

Racial Identity and Recent Fertility Outcomes among Hispanic Origin Groups in the United States, 2011-2015

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RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Does recent fertility vary by race of Hispanic origin groups compared to non-Hispanic Whites?
- For each Hispanic origin group, does recent fertility vary by those who racially identify as Black alone or Some Other Race (SOR) alone compared to those who identify as White alone?

BACKGROUND

The majority of the Hispanic population racially identify as either White Alone or as SOR alone, about 66% and 26% in 2011-2015. This bifurcation in racial identity among the Hispanic population has led to studies examining sociodemographic differences between White and SOR Hispanics, but fertility differences have yet to be examined.

DATA AND METHODS

Data
2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year PUMS files

Primary Measures

Recent Fertility – Whether women between the ages of 15-50 have given birth to any children in the past 12 months.

Race – Self-reported race of White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHPI), and SOR.

- Sample restricted to largest race groups for Hispanic origin groups:
 - White alone and SOR alone for Mexican, Salvadoran, and Other Hispanic groups
 - White alone, Black alone, & SOR alone for Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Dominican groups

Hispanic Origin – Self-reported ethnicity as either Hispanic/Latino and Not Hispanic/Latino. Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States.

- Hispanic Origin categories included in the analyses represent one non-Hispanic group (non-Hispanic White alone), the five largest Hispanic groups (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican) and a residual Hispanic category (Other Hispanic)

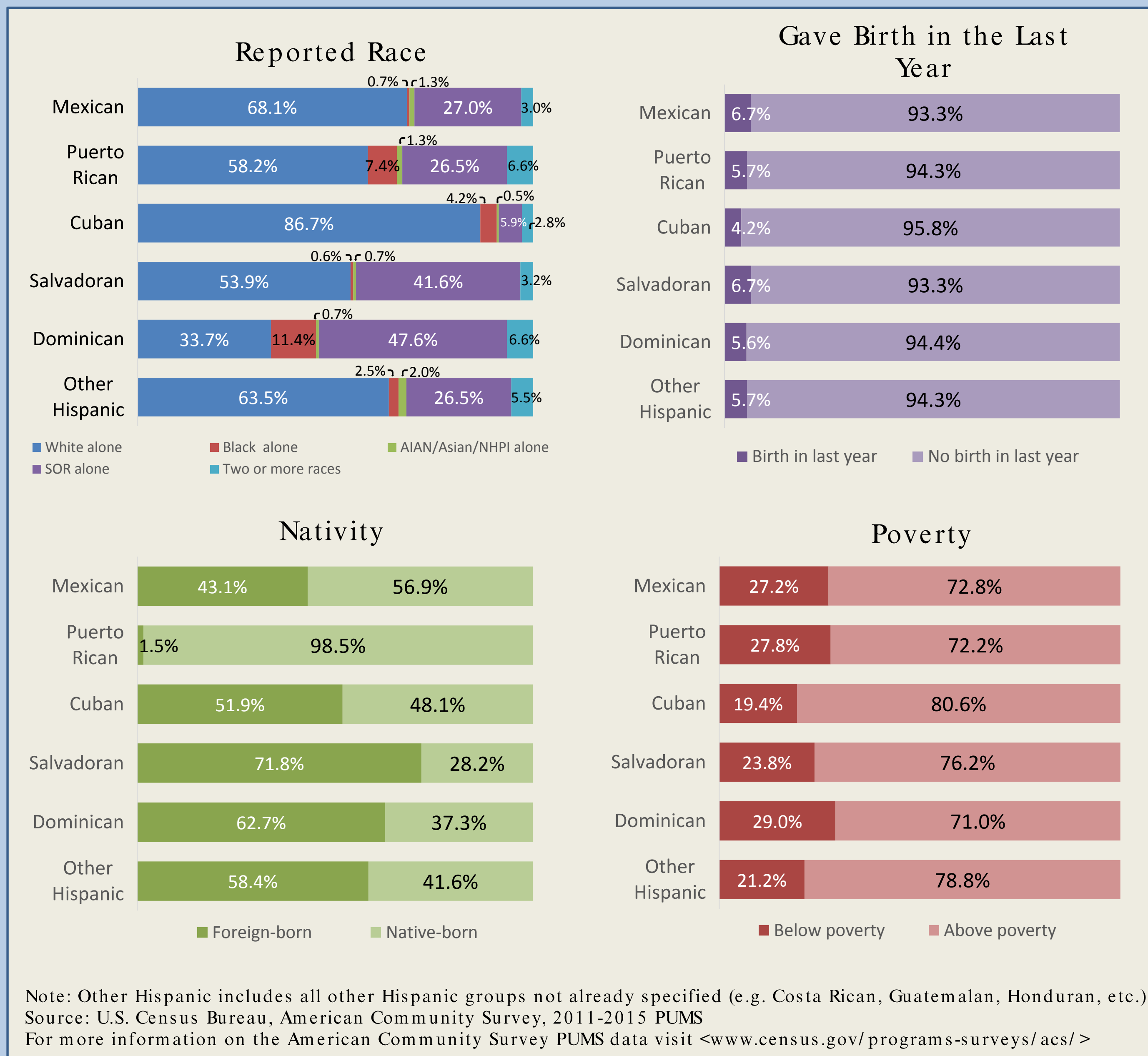
Controls: Nativity, poverty, educational attainment, marital status, and age

Methods

Two logistic regression models predicting recent fertility.

Educational attainment, marital status, and age are not shown in the tables for parsimony.

SELECTED SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AGED 15-50 BY HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUP



Does Recent Fertility vary for Hispanic Origin Groups by Race Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites?

Group	Direction
Non-Hispanic, White alone (reference)	
Mexican, White alone	↑
Mexican, SOR alone	↑
Puerto Rican, White alone	↑
Puerto Rican, Black alone	↑
Puerto Rican, SOR alone	↑
Cuban, White alone	ns
Cuban, Black alone	ns
Cuban, SOR alone	ns
Salvadoran, White alone	↑
Salvadoran, SOR alone	↑
Dominican, White alone	↑
Dominican, Black alone	↑
Dominican, SOR alone	↑
Other Hispanic White	↑
Other Hispanics SOR alone	↑
Native-born (reference)	
Foreign-born	↓
Above poverty (reference)	
Below poverty	↑

Significant at p<.05 unless otherwise noted; ns=Not Significant
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2015 PUMS

Note on the Collection of Race and Hispanic Origin:
The U.S. Census Bureau collects race and Hispanic origin information following the guidance of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) 1997 Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. For more information visit <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/1997/10/30/97-28653/revisions-to-the-standards-for-the-classification-of-federal-data-on-race-and-ethnicity>

All Hispanic groups by race have higher odds of recent fertility compared to non-Hispanic Whites except for Cubans, controlling for nativity, poverty, education, marital status, and age.

Foreign-born women compared to native-born women have lower odds of recent fertility regardless of Hispanic origin.

Women living below poverty have higher odds of having a recent birth.

Do Black Alone and Some Other Race Alone Hispanics Differ from White Alone Hispanics when Predicting the Odds of Having Had a Birth in the Last Year?

	Mexican, SOR	Puerto Rican, Black	Puerto Rican, SOR	Salvadoran, SOR	Other Hispanic, SOR
Mexican, White (reference)	↓				
Puerto Rican, White (reference)		↑	↑	n.s.	
Other Hispanic, White (reference)					↑
Native-born (reference)					
Foreign-born	↑	X	X	↑	n.s.
Above poverty (reference)					
Below poverty	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

Significant at p<.05 unless otherwise noted; ns=Not Significant; X not applicable
Note: Cuban and Dominican by race logistic models not shown for parsimony.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2015 PUMS

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

- How does reported race inform recent fertility for Hispanic origin groups?
Reported race is not associated with recent fertility for Cuban, Salvadoran, and Dominican women, but is for Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Other Hispanic women albeit in varying ways.
- Overall, separate models of recent fertility for each Hispanic origin group by race indicate that having social demographic characteristics that are indicative of lower levels of integration i.e., posit social and economic barriers, are associated with higher odds of recent fertility except for the SOR alone identity among Mexican origin women.

- Identifying outside of the five minimum OMB racial categories, Some Other Race
- Lacking resources, living below poverty
- Being foreign-born

Mexican, SOR women have lower odds of recent fertility compared to Mexican, White women, but Puerto Rican, Black and SOR women have higher odds compared to their White alone counterparts.

Foreign-born compared to native-born Mexican and Salvadoran women have higher odds of recent fertility. Living below poverty compared to living above poverty is associated with higher odds of recent fertility for all Hispanic groups.