



POPULATION NOTES

Births, Total Fertility Rates on the Rise

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- Births in Minnesota rose between 1990 and 2000.
- Fertility rates have increased for women over age 30 and fallen for younger women.
- Foreign-born mothers accounted for about 14 percent of births in 2000, up from 5 percent in 1990.

Births are on the increase in Minnesota. The number of births in 2000, 67,451, was higher than at any time since 1990. Births have been rising steadily since 1995 after falling in the first half of the decade.

Births are considerably above the levels projected in the most recent State Demographic Center population projections published in 1998. That report, benchmarked to 1995 population estimates, projected that there would be 60,346 births in 2000, well below the actual number.

The major reason for the discrepancy is that fertility rates among women over age 30 have grown much more rapidly than anticipated. For example, the projected

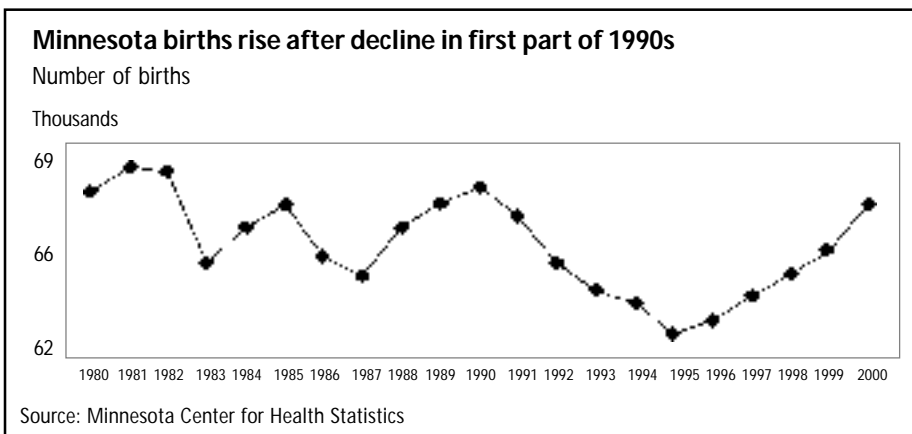
fertility rate for women ages 30 to 34 was 90.0 births per 1,000 women; the actual rate was 107.0 per 1,000.

Another reason births were higher than expected was that the number of women in their childbearing years grew faster than projected, probably because there was substantial net in-migration among women in this age bracket. There were almost 68,000 more women age 15 to 44 in the census than were projected for that year.

A continued rise in the number of multiple births has also contributed to the greater-than-expected increase in births. There were 2,365 Minnesota multiple births in 2000, including twins, triplets and others, up from 1,828 multiple births in 1995.

Birth rates rise for women over 30

One of the most dramatic fertility trends of the last two decades is that women are having their children later in life. Fertility rates have risen sharply for women over 30 while falling for younger women. For example, in Minnesota the fertility rate for women 30 to 34 increased from 71.4 births per 1,000 in 1980 to 107.0 in 2000. At the same time, the fertility rate for women age 20 to 24 fell from 111.9 per 1,000 to 85.8. In 1980, a woman in her early twenties was much more likely to have a child than a woman in her early thirties; today the reverse is true.



Fertility rates by age of mother, Minnesota 1980, 1990 and 2000

Age of mother	1980 Birth rate	1990 Birth rate	2000 Birth rate	Percent change 1990-2000	Percent change 1980-2000
15 to 19	35.1	36.5	30.1	-17.7%	-14.4%
20 to 24	111.9	93.4	85.8	-8.1%	-23.3%
25 to 29	131.5	127.3	121.5	-4.6%	-7.6%
30 to 34	71.4	86.0	107.0	24.4%	49.8%
35 to 39	20.4	31.4	41.2	31.2%	102.0%
40 to 44	4.4	5.3	8.1	53.5%	84.9%
Total fertility rate (TFR)	1.87	1.90	1.97	3.6%	5.3%
General fertility rate (GFR)	70.0	66.3	61.9	-6.6%	-11.5%

Minnesota first birth rates by age of mother: 1980, 1990 and 2000

Age of mother	1980 First birth rate	1990 First birth rate	2000 First birth rate	Percent change 1990-2000	Percent change 1980-2000
15 to 19	29.5	29.9	24.9	-16.7%	-15.6%
20 to 24	59.6	46.1	43.7	-5.1%	-26.6%
25 to 29	45.4	46.7	49.7	6.4%	9.5%
30 to 34	13.6	21.4	31.9	48.9%	134.3%
35 to 39	2.3	6.3	9.0	42.9%	291.5%
40 to 44	0.3	0.9	1.7	87.7%	463.0%
All ages	29.5	25.5	25.0	-2.0%	-15.3%

Births to women under age 15 and over age 44 assigned to adjacent age groups.

Paradoxical trends in fertility rates

There are several ways to measure fertility rates in a population. Because of shifts in the size of different age groups and the dramatic changes in fertility rates by age, these measures give conflicting impressions about what is happening to Minnesota fertility.

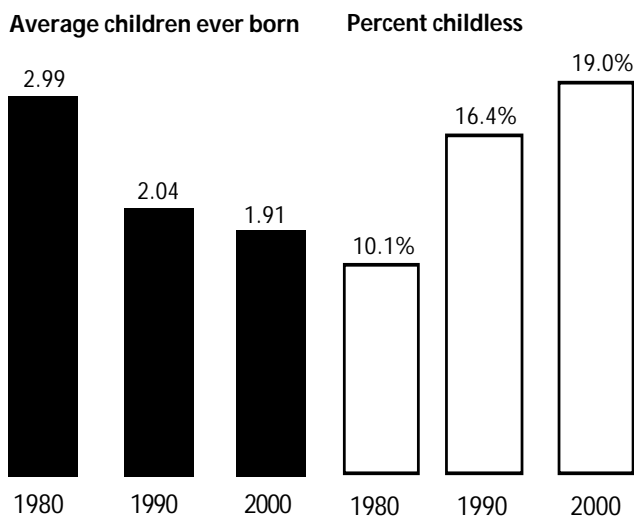
The simplest measure of fertility, the crude birth rate, is the number of births per 1,000 total population. This figure has fallen from 16.6 in 1980 to 15.6 in 1990 and 13.7 in 2000. The birth rate is a good indicator of overall population trends, but says little about the propensity of women to have large or small families because it is strongly affected by the age and gender composition of the population.

Two measures more specifically based on the childbearing-age female population are the general fertility rate and the total fertility rate. These have changed in opposite directions: the general fertility rate has fallen, while the total fertility rate has increased.

The general fertility rate, or GFR, is the number of births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44. In Minnesota, this rate declined from 70.0 per 1,000 in 1980 to 66.3 in 1990 and 61.9 in 2000.

The total fertility rate, or TFR, is the number of births a woman will have during her lifetime if age-specific birth rates remain constant. Because it controls for age composition, the total fertility rate is considered better than the general fertility rate as a measure of women's propensity to have larger or smaller families. In contrast to the

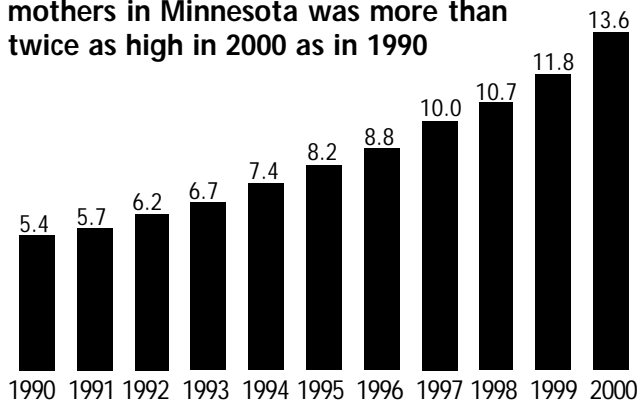
Among U.S. women age 40 to 44, lifetime fertility has fallen



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Similar trends have occurred for first births. The first birth rate has fallen for women under age 25, while increasing for women 25 or older. The gain in first birth rates has been especially dramatic among women in their thirties, though most first-time mothers are still under age 30. In 2000, the median age for first-time mothers was 26, while the median age for all mothers was 28. By comparison, in 1970 the median age was 22 for first-time mothers and 25 for all women who had children during that year.

Proportion of births to foreign-born mothers in Minnesota was more than twice as high in 2000 as in 1990



Source: Minnesota Center for Health Statistics

general fertility rate, the total fertility rate in Minnesota has risen: from 1.87 in 1980 to 1.90 in 1990 and 1.97 in 2000.

The reason for the divergent trends in the general and total fertility rates lies partly in the aging of the 15- to 44-year-old population. Compared to 1980 and 1990, a greater proportion of women in this broad age group are now in the older age groups where fertility rates are lower. In 1980, 23 percent of women in their childbearing years were 35 or older. By 2000, 38 percent of these

women were over 35. Aging of the childbearing-age population has lowered the general fertility rate even as the total fertility rate has gone up.

The total fertility rate indicates what lifetime births will be if age-specific rates remain constant. In reality, age-specific rates have fluctuated dramatically in recent decades. Thus it is not clear if the recent rise in the total fertility rate means that women will end up with larger families, or if it is just a blip caused by changes in the timing of births. Looking at

the lifetime fertility of women who are at or near the end of their childbearing years has the advantage of smoothing out some of the shifts in fertility rates caused by changes in timing. Current Minnesota data on lifetime births is not available, but national figures provide an interesting look at how family size has changed. Changes appear substantial between 1980 and 1990, but less so between 1990 and 2000. Among women age 40 to 44 in 1980, the average number of children ever born was 2.99. These women were born between 1935 and 1940. The average number of children ever born then dropped noticeably to 2.05 in 1990 (women born between 1945 and 1950) and to 1.91 in 2000 (women born between 1955 and 1960). There was a corresponding rise in the percentage of women who

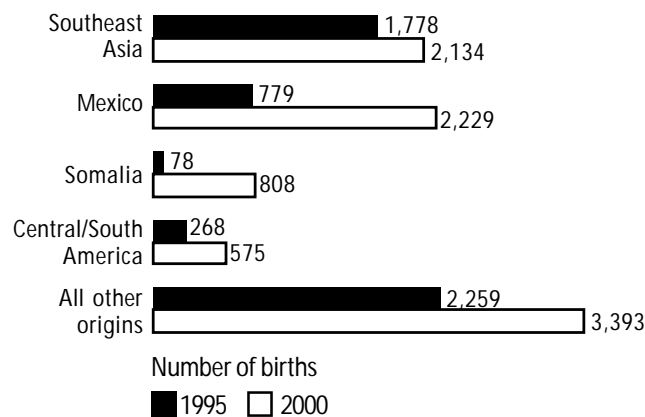
never had a child, from 10.1 percent in 1980 to 16.0 percent in 1990 and 19.0 percent in 2000. Though the 1990 to 2000 trend continued to be towards smaller families, the change was more modest than between 1980 and 1990.

Births to foreign-born mother increase

Births to foreign-born mothers have risen dramatically in Minnesota. In 2000, there were 9,223 births to foreign-born mothers, up sharply from 3,644 in 1990. Foreign-born mothers comprised 13.6 percent of total mothers in 2000, compared to 5.4 percent in 1990. During the same decade, births to native-born women fell from 64,341 to 58,381.

Fertility rates for foreign-born and native-born women are not available at this time, but the influx of immigrants to

Number of Minnesota mothers born in Mexico and Somalia rose substantially from 1995 to 2000



Source: Minnesota Center for Health Statistics

General and total fertility rates by race and Latino origin, Minnesota, 1990 and 2000

General fertility rates

	1990	2000, High	2000, Low
White	64.2	60.7	59.8
African American	110.3	101.6	89.4
American Indian	107.5	92.3	63.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	110.7	86.4	76.0

Total fertility rates

	1990	2000, High	2000, Low
White	1.84	1.96	1.93
African American	2.99	2.92	2.53
American Indian	2.97	2.77	1.89
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.23	2.43	2.14

Latino fertility rates

	1990	2000
General fertility rate	86.2	110.8
Total fertility rate	2.33	2.94

Notes: 2000 high values based on race alone data. 2000 low values based on race alone or in combination data.

Latinos may be of any race.

Sources: Birth data from Minnesota Center for Health Statistics. Population data from U.S. Census Bureau.

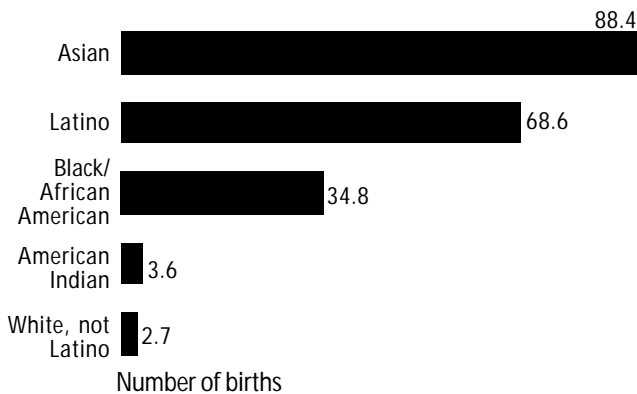
Fertility rates by county, 1990 and 2000

County	2000 General fertility rate	2000 Total fertility rate	1990 General fertility rate	1990 Total fertility rate	% Change in general fertility rate	% Change in total fertility rate
Minnesota	61.9	1.97	66.3	1.90	-6.6%	3.6%
Aitkin	58.3	2.19	67.7	2.43	-13.8%	-9.9%
Anoka	62.6	2.02	67.3	1.96	-7.0%	3.3%
Becker	69.0	2.51	76.4	2.48	-9.7%	1.3%
Beltrami	65.1	2.01	74.3	2.15	-12.4%	-6.6%
Benton	68.1	1.99	69.7	1.85	-2.4%	7.8%
Big Stone	55.9	2.16	73.5	2.45	-23.9%	-11.7%
Blue Earth	48.3	1.66	48.2	1.50	0.1%	10.7%
Brown	58.8	2.11	65.6	1.93	-10.3%	9.6%
Carlton	61.0	2.19	64.2	2.06	-5.0%	6.5%
Carver	70.4	2.29	78.8	2.19	-10.7%	4.6%
Cass	68.5	2.51	82.0	2.75	-16.5%	-8.7%
Chippewa	60.6	2.19	64.7	2.02	-6.4%	8.2%
Chisago	72.5	2.44	70.1	2.22	3.4%	9.7%
Clay	44.4	1.60	51.2	1.61	-13.4%	-0.6%
Clearwater	67.8	2.34	72.8	2.47	-6.9%	-5.1%
Cook	43.3	1.57	57.6	1.93	-24.8%	-18.6%
Cottonwood	68.3	2.41	71.7	2.38	-4.7%	1.4%
Crow Wing	63.3	2.15	76.4	2.40	-17.1%	-10.4%
Dakota	63.8	1.99	69.9	1.93	-8.8%	3.3%
Dodge	68.1	2.32	77.2	2.36	-11.8%	-1.9%
Douglas	58.4	2.02	66.5	2.09	-12.1%	-3.5%
Faribault	56.9	2.22	65.5	2.21	-13.2%	0.6%
Fillmore	65.9	2.34	77.1	2.44	-14.5%	-4.1%
Freeborn	67.8	2.34	68.5	2.15	-1.0%	8.9%
Goodhue	57.9	2.07	64.3	1.98	-10.0%	4.7%
Grant	57.2	2.16	78.7	2.65	-27.3%	-18.3%
Hennepin	62.9	1.88	64.1	1.79	-1.9%	5.0%
Houston	57.5	2.05	72.8	2.21	-21.0%	-7.3%
Hubbard	58.4	2.10	71.3	2.53	-18.0%	-17.2%
Isanti	55.9	2.00	64.9	2.09	-13.9%	-4.3%
Itasca	56.0	2.11	59.8	2.05	-6.4%	3.2%
Jackson	60.4	2.21	65.4	2.18	-7.7%	1.6%
Kanabec	53.9	1.91	74.0	2.41	-27.2%	-20.9%
Kandiyohi	62.4	2.11	70.5	2.14	-11.5%	-1.4%
Kittson	68.3	2.60	71.9	2.45	-5.0%	6.0%
Koochiching	54.6	2.05	61.6	1.99	-11.4%	3.1%
Lac qui Parle	63.6	2.76	65.5	2.32	-2.9%	19.0%
Lake	55.3	2.02	58.5	1.99	-5.4%	1.6%
Lake of the Woods	51.1	1.75	77.2	2.48	-33.8%	-29.6%
Le Sueur	63.1	2.21	77.3	2.35	-18.3%	-6.1%
Lincoln	70.3	2.40	70.4	2.49	-0.2%	-3.7%
Lyon	61.2	2.04	61.0	1.78	0.3%	14.4%

Fertility rates by county, 1990 and 2000

County	2000 General fertility rate	2000 Total fertility rate	1990 General fertility rate	1990 Total fertility rate	% Change in general fertility rate	% Change in total fertility rate
McLeod	64.9	2.13	73.1	2.21	-11.3%	-3.7%
Mahnomen	77.7	2.58	89.4	3.01	-13.1%	-14.2%
Marshall	56.9	2.14	71.3	2.46	-20.2%	-12.9%
Martin	59.9	2.24	67.8	2.26	-11.6%	-0.7%
Meeker	68.4	2.44	71.9	2.29	-4.9%	6.5%
Mille Lacs	64.0	2.26	75.5	2.42	-15.3%	-6.7%
Morrison	63.1	2.22	75.5	2.33	-16.5%	-4.8%
Mower	72.2	2.46	68.7	2.12	5.1%	15.8%
Murray	56.3	2.17	71.9	2.37	-21.7%	-8.5%
Nicollet	52.1	1.82	55.9	1.67	-6.8%	9.1%
Nobles	72.6	2.45	71.9	2.25	1.0%	8.8%
Norman	60.1	2.18	64.4	2.12	-6.6%	2.7%
Olmsted	66.5	2.09	69.2	1.89	-3.9%	10.5%
Otter Tail	54.5	2.02	66.7	2.19	-18.2%	-7.8%
Pennington	60.7	2.07	63.4	1.98	-4.2%	4.3%
Pine	65.7	2.35	74.6	2.40	-12.0%	-2.2%
Pipestone	63.0	2.35	68.7	2.18	-8.2%	7.9%
Polk	57.7	1.98	78.1	2.39	-26.1%	-17.3%
Pope	51.2	1.92	80.2	2.69	-36.1%	-28.5%
Ramsey	63.1	1.90	68.7	1.92	-8.2%	-0.8%
Red Lake	73.4	2.57	72.5	2.29	1.3%	12.0%
Redwood	63.1	2.18	70.3	2.31	-10.2%	-5.8%
Renville	71.7	2.64	81.5	2.55	-12.0%	3.5%
Rice	51.5	1.76	55.5	1.66	-7.2%	6.2%
Rock	66.3	2.27	68.1	2.18	-2.7%	4.2%
Roseau	63.7	2.24	89.9	2.59	-29.2%	-13.3%
St. Louis	49.3	1.66	54.0	1.66	-8.7%	0.2%
Scott	76.7	2.36	76.7	2.17	0.0%	8.6%
Sherburne	71.1	2.26	67.3	1.95	5.6%	15.8%
Sibley	72.7	2.49	74.3	2.25	-2.2%	10.9%
Stearns	54.8	1.85	58.6	1.69	-6.5%	9.6%
Steele	66.8	2.21	70.2	2.11	-4.9%	4.9%
Stevens	48.9	2.09	35.8	1.32	36.6%	58.2%
Swift	65.8	2.27	69.0	2.22	-4.7%	2.2%
Todd	59.4	2.29	65.7	2.19	-9.6%	4.5%
Traverse	61.9	2.27	80.4	2.68	-23.0%	-15.1%
Wabasha	58.2	2.03	73.3	2.32	-20.6%	-12.6%
Wadena	70.5	2.53	79.3	2.54	-11.1%	-0.6%
Waseca	67.1	2.26	65.3	2.01	2.8%	12.6%
Washington	63.0	2.06	64.9	1.97	-3.0%	4.8%
Watsonwan	78.6	2.66	79.0	2.39	-0.5%	11.3%
Wilkin	61.4	2.12	68.6	2.11	-10.5%	0.5%
Winona	44.4	1.59	48.9	1.52	-9.3%	4.6%
Wright	70.3	2.30	77.8	2.30	-9.6%	0.1%
Yellow Medicine	72.6	2.71	75.9	2.42	-4.3%	11.9%

Majority of Minnesota Asian and Latino mothers in 2000 were born outside U.S.



Source: Minnesota Center for Health Statistics

Minnesota has probably played a role in the rise of the total fertility rate and the number of births. National data suggest that immigrant women have larger families than women born in the United States.

Mexico led the list of origins of foreign-born mothers. In 2000 there were 2,229 Minnesota mothers who had been born in Mexico. Other common origins were Laos (1,118), Somalia (808), Vietnam (471), Thailand (319) and India (300). Births to Mexican- and Somali-born women have increased dramatically in recent years. The number of births to women born in Somalia increased more than tenfold between 1995 and 2000, and births to women born in Mexico almost tripled. The rapid increase in births indicates substantial immigration of Mexicans and Somalis in the last half of the decade.

More mothers are nonwhite and/or Latino

Minnesota mothers are more racially and ethnically diverse than in the past. The number of births to nonwhite mothers

grew from 7,293 to 9,784 between 1995 and 2000, while births to Latino mothers rose rapidly from 1,916 to 3,929. Births to African American mothers went up from 2,856 to 4,372; births to Asian mothers from 2,563 to 3,298; and births to Latino mothers from 1,916 to 3,929. Births to American Indian mothers remained fairly stable at 1,068 in 1995 and 1,221 in 2000. Births to mothers of other or unknown races rose from 703 to 893 over the same five-year period.

The increase in births to white non-Latino women was more modest than the gains for nonwhite and Latino women.

In 1995 there were 49,526 births to white non-Latino women. This figure rose to 51,710 by 2000. Births to white non-Latino mothers rose 4 percent between 1995 and 2000, while births to nonwhite or Latino mothers grew 14 percent.

Fertility rates by race depend on denominator used

In the 2000 census, people could identify with one or more race, but when they fill out the birth certificate they must identify with only one. The vital statistics system will switch over to the multiple race option in 2003, but in the meantime it is difficult to calculate fertility rates by race or to compare 1990 to 2000 rates for racial groups.

The data presented here shows a high range and a low range for the 2000 race-specific fertility rates. The high value uses the race alone data from the census as the denominator. The drawback of the high value is that it ignores births to women identified in the census as being of more than one race. The low value uses the race alone or in combination data as the denominator. One shortcoming of the low value is

that multiple race women are counted in more than one denominator.

The high and low values for 2000 are similar for white women, but are very different for nonwhite women. For example, for American Indian women the total fertility rate could be as high as 2.77 or as low as 1.89, a very wide range. The numbers are consistent in showing falling fertility for Asian and Pacific Islander and for American Indian women. Fertility declines for African American women are modest using the high value but substantial using the low value.

Fertility rate trends for white women mirrored those of the total population. The general fertility rate fell, while the total fertility rate rose from 1.84 to somewhere between 1.93 and 1.96.

Fertility rates of Latino women increased dramatically. The rise in Latino fertility rates may reflect the influx of immigrant women. It is also possible that Latino births have been counted more thoroughly in recent birth data.

Fertility Rates for Minnesota's Largest Cities: 1990 and 2000

	2000 General fertility rate	2000 Total fertility rate	1990 General fertility rate	1990 Total fertility rate	% change in GFR 1990-2000	% change in TFR 1990-2000
Minneapolis	65.7	1.88	67.1	1.91	-2%	-2%
St. Paul	72.0	2.11	76.1	2.12	-5%	-1%
Duluth	51.5	1.68	60.0	1.77	-14%	-5%
Bloomington	51.9	1.59	54.0	1.50	-4%	6%
Rochester	74.6	2.23	77.3	2.03	-3%	10%

Minnesota cities with 500 or more births in 2000

	1990 births	1995 births	2000 births	Percent change 1990-2000	1995-2000
Minneapolis	6,632	5,739	6,645	0%	16%
St. Paul	5,237	4,764	5,138	-2%	8%
Rochester	1,454	1,359	1,525	5%	12%
Brooklyn Park	1,136	1,022	1,215	7%	19%
Duluth	1,259	1,004	1,019	-19%	1%
Eagan	1,177	1,143	950	-19%	-17%
Burnsville	936	910	898	-4%	-1%
Bloomington	1,153	982	889	-23%	-9%
Plymouth	804	875	863	7%	-1%
Woodbury	334	583	856	156%	47%
Coon Rapids	957	1,038	826	-14%	-20%
Eden Prairie	846	797	781	-8%	-2%
Maple Grove	776	664	757	-2%	14%
St. Cloud	734	638	746	2%	17%
Blaine	644	583	663	3%	14%
Apple Valley	601	586	656	9%	12%
St. Louis Park	630	620	643	2%	4%
Lakeville	502	583	567	13%	-3%
Savage	287	369	508	77%	38%

Source: Minnesota Center for Health Statistics

shows the rapid rise in unmarried motherhood has leveled off, with fairly steady proportions since the mid-1990s.

Most teenagers who give birth are unmarried, but almost three-quarters of Minnesota unmarried mothers are beyond their teenage years. Thirty-eight percent were between ages 20 and 24, while another 28 percent were between 25 and 34 years of age.

There has been a long debate about the reasons for the rise in births to unmarried mothers, but the trend appears to have deep social and cultural roots. The percentage of births occurring to unmarried women varies dramatically among industrialized nations, but the proportion increased substantially in almost all of them in the 1980s and 1990s.

Teen birth rate declined

The teen birth rate in Minnesota fell from 36.5 per 1,000 in 1990 to 30.1 per 1,000 in 2000. The number of teen births remained about the same, however – 5,430 in 1990 and 5,483 in 2000. There were more teenagers in 2000, and the falling birth rate was balanced by the rising population. About 8 percent of all Minnesota births were to teenagers in 2000, compared to a national average of 12 percent.

Increase in parents with the most and the least education

There has been an increase in the proportion of parents at the highest and lowest levels of education - those who are college graduates and those who did not finish high school.

More than half of Asian and Latino mothers are foreign-born

In Minnesota, fertility differences among racial and ethnic groups are intertwined with differences between native-born and foreign-born women. In 2000, more than two-thirds of Latino mothers, 88 percent of Asian mothers, and more than one-third of black mothers were born outside the United States. The large proportion of foreign-born mothers may help to explain why Asian, Latino and black women have above-average fertility rates.

In contrast to Asian, Latino and black mothers, very few American Indian mothers – less than 4 percent - or white mothers – less than 3 percent – were foreign-born.

More parents are of different racial and/or ethnic background

The number of Minnesota babies born to parents of different racial or ethnic backgrounds has increased steadily. In 2000, there were 4,147 births to mothers and fathers of different races or where one parent was Latino and the other was not. This was 7.0 percent of all births where data on the racial and ethnic identities of both parents was available. By comparison, in 1992 there were 2,155 births to parents of mixed racial or ethnic heritage, 4.2 percent of all births where information was available.

Multiple births continue to rise

The number of multiple births continues to increase in Minnesota. In 2000 there were

2,365 multiple births, up from 1,828 in 1995. Most multiple births – 93 percent – are twins. Triplets and quadruplets remain rare, though the number of such births has increased.

The rise in the number of multiple births mirrors national trends and is attributed to a combination of older mothers and increased use of fertility drugs and fertility treatments. (See *Population Notes*, May 2000.)

More babies born to unmarried mothers

Minnesota, like the nation, has experienced a long-term trend towards unmarried child-bearing. In the year 2000, 26 percent of mothers were unmarried, up from 24 percent in 1995. The U. S. rate inched up from 32 to 33 percent in the same time span. National data

The share of parents with intermediate levels of education – those who graduated from high school but did not complete college – has fallen.

The proportion of parents who are college graduates continues to grow. In 2000, 34.4 percent of Minnesota mothers were college graduates, up from 30.6 percent in 1995. The college graduation rate for fathers also grew, from 34.9 to 36.7 percent. The greater percent of fathers with college degrees does not necessarily indicate that fathers are more educated on average; there is more missing data for fathers, and the cases with missing data may include a larger proportion of less educated fathers. The percentage figures given here exclude cases with missing data.

The proportion of parents who did not finish high school has also grown. In 1995, 6.3 percent of fathers had not completed high school. This rose to 8.8 percent by 2000. The increase was less dramatic for mothers, from 10.2 to 10.8 percent.

Fertility differences by region

The delayed childbearing pattern that is becoming typical in Minnesota is most evident in Region 11, the seven-county Twin Cities region. Among women in their twenties, the fertility rate is 93.9 per 1,000 in Region 11, compared to 117.2 in the other 80 counties. In contrast, fertility rates among women in their thirties were higher in the seven-county Twin Cities area, 78.7 versus 61.0 per 1,000. Overall, the total fertility rate was slightly higher outside the Twin

Cities region at 2.01, than inside at 1.95.

Fertility rates vary considerably by county. Counties with college and university campuses – Rice, Winona and Clay, for example – generally have lower fertility rates, but many differences among counties do not fit any consistent pattern.

Births rebound in many larger cities

Minneapolis and St. Paul, the state's largest cities, recorded the most births in 2000, 6,645 and 5,138 respectively. In both cities, births fell between 1990 and 1995 but rose in the last half of the decade. In-migration of young families, including many immigrant families, probably was a factor in this turnaround.

The most rapid growth in births occurred in fast-growing outer-ring suburbs such as Woodbury and Savage. These cities have attracted many new residents, including many young families.

Some longer-settled suburban communities – including Bloomington and Coon Rapids – experienced falling births in the latter part of the decade. In others, such as St. Louis Park and Burnsville, the number of births has been fairly steady.

Sources and notes

Birth data is from the Minnesota Center for Health Statistics, Minnesota Department of Health. Population data is from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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This issue of *Population Notes* does not compare fertility rates in Minnesota to national rates. The most recently published national rates are based on population estimates for 2000, while the rates reported here are based on counts from the 2000 census. The fertility rates published by the National Center for Health Statistics are higher than they would be if they used census numbers as denominators.

DOWNLOAD FILES:

http://www.mnplan.state.mn.us/demography/popnotes/fertility/table_county.csv

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