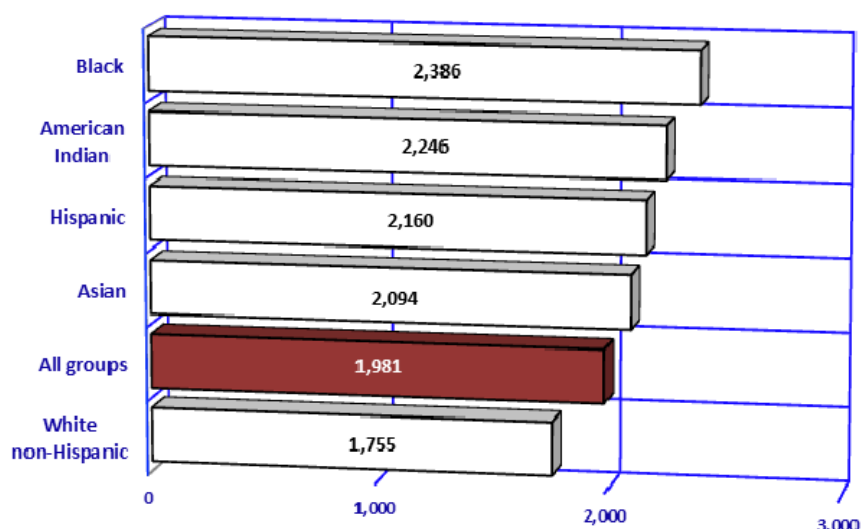


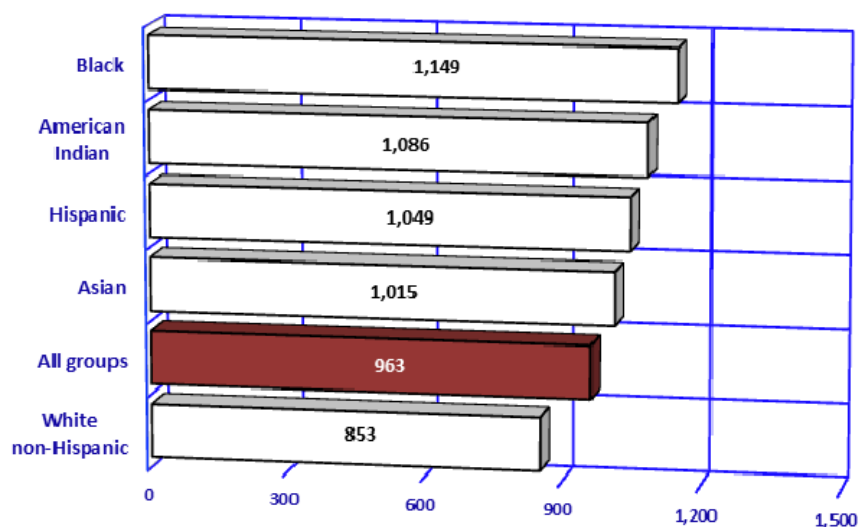
1B. NATALITY: MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS AND NEWBORN'S HEALTH

Figure 1B-3
Total Fertility Rates^a by Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2013



Note: ^a The sum of age group-specific birth rates multiplied by five (the number of years in the age group). The rate of 1,981 above for example, means that if a hypothetical group of 1,000 women were to have the same birth rates in each age group that were observed in the actual childbearing population in 2013, they would have a total of 1,981 children (or 2.0 children each) by the time they reached the end of the reproductive period (taken here as age 50), assuming that all of the women survived to that age.

Figure 1B-4
Gross Reproduction Rates^a by Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2013



Notes: ^a The sum of birth rates by 5-year age groups multiplied by the proportion of births which were female. The gross reproduction rate represents the average number of daughters born to a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 women if they experienced the age-specific birth rates observed in a given year throughout their childbearing years, and if none of the cohort was to die during their childbearing years.

The *total fertility rate* (TFR) indicates the average number of births to a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 women, if they experienced the age-specific birth rates observed in a given year throughout their childbearing years. From 2000 to 2008, Arizona's TFRs always exceeded the rate of "replacement" (2,110 births per 1,000 women, **Table 1B-1**). The "replacement" rate is considered the value at which a given generation can exactly replace itself. The TFR was 2,058 births per 1,000 women of childbearing age in 2009 and 2010, decreasing to 1,981 in 2013. The 2013 TFR of 2,386 for Black or African American women exceeded the generation replacement rate by 13.1 percent. The rate for White non-Hispanic women (1,755) was 16.8 percent lower than the replacement rate.

Another measure used to summarize reproduction patterns is the *gross reproduction rate* (GRR). It represents the average number of daughters born to a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 women if they experienced the age-specific birth rates observed in a given year throughout their childbearing years. This measure is similar to the total fertility rate except that it measures only female births, since reproduction is largely dependent on the number of females in a given population. In 2013, the gross reproduction rates in Arizona ranged from 853 for White non-Hispanic women to 1,149 for Black women (**Figure 1B-4, Table 1B-1**).