

Asian-American Mothers: Demographic Characteristics by Maternal Place of Birth and Asian Subgroup, 2016

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Abstract

Objective—This report describes women of Asian descent who gave birth in the United States in 2016.

Methods—The 2016 vital statistics natality file was used to compare demographic characteristics of non-Hispanic Asian mothers across six Asian subgroups—Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese—both overall and by whether they were U.S.-born or born outside the

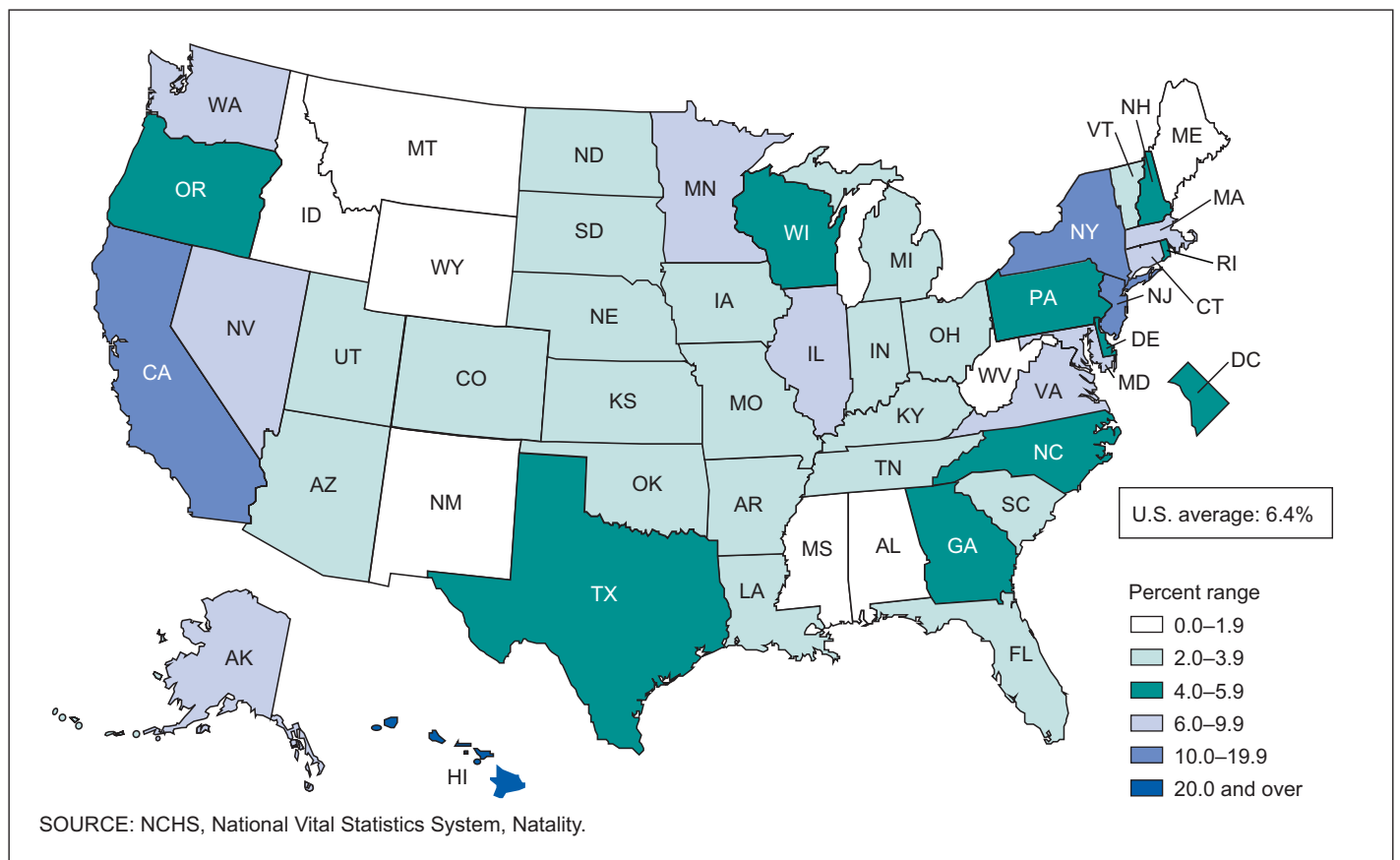


Figure 1. Percentage of births to non-Hispanic Asian women, by state: United States, 2016

United States. In addition, non-Hispanic Asian mothers were compared with the overall U.S. population of mothers.

Results—Overall, 6.4% of U.S. births in 2016 were to non-Hispanic Asian women. Mothers of Asian origin were not uniformly distributed across states. Most non-Hispanic Asian mothers were born outside the United States. Asian-Indian women comprised the largest subgroup (29.1%) of non-Hispanic Asian women who gave birth, followed by Chinese women (24.6%). Regardless of their subgroup or whether they were born in or outside the United States, non-Hispanic Asian mothers were older than U.S. mothers overall and less likely to be teen mothers. They were also more likely to be married and less likely to have received food while pregnant from the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Non-Hispanic Asian mothers were more educated than the U.S. population of mothers. Each of these characteristics—age, marital status, WIC receipt, and education—varied by Asian subgroup and whether the mother was born in or outside the United States.

Conclusions—As a group, non-Hispanic Asian women who gave birth in the United States in 2016 differed from U.S. mothers as a whole in selected maternal characteristics. However, substantial differences were also observed among Asian subgroups and by whether the mother was born in or outside the United States.

Keywords: birthplace • maternal characteristics • natality data • National Vital Statistics System

Introduction

The Asian population accounted for 6.7% of the U.S. population in 2016 (1). This percentage is projected to rise to 9.3% in 2060, equivalent to almost a doubling of the Asian population's size, from 21.4 million in 2016 to 39.0 million in 2060 (2). The recent increase in the Asian population is largely driven by immigration; the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 allowed increased immigration from regions such as Asia, which had been restricted by earlier law (3,4). In 1960, 1 in 20 immigrants was from Asia; by 2015, 30.6% were from Asia (5). Since 2010, more immigrants have come from Asia (43.2%) than from any other region (6). Thus, Asian persons comprise a growing proportion of the U.S. population and will increasingly affect its demographics.

The term “Asian” encompasses people from many countries with different languages, religions, histories, cultures, and levels of economic development. Examining national-origin subgroups within the Asian category by immigrant status can provide a clearer understanding of this diverse and growing group in the United States.

This report examines and compares demographic characteristics among non-Hispanic Asian mothers by Asian subgroup and whether they were born in or outside the United States. In addition, Asian mothers are compared with the overall U.S. population of mothers for these characteristics.

Methods

The analysis uses 2016 birth certificate data from the National Vital Statistics System. Birth certificate data are based on 100% of births registered in the 50 states and District of Columbia (D.C.).

Information on the mother's race or Hispanic origin is self-reported on the birth certificate. The “Mother's race” item on the 2003 revised U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes options for six specific Asian subgroups (i.e., Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese) as well as a nonspecific Asian category, Other Asian (Specify). An additional item, “Mother of Hispanic origin?” allows mothers to designate whether they are of Spanish/Hispanic/Latina origin. Results shown in this report are for non-Hispanic Asian mothers, who account for 92.9% of all Asian mothers in the United States and 93.1% of Asian mothers in the six subgroups examined in this report.

This report presents demographic characteristics of non-Hispanic Asian mothers and compares these characteristics across six Asian subgroups (Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese) and by whether women were U.S.-born or born outside the United States. Births to “Other Asian” women are included in all totals. However, the Other Asian category is excluded from group-specific comparisons because the heterogeneity of groups in this category makes interpretation of results difficult.

Women born in the 50 states and D.C. are defined as U.S.-born; women born elsewhere are defined as born outside the United States. The term “birthplace” is used when indicating whether the mother was U.S.-born or born outside the United States.

Maternal characteristics analyzed in this report include state of residence, age, educational attainment, marital status, and prenatal receipt of food via the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Information on the latter item is based on the question, “Did you receive WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) food for yourself because you were pregnant with this child?” Analyses of maternal education were limited to women aged 25 and over to allow for completion of education.

Four statistical comparisons for each maternal characteristic are presented in this report. First, non-Hispanic Asian mothers are compared with all U.S. mothers. Second, non-Hispanic Asian mothers born outside the United States are compared with those born in the United States. Third, non-Hispanic Asian subgroups are compared with each other. Fourth, non-Hispanic Asian subgroups are compared within birthplace. All differences described are statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ using a z test of different proportions (7).

Results

National and state distributions

- Overall, 6.4% of all U.S. births in 2016 were to non-Hispanic Asian women. Asian-Indian mothers were the largest subgroup, accounting for 29.1% of such births, followed by Chinese (24.6%), Filipino (11.9%), Vietnamese (7.9%), and Korean (5.9%) mothers; Japanese mothers comprised the smallest group (2.6%) (Table 1). Non-Hispanic Asian mothers from the “Other” subgroup accounted for 18.0%.
- Mothers of non-Hispanic Asian origin are not uniformly distributed across states. In eight states, less than 2.0% of births were to non-Hispanic Asian women; in 20 states, 2.0%–4.0% of births were to non-Hispanic Asian women.
- Hawaii had the highest percentage of births to non-Hispanic Asian mothers at 25.6% (Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander persons are defined separately and not included in the Asian category), followed by California (15.1%), New Jersey (11.7%), and New York (11.4%) (Figure 1, Table 1).
- The distribution of non-Hispanic Asian mothers by subgroup varied by state (Table 1). The percentage of Asian mothers who were Asian Indian was highest in New Jersey (57.1%), whereas the percentage who were Chinese was highest in

New York (40.1%) and California (36.7%). In Hawaii and Nevada, Filipino mothers accounted for 47.6% and 47.2% of non-Hispanic Asian mothers, respectively. The percentage of Asian mothers who were Japanese was also highest in Hawaii (21.3%). Alabama had the highest percentage of Asian mothers who were Korean (14.7%), and Louisiana had the highest percentage who were Vietnamese (32.5%). The percentage of Asian mothers in the “Other” non-Hispanic Asian subgroup was highest in Minnesota (62.3%).

- Most non-Hispanic Asian mothers were born outside the United States (82.7%) (Figure 2).
- Within the six Asian subgroups, the percentage of mothers born outside the United States ranged from 72.9% of Filipino and 73.0% of Japanese mothers to 90.7% of Asian-Indian mothers.

Maternal characteristics

Maternal age

- Non-Hispanic Asian mothers were less likely to be teenagers (0.8%) and more likely to be aged 30 and over (66.2%) than U.S. mothers in 2016 (5.4% and 45.1%, respectively) (Table 2).

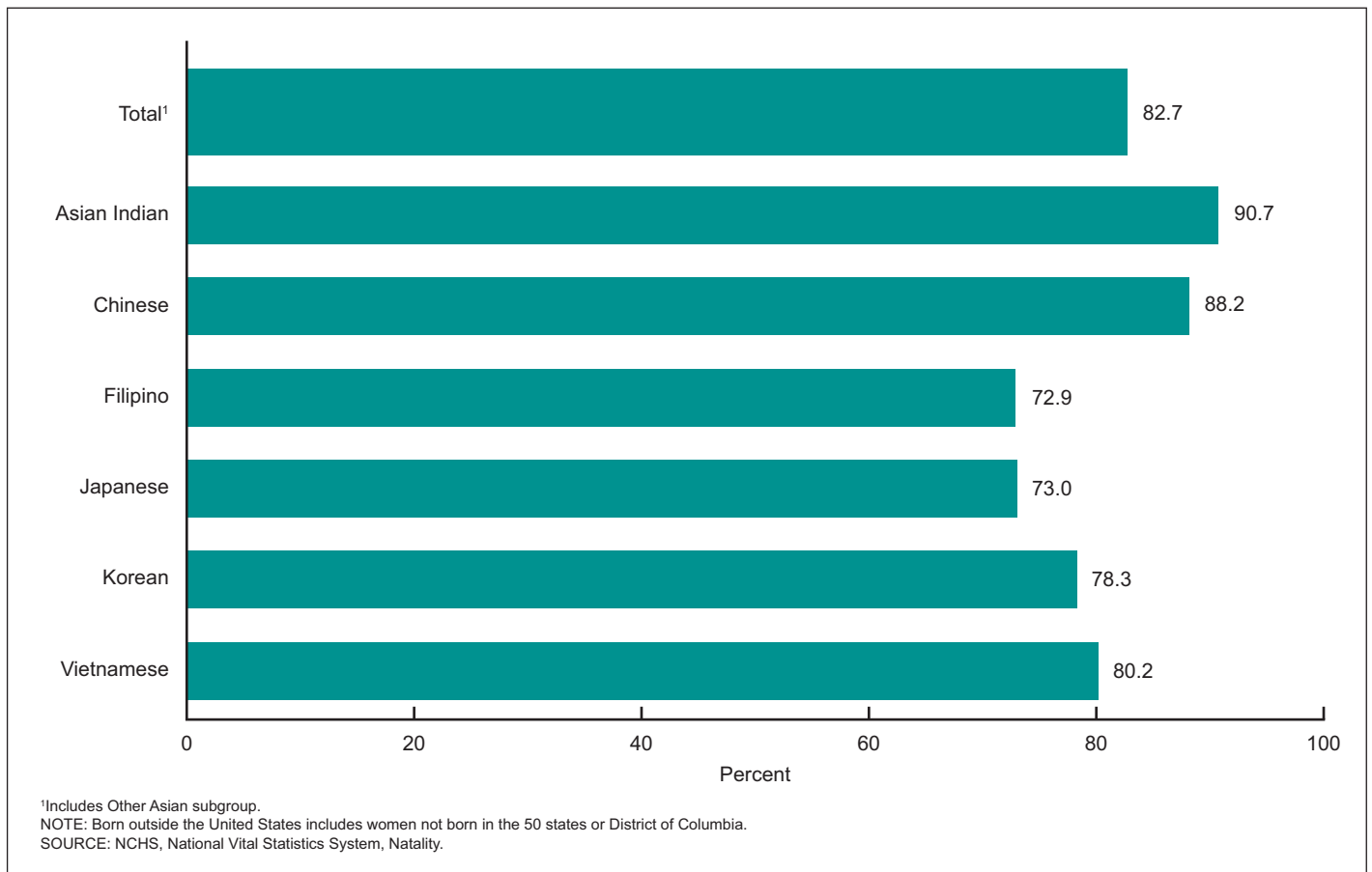


Figure 2. Percentage of non-Hispanic Asian mothers born outside the United States, by Asian subgroup: United States, 2016

- Non-Hispanic Asian mothers born outside the United States were more likely to be aged 30 and over (66.4%) than those born in the United States (65.2%). They were also less likely to be under age 20 (0.5%) than those born in the United States (2.1%).
- Among non-Hispanic Asian subgroups, the highest percentage of teen mothers was found among Filipino mothers (1.1%), and the lowest rate was among Japanese mothers (0.1%). Japanese and Korean mothers were most likely to be aged 30 and over (86.7% and 83.7%, respectively), while Asian-Indian mothers were least likely (64.2%).
- Among non-Hispanic Asian mothers born outside the United States, Japanese and Korean mothers were most likely to be aged 30 and over (88.0% and 84.7%, respectively), and Japanese mothers were most likely to be aged 40 and over (15.3%) (Figure 3). Asian-Indian mothers were least likely to be aged 30 and over (63.1%).
- Among U.S.-born non-Hispanic Asian mothers, Japanese and Chinese mothers were most likely to be aged 30 and over (83.2% and 82.3%, respectively), followed by Korean mothers (79.6%). Japanese mothers were most likely to be aged 40 and over (9.6%); Filipino mothers were least likely to be aged 30 and over (63.5%).

Marital status

- Overall, non-Hispanic Asian mothers were more likely to be married (88.0%) than U.S. mothers (60.2%) (Table 3).
- Non-Hispanic Asian mothers born outside the United States were more likely to be married (90.8%) than those born in the United States (74.8%).
- Among non-Hispanic Asian subgroups, almost all Asian-Indian mothers were married (97.4%), as were about 93.0% of Korean (93.4%) and Japanese (93.1%) mothers (Table 3). Filipino (79.5%) and Vietnamese (80.6%) mothers were least likely to be married.
- Among non-Hispanic Asian mothers born outside the United States, at least 8 in 10 mothers in each subgroup were married, and at least 9 in 10 Asian-Indian (97.9%), Japanese (96.0%), Korean (94.0%), and Chinese (90.4%) mothers were married (Figure 4). Vietnamese (82.4%) and Filipino (82.5%) mothers were less likely to be married.
- At least 7 in 10 mothers in each non-Hispanic Asian subgroup of U.S.-born mothers were married. Percentages ranged from 71.6% of Filipino and 73.4% of Vietnamese mothers to 91.5% of Korean and 92.3% of Asian-Indian mothers.

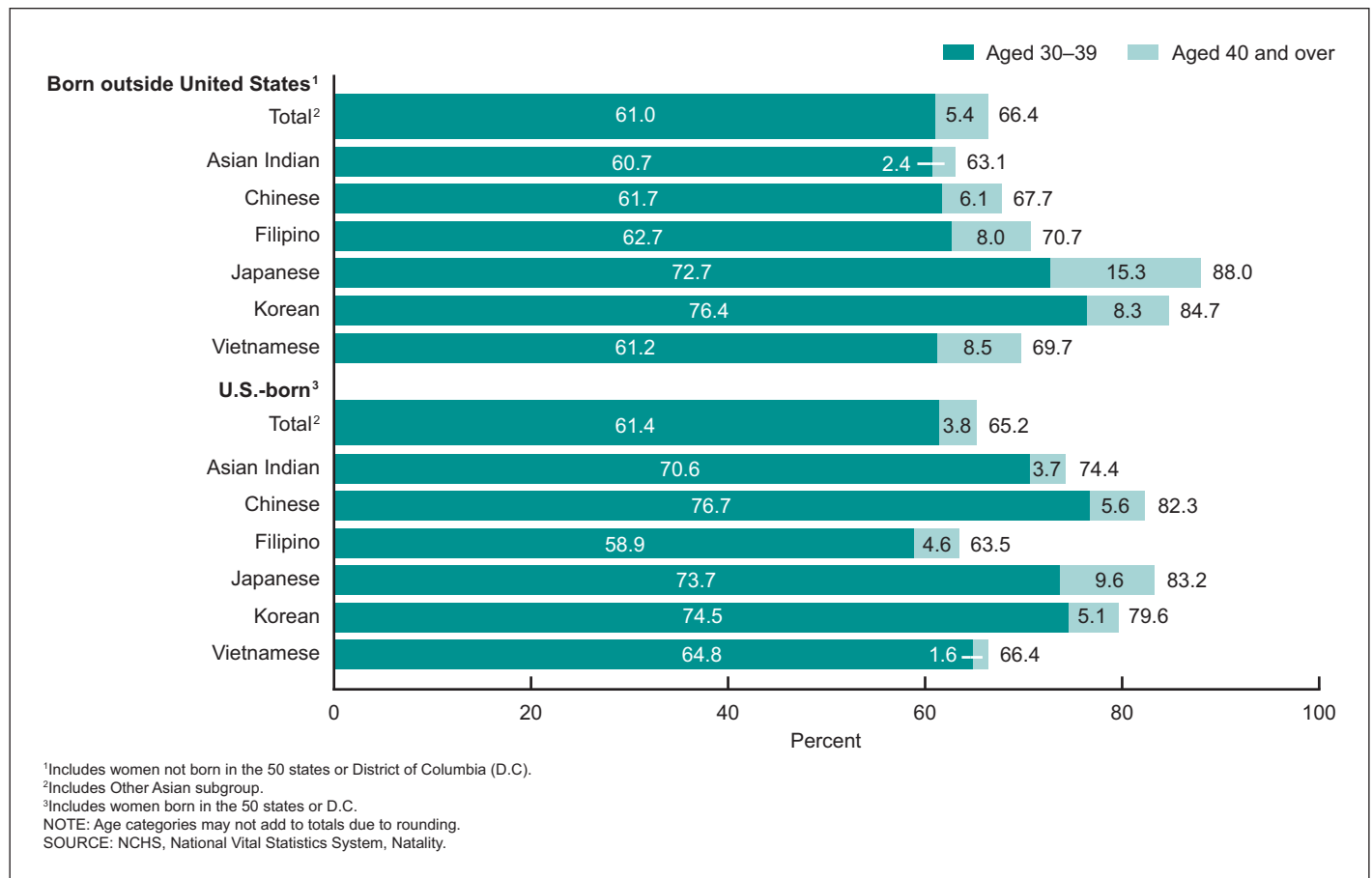


Figure 3. Percentage of non-Hispanic Asian mothers aged 30 and over, by birthplace and Asian subgroup: United States, 2016

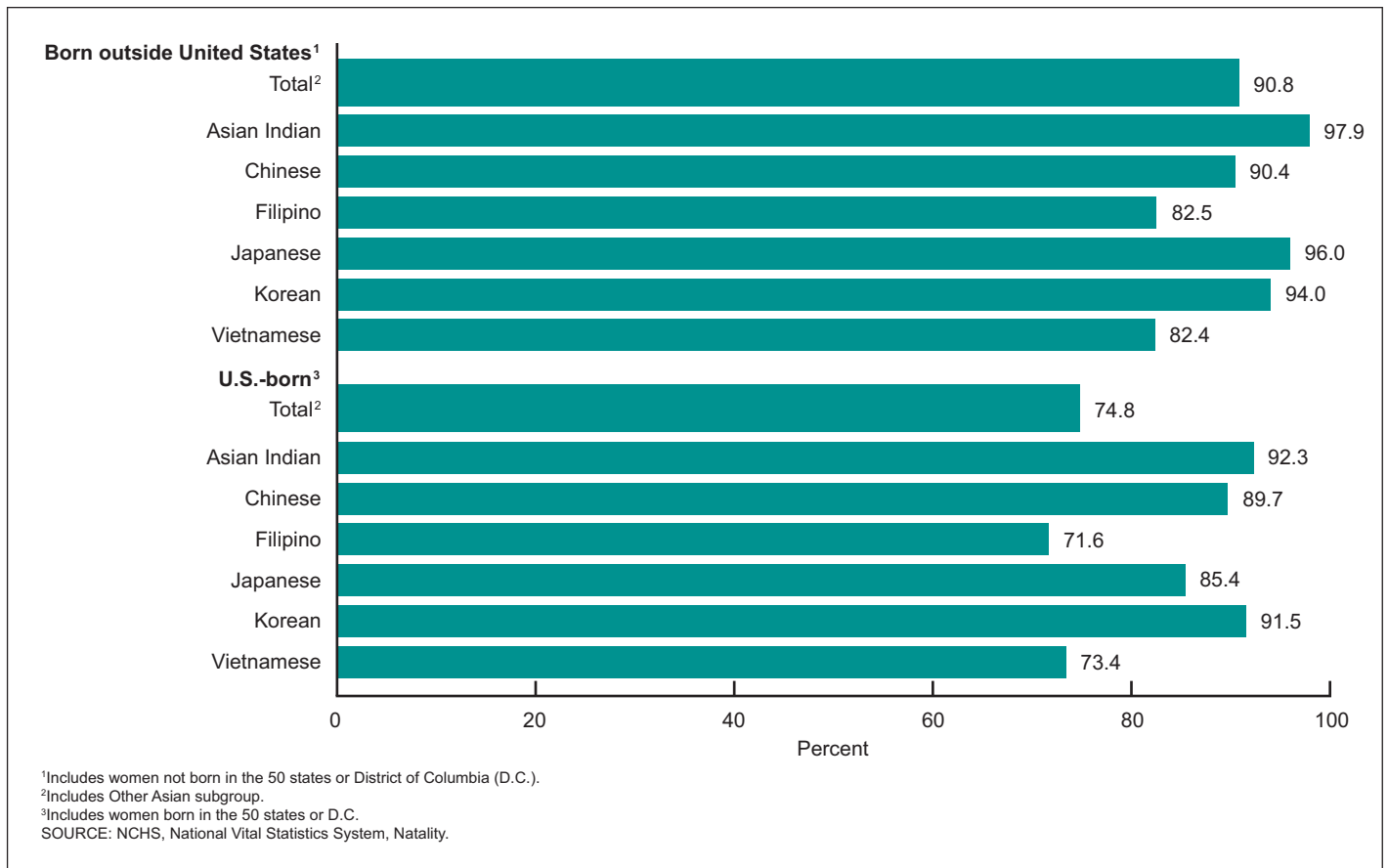


Figure 4. Percentage of non-Hispanic Asian mothers who were married, by maternal birthplace and Asian subgroup: United States, 2016

Maternal education

- Non-Hispanic Asian mothers were more likely to have at least a bachelor's degree (67.2%) than U.S. mothers (41.7%) and almost twice as likely to have at least a master's degree (30.9% compared with 15.8%) (Table 4).
- Non-Hispanic Asian mothers born outside the United States were less likely to have at least a bachelor's degree (66.6%) than those born in the United States (70.4%). They were more likely to have not finished high school (6.9%) than those born in the United States (1.6%).
- Among non-Hispanic Asian subgroups, mothers with less than a high school education ranged from 0.5% of Korean mothers to 9.4% of Vietnamese mothers. The percentage with at least a bachelor's degree ranged from 44.8% of Vietnamese mothers to 82.5% of Asian-Indian mothers.
- Among non-Hispanic Asian mothers born outside the United States, the percentage with at least a bachelor's degree ranged from 39.6% of Vietnamese mothers to 82.0% of Asian-Indian mothers (Figure 5).
- Among U.S.-born non-Hispanic Asian mothers, Filipino mothers were least likely to have at least a bachelor's degree (61.0%), and Chinese mothers were most likely (89.1%).

Prenatal WIC

- Non-Hispanic Asian mothers were less likely to have received prenatal WIC (23.2%) than U.S. mothers (39.6%) (Table 3).
- Non-Hispanic Asian mothers born outside the United States were more likely to have received prenatal WIC (23.8%) than those born in the United States (20.1%).
- Among non-Hispanic Asian subgroups, prenatal WIC receipt ranged from 8.9% of Japanese mothers to 28.1% of Vietnamese mothers.
- Among non-Hispanic Asian mothers born outside the United States, prenatal WIC receipt rates ranged from 9.4% of Japanese mothers to 30.6% of Vietnamese mothers (Figure 6).
- Among U.S.-born non-Hispanic Asian mothers, about 7.0% of Chinese (6.7%), Korean (6.9%), and Japanese (7.4%) mothers received prenatal WIC compared with 9.8% of Asian-Indian mothers and 18.3% each of Filipino and Vietnamese mothers.

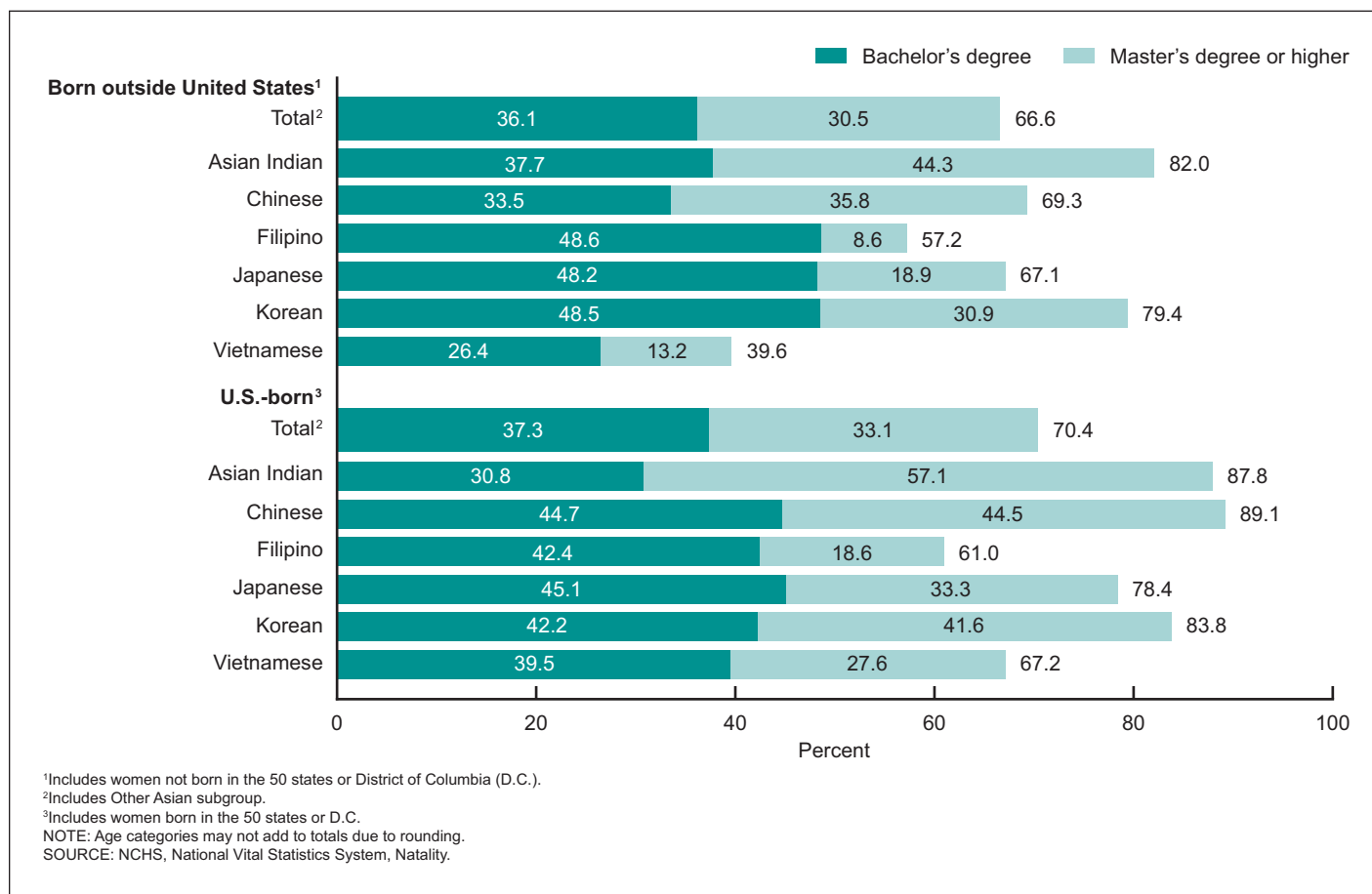


Figure 5. Percentage of non-Hispanic Asian mothers with at least a bachelor's degree, by birthplace and Asian subgroup: United States, 2016

Discussion

The U.S. non-Hispanic Asian population is growing in size and as a percentage of the total population (6.8). However, it can be difficult to conduct research on Asian subgroups because many data sources lack sufficient numbers of these respondents to carry out reliable analyses. Birth certificate data, which include information on 100% of all infants born in the United States each year, are one of the few sources available to examine an important segment of the non-Hispanic Asian population—mothers and their newborns. Moreover, the number of births to non-Hispanic Asian mothers in 2016 permit the examination of maternal characteristics by birthplace and Asian subgroup.

Compared with U.S. mothers overall, non-Hispanic Asian mothers were more likely to be aged 30 and over and less likely to be teenagers, more likely to be married and to have higher educational attainment, and more likely to have lower rates of prenatal WIC receipt. However, this report demonstrates that considerable variation occurs among non-Hispanic Asian subgroups, both overall and by birthplace, among women who gave birth in 2016.

Among mothers born outside the United States, Vietnamese women were least likely to be married (tied with Filipino women), least likely to have completed college (i.e., bachelor's degree

or higher), and most likely to receive prenatal WIC compared with women of other Asian subgroups. Asian-Indian mothers were most likely to be married and to have completed college. Japanese mothers were least likely to receive prenatal WIC.

Among mothers born in the United States, Filipino women were least likely to be married, least likely to have completed college, and most likely to receive prenatal WIC (tied with Vietnamese women) compared with women of other Asian subgroups. Also among U.S.-born non-Hispanic Asian women, Chinese women were least likely to receive prenatal WIC (tied with Korean women) and most likely to have graduated college of all subgroups, while Asian-Indian women were most likely to be married.

In conclusion, this report shows that, as a group, demographic characteristics of non-Hispanic Asian mothers differ from those of U.S. mothers as a whole. Moreover, within this population, these characteristics vary by Asian subgroup and maternal birthplace.

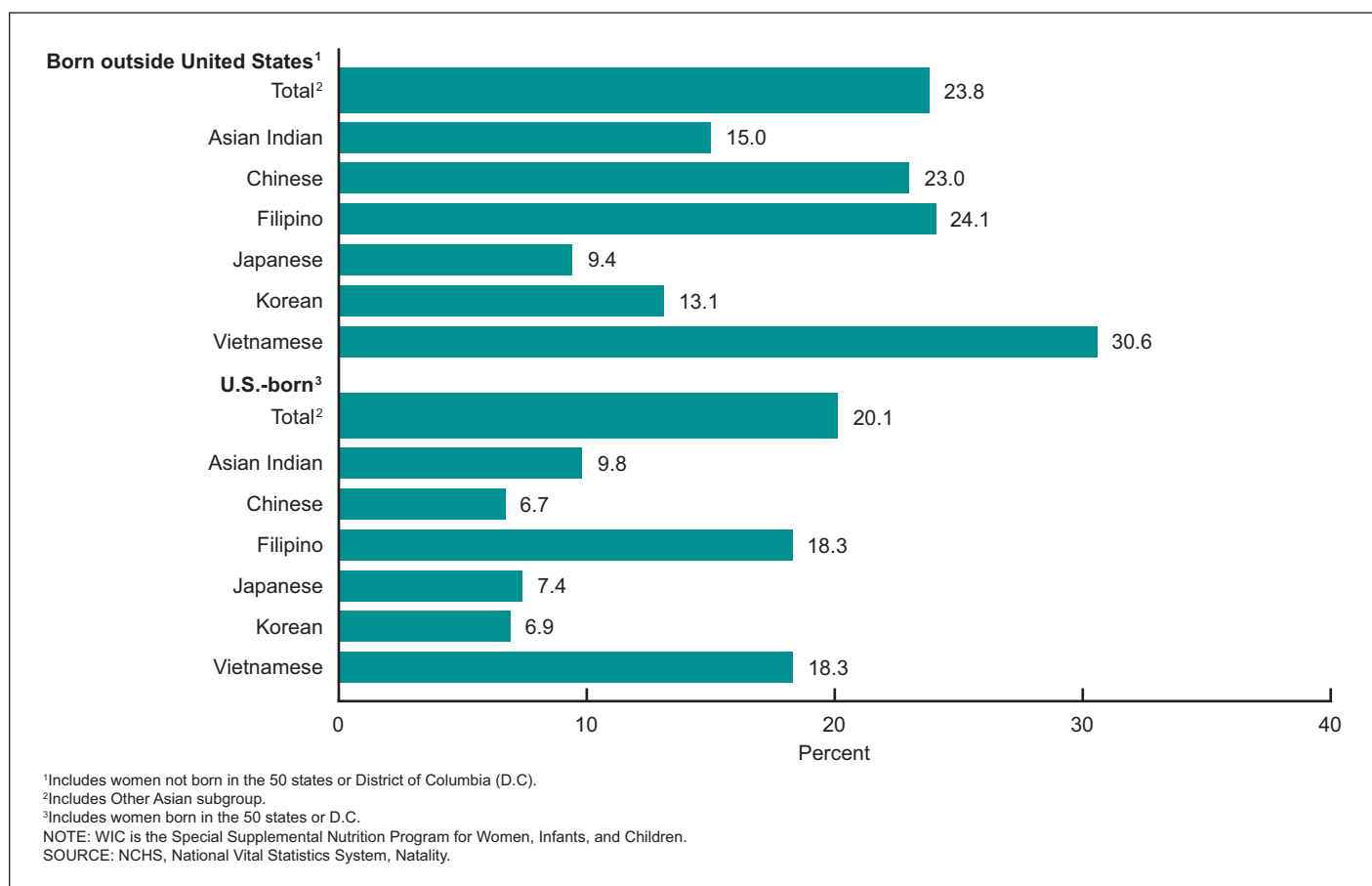


Figure 6. Percentage of non-Hispanic Asian mothers who received WIC during pregnancy, by maternal birthplace and Asian subgroup: United States, 2016

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Table 1. Births, by non-Hispanic Asian subgroup and state: United States, 2016

Area	Number	Percent	Non-Hispanic Asian subgroup (percent)							
			Total ¹	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Other
United States	254,471	6.4	100.0	29.1	24.6	11.9	2.6	5.9	7.9	18.0
Alabama	986	1.7	100.0	27.8	15.2	9.3	2.5	14.7	15.1	15.3
Alaska	691	6.2	100.0	3.5	4.3	43.6	*	4.5	3.2	39.1
Arizona	2,954	3.5	100.0	35.4	15.9	15.5	2.9	6.0	11.1	13.2
Arkansas	805	2.1	100.0	39.3	11.7	10.7	*	2.6	10.4	24.0
California	73,843	15.1	100.0	17.6	36.7	16.0	2.7	5.5	8.6	12.9
Colorado	2,617	3.9	100.0	22.9	17.7	8.5	3.8	8.7	12.3	26.1
Connecticut	2,583	7.2	100.0	46.8	16.7	6.5	1.6	5.0	4.0	19.4
Delaware	627	5.7	100.0	54.9	18.0	7.5	*	3.5	4.0	11.8
District of Columbia	436	4.4	100.0	32.1	23.2	9.2	5.5	10.3	4.8	14.9
Florida	7,178	3.2	100.0	35.4	15.5	16.6	2.2	3.4	11.5	15.3
Georgia	5,879	4.5	100.0	43.9	13.2	5.2	1.8	8.4	10.7	16.7
Hawaii	4,616	25.6	100.0	0.6	11.5	47.6	21.3	4.8	2.8	11.4
Idaho	363	1.6	100.0	20.9	24.8	15.2	*	*	*	24.8
Illinois	10,015	6.5	100.0	43.9	15.9	12.6	1.7	6.1	4.0	15.9
Indiana	2,426	2.9	100.0	28.4	15.9	6.7	2.7	4.3	4.5	37.5
Iowa	1,270	3.2	100.0	25.1	14.5	5.4	1.7	5.8	9.1	38.4
Kansas	1,299	3.4	100.0	29.6	14.3	8.5	1.6	5.3	14.5	26.1
Kentucky	1,182	2.1	100.0	30.6	12.0	9.2	4.7	5.8	7.8	29.9
Louisiana	1,294	2.0	100.0	14.8	14.1	10.4	1.5	3.7	32.5	23.0
Maine	192	1.5	100.0	23.4	14.6	13.5	*	*	13.5	23.4
Maryland	5,282	7.2	100.0	29.7	20.3	10.6	2.0	9.1	5.8	22.4
Massachusetts	6,422	9.0	100.0	31.3	30.8	2.8	2.4	5.1	8.9	18.8
Michigan	4,316	3.8	100.0	42.9	13.7	5.9	3.5	7.5	5.1	21.4
Minnesota	5,367	7.7	100.0	16.9	6.5	3.5	0.8	4.8	5.4	62.3
Mississippi	475	1.3	100.0	24.0	15.6	14.7	*	5.5	22.3	15.2
Missouri	1,852	2.5	100.0	32.7	19.6	9.1	1.9	6.7	10.2	19.7
Montana	131	1.1	100.0	*	20.6	22.1	*	*	*	24.4
Nebraska	894	3.4	100.0	22.7	13.8	5.8	*	6.3	13.0	36.6
Nevada	2,666	7.4	100.0	8.3	18.1	47.2	3.6	5.8	5.3	11.7
New Hampshire	504	4.1	100.0	46.0	14.5	9.9	*	*	6.7	17.9
New Jersey	12,053	11.7	100.0	57.1	14.4	9.4	1.3	8.2	2.2	7.5
New Mexico	425	1.7	100.0	16.9	20.9	23.5	*	5.6	12.5	16.7
New York	26,730	11.4	100.0	32.3	40.1	4.8	2.2	6.2	1.5	12.9
North Carolina	4,942	4.1	100.0	36.9	12.2	6.6	1.5	4.4	8.8	29.7
North Dakota	303	2.7	100.0	14.9	12.2	23.4	*	*	6.6	36.0
Ohio	4,311	3.1	100.0	38.9	16.1	6.3	3.0	3.2	5.1	27.4
Oklahoma	1,377	2.6	100.0	19.2	13.1	8.4	2.2	4.7	16.6	35.9
Oregon	2,354	5.2	100.0	21.1	21.5	11.2	4.7	8.2	13.5	19.9
Pennsylvania	6,466	4.6	100.0	37.0	20.5	4.7	1.1	6.5	7.7	22.5
Rhode Island	565	5.2	100.0	32.0	17.9	4.8	*	3.5	*	39.1
South Carolina	1,134	2.0	100.0	31.2	18.2	14.6	2.6	5.0	9.5	18.9
South Dakota	269	2.2	100.0	18.6	7.4	8.9	*	*	*	51.3
Tennessee	1,875	2.3	100.0	33.1	15.0	10.3	2.1	6.8	10.0	22.7
Texas	20,889	5.2	100.0	38.9	16.0	7.4	1.4	3.9	15.5	16.8
Utah	1,185	2.3	100.0	16.9	19.6	10.7	6.2	9.0	8.0	29.5
Vermont	154	2.7	100.0	22.1	13.0	*	*	*	*	44.8
Virginia	7,909	7.7	100.0	35.4	12.8	12.8	1.8	9.5	8.5	19.2
Washington	8,875	9.8	100.0	26.2	21.8	14.6	3.4	7.8	10.2	16.1
West Virginia	170	0.9	100.0	26.5	16.5	18.2	*	*	*	17.1
Wisconsin	3,220	4.8	100.0	21.7	8.7	5.2	0.8	3.7	2.6	57.4
Wyoming	100	1.4	100.0	*	28.0	20.0	*	*	*	23.0

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

¹Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Natality.

Table 2. Maternal age percent distribution, by maternal birthplace and non-Hispanic Asian subgroup: United States, 2016

Maternal birthplace and non-Hispanic Asian subgroup	Number	Maternal age (years)				
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40 and over	30 and over
Total subgroups ¹	241,471	0.8	33.0	61.0	5.1	66.2
Asian Indian	74,051	0.3	35.5	61.6	2.6	64.2
Chinese	62,670	0.2	30.4	63.4	6.0	69.4
Filipino	30,173	1.1	30.2	61.7	7.1	68.8
Japanese	6,625	0.1	13.2	73.0	13.7	86.7
Korean	15,020	0.2	16.0	76.0	7.7	83.7
Vietnamese	20,124	0.8	30.1	61.9	7.1	69.1
Born outside United States ^{1,2}	209,663	0.5	33.1	61.0	5.4	66.4
Asian Indian	67,105	0.2	36.6	60.7	2.4	63.1
Chinese	55,233	0.2	32.1	61.7	6.1	67.7
Filipino	21,982	0.8	28.5	62.7	8.0	70.7
Japanese	4,833	0.0	12.0	72.7	15.3	88.0
Korean	11,417	0.1	15.1	76.4	8.3	84.7
Vietnamese	16,134	0.4	29.8	61.2	8.5	69.7
U.S.-born ^{1,3}	43,958	2.1	32.8	61.4	3.8	65.2
Asian Indian	6,847	1.0	24.6	70.6	3.7	74.4
Chinese	7,395	0.3	17.4	76.7	5.6	82.3
Filipino	8,152	1.9	34.6	58.9	4.6	63.5
Japanese	1,790	0.4	16.4	73.7	9.6	83.2
Korean	3,166	0.6	19.8	74.5	5.1	79.6
Vietnamese	3,973	2.5	31.1	64.8	1.6	66.4
Total U.S. population	3,945,875	5.4	49.5	42.0	3.1	45.1

¹Includes Other Asian subgroup.²Includes women not born in the 50 states or District of Columbia (D.C.).³Includes women born in the 50 states or D.C.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Natality.

Table 3. Maternal marital status and WIC receipt during pregnancy, by maternal birthplace and non-Hispanic Asian subgroup: United States, 2016

Maternal birthplace and non-Hispanic Asian subgroup	Number	Percent	
		Married	WIC receipt
Total subgroups ¹	254,471	88.0	23.2
Asian Indian	74,051	97.4	14.6
Chinese	62,670	90.3	21.1
Filipino	30,173	79.5	22.5
Japanese	6,625	93.1	8.9
Korean	15,020	93.4	11.7
Vietnamese	20,124	80.6	28.1
Born outside United States ^{1,2}	209,663	90.8	23.8
Asian Indian	67,105	97.9	15.0
Chinese	55,233	90.4	23.0
Filipino	21,982	82.5	24.1
Japanese	4,833	96.0	9.4
Korean	11,417	94.0	13.1
Vietnamese	16,134	82.4	30.6
U.S.-born ^{1,3}	43,958	74.8	20.1
Asian Indian	6,847	92.3	9.8
Chinese	7,395	89.7	6.7
Filipino	8,152	71.6	18.3
Japanese	1,790	85.4	7.4
Korean	3,166	91.5	6.9
Vietnamese	3,973	73.4	18.3
Total U.S. population	3,945,875	60.2	39.6

¹Includes Other Asian subgroup.²Includes women not born in the 50 states or District of Columbia (D.C.).³Includes women born in the 50 states or D.C.

NOTE: WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Natality.

Table 4. Maternal educational attainment, by maternal birthplace and non-Hispanic Asian subgroup: United States, 2016

Maternal birthplace and non-Hispanic Asian subgroup	Number	Maternal education (percent) ¹					
		No high school diploma or GED	High school diploma or GED	Some college or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree or higher	Bachelor's degree or higher
Total subgroups ²	231,309	6.1	10.6	16.1	36.3	30.9	67.2
Asian Indian	68,754	3.5	6.3	7.7	37.1	45.4	82.5
Chinese	58,886	5.5	9.4	13.4	34.9	36.8	71.7
Filipino	27,191	1.9	9.5	30.3	47.0	11.2	58.2
Japanese	6,396	1.3	7.0	21.6	47.4	22.7	70.1
Korean	14,552	0.5	3.9	15.3	47.1	33.1	80.3
Vietnamese	18,180	9.4	21.7	24.2	28.9	15.9	44.8
Born outside United States ^{2,3}	192,611	6.9	11.2	15.3	36.1	30.5	66.6
Asian Indian	62,387	3.7	6.7	7.6	37.7	44.3	82.0
Chinese	51,741	6.2	10.3	14.1	33.5	35.8	69.3
Filipino	20,097	2.1	10.5	30.1	48.6	8.6	57.2
Japanese	4,705	1.3	8.3	23.3	48.2	18.9	67.1
Korean	11,108	0.6	4.1	15.9	48.5	30.9	79.4
Vietnamese	14,764	11.1	24.8	24.5	26.4	13.2	39.6
U.S.-born ^{2,4}	37,934	1.6	7.6	20.4	37.3	33.1	70.4
Asian Indian	6,285	0.6	2.5	9.1	30.8	57.1	87.8
Chinese	7,108	0.4	2.2	8.3	44.7	44.5	89.1
Filipino	7,062	1.4	6.6	31.0	42.4	18.6	61.0
Japanese	1,689	1.2	3.4	16.9	45.1	33.3	78.4
Korean	3,016	0.3	3.0	12.9	42.2	41.6	83.8
Vietnamese	3,404	1.8	8.0	23.0	39.5	27.6	67.2
Total U.S. population	2,888,955	10.3	19.2	28.8	25.8	15.8	41.7

¹For women aged 25 and over.²Includes Other Asian subgroup.³Includes women not born in the 50 states or District of Columbia (D.C.).⁴Includes women born in the 50 states or D.C.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Natality.

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National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 67, No. 2, April 18, 2018

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Acknowledgments

This report was prepared under the general direction of Delton Atkinson, Director of the Division of Vital Statistics (DVS), and Joyce A. Martin, Lead of the Natality Team of DVS' Reproductive Statistics Branch (RSB). Michelle J.K. Osterman, RSB, provided content review. This report was edited and produced by NCHS Office of Information Services, Information Design and Publishing Staff: Jane Sudol edited the report, and typesetting and graphics were produced by Odell D. Eldridge (contractor).

Suggested citation

Driscoll AK. Asian-American mothers: Demographic characteristics by maternal place of birth and Asian subgroup, 2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018.

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DHHS Publication No. 2018-1120 • CS290208