

Relationship Context of First Births to Men and Women in the United States
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In the last three decades there has been a dramatic increase in nonmarital births. In 1980, 18 percent of all births were to unmarried women compared to 35 percent of all births in 2003 (Martin, et al., 2005). A large body of research has found that children who spend part of their childhood in single parent households are disadvantaged on a variety of educational, economic, social, and health outcomes (Manning and Brown, 2006; Martin, et al., 2005; Wu and Wolfe, 2001; Ventura and Bachrach, 2000; Seltzer, 2000; Aquilino, 1996; Ventura et al., 1995). As a result reducing nonmarital childbearing is one of the goals of the welfare reform legislation, as well as national public health initiatives such as Healthy People 2010. But not all births born to unmarried women occur to women living alone. As the proportion of men and women who have ever lived in cohabiting union increases, we see an increase in births that occur within cohabiting unions. Children born into cohabiting unions may have better outcomes than children born outside of a union because they and their parents potentially have access to more financial and social-network resources. This paper compares the characteristics of men and women by the relationship context of their first births: within a marriage, a cohabiting union, or outside of a union. In addition, given race differences in nonmarital childbearing we examine differences in relationship context of first births by Hispanic origin and race.

Data and Methods

The data for this analysis come from Cycle 6 of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), conducted in 2002. The NSFG is based on multistage probability samples of the household population in the United States, and consists of in-person interviews on a wide array of topics related to fertility, family formation, and reproductive health (Chandra et al., 2005;

Martinez, et al., 2006). Cycle 6 of the NSFG included 12,571 men and women 15-44 years of age (independent samples, not couples). The NSFG response rate was 79 percent. Among these 1731 men and 4413 women had at least one live birth at the time of interview and comprise the sample for the current analysis.

Given the higher likelihood of a future nonmarital birth among those with premarital first births, we focus on the relationship context at the time of men's and women's first births.

We analyze patterns by Hispanic origin and race and other demographic and social characteristics. The outcome variable for women is based on a recoded variable called RMAROUT6 provided on the public use pregnancy file, and has been collapsed as:

Currently or formerly married at time of birth

Cohabiting at time of birth

Never married, not cohabiting at time of birth (i.e., "outside a union")

The numbers of women (and men) who were "formerly married" at the time of their first births were far too small to analyze separately. They were included with the larger group who were married at their first births in order to have the "nonmarital" group reflect births that occurred premaritally. The male NSFG data do not include a recode analogous to RMAROUT6, but it is possible to define a variable comparable to the one just described for females.

Independent variables examined with regard to marital and cohabiting status at first birth include: Age and year of first birth, parental living arrangements (of respondent) at age 14 , whether respondent's own biological parents were married at respondent's birth, importance of religion, educational attainment, percent of poverty level for respondent's household , whether respondent was born outside the U.S. , race and Hispanic origin , metropolitan residence (a more detailed version than available on the public use file variable), percent of single-mother

households at the county level (contextual variable not available on the public use files), and attitudinal items related to cohabitation, marriage, and nonmarital fertility .

Below we discuss some of our preliminary bivariate results, which will inform our multivariate analyses to be included in the full paper. We will conduct multinomial logistic regressions using all 3 categories of marital and cohabiting status to assess the net effects of the demographic and social characteristics on the odds of having a premarital first birth within a cohabiting union or outside of a union. We will examine separate and combined models by gender and Hispanic origin and race to assess what factors are most strongly associated with relationship context of first births.

Preliminary Analyses

Table 1 shows the percent distribution of first births to women by marital and cohabitation status, according to various characteristics of the woman, and table 2 shows similar information for first births to men. For both men and women, roughly two-thirds of first births occurred within marriage, but a somewhat larger percentage occurred within cohabiting unions for men than for women (18.2 compared with 12.4 percent). Having a premarital first birth, either within a cohabiting union or outside a in a non-residential union, was more prevalent among those who were younger at first birth, did not live in 2-parent households at age 14, have lower levels of education and income (at interview), and are Hispanic or non-Hispanic black. The strongest bivariate associations are seen with age at first birth and socioeconomic indicators such as income and education.

Table 3 and 4 look at the profiles of men and women who had a marital first birth compared to those who had a first birth within a cohabiting union and those who had a first birth outside a union. In addition, we look at these profiles by Hispanic origin and race. For the most

part, these mirror the bivariate associations shown in tables 1 and 2, but provide additional perspective on the composition of men and women who have premarital first births. Among those having a premarital birth outside of cohabitation, a higher proportion of women were under 20 years of age than were men (60.3% compared with 35.2%). This gender differential was seen across all race and Hispanic origin groups. With regard to importance of religion in one's daily life, overall those who had a marital first birth were generally more likely to have reported religion was "very important" than were those who had a premarital first birth, but there was significant variations by gender and race in the levels who reported religion as "very important" in every relationship category. For example, 56.5% of women with a marital first birth reported religion as "very important in their daily lives," compared with 44.0% of men. Among those who had a first birth outside a union, non-Hispanic black men and women were more likely to report that religion was "very important" (63.5% and 73.3%, respectively) compared to non-Hispanic whites (42.9% and 39.0%, respectively) and Hispanics (46.1% and 50.6%, respectively).

Table 5 describes men' and women's attitudes toward marriage, cohabitation, and nonmarital childbearing by the relationship context of their first birth. Although adults are more tolerant towards nonmarital childbearing than in the past (Seltzer, 2000), we wanted to see if men and women who have nonmarital first births have different attitudes about marriage and childbearing than those who had marital first births. Among the attitude items presented in table 5, only one showed a significant association with relationship context of first births, and this association was stronger among women than men. Over half of women (52.3%) who strongly agreed with the statement "It is okay for an unmarried female to have a child" had a premarital first birth, with 17.2% occurring within a cohabiting relationship. Among men, the

distinguishing category was not “strongly agree” but rather “strongly disagree.” Those who strongly disagreed with the statement were less likely to have premarital first birth than those in any of the other response groups (19% compared with 35-35%).

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Table 1. Number of women who had one or more births and percent distribution of marital status at first birth: United States, 2002.

Characteristics	Number in thousands	Total	Marital first births/1	Premarital first birth		
				Subtotal	Cohabiting	outside a union
All Women with children	35,938	100	62.3	37.7	12.4	25.3
Age at first birth						
younger than 20	11,053	100	30.7	69.3	19.7	49.7
under 18	5,069	100	21.9	78.1	18.5	59.7
18-19	5,984	100	38.1	61.9	20.7	41.2
20-24 year olds	12,289	100	65.1	34.9	13.4	21.6
25-29 year olds	8,039	100	85.2	14.8	5.3	9.5
30-44 year olds	4,558	100	91.0	9.1	4.6	4.5
Birth year						
Before 1985	7,733	100	59.1	40.9	9.2	31.7
1985-1989	6,587	100	66.7	33.3	9.3	24.0
1990-1996	11,961	100	61.8	38.2	13.4	24.8
1997 or later	9,658	100	62.5	37.6	15.8	21.8
Living arrangement at age 14						
Lived with both parents	25,468	100	68.8	31.2	9.7	21.5
Other	10,471	100	46.4	53.6	19.0	34.6
Responden's parents married at birth						
Yes	31,181	100	66.8	33.2	11.0	22.2
No	4,492	100	30.9	69.2	21.5	47.6
Importance of religion						
Very important	19,733	100	64.0	36.0	10.8	25.3
Somewhat important	10,479	100	64.4	35.6	11.2	24.4
Not important	5,656	100	52.4	47.6	20.5	27.1
Education						
Less than high school	5,126	100	38.8	61.2	22.0	39.2
High school	11,647	100	57.6	42.4	13.8	28.6
Some college	10,202	100	69.9	30.1	9.1	21.1
BA+	7,252	100	86.3	13.7	4.4	9.3
Percent of poverty level						
0-149%	11,534	100	44.1	55.9	18.7	37.2
150-299%	10,425	100	62.4	37.6	13.9	23.7
300+	13,208	100	81.1	18.9	4.8	14.1
Foreign born						
Yes	5,822	100	66.4	33.6	15.1	18.5
No	30,040	100	61.6	38.4	11.9	26.6
Metro						
CC-12 MSA	4,820	100	47.3	52.8	17.7	35.0
CC-other MSA	7,524	100	54.4	45.6	14.5	31.1
Suburb-12 MSAS	8,044	100	70.9	29.1	9.8	19.3
Suburb-other MSA	9,069	100	66.8	33.2	10.9	22.3
Nonmetro	6,482	100	65.5	34.5	11.2	23.3
Percent of single parent households (county level)						
1st quartile	5,286	100	72.5	27.6	9.7	17.9

2nd quartile	12,674	100	66.0	34.0	12.6	21.4
3rd quartile	6,317	100	60.2	39.8	12.3	27.6
4th quartile	10,721	100	54.9	45.1	13.1	32.0
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic	6,159	100	53.6	46.4	22.4	24.0
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic white	22,568	100	73.9	26.1	9.2	16.8
Non-Hispanic black	5,428	100	23.5	76.5	14.6	61.9
1/ Marital births also include births to formerly married women.						

Table 2. Number of men who had one or more children and percent distribution of marital status at first birth: United States, 2002.

Characteristics	Number in thousands	Total	Marital first births/1	Premarital first birth		
				Subtotal	Cohabiting	outside a union
All men with children	28,554	100	66.2	33.8	18.2	15.6
Age at first birth						
younger than 20	4,374	100	37.7	62.3	26.3	36.0
under 18	1,227	100	36.0	64.0	23.2	40.8
18-19	3,147	100	38.4	61.6	27.6	34.1
20-24 year olds	10,113	100	52.2	47.8	27.1	20.7
25-29 year olds	8,162	100	81.9	18.1	11.4	6.8
30-44 year olds	5,905	100	89.6	10.5	6.2	4.2
Birth year						
Before 1985	4,187	100	55.8	44.2	19.0	25.3
1985-1989	5,442	100	66.6	33.4	16.7	16.7
1990-1996	9,224	100	69.0	31.1	17.4	13.6
1997 or later	9,701	100	67.9	32.2	19.4	12.8
Living arrangement						
Lived with both parents	21,189	100	69.0	31.1	17.0	14.1
Other	7,365	100	58.2	41.8	21.6	20.2
Respondent's parents married at birth						
Yes	25,537	100	68.8	31.2	17.5	13.8
No	2,877	100	43.4	56.6	24.3	32.3
Importance of religion						
Very important	12,959	100	64.1	35.9	17.7	18.2
Somewhat important	8,856	100	71.5	28.5	16.6	11.9
Not important	6,725	100	63.1	36.9	21.3	15.6
Education						
Less than high school	4,661	100	47.2	52.8	33.9	18.9
High school	10,735	100	62.0	38.0	21.6	16.4
Some college	6,798	100	71.4	28.6	12.0	16.7
BA+	5,685	100	90.0	10.0	4.3	5.7
Percent of poverty level						
0-149%	7,157	100	48.3	51.8	31.4	20.3
150-299%	8,533	100	65.0	35.0	19.6	15.4
300+	12,674	100	77.9	22.1	9.9	12.3

Foreign born						
Yes	5,180	100	61.4	38.6	26.1	12.5
No	23,318	100	67.3	32.7	16.4	16.3
Metro						
CC-12 MSA	3,781	100	58.3	41.7	23.3	18.4
CC-other MSA	5,598	100	63.7	36.3	16.0	20.2
Suburb-12 MSAS	6,467	100	63.7	36.3	20.9	15.4
Suburb-other MSA	6,599	100	72.6	27.4	15.1	12.3
Nonmetro	6,108	100	69.0	31.0	17.4	13.6
Percent of single parent households (county level)						
1st quartile	8,731	100	77.0	23.0	12.9	10.1
2nd quartile	7,245	100	70.1	29.9	16.4	13.6
3rd quartile	6,072	100	59.6	40.4	21.2	19.3
4th quartile	5,112	100	53.1	46.9	24.0	22.8
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic	5,652	100	51.7	48.4	32.1	16.2
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic white	17,703	100	77.2	22.8	12.1	10.7
Non-Hispanic black	3,545	100	36.4	63.7	25.0	38.7
1/ Marital births also include births to formerly married men.						

Table 3 Profile of marital status at first birth for women 15-44 years of age, by Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002.

Characteristics	Total	Total			NH White			NH Black			Hispanic		
		Marital	Cohab	outside a union	Marital	Cohab	outside a union	Marital	Cohab	outside a union	Marital	Cohab	outside a union
All Women with children (Number)	35,938	22,381	4,450	9,107	16,685	2,085	3,797	1,275	795	3,359	1,119	190	475
Age at first birth	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
younger than 20	30.8	15.1	48.8	60.3	13.2	44.9	53.6	12.8	44.8	66.2	13.1	49.6	54.9
under 18	14.1	5.0	21.0	33.2	3.6	17.3	28.2	2.8	11.1	36.7	4.7	24.7	40.8
18-19	16.7	10.2	27.8	27.1	9.6	27.6	25.4	10.0	33.7	29.5	8.4	24.9	14.1
20-24 year olds	34.2	35.7	36.9	29.1	33.6	39.9	33.3	46.0	42.9	24.8	36.8	29.2	36.5
25-29 year olds	22.4	30.6	9.6	8.4	32.5	9.7	10.7	25.2	9.6	6.7	34.2	16.4	4.8
30-44 year olds	12.7	18.5	4.7	2.2	20.7	5.5	2.3	16.0	2.6	2.3	16.0	4.8	3.8
Birth year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Before 1985	21.5	20.4	15.9	27.0	20.3	14.3	24.8	25.6	18.3	32.9	16.8	1.2	21.3
1985-1989	18.3	19.6	13.8	17.4	20.7	11.5	18.8	21.3	19.5	16.6	11.0	17.0	10.9
1990-1996	33.3	33.0	36.1	32.6	32.6	38.9	33.6	23.1	32.2	30.8	35.3	49.7	42.4
1997 or later	26.9	27.0	34.2	23.1	26.4	35.3	22.8	30.1	30.0	19.8	36.8	32.1	25.4
Living arrangement at age 14	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived with both parents	70.9	78.3	55.3	60.2	78.8	55.5	64.1	68.7	45.6	51.6	81.6	61.3	68.3
Other	29.1	21.7	44.7	39.8	21.3	44.5	35.9	31.4	54.4	48.4	18.4	38.7	31.7
R's parents married at birth	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Yes	86.8	93.1	77.0	75.9	95.8	87.2	90.2	76.4	56.0	60.1	96.2	82.5	82.3
No	12.5	6.2	21.7	23.5	3.4	10.0	8.9	23.3	44.0	39.4	3.8	17.5	17.7
Importance of religion	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Very important	55.0	56.5	47.7	54.9	53.3	32.7	39.0	81.5	69.7	73.3	54.8	70.1	50.6
Somewhat important	29.2	30.2	26.3	28.2	32.8	30.7	40.2	12.4	18.0	13.7	27.7	4.8	23.9
Not important	15.8	13.3	26.0	16.9	13.9	36.6	20.9	6.2	12.3	13.0	17.6	25.1	25.5
Education	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than high school	15.0	9.0	28.4	24.6	4.1	20.3	20.4	7.6	14.5	22.6	5.8	11.8	15.9
High school	34.0	30.4	40.4	40.8	31.0	47.3	43.0	28.8	46.2	40.8	20.8	27.1	54.3
Some college	29.8	32.3	23.3	26.3	34.3	24.0	28.0	37.8	29.8	27.5	21.6	37.3	22.9
BA+	21.2	28.4	7.9	8.3	30.6	8.4	8.7	25.7	9.6	9.2	51.7	23.8	6.9

Percent of poverty level	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
0-149%	32.8	22.8	51.0	49.7	16.7	44.0	41.5	31.2	45.3	53.8	25.1	47.7	57.4	
150-299%	29.6	29.2	34.2	28.7	29.2	35.9	29.0	26.7	38.2	29.3	27.4	39.5	28.9	
300+	37.6	48.0	14.9	21.6	54.2	20.2	29.6	42.1	16.5	16.9	47.5	12.8	13.7	
Foreign born	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Yes	16.2	17.3	19.8	11.9	4.7	2.5	1.4	19.0	2.4	6.4	71.7	29.5	29.0	
No	83.8	82.7	80.3	88.1	95.3	97.5	98.6	81.0	97.6	93.6	28.4	70.5	71.0	
Metro	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
CC-12 MSA	13.4	10.2	19.2	18.5	5.0	5.3	7.4	24.3	27.4	26.0	18.1	4.7	10.0	
CC-other MSA	20.9	18.3	24.4	25.7	16.6	23.0	20.1	27.1	35.4	33.8	25.6	21.6	18.4	
Suburb-12 MSAS	22.4	25.5	17.8	17.0	24.3	16.3	12.6	27.0	16.9	20.1	30.9	17.0	4.9	
Suburb-other MSA	25.2	27.1	22.3	22.2	31.6	34.2	33.0	12.5	9.6	13.5	12.6	25.5	23.9	
Nonmetro	18.0	19.0	16.3	16.6	22.6	21.3	27.0	9.1	10.8	6.7	12.7	31.2	42.9	

Table 4 Profile of marital status at first birth for men 15-44 years of age, by Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002.

Characteristics	Total	Total			NH White			NH Black			Hispanic		
		Marital	Cohab	outside a union	Marital	Cohab	outside a union	Marital	Cohab	outside a union	Marital	Cohab	outside a union
All men with children (number)	28,554	18,898	5,189	4,467	13,673	2,134	1,896	1,289	885	1,371	2,919	1,816	917
Age at first birth	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
younger than 20	15.3	8.7	22.2	35.2	8.5	20.8	25.5	5.8	17.7	46.1	8.9	25.0	41.7
under 18	4.3	2.3	5.49	11.2	2.0	2.5	6.2	0.0	2.9	16.9	2.8	10.9	13.4
18-19	11.0	6.4	16.72	24.0	6.4	18.3	19.2	5.8	14.9	29.2	6.2	14.1	28.2
20-24 year olds	35.4	27.9	52.9	46.9	24.5	50.4	51.8	34.4	52.4	41.6	44.1	53.4	50.5
25-29 year olds	28.6	35.4	17.9	12.4	37.2	21.1	17.7	34.8	17.6	9.7	28.7	16.8	5.6
30-44 year olds	20.7	28.0	7.1	5.6	29.9	7.7	5.0	25.0	12.3	2.6	18.3	4.8	2.2
Birth year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Before 1985	14.7	12.4	15.3	23.7	11.6	18.6	24.4	19.0	13.4	26.6	11.9	14.8	14.5
1985-1989	19.1	19.2	17.6	20.4	19.3	18.5	18.2	15.8	20.0	30.1	18.0	17.3	15.9
1990-1996	32.3	33.7	31.0	28.2	34.0	26.2	36.1	29.1	29.2	23.3	37.2	31.5	24.8
1997 or later	34.0	34.8	36.2	27.8	35.1	36.7	21.4	36.1	37.4	20.0	32.9	36.5	44.8
Living arrangement at age 14	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lived with both parents	74.2	77.3	69.4	66.6	76.2	68.2	79.1	69.5	59.8	49.9	83.6	75.9	67.3
Other	25.8	22.7	30.6	33.4	23.8	31.8	20.9	30.5	40.2	50.1	16.4	24.1	32.7

R's parents married at birth	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Yes	89.9	93.4	86.5	79.1	95.8	93.0	93.2	81.2	76.1	63.1	88.7	82.1	72.7	
No	10.1	6.6	13.5	20.9	4.2	7.0	6.9	18.8	23.9	36.9	11.3	17.9	27.3	
Importance of religion	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Very important	45.4	44.0	44.18	52.81	38.2	21.8	42.9	65.3	67.7	63.5	56.4	53.9	46.1	
Somewhat important	31.0	33.5	28.26	23.67	35.3	33.1	23.6	24.0	21.6	14.7	29.9	26.5	41.1	
Not important	23.6	22.5	27.56	23.52	26.5	45.1	33.4	10.7	10.8	21.8	13.7	19.6	12.8	
Education	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than high school	16.7	11.7	31.85	21.55	6.7	28.0	21.0	8.2	20.3	16.1	38.3	46.6	29.4	
High school	38.5	35.4	46.79	42.93	35.5	50.3	45.2	42.1	59.4	49.7	36.3	35.5	36.3	
Some college	24.4	25.8	16.39	27.65	27.3	15.6	25.3	28.9	18.1	27.0	13.7	12.2	26.4	
BA+	20.4	27.2	4.96	7.88	30.5	6.2	8.6	20.8	2.2	7.3	11.7	5.8	8.0	
Percent of poverty level	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
0-149%	25.2	18.3	43.5	33.6	12.7	40.0	25.2	18.3	41.3	33.6	38.5	45.9	46.6	
150-299%	30.1	29.4	32.3	30.4	26.9	29.3	26.8	31.4	31.1	31.8	37.9	39.2	30.3	
300+	44.7	52.3	24.2	36.0	60.5	30.8	48.1	50.4	27.6	34.7	23.6	15.0	23.1	
Foreign born	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Yes	18.2	16.9	26.1	14.6	4.2	0.3	7.2	14.1	7.9	8.3	68.5	67.8	41.7	
No	81.8	83.2	73.9	85.5	95.8	99.8	92.8	85.9	92.1	91.7	31.5	32.2	58.3	

Metro	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%
CC-12 MSA	13.2	11.7	17.0	15.5		7.6	7.2	6.8		21.9	20.4	17.8		24.7	28.8	33.0
CC-other MSA	19.6	18.9	17.3	25.4		17.8	17.1	18.5		31.4	26.0	31.2		22.3	15.7	23.9
Suburb-12 MSAS	22.7	21.8	26.1	22.3		21.0	27.3	26.8		20.9	16.1	17.1		29.1	32.3	26.6
Suburb-other MSA	23.1	25.4	19.2	18.1		28.6	24.9	19.2		10.9	20.0	24.5		15.6	15.4	12.1
Nonmetro	21.4	22.3	20.5	18.6		25.0	23.6	28.7		15.0	17.4	9.4		8.4	7.8	4.4

Table 5. Number of women who had one or more births and percent distribution of marital status at first birth by selected attitudes: United States, 2002.

Attitudes	Number in thousands	Total	Marital first births/1	Premarital first birth		
				Subtotal	Cohabiting	outside a union
Marriage						
Better to get married than to go thru life being single						
Females						
Strongly Agree	6,034	100	68.4	31.6	9.6	22.1
Agree	12,933	100	63.2	36.8	10.9	25.9
Disagree	11,334	100	58.6	41.4	14.7	26.7
Strongly Disagree	3,629	100	56.5	43.5	17.4	26.1
Males						
Strongly Agree	7,196	100	66.6	33.4	18.0	15.5
Agree	12,756	100	68.0	32.0	17.5	14.5
Disagree	6,381	100	59.7	40.4	21.7	18.7
Strongly Disagree	1,123	100	64.2	35.8	13.2	22.6
Cohabiting						
Not okay for young people to live together unless married						
Females						
Strongly Agree	3,564	100	76.3	23.7	5.0	18.8
Agree	9,689	100	66.9	33.1	8.2	24.9
Disagree	17,902	100	58.1	41.9	15.4	26.6
Strongly Disagree	3,550	100	56.1	44.0	18.3	25.7
Males						
Strongly Agree	3,004	100	83.9	16.1	4.4	11.7
Agree	7,487	100	64.3	35.7	16.8	18.9
Disagree	14,321	100	67.2	32.8	18.9	13.9
Strongly Disagree	3,050	100	49.3	50.7	31.2	19.5
Nonmarital Childbearing						
Okay for unmarried female to have a child						
Females						
Strongly Agree	5,443	100	47.7	52.3	17.2	35.2
Agree	19,259	100	60.2	39.9	14.0	25.8
Disagree	7,211	100	72.1	27.9	7.4	20.4
Strongly Disagree	2,705	100	76.2	23.8	6.3	17.5
Males						
Strongly Agree	2,221	100	64.2	35.8	24.7	11.1
Agree	14,230	100	64.8	35.2	19.0	16.2
Disagree	8,782	100	64.2	35.8	17.0	18.8
Strongly Disagree	2,349	100	81.0	19.0	9.9	9.1