child, compared with 26% of white women. Among black women, the majority of nonmarital births occurred in noncoresidential relationships, but among Hispanic and white respondents, nonmarital births were split nearly evenly between cohabiting women and those in noncoresidential relationships. The prevalence of multipartnered fertility was similar in white and Hispanic women (3% and 2%, respectively) but was much higher among black women (7%).

Although the prevalence of multipartnered fertility among all young women surveyed in Add Health was low, especially when compared with estimates from surveys that focused on mothers (such as Fragile Families),\textsuperscript{10} this estimate is misleading, because the vast majority of women in the sample had not yet begun childbearing or had had only one birth. Among mothers aged 19–25 who had a nonmarital first birth, 14% subsequently had a child with a new partner. Such births were least prevalent among Asian (5%) and Hispanic (9%) mothers; prevalence was highest among white (13%) and black (17%) mothers. The high rate among black mothers is consistent with the high level of overall fertility in this group.

Births with a new partner occurred largely outside of marriage: Only 3% of women who were unmarried at their first birth had a marital second birth with a new partner by Wave 3, accounting for fewer than a fourth of all such births. However, many new-partner births occurred within the context of a coresidential relationship. About 6% of women who were unmarried at their first birth had a second birth with a new partner with whom they were cohabiting, representing about 40% of young women with a new-partner birth. Almost half of new-partner births among white mothers and two-fifths of those among Hispanic mothers occurred in cohabiting unions. Among unmarried Asian mothers, births with a new partner occurred almost exclusively in noncoresidential relationships, as did more than half of black mothers’ new-partner births. Although levels of marital births with a new partner were similar among Hispanic and white mothers, these births represented a much smaller proportion of new-partner births for white mothers than for Hispanic mothers.

A more pointed way of examining births with a new partner is to look at the number of partners that women of different parities had. Among young women in Add Health who had a nonmarital first birth and at least one subsequent birth, 41% had children with two or more partners, and the proportion increases with higher parity (Table 2). Among women with three children (a very select group, given their young age), 46% had children with at least two partners, and about 12% had children with three partners; among those with four children, 52% had children with at least two partners, and 16% had children with three partners. There is also some indication of racial and ethnic differences (not shown); among mothers with two or more births, black women were more likely (50%) than white (38%) or Hispanic (27%) women to have had multiple partners.

### Characteristics Associated with First Nonmarital Births And Multipartnered Fertility

As expected, the proportion of women who had had children with multiple partners was higher among those who began childbearing at a young age (Table 3), likely