mother							
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40+ years
Total	Percent change 1955 to 1964							
All birth orders----------	44.6	13.2	30.4	34.3	39.1	45.5	44.3	44.2
First child----------------------	49.9	12.7	32.3	47.6	54.4	31.5	46.7	(105.1)
Second child---------------------	42.7	(22.1)	24.2	22.0	41.2	59.1	68.6	(77.2)
Third child----------------------	38.9	*	17.4	21.7	27.5	44.7	49.7	(61.0)
Fourth child---------------------	26.3	-	1.0	28.3	10.2	21.5	39.7	20.5
Fifth child and over------------	31.6	-	(-12.4)	31.0	30.0	31.2	32.5	37.1
White								
All birth orders----------	78.5	20.1	58.1	69.8	75.8	60.2	64.6	70.0
First child-------------------	76.2	18.9	56.9	73.1	83.2	51.1	68.4	(106.3)
Second child--------------------	79.4	*	60.1	60.5	80.3	92.0	108.4	(200.0)
Third child---------------------	87.3	-	(34.4)	79.2	77.6	92.2	92.9	(125.0)
Fourth child--------------------	98.6	-	(-8.5)	113.4	86.1	92.2	101.5	(66.0)
Fifth child and over------------	60.4	-	-	77.9	85.3	43.5	50.5	51.0
Nonwhite								
All birth orders----------	23.2	9.9	17.7	18.9	19.0	20.2	20.0	17.3
First child---------------------	20.1	9.6	17.0	15.0	2.6	-11.3	(-2.5)	(88.5)
Second child--------------------	15.3	(10.8)	17.6	9.1	1.5	2.4	4.0	(-28.7)
Third child---------------------	16.8	*	.18.5	20.3	10.0	-1.1	-7.5	(-12.8)
Fourth child--------------------	17.4	-	6.4	30.2	11.5	1.5	-0.4	(-17.9)
Fifth child and over------------	37.4	-	(-7.6)	37.0	40.7	38.3	33.4	28.5

Table 13. Number of illegitimate births and illegitimacy ratios, by race: each of 35 reporting States, 1964

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Based on a 50-percent sample. Figures in parentheses based on fewer than 200 illegitimate births]

Area	Total	White	Negro	Other non-white	Total	White	Negro	Other non-white
	Number of illegitimate births				Ratio per 1,000 live births			
Total, 35 States-------	195,068	73,692	118,512	2,864	72.6	33.2	270.9	107.8
Alabama---------------------	9,162	950	8,210	2	120.1	19.6	295.6	*
Alaska---------------------	420	116	12	292	57.7	(23.4)	*	141.3
Delaware-------------------	1,194	316	874	4	104.3	34.8	371.3	*
District of Columbia--------	4,648	412	4,232	4	239.7	82.2	295.8	*
Florida-------------------	12,384	3,346	9,022	16	108.6	40.1	296.6	*
Hawaii--------------------	1,138	314	22	802	65.5	57.4	(62.5)	69.4
Illinois------------------	17,096	5,666	11,386	44	76.9	30.7	308.9	(44.3)
Indiana-------------------	5,772	3,554	2,214	4	54.4	36.5	260.9	*
Iowa----------------------	1,862	1,636	224	2	33.6	30.0	256.9	*
Kansas--------------------	1,864	1,210	632	22	43.0	30.1	219.7	(88.7)
Kentucky------------------	4,140	2,370	1,768	2	60.9	38.1	310.0	*
Louisiana-----------------	9,524	1,094	8,424	6	110.6	21.1	247.4	*
Maine---------------------	876	856	6	14	41.2	40.8	*	114.8
Michigan------------------	9,800	5,330	4,444	26	55.8	34.3	227.2	(75.1)
Minnesota-----------------	3,570	3,100	218	252	46.4	41.3	284.6	257.7
Mississippi---------------	8,690	494	8,176	20	153.4	19.0	267.8	*
Missouri------------------	6,430	2,306	4,122	2	72.6	30.5	319.7	*
Nevada--------------------	526	302	198	26	52.4	34.4	(217.6)	74.3
New Jersey----------------	7,096	2,850	4,238	8	53.7	25.5	210.3	*
North Carolina------------	10,874	1,988	8,662	224	102.5	27.3	271.8	155.3
North Dakota--------------	506	418	2	86	35.0	30.3	*	(143.3)
Ohio----------------------	12,780	6,790	5,962	28	60.9	36.2	271.0	(121.7)
Oregon--------------------	1,690	1,492	152	46	50.4	46.2	(252.5)	(71.0)
Pennsylvania--------------	12,966	6,222	6,494	250	59.3	32.1	268.5	256.7
Rhode Island--------------	640	498	142	-	35.5	28.8	(202.9)	-
South Carolina------------	7,266	808	6,456	2	127.8	24.3	273.7	*
South Dakota--------------	796	444	6	346	51.0	31.4	*	246.1
Tennessee-----------------	8,040	2,002	6,036	2	100.1	31.9	344.7	*
Texas---------------------	14,906	6,578	8,320	8	63.7	33.5	222.8	*
Utah----------------------	460	436	16	8	19.2	18.7	*	*
Virginia------------------	8,684	2,466	6,218	-	89.6	33.7	263.2	-
Washington----------------	2,906	2,444	276	186	50.9	45.5	155.8	(112.2)
West Virginia-------------	2,486	1,980	506	-	69.7	58.1	326.9	-
Wisconsin-----------------	3,606	2,686	826	94	40.6	31.5	276.6	(146.9)
Wyoming-------------------	270	218	16	36	37.3	31.6	*	(168.2)

Table 14. Ratio of illegitimate live births to total live births,by division, State, and color: 1940, 1950, 1955-64

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area]

Division, State, and color	1964[1]	1963[1]	1962[1]	1961[1]	1960[1]	1959[1]	1958[1]	1957[1]	1956[1]	1955	1950	1940
New England	Ratio per 1,000 live births											
Maine-------------------	41.2	35.2	35.2	31.7	27.1	28.7	29.0	29.2	31.7	31.2	28.9	30.1
White-----------------	40.8	35.0	34.6	31.2	27.1	28.2	28.7	28.4	31.5	30.9	28.7	29.8
Nonwhite--------------	70.9	56.3	87.6	66.7	32.3	71.4	61.9	104.3	66.7	72.8	101.7	133.3
Vermont-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.9	32.0
White-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.7	32.0
Nonwhite--------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-
Rhode Island------------	35.5	32.8	27.9	33.3	31.6	32.4	32.6	28.1	21.9	19.0	24.1	24.2
White-----------------	28.8	26.1	21.4	26.5	22.8	25.0	25.0	22.0	17.2	15.4	20.4	21.5
Nonwhite--------------	193.5	180.7	186.1	194.1	241.9	200.5	215.3	192.4	156.4	144.8	165.0	138.2
Connecticut-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.2
White-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.1
Nonwhite--------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	98.7
Middle Atlantic												
New Jersey--------------	53.7	49.3	44.0	40.6	36.1	34.3	31.3	29.4	27.9	25.9	23.6	25.8
White-----------------	25.5	20.7	18.4	18.2	14.4	13.6	12.8	12.3	12.5	11.6	12.3	15.5
Nonwhite--------------	209.6	221.4	197.6	180.4	177.5	170.9	159.4	152.0	146.1	140.1	128.8	147.0
Pennsylvania------------	59.3	54.2	50.1	46.6	41.8	42.2	40.1	37.1	37.6	37.3	34.6	33.8
White-----------------	32.1	30.5	26.7	24.8	22.9	22.3	21.8	19.5	20.1	20.0	19.8	24.3
Nonwhite--------------	268.0	241.5	232.7	228.6	202.7	214.2	201.6	198.6	199.0	206.4	207.7	191.2
East North Central												
Ohio--------------------	60.9	54.3	50.3	48.0	43.7	43.5	40.5	37.7	35.6	34.8	27.9	22.3
White-----------------	36.2	32.1	29.4	27.2	24.7	24.0	21.9	20.8	20.1	19.9	17.6	16.1
Nonwhite--------------	269.4	240.8	224.7	224.3	206.3	205.9	200.3	187.7	174.5	173.7	146.8	132.4
Indiana-----------------	54.4	49.0	44.0	43.1	40.3	35.6	35.5	31.5	30.2	29.4	24.0	17.8
White-----------------	36.5	32.0	29.3	27.5	26.3	22.2	22.6	20.0	19.3	18.9	16.5	14.1
Nonwhite--------------	258.3	233.5	211.5	217.3	194.5	184.1	181.3	165.0	161.4	162.5	152.5	120.2
Illinois----------------	76.9	70.8	68.1	65.4	59.7	58.6	53.4	50.3	49.9	48.3	36.8	26.4
White-----------------	30.7	28.4	25.5	23.6	21.2	19.0	19.0	17.8	18.4	17.9	16.4	18.1
Nonwhite--------------	301.9	279.0	279.9	276.2	261.6	266.7	240.1	235.1	236.0	234.9	211.1	167.7
Michigan----------------	55.8	49.8	44.4	42.3	37.5	34.7	34.1	32.9	32.1	30.4	28.4	23.0
White-----------------	34.3	30.5	26.8	25.0	21.7	19.5	18.7	18.0	17.4	17.1	18.0	18.7
Nonwhite--------------	224.6	205.3	185.9	181.8	165.3	157.6	156.4	148.5	146.2	139.0	136.8	120.8
Wisconsin[2]-----------	40.6	36.4	29.6	23.5	25.2	23.7	20.3	20.0	19.6	17.7	17.8	19.6
White[2]---------------	31.5	27.5	23.0	18.2	19.4	18.9	15.8	15.9	15.3	14.6	15.4	18.2
Nonwhite[2]-----------	253.7	238.8	184.9	152.6	163.7	147.6	134.3	128.3	140.1	116.2	145.5	134.2
West North Central												
Minnesota---------------	46.4	38.2	34.5	29.5	28.4	25.5	24.3	23.2	23.1	21.8	21.5	21.6
White-----------------	41.3	33.8	29.7	25.8	24.9	22.0	21.5	19.8	19.7	18.7	18.8	20.0
Nonwhite--------------	269.5	243.8	275.7	223.0	212.7	217.2	184.8	220.2	218.7	209.0	215.5	138.9
Iowa--------------------	33.6	29.5	27.2	26.2	22.4	22.2	20.7	18.9	18.0	18.9	16.5	16.1
White-----------------	30.0	26.8	23.7	23.0	20.2	19.6	18.7	17.1	16.3	17.2	15.4	15.5
Nonwhite--------------	230.6	182.5	227.7	212.5	161.0	189.0	165.5	155.2	163.9	155.2	123.0	142.9
Missouri----------------	72.6	68.8	62.6	57.9	57.5	54.4	51.3	50.3	45.9	45.9	35.8	30.0
White-----------------	30.5	27.7	25.1	22.4	21.3	19.7	19.0	16.9	16.5	17.3	15.3	22.2
Nonwhite--------------	317.0	320.9	291.2	283.1	285.4	270.5	257.1	272.5	247.3	250.6	226.3	138.1
North Dakota------------	35.0	27.9	29.8	26.3	25.3	24.0	17.9	19.4	19.2	18.1	20.7	21.6
White-----------------	30.3	22.8	24.1	20.6	21.5	18.3	14.6	15.6	16.0	14.7	17.1	18.9
Nonwhite--------------	129.8	137.3	151.4	158.8	121.8	175.9	116.5	131.6	129.9	142.2	158.1	103.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Ratio of illegitimate live births to total live births, by division, State, and color: 1940, 1950, 1955-64—Con.

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area]

Division, State, and color	1964[1]	1963[1]	1962[1]	1961[1]	1960[1]	1959[1]	1958[1]	1957[1]	1956[1]	1955	1950	1940
West North Central—Con.	Ratio per 1,000 live births											
South Dakota[3]	51.0	6.9	30.6	32.2	31.3	27.0	23.1	31.9	20.0	21.4	19.5	16.2
White[3]	31.4	5.2	18.2	18.4	16.1	14.8	11.7	18.5	12.9	13.3	12.2	12.3
Nonwhite[3]	235.9	25.4	176.8	195.3	216.1	192.2	179.1	237.6	141.7	179.3	162.3	77.0
Kansas	43.0	37.1	30.8	28.8	26.4	26.3	23.2	22.3	21.8	20.4	18.5	15.9
White	30.1	25.2	20.5	19.1	17.3	16.8	13.9	14.5	13.4	13.9	12.6	11.5
Nonwhite	209.3	198.2	178.9	169.1	152.2	155.2	153.2	136.7	152.7	135.8	140.4	132.5
South Atlantic												
Delaware	104.3	91.6	89.7	88.7	88.4	79.8	80.9	70.9	71.5	69.4	77.3	74.0
White	34.8	34.0	31.4	29.8	29.9	23.2	23.9	18.2	17.6	18.6	24.0	29.3
Nonwhite	372.0	318.2	326.2	323.5	347.7	327.5	335.5	324.0	334.4	323.1	318.4	304.7
District of Columbia	239.7	238.7	217.8	207.3	204.9	196.1	192.3	188.1	177.3	165.8	113.8	82.0
White	82.2	72.1	69.9	65.8	55.8	60.2	53.8	58.8	45.6	43.3	31.7	23.8
Nonwhite	294.5	285.9	278.4	268.4	272.4	262.3	263.7	265.3	265.1	266.9	218.2	216.2
Virginia	88.4	84.3	83.5	80.4	79.1	77.7	75.7	75.3	75.4	72.1	67.2	75.5
White	32.1	29.7	29.4	26.9	25.3	24.0	23.2	22.2	23.0	22.1	22.2	27.5
Nonwhite	261.5	252.6	252.5	244.2	241.0	234.0	229.6	227.9	226.1	216.5	194.8	197.8
West Virginia	69.7	69.6	68.6	66.7	59.4	61.9	56.6	55.5	58.6	54.9	48.2	49.1
White	58.1	56.0	56.6	53.4	47.6	49.8	46.7	45.2	48.7	44.8	40.0	44.2
Nonwhite	320.7	342.8	304.5	321.2	292.1	280.3	240.3	231.7	231.5	219.3	171.3	138.2
North Carolina	102.5	99.5	95.9	90.3	90.3	90.2	89.8	91.8	90.1	88.2	81.3	81.0
White	27.3	26.9	23.9	23.1	22.5	23.4	21.1	20.8	22.0	21.8	24.0	27.2
Nonwhite	266.8	258.5	254.1	237.7	238.1	231.0	232.2	232.6	227.7	221.6	192.3	194.5
South Carolina	127.8	129.7	123.5	128.5	120.8	124.2	119.4	116.5	114.2	112.9	94.6	109.8
White	24.3	24.2	20.2	22.7	20.4	20.9	19.4	18.8	18.5	17.4	20.6	25.6
Nonwhite	273.5	280.5	270.7	274.2	258.4	262.9	253.3	245.2	236.4	233.6	179.9	195.4
Georgia	---	---	---	---	---	---	101.7	97.1	98.2	95.0	79.8	76.9
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	17.4	15.8	14.7	15.1	13.4	15.2
Nonwhite	---	---	---	---	---	---	253.3	243.5	246.4	237.4	188.1	171.2
Florida	108.6	102.8	97.2	95.7	94.9	93.6	92.1	87.7	88.9	87.6	74.6	63.7
White	40.1	37.4	31.2	29.4	27.4	25.3	23.9	22.5	21.3	21.5	17.8	17.3
Nonwhite	295.5	285.1	281.7	281.1	277.1	273.9	270.1	257.6	260.8	256.6	230.8	175.0
East South Central												
Kentucky	60.9	56.7	53.7	53.4	50.4	48.5	49.3	43.6	41.8	41.9	33.6	28.3
White	38.1	35.0	32.5	31.0	30.6	29.1	29.0	26.2	24.8	25.4	21.5	20.7
Nonwhite	308.1	287.7	278.0	291.5	258.6	249.1	261.8	229.9	219.7	223.0	190.7	170.9
Tennessee	100.1	96.8	94.9	91.9	86.9	85.7	80.6	76.5	75.2	72.6	58.3	46.5
White	31.9	32.0	31.8	30.3	27.4	28.9	27.3	25.1	25.1	23.8	21.8	20.2
Nonwhite	343.7	328.8	316.4	308.3	295.9	283.3	278.1	258.6	255.0	254.1	205.8	192.1
Alabama	120.1	117.4	111.8	111.6	107.8	109.7	105.8	104.3	107.2	106.2	90.3	85.1
White	19.6	20.3	16.5	16.7	15.8	16.0	13.7	14.2	14.0	13.2	12.9	17.0
Nonwhite	295.4	282.1	272.5	271.2	263.6	263.9	259.9	250.0	255.0	251.6	207.7	195.5
Mississippi	153.4	147.5	143.8	138.9	138.9	134.1	126.0	128.1	123.7	123.8	103.9	89.7
White	19.0	15.6	14.5	13.5	14.2	12.8	12.2	11.1	11.2	10.3	9.1	11.9
Nonwhite	267.1	264.0	256.9	246.0	244.3	238.0	220.5	221.1	212.3	211.7	173.4	150.9
West South Central												
Arkansas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40.5
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.3
Nonwhite	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	126.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Ratio of illegitimate live births to total live births, by division, State, and color: 1940, 1950, 1955-64—Con.

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area]

Division, State, and color	1964[1]	1963[1]	1962[1]	1961[1]	1960[1]	1959[1]	1958[1]	1957[1]	1956[1]	1955	1950	1940
West South Central—Con.						Ratio per 1,000 live births						
Louisiana	110.6	102.5	98.5	95.3	90.1	89.1	84.0	82.1	81.6	80.9	78.8	82.8
White	21.1	21.6	20.3	18.0	17.9	15.2	14.0	13.1	13.1	13.3	12.4	17.4
Nonwhite	246.1	226.0	219.1	214.8	204.4	203.7	194.3	190.4	186.4	183.6	175.1	175.6
Oklahoma	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31.3
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.9
Nonwhite	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	157.2
Texas	63.7	58.4	56.0	54.5	51.5	48.8	46.8	44.2	43.2	41.4	33.7	29.7
White	33.5	29.5	26.6	24.9	23.3	22.6	20.9	18.4	18.5	17.4	14.6	16.2
Nonwhite	221.4	221.2	222.7	221.0	213.5	200.7	196.2	194.3	190.1	188.2	156.0	124.4
Mountain												
Montana	---	---	---	---	---	28.3	28.0	23.9	23.5	23.3	20.8	18.4
White	---	---	---	---	---	18.6	17.0	15.4	15.1	15.1	13.7	14.6
Nonwhite	---	---	---	---	---	164.1	196.2	151.9	159.2	156.5	145.4	80.4
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.1
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.0
Nonwhite	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31.6
Wyoming	37.3	29.9	24.9	20.3	23.0	18.3	18.9	21.2	19.1	17.3	12.5	---
White	31.6	24.0	21.0	17.2	19.1	16.3	15.5	19.0	16.5	14.4	10.2	---
Nonwhite	158.5	178.1	125.0	104.6	118.1	80.0	114.3	75.0	101.6	105.8	88.9	---
Colorado	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.4
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.4
Nonwhite	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	94.5
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36.2
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.7
Nonwhite	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	118.3
Arizona	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.7
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.6
Nonwhite	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47.6
Utah	19.2	17.2	16.9	16.2	15.6	15.8	12.7	11.9	11.1	9.2	9.6	7.0
White	18.7	15.7	16.0	14.9	13.7	14.4	11.2	11.3	9.9	8.2	9.2	6.6
Nonwhite	40.0	71.9	53.5	71.0	104.3	72.8	85.3	41.8	72.9	59.8	34.7	40.8
Nevada	52.4	49.5	43.3	38.3	36.6	34.3	27.4	30.4	25.0	28.5	22.9	13.1
White	34.4	31.1	26.6	20.3	19.3	21.1	16.5	20.7	15.7	17.4	31.9	3.8
Nonwhite	177.8	195.9	164.1	170.4	152.5	127.3	102.8	110.2	101.7	115.8	127.1	100.5
Pacific												
Washington	50.9	43.4	36.6	33.4	28.6	26.3	27.0	25.6	21.3	21.2	17.4	17.1
White	45.5	38.0	32.0	28.8	24.7	23.0	23.3	22.2	18.1	17.9	14.9	15.0
Nonwhite	134.7	123.8	112.7	105.8	96.4	82.7	94.7	88.6	81.7	89.3	85.9	91.8
Oregon	50.4	46.9	39.4	38.7	30.8	32.5	28.9	25.4	24.2	22.8	17.4	13.7
White	46.2	43.2	35.3	35.3	27.2	28.7	25.0	22.1	21.1	19.7	15.3	12.7
Nonwhite	158.4	150.8	153.0	136.4	131.7	146.5	170.1	142.3	139.7	128.6	124.5	76.9
Alaska	57.7	48.5	49.1	44.7	47.9	51.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
White	23.4	14.6	17.1	11.4	12.3	15.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nonwhite	131.1	119.1	114.7	113.2	126.3	119.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	65.5	66.5	57.3	59.3	52.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
White	57.4	54.6	37.4	36.9	37.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nonwhite	69.2	71.8	66.0	69.2	59.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

[2]Figures for 1961 exclude a significant but unknown number of illegitimate births erroneously classified as legitimate.

[3]Figures for 1963 exclude an unknown number of illegitimate births because of erroneous filing of a substitute record which did not include the item on legitimacy status.

[By place of residence. Includes only illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Based on a 50-percent sample]

Area and color	Age of mother							
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40+ years
	Ratio per 1,000 total live births							
Total--------------------------------	72.6	775.4	200.1	63.4	38.1	35.5	38.1	40.8
White--------------------------	33.2	507.1	98.8	32.1	16.0	13.3	16.3	20.4
Nonwhite-----------------------	261.6	901.2	496.0	232.9	164.1	148.8	144.9	136.1
Alabama------------------------------	120.1	755.1	256.4	94.4	69.2	77.2	84.3	72.3
White--------------------------	19.6	333.3	54.5	17.9	7.0	5.4	2.7	11.1
Nonwhite-----------------------	295.4	825.4	529.5	260.3	199.9	189.7	183.2	133.6
Alaska-------------------------------	57.7	1,000.0	196.9	58.0	31.3	25.6	38.5	23.8
White--------------------------	23.4	-	105.9	23.8	9.5	-	11.0	-
Nonwhite-----------------------	131.1	1,000.0	381.0	153.6	81.3	67.0	76.9	48.8
Delaware-----------------------------	104.3	846.2	305.3	86.9	55.0	44.8	49.9	96.8
White--------------------------	34.8	1,000.0	121.0	32.3	19.8	9.5	19.9	29.7
Nonwhite-----------------------	372.0	833.3	604.3	309.6	248.9	238.8	200.0	391.3
District of Columbia----------------	239.7	859.4	479.1	197.8	141.2	150.3	188.1	195.7
White--------------------------	82.2	444.4	119.2	84.6	56.1	58.6	93.2	102.0
Nonwhite-----------------------	294.5	927.3	568.5	241.6	174.0	182.1	222.5	229.6
Florida------------------------------	108.6	745.2	243.8	89.2	64.3	62.3	72.6	80.3
White--------------------------	40.1	471.7	94.6	39.1	21.2	18.2	22.8	33.1
Nonwhite-----------------------	295.5	838.7	518.1	250.5	194.6	184.8	211.9	209.8
Hawaii-------------------------------	65.5	1,000.0	210.2	59.0	43.8	31.6	41.9	11.4
White--------------------------	57.4	1,000.0	145.8	53.1	41.8	33.2	50.4	-
Nonwhite-----------------------	69.2	1,000.0	238.5	62.6	44.6	31.1	40.0	15.3
Illinois-----------------------------	76.9	883.2	224.2	67.0	44.5	43.0	46.4	42.8
White--------------------------	30.7	522.7	109.0	31.3	14.2	10.8	14.9	20.0
Nonwhite-----------------------	301.9	976.5	514.8	261.8	220.7	217.2	219.6	178.4
Indiana------------------------------	54.4	747.0	144.0	45.3	26.9	28.3	30.7	30.7
White--------------------------	36.5	577.8	98.7	31.5	17.9	17.6	19.0	25.6
Nonwhite-----------------------	258.3	947.4	503.1	234.3	144.1	140.8	144.1	87.0
Iowa---------------------------------	33.6	812.5	110.1	31.6	16.7	11.6	17.8	16.8
White--------------------------	30.0	769.2	97.7	30.0	14.6	9.2	15.2	14.2
Nonwhite-----------------------	230.6	1,000.0	486.2	143.8	147.8	144.9	193.5	200.0
Kansas-------------------------------	43.0	678.6	119.1	36.8	21.5	17.8	26.2	19.5
White--------------------------	30.1	545.5	90.1	26.5	14.1	9.9	16.0	9.5
Nonwhite-----------------------	209.3	764.7	414.7	187.9	130.7	111.1	146.6	125.0
Kentucky-----------------------------	60.9	642.0	125.8	53.4	36.4	33.2	39.7	37.1
White--------------------------	38.1	395.3	78.9	35.6	22.2	16.9	29.8	26.4
Nonwhite-----------------------	308.1	921.1	511.2	277.2	209.1	213.5	139.7	162.2
Louisiana----------------------------	110.6	796.9	232.7	101.0	67.1	70.0	69.1	62.8
White--------------------------	21.1	444.4	55.1	22.3	7.9	8.5	12.3	11.8
Nonwhite-----------------------	246.1	854.5	419.7	236.9	170.9	164.1	147.3	123.5
Maine--------------------------------	41.2	500.0	109.1	37.5	20.5	21.5	21.0	38.6
White--------------------------	40.8	461.5	109.8	36.7	20.0	21.2	21.2	38.8
Nonwhite-----------------------	70.9	1,000.0	55.6	100.0	47.6	45.5	-	-
Michigan-----------------------------	55.8	910.6	204.9	50.2	22.0	19.1	17.1	20.5
White--------------------------	34.3	750.0	130.8	33.1	13.8	11.9	10.1	14.5
Nonwhite-----------------------	224.6	977.0	517.9	211.8	101.6	74.7	70.6	63.2

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Table 15. Illegitimacy ratios, by age of mother and color: each of 35 reporting States, 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Includes only illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Based on a 50-percent sample]

Area and color	Age of mother							
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40+ years
	Ratio per 1,000 total live births							
Minnesota------------------------------	46.4	947.4	185.8	49.7	22.4	15.1	19.4	13.6
White--------------------------------	41.3	937.5	170.9	45.4	18.5	12.3	16.6	12.9
Nonwhite-----------------------------	269.5	1,000.0	488.5	232.3	218.9	159.7	211.5	76.9
Mississippi----------------------------	153.4	783.8	319.6	133.0	87.9	80.5	75.8	88.1
White--------------------------------	19.0	529.4	52.5	17.1	6.4	4.1	2.7	4.4
Nonwhite-----------------------------	267.1	816.8	494.0	259.6	171.3	134.4	115.3	127.3
Missouri-------------------------------	72.6	804.1	178.3	61.6	41.0	41.0	45.9	40.2
White--------------------------------	30.5	485.7	85.3	28.5	14.4	12.4	15.3	19.7
Nonwhite-----------------------------	317.0	983.9	528.9	290.4	221.0	203.0	223.8	167.7
Nevada---------------------------------	52.4	714.3	115.8	43.3	37.7	29.4	35.9	44.9
White--------------------------------	34.4	500.0	85.8	27.2	22.1	19.5	25.9	13.2
Nonwhite-----------------------------	177.8	800.0	326.7	161.0	141.0	96.4	111.1	230.8
New Jersey------------------------------	53.7	896.2	220.3	56.0	˙25.1	17.2	17.4	19.7
White--------------------------------	25.5	769.2	123.9	27.2	12.4	˙6.9	9.4	11.8
Nonwhite-----------------------------	209.6	937.5	453.1	202.8	112.0	92.5	80.8	85.7
North Carolina-------------------------	102.5	841.6	254.0	79.8	42.0	41.9	48.2	58.8
White--------------------------------	27.3	333.3	65.3	26.1	12.4	10.3	11.2	30.7
Nonwhite-----------------------------	266.8	963.2	539.4	220.0	123.6	112.9	110.8	98.4
North Dakota---------------------------	35.0	1,000.0	146.2	28.6	17.1	11.1	7.5	-
White--------------------------------	30.3	1,000.0	136.9	24.6	15.1	3.9	3.1	-
Nonwhite-----------------------------	129.8	-	306.1	120.4	58.1	115.9	142.9	-
Ohio-----------------------------------	60.9	874.2	190.8	53.8	32.5	28.5	26.8	40.3
White--------------------------------	36.2	˙696.4	119.5	34.4	18.2	15.8	15.0	24.4
Nonwhite-----------------------------	269.4	970.9	548.7	238.1	172.6	138.7	132.6	189.7
Oregon---------------------------------	50.4	666.7	142.0	44.4	22.0	24.0	17.4	15.2
White--------------------------------	46.2	636.4	129.6	40.9	20.4	23.0	15.1	15.7
Nowhite------------------------------	158.4	1,000.0	384.6	144.8	66.7	47.1	68.2	-
Pennsylvania---------------------------	59.3	843.1	213.0	57.2	30.1	22.2	22.5	25.9
White--------------------------------	32.1	553.2	117.7	34.6	16.3	11.6	14.2	18.3
Nonwhite-----------------------------	268.0	971.7	550.3	240.7	161.3	120.9	103.7	102.4
Rhode Island---------------------------	35.5	800.0	134.2	30.4	19.2	19.4	21.0	29.0
White--------------------------------	28.8	750.0	107.7	25.3	15.9	14.4	19.3	29.7
Nonwhite-----------------------------	193.5	1,000.0	442.9	158.7	103.4	160.0	71.4	-
South Carolina-------------------------	127.8	681.0	286.8	103.2	63.6	62.9	73.6	72.5
White--------------------------------	24.3	250.0	56.8	22.8	10.3	11.9	11.2	14.4
Nonwhite-----------------------------	273.5	818.2	520.4	245.3	149.9	130.5	139.5	130.9
South Dakota---------------------------	51.0	833.3	152.7	49.8	27.2	24.3	20.1	26.9
White--------------------------------	31.4	800.0	119.6	30.5	11.1	8.9	5.0	9.9
Nonwhite-----------------------------	235.9	1,000.0	405.2	258.5	185.8	139.7	188.7	190.5
Tennessee------------------------------	100.1	709.2	187.7	83.4	68.4	71.0	67.6	69.2
White--------------------------------	31.9	295.5	61.5	30.9	17.9	15.9	29.7	21.7
Nonwhite-----------------------------	343.7	896.9	548.9	302.0	270.5	257.7	184.0	203.8
Texas----------------------------------	63.7	592.1	143.6	55.5	34.5	35.9	39.4	46.2
White--------------------------------	33.5	383.2	76.2	30.5	17.4	19.6	22.8	24.1
Nonwhite-----------------------------	221.4	846.7	404.9	198.1	138.2	122.8	127.8	147.5

Table 15. Illegitimacy ratios, by age of mother and color: each of 35 reporting States, 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Includes only illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Based on a 50-percent sample]

Area and color	Age of mother							
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40+ years
	Ratio per 1,000 total live births							
Utah------------------------------------	19.2	500.0	70.2	18.0	7.1	8.2	7.6	3.3
White------------------------------------	18.7	500.0	69.5	17.2	7.0	7.2	7.8	3.4
Nonwhite---------------------------------	40.0	-	95.2	54.9	12.7	38.5	-	-
Virginia---------------------------------	88.4	711.8	211.7	73.5	47.8	46.2	59.5	65.6
White------------------------------------	32.1	319.1	78.4	32.3	15.8	13.2	22.5	29.1
Nonwhite---------------------------------	261.5	861.8	467.3	220.9	164.6	158.2	172.0	153.3
Washington-------------------------------	50.9	913.0	151.1	44.7	22.0	20.8	26.0	45.1
White------------------------------------	45.5	875.0	138.2	39.9	19.4	17.6	21.7	44.6
Nonwhite---------------------------------	134.7	1,000.0	332.1	132.3	65.4	60.5	84.0	51.3
West Virginia----------------------------	69.7	678.6	152.8	60.7	42.5	40.1	51.2	53.6
White------------------------------------	58.1	625.0	129.6	51.3	34.4	27.5	43.9	57.9
Nonwhite---------------------------------	320.7	1,000.0	598.7	302.9	242.2	264.0	180.6	-
Wisconsin--------------------------------	40.6	920.0	175.2	40.2	20.0	17.7	15.3	16.8
White------------------------------------	31.5	909.1	147.2	32.8	14.6	10.3	11.3	11.4
Nonwhite---------------------------------	253.7	928.6	508.1	231.0	164.4	211.9	119.2	170.2
Wyoming----------------------------------	37.3	500.0	95.9	30.9	23.5	15.2	22.9	12.8
White------------------------------------	31.6	500.0	87.1	25.9	17.7	13.7	9.7	13.2
Nonwhite---------------------------------	158.5	-	258.1	160.0	133.3	41.7	250.0	-

Table 16. Number of illegitimate births for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, by color and age of mother (excluding New Jersey): 1962–64

[By place of residence. Based on a 50-percent sample. Refers only to births occurring within the reporting areas to residents of the area. Metropolitan counties include all counties that are in standard metropolitan statistical areas (metropolitan State economic areas for New England). Nonmetropolitan counties include all other counties. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed]

Color and age of mother	1964			1963			1962		
	Total	Metro-politan counties	Nonmetro-politan counties	Total	Metro-politan counties	Nonmetro-politan counties	Total	Metro-politan counties	Nonmetro-politan counties
Total				Number of live births					
All ages--	187,972	117,830	70,142	176,900	109,774	67,126	170,330	104,586	65,744
Under 15 years--	4,236	2,648	1,588	3,900	2,474	1,426	3,796	2,302	1,494
15-19 years-----	77,534	47,632	29,902	70,862	42,484	28,378	66,720	39,696	27,024
20-24 years-----	58,432	37,124	21,308	54,944	34,858	20,086	52,600	32,584	20,016
25-29 years-----	24,340	15,712	8,628	23,774	15,324	8,450	23,358	15,104	8,254
30-34 years-----	13,274	8,496	4,778	13,486	8,708	4,778	13,754	8,888	4,866
35-39 years-----	7,676	4,732	2,944	7,488	4,516	2,972	7,822	4,758	3,064
40+ years-------	2,480	1,486	994	2,446	1,410	1,036	2,280	1,254	1,026
White									
All ages--	70,842	44,284	26,558	65,410	40,494	24,916	60,214	36,574	23,640
Under 15 years--	884	494	390	782	482	300	864	502	362
15-19 years-----	28,452	17,410	11,042	25,866	15,536	10,330	23,734	14,020	9,714
20-24 years-----	25,022	15,866	9,156	22,868	14,532	8,336	20,362	12,470	7,892
25-29 years-----	8,640	5,498	3,142	8,036	5,060	2,976	7,460	4,702	2,758
30-34 years-----	4,134	2,704	1,430	4,312	2,736	1,576	4,354	2,826	1,528
35-39 years-----	2,694	1,666	1,028	2,586	1,590	996	2,524	1,544	980
40+ years-------	1,016	646	370	960	558	402	916	510	406
Nonwhite									
All ages--	117,130	73,546	43,584	111,490	69,280	42,210	110,116	68,012	42,104
Under 15 years--	3,352	2,154	1,198	3,118	1,992	1,126	2,932	1,800	1,132
15-19 years-----	49,082	30,222	18,860	44,996	26,948	18,048	42,986	25,676	17,310
20-24 years-----	33,410	21,258	12,152	32,076	20,326	11,750	32,238	20,114	12,124
25-29 years-----	15,700	10,214	5,486	15,738	10,264	5,474	15,898	10,402	5,496
30-34 years-----	9,140	5,792	3,348	9,174	5,972	3,202	9,400	6,062	3,338
35-39 years-----	4,982	3,066	1,916	4,902	2,926	1,976	5,298	3,214	2,084
40+ years-------	1,464	840	624	1,486	852	634	1,364	744	620

Table 17. Illegitimacy ratios for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, by color and age of mother (excluding New Jersey): 1962-64

[By place of residence. Based on a 50-percent sample. Refers only to births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Metropolitan counties include all counties that are in standard metropolitan statistical areas (metropolitan State economic areas for New England). Nonmetropolitan counties include all other counties. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed]

Color and age of mother	1964			1963			1962		
	Total	Metro-politan counties	Nonmetro-politan counties	Total	Metro-politan counties	Nonmetro-politan counties	Total	Metro-politan counties	Nonmetro-politan counties
Total	Ratio per 1,000 live births								
All ages--	73.6	79.2	65.9	68.1	72.5	61.9	63.9	67.6	58.8
Under 15 years--	770.7	822.4	697.7	741.7	806.9	650.5	728.9	779.8	662.2
15-19 years-----	199.4	231.9	163.0	182.3	207.8	154.0	166.9	189.3	142.1
20-24 years-----	63.7	69.9	55.3	59.3	65.2	51.2	56.6	61.1	50.5
25-29 years-----	38.8	41.4	35.0	37.2	39.6	33.6	35.5	38.0	31.7
30-34 years-----	36.7	38.7	33.7	35.8	37.8	32.6	34.5	36.6	31.3
35-39 years-----	39.4	40.7	37.5	37.2	37.5	36.9	37.0	37.7	35.9
40+ years-------	41.9	44.9	38.2	40.8	42.3	39.0	36.7	36.7	36.6
White									
All ages--	33.6	36.5	29.6	30.4	32.7	27.2	27.2	28.9	24.9
Under 15 years--	499.4	546.5	450.3	451.5	551.5	349.7	460.1	524.0	393.5
15-19 years-----	98.0	119.7	76.2	87.7	104.7	70.5	77.2	90.9	63.4
20-24 years-----	32.3	36.0	27.5	29.1	32.7	24.5	25.9	28.2	22.9
25-29 years-----	16.2	17.2	14.8	14.8	15.6	13.7	13.4	14.1	12.3
30-34 years-----	13.7	14.9	12.0	13.7	14.3	12.7	13.1	14.0	11.6
35-39 years-----	16.7	17.3	15.8	15.5	15.8	15.0	14.4	14.8	13.9
40+ years-------	21.0	23.6	17.5	19.3	20.0	18.5	17.7	17.8	17.7
Nonwhite									
All ages--	263.9	266.0	260.6	251.2	250.6	252.0	244.0	242.1	247.2
Under 15 years--	899.6	930.1	849.6	884.3	908.8	844.1	880.5	902.7	847.3
15-19 years-----	497.7	504.2	487.7	479.6	480.8	477.7	465.6	462.4	470.6
20-24 years-----	234.4	235.0	233.6	225.1	224.6	226.0	225.7	222.1	231.9
25-29 years-----	166.7	169.7	161.5	161.4	163.6	157.3	157.8	160.2	153.6
30-34 years-----	151.4	153.4	148.2	147.8	152.0	140.7	144.0	147.9	137.3
35-39 years-----	147.6	153.0	139.6	143.5	145.2	141.0	146.3	149.7	141.2
40+ years-------	137.7	145.4	128.6	144.0	154.9	131.7	129.3	135.5	122.6

Table 18. Number of illegitimate births and illegitimacy ratios for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, by color: 35 reporting States, 1964

[By place of residence. Based on a 50-percent sample. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Metropolitan counties include all counties that are in standard metropolitan statistical areas (metropolitan State economic areas for New England). Nonmetropolitan counties include all other counties]

State and color	Total	Metropolitan counties	Nonmetropolitan counties	Total	Metropolitan counties	Nonmetropolitan counties
	Number of illegitimate births			Ratio per 1,000 live births		
Total, 35 States------------	195,068	123,884	71,184	72.6	78.0	65.0
White-----------------------	73,692	46,574	27,118	33.2	36.0	29.3
Nonwhite--------------------	121,376	77,310	44,066	261.6	262.9	259.2
Alabama---------------------	9,162	4,296	4,866	120.1	121.3	119.0
White-----------------------	950	466	484	19.6	21.1	18.3
Nonwhite--------------------	8,212	3,830	4,382	295.4	288.2	302.0
Alaska----------------------	420	...	420	57.7	...	57.7
White-----------------------	116	...	116	23.4	...	23.4
Nonwhite--------------------	304	...	304	131.1	...	131.1
Delaware--------------------	1,194	692	502	104.3	91.4	129.6
White-----------------------	316	222	94	34.8	35.6	33.1
Nonwhite--------------------	878	470	408	372.0	353.4	396.1
District of Columbia--------	4,648	4,648	...	239.7	239.7	...
White-----------------------	412	412	...	82.2	82.2	...
Nonwhite--------------------	4,236	4,236	...	294.5	294.5	...
Florida---------------------	12,384	8,004	4,380	108.6	110.8	104.9
White-----------------------	3,346	2,506	840	40.1	47.1	27.8
Nonwhite--------------------	9,038	5,498	3,540	295.5	289.2	305.9
Hawaii----------------------	1,138	966	172	65.5	65.0	68.6
White-----------------------	314	280	34	57.4	54.8	96.0
Nonwhite--------------------	824	686	138	69.2	70.4	64.1
Illinois--------------------	17,096	15,522	1,574	76.9	86.9	36.0
White-----------------------	5,666	4,448	1,218	30.7	31.3	28.7
Nonwhite--------------------	11,430	11,074	356	301.9	302.8	276.8
Indiana---------------------	5,772	3,816	1,956	54.4	73.5	36.2
White-----------------------	3,554	1,842	1,712	36.5	41.5	32.2
Nonwhite--------------------	2,218	1,974	244	258.3	260.1	244.0
Iowa------------------------	1,862	920	942	33.6	43.1	27.6
White-----------------------	1,636	708	928	30.0	34.5	27.4
Nonwhite--------------------	226	212	14	230.6	265.7	76.9
Kansas----------------------	1,864	1,072	792	43.0	56.8	32.4
White-----------------------	1,210	616	594	30.1	36.7	25.3
Nonwhite--------------------	654	456	198	209.3	216.5	194.5
Kentucky--------------------	4,140	1,738	2,402	60.9	71.8	54.9
White-----------------------	2,370	746	1,624	38.1	35.2	39.6
Nonwhite--------------------	1,770	992	778	308.1	330.0	284.1
Louisiana-------------------	9,524	4,644	4,880	110.6	111.1	110.1
White-----------------------	1,094	588	506	21.1	23.0	19.2
Nonwhite--------------------	8,430	4,056	4,374	246.1	249.4	243.1
Maine-----------------------	876	208	668	41.2	51.1	38.9
White-----------------------	856	204	652	40.8	50.5	38.5
Nonwhite--------------------	20	4	16	70.9	133.3	63.5

Table 18. Number of illegitimate births and illegitimacy ratios for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, by color: 35 reporting States, 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Based on a 50-percent sample. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Metropolitan counties include all counties that are in standard metropolitan statistical areas (metropolitan State economic areas for New England). Nonmetropolitan counties include all other counties]

State and color	Total	Metro-politan counties	Non-metro-politan counties	Total	Metro-politan counties	Non-metro-politan counties
	Number of illegitimate births			Ratios per 1,000 live births		
Michigan------------------------------	9,800	8,094	1,706	55.8	62.6	37.0
White--------------------------------	5,330	3,914	1,416	34.3	35.3	31.7
Nonwhite-----------------------------	4,470	4,180	290	224.6	227.1	193.3
Minnesota----------------------------	3,570	2,524	1,046	46.4	59.2	30.6
White--------------------------------	3,100	2,210	890	41.3	53.3	26.4
Nonwhite-----------------------------	470	314	156	269.5	262.5	284.7
Mississippi--------------------------	8,690	676	8,014	153.4	130.6	155.7
White--------------------------------	494	40	454	19.0	17.1	19.2
Nonwhite-----------------------------	8,196	636	7,560	267.1	224.6	271.4
Missouri-----------------------------	6,430	4,884	1,546	72.6	86.8	47.8
White--------------------------------	2,306	1,448	858	30.5	32.1	28.2
Nonwhite-----------------------------	4,124	3,436	688	317.0	308.9	364.4
Nevada-------------------------------	526	474	52	52.4	57.1	29.8
White--------------------------------	302	270	32	34.4	37.2	21.1
Nonwhite-----------------------------	224	204	20	177.8	198.1	87.0
New Jersey---------------------------	7,096	6,054	1,042	53.7	60.1	33.2
White--------------------------------	2,850	2,290	560	25.5	27.5	19.6
Nonwhite-----------------------------	4,246	3,764	482	209.6	215.1	174.8
North Carolina-----------------------	10,874	2,722	8,152	102.5	104.1	102.0
White--------------------------------	1,988	614	1,374	27.3	33.1	25.3
Nonwhite-----------------------------	8,886	2,108	6,778	266.8	276.9	263.8
North Dakota-------------------------	506	66	440	35.0	44.5	33.9
White--------------------------------	418	66	352	30.3	44.7	28.6
Nonwhite-----------------------------	88	-	88	129.8	-	131.0
Ohio---------------------------------	12,780	10,498	2,282	60.9	71.7	36.0
White--------------------------------	6,790	4,822	1,968	36.2	38.4	31.7
Nonwhite-----------------------------	5,990	5,676	314	269.4	271.5	236.4
Oregon-------------------------------	1,690	1,158	532	50.4	67.4	32.5
White--------------------------------	1,492	986	506	46.2	60.2	31.8
Nonwhite-----------------------------	198	172	26	158.4	215.0	57.8
Pennsylvania-------------------------	12,966	11,092	1,874	59.3	64.7	39.7
White--------------------------------	6,222	4,516	1,706	32.1	30.7	36.6
Nonwhite-----------------------------	6,744	6,576	168	268.0	268.2	260.1
Rhode Island-------------------------	640	532	108	35.5	37.4	28.4
White--------------------------------	498	412	86	28.8	30.2	23.6
Nonwhite-----------------------------	142	120	22	193.5	211.3	132.5
South Carolina-----------------------	7,266	2,298	4,968	127.8	117.9	132.9
White--------------------------------	808	332	476	24.3	25.7	23.4
Nonwhite-----------------------------	6,458	1,966	4,492	273.5	298.5	263.8
South Dakota-------------------------	796	196	600	51.0	88.7	44.7
White--------------------------------	444	178	266	31.4	82.0	22.2
Nonwhite-----------------------------	352	18	334	235.9	450.0	230.0

Table 18. Number of illegitimate births and illegitimacy ratios for metropolitan and nonmetropoli-
tan counties, by color: 35 reporting States, 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Based on a 50-percent sample. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area.
Metropolitan counties include all counties that are in standard metropolitan statistical areas (metropolitan State economic areas for New Eng-
land). Nonmetropolitan counties include all other counties]

State and color	Total	Metro-politan counties	Non-metro-politan counties	Total	Metro-politan counties	Non-metro-politan counties
	Number of illegitimate births			Ratio per 1,000 live births		
Tennessee------------------------------	8,040	5,104	2,936	100.1	133.4	69.9
White--------------------------------	2,002	830	1,172	31.9	31.2	32.5
Nonwhite-----------------------------	6,038	4,274	1,764	343.7	366.8	298.3
Texas-----------------------------------	14,906	11,212	3,694	63.7	70.7	48.9
White--------------------------------	6,578	5,188	1,390	33.5	39.4	21.4
Nonwhite-----------------------------	8,328	6,024	2,304	221.4	223.6	215.8
Utah------------------------------------	460	360	100	19.2	21.9	13.4
White--------------------------------	436	342	94	18.7	21.1	13.2
Nonwhite-----------------------------	24	18	6	40.0	73.8	16.9
Virginia--------------------------------	8,684	4,354	4,330	89.6	82.0	98.8
White--------------------------------	2,466	1,328	1,138	33.7	32.2	35.6
Nonwhite-----------------------------	6,218	3,026	3,192	261.5	254.7	268.4
Washington------------------------------	2,906	2,040	866	50.9	55.1	43.0
White--------------------------------	2,444	1,696	748	45.5	49.1	39.0
Nonwhite-----------------------------	462	344	118	134.7	139.2	123.2
West Virginia---------------------------	2,486	772	1,714	69.7	70.4	69.4
White--------------------------------	1,980	634	1,346	58.1	60.4	57.1
Nonwhite-----------------------------	506	138	368	320.7	294.9	331.5
Wisconsin-------------------------------	3,606	2,248	1,358	40.6	51.6	30.0
White--------------------------------	2,686	1,420	1,266	31.5	35.1	28.3
Nonwhite-----------------------------	920	828	92	253.7	264.4	186.2
Wyoming---------------------------------	270	...	270	37.3	...	37.3
White--------------------------------	218	...	218	31.6	...	31.6
Nonwhite-----------------------------	52	...	52	158.5	...	158.5

[By place of residence. Refers only to births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Areas shown are those listed in standard metropolitan statistical areas issued in 1961 by the Bureau of the Budget, except for those in New England, where areas are metropolitan State economic areas established by the Bureau of the Census in 1960. Based on a 50-percent sample]

Standard metropolitan statistical areas	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
	Number of illegitimate births			Ratio per 1,000 live births		
Abilene, Tex	108	68	40	37.9	25.7	194.2
Akron, Ohio	748	414	334	68.7	42.8	275.1
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J	312	268	44	35.1	30.6	333.3
Altoona, Pa.	132	130	2	49.3	48.8	142.9
Amarillo, Tex	130	94	36	35.7	27.8	135.3
Ann Arbor, Mich	180	106	74	44.6	28.8	210.2
Asheville, N.C	190	100	90	69.9	41.8	272.7
Atlantic City, N.J	402	166	236	126.7	68.3	318.9
Austin, Tex	426	252	174	77.8	54.5	205.2
Baton Rouge, La	644	78	566	106.2	20.4	253.1
Bay City, Mich	76	70	6	31.8	29.4	428.6
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex	386	92	294	60.6	20.2	162.6
Birmingham, Ala	1,598	148	1,450	124.6	19.0	287.1
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex	186	180	6	42.1	41.0	250.0
Canton, Ohio	414	256	158	60.5	40.3	318.5
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	106	98	8	29.2	27.3	173.9
Champaign-Urbana, Ill	122	62	60	48.4	27.0	265.5
Charleston, S.C	1,038	100	938	153.0	23.9	359.7
Charleston, W. Va	390	308	82	79.9	66.6	315.4
Charlotte, N.C	806	168	638	117.4	35.9	291.1
Chicago, Ill	13,272	3,292	9,980	91.9	29.5	302.8
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky	2,120	816	1,304	85.2	38.9	335.2
Cleveland, Ohio	2,576	856	1,720	68.5	28.2	238.2
Columbia, S.C	638	116	522	105.0	30.1	234.3
Columbus, Ohio	1,434	752	682	83.4	51.0	281.1
Corpus Christi, Tex	268	218	50	45.1	38.4	185.2
Dallas, Tex	2,598	858	1,740	91.4	39.4	260.8
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill	258	202	56	40.5	33.2	195.8
Dayton, Ohio	1,178	566	612	75.3	42.0	283.1
Decatur, Ill	184	102	82	73.3	45.5	303.7
Des Moines, Iowa	372	264	108	66.3	49.6	377.6
Detroit, Mich	5,648	2,344	3,304	69.0	34.8	228.7
Dubuque, Iowa	32	32	-	14.5	14.6	-
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis	282	272	10	57.7	56.9	89.3
Durham, N.C	320	32	288	129.3	21.3	296.3
El Paso, Tex	694	658	36	63.4	62.2	98.9
Erie, Pa	248	166	82	46.0	32.5	299.3
Eugene, Oreg	118	112	6	32.4	31.2	120.0
Evansville, Ind.-Ky	234	126	108	57.2	33.9	287.2
Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn	90	90	-	39.0	39.2	-
Flint, Mich	574	298	276	56.2	33.5	210.7
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla	962	264	698	131.2	54.2	283.5
Fort Wayne, Ind	390	242	148	68.5	46.8	285.7
Fort Worth, Tex	844	362	482	63.3	32.2	230.6
Gadsden, Ala	146	20	126	77.7	13.6	311.9
Galveston-Texas City, Tex	312	62	250	95.1	26.5	266.5
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind	760	288	472	55.5	25.8	186.7
Grand Rapids, Mich	450	336	114	51.9	41.4	200.0
Green Bay, Wis	126	118	8	35.3	33.5	166.7
Greensboro-High Point, N.C	582	152	430	102.8	37.8	261.2

Table 19. Number of illegitimate births and illegitimacy ratios, by color: 150 standard metropolitan statistical areas[1] of the United States, 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Refers only to births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Areas shown are those listed in standard metropolitan statistical areas issued in 1961 by the Bureau of the Budget, except for those in New England, where areas are metropolitan State economic areas established by the Bureau of the Census in 1960. Based on a 50-percent sample]

Standard metropolitan statistical areas	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
	Number of illegitimate births			Ratio per 1,000 live births		
Greenville, S.C--------------------------------------	492	94	398	100.7	25.8	320.5
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio------------------------	230	162	68	54.0	40.5	261.5
Harrisburg, Pa-----------------------------------	606	356	250	86.5	56.4	359.2
Honolulu, Hawaii--------------------------------	966	280	686	65.0	54.8	70.4
Houston, Tex------------------------------------	2,774	846	1,928	83.4	34.9	214.0
Huntington-Ashland, W.Va.-Ky.-Ohio-------------	282	242	40	53.8	47.6	241.0
Huntsville, Ala---------------------------------	238	50	188	51.1	13.0	231.0
Indianapolis, Ind-------------------------------	1,734	732	1,002	100.3	52.6	297.0
Jackson, Mich-----------------------------------	138	104	34	49.5	39.2	250.0
Jackson, Miss-----------------------------------	676	40	636	130.6	17.1	224.6
Jacksonville, Fla-------------------------------	1,382	410	972	115.1	47.0	295.8
Jersey City, N.J--------------------------------	672	294	378	53.8	28.2	184.2
Johnstown, Pa-----------------------------------	160	136	24	35.8	30.9	375.0
Kalamazoo, Mich---------------------------------	196	140	56	54.7	41.6	259.3
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans---------------------------	1,902	736	1,166	80.4	37.4	291.5
Kenosha, Wis------------------------------------	76	68	8	27.2	24.6	222.2
Knoxville, Tenn---------------------------------	524	290	234	67.2	40.7	352.4
Lake Charles, La--------------------------------	256	74	182	77.6	31.2	197.0
Lancaster, Pa-----------------------------------	238	180	58	39.3	30.5	371.8
Lansing, Mich-----------------------------------	320	266	54	42.4	36.7	180.0
Laredo, Tex-------------------------------------	88	86	2	33.0	32.4	142.9
Las Vegas, Nev----------------------------------	402	204	198	68.6	41.0	224.5
Lexington, Ky-----------------------------------	192	82	110	55.5	28.2	197.1
Lima, Ohio--------------------------------------	162	86	76	69.3	41.2	301.6
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio-----------------------------	234	134	100	44.1	27.4	243.9
Louisville, Ky.-Ind-----------------------------	1,330	504	826	79.1	34.8	355.1
Lubbock, Tex------------------------------------	234	122	112	48.6	28.4	216.2
Lynchburg, Va-----------------------------------	244	68	176	101.3	39.3	259.6
Madison, Wis------------------------------------	234	216	18	40.2	37.7	209.3
Memphis, Tenn-----------------------------------	3,158	208	2,950	195.0	24.2	388.8
Miami, Fla--------------------------------------	2,190	710	1,480	117.0	52.0	291.7
Midland, Tex------------------------------------	68	36	32	49.1	30.2	168.4
Milwaukee, Wis----------------------------------	1,660	908	752	61.4	37.4	276.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn---------------------	2,254	1,948	306	59.7	53.2	281.8
Mobile, Ala-------------------------------------	1,126	136	990	134.4	27.3	291.9
Monroe, La--------------------------------------	400	26	374	147.8	16.4	332.7
Montgomery, Ala---------------------------------	694	58	636	179.4	31.8	311.2
Muncie, Ind-------------------------------------	134	80	54	50.4	32.3	293.5
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich----------------	234	116	118	68.7	39.4	255.4
Nashville, Tenn---------------------------------	874	192	682	93.8	27.1	305.0
Newark, N.J-------------------------------------	2,784	770	2,014	77.8	28.9	220.7
New Orleans, La---------------------------------	2,076	282	1,794	90.8	20.3	199.9
Newport News-Hampton, Va------------------------	482	110	372	69.3	22.2	186.0
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va--------------------------	1,604	352	1,252	98.7	31.1	254.6
Odessa, Tex-------------------------------------	74	40	34	37.3	21.7	239.4
Ogden, Utah-------------------------------------	72	70	2	24.9	24.7	34.5
Orlando, Fla------------------------------------	690	216	474	84.9	34.3	258.7
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J------------------	746	316	430	31.8	14.7	215.2
Pensacola, Fla----------------------------------	512	122	390	88.3	27.7	280.6
Peoria, Ill-------------------------------------	450	326	124	72.7	56.1	298.1

[By place of residence. Refers only to births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Areas shown are those listed in standard metropolitan statistical areas issued in 1961 by the Bureau of the Budget, except for those in New England, where areas are metropolitan State economic areas established by the Bureau of the Census in 1960. Based on a 50-percent sample]

Standard metropolitan statistical areas	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
	Number of illegitimate births			Ratio per 1,000 live births		
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J------------------------------	7,078	1,840	5,238	75.4	25.1	255.5
Pittsburgh, Pa-------------------------------------	2,168	1,086	1,082	50.3	28.0	252.1
Portland, Maine------------------------------------	208	204	4	51.1	50.5	133.3
Portland, Oreg.-Wash-------------------------------	1,106	940	166	71.5	63.9	217.8
Providence, R.I------------------------------------	532	412	120	37.4	30.2	211.3
Provo-Orem, Utah-----------------------------------	36	34	2	12.9	12.2	83.3
Racine, Wis--	116	76	40	32.2	22.5	170.9
Raleigh, N.C---------------------------------------	380	86	294	91.9	30.0	232.2
Reading, Pa--	286	208	78	56.6	43.0	357.8
Reno, Nev--	72	66	6	29.5	28.8	40.5
Richmond, Va---------------------------------------	1,094	232	862	118.3	36.5	297.2
Roanoke, Va--	262	106	156	83.9	39.9	331.9
Rockford, Ill--------------------------------------	254	132	122	50.8	28.8	286.4
Saginaw, Mich--------------------------------------	278	134	144	57.4	31.5	242.4
St. Joseph, Mo-------------------------------------	102	74	28	57.0	43.2	378.4
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill---------------------------------	4,034	1,022	3,012	85.7	27.4	307.4
Salt Lake City, Utah-------------------------------	252	238	14	23.5	22.5	86.4
San Angelo, Tex------------------------------------	76	48	28	50.3	33.5	359.0
San Antonio, Tex-----------------------------------	1,298	1,016	282	68.0	57.5	201.1
Scranton, Pa---------------------------------------	118	112	6	31.9	30.5	250.0
Seattle, Wash--------------------------------------	1,372	1,106	266	61.3	53.2	165.8
Shreveport, La-------------------------------------	1,268	128	1,140	184.6	33.1	380.0
Sioux City, Iowa-----------------------------------	110	98	12	51.6	47.5	171.4
Sioux Falls, S. Dak--------------------------------	196	178	18	88.7	82.0	450.0
South Bend, Ind------------------------------------	320	178	142	68.8	42.7	297.1
Spokane, Wash--------------------------------------	250	230	20	49.1	46.7	123.5
Springfield, Ill-----------------------------------	230	172	58	68.2	54.2	295.9
Springfield, Mo------------------------------------	96	78	18	38.4	31.8	360.0
Springfield, Ohio----------------------------------	176	112	64	61.9	43.4	244.3
Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W.Va--------------------	112	88	24	37.4	30.9	166.7
Tacoma, Wash---------------------------------------	352	294	58	46.5	42.7	83.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla--------------------------	1,472	610	862	98.8	51.6	280.8
Terre Haute, Ind-----------------------------------	200	154	46	98.0	79.9	410.7
Toledo, Ohio---------------------------------------	702	388	314	74.3	47.6	242.3
Topeka, Kans---------------------------------------	150	88	62	43.0	28.0	177.1
Trenton, N.J---------------------------------------	568	320	248	103.1	74.9	200.3
Tuscaloosa, Ala------------------------------------	330	48	282	139.2	32.3	319.0
Tyler, Tex---	174	30	144	93.0	25.6	206.9
Waco, Tex--	244	60	184	73.3	22.9	261.4
Waterloo, Iowa-------------------------------------	144	94	50	51.4	36.5	219.3
West Palm Beach Fla--------------------------------	796	174	622	148.7	50.3	328.1
Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio------------------------------	252	220	32	74.9	67.3	326.5
Wichita, Kans--------------------------------------	540	314	226	69.8	45.8	258.0
Wichita Falls, Tex---------------------------------	96	48	48	35.3	19.7	171.4
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa--------------------------	180	172	8	33.0	31.7	210.5
Wilmington, Del.-J.J-------------------------------	802	278	524	90.5	38.2	331.6
Winston-Salem, N.C---------------------------------	444	76	368	103.4	24.6	305.1
York, Pa---	338	230	108	69.4	49.3	524.3
Youngstown-Warren, Ohio----------------------------	520	258	262	55.6	30.7	274.1
Chicago-Northwestern Indiana[2] --------------------	14,032	3,580	10,452	88.7	29.2	294.6

[1]All SMSA's that are completely in the reporting area.

[2]Comprised of two standard metropolitan statistical areas—Chicago, Illinois, and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Indiana.

Table 20. Illegitimacy ratios, by age of mother and color: standard metropolitan statistical areas in the reporting States with one million or more population in 1960: 1964

[By place of residence. Refers only to births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Areas shown are those listed in standard metropolitan statistical areas issued in 1961 by the Bureau of the Budget, except for those in New England, where areas are metropolitan State economic areas established by the Bureau of the Census in 1960. Based on a 50-percent sample. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed]

Color and area	Age of mother							
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40+ years
Total	Ratio per 1,000 live births							
All areas-----------------------	74.8	900.4	256.0	70.0	37.6	33.0	32.9	34.6
Chicago-Northwestern Indiana[1]---------	88.7	942.5	282.0	77.7	50.6	47.4	52.3	44.4
Chicago, Ill---------------------------	91.9	939.0	290.3	80.9	53.1	50.1	54.3	46.0
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J------------------	75.4	895.2	302.7	71.4	34.6	27.8	24.4	23.8
Detroit, Mich-------------------------	69.0	960.0	280.3	64.7	26.0	21.6	15.7	16.9
Pittsburgh, Pa-----------------------	50.3	882.4	220.5	52.9	25.9	16.3	17.9	18.9
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill-------------------	85.7	824.6	245.2	74.4	44.9	54.6	51.7	40.8
Cleveland, Ohio----------------------	68.5	974.4	261.2	67.6	33.5	29.2	20.4	31.6
Newark, N.J--------------------------	77.8	926.8	314.6	80.6	36.1	23.8	27.7	27.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn-----------	59.7	923.1	224.1	68.5	29.6	20.3	26.9	25.4
Houston, Tex-------------------------	83.4	764.7	202.5	77.4	40.9	45.2	37.8	95.9
Milwaukee, Wis-----------------------	61.4	1,000.0	255.6	59.9	31.4	36.7	23.5	39.4
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J---------	31.8	571.4	154.5	37.4	16.3	11.0	6.9	21.9
Seattle, Wash------------------------	61.3	1,000.0	209.2	58.2	26.2	16.5	29.3	56.5
Dallas, Tex--------------------------	91.4	816.3	193.0	80.3	51.1	47.6	43.3	29.0
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky------------------	85.2	864.9	269.8	73.7	43.4	37.5	54.4	61.6
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans----------------	80.4	857.1	203.4	68.6	47.7	38.4	50.8	43.8
White								
All areas-----------------------	32.5	635.0	133.8	34.2	14.6	11.2	12.3	15.4
Chicago-Northwestern Indiana[1]---------	29.2	529.4	128.9	30.6	12.4	9.2	12.7	16.5
Chicago, Ill-------------------------	29.5	500.0	130.2	31.3	12.9	9.5	13.3	16.7
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J----------------	25.1	562.5	117.5	29.1	11.4	8.4	9.2	9.3
Detroit, Mich------------------------	34.8	833.3	161.7	35.0	13.1	11.3	8.0	9.3
Pittsburgh, Pa-----------------------	28.0	600.0	128.0	34.1	13.1	9.1	12.5	9.5
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill-------------------	27.4	400.0	106.2	25.6	11.9	11.2	13.9	15.8
Cleveland, Ohio----------------------	28.2	833.3	120.9	33.8	11.8	11.0	8.2	10.0
Newark, N.J--------------------------	28.9	833.3	161.4	30.5	15.5	4.9	12.1	8.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn-----------	53.2	900.0	205.3	63.0	24.8	17.4	22.4	26.0
Houston, Tex-------------------------	34.9	666.7	94.8	33.7	14.0	19.5	13.9	21.5
Milwaukee, Wis-----------------------	37.4	1,000.0	181.0	39.4	19.6	16.6	11.6	21.7
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J---------	14.7	-	84.3	16.4	7.5	6.5	3.6	16.2
Seattle, Wash------------------------	53.2	1,000.0	191.7	49.7	21.6	14.5	22.1	56.5
Dallas, Tex--------------------------	39.4	631.6	91.8	33.2	21.4	23.7	19.0	-
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky------------------	38.9	500.0	156.2	33.5	17.8	16.0	19.1	26.5
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans----------------	37.4	333.3	110.0	34.8	21.1	10.5	13.4	14.8

[1]Comprised of two standard metropolitan statistical areas—Chicago, Illinois, and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Indiana.

Table 20. Illegitimacy ratios, by age of mother and color: standard metropolitan statistical areas in the reporting States with one million or more population in 1960: 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Refers only to births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Areas shown are those listed in standard metropolitan statistical areas issued in 1961 by the Bureau of the Budget, except for those in New England, where areas are metropolitan State economic areas established by the Bureau of the Census in 1960. Based on a 50-percent sample. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed]

Color and area	Age of mother							
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40+ years
Nonwhite	Ratio per 1,000 live births							
All areas---------------------	263.3	965.8	506.4	239.9	166.0	146.3	144.4	137.8
Chicago-Northwestern Indiana[1]---------	294.6	987.3	510.7	255.1	215.3	202.9	217.6	160.9
Chicago, Ill-------------------------	302.8	986.5	519.3	262.1	223.3	212.7	226.1	169.3
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J-----------------	255.5	955.1	541.3	230.0	140.2	116.8	97.5	90.0
Detroit, Mich------------------------	228.7	984.1	539.6	226.2	101.9	72.6	54.6	52.6
Pittsburgh, Pa-----------------------	252.1	1,000.0	508.4	227.9	182.4	101.4	80.0	111.1
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill-------------------	307.4	976.2	494.2	284.3	204.1	237.6	219.3	160.4
Cleveland, Ohio----------------------	238.2	1,000.0	514.0	219.2	145.4	118.3	80.9	146.7
Newark, N.J--------------------------	220.7	942.9	495.7	213.8	108.9	98.4	97.3	136.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn-----------	281.8	1,000.0	509.6	248.8	237.7	142.9	242.4	-
Houston, Tex-------------------------	214.0	800.0	426.5	199.4	125.1	114.0	107.4	258.8
Milwaukee, Wis-----------------------	276.1	1,000.0	541.1	250.0	168.3	239.2	132.7	212.1
Paterson,Clifton-Passaic, N.J---------	215.2	1,000.0	390.9	225.1	131.4	86.6	97.6	166.7
Seattle, Wash------------------------	165.8	1,000.0	372.3	178.4	94.7	40.0	116.7	55.6
Dallas, Tex--------------------------	260.8	933.3	428.2	243.8	170.6	128.7	129.9	120.0
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky------------------	335.2	965.5	586.5	311.3	218.4	165.5	260.9	333.3
Kansas City, Mo-Kans-----------------	291.5	944.4	524.7	265.2	212.3	160.7	196.5	166.7

[1]Comprised of two standard metropolitan statistical areas--Chicago, Illinois, and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Indiana.

Table 21. Number of illegitimate births and illegitimacy ratios, by color for specified urban places common to 1955, 1963, and 1964

[By place of residence. Includes only illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Specified urban places are those with populations of 100,000 or more in 1950]

Urban place and color	1955	1963[1]	1964[1]	1955	1963[1]	1964[1]	Percent change between 1955 and 1964 ratio
	Number of illegitimate births			Ratio per 1,000 live births			
Akron, Ohio	343	586	622	43.2	90.3	99.4	130.1
White	182	294	308	26.5	54.9	60.3	127.5
Nonwhite	161	292	314	150.6	256.6	274.5	82.3
Allentown, Pa	56	72	82	26.4	38.3	44.5	68.6
White	49	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Nonwhite	7	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Arlington (county), Va[2]	102	156	196	25.5	35.9	46.8	83.5
White	49	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Nonwhite	53	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Austin, Tex	220	400	394	50.2	79.5	79.9	59.2
White	105	240	238	27.9	56.5	57.5	106.1
Nonwhite	115	160	156	187.6	204.1	196.0	4.5
Baton Rouge, La	296	412	424	67.9	99.7	109.4	61.1
White	22	26	38	7.5	10.0	15.9	112.0
Nonwhite	274	386	386	192.6	252.0	261.2	35.6
Birmingham, Ala	1,142	1,098	1,090	128.5	126.9	122.6	-4.6
White	57	72	100	11.7	14.5	18.9	61.5
Nonwhite	1,085	1,026	990	271.0	277.3	275.2	1.5
Canton, Ohio	110	192	202	28.9	87.0	94.0	225.3
White	73	106	96	(3)	55.4	52.3	---
Nonwhite	37	86	106	(3)	294.5	337.6	---
Charlotte, N.C	461	626	660	106.5	124.1	132.9	24.8
White	78	112	130	28.8	35.3	41.8	45.1
Nonwhite	383	514	530	236.7	274.6	285.6	20.7
Chattanooga, Tenn	390	436	484	109.8	158.2	177.9	62.0
White	55	68	90	24.8	42.4	56.1	126.2
Nonwhite	335	368	394	251.3	319.4	353.0	40.5
Chicago, Ill	7,891	10,814	11,586	90.8	133.4	145.9	60.7
White	1,729	2,090	2,250	27.8	41.2	45.3	62.9
Nonwhite	6,162	8,724	9,336	249.4	287.8	314.0	25.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,087	1,502	1,678	79.4	119.2	138.0	73.8
White	295	454	508	27.7	49.2	58.3	110.5
Nonwhite	792	1,048	1,170	262.1	311.0	339.9	29.7
Cleveland, Ohio	1,568	2,052	2,196	65.2	101.9	112.8	73.0
White	387	448	502	22.7	34.5	40.1	76.7
Nonwhite	1,181	1,604	1,694	167.8	224.9	243.5	45.1
Columbus, Ohio	548	1,088	1,216	48.8	87.9	101.8	108.6
White	274	520	558	29.4	52.1	58.2	98.0
Nonwhite	274	568	658	144.0	236.9	280.0	94.4
Corpus Christi, Tex	141	218	224	24.4	43.4	44.7	83.2
White	106	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Nonwhite	35	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Dallas, Tex	938	1,764	2,096	58.3	103.0	122.3	109.8
White	245	434	554	19.3	36.1	48.8	152.8
Nonwhite	693	1,330	1,542	204.8	260.3	267.0	30.4

See footnotes at end of table.

[By place of residence. Includes only illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Specified urban places are those with populations of 100,000 or more in 1950]

Urban place and color	1955	1963[1]	1964[1]	1955	1963[1]	1964[1]	Percent change between 1955 and 1964 ratio
	Number of illegitimate births			Ratio per 1,000 live births			
Dayton, Ohio----------------------------	436	786	860	57.2	107.8	124.2	117.1
White-----------------------------------	171	280	312	27.8	51.2	61.3	120.5
Nonwhite--------------------------------	265	506	548	180.8	278.0	298.6	65.2
Des Moines, Iowa------------------------	194	292	330	43.0	64.3	76.5	77.9
White-----------------------------------	136	218	224	(3)	51.9	55.5	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	58	74	106	(3)	217.6	381.3	---
Detroit, Mich---------------------------	2,747	3,402	3,836	59.4	107.6	123.1	107.2
White-----------------------------------	661	772	948	20.6	39.7	50.8	146.6
Nonwhite--------------------------------	2,086	2,630	2,888	148.0	216.4	230.9	56.0
Duluth, Minn----------------------------	58	138	186	23.9	60.1	87.2	264.9
White-----------------------------------	53	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	5	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
El Paso, Tex----------------------------	388	562	522	45.3	53.3	61.9	36.6
White-----------------------------------	373	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	15	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Erie, Pa--------------------------------	108	176	192	30.5	58.8	64.5	111.5
White-----------------------------------	81	---	---	(3)	---	(4)	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	27	---	---	(3)	---	(4)	---
Evansville, Ind-------------------------	130	162	178	41.0	56.8	61.0	48.8
White-----------------------------------	71	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	59	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Flint, Mich-----------------------------	291	438	472	45.2	85.6	88.7	96.2
White-----------------------------------	144	216	200	28.0	54.6	48.7	73.9
Nonwhite--------------------------------	147	222	272	114.4	192.0	223.7	95.5
Fort Wayne, Ind-------------------------	136	358	352	31.5	82.1	85.8	172.4
White-----------------------------------	64	206	208	(3)	53.5	57.9	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	72	152	144	(3)	298.0	281.3	---
Fort Worth, Tex-------------------------	574	646	698	63.1	82.3	86.7	37.4
White-----------------------------------	148	248	242	20.0	41.3	39.6	98.0
Nonwhite--------------------------------	426	398	456	253.7	215.6	234.6	-7.5
Gary, Ind-------------------------------	291	476	480	50.4	98.6	101.8	102.0
White-----------------------------------	26	62	70	7.2	23.0	26.5	268.1
Nonwhite--------------------------------	265	414	410	121.8	194.0	197.5	62.2
Grand Rapids, Mich----------------------	169	342	358	29.3	67.5	74.1	152.9
White-----------------------------------	114	198	244	(3)	44.4	57.1	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	55	144	114	(3)	239.2	202.8	---
Houston, Tex----------------------------	1,581	2,502	2,436	64.4	96.3	94.6	46.9
White-----------------------------------	367	634	716	20.5	34.9	40.3	96.6
Nonwhite--------------------------------	1,214	1,868	1,720	184.0	239.4	215.1	16.9
Indianapolis, Ind----------------------	765	1,432	1,604	63.3	103.8	121.8	92.4
White-----------------------------------	313	528	618	33.4	51.0	62.7	87.7
Nonwhite--------------------------------	452	904	986	166.0	261.6	298.6	79.9
Jacksonville, Fla-----------------------	849	1,068	994	97.5	215.4	215.5	121.0
White-----------------------------------	202	260	244	33.9	101.9	106.8	215.0
Nonwhite--------------------------------	647	808	750	234.9	335.8	322.2	37.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Number of illegitimate births and illegitimacy ratios, by color for specified urban places common to 1955, 1963, and 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Includes only illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Specified urban places are those with populations of 100,000 or more in 1950]

Urban place and color	1955	1963[1]	1964[1]	1955	1963[1]	1964[1]	Percent change between 1955 and 1964 ratio
	Number of illegitimate births			Ratios per 1,000 live births			
Kansas City, Kans------------------------	179	256	278	45.0	75.3	86.0	91.1
White------------------------------------	46	90	116	15.1	35.9	48.1	218.5
Nonwhite---------------------------------	133	166	162	141.0	186.9	197.1	39.8
Kansas City, Mo--------------------------	766	1,296	1,396	68.1	112.0	126.5	85.8
White------------------------------------	241	346	402	26.8	40.5	50.4	88.1
Nonwhite---------------------------------	525	950	994	231.4	313.3	325.0	40.4
Knoxville, Tenn--------------------------	251	320	314	84.7	86.7	82.8	-2.2
White------------------------------------	82	142	136	34.0	44.7	41.4	21.8
Nonwhite---------------------------------	169	178	178	304.5	343.6	351.8	15.5
Louisville, Ky---------------------------	621	1,074	1,136	56.0	95.1	105.1	87.7
White------------------------------------	143	372	374	16.2	40.9	43.1	166.0
Nonwhite---------------------------------	478	702	762	214.3	319.7	356.4	66.3
Memphis, Tenn----------------------------	1,759	2,402	2,578	139.9	196.5	212.4	51.8
White------------------------------------	114	154	166	17.0	24.6	27.5	61.8
Nonwhite---------------------------------	1,645	2,248	2,412	279.4	377.3	395.3	41.5
Miami, Fla-------------------------------	589	948	968	110.9	150.8	168.8	52.2
White------------------------------------	166	234	262	45.3	62.4	79.2	74.8
Nonwhite---------------------------------	423	714	706	257.1	281.3	291.0	13.2
Milwaukee, Wis---------------------------	583	1,366	1,312	32.5	77.6	92.5	184.6
White------------------------------------	330	618	576	20.7	41.6	48.6	134.8
Nonwhite---------------------------------	253	748	736	126.7	269.5	314.3	148.1
Minneapolis, Minn------------------------	549	918	1,128	45.4	87.2	114.0	151.1
White------------------------------------	461	762	904	(3)	77.0	98.4	---
Nonwhite---------------------------------	88	156	224	(3)	244.5	316.4	---
Mobile, Ala------------------------------	404	724	680	93.7	139.1	127.9	36.5
White------------------------------------	39	106	76	14.6	34.1	23.9	63.7
Nonwhite---------------------------------	365	618	604	221.6	294.0	282.5	27.5
Montgomery, Ala--------------------------	484	364	530	144.6	122.1	161.7	11.8
White------------------------------------	15	28	46	8.7	15.8	26.7	206.9
Nonwhite---------------------------------	469	336	484	290.2	277.7	310.7	7.1
Nashville, Tenn--------------------------	574	888	874	117.1	95.1	93.8	-19.9
White------------------------------------	101	228	192	32.7	32.1	27.1	-17.1
Nonwhite---------------------------------	473	660	682	261.8	296.0	305.0	16.5
New Orleans, La--------------------------	1,177	1,762	1,708	70.3	115.4	113.2	61.0
White------------------------------------	253	396	186	27.5	51.4	25.1	-8.7
Nonwhite---------------------------------	924	1,366	1,522	122.4	180.5	198.3	62.0
Norfolk, Va------------------------------	628	878	860	75.4	101.6	102.5	35.9
White------------------------------------	88	138	154	14.7	23.4	27.0	83.7
Nonwhite---------------------------------	540	740	706	230.8	270.5	263.2	14.0
Peoria, Ill------------------------------	113	316	282	44.0	143.8	128.3	191.6
White------------------------------------	60	---	---	(3)	(4)	---	---
Nonwhite---------------------------------	53	---	---	(3)	(4)	---	---
Philadelphia, Pa-------------------------	3,782	4,708	5,194	82.6	109.3	122.3	48.1
White------------------------------------	639	848	916	20.2	31.5	34.9	72.8
Nonwhite---------------------------------	3,143	3,860	4,278	221.2	239.0	263.7	19.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Number of illegitimate births and illegitimacy ratios, by color for specified urban places common to 1955, 1963, and 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Includes only illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Specified urban places are those with populations of 100,000 or more in 1950]

Urban place and color	1955	1963[1]	1964[1]	1955	1963[1]	1964[1]	Percent change between 1955 and 1964 ratio
	Number of illegitimate births			Ratio per 1,000 live births			
Pittsburgh, Pa-------------------------	770	1,058	1,100	37.3	97.7	101.8	172.9
White-----------------------------------	310	366	368	17.2	45.7	46.2	168.6
Nonwhite--------------------------------	460	692	732	173.9	245.9	258.1	48.4
Portland, Oreg-------------------------	360	590	652	47.6	92.0	107.4	125.6
White-----------------------------------	253	468	498	36.4	80.6	91.9	152.5
Nonwhite--------------------------------	107	122	154	176.3	202.8	236.2	34.0
Providence, R.I------------------------	136	240	234	27.6	62.7	21.3	-22.8
White-----------------------------------	85	142	---	(3)	42.5	(4)	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	51	98	---	(3)	201.6	(4)	---
Reading, Pa----------------------------	91	126	180	44.5	75.8	103.0	131.5
White-----------------------------------	55	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	36	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Richmond, Va---------------------------	812	800	916	158.2	172.9	189.5	19.8
White-----------------------------------	74	122	118	28.7	58.4	51.8	80.5
Nonwhite--------------------------------	738	678	798	289.0	267.4	312.0	8.0
St. Louis, Mo--------------------------	1,998	2,672	2,592	93.6	159.0	162.1	73.2
White-----------------------------------	320	462	400	21.7	47.0	45.4	109.2
Nonwhite--------------------------------	1,678	2,210	2,192	253.8	316.5	305.0	20.2
St. Paul, Minn-------------------------	299	484	542	35.7	63.2	75.5	111.5
White-----------------------------------	247	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	52	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Salt Lake City, Utah-------------------	90	158	164	14.8	31.5	36.8	148.6
White-----------------------------------	80	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	10	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
San Antonio, Tex-----------------------	640	1,112	1,170	36.1	64.8	70.7	95.8
White-----------------------------------	454	866	896	27.6	54.5	58.8	113.0
Nonwhite--------------------------------	186	246	274	142.6	194.0	206.6	44.9
Scranton, Pa---------------------------	49	46	74	20.5	26.0	42.6	107.8
White-----------------------------------	47	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	2	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Seattle, Wash--------------------------	435	836	844	28.8	78.5	89.5	210.8
White-----------------------------------	308	568	608	22.2	62.4	75.4	239.6
Nonwhite--------------------------------	127	268	236	102.5	172.2	172.3	68.1
Shreveport, La-------------------------	518	776	868	102.5	188.2	210.0	104.9
White-----------------------------------	58	80	94	19.8	37.8	43.4	119.2
Nonwhite--------------------------------	460	696	774	216.1	346.3	393.3	82.0
South Bend, Ind------------------------	172	210	224	46.2	68.3	80.6	74.5
White-----------------------------------	55	88	90	(3)	34.1	38.9	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	117	122	134	(3)	247.0	288.8	---
Spokane, Wash--------------------------	106	196	206	21.4	55.7	62.7	193.0
White-----------------------------------	99	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	7	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Tacoma, Wash---------------------------	133	226	230	29.7	64.9	75.1	152.9
White-----------------------------------	102	---	---	(3)	---	---	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	31	---	---	(3)	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Number of illegitimate births and illegitimacy ratios, by color for specified urban places common to 1955, 1963, and 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Includes only illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Specified urban places are those with populations of 100,000 or more in 1950]

Urban place and color	Number of illegitimate births			Ratios per 1,000 live births			Percent change between 1955 and 1964 ratio
	1955	1963[1]	1964[1]	1955	1963[1]	1964[1]	
Tampa, Fla------------------------------	378	614	630	70.8	100.4	109.8	55.1
White-----------------------------------	98	174	210	23.3	38.0	50.2	115.5
Nonwhite--------------------------------	280	440	420	246.3	285.7	269.9	9.6
Toledo, Ohio----------------------------	335	544	620	44.2	77.1	85.9	94.3
White-----------------------------------	123	254	318	19.3	43.9	53.2	175.6
Nonwhite--------------------------------	212	290	302	178.9	229.4	243.2	35.9
Washington, D.C-------------------------	3,470	4,566	4,648	165.8	225.5	239.7	44.6
White-----------------------------------	409	412	412	43.3	72.1	82.2	89.8
Nonwhite--------------------------------	3,061	4,154	4,236	266.9	285.9	294.5	10.3
Wichita, Kans---------------------------	250	452	516	31.6	67.4	77.6	145.6
White-----------------------------------	157	226	290	(3)	38.8	50.2	---
Nonwhite--------------------------------	93	226	226	(3)	258.6	259.8	---
Wilmington, Del-------------------------	270	474	514	111.2	201.0	202.8	82.4
White-----------------------------------	78	142	146	43.3	107.4	93.4	115.7
Nonwhite--------------------------------	192	332	368	307.7	320.5	379.4	23.3
Youngstown, Ohio------------------------	174	206	222	40.3	77.7	84.8	110.4
White-----------------------------------	61	54	62	17.7	27.7	30.7	73.4
Nonwhite--------------------------------	113	152	160	130.5	217.1	268.5	105.7

[1]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

[2]Classified as urban under a special rule.

[3]Ratio not computed; total live births not available by color.

[4]Ratio not computed; total illegitimate births not available by color.

Table 22. Percent distribution of live births, by live-birth order according to legitimacy status and color: total of 35 reporting States, 1964

[By place of residence. Refers only to births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for birth order not stated are distributed proportionately. Figures for legitimacy status not stated or not reported are included in legitimate births]

Legitimacy status and color	Total	Live-birth order				
		1	2	3	4	5+
		Percent distribution				
Total---	100.0	28.1	23.6	17.9	11.9	18.5
Legitimate[1]--	100.0	26.2	24.2	18.6	12.3	18.8
Illegitimate--	100.0	52.1	17.1	9.8	6.6	14.5
White---	100.0	29.0	24.7	18.6	12.0	15.8
Legitimate--	100.0	27.7	25.0	19.0	12.2	16.1
Illegitimate--	100.0	65.9	14.3	7.5	5.1	7.3
Nonwhite--	100.0	24.1	18.7	14.7	11.3	31.2
Legitimate--	100.0	17.1	18.6	16.0	12.6	35.6
Illegitimate--	100.0	43.7	18.8	11.2	7.5	18.8

[1]Includes legitimacy not stated or not reported.

Table 23. Number of live births, by birth weight, color, legitimacy status, and live-birth order: total of 35 reporting States, 1964

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Live-birth order refers to the number of children born alive to mother. Figures for legitimacy status not stated or not reported are included in legitimate births. Figures for birth weight not stated are distributed proportionately. Based on a 50-percent sample]

Color, legitimacy status, and live-birth order	Total	Birth weight[1]										
		1,000 grams or less	1,001-1,500 grams	1,501-2,000 grams	2,001-2,500 grams	2,500, grams or less	2,501-3,000 grams	3,001-3,500 grams	3,501-4,000 grams	4,001-4,500 grams	4,501-5,000 grams	5,001 grams or more
						Number of live births						
Total live births--	2,685,136	15,089	18,082	41,540	144,764	219,475	507,673	1,018,240	703,563	195,244	36,224	4,717
Legitimate-------	2,490,068	12,784	15,378	36,246	126,628	191,036	455,692	946,545	669,607	187,791	34,897	4,500
Illegitimate-----	195,068	2,305	2,704	5,294	18,136	28,439	51,981	71,695	33,956	7,453	1,327	217
White------------------	2,221,112	10,205	12,289	29,024	103,314	154,832	387,143	846,732	620,246	176,196	31,927	4,036
Legitimate-----------	2,147,420	9,503	11,462	27,543	97,964	146,472	370,522	818,314	604,206	172,535	31,431	3,940
Illegitimate---------	73,692	702	827	1,481	5,350	8,360	16,621	28,418	16,040	3,661	496	96
Nonwhite--------------	464,024	4,884	5,793	12,516	41,450	64,643	120,530	171,508	83,317	19,048	4,297	681
Legitimate-----------	342,648	3,281	3,916	8,703	28,664	44,564	85,170	128,231	65,401	15,256	3,466	560
Illegitimate---------	121,376	1,603	1,877	3,813	12,786	20,079	35,360	43,277	17,916	3,792	831	121
First child------------	754,530	4,469	5,179	11,711	43,019	64,378	160,550	305,281	180,867	38,136	4,933	385
Legitimate-----------	653,110	3,391	3,970	9,274	33,772	50,407	132,087	266,525	164,073	35,063	4,608	347
Illegitimate---------	101,420	1,078	1,209	2,437	9,247	13,971	28,463	38,756	16,794	3,073	325	38
White------------------	642,962	3,164	3,778	8,654	31,499	47,095	126,093	263,202	165,773	35,820	4,630	349
Legitimate-----------	594,470	2,773	3,302	7,827	28,172	42,074	114,791	243,738	155,374	33,747	4,423	323
Illegitimate---------	48,492	391	476	827	3,327	5,021	11,302	19,464	10,399	2,073	207	26
Nonwhite--------------	111,568	1,305	1,401	3,057	11,520	17,283	34,457	42,079	15,094	2,316	303	36
Legitimate-----------	58,640	618	668	1,447	5,600	8,333	17,296	22,787	8,699	1,316	185	24
Illegitimate---------	52,928	687	733	1,610	5,920	8,950	17,161	19,292	6,395	1,000	118	12
Second child and over--	1,928,360	10,580	12,870	29,759	101,565	154,774	346,670	712,159	522,218	156,968	31,249	4,322
Legitimate-----------	1,834,964	9,359	11,377	26,910	92,690	140,336	323,210	679,308	505,106	152,606	30,255	4,143
Illegitimate---------	93,396	1,221	1,493	2,849	8,875	14,438	23,460	32,851	17,112	4,362	994	179
White------------------	1,576,582	7,016	8,486	20,319	71,685	107,506	260,760	582,977	454,096	140,282	27,278	3,683
Legitimate-----------	1,551,454	6,709	8,135	19,667	69,666	104,177	255,453	574,042	448,480	138,700	26,989	3,613
Illegitimate---------	25,128	307	351	652	2,019	3,329	5,307	8,935	5,616	1,582	289	70
Nonwhite--------------	351,778	3,564	4,384	9,440	29,880	47,268	85,910	129,182	68,122	16,686	3,971	639
Legitimate-----------	283,510	2,650	3,242	7,243	23,024	36,159	67,757	105,266	56,626	13,906	3,266	530
Illegitimate---------	68,268	914	1,142	2,197	6,856	11,109	18,153	23,916	11,496	2,780	705	109
Birth order not stated-	2,246	40	33	70	180	323	453	800	478	140	42	10
Legitimate-----------	1,994	34	31	62	166	293	395	712	428	122	34	10
Illegitimate---------	252	6	2	8	14	30	58	88	50	78	8	-
White------------------	1,568	25	25	51	130	231	290	553	377	94	19	4
Legitimate-----------	1,496	21	25	49	126	221	278	534	352	88	19	4
Illegitimate---------	72	4	-	2	4	10	12	19	25	6	-	-
Nonwhite--------------	678	15	8	19	50	92	163	247	101	46	23	6
Legitimate-----------	498	13	6	13	40	72	117	178	76	34	15	6
Illegitimate---------	180	2	2	6	10	20	46	69	25	12	8	-

[1]Equivalents of the gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are as follows:

500 grams or less = 1 lb. 1 oz. or less	3,001-3,500 grams = 6 lb. 10 oz. - 7 lb. 11 oz.
501-1,000 grams = 1 lb. 2 oz. - 2 lb. 3 oz.	3,501-4,000 grams = 7 lb. 12 oz. - 8 lb. 13 oz.
1,001-1,500 grams = 2 lb. 4 oz. - 3 lb. 4 oz.	4,001-4,500 grams = 8 lb. 14 oz. - 9 lb. 14 oz.
1,501-2,000 grams = 3 lb. 5 oz. - 4 lb. 6 oz.	4,501-5,000 grams = 9 lb. 15 oz. - 11 lb. 0 oz.
2,001-2,500 grams = 4 lb. 7 oz. - 5 lb. 8 oz.	5,001 grams or more = 11 lb. 1 oz. or more
2,501-3,000 grams = 5 lb. 9 oz. - 6 lb. 9 oz.	

Table 24. Median birth weight and percent immature, by color, live-birth order, and legitimacy status: total of 35 reporting States, 1964

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Live-birth order refers to the number of children born alive to mother. Figures for legitimacy status not stated or not reported are included in legitimate births. Figures for birth weight not stated are distributed proportionately. Based on a 50-percent sample. The median is the value which divides a distribution into two equal parts; one-half the values being less than the median and one-half being more]

Live-birth order and legitimacy status	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
	Median weight in grams[1]			Percent immature (2,500 grams or less)		
Total live births----------------------	3,300.0	3,330.0	3,130.0	8.2	7.0	13.9
Legitimate-----------------------------	3,310.0	3,340.0	3,160.0	7.7	6.8	13.0
Illegitimate---------------------------	3,110.0	3,200.0	3,050.0	14.6	11.3	16.5
First child----------------------------	3,250.0	3,280.0	3,040.0	8.5	7.3	15.5
Legitimate-----------------------------	3,270.0	3,290.0	3,070.0	7.7	7.1	14.2
Illegitimate---------------------------	3,100.0	3,200.0	3,000.0	13.8	10.4	16.9
Second child and over------------------	3,320.0	3,360.0	3,160.0	8.0	6.8	13.4
Legitimate-----------------------------	3,330.0	3,360.0	3,170.0	7.6	6.7	12.8
Illegitimate---------------------------	3,130.0	3,220.0	3,100.0	15.5	13.2	16.3
Birth order not stated-----------------	3,210.0	3,230.0	3,160.0	14.4	14.7	13.6
Legitimate-----------------------------	3,210.0	3,230.0	3,160.0	14.7	14.8	14.5
Illegitimate---------------------------	3,210.0	3,370.0	3,170.0	11.9	13.9	11.1

[1]Computed to the nearest 10 grams on basis of exact conversion of interval limits from pounds and ounces.

Table 25. Number of live births, by legitimacy status, attendant, and color: each of 35 reporting States, 1964

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Based on a 50-percent sample. Figures for legitimacy not stated or not reported are included in legitimate births]

Area and color	Total live births	Total	Attendant — Number of legitimate births				Total	Attendant — Number of illegitimate births			
			Physician in hospital[1]	Physician not in hospital	Mid-wife	Other and not stated		Physician in hospital[1]	Physician not in hospital	Mid-wife	Other and not stated
Total--------	2,685,136	2,490,068	2,432,660	15,130	36,134	6,144	195,068	173,844	4,324	14,960	1,940
White-------	2,221,112	2,147,420	2,127,672	8,426	8,106	3,216	73,692	71,618	1,146	582	346
Nonwhite----	464,024	342,648	304,988	6,704	28,028	2,928	121,376	102,226	3,178	14,378	1,594
Alabama-------------	76,316	67,154	59,922	1,032	5,866	334	9,162	5,170	478	3,374	140
White------------	48,516	47,566	46,962	274	218	112	950	908	18	18	6
Nonwhite---------	27,800	19,588	12,960	758	5,648	222	8,212	4,262	460	3,356	134
Alaska-------------	7,274	6,854	6,482	52	138	182	420	384	6	14	16
White------------	4,956	4,840	4,808	14	-	18	116	112	2	2	-
Nonwhite---------	2,318	2,014	1,674	38	138	164	304	272	4	12	16
Delaware-----------	11,444	10,250	10,158	28	52	12	1,194	1,164	10	16	4
White------------	9,084	8,768	8,712	14	36	6	316	316	-	-	-
Nonwhite---------	2,360	1,482	1,446	14	16	6	878	848	10	16	4
District of Columbia-	19,394	14,746	14,576	162	-	8	4,648	4,570	78	-	-
White------------	5,010	4,598	4,580	10	-	8	412	402	10	-	-
Nonwhite---------	14,384	10,148	9,996	152	-	-	4,236	4,168	68	-	-
Florida-------------	113,984	101,600	98,458	478	2,352	312	12,384	10,898	184	1,188	114
White------------	83,402	80,056	79,478	168	314	96	3,346	3,302	26	10	8
Nonwhite---------	30,582	21,544	18,980	310	2,038	216	9,038	7,596	158	1,178	106
Hawaii-------------	17,368	16,230	16,148	48	2	32	1,138	1,132	6	-	-
White------------	5,466	5,152	5,142	2	-	8	314	314	-	-	-
Nonwhite---------	11,902	11,078	11,006	46	2	24	824	818	6	-	-
Illinois-----------	222,248	205,152	202,638	922	32	1,560	17,096	16,266	304	16	510
White------------	184,392	178,726	177,274	654	6	792	5,666	5,408	176	-	82
Nonwhite---------	37,856	26,426	25,364	268	26	768	11,430	10,858	128	16	428
Indiana------------	106,022	100,250	99,670	484	6	90	5,772	5,638	88	-	46
White------------	97,434	93,880	93,396	416	4	64	3,554	3,486	52	-	16
Nonwhite---------	8,588	6,370	6,274	68	2	26	2,218	2,152	36	-	30
Iowa----------------	55,442	53,580	53,424	128	12	16	1,862	1,842	18	-	2
White------------	54,462	52,826	52,674	124	12	16	1,636	1,616	18	-	2
Nonwhite---------	980	754	750	4	-	-	226	226	-	-	-
Kansas-------------	43,358	41,494	41,312	158	6	18	1,864	1,836	24	-	4
White------------	40,234	39,024	38,866	134	6	18	1,210	1,184	24	-	2
Nonwhite---------	3,124	2,470	2,446	24	-	-	654	652	-	-	2
Kentucky-----------	67,958	63,818	61,790	742	1,132	154	4,140	3,868	102	138	32
White------------	62,214	59,844	58,050	632	1,020	142	2,370	2,240	36	84	10
Nonwhite---------	5,744	3,974	3,740	110	112	12	1,770	1,628	66	54	22
Louisiana-----------	86,142	76,618	75,210	310	1,010	88	9,524	8,604	114	766	40
White------------	51,888	50,794	50,674	56	50	14	1,094	1,082	4	2	6
Nonwhite---------	34,254	25,824	24,536	254	960	74	8,430	7,522	110	764	34
Maine--------------	21,264	20,388	20,130	134	-	124	876	856	10	-	10
White------------	20,982	20,126	19,872	132	-	122	856	836	10	-	10
Nonwhite---------	282	262	258	2	-	2	20	20	-	-	-
Michigan-----------	175,506	165,706	165,190	462	10	44	9,800	9,644	136	4	16
White------------	155,602	150,272	149,898	332	6	36	5,330	5,268	48	4	10
Nonwhite---------	19,904	15,434	15,292	130	4	8	4,470	4,376	88	-	6
Minnesota----------	76,864	73,294	73,078	148	24	44	3,570	3,534	10	4	22
White------------	75,120	72,020	71,814	144	24	38	3,100	3,068	10	4	18
Nonwhite---------	1,744	1,274	1,264	4	-	6	470	466	-	-	4
Mississippi---------	56,654	47,964	38,158	1,136	8,418	252	8,690	4,430	362	3,800	98
White------------	25,966	25,472	25,300	78	70	24	494	472	6	14	2
Nonwhite---------	30,688	22,492	12,858	1,058	8,348	228	8,196	3,958	356	3,786	96
Missouri-----------	88,606	82,176	81,274	566	218	118	6,430	6,176	120	108	26
White------------	75,596	73,290	72,696	452	60	82	2,306	2,252	48	4	2
Nonwhite---------	13,010	8,886	8,578	114	158	36	4,124	3,924	72	104	24
Nevada-------------	10,038	9,512	9,480	20	-	12	526	514	4	-	8
White------------	8,778	8,476	8,452	12	-	12	302	292	4	-	6
Nonwhite---------	1,260	1,036	1,028	8	-	-	224	222	-	-	2
New Jersey----------	132,072	124,976	124,410	380	12	174	7,096	6,982	54	4	56
White------------	111,814	108,964	108,592	278	10	84	2,850	2,828	16	2	4
Nonwhite---------	20,258	16,012	15,818	102	2	90	4,246	4,154	38	2	52

[1]It is assumed that all births in hospitals or institutions are attended by physicians.

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Table 25. Number of live births, by legitimacy status, attendant, and color: each of 35 reporting States, 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Based on a 50-percent sample. Figures for legitimacy not stated or not reported are included in legitimate births]

Area and color	Total live births	Total	Attendant				Total	Attendant			
			Physician in hospital[1]	Physician not in hospital	Mid-wife	Other and not stated		Physician in hospital[1]	Physician not in hospital	Mid-wife	Other and not stated
			Number of legitimate births					Number of illegitimate births			
North Carolina------	106,074	95,200	91,194	1,240	2,564	202	10,874	9,064	534	1,116	160
White------------	72,768	70,780	70,570	120	46	44	1,988	1,964	12	2	10
Nonwhite---------	33,306	24,420	20,624	1,120	2,518	158	8,886	7,100	522	1,114	150
North Dakota--------	14,470	13,964	13,930	18	6	10	506	496	8	-	2
White------------	13,792	13,374	13,350	14	-	10	418	410	6	-	2
Nonwhite---------	678	590	580	4	6	-	88	86	2	-	-
Ohio----------------	209,760	196,980	196,080	794	12	94	12,780	12,636	106	2	36
White------------	187,528	180,738	179,920	736	10	72	6,790	6,712	62	2	14
Nonwhite---------	22,232	16,242	16,160	58	2	22	5,990	5,924	44	-	22
Oregon--------------	33,558	31,868	31,630	122	8	108	1,690	1,538	152	-	-
White------------	32,308	30,816	30,584	118	6	108	1,492	1,348	144	-	-
Nonwhite---------	1,250	1,052	1,046	4	2	-	198	190	8	-	-
Pennsylvania--------	218,742	205,776	204,258	1,166	10	342	12,966	12,764	166	-	36
White------------	193,580	187,358	186,054	1,052	10	242	6,222	6,148	54	-	20
Nonwhite---------	25,162	18,418	18,204	114	-	100	6,744	6,616	112	-	16
Rhode Island--------	18,028	17,388	17,354	28	-	6	640	634	6	-	-
White------------	17,294	16,796	16,768	24	-	4	498	494	4	-	-
Nonwhite---------	734	592	586	4	-	2	142	140	2	-	-
South Carolina------	56,874	49,608	44,826	970	3,472	340	7,266	5,126	472	1,492	176
White------------	33,262	32,454	32,232	140	58	24	808	778	22	8	-
Nonwhite---------	23,612	17,154	12,594	830	3,414	316	6,458	4,348	450	1,484	176
South Dakota--------	15,620	14,824	14,690	54	54	26	796	774	-	12	10
White------------	14,128	13,684	13,598	46	34	6	444	444	-	-	-
Nonwhite---------	1,492	1,140	1,092	8	20	20	352	330	-	12	10
Tennessee-----------	80,286	72,246	70,416	536	1,008	286	8,040	7,328	166	492	54
White------------	62,720	60,718	60,114	220	180	204	2,002	1,940	30	22	10
Nonwhite---------	17,566	11,528	10,302	316	828	82	6,038	5,388	136	470	44
Texas---------------	234,100	219,194	209,442	1,344	7,662	746	14,906	13,232	160	1,338	176
White------------	196,484	189,906	182,674	1,062	5,616	554	6,578	6,090	54	376	58
Nonwhite---------	37,616	29,288	26,768	282	2,046	192	8,328	7,142	106	962	118
Utah----------------	23,924	23,464	23,322	66	-	76	460	458	2	-	-
White------------	23,324	22,888	22,762	64	-	62	436	434	2	-	-
Nonwhite---------	600	576	560	2	-	14	24	24	-	-	-
Virginia------------	96,906	88,222	85,368	738	1,936	180	8,684	7,316	204	1,054	110
White------------	73,130	70,664	70,104	296	212	52	2,466	2,394	44	12	16
Nonwhite---------	23,776	17,558	15,264	442	1,724	128	6,218	4,922	160	1,042	94
Washington----------	57,132	54,226	53,988	182	6	50	2,906	2,864	36	-	6
White------------	53,702	51,258	51,050	162	4	42	2,444	2,408	30	-	6
Nonwhite---------	3,430	2,968	2,938	20	2	8	462	456	6	-	-
West Virginia-------	35,658	33,172	32,736	268	102	66	2,486	2,416	28	22	20
White------------	34,080	32,100	31,696	252	90	62	1,980	1,926	20	16	18
Nonwhite---------	1,578	1,072	1,040	16	12	4	506	490	8	6	2
Wisconsin-----------	88,414	85,208	84,996	176	2	34	3,606	3,424	176	-	6
White------------	85,188	82,502	82,306	160	2	34	2,686	2,528	154	-	4
Nonwhite---------	3,626	2,706	2,690	16	-	-	920	896	22	-	2
Wyoming-------------	7,236	6,966	6,922	38	2	4	270	266	-	-	4
White------------	6,908	6,690	6,650	34	2	4	218	214	-	-	4
Nonwhite---------	328	276	272	4	-	-	52	52	-	-	-

[1]It is assumed that all births in hospitals or institutions are attended by physicians.

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Table 26. Percent distribution of legitimate and illegitimate births, by attendant and color: each of 35 reporting States, 1964

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Based on a 50-percent sample. Figures for legitimacy not stated or not reported are included in legitimate births]

Area and color	Attendant					Attendant				
	Total	Physician in hospital[1]	Physician not in hospital	Midwife	Other and not stated	Total	Physician in hospital[1]	Physician not in hospital	Midwife	Other and not stated
	Percent distribution of legitimate births					Percent distribution of illegitimate births				
Total----------	100.0	97.7	0.6	1.5	0.2	100.0	89.1	2.2	7.7	1.0
White--------	100.0	99.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	97.2	1.6	0.8	0.5
Nonwhite-----	100.0	89.0	2.0	8.2	0.9	100.0	84.2	2.6	11.8	1.3
Alabama--------------	100.0	89.2	1.5	8.7	0.5	100.0	56.4	5.2	36.8	1.5
White-------------	100.0	98.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	95.6	1.9	1.9	0.6
Nonwhite----------	100.0	66.2	3.9	28.8	1.1	100.0	51.9	5.6	40.9	1.6
Alaska--------------	100.0	94.6	0.8	2.0	2.7	100.0	91.4	1.4	3.3	3.8
White-------------	100.0	99.3	0.3	-	0.4	100.0	96.6	1.7	1.7	-
Nonwhite----------	100.0	83.1	1.9	6.9	8.1	100.0	89.5	1.3	3.9	5.3
Delaware-------------	100.0	99.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	97.5	0.8	1.3	0.3
White-------------	100.0	99.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Nonwhite----------	100.0	97.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	100.0	96.6	1.1	1.8	0.5
District of Columbia-	100.0	98.8	1.1	-	0.1	100.0	98.3	1.7	-	-
White-------------	100.0	99.6	0.2	-	0.2	100.0	97.6	2.4	-	-
Nonwhite----------	100.0	98.5	1.5	-	-	100.0	98.4	1.6	-	-
Florida-------------	100.0	96.9	0.5	2.3	0.3	100.0	88.0	1.5	9.6	0.9
White-------------	100.0	99.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	98.7	0.8	0.3	0.2
Nonwhite----------	100.0	88.1	1.4	9.5	1.0	100.0	84.0	1.7	13.0	1.2
Hawaii---------------	100.0	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	0.5	-	-
White-------------	100.0	99.8	0.0	-	0.2	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Nonwhite----------	100.0	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.3	0.7	-	-
Illinois-------------	100.0	98.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	95.1	1.8	0.1	3.0
White-------------	100.0	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	95.4	3.1	-	1.4
Nonwhite----------	100.0	96.0	1.0	0.1	2.9	100.0	95.0	1.1	0.1	3.7
Indiana--------------	100.0	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.7	1.5	-	0.8
White-------------	100.0	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.1	1.5	-	0.5
Nonwhite----------	100.0	98.5	1.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.0	1.6	-	1.4
Iowa-----------------	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	1.0	-	0.1
White-------------	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	1.1	-	0.1
Nonwhite----------	100.0	99.5	0.5	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Kansas---------------	100.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	1.3	-	0.2
White-------------	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	2.0	-	0.2
Nonwhite----------	100.0	99.0	1.0	-	-	100.0	99.7	-	-	0.3
Kentucky-------------	100.0	96.8	1.2	1.8	0.2	100.0	93.4	2.5	3.3	0.8
White-------------	100.0	97.0	1.1	1.7	0.2	100.0	94.5	1.5	3.5	0.4
Nonwhite----------	100.0	94.1	2.8	2.8	0.3	100.0	92.0	3.7	3.1	1.2
Louisiana------------	100.0	98.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	90.3	1.2	8.0	0.4
White-------------	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
Nonwhite----------	100.0	95.0	1.0	3.7	0.3	100.0	89.2	1.3	9.1	0.4

[1] It is assumed that all births in hospitals or institutions are attended by physicians.

Table 26. Percent distribution of legitimate and illegitimate births, by attendant and color: each of 35 reporting States, 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Based on a 50-percent sample. Figures for legitimacy not stated or not reported are included in legitimate births]

Area and color	Attendant					Attendant				
	Total	Phy-sician in hos-pital[1]	Phy-sician not in hos-pital	Mid-wife	Other and not stated	Total	Phy-sician in hos-pital[1]	Phy-sician not in hos-pital	Mid-wife	Other and not stated
	Percent distribution of legitimate births					Percent distribution of illegitimate births				
Maine----------------	100.0	98.7	0.7	-	0.6	100.0	97.7	1.1	-	1.1
White--------------	100.0	98.7	0.7	-	0.6	100.0	97.7	1.2	-	1.2
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	98.5	0.8	-	0.8	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Michigan------------	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.4	0.0	0.2
White--------------	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.9	0.1	0.2
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.9	2.0	-	0.1
Minnesota-----------	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.0	0.3	0.1	0.6
White--------------	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.0	0.3	0.1	0.6
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	99.2	0.3	-	0.5	100.0	99.1	-	-	0.9
Mississippi---------	100.0	79.6	2.4	17.6	0.5	100.0	51.0	4.2	43.7	1.1
White--------------	100.0	99.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	95.5	1.2	2.8	0.4
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	57.2	4.7	37.1	1.0	100.0	48.3	4.3	46.2	1.2
Missouri------------	100.0	98.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	96.0	1.9	1.7	0.4
White--------------	100.0	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.7	2.1	0.2	0.1
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	96.5	1.3	1.8	0.4	100.0	95.2	1.7	2.5	0.6
Nevada--------------	100.0	99.7	0.2	-	0.1	100.0	97.7	0.8	-	1.5
White--------------	100.0	99.7	0.1	-	0.1	100.0	96.7	1.3	-	2.0
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	99.2	0.8	-	-	100.0	99.1	-	-	0.9
New Jersey----------	100.0	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.4	0.8	0.1	0.8
White--------------	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	98.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	97.8	0.9	0.0	1.2
North Carolina------	100.0	95.8	1.3	2.7	0.2	100.0	83.4	4.9	10.3	1.5
White--------------	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.8	0.6	0.1	0.5
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	84.5	4.6	10.3	0.6	100.0	79.9	5.9	12.5	1.7
North Dakota--------	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.0	1.6	-	0.4
White--------------	100.0	99.8	0.1	-	0.1	100.0	98.1	1.4	-	0.5
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	98.3	0.7	1.0	-	100.0	97.7	2.3	-	-
Ohio----------------	100.0	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.8	0.0	0.3
White--------------	100.0	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.2
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.9	0.7	-	0.4
Oregon--------------	100.0	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	91.0	9.0	-	-
White--------------	100.0	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	90.3	9.7	-	-
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	99.4	0.4	0.2	-	100.0	96.0	4.0	-	-
Pennsylvania--------	100.0	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.4	1.3	-	0.3
White--------------	100.0	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.8	0.9	-	0.3
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	98.8	0.6	-	0.5	100.0	98.1	1.7	-	0.2
Rhode Island--------	100.0	99.8	0.2	-	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.9	-	-
White--------------	100.0	99.8	0.1	-	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.8	-	-
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	99.0	0.7	-	0.3	100.0	98.6	1.4	-	-

[1]It is assumed that all births in hospitals or institutions are attended by physicians.

Table 26. Percent distribution of legitimate and illegitimate births, by attendant and color: each of 35 reporting States, 1964—Con.

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Based on a 50-percent sample. Figures for legitimacy not stated or not reported are included in legitimate births]

Area and color	Attendant					Attendant				
	Total	Physician in hospital[1]	Physician not in hospital	Midwife	Other and not stated	Total	Physician in hospital[1]	Physician not in hospital	Midwife	Other and not stated
	Percent distribution of legitimate births					Percent distribution of illegitimate births				
South Carolina-------	100.0	90.4	2.0	7.0	0.7	100.0	70.5	6.5	20.5	2.4
White--------------	100.0	99.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	96.3	2.7	1.0	-
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	73.4	4.8	19.9	1.8	100.0	67.3	7.0	23.0	2.7
South Dakota---------	100.0	99.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	97.2	-	1.5	1.3
White-------------	100.0	99.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	95.8	0.7	1.8	1.8	100.0	93.8	-	3.4	2.8
Tennessee------------	100.0	97.5	0.7	1.4	0.4	100.0	91.1	2.1	6.1	0.7
White-------------	100.0	99.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	96.9	1.5	1.1	0.5
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	89.4	2.7	7.2	0.7	100.0	89.2	2.3	7.8	0.7
Texas----------------	100.0	95.6	0.6	3.5	0.3	100.0	88.8	1.1	9.0	1.2
White-------------	100.0	96.2	0.6	3.0	0.3	100.0	92.6	0.8	5.7	0.9
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	91.4	1.0	7.0	0.7	100.0	85.8	1.3	11.6	1.4
Utah----------------	100.0	99.4	0.3	-	0.3	100.0	99.6	0.4	-	-
White-------------	100.0	99.4	0.3	-	0.3	100.0	99.5	0.5	-	-
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	97.2	0.3	-	2.4	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Virginia-------------	100.0	96.8	0.8	2.2	0.2	100.0	84.2	2.3	12.1	1.3
White-------------	100.0	99.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	97.1	1.8	0.5	0.6
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	86.9	2.5	9.8	0.7	100.0	79.2	2.6	16.8	1.5
Washington-----------	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.6	1.2	-	0.2
White-------------	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.5	1.2	-	0.2
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	99.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	98.7	1.3	-	-
West Virginia--------	100.0	98.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	97.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
White-------------	100.0	98.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	97.3	1.0	0.8	0.9
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	97.0	1.5	1.1	0.4	100.0	96.8	1.6	1.2	0.4
Wisconsin------------	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	4.9	-	0.2
White-------------	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.1	5.7	-	0.1
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	99.4	0.6	-	-	100.0	97.4	2.4	-	0.2
Wyoming--------------	100.0	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.5	-	-	1.5
White-------------	100.0	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.2	-	-	1.8
Nonwhite-----------	100.0	98.6	1.4	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-

[1]It is assumed that all births in hospitals or institutions are attended by physicians.
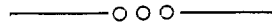
APPENDIX I

POPULATION ESTIMATES

The numbers of unmarried women by color, enumerated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 1940 and 1950, have been used to compute illegitimacy rates for those years. However, in each year since 1957 estimates of the population 14 years and older, classified by age, color, sex, and marital status, have been available from the Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey.[11] Since these estimates fluctuate erratically from year to year because of sampling error, they have been smoothed so that the rates computed from them do not show similar variations.

The observed percentage of unmarried women in each age and color group in each year was smoothed by computing a three-term moving average for the years 1955-65. The data necessary for calculating the averages at the beginning of the period are not available by color, and, therefore, had to be estimated. These estimates were made by assuming that the proportion unmarried for each age-color group in each year from 1954 to 1956 was the same as the corresponding proportion in 1957, and then adjusting these estimates by color to the observed total unmarried population in each age group in each year.

The percentage of unmarried women obtained by computing a moving average were subsequently applied to estimates of the total resident population as of July 1 in the appropriate age-color groups. The total numbers of unmarried women by age for 1955-65 were estimated by summing the white and nonwhite figures.

The total figures for 1951-54 were estimated by computing a three-term moving average of the percent unmarried for each age group and applying these to the annual July 1 estimates of the total resident population in the appropriate age groups.

In this report the age-specific illegitimacy rates shown in table 1 for 1941-49 are based on Census Bureau estimates of the unmarried female population. The rates by age and by color for 1940 and 1950 are based on census counts. The illegitimacy rates by age for 1951-65 and the rates by age and color for 1955-65 were computed using the smoothed series of population estimates described above. This was done in order to have a consistent series for these years. They differ, therefore, from those published in various issues of *Vital Statistics of the United States*, which were based on estimates provided annually by the Census Bureau.

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APPENDIX II

EVALUATION OF ILLEGITIMACY STATISTICS

There are two ways in which inaccuracies may enter data on legitimacy: (1) a birth may be inaccurately reported to be legitimate or illegitimate or (2) the assumptions used to estimate illegitimate births for the country as a whole may be invalid. (It is necessary to estimate the number of illegitimate births for the entire country since only 35 States actually report legitimacy on their birth certificates as shown in figure I.)

The first step to take in evaluating the quality of illegitimacy statistics is to test the validity of the estimation procedure. This procedure is based on the as-sumption that there are the same proportions of illegitimate births among the white and nonwhite populations in the reporting and in the nonreporting States.

The method described here represents an attempt to find an independent way of determining legitimacy that will be comparable to legitimacy as reported on the birth certificate. If such a method can be devised, it can be applied to data for the nonreporting States. Then it will be possible to compare the results of this independent method with the results of the customary estimation procedure.
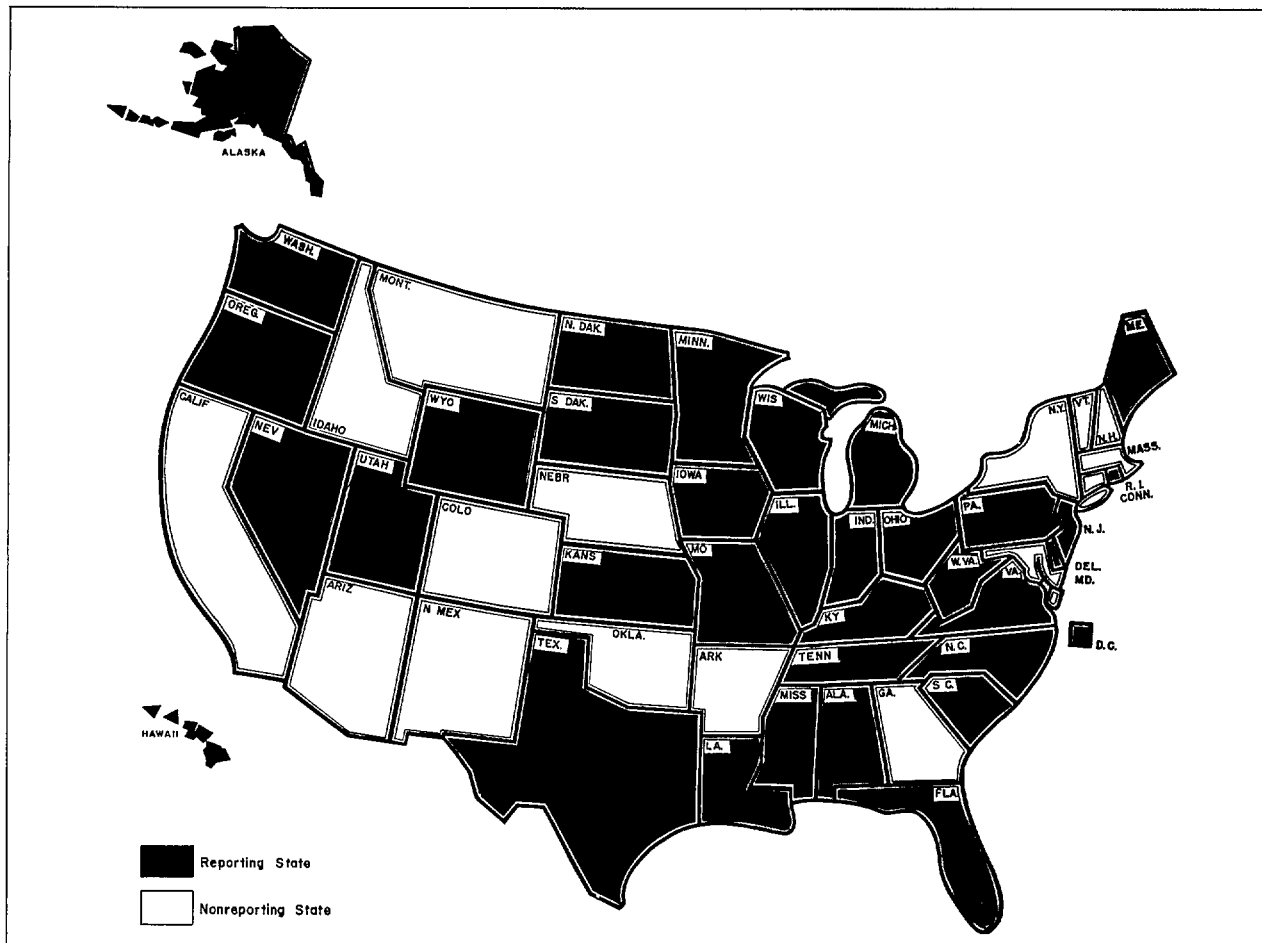
Figure I. Reporting of legitimacy status, 1965.

Inferential Method

A method of determining the legitimacy of a child by comparing the names of parents and child has been used in Maryland for some years. The method used here is based on the one used in Maryland, with several adaptations so that records can be coded mechanically.

Comparisons of the father's surname, the child's surname, and the mother's maiden name were made. It would have been preferable to have had the mother's present surname in order to infer legitimacy accurately. In some States this is reported. In States that do not ask specifically for the mother's present surname, this information may be found elsewhere on the certificate. For example, the mother is generally the informant and her name may be given as such or her present mailing address may be given, including her name. Finally, the mother may sign the birth certificate. In cases where the mother's present surname was not given, the child was considered legitimate if the father's and child's names were the same and illegitimate in all other cases. Originally, 26 combinations of names were allowed: 4 of these were legitimate and 22 illegitimate. In fact, only 2 of the 4 possible legitimate categories had a large number of births; 6 of the 22 possible illegitimate categories contained almost 98 percent of the births inferred to be illegitimate. These were as follows (the letters A, B, and C are used to represent surnames):

Status	Child	Father	Mother's maiden name	Inform-ant
Legitimate---	A	A	B (or A)	A
	A	A	B (or A)	-
Illegitimate-	A	-	A	A
	A	-	A	B
	A	-	A	-
	A	-	B	A
	A	B	A	A
	A	B	C	A

Records from 10 reporting States were used to test this method. The information used included the first four letters of each name, the reported legitimacy status, live-birth order, age of mother, race, and place of residence and occurrence. The inferred legitimacy codes were derived mechanically from the rules described above. All records for births occurring during August 1963 in Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington and during June, July, and August 1963 in Delaware were included. The States included in this study presented several different kinds of characteristics with respect to population, laws relating to legitimacy, and rules for completing certificates for the illegitimate child.

Reasons for the disagreement between the two methods were especially important in determining why the number of illegitimate births was overestimated or underestimated. Therefore a formula was devised for presenting these differences and the component causing the difference. Tables were designed in the following form:

Reported	Inferred			
	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Undetermined
Total--------			B	
Legitimate--------			Y	
Illegitimate------	A	X	C	Q
Not stated-------			P	

A is the number of illegitimate births that would be published, B is the number inferred, C is the number on which the two methods agree. The difference between A and B is the overall difference between the two methods. X, Y, P, and Q are the components responsible for this difference.

From the relationships shown in the above table:

$$(1) \quad C = A - X - Q$$

and·

$$(2) \quad C = B - Y - P$$

therefore

or

$$(3) \quad A - X - Q = B - Y - P$$

$$(4) \quad A = B + X + Q - Y - P$$

where

A = all reported illegitimate births.

B = all inferred illegitimate births.

X = all births reported as illegitimate but inferred legitimate.

Q = all births reported as illegitimate but of undetermined status using the inferential system.

Y = all births reported as legitimate but inferred illegitimate.

P = all births of not stated legitimacy inferred as illegitimate.

Divide each term by A and multiply by 100:

$$(5) \quad 100 = \frac{B}{A} + \frac{X}{A} + \frac{Q}{A} - \frac{Y}{A} - \frac{P}{A}$$

Table I. Agreement[1] between reported and inferred legitimacy, by race for total of 10 States and by color for each reporting State, August 1963

[By place of occurrence]

State and color	Percent reported illegitimate (A)	Inferred illegitimate (B)	Errors of understatement Reported illegitimate		Errors of overstatement Inferred illegitimate	
			Inferred legitimate (X)	Inference undetermined (Q)	Reported legitimate (Y)	Legitimacy status not stated (P)
Total of 10 States----------	100.0	101.7	0.7	0.1	1.8	0.7
White----------------------	100.0	100.7	1.2	0.2	1.0	1.0
Negro----------------------	100.0	102.2	0.5	0.1	2.2	0.6
Other----------------------	100.0	100.0	1.8	-	-	1.8
Delaware[2]----------------	100.0	101.4	-	-	-	1.4
White----------------------	100.0	101.1	-	-	-	1.1
Nonwhite-------------------	100.0	101.5	-	-	-	1.5
Louisiana------------------	100.0	100.4	0.5	-	0.6	0.2
White----------------------	100.0	100.0	1.0	-	1.0	-
Nonwhite-------------------	100.0	100.4	0.4	-	0.5	0.3
Minnesota------------------	100.0	98.1	1.5	0.8	0.4	-
White----------------------	100.0	98.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	-
Nonwhite-------------------	100.0	97.4	2.6	-	-	-
Mississippi----------------	100.0	109.3	0.5	-	9.5	0.4
White----------------------	100.0	111.5	-	-	11.5	-
Nonwhite-------------------	100.0	109.3	0.5	-	9.4	0.4
Ohio-----------------------	100.0	100.7	0.8	-	1.1	0.4
White----------------------	100.0	100.2	1.6	-	1.4	0.4
Nonwhite-------------------	100.0	101.3	-	-	0.9	0.4
Pennsylvania---------------	100.0	100.3	1.6	0.1	1.0	1.0
White----------------------	100.0	100.7	2.0	-	1.5	1.3
Nonwhite-------------------	100.0	99.8	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.6
Rhode Island---------------	100.0	107.7	-	-	-	7.7
White----------------------	100.0	107.5	-	-	-	7.5
Nonwhite-------------------	100.0	108.3	-	-	-	8.3
South Carolina-------------	100.0	101.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.6
White----------------------	100.0	100.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Nonwhite-------------------	100.0	101.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.6
Texas----------------------	100.0	100.2	-	-	0.2	-
White----------------------	100.0	100.4	-	-	0.4	-
Nonwhite-------------------	100.0	100.0	-	-	0.0	-
Washington-----------------	100.0	103.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	5.0
White----------------------	100.0	103.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	5.3
Nonwhite-------------------	100.0	100.0	3.2	-	-	3.2

[1] Agreement expressed in percentage terms; the number reported illegitimate equals 100.0 percent. The formula for presenting the reasons for disagreement between reported and inferred legitimacy is as follows:

$$100 = \frac{B}{A} + \frac{X}{A} + \frac{Q}{A} - \frac{Y}{A} - \frac{P}{A}$$

[2] All records for births occurring during June, July, and August 1963 in Delaware were included.

Table II. Agreement[1] between reported and inferred legitimacy, by age of mother: total of 10 reporting States, August 1963[2]

[By place of occurrence]

Age of mother	Percent reported illegitimate (A)	Inferred illegitimate (B)	Errors of understatement		Errors of overstatement	
			Reported illegitimate		Inferred illegitimate	
			Inferred legitimate (X)	Inference undetermined (Q)	Reported legitimate (Y)	Legitimacy status not stated (P)
Total------------------------	100.0	101.7	0.7	0.1	1.8	0.7
Under 15 years---------------------	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
15-19 years-----------------------	100.0	100.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
20-24 years-----------------------	100.0	101.6	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.7
25 years and over-----------------	100.0	103.5	1.4	0.2	4.2	0.9

[1]Agreement expressed in percentage terms; the number reported illegitimate equals 100.0 percent. The formula for presenting the reasons for disagreement between reported and inferred legitimacy is as follows:

$$100 = \frac{B}{A} + \frac{X}{A} + \frac{Q}{A} - \frac{Y}{A} - \frac{P}{A}$$

[2]All records for births occurring during June, July, and August 1963 in Delaware were included.

The quantitative measure of the success of the inferential method is presented in the table below.

Of the 95,602 records reviewed, 6,465 were reported to represent illegitimate births and 6,574 were inferred to represent illegitimate births. That is, by the inferential method 1.7 percent more babies would have been considered illegitimate than were reported to be illegitimate. In nine States the inferred method overesti-

mates the number of illegitimate births, and in one State (Minnesota) it underestimates the number (table I). In most States the disagreement is quite small. Most of the differences come from cases where a birth is reported to be legitimate but inferred to be illegitimate (1.8 percent). The only States which show more than 2 percent disagreement are Mississippi (9.3 percent), Rhode Island (7.7 percent), and Washington (3.0 percent).

Item	Reported illegitimate (A)	Inferred illegitimate (B)	Errors of understatement		Errors of overstatement	
			Reported illegitimate		Inferred illegitimate	
			Inferred legitimate (X)	Inference undetermined (Q)	Reported legitimate (Y)	Legitimacy status not stated (P)
Number------------------------------	6,465	6,574	47	8	116	48
Percent-----------------------------	100.0	101.7	0.7	0.1	1.8	0.7
Percent of total records (95,602)--	6.76	6.88	.05	.01	.12	.05

Table III. Agreement[1] between reported and inferred legitimacy, by live-birth order: total of 10 reporting States, August 1963[2]

[By place of occurrence]

| Live-birth order | Percent reported illegitimate (A) | Inferred illegitimate (B) | Errors of understatement | | Errors of overstatement | |
| | | | Reported illegitimate | | Inferred illegitimate | |
			Inferred legitimate (X)	Inference undetermined (Q)	Reported legitimate (Y)	Legitimacy status not stated (P)
Total[3] -----------------------	100.0	101.7	0.7	0.1	1.8	• 0.7
First birth-----------------------	100.0	100.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6
Second birth----------------------	100.0	101.2	0.5	-	0.8	1.0
Third birth-----------------------	100.0	101.3	0.9	-	1.5	0.7
Fourth birth----------------------	100.0	103.4	0.9	-	3.6	0.7
Fifth birth-----------------------	100.0	103.5	1.9	-	5.1	0.3
Sixth birth-----------------------	100.0	105.5	2.0	-	5.5	2.0
Seventh birth---------------------	100.0	102.9	0.7	-	3.6	-
Eighth birth and over-------------	100.0	109.6	2.4	0.3	11.6	0.7

[1]Agreement expressed in percentage terms; the number reported illegitimate equals 100.0 percent. The formula for presenting the reasons for disagreement between reported and inferred illegitimacy is as follows:

$$100 = \frac{B}{A} + \frac{X}{A} + \frac{Q}{A} - \frac{Y}{A} - \frac{P}{A}$$

[2]All records for births occurring during June, July, and August 1963 in Delaware were included.

[3]Total includes figures for birth order not stated, which are not distributed.

Apparently the inferential method overstates the number of illegitimate births slightly more for the nonwhite than for the white population (2.2 percent overstatement for the former and 0.7 percent overstatement for the latter).

While there is relatively small variation between the two methods regardless of the segment of the population of births considered, there are some interesting variations by birth order and maternal age. For women under 15 years of age (there were only 204 in the sample) there was perfect agreement. With increasing age, however, there was an increasing amount of disagreement. For women over 25, 3.5 percent more children were inferred illegitimate than were reported illegitimate. This probably results from problems in name comparisons, where a woman had been married and was either divorced or widowed. The young women were less likely to have ever been married (table II). This hypothesis was supported by the increasing numbers of babies reported as legitimate but inferred illegitimate with increasing maternal age. The same pattern existed (table III) when the relationship of increasing birth order to increasing disagreement of the two meth-

ods was reviewed. The smaller numbers of illegitimate births at higher birth orders may have accounted for some of the wide differences.

In table IV agreement is shown by occurrence in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties for each of the 10 States. Overall agreement was better for residents of metropolitan counties. However, this was not true in five of the States.

The greatest source of difference between these two methods came from births reported as legitimate but inferred illegitimate. This was particularly apparent where births were distributed by live-birth order and age of mother.

Since the method of inferring illegitimacy (using a comparison of names on birth certificates of 10 States reporting legitimacy) was so successful, this method was applied to a sample of births occurring in the nonreporting States. All births occurring in these States during August 1964 constituted the population to be sampled. All even-numbered birth certificates were processed in the same manner as for the 10 reporting States.

Table IV. Agreement[1] between reported and inferred legitimacy for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties: each of 10 reporting States, August 1963

[By place of occurrence]

Area	Percent reported illegitimate (A)	Inferred illegitimate (B)	Errors of understatement — Reported illegitimate		Errors of overstatement — Inferred illegitimate	
			Inferred legitimate (X)	Inference undetermined (Q)	Reported legitimate (Y)	Legitimacy status not stated (P)
Total of 10 States						
Metropolitan	100.0	100.6	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.7
Nonmetropolitan	100.0	103.6	0.8	0.2	3.6	0.9
Delaware[2]						
Metropolitan	100.0	102.2	-	-	-	2.2
Nonmetropolitan	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Louisiana						
Metropolitan	100.0	100.8	-	-	0.4	0.4
Nonmetropolitan	100.0	99.7	1.3	-	1.0	-
Minnesota						
Metropolitan	100.0	98.6	1.0	0.5	-	-
Nonmetropolitan	100.0	96.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	-
Mississippi						
Metropolitan	100.0	114.0	-	-	14.0	-
Nonmetropolitan	100.0	109.0	0.5	-	9.1	0.4
Ohio						
Metropolitan	100.0	100.5	1.0	-	1.0	0.5
Nonmetropolitan	100.0	102.3	-	-	2.3	-
Pennsylvania						
Metropolitan	100.0	100.1	1.6	0.1	1.1	0.8
Nonmetropolitan	100.0	101.5	1.5	-	0.8	2.3
Rhode Island						
Metropolitan	100.0	108.9	-	-	-	8.9
Nonmetropolitan	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
South Carolina						
Metropolitan	100.0	100.0	-	0.6	-	0.6
Nonmetropolitan	100.0	101.9	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.9
Texas						
Metropolitan	100.0	100.2	-	-	0.2	-
Nonmetropolitan	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Washington						
Metropolitan	100.0	100.7	1.4	0.7	-	2.8
Nonmetropolitan	100.0	108.6	3.4	-	1.7	10.3

[1]Agreement expressed in percentage terms; the number reported illegitimate equals 100.0 percent. The formula for presenting the reasons for disagreement between reported and inferred legitimacy is as follows:

$$100 = \frac{B}{A} + \frac{X}{A} + \frac{Q}{A} - \frac{Y}{A} - \frac{P}{A}$$

[2]All records for births occurring during June, July, and August 1963 in Delaware were included.

Table V. Number of illegitimate births and illegitimacy ratios, by color and geographic division, according to two estimation procedures: United States, 1964

[Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Based on a 50-percent sample. Due to rounding estimates to the nearest hundred, figures by color may not add to totals]

Color and geographic division	Estimate of illegitimate births		Index of agreement of two methods[3]	Illegitimacy ratio	
	Independent method[1]	Usual method[2]		Independent method	Usual method
Total					
United States	272,200	275,700	98.73	67.6	68.5
New England	6,500	9,200	70.65	29.1	41.2
Middle Atlantic	49,000	42,200	116.11	69.8	60.1
East North Central[4]	49,100	49,100	...	...	61.2
West North Central	15,700	15,700	100.00	48.3	48.3
South Atlantic	63,500	67,200	94.49	102.5	108.5
East South Central[4]	30,000	30,000	...	...	106.7
West South Central	31,300	31,000	100.97	76.5	75.8
Mountain	7,500	6,000	125.00	43.1	34.5
Pacific	19,600	25,300	77.47	40.0	51.6
White					
United States	110,600	114,300	96.76	32.8	33.9
New England	4,400	7,500	58.67	20.7	35.2
Middle Atlantic	20,500	17,900	114.53	34.1	29.7
East North Central[4]	24,000	24,000	...	...	33.8
West North Central	9,800	9,700	101.03	32.4	32.1
South Atlantic	14,600	16,300	89.57	33.4	37.3
East South Central[4]	5,800	5,800	...	...	29.1
West South Central	9,800	9,800	100.00	30.8	30.8
Mountain	6,000	3,900	153.85	37.7	24.5
Pacific	15,600	19,400	80.41	36.5	45.4
Nonwhite					
United States	161,600	161,300	100.19	245.5	245.0
New England	2,100	1,600	131.25	204.4	155.7
Middle Atlantic	28,400	24,400	116.39	282.1	242.4
East North Central[4]	25,000	25,000	...	...	271.1
West North Central	5,900	6,000	98.33	261.5	266.0
South Atlantic	48,900	50,900	96.07	268.5	279.5
East South Central[4]	24,200	24,200	...	...	295.9
West South Central	21,500	21,200	101.42	236.6	233.3
Mountain	1,500	2,100	71.43	99.4	139.2
Pacific	4,000	5,900	67.80	63.7	94.0

[1]Estimate equals total of reported and inferred illegitimate births.
[2]Based on usual procedure for estimating U.S. totals.
[3]Index equals [(independent estimate) ÷ (usual estimate)] x 100
[4]All States in the East North Central and East South Central Divisions report legitimacy status. The totals reported in the two divisions were used in computing the U.S. totals.

This procedure was designed to permit evaluation of the usual method for estimating illegitimate births by geographic division and color, by age of mother and color, and by live-birth order and color.

To obtain the distribution by geographic division, the number of illegitimate births inferred for each State for the month of August 1964 was inflated to a total for the year 1964. This was done by assuming that the ratio

of illegitimate births to total births in August was identical to that for the year 1964. The formula for each nonreporting State follows:

$$
\text{(a)} \quad
\begin{pmatrix}
\text{Total in-} \\
\text{ferred il-} \\
\text{legitimate} \\
\text{births in} \\
\text{1964}
\end{pmatrix}
=
\begin{pmatrix}
\text{Inferred il-} \\
\text{legitimate} \\
\text{births in} \\
\text{August 1964}
\end{pmatrix}
\times
\begin{pmatrix}
\dfrac{\text{Total births in 1964}}{\text{Total births in August 1964}}
\end{pmatrix}
$$

The inflated figures for each nonreporting State were summed within each geographic division. Then the inflated number for each geographic division was added to the number of illegitimate births recorded by the States reporting illegitimacy in the respective division. This yielded a total number of illegitimate births for each division as shown below:

$$
\text{(b)} \quad
\begin{pmatrix}
\text{Total il-} \\
\text{legitimate} \\
\text{births ac-} \\
\text{cording to} \\
\text{new proce-} \\
\text{dure, 1964}
\end{pmatrix}
=
\begin{pmatrix}
\text{Total in-} \\
\text{ferred il-} \\
\text{legitimate} \\
\text{births in} \\
\text{nonreport-} \\
\text{ing States}
\end{pmatrix}
+
\begin{pmatrix}
\text{Total re-} \\
\text{corded il-} \\
\text{legitimate births} \\
\text{in reporting} \\
\text{States}
\end{pmatrix}
$$

An index of the agreement of this estimate with the estimate resulting from the usual estimating procedure was calculated for each geographic division as follows:

$$
\text{(c)} \quad
\begin{array}{l}
\text{Index of} \\
\text{agreement}
\end{array}
=
\dfrac{\text{Reported + inferred illegitimate births}}{\text{Estimate of illegitimate births by usual procedure}}
\times 100
$$

Table VI. Number of illegitimate births and illegitimacy ratios, by color and age of mother according to two estimation procedures: United States, 1964

[Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Based on a 50-percent sample. Due to rounding estimates to the nearest hundred, figures by color may not add to totals. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed]

Color and age of mother	Estimate of illegitimate births		Index of agreement of two methods[3]	Illegitimacy ratio	
	Independent method[1]	Usual method[2]		Independent method	Usual method
Total	272,200	275,700	98.73	67.6	68.5
Under 15 years	5,800	5,800	100.00	742.1	742.1
15-19 years	108,200	111,400	97.13	184.7	190.2
20-24 years	85,800	87,900	97.61	59.6	61.1
25-29 years	37,100	36,400	101.92	36.8	36.1
30-34 years	20,100	19,500	103.08	34.4	33.3
35-39 years	11,500	11,100	103.60	37.1	35.8
40 years and over	3,700	3,600	102.78	40.1	39.0
White	110,600	114,300	96.76	32.8	33.9
Under 15 years	1,400	1,400	100.00	523.2	523.2
15-19 years	43,200	45,200	95.58	97.2	101.7
20-24 years	38,600	40,600	95.07	31.5	33.1
25-29 years	14,200	14,300	99.30	16.4	16.5
30-34 years	7,100	6,800	104.41	14.4	13.7
35-39 years	4,500	4,400	102.27	17.3	16.9
40 years and over	1,600	1,600	100.00	20.7	20.7
Nonwhite	161,600	161,300	100.19	245.5	245.0
Under 15 years	4,400	4,400	100.00	856.0	856.0
15-19 years	65,000	66,200	98.19	459.8	468.3
20-24 years	47,200	47,300	99.79	219.9	220.4
25-29 years	22,900	22,100	103.62	160.6	155.0
30-34 years	13,000	2,700	102.36	144.0	140.7
35-39 years	7,000	6,700	104.48	142.3	136.2
40 years and over	2,100	1,900	110.53	138.4	125.2

[1] Estimate equals total of reported and inferred illegitimate births.
[2] Based on usual procedure for estimating U.S. totals.
[3] Index equals [(independent estimate) ÷ (usual estimate)] x 100

In addition, the illegitimacy ratios that would be obtained for each method were computed for each geographic division.

Table V presents the results of this computation by geographic division and color. In general, agreement was very close for white and nonwhite in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and West South Central Divisions. The differences between the two estimates were especially large in the New England, Mountain, and Pacific Divisions. Despite the considerable variation in agreement among the geographic divisions, the overall U.S. totals for each method were remarkably similar. For all births the index of agreement was 98.73, for white births it was 96.76, and for nonwhite births it was 100.19. In other words, this procedure resulted in a somewhat smaller estimate of total and white illegiti-

mate births and a slightly larger estimate of nonwhite illegitimate births as compared with the usual method.

The evaluation procedure for the distributions by age of mother and color and by live-birth order and color was carried out in the same manner as above. In both cases, however, the comparisons were made only for the United States totals, omitting the analysis by geographic division. The results of the evaluation procedure are presented in tables VI and VII. There was substantial agreement between the two procedures by age of mother and color (table VI). Least consistent were the estimates for births to all mothers 30-39 years of age, to white mothers 15-24 years of age, and to nonwhite mothers 35 years and over.

The estimates for illegitimate births by live-birth order and color compared in table VII indicate that

Table VII. Number of illegitimate live births and illegitimacy ratios, by color and live-birth order according to two estimation procedures: United States, 1964

[Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Based on a 50-percent sample. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Due to rounding estimates to the nearest hundred, figures by color may not add to totals]

Color and live-birth order	Estimate of illegitimate births		Index of agreement of two methods[3]	Illegitimacy ratio	
	Independent method[1]	Usual method[2]		Independent method	Usual method
Total	272,200	275,700	98.73	67.6	68.5
First birth	139,600	147,100	94.90	119.9	126.3
Second birth	47,200	47,200	100.00	49.0	49.0
Third birth	26,700	26,400	101.14	37.1	36.7
Fourth birth	18,400	17,600	104.55	39.2	37.5
Fifth birth	12,800	11,900	107.56	45.7	42.5
Sixth birth and over	27,100	24,800	109.27	64.0	58.6
Not stated	300	500	60.00	36.8	61.3
White	110,600	114,300	96.76	32.8	33.9
First birth	70,500	76,000	92.76	70.3	75.8
Second birth	16,200	16,100	100.62	19.4	19.3
Third birth	8,600	8,300	103.61	13.8	13.4
Fourth birth	5,800	5,600	103.57	14.7	14.2
Fifth birth	4,000	3,300	121.21	17.9	14.7
Sixth birth and over	5,200	4,600	113.04	18.4	16.2
Not stated	100	300	33.33	14.0	41.9
Nonwhite	161,600	161,300	100.19	245.5	245.0
First birth	69,100	71,100	97.19	427.4	439.8
Second birth	31,000	31,100	99.68	243.8	244.6
Third birth	18,100	18,100	100.00	184.8	184.8
Fourth birth	12,600	12,000	105.00	169.9	161.8
Fifth birth	8,800	8,600	102.33	156.5	152.9
Sixth birth and over	21,900	20,200	108.42	156.2	144.1
Not stated	200	200	100.00	200.0	200.0

[1]Estimate equals total of reported and inferred illegitimate births.

[2]Based on usual procedure for estimating U.S. totals.

[3]Index equals [(independent estimate) ÷ (usual estimate)] x 100

agreement between the two methods is greatest for the second, third, and fourth order births. Agreement for first order births is somewhat greater than for fifth and ·higher order births. The relationships are similar within each color group.

In general, the inferential method of estimating total illegitimate births for the United States and the distributions of these births by geographic division and color, age of mother and color, and live-birth order and color has yielded estimates that are remarkably consistent with the results of the usual procedure.

There is one group of births for which legitimacy status cannot be determined by either of the two methods described above. This group consists of those births which occur in reporting States to residents of non-reporting States. In our usual procedure for tabulating births by legitimacy status, the births are allocated according to place of residence. Therefore if an illegitimate birth occurs within a reporting State to a resident of a State which does not report legitimacy status, the fact that the child is illegitimate is not shown.

The independent procedure for estimating illegitimate births is based on inferring the legitimacy status of those births which occur in nonreporting States. Therefore the legitimacy status of the birth occurring in a reporting State to a resident of a nonreporting

State is still not indicated. A schematic presentation of the above methods of determining legitimacy status is shown below.

| | *Residence* | |
Occurrence	Legitimacy reporting area	Nonreporting area
Legitimacy re-porting area	Included in regular tabulations	Not included in either system; amounts to 0.6 percent of total
Nonreporting area	Included in inferential study	

A tabulation of illegitimate births according to place of residence shows the number of these births occurring in reporting States to residents of every non-reporting State. In 1964 there were 1,624 such births, or 0.6 percent of the estimated number of illegitimate births in the entire United States. (Unpublished data)

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APPENDIX III

ESTIMATES OF BIRTHS BY COLOR FOR THE UNITED STATES IN 1962 AND 1963

The birth certificates used in New Jersey during 1962 and 1963 did not include a question on race. Therefore the number of white and nonwhite illegitimate births occurring in New Jersey for these years had to be estimated. The estimates were made so that the time series of the various illegitimacy measures would be continuous for all years from 1940 to 1964.

Table VIII. Estimated number of total births and illegitimate births, by color: New Jersey, 1962 and 1963

Year	Total births			Illegitimate births		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
1962	131,714	112,944	18,770	5,790	2,081	3,709
1963	132,748	113,831	18,917	6,540	2,351	4,189

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APPENDIX IV

ADJUSTMENT OF NUMBERS OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND SOUTH DAKOTA

District of Columbia

In 1963 and 1964 the place of residence was in-completely reported on a sizable number of District of Columbia birth certificates of illegitimate children. Because of a processing rule that arbitrarily identifies the place of residence as the place of occurrence when the item place of residence is not completed on the

birth certificate, the number of white illegitimate births classified as District of Columbia residents was over-stated. In general, these births occurred to mothers whose place of residence was given simply as Virginia or Maryland, with no county or city specified.

During 1963 and 1964 the number of such births was large enough to require a revision to prevent dis-tortion of the figures. Since nonresident births do not

Table IX. Original and revised estimates of illegitimate births and illegitimacy ratios, by color: District of Columbia, 1963 and 1964, and South Dakota, 1964

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of area. Based on a 50-percent sample. Ratios per 1,000 total live births in specified group]

Year and color	Original estimates[1]		Revised estimates[2]	
	Illegit-imate births	Illegit-imacy ratio	Illegit-imate births	Illegit-imacy ratio
1963	District of Columbia			
Total---	4,832	238.7	4,566	225.5
White--	678	118.6	412	72.1
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	4,154	285.9	4,154	285.9
1964				
Total---	5,022	258.9	4,648	239.7
White--	786	156.9	412	82.2
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	4,236	294.5	4,236	294.5
1964	South Dakota			
Total---	128	8.2	796	51.0
White--	102	7.2	444	31.4
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	26	17.4	352	235.9

[1]Vital Statistics of the United States, 1963, Vol. I, table 1-55. Vital Statistics of the United States, 1964, Vol. I, table 1-56.

[2]Revised estimates are those shown in this report.

comprise as large a proportion of the total in other States as in Washington, D.C., any distortion that would result from similar problems elsewhere is not as substantial.

The number of white illegitimate births to District of Columbia residents was adjusted for 1963 and 1964 as follows: those births occurring in Washington, D.C., to Virginia and Maryland residents (municipality unspecified) were subtracted from the number of white illegitimate births originally allocated to the District of Columbia. The figures for illegitimate births shown in this report and summarized in table IX will therefore not agree with those published in *Vital Statistics of the United States* for 1963 and 1964 since the adjustments were not made in these volumes.

South Dakota

Most of the illegitimate births occurring in South Dakota in 1963 and 1964 were classified as legitimate during the routine processing due to an error in processing instructions.

The processing problem arose because a substitute record which did not include the item on legitimacy status was erroneously filed for a number of illegitimate births. When these substitute records were processed, the legitimacy status was coded as "not reported," and then changed to "not stated" in editing. The "not stated" births were subsequently added to legitimate births. Therefore, the illegitimate births were understated in *Vital Statistics of the United States* for 1963 and 1964.

For this report, however, it was possible to obtain more accurate counts of the numbers of illegitimate births occurring in 1964. It was assumed that those records described above for which legitimacy status had been coded as "not reported" represented illegitimate births. The figures published here for South Dakota therefore differ from those shown in *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1964.

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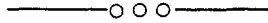
APPENDIX V

BIASES DUE TO INCOMPLETE REPORTING OF LEGITIMACY STATUS BY STATE OF RESIDENCE

The accuracy of comparisons of the various measures of illegitimacy among States is affected by three variables: (a) accuracy of the response; (b) completeness with which the legitimacy item is answered on the birth certificates; and (c) frequency with which women leave their State of residence to have an illegitimate child in a nonreporting State.

Because of the difficulty in answering the question of accuracy and because of the confidentiality of this item, few attempts have been made to evaluate the accuracy of these statistics. In a study of adoptions conducted by the State of Washington,[10] it was found that a number of children reported as legitimate on the birth certificate were reported illegitimate on adoption records.

It seems likely that accuracy varies from State to State, city to city, or from county to county, but no empirical evidence is available to test this hypothesis.

Table X shows the incompleteness of legitimacy reporting for each State. In very few areas is there a substantial amount of incompleteness. In addition, such a small proportion of births occur outside the mother's State of residence that this is not an important factor.

A table similar to table X was last prepared in 1955. In this 10-year interval, there has been little change in the quality of reporting as measured by the percentage of births with legitimacy status not stated or not reported. (Refer to table 10 in *Illegitimate Births: United States, 1938-1957*[1] for the comparable table.)

Table X. Live births, by legitimacy status and color: 35 reporting States, 1964

[Based on a 50-percent sample]

Area and color	Total live births	Legit- imate births	Illegit- imate births	Legit- imacy status not stated	Legit- imacy status not reported[1]
Total, 35 States----------------------	2,685,136	2,465,754	195,068	7,838	16,476
White-------------------------------	2,221,112	2,126,106	73,692	6,490	14,824
Nonwhite----------------------------	464,024	339,648	121,376	1,348	1,652
Alabama-------------------------	76,316	65,558	9,162	404	1,192
White--------------------------------	48,516	46,542	950	134	890
Nonwhite-----------------------------	27,800	19,016	8,212	270	302
Alaska--------------------------	7,274	6,828	420	6	20
White--------------------------------	4,956	4,816	116	4	20
Nonwhite-----------------------------	2,318	2,012	304	2	-
Delaware------------------------	11,444	9,904	1,194	38	308
White--------------------------------	9,084	8,484	316	20	264
Nonwhite-----------------------------	2,360	1,420	878	18	44
District of Columbia-------------	19,394	13,638	4,648	48	1,060
hite--------------------------------	5,010	3,820	412	16	762
nwhite-----------------------------	14,384	9,818	4,236	32	298
Florida-------------------------	113,984	100,960	12,384	26	614
White--------------------------------	83,402	79,594	3,346	18	444
Nonwhite-----------------------------	30,582	21,366	9,038	8	170
Hawaii--------------------------	17,368	16,196	1,138	2	32
White--------------------------------	5,466	5,138	314	-	14
Nonwhite-----------------------------	11,902	11,058	824	2	18
Illinois------------------------	222,248	204,500	17,096	412	240
White--------------------------------	184,392	178,192	5,666	320	214
Nonwhite-----------------------------	37,856	26,308	11,430	92	26
Indiana-------------------------	106,022	99,688	5,772	436	126
White--------------------------------	97,434	93,358	3,554	408	114
Nonwhite-----------------------------	8,588	6,330	2,218	28	12
Iowa----------------------------	55,442	52,758	1,862	124	698
White--------------------------------	54,462	52,018	1,636	122	686
Nonwhite-----------------------------	980	740	226	2	12
Kansas--------------------------	43,358	41,062	1,864	36	396
White--------------------------------	40,234	38,606	1,210	32	386
Nonwhite-----------------------------	3,124	2,456	654	4	10
Kentucky------------------------	67,958	63,652	4,140	102	64
White--------------------------------	62,214	59,694	2,370	94	56
Nonwhite-----------------------------	5,744	3,958	1,770	8	8

[1]Births occurring in nonreporting States to residents of reporting States.

Table X. Live births, by legitimacy status and color: 35 reporting States, 1964—Con.

[Based on a 50-percent sample]

Area and color	Total live births	Legit- imate births	Illegit- imate births	Legit- imacy status not stated	Legit- imacy status not reported[1]
Louisiana--------------------------------------	86,142	76,468	9,524	16	134
White--	51,888	50,682	1,094	8	104
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	34,254	25,786	8,430	8	30
Maine--	21,264	19,086	876	780	522
White--	20,982	18,832	856	774	520
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	282	254	20	6	2
Michigan---------------------------------------	175,506	164,582	9,800	910	214
White--	155,602	149,256	5,330	818	198
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	19,904	15,326	4,470	92	16
Minnesota--------------------------------------	76,864	73,124	3,570	56	114
White--	75,120	71,852	3,100	54	114
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	1,744	1,272	470	2	-
Mississippi------------------------------------	56,654	47,734	8,690	170	60
White--	25,966	25,378	494	40	54
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	30,688	22,356	8,196	130	6
Missouri---------------------------------------	88,606	81,136	6,430	540	500
White--	75,596	72,300	2,306	508	482
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	13,010	8,836	4,124	32	18
Nevada---	10,038	9,258	526	54	200
White--	8,778	8,236	302	46	194
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	1,260	1,022	224	8	6
New Jersey-------------------------------------	132,072	122,550	7,096	114	2,312
White--	111,814	106,650	2,850	98	2,216
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	20,258	15,900	4,246	16	96
North Carolina---------------------------------	106,074	94,916	10,874	106	178
White--	72,768	70,566	1,988	56	158
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	33,306	24,350	8,886	50	20
North Dakota-----------------------------------	14,470	13,872	506	10	82
White--	13,792	13,288	418	4	82
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	678	584	88	6	-
Ohio---	209,760	196,614	12,780	146	220
White--	187,528	180,410	6,790	122	206
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	22,232	16,204	5,990	24	14
Oregon---	33,558	31,640	1,690	28	200
White--	32,308	30,596	1,492	28	192
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	1,250	1,044	198	-	8
Pennsylvania-----------------------------------	218,742	203,950	12,966	216	1,610
White--	193,580	185,630	6,222	142	1,586
Nonwhite---------------------------------------	25,162	18,320	6,744	74	24

[1]Births occurring in nonreporting States to residents of reporting States.

Table X. Live births, by legitimacy status and color: 35 reporting States, 1964—Con.

[Based on a 50-percent sample]

Area and color	Total live births	Legit- imate births	Illegit- imate births	Legit- imacy status not stated	Legit- imacy status not reported[1]
Rhode Island	18,028	16,628	640	64	696
White	17,294	16,038	498	64	694
Nonwhite	734	590	142	-	2
South Carolina	56,874	48,254	7,266	290	1,064
White	33,262	31,524	808	108	822
Nonwhite	23,612	16,730	6,458	182	242
South Dakota	15,620	14,660	796	32	132
White	14,128	13,554	444	22	108
Nonwhite	1,492	1,106	352	10	24
Tennessee	80,286	71,854	8,040	34	358
White	62,720	60,348	2,002	22	348
Nonwhite	17,566	11,506	6,038	12	10
Texas	234,100	218,018	14,906	156	1,020
White	196,484	188,864	6,578	126	916
Nonwhite	37,616	29,154	8,328	30	104
Utah	23,924	22,672	460	594	198
White	23,324	22,176	436	568	144
Nonwhite	600	496	24	26	54
Virginia	96,906	87,204	8,684	94	924
White	73,130	69,744	2,466	44	876
Nonwhite	23,776	17,460	6,218	50	48
Washington	57,132	53,648	2,906	270	308
White	53,702	50,708	2,444	248	302
Nonwhite	3,430	2,940	462	22	6
West Virginia	35,658	32,708	2,486	68	396
White	34,080	31,656	1,980	56	388
Nonwhite	1,578	1,052	506	12	8
Wisconsin	88,814	83,682	3,606	1,440	86
White	85,188	81,066	2,686	1,352	84
Nonwhite	3,626	2,616	920	88	2
Wyoming	7,236	6,752	270	16	198
White	6,908	6,490	218	14	186
Nonwhite	328	262	52	2	12

[1]Births occurring in nonreporting States to residents of reporting States.

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APPENDIX VI

RANKING OF REPORTING STATES ACCORDING TO ILLEGITIMACY RATES AND ILLEGITIMACY RATIOS, 1960

Table XI.   State ranking high to low for illegitimacy rates, by color: 29 reporting States, 1960

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Based on a 50-percent sample. Rates per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-44 years in specified group enumerated as of April 1, 1960. Data are not shown for six reporting States—Maine, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming. The number of unmarried women by color are not available for these States. Therefore illegitimacy rates by color could not be computed]

| Total			White			Nonwhite		
Rank order[1]	State	Rate	Rank order[1]	State	Rate	Rank order[1]	State	Rate
1	Mississippi	64.3	1	Hawaii	21.5	1	Delaware	179.2
2	District of Columbia	60.0	2	West Virginia	16.4	2	Florida	150.8
3	South Carolina	48.1	3	Delaware	14.3	3	Missouri	136.1
4	Alabama	44.4	4	Kentucky	13.0	4	Illinois	132.8
5	Florida	43.8	5	Alaska	12.3	5	Tennessee	128.0
6	Alaska	43.4	6	Florida	12.0	6	South Dakota	124.7
7	Louisiana	43.1	7	Indiana	11.9	7	Mississippi	123.2
8	Delaware	43.0	8.5	Texas	11.5	8	Minnesota	117.8
9	North Carolina	35.5	8.5	Oregon	11.5	9	District of Columbia	116.7
10	Tennessee	33.1	10.5	Washington	11.1	10	Kentucky	106.2
11	Virginia	32.9	10.5	Minnesota	11.1	11	Alabama	104.0
12	Texas	25.0	12	Virginia	10.6	12	Wisconsin	103.1
13	Illinois	24.9	13	Ohio	10.5	13	South Carolina	99.5
14	Missouri	24.2	14	Tennessee	10.1	14	Virginia	97.2
15	Hawaii	22.3	15	Michigan	9.7	15	Indiana	96.2
16	Kentucky	21.3	16	District of Columbia	9.6	16	Louisiana	96.0
17	West Virginia	20.2	17.5	North Carolina	9.1	17	Alaska	94.9
18	Ohio	18.6	17.5	Iowa	9.1	18	Texas	94.8
19	Indiana	18.4	19	Missouri	8.8	19	North Carolina	89.4
20	Michigan	16.7	20	Louisiana	8.7	20	Ohio	88.8
21	South Dakota	16.2	21.5	Illinois	8.6	21	Kansas	83.6
22	Pennsylvania	14.3	21.5	Wisconsin	8.6	22	New Jersey	81.3
23	New Jersey	13.7	23	Kansas	8.4	23	West Virgina	79.1
24	Oregon	13.1	24	South Carolina	8.3	24	Pennsylvania	79.0
25.5	Washington	13.0	25	South Dakota	8.2	25	Iowa	77.0
25.5	Kansas	13.0	26	Pennsylvania	7.7	26	Oregon	72.8
27	Minnesota	12.7	27	Alabama	6.7	27	Michigan	72.5
28	Wisconsin	11.3	28	Mississippi	6.0	28	Washington	62.4
29	Iowa	10.1	29	New Jersey	5.3	29	Hawaii	22.6

[1]Where States were tied at a rank, the average of the ranks was used for each tied State; e.g., Washington and Kansas were ranked at 25.5 for the total rate.

Table XII. State ranking high to low for illegitimacy ratios, by color: 29 reporting States, 1960

[By place of residence. Refers only to illegitimate births occurring within the reporting area to residents of the area. Based on a 50-percent sample. Ratios per 1,000 total live births in specified group. Data are not shown for six reporting States—Maine, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming. The number of unmarried women by color are not available for these States. Therefore illegitimacy rates by color could not be computed]

Total			White			Nonwhite		
Rank order[1]	State	Ratio	Rank order[1]	State	Ratio	Rank order[1]	State	Ratio
1	District of Columbia-	204.9	1	District of Columbia-	55.8	1	Delaware-------------	347.7
2	Mississippi----------	138.9	2	West Virginia--------	47.6	2	Tennessee------------	295.9
3	South Carolina-------	120.8	3	Hawaii---------------	37.6	3	West Virginia--------	292.1
4	Alabama--------------	107.8	4	Kentucky-------------	30.6	4	Missouri-------------	285.4
5	Florida--------------	94.9	5	Delaware-------------	29.9	5	Florida--------------	277.1
6	North Carolina-------	90.3	6.5	Tennessee------------	27.4	6	District of Columbia-	272.4
7	Louisiana------------	90.1	6.5	Florida--------------	27.4	7	Alabama--------------	263.6
8	Delaware-------------	88.4	8	Oregon---------------	27.2	8	Illinois-------------	261.6
9	Tennessee------------	86.9	9	Indiana--------------	26.3	9	Kentucky-------------	258.6
10	Virginia-------------	79.1	10	Virginia-------------	25.3	10	South Carolina-------	258.4
11	Illinois-------------	59.7	11	Minnesota------------	24.9	11	Mississippi----------	244.3
12	West Virginia--------	59.4	12.5	Washington-----------	24.7	12	Virginia-------------	241.0
13	Missouri-------------	57.5	12.5	Ohio-----------------	24.7	13	North Carolina-------	238.1
14	Hawaii---------------	52.4	14	Texas----------------	23.3	14	South Dakota---------	216.1
15	Texas----------------	51.5	15	Pennsylvania---------	22.9	15	Texas----------------	213.5
16	Kentucky-------------	50.4	16	North Carolina-------	22.5	16	Minnesota------------	212.7
17	Alaska---------------	47.9	17	Michigan-------------	21.7	17	Ohio-----------------	206.3
18	Ohio-----------------	43.7	18	Missouri-------------	21.3	18	Louisiana------------	204.4
19	Pennsylvania---------	41.8	19	Illinois-------------	21.2	19	Pennsylvania---------	202.7
20	Indiana--------------	40.3	20	South Carolina-------	20.4	20	Indiana--------------	194.5
21	Michigan-------------	37.5	21	Iowa-----------------	20.2	21	New Jersey-----------	177.5
22	New Jersey-----------	36.1	22	Wisconsin------------	19.4	22	Michigan-------------	165.3
23	South Dakota---------	31.3	23	Louis na------------	17.9	23	Wisconsin------------	163.7
24	Oregon---------------	30.8	24	Kansas---------------	17.3	24	Iowa-----------------	161.0
25	Washington-----------	28.6	25	South Dakota---------	16.1	25	Kansas---------------	152.2
26	Minnesota------------	28.4	26	Alabama--------------	15.8	26	Oregon---------------	131.7
27	Kansas---------------	26.4	27	New Jersey-----------	14.4	27	Alaska---------------	126.3
28	Wisconsin------------	25.2	28	Mississippi----------	14.2	28	Washington-----------	96.4
29	Iowa-----------------	22.4	29	Alaska---------------	12.3	29	Hawaii---------------	59.0

[1]Where States were tied at a rank, the average of the ranks was used for each tied State; e.g., Tennessee and Florida were ranked at 6.5 for the white ratio.

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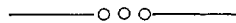
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