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Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995

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Abstract

Objectives—This report presents 1995 data on U.S. births according to a wide variety of characteristics. Data are presented for maternal demographic characteristics including age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and educational attainment; maternal lifestyle and health characteristics (medical risk factors, weight gain, and tobacco and alcohol use); medical care utilization by pregnant women (prenatal care, obstetric procedures, complications of labor and/or delivery, attendant at birth, and method of delivery); and infant health characteristics (period of gestation, birthweight, Apgar score, abnormal conditions, congenital anomalies, and multiple births). Also presented are birth and fertility rates by age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status. Selected data by mother's State of residence are shown, as well as data on month and day of birth, sex ratio, and age of father. Trends in fertility patterns and maternal and infant characteristics are described and interpreted.

Methods—Descriptive tabulations of data reported on the birth certificates of the 3.9 million births that occurred in 1995 are presented.

Results—Birth and fertility rates generally declined in 1995. Birth rates for teenagers fell 3 to 4 percent, with larger reductions reported for black teenagers. Rates for women in their twenties declined slightly while rates for women in their thirties rose modestly. The number and rate of births to unmarried women declined in 1995; however, about two-thirds of the decline in the number is due to changes in the reporting of marital status in California. Smoking by pregnant women dropped again and improvements in prenatal care utilization continued. The cesarean delivery rate declined. Key measures of birth outcome, however—the percents of low birthweight and preterm births—were unchanged. The proportions of multiple births, especially triplets, continued to rise.

Keywords: birth certificate • maternal and infant health • birth rates • maternal characteristics

Highlights

Births in the United States declined in 1995 for the fifth consecutive year, to 3,899,589. The 1995 total is 1 percent lower than in 1994 (3,952,767), and 6 percent below the 1990 total (4,158,212), the most recent high point. The **birth rate** dropped 3 percent in 1995, 14.8 births per 1,000 total population; this rate has dropped 11 percent during the 1990–95 period. The **fertility rate** declined 2 percent to 65.6 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years. This rate fell 7 percent from 1990 (70.9 per 1,000) to 1995.

Birth rates for teenagers declined 3 to 4 percent in 1995, to 36.0 per 1,000 women aged 15–17 years and 89.1 per 1,000 women aged 18–19 years. The overall rate for teenagers was 56.8 per 1,000, 4 percent lower than in 1994 (58.9). While declines were observed for all racial and Hispanic origin groups, the largest decline—8 percent overall—was reported for black teenagers. Birth rates for all teenagers declined 6 to 7 percent during the 1990's. Recent declines in abortion rates combined with these reductions in birth rates for teenagers indicate that the

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CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

teenage pregnancy rate has continued to fall in the 1990's.

Birth rates for women in their twenties declined 1 percent each for ages 20–24 years (to 109.8 per 1,000) and 25–29 years (112.2). Each of these rates in 1995 was lower than for any year since 1987; rates for women in their twenties declined 6 to 7 percent during the period 1990–95.

Birth rates for women in their thirties rose 1 percent for ages 30–34 years (to 82.5) and 2 percent for ages 35–39 years (to 34.3). The pace of increase in these rates, which had jumped 54–67 percent during the 1980's, has slowed considerably during the 1990's.

Birth rates for women in racial and Hispanic origin populations differ substantially. Rates continue to be highest for Hispanic women (especially Mexican American women) and black women. Rates are successively lower for American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, and non-Hispanic white women. Rates for teenagers were highest for Mexican American, Puerto Rican, and black women. Rates for women in their thirties were highest for Asian or Pacific Islander and non-Hispanic white women. Fertility rates for women in most racial and Hispanic origin groups declined in 1995.

The birth rate for unmarried women declined 4 percent in 1995 to 45.1 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years (compared with 46.9 in 1994). The procedures for determining the mother's marital status changed significantly in California for Hispanic-origin births and in Nevada for all births in 1995. While it is not possible to quantify the impact of these changes for all groups, birth rates for non-Hispanic white women and black women were essentially unaffected. The rate for non-Hispanic white women declined 1 percent and the rate for black women fell 8 percent.

Cigarette smoking during pregnancy declined in 1995 to 13.9 percent of women giving birth. Tobacco use during pregnancy has declined steadily since 1989. Smoking rates fell for women in most racial and Hispanic origin populations, with rates for Hispanic women and women in most Asian or Pacific Islander populations substantially lower (3 to 4 percent on average) than for other groups. Maternal smoking has a strong adverse effect on infant birthweight. In 1995, 12.2 percent of infants born to smokers weighed less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz), compared with 6.8 percent of births to nonsmokers.

The percent of mothers who began **prenatal care** within the first trimester of pregnancy improved to 81.3 percent for 1995, and the proportion of mothers with late or no care dropped to 4.2 percent. Timely care has been on the rise throughout the 1990's, rising from 75.8 percent in 1990. Levels of first trimester care increased between 1994 and 1995 among white (83.6 percent), black (70.4 percent), and Hispanic mothers (70.8 percent).

The rate for the most prevalent **obstetric procedure**, electronic fetal monitoring, rose for the sixth consecutive year to include 81 percent of all births. The use of ultrasound was the same as in 1994 (61 percent). Although less common than the former two procedures, the rates for induction of labor and stimulation of labor have been rising steadily every year since they were first reported on the birth certificate in 1989.

Data on **method of delivery** show that the rate of cesarean delivery declined for the sixth consecutive year and was 9 percent lower in 1995 (20.8 percent) than in 1989 (22.8 percent). The primary cesarean rate was also 9 percent lower in 1995 (14.7 first cesareans per 100 women who had no previous cesarean) than in 1989 (16.1). The rate of vaginal birth following a previous cesarean delivery (VBAC) was 46 percent higher in 1995 (27.5) than in 1989 (18.9). Overall cesarean rates increase steadily with advancing age of mother and were more than twice as high for mothers 40–49 years of age (31.6) than for teenagers (14.7). The percent of births delivered by forceps continued to decline (3.5 percent in 1995) while the use of vacuum extraction rose (5.9 percent in 1995).

The rate of **preterm birth** (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) was unchanged at 11.0 percent. This proportion has risen 17 percent (from 9.4 percent) since 1981. Preterm births increased among white mothers (9.6 to 9.7 percent), but declined among black mothers to the lowest level reported since the mid 1980's (17.7 percent).

The percent **low birthweight** was 7.3 for 1995, the same level reported for 1994—the highest reported since 1976. Low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) increased among white mothers from 6.1 to 6.2 percent. Low birthweight among white births has increased since 1990 from 5.7 percent. Among births to black mothers, low birthweight declined from 13.2 to 13.1 percent for 1994–95, continuing a downward trend observed since 1992.

The number of twin births declined very slightly for 1995 to 96,736 births, but the number of triplet and other higher order multiple births rose by 8 percent, to 4,973 births. As a result, the **multiple birth ratio** rose to 26.1 per 1,000 live births and the triplet and other higher order multiple birth ratio rose 10 percent to 127.5 per 100,000, double the ratio reported for 1989 (69.2).

Introduction

This report, the annual release of national birth statistics, presents detailed data on births, birth and fertility rates, maternal lifestyle and health characteristics, medical services utilization by pregnant women, and infant health characteristics. These data provide important information on fertility patterns among American women by such characteristics as age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and educational attainment. Up-to-date information on these fertility patterns is critical to understanding population growth and change in this country and in individual States. Data on maternal characteristics affecting birth outcome such as weight gain, tobacco and alcohol use, and medical risk factors are useful in accounting for differences in birth outcome. Information on use of prenatal care, obstetric procedures, complications of labor and/or delivery, attendant at birth and place of delivery, and method of delivery by maternal demographic characteristics can also help to explain differences in birth outcomes. It is very important that data on birth outcomes, especially levels of low birthweight and preterm birth, be continuously monitored, because these variables are

important predictors of infant mortality and morbidity. Reports presenting information on maternal and infant characteristics available since the birth certificate was revised in 1989 have been published (1–9).

A report of preliminary birth statistics for 1995 presented data on selected topics based on a substantial sample (about 90 percent) of the 1995 birth file (10). The selected measures included birth rates by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother, and by live-birth order, and summary national and State data on marital status, prenatal care, cesarean delivery, and low birthweight. Findings based on the complete file in this report are essentially identical with data based on the preliminary series, thus validating the preliminary statistics.

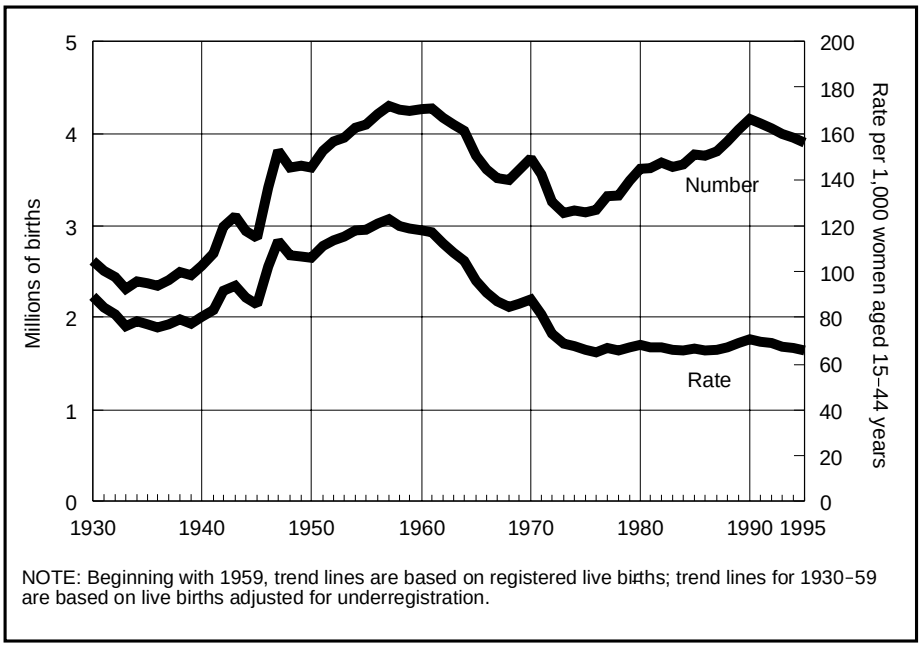


Figure 1. Live births and fertility rates: United States, 1930–95

Methods

Data shown in this report are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates registered in all States and the District of Columbia. More than 99 percent of births occurring in this country are registered (11). Tables showing data by State also provide separate information for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam. In this report, tabulations of births beginning with 1980 data are by race of mother; for years prior to 1980, tabulations are by race of child. Details of the differences in tabulation procedure are described in the Technical notes. Race and ethnicity differentials in birth rates and characteristics of births may reflect differences in income, educational levels, access to health care, and health insurance. Text references to black births and black mothers or white births and white mothers are used interchangeably. Additional information on the measurement of marital status, gestational age, and birthweight; the computation of derived statistics and rates; population denominators; random variation and relative standard error; and the definitions of terms are presented in the Technical notes.

Results and discussion

Demographic characteristics

Births and birth rates

Births in the United States continued to decline in 1995, to 3,899,589, 1 percent fewer than in 1994. U.S. births dropped 6 percent between 1990, the recent high point (4,158,212), and 1995 (table 1 and figure 1). The 1995 total is lower than in any year since 1987. Provisional data for the first 11 months of 1996 suggest a slight increase in the number. Births declined about 1 percent per year from 1990 to 1995, following increases of about 3 percent per year between 1986 and 1990.

The birth rate in 1995 was 14.8 live births per 1,000 population, 3 percent lower than in 1994 (15.2). The 1995 rate is the lowest recorded in nearly two decades (14.6 in 1976). The U.S. birth rate dropped 11 percent between 1990 and 1995, about 2 percent per year, following a 2 percent annual increase during 1986–90. According to provisional data for January–November 1996, the birth rate declined slightly.

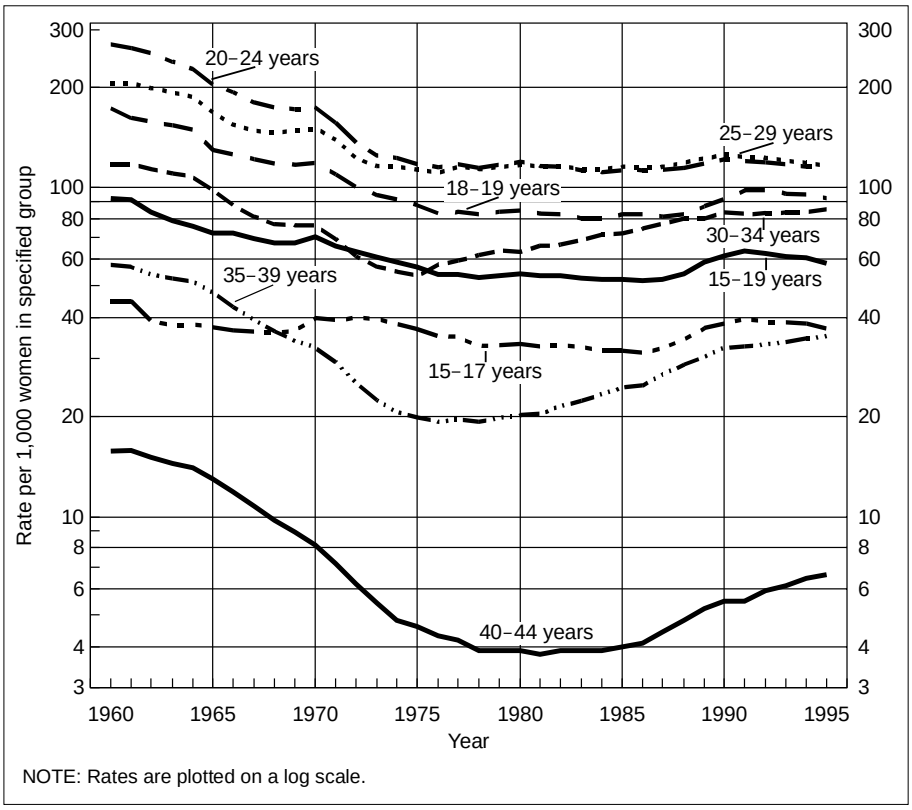
The fertility rate, which relates births to the number of women in the childbearing ages, was 65.6 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in 1995, 2 percent below the 1994 level. This rate fell 7 percent between 1990 and 1995, following an 8 percent rise during 1986–90. The fertility rate for 1995 was lower than for any year since 1986 (65.4). Provisional data for January–November 1996 indicate essentially no change compared with 1995.

Age of mother—Birth rates by age of mother fell 1 to 4 percent for women aged 15–29 years, and rose by 1 to 3 percent for women in age groups 30–44 years. The rate for women aged 45–49 years did not change. (See tables 2–7 and figure 2 for births and birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, race, and Hispanic origin.)

The birth rate for young teenagers 10–14 years declined from 1.4 to 1.3 per 1,000, the first reduction for this age group since 1980. During the years 1980–94, the rate rose very slowly from 1.1 to 1.4 per 1,000.

The rate for teenagers 15–19 years fell 4 percent to 56.8 per 1,000. This rate declined steadily by 9 percent from its recent high in 1991 (62.1) to 1995. Despite the recent declines, the rate for 1995 is still considerably higher than it was during the early to mid-1980's (50–53 per 1,000) (table 4). The increases beginning in the late 1980's were substantial—24 percent from 1986 to 1991. According to a recent report, teenage birth rates for most States declined in the 1990's, concurrent with the decline in the U.S. rate (12).

Birth rates for teenage subgroups 15–17 and 18–19 years also dropped between 1994 and 1995. The rate for teenagers 15–17 years fell 4 percent, from 37.6 to 36.0 per 1,000. Between 1991 and 1995, this rate fell by 7 percent. However, the rate for 1995 was still higher than during the period 1976–88 when it



NOTE: Rates are plotted on a log scale.

Figure 2. Birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1960–95

ranged from 31 to 34. The number of births to 15–17-year-olds fell 1 percent, to 192,508. This decline resulted from the 4 percent decline in the birth rate which more than compensated for the 3 percent increase in the number of teenagers in this age group (13). In order for the number of births to continue to decline in the next several years, the birth rate will have to continue to decline more than enough to compensate for the projected 7 percent increase in the number of women aged 15–17 between 1995 and 2000 (14).

The birth rate for older teenagers 18–19 years declined 3 percent, from 91.5 to 89.1 per 1,000. During the period 1992–95, this rate fell 6 percent. Still the rate for 1995 was higher than in any year from 1974 to 1990 (table 4). During those years, the rate ranged from 77.4 to 88.7 per 1,000. The number of births to women aged 18–19 years declined 1 percent between 1994 and 1995—to 307,365. During the period 1990–95, the number dropped 9 percent (12). The 1994–95 decline is the result of the 3-percent drop in the birth rate which more than offset the 2-percent increase in the number of women in that age group (13). However, as is the case for younger teenagers, the number of older teenagers is also projected to grow—by 14 percent between 1995 and 2000 (14). Thus, further declines in the number of births to women aged 18–19 will depend on continued declines in the birth rate that make up for the increased number of women.

Birth rates for women aged 20–24 and 25–29 years—the principal childbearing ages— fell by 1 percent each in 1995, to 109.8 and 112.2 per 1,000, respectively. Each of these rates in 1995 was lower than in any year since 1987. Birth rates for women in their twenties dropped 6 to 7 percent between 1990 and 1995. Except for a brief spurt in the late 1980's when these rates rose 8 to 9 percent, rates for women in their twenties were relatively stable from the mid-1970's to the early 1990's.

Birth rates for women aged 30 years and over have been the only ones for which sustained substantial increases have been measured since the late 1970's. However, the pace of increase in these rates slowed considerably during the 1990's. The birth rate for women aged 30–34 years increased 1 percent in 1995, to 82.5 per 1,000. Between 1990 and 1995, this rate rose just 2 percent, following a 15-year period of substantial steady increase of 54 percent (from 52.3 in 1975 to 80.8 in 1990). Because the rate increased so modestly in 1995 and the number of women aged 30–34 fell 1 percent, the number of births in this age group fell slightly. The number of women aged 30–34 years is projected to decline further in the next few years—by 11 percent between 1995 and 2000 (14). Therefore, without a larger increase in the birth rate, the number of births will likely decline further.

The birth rate for women aged 35–39 years rose 2 percent—from 33.7 to 34.3 per 1,000. The pace of increase in this rate has also slowed markedly in the 1990's—just 8 percent between 1990 and 1995, following a 67-percent rise from 1978 (19.0) to 1990 (31.7). Because the birth rate rose 2 percent and the number of women aged 35–39 increased 1 percent, the number of births in this age group rose 3 percent in 1995 to a record high 383,745.

The birth rate for women in their early forties increased 3 percent in 1995, to 6.6 per 1,000 women aged 40–44 years. This rate rose 20 percent between 1990 (5.5) and 1995, and increased 74 percent during 1981–95. The number of women aged 40–44 years continued to rise—by 3 percent (13,15). Increases in the birth rate and the number of women combined to produce a 6-percent rise in the number of births—to 67,250, more than in any year since 1966.

The declines in birth rates for teenagers since 1991 likely reflect a combination of demographic and behavioral factors. According to the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), the proportion of teenagers who are sexually experienced has stabilized and declined compared with the 1988 NSFG. Furthermore, those teenagers who are sexually active are now more likely to be using contraceptives (16).

Teenage pregnancy rates have also declined in recent years. That is, the recent declines in the teenage birth rate have been accompanied by declines in the abortion rate (17). The pregnancy rate for 15–19-year-olds fell 3 percent from 1991 (115 per 1,000) to 1992 (111), following a 10-percent rise between 1986

and 1990–91 (9,18). Further declines in the teenage pregnancy rate since 1992 are indicated by the steady decline in the teen birth rate and declines in abortions among teenagers, according to preliminary data (17,19).

The accelerated pace of increase in birth rates for women aged 30 years and over observed from the mid- to late-1970's until 1990 has slowed markedly in the 1990's, especially for women aged 30–34 years (table 4) (20). Changes in a number of factors have contributed to this moderation. One is the stabilization in the proportion of women in their early thirties who are childless. This proportion approximately doubled between the early 1970's (21) and 1990, but has remained at 20 percent since. Moreover, the proportions of currently married childless women who report that they expect to have a child fell in the 1990's, probably a reflection of changing perceptions as to whether their expectations can be realized (22). About 40 percent of currently childless women aged 35–44 years have impaired fertility according to the 1995 NSFG (16). This fact may explain the recent changes in birth expectations and birth rates.

Live-birth order—The first birth rate fell 1 percent in 1995, to 27.3 first births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, the lowest level reported since 1987. This rate fell 6 percent between 1990 (29.0) and 1995. Rates for second and third order births fell 2 percent between 1994 and 1995, while the rate for fourth births declined 5 percent. Rates also declined for fifth and sixth-seventh order births and did not change for eighth and higher order births.

First birth rates declined for women in age groups 15–24 years, and rose for women in age groups 25–44 years. The first birth rate for teenagers 15–17 years declined 4 percent, while the rate for older teenagers declined 1 percent. Changes in first birth rates for women in their twenties were 1 percent or less. Rates for women aged 30–34 and 35–39 years each rose 3 percent. Consistent with these changes by age in first birth rates and changes in the number of women by age, the proportion of first births occurring to women aged 30 years and over rose to a record 22 percent in 1995, compared with 5 percent in 1975 (20).

Birth rates for second births for teenagers declined in 1995, by 4 to 9 percent. Rates for second and third order births declined 1 to 3 percent for women in their twenties, while rates for fourth and fifth order births dropped 4 to 8 percent. Rates for second and third order births for women in their thirties rose modestly. Higher order birth rates for women in their thirties declined up to 6 percent or were unchanged. There was no change in these rates for women in their forties.

Race—The number of births declined 1 percent each for white and American Indian mothers, and 5 percent for black mothers. A 2-percent increase was recorded for Asian or Pacific Islander (API) mothers. Fertility rates for white and API women declined 1 percent each to 64.4 and 66.4, respectively. The rate for black women declined 6 percent to 72.3, and the rate for American Indian women dropped to 69.1. The range in these rates in 1995 was the smallest measured since 1980, when rates for API and American Indian women first became available. The highest rate in 1995 (for black women) was only 12 percent greater than the lowest rate (white women). (See tables 1–9 for national and State data.)

Between 1990 and 1995, fertility rates by race declined 5 to 6 percent for white and API women, 9 percent for American Indian women, and 17 percent for black women. Parallel reductions were also observed in the numbers of births in each of these groups, except for API women, among whom there was a 13-percent increase in births. The number of API births rose sharply during this period because the number of API women in the childbearing ages increased 19 percent (13).

There is a distinctive pattern in age-specific birth rates by race. In the teenage years, rates for black and American Indian women are substantially higher than for white and API women; the disparity is greatest for younger teenagers 10–14 and 15–17 years. For example, among teenagers 15–17 years, rates in 1995 for American Indian and black teenagers (48–70 per 1,000) were 59–353 percent higher than the rates for API and white teenagers of the same age (15–30 per 1,000). Rates by race converge most at ages 25–29 years, with a range of 98–115 per 1,000. With advancing maternal age, the patterns of rates shift, so that rates begin to be highest for white and API women.

Although birth rates for black teenagers continue to be higher than for other racial groups, in recent years, these rates have fallen more sharply than for any other group. During the period 1991–95, the rate for black women aged 15–19 years dropped 17 percent; declines for teenage subgroups 15–17 and 18–19 years were 17 and 14 percent, respectively. Birth rates for black teenagers in 1995 were lower than in nearly a decade (table 4).

It is evident that the high birth rates—especially first birth rates—for white and API women in their thirties reflect a pattern of delayed childbearing. First birth rates for API women aged 30–34 and 35–39 years were at least two-thirds higher than for any other group. Additional evidence of this pattern is the dramatically low proportions of births to API teenagers—6 percent on average—compared with 12–23 percent for other racial groups (table 10). Evidence of delayed childbearing for several API subgroups has been reported previously (23,24). Unfortunately, the populations necessary to compute birth rates for specific API subgroups, including those in the ''other API'' category, are available only in census years.

Hispanic origin—The fertility of Hispanic women as a group decreased 1 percent between 1994 and 1995, from 105.6 to 105.0 per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years. The rate for Mexican American women rose 1 percent (from 115.4 to 117.0), whereas rates for Cuban and ''other'' Hispanic women declined 1 to 3 percent (from 55.9 to 55.1 and from 97.7 to 94.5, respectively). The rate for Puerto Rican women dropped 8 percent (from 81.9 to 75.7). (See tables 6,7,9, and 11 for births and birth rates.)

Birth rates by age for women 15 years and over were higher for Hispanic women overall and for Mexican American women than for either white or black non-Hispanic women. While birth rates for Mexican American teenagers have been somewhat higher than for black

non-Hispanic teenagers in recent years, in 1995, the rates for Mexican American teenagers were substantially higher—25 percent on average. Birth rates by age for Hispanic and non-Hispanic black teenagers were 2.1 to 3.3 times the rates for non-Hispanic white teenagers in 1995 (table A), continuing a pattern observed for several years. This differential in rates by race and Hispanic origin generally declines with advancing maternal age, but rates in each age group are consistently highest for Hispanic women.

The birth rate for Hispanic teenagers as a group declined 1 percent in 1995 (106.7). However, the trends for Hispanic subgroups differed considerably. Rates for Mexican American teenagers rose 7 percent from 116.2 to 124.6 per 1,000 teenagers 15–19 years, while the rate for Puerto Rican teenagers fell 16 percent (from 106.0 to 89.0). Birth rates for Cuban and ''other'' Hispanic teenagers also declined. The birth rate for Mexican American teenagers rose 15 percent between 1993 (108.7) and 1995.

In general, birth rates for Mexican American women rose for age groups under 25 years and changed relatively little for women aged 25 years and over. Rates for Puerto Rican women under 30 years of age declined whereas rates for women aged 30 years and over changed little. Rates for Cuban women in their twenties increased while rates for women aged 30 years and over were relatively stable.

Total fertility rate—The total fertility rate (TFR) indicates the number of births that a hypothetical group of 1,000 women would have if they experienced during their childbearing years the age-specific birth rates observed in a given calendar year. This hypothetical measure shows the potential impact of current fertility levels on completed family size. The TFR is age-adjusted because it is computed from age-specific birth rates; it assumes the same number of women in each age group.

The TFR in 1995 was 2,019.0, 1 percent lower than in 1994, and 3 percent lower than in 1990 (2,081.0). The TFR continued to fall in 1995 because all rates for women under age 30 years declined—ages where rates are highest; the modest increases in rates for women aged 30 years and over could not compensate for this.

In order for a given generation to exactly replace itself, the TFR must be 2,100. The TFR in the United States has been below this ''replacement'' level since 1971 (2,266.5). Rates for some racial and/or Hispanic origin groups in 1995 were above replacement level, including Mexican American (3,273.5), ''other'' Hispanic (2,834.0), Puerto Rican (2,245.5), and non-Hispanic black women (2,245.0) (tables 10–11). Conversely, rates for API (1,924.0), Cuban (1,705.5), and non-Hispanic white women (1,786.5) were considerably lower. The rate for American Indian women was near replacement, at 2,033.5. Consistent with the large declines in birth rates for women under age 30, the TFR's for black and Puerto Rican women declined considerably in 1995, by 5 to 10 percent.

Table A. Birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother, and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1995

[Rate per 1,000 women in specified group]

Age of mother	Total	Hispanic[1]	Non-Hispanic	
			White	Black
15–44 years[2]	65.6	105.0	57.6	74.5
10–14 years	1.3	2.7	0.4	4.3
15–19 years	56.8	106.7	39.3	99.3
15–17 years	36.0	72.9	22.0	72.1
18–19 years	89.1	157.9	66.1	141.9
20–24 years	109.8	188.5	90.0	141.7
25–29 years	112.2	153.8	106.5	102.0
30–34 years	82.5	95.9	82.0	65.9
35–39 years	34.3	44.9	32.9	29.4
40–44 years	6.6	10.8	5.9	6.1
45–49 years	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2]Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15–44 years.

Births by State

Birth data by race and by Hispanic origin for 1995 are in tables 8 and 9 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. The American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander (API) and Hispanic populations (and Hispanic subgroups) are highly concentrated geographically. Half of American Indian births in the 50 States and the District of Columbia were to residents of just five States (Alaska, Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Oklahoma), whereas more than half of API births were to residents of California, Hawaii, and New York. Similarly, two-thirds of Hispanic births were to California and Texas residents. Births are also highly concentrated geographically for Hispanic subgroups, Mexican American (California and Texas), Puerto Rican (New York, New Jersey, and Florida), and Cuban (Florida).

Births declined up to 5 percent in 36 States, Puerto Rico, and Guam; 8–9 percent in Vermont and the District of Columbia, and by 14 percent in the Virgin Islands. Increases of up to 5 percent were observed in 13 States.

Birth and fertility rates declined up to 6 percent in 44 States and the District of Columbia, and by 8–9 percent in Vermont. The birth rate was unchanged in Arkansas, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon, and rose 1 percent in Utah; the fertility rate rose by up to 1 percent in these five States. Birth and fertility rates are not available for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Sex ratio

There were 1,996,355 male live births in 1995 compared with 1,903,234 female live births (tables 10 and 11), similar to the sex ratio in 1994 (1,048) and similar to ratios over the last 50 years. As in previous years, Asian or Pacific Islander mothers had the highest sex ratio (1,069), followed by white mothers (1,052), American Indian mothers (1,040), and black mothers (1,031). The sex ratio for Hispanic mothers was 1,041, intermediate between non-Hispanic white mothers (1,054) and non-Hispanic black mothers (1,031) (table 11).

Month of birth

Monthly birth rates and fertility rates in 11 months of 1995 were below the rates for the same month observed in 1994. The peak months of occurrence of births in 1995 were July and August (table 12). When the seasonal component is removed from the monthly birth and fertility rates, the underlying trends can be observed. Like the 5 previous years, seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates for the first half of 1995 were, on average, higher than the rates for the second half of the year. The months of July and August and also March had the lowest seasonally adjusted birth rates in 18 years, while November and December showed the lowest rates since 1976.

Day of the week of birth

Since 1980 when these data were first tabulated, there has been a steady decline in births on Saturdays and Sundays, with a concomitant increase in births on weekdays. Variation in the daily pattern of births can be measured by an index of occurrence. The index is defined as the ratio of the average number of births for a particular day of the week to the average daily number of births for the year, multiplied by 100. In 1995 the Sunday index was 75.2, an indication that there were 24.8 percent fewer births on Sundays than the daily average, considered to be 100.0. The Saturday index was 82.7. As in past years, births occurred most frequently on Tuesdays with an index of 111.3 in 1995.

A weekend deficit is apparent for both vaginal and cesarean deliveries, but is far larger for cesarean deliveries, particularly repeat cesareans (table 13). In 1995 the Sunday index for vaginal births was 80.4, compared with 65.9 for primary, and 38.5 for repeat cesareans.

The growing concentration of births on weekdays in the early and mid-1980's had been attributed to the increasing rate of cesarean deliveries because many cesareans are scheduled on weekdays (25). However, in the late 1980's, the cesarean rate stabilized (26), and since 1989 it has declined. The more recent increase in the weekend deficit can be partly explained by the growing proportion of births that are induced, and the fact that labor is more likely to be induced on weekdays than on weekends. (See section on Obstetric procedures.)

Births to unmarried women

The birth rate for unmarried women in 1995 was 45.1 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years, 4 percent lower than in 1994 (46.9) (tables 14,15). The number of nonmarital births declined 3 percent to 1,253,976 (compared with 1,289,592) and the proportion of all births to unmarried women declined from 32.6 to 32.2 percent. (See table B for data for 1980–95.)

Much of the decline in nonmarital childbearing in 1995 is associated with changes in the reporting of marital status in California, which particularly affected data for Hispanic women; data for non-Hispanic white women and black women were essentially unaffected by these changes. Procedures for identifying the mother's marital status were modified in 1995 to take into account the naming conventions of Hispanic persons in California. Briefly, if the child is given a double surname of the mother's and father's surnames (either entire surnames or portions of the parents' hyphenated surnames), regardless of sequence, and the mother is of Hispanic origin, the mother's marital status is coded as ''Married.'' Changes were also implemented in 1995 in the reporting of marital status for births in Nevada; these changes resulted in a greater number of births being identified as nonmarital. (See Technical notes.) If births for California and Nevada are excluded from the U.S. data, the number of nonmarital births declined 1 percent between 1994 and 1995, and the proportion of births to unmarried women was unchanged. The impact of the reporting changes on the *birth rates* cannot be quantified because the relevant populations by marital status are not available at the State level.

Nonmarital birth rates declined 2 percent for white women (from 38.3 to 37.5 per 1,000), 6 percent for Hispanic women (from 101.2 to 95.0), and 8 percent for black women (from 82.1 to 75.9). While the rate for black women was 4.5 times the rate for white women in 1980, 15 years later this differential had dropped to 2.0. Despite the decline in 1995, the rate for white women in 1995 was more than double the rate in 1980 (18.1); in contrast the rate for unmarried black women dropped 6 percent in this time period (from 81.1).

Birth rates for unmarried women declined for women in all age groups under age 40 years (figure 3 and table 15). Rates fell 4–5 percent for teenagers and women aged 25–29 years. The rate for women aged 20–24 years declined 3 percent, whereas rates for women in their thirties declined 1–2 percent.

Rates for unmarried white women declined 2 percent for women in most age groups, while rates by age for unmarried black women dropped 7–9 percent for women under age 30 years and 3–5 percent for women in their thirties; the rate for unmarried black women aged 40–44 years increased. Birth rates for unmarried Hispanic women dropped 4–6 percent for women under age 30 years and 7–13 percent for women aged 30–44 years. As noted above, the changes in the reporting

Table B. Number, rate, and percent of births to unmarried women: United States, 1980 and 1985–95

Year¬	Number¬	Rate[1]	Percent[2]
1995 ¬	1,253,976¬	45.1¬	32.2
1994 ¬	1,289,592¬	46.9¬	32.6
1993 ¬	1,240,172¬	45.3¬	31.0
1992 ¬	1,224,876¬	45.2¬	30.1
1991 ¬	1,213,769¬	45.2¬	29.5
1990 ¬	1,165,384¬	43.8¬	28.0
1989 ¬	1,094,169¬	41.6¬	27.1
1988 ¬	1,005,299¬	38.5¬	25.7
1987 ¬	933,013¬	36.0¬	24.5
1986 ¬	878,477¬	34.2¬	23.4
1985 ¬	828,174¬	32.8¬	22.0
1980 ¬	665,747¬	29.4¬	18.4

[1]Births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years.
[2]Percent of all births to unmarried women.

NOTE: See text and Technical notes for discussion of changes in data between 1994 and 1995.

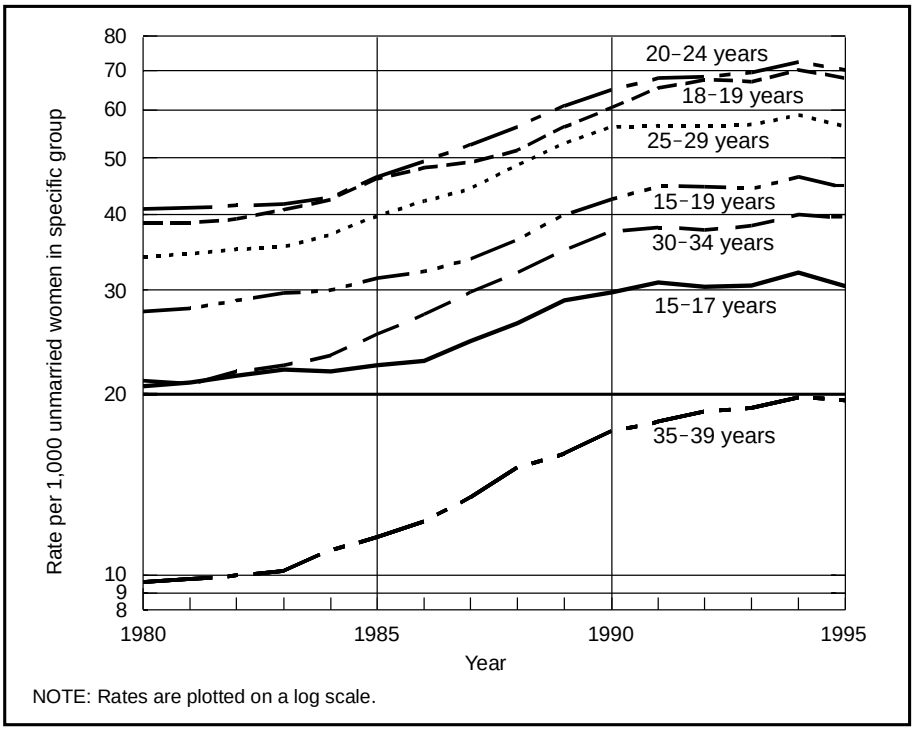


Figure 3. Birth rates for unmarried women, by age of mother: United States, 1980–95

of marital status in California specifically affected Hispanic women; some of the overall decline in the U.S. birth rate for unmarried Hispanic women is a result of the California changes because about 40 percent of U.S. Hispanic births are to California residents.

Birth rates for white women also include births to women of Hispanic origin. Race and Hispanic origin are reported independently on the birth certificate; in 1995 about 91 percent of Hispanic women were reported as white (13). The relatively higher birth rates for Hispanic women thus affect the overall rates and trends for white women. Birth rates for unmarried non-Hispanic white women are available only for 1994 and 1995 because populations for non-Hispanic white women by marital status were not previously available. In general, rates for these women are about 25 percent lower than overall rates for white women in the same age group (table C). Between 1994 and 1995, the birth rate for unmarried non-Hispanic white women declined 1 percent, from 28.5 to 28.2 per 1,000. Rates for non-Hispanic white teenagers declined up to 2 percent. Rates for women in their twenties were unchanged or declined very slightly; increases of up to 2 percent were measured for women in age groups 30 years and over.

Although the overall birth rate for unmarried Hispanic women is 25 percent higher than for black women, this disparity is not observed consistently within age groups. Rates for black teenagers on average were 18 percent higher than for Hispanic teenagers, but the pattern is reversed for women aged 20 years and over, with rates for Hispanic women 17–103 percent higher than for black women. Part of this pattern is linked to the relatively high incidence of cohabitation among Hispanic couples (28). Birth certificate data also provide evidence of this. For example, 43 percent of all births in Puerto Rico were nonmarital in 1995 (table 16), but about three-quarters of these nonmarital births, or 31 percent of all births, were to mothers living with the father of the child. Increases in cohabitation have been reported in the United States in recent years (29,30).

The proportion of all births to unmarried women declined from 32.6 percent in 1994 to 32.2 percent in 1995. In 1995, 25.3 percent of white births, 69.9 percent of black births, and 40.8 percent of Hispanic births were to unmarried mothers (tables 10, 11, and 14). The proportions of nonmarital births are affected not only by the birth rate for unmarried women and the number of unmarried women, but also by the rate for married women. The rate for married women declined very slightly in 1995, but has fallen sharply in recent years to record low levels. The proportion of births to unmarried women declined in 1995—for the first time in 45 years—because the number of births to unmarried women declined more than the number of births to married women (27). Because the nonmarital birth ratio is affected by marital and nonmarital childbearing, it has important analytic limitations. However, it is often the only measure that is available in addition to the number of births, because the population data needed to compute rates are not available for States and cities except in census years.

The proportions of nonmarital births vary widely by race and Hispanic origin (tables 10, 11). Thirty-eight percent or more of births to Mexican American, Central and South American, ''other'' and unknown Hispanic, Hawaiian, American Indian, Puerto Rican, and non-Hispanic black women were nonmarital in 1995. The lowest proportions were reported

Table C. Birth rates for unmarried women by age and Hispanic origin and race of mother: United States, 1995

[Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group]

Age of mother	Total	Hispanic[1]	White		Black
			Total	Non-Hispanic	
15–44 years[2]	45.1	95.0	37.5	28.2	75.9
15–19 years	44.4	78.7	35.5	27.7	92.8
15–17 years	30.5	56.3	23.6	17.6	68.6
18–19 years	67.6	117.9	55.4	44.5	131.2
20–24 years	70.3	148.9	58.0	43.8	127.7
25–29 years	56.1	133.8	48.7	34.9	84.8
30–34 years	39.6	89.2	34.2	25.3	54.3
35–39 years	19.5	43.4	16.9	13.0	25.6
40–44 years[3]	4.7	12.2	4.2	3.2	6.0

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2]Rates computed by relating all births to unmarried women to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.
[3]Rates computed by relating all births to unmarried women aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.

for Chinese (8 percent) and Japanese (11 percent) women. The range for other groups was 16–24 percent (''other'' Asian or Pacific Islander, Filipino, non-Hispanic white, and Cuban).

Future trends in nonmarital births will be affected demographically by changes both in the number of unmarried women and in their birth rates. Over the next few years, the largest population increases will be among teenagers—most of whom are unmarried—who have accounted for about 30 percent of nonmarital births recently. Rates for teenagers in particular will have to continue to decline as they did in 1995, compensating for the population increase, in order for the overall number of nonmarital births to continue to fall.

The numbers and proportions of births to unmarried women by race are shown in table 16 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. The numbers declined in 33 States and the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, and increased in 17 States and Puerto Rico. The proportions declined in 22 States, the District of Columbia, Virgin Islands, and Guam, and rose in 26 States and Puerto Rico; the proportions were unchanged in Alabama and Utah. The largest changes, as noted above, were in California and Nevada.

Age of father

The birth rate per 1,000 men aged 15–54 years declined for the fifth straight year in 1995, by 2 percent, to 52.0 (table 17). This rate fell by 11 percent between 1990 and 1995, following a 7 percent increase during 1986–90. The procedures for computing birth rates by age of father and the limitations of these data are described in the Technical notes.

The rate for men aged 15–19 years declined by 3 percent from 1994 to 1995. Rates for men in their twenties and for those aged 45–49 years declined by 1 percent. Birth rates for men aged 30–44 years and those aged 50 years and over were generally unchanged.

Birth rates declined by 2 percent for white men, to 49.2 per 1,000, and by 6 percent for black men, to 70.1. Patterns by age for white men showed declines for ages 15–19, 25–29, and 55 years and over. Birth rates by age for black men declined for all age groups except the oldest, with declines ranging from 3 percent (ages 35–44 years) to 8 percent (ages 15–19 years).

Educational attainment

The educational attainment of women who give birth is important because higher educational attainment is associated with more timely receipt of prenatal care and fewer lifestyle and health behaviors during pregnancy which are detrimental to birth outcome (discussed in later sections). In addition, higher educational attainment has been linked to delayed childbearing and ultimately smaller family sizes (31).

Data from the birth certificate show that the educational attainment of women who gave birth increased substantially over the last few decades, partly reflecting the increases in educational attainment of all women during the time period (32). More than three-fourths of women who gave birth in 1995 had at least 12 years of schooling (77 percent) and 43 percent had at least 1 year of college (table 18). The percent of mothers with at least a high school diploma increased with additional age, to about 90 percent for women who gave birth in their thirties, and then declined slightly for mothers 40 years of age and over (87 percent). The median educational attainment for all mothers in 1995 was 12.8 years.

In general, white mothers had more education than black mothers—78 percent of white mothers had at least a high school diploma compared with 71 percent of black mothers; 45 percent of white mothers had at least some college compared with 32 percent of black mothers. However, the higher educational attainment for white than black mothers was limited to those 25 years of age and over; there was almost no difference by race in educational attainment for teenaged mothers and black mothers 20–24 years of age were slightly more likely to have at least a high school diploma than their white counterparts.

Only two-thirds of American Indian mothers had 12 or more years of schooling, the lowest of any racial group, while 84 percent of Asian or Pacific Islander mothers had attained this educational level, the highest of any group (table 10). In particular, nearly all of Japanese mothers (97 percent) had 12 or more years of schooling. The proportion of all Hispanic mothers with at least a high school education was low (48 percent) but there was tremendous variation among Hispanic subgroups, ranging from 41 percent of Mexican American mothers to 86 percent of Cuban mothers (table 11). The low educational attainment of Hispanic mothers in general and the variation among subgroups parallels the educational attainment of the Hispanic population in general (33).

Maternal lifestyle and health characteristics

Weight gain

Maternal weight gain is one of the components in the complex relationship between lifestyle characteristics of the mother and the development of the fetus (34). The total weight gained by the mother during pregnancy has been shown to have an independent, positive relationship with the weight of the newborn (35). Inadequate maternal weight gain along with low prepregnancy weight have been shown to be dominant factors in intrauterine growth retardation and low birthweight (36,37).

In 1990 the National Academy of Sciences published weight-gain guidelines that varied according to mother's body mass index (BMI), which is calculated from her prepregnancy weight and height. The guidelines recommend that women who are underweight (low BMI) gain 28–40 pounds, those who are of normal weight (average BMI) gain 25–35 pounds, those who are overweight (high BMI), gain 15–25 pounds, and obese women, not gain more than 15 pounds (38).

Beginning with 1989, information on maternal weight gain was collected from the birth certificate, but information on the mother's prepregnancy weight and height is not collected. Therefore, it is not possible to determine whether the weight gain was within the recommendations for the mother's BMI. Differences between subgroups in maternal weight gain may reflect differences in the proportion of

mothers who gained outside the recommended range but could also be the result of group differences in height and prepregnancy weight. Given the limitations of vital statistics data, the primary focus of this section is on the median weight gain (for descriptive purposes) and on weight gains that are for most women considered inadequate (less than 16 pounds).

In 1995 all States except California reported information on weight gain. Births to mothers residing in these States accounted for 86 percent of all births in the United States. As in previous years, in 1995 almost two-thirds (64 percent) of women who gave birth gained 26 pounds or more during pregnancy (tables 19–22). The median weight gain was 30.5 pounds in 1995, slightly higher than in 1989 (30.3). The percent of mothers who gained at either end of the weight gain spectrum was higher in 1995 than in 1989—weight gains of less than 16 pounds increased from 9.4 percent in 1989 to 10.7 in 1995, while weight gains of 46 pounds or more increased from 9.1 percent in 1989 to 10.9 percent in 1995.

As expected, the weight gain of the mother varied considerably by period of gestation. Mothers who had preterm infants (gestations of under 37 completed weeks) gained nearly 4 pounds less during pregnancy (27.1 pounds) than mothers who had babies with gestations of 40 weeks and over (30.8 pounds). The percent of mothers who gained less than 16 pounds was almost twice as high for gestations of under 37 weeks than for gestations of 40 weeks and over—17.9 compared with 9.3 percent.

Overall, white women gained 1.6 pounds more during pregnancy than black women—30.6 compared with 29.0 pounds. The disparity in weight gain between white and black women has diminished since 1989 when the median weight gains were 30.5 and 27.8 pounds, respectively. For gestations of under 37 weeks, the median weight gain for white women was 3.3 pounds heavier than for black women but declined to less than a pound for gestations of 40 weeks and over. The percent of black mothers who had weight gains of less than 16 pounds (16.6 percent) was much higher than for white mothers (9.5 percent) while American Indian mothers were intermediate (14.8 percent) (table 23). There was wide variation among Asian or Pacific Islander (API) subgroups in the percent of mothers who gained less than 16 pounds, ranging from 6.3 percent of Chinese mothers to 11.2 percent of ''other'' API mothers. These differences in weight gain are at least partially accounted for by the differences among groups in the percent of births born preterm.

The median weight gain for Hispanic mothers (29.8 pounds) was intermediate between non-Hispanic white mothers (30.7 pounds) and non-Hispanic black mothers (29.0 pounds) (table 21). However, the weight gained by Hispanic mothers and non-Hispanic black mothers was the same for gestation periods of 37 weeks or longer. Within Hispanic subgroups, Cuban mothers gained the most weight (31.0 pounds) while Mexican American mothers gained the least (28.8 pounds) and this relationship was evident within each gestational period. The percent of mothers who gained less than 16 pounds was lowest for Cuban mothers (6.9 percent) and highest for Mexican American mothers (13.6 percent) (tables 21 and 24).

As mentioned above, maternal weight gain has been shown to have a positive correlation with the birthweight of the infant. This relationship is substantiated by the data in table 20 which shows the percent of infants with low birthweight by the weight gain of the mother. Overall, the percent of infants with low birthweight drops steadily with increasing weight gain through 45 pounds and then increases slightly for mothers who gained 46 pounds or more. About 15 percent of infants whose mothers gained less than 16 pounds were low birthweight compared with between 4 and 5 percent of mothers who gained 31 pounds or more. The slight increase in low birthweight for mothers who gained 46 pounds or more may be partly attributed to the higher incidence of multiple births among these mothers. More than half of all multiple births are low birthweight (see Multiple births section). The relationship between maternal weight gain and low birthweight was evident for both white and black mothers regardless of gestational period. The general decline in low birthweight up through weight gains of 30 pounds was also present for each Hispanic subgroup (table 22).

Medical risk factors

Medical risk factors can severely complicate pregnancy and result in poor birth outcomes, particularly when not adequately treated. For example, the hypertensive disorders (preeclampsia and pregnancy-associated and chronic hypertension) have been tied to inadequate birthweight, shortened gestations, and infant death; diabetes has been associated with hyaline membrane disease/respiratory distress syndrome, and congenital malformations (39–41).

Sixteen medical risk factors affecting the pregnancy are separately identified on the birth certificate. Although data for this item were missing from only 1.2 percent of records for 1995, birth certificate data may underreport medical risk factor prevalence (42). Also, rates for less common medical risk factors and for smaller population groups can vary widely from year to year and should be used with caution.

Pregnancy-associated hypertension, the most frequently reported risk factor, increased for the fourth consecutive year, rising by 6 percent (from 32.2 to 34.1 per 1,000) between 1994 and 1995. (See table 25 for 1995 data.) The rate of pregnancy-associated hypertension has increased 25 percent since the early 1990's; increases were observed among all age groups. The rate of chronic hypertension was largely unchanged (from 6.8 for 1994 to 6.7 per 1,000 for 1995), and that of eclampsia, a potentially serious hypertensive condition related to pregnancy-associated hypertension, rose slightly from 3.5 to 3.7 per 1,000, but remained lower than the levels reported for 1989–90.

Diabetes and anemia are the second and third most frequently reported maternal medical risk factors. The diabetes rate for the current year was 25.2 compared with 25.5 for 1994. The maternal anemia rate, rose very slightly to 20.5 per 1,000 following a 7 percent rise for 1993–94.

The prevalence of lung disease (e.g., asthma, tuberculosis) and hydramnios/oligohydramnios (the excess or shortage of amniotic fluid) during pregnancy rose by 21 and 12 percent, respectively, between 1994 and 1995. Since 1989 rates for these two medical risk factors have risen steadily and have at least doubled; lung disease has risen from 3.0 to 6.9 and

hydramnios/oligohydramnios from 5.7 to 11.4 per 1,000.

Rates for most medical risk factors vary widely by maternal age. For example, anemia is more common among younger mothers, whereas chronic conditions such as cardiac disease, diabetes, and chronic hypertension occur more frequently among mothers 30 years of age and over. Other risk factors, such as eclampsia and pregnancy-associated hypertension, follow a U-shaped pattern, with rates highest at both ends of the maternal age distribution.

Medical risk factor rates also differ by race or ethnicity. For example, anemia and chronic hypertension are twice as common among black mothers compared with white mothers at nearly each age group. In general, overall trends and differences for 1994–95 in the medical risk factor rates discussed above were applicable for both black and white mothers.

As in previous years, reported levels of anemia, diabetes, and pregnancy-associated hypertension were higher for American Indian mothers than for mothers of any other racial or ethnic group. Each of these risk factors was reported for 4–5 percent of American Indian mothers for 1995 compared with 2–3 percent of mothers overall (table 26).

Medical risk factor rates vary among the Asian or Pacific Islander subgroups. For 1995 the anemia rate for Chinese mothers was the lowest reported of any racial or ethnic groups, and was only about half of the rate for all mothers combined (10.7 compared with 20.5), whereas the anemia rate for Hawaiian mothers (42.4) was among the highest reported for any racial or ethnic group. Diabetes and pregnancy-associated hypertension rates for Asian or Pacific Islander mothers overall were higher than those for all mothers for 1995, but these rates also varied widely among the subgroups.

Levels of maternal anemia and diabetes for Hispanics overall were similar to those for all mothers with some marked variation in rates among subgroups (table 27). The overall Hispanic rate of pregnancy-associated hypertension was 23 percent lower than that for all mothers (26.2 compared with 34.1 per 1,000), and rates were lower than those for all mothers for all subgroups.

Tobacco use during pregnancy

Smoking during pregnancy was reported by 13.9 percent of women giving birth in 1995, down 5 percent compared with 1994 and 29 percent since 1989 (19.5 percent) when this information first became available on the birth certificate (1,9). In 1995 tobacco use was reported on the birth certificate by 46 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, comprising 80 percent of U.S. births. Information was not available for California, Indiana, South Dakota, and the remainder of New York State. (See tables 28–31 for 1995 data.) Levels of maternal smoking based on the birth certificate are generally consistent with those recently reported from the National Pregnancy and Health Survey (43).

Tobacco use during pregnancy has been associated with a variety of adverse outcomes, including low birthweight, intrauterine growth retardation, infant morbidity, and infant mortality, as well as negative consequences for child health and development (44–47). The mechanisms through which tobacco adversely affects pregnancy and birth outcome have been described elsewhere (48,49).

Maternal smoking declined for women in most racial and Hispanic origin groups (tables 23 and 24). As in previous years, rates were highest for American Indian, non-Hispanic white, and Hawaiian women (16–21 percent), and lowest for Mexican American, Cuban, Central and South American, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and ''other'' Asian or Pacific Islander women, 1–8 percent. Puerto Rican and black women had smoking rates of 10–11 percent. Hispanic and API subgroups are disproportionately underrepresented in the areas reporting tobacco use. However, their generally low smoking rates based on information from birth certificates have been confirmed by other studies (43,50).

Declines in smoking were observed for women aged 20 years and over. Among teenagers 15–19 years, maternal smoking increased about 1 percent overall, but for black teenagers, the rate rose 6 percent, the first such increase since this information first became available in 1989 (1–3, 7–9). Despite this increase, smoking rates for white teenagers are still 4–5 times the rates for black teenagers.

Non-Hispanic white women aged 18–19 years had the highest smoking rate, 29 percent (table 29). Patterns of smoking rates by age differ considerably by race and Hispanic origin (figure 4). At ages under 30 years, rates for non-Hispanic white women are sharply higher than for non-Hispanic black or Hispanic women (table 29). At ages 30 years and over, rates are highest for non-Hispanic black women. Rates for Hispanic women are consistently low, regardless of age, a range of 3–5 percent.

Among smokers, the proportion of women smoking at least half a pack of cigarettes daily has declined steadily in recent years—to 35 percent in 1995 (compared with 42 percent in 1989) (1). White mothers were nearly twice as likely as black mothers to smoke half a pack or more (37 percent compared with 20 percent). The proportion of mothers smoking half a pack or more increases steadily with age for white and black mothers (table 28).

Rates of maternal smoking vary in a distinct pattern according to maternal educational attainment (table 30). Smoking rates are persistently highest for women who have attended but not completed high school, 26 percent in 1995, followed by high school graduates, 18 percent. Rates were lower for women with a grade school education (13 percent) and women with some college (11 percent), with the lowest rate of all reported by college graduates, 3 percent. Even among women aged 20 years and over, smoking rates were highest for mothers who attended but did not graduate from high school (32 percent) (tabular data not shown). Compared with 1994, smoking rates declined for women in all education categories. The pattern of rates was similar for white and black mothers, with rates higher for white than for black women in each education group, except for college graduates.

Babies born to mothers who smoke during pregnancy are at greatly elevated risk of low birthweight (LBW), a finding documented in birth certificate data as well as in numerous other studies (44,48,51). In 1995, 12.2 percent of infants born to smokers weighed less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz) compared with 6.8 percent of births to nonsmokers (table 31).

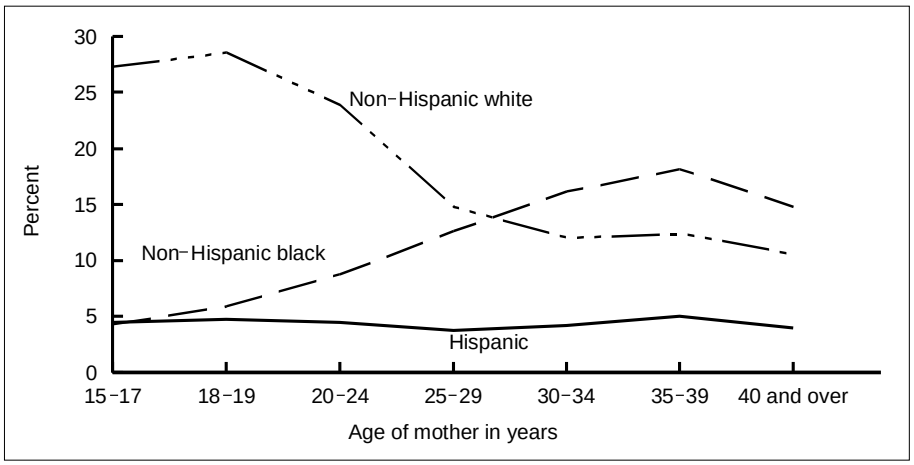


Figure 4. Percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy by age and race/Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1995

This nearly twofold differential has been observed since 1989 (1–3, 7–9). The LBW disparity by smoking status is nearly two times for both white and black infants. Advancing maternal age exacerbates the risk; among women aged 30 years and over, the LBW rate for births to smokers was at least 2.3 times that for births to nonsmokers. Some of this pattern is probably related to the much greater cigarette consumption among older women (table 28).

While LBW levels are consistently higher for births to women who smoke, regardless of how many cigarettes smoked, there is a clear pattern of heightened risk as the number of cigarettes increases. Among the lightest smokers (1–5 cigarettes daily), the LBW rate was 11.3 percent, 66 percent higher than for nonsmokers. For mothers smoking more than a pack per day, the rate of LBW was 14.9 percent, one-third higher than that for light smokers and more than double the rate for nonsmokers (6.8 percent) (tabular data not shown).

Alcohol use during pregnancy

Pregnancy and birth outcome can be jeopardized by maternal alcohol use during pregnancy. The most severe adverse effect of excessive drinking is fetal alcohol syndrome, which is characterized by growth retardation, facial malformations, and disorders of the central nervous system associated with mental retardation (52,53). Even low to moderate alcohol use has been shown to negatively impact birth outcome, independent of other risk factors such as tobacco use and other maternal risk factors (52,54,55).

Reported alcohol use declined again in 1995. Just 1.5 percent of mothers reported any alcohol use compared with 1.7 percent in 1994 and 4.1 percent in 1989, the first year this information was reported on the birth certificates (1,9). All States except California and South Dakota included items on alcohol use on their birth certificates in 1995. This reporting area accounted for 86 percent of U.S. births.

Alcohol use during pregnancy is clearly substantially underreported on the birth certificate (42). A recent study reported that about 19 percent of women used alcohol during pregnancy (43). It is probable that the questions on alcohol use on the birth certificate have unintentionally affected the levels of reporting. These questions focus on the number of drinks per week, while other studies inquire about drinks per month. Women who drink relatively little, perhaps 1 to 2 drinks per month, may believe that their alcohol consumption is too little to report in response to the birth certificate questions. Also contributing to the underreporting, no doubt, is the stigma associated with alcohol use during pregnancy (34, 56) .

Even taking into account the severe underreporting of alcohol use on the birth certificate, these data do show a distinct pattern of elevated risk of low birthweight among births to mothers reporting alcohol use. Moreover, greater alcohol consumption is associated with higher low birthweight rates. In 1995, 14.7 percent of births to drinkers weighed less than 2,500 grams, compared with 7.4 percent of births to nondrinkers. The low birthweight rate for births to mothers consuming five drinks or more weekly was more than double the rate for births to mothers consuming one drink or less (25 percent compared with 11 percent) (tabular data not shown).

Medical services utilization

Prenatal care

Prenatal care utilization, as measured by the proportion of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, improved again for 1995 rising to 81.3 percent from 80.2 percent for 1994. Following rapid improvement during the 1970's, this measure was static for the 1980's, but has risen 8 percent since 1989. (See text table D, figure 5, and table 33.) Concurrent with the 1994–95 rise in timely care, the proportion of mothers who delayed care until the third trimester, or had no care at all, declined slightly from 4.4 to 4.2 percent. The percent of mothers with late or no care has been dropping since 1989 (6.4 percent).

The effects of prenatal care are difficult to measure (57,58), but early, comprehensive care can promote healthier pregnancies by detecting and managing preexisting medical conditions, providing health behavior advice, and assessing the risk of pregnancy complications such as low birthweight and preterm birth (59). Prenatal care can be vital to maternal health and can serve as a gateway into the health care system, especially for socially disadvantaged women (58).

The percent of white mothers receiving first trimester care increased from 82.8 to 83.6 percent between 1994 and 1995, and the proportion of women with late or no care was down very slightly from 3.6 to 3.5 percent. Improvements in first trimester care were observed among all age groups with the largest gains observed for younger mothers.

Among black mothers, first trimester care rose from 68.3 to 70.4 percent, and delayed or no care was down from 8.2 to 7.6 percent between 1994 and 1995. Timely care among black mothers had deteriorated slightly during the 1980's (60), but has risen 17 percent (from 60.0 percent) since 1989.

Table D. First trimester prenatal care by race of mother: United States, 1980 and 1985–95

Year	All races[1]	White	Black
1995	81.3	83.6	70.4
1994	80.2	82.8	68.3
1993	78.9	81.8	66.0
1992	77.7	80.8	63.9
1991	76.2	79.5	61.9
1990	75.8	79.2	60.6
1989	75.5	78.9	60.0
1988	75.9	79.3	60.7
1987	76.0	79.3	60.8
1986	75.9	79.1	61.2
1985	76.2	79.3	61.5
1980	76.3	79.2	62.4

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

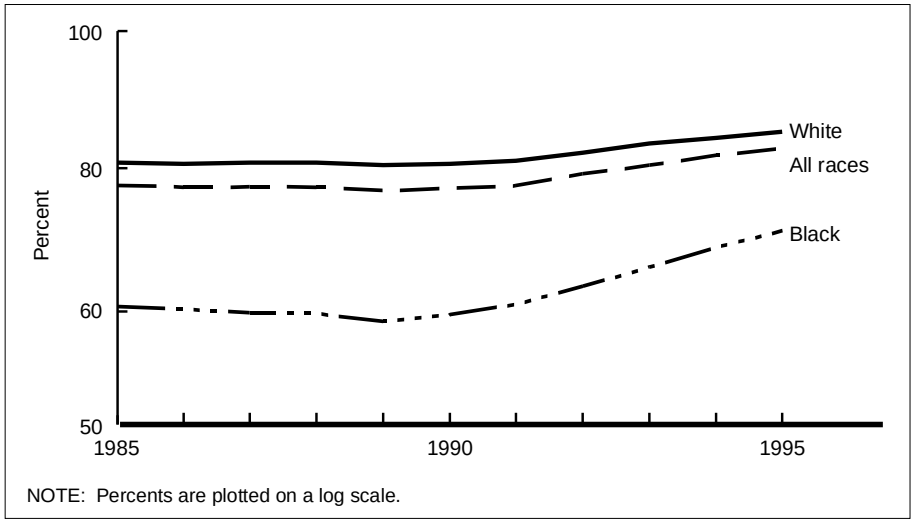


Figure 5. Percent of mothers with first trimester prenatal care by race of mother: United States, 1985–95

The proportion of American Indian mothers who received first trimester prenatal care was up slightly to 66.7 percent for 1995, but this level was still lower than that of any of the racial or ethnic groups studied. Concurrently, the percent of American Indian mothers with late or no care (9.5 percent for 1995) was the highest reported (table 23).

No substantial changes were observed in prenatal care utilization among Asian or Pacific Islander mothers from the previous year. Among subgroups, the percent of mothers with first trimester care ranged from 89.7 percent of Japanese mothers to 75.9 percent of Hawaiian mothers (table 23).

Among all Hispanic mothers, first trimester prenatal care rose from 68.9 to 70.8 percent and late or no care declined slightly from 7.6 to 7.4 percent for 1994–95. (See table 24 for 1995 data.) Since 1989 prenatal care utilization among Hispanic mothers has improved markedly; early care has risen 19 percent (from 59.5 percent) and late or no care has fallen 76 percent (from 13.0 percent). Large differences among Hispanic subgroups in care utilization persist—for 1995, 89.2 percent of Cuban mothers received early care compared with 69.1 percent of Mexican American mothers—but the gap is narrowing as larger gains occur among groups with lower levels.

At least 10 prenatal visits are recommended for an uncomplicated term pregnancy of 37 completed weeks of gestation or more (61). For 1995 the median number of prenatal visits for all gestations, including complicated pregnancies, was 12.2, unchanged from 1994 (table 35). There has been only small change in this measure since 1987 (12.0 visits). The median for white mothers was also unchanged at 12.3 visits. The median number of visits rose among black mothers, however, from 11.1 to 11.4.

The proportion of white mothers with first trimester care increased slightly or was essentially unchanged for nearly all States for the current year (table 34). Among States reporting at least 1,000 births to black mothers, levels rose in the vast majority of States, and increases of at least 4 percent were noted for Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Texas.

Obstetric procedures

The most prevalent obstetric procedure in 1995 was electronic fetal monitoring (EFM), reported for over 3.1 million births, or 81 percent of all live births (table 36). EFM usage in 1995 rose for the sixth consecutive year, reflecting continuing increases in all age groups. Hawaiian mothers had the highest (82 percent) and Filipino mothers had the lowest (73 percent) rates in EFM usage in 1995 (table 26). For Hispanic mothers, the lowest rate was observed for Mexican American mothers (73 percent) (table 27).

According to data from the birth certificate 61 percent of mothers who had live births in 1995 received ultrasound, the same as in 1994 but a 27-percent increase over 1989 (48 percent).

The overall rates of stimulation of labor and induction of labor in 1995 were 161 and 160 per 1,000 live births, respectively, about 6 and 9 percent above their levels in 1994. The rates of both procedures have risen steadily every year since 1989, stimulation by about 48 percent (from 109 per 1,000) and induction by 78 percent (from 90 per 1,000).

Amniocentesis, an invasive prenatal diagnostic procedure performed to detect genetic disorders, was reported for 32 of every 1,000 live births in 1995. The rate of amniocentesis increases sharply with advancing maternal age. In 1995 the rate for mothers aged 40–49 years (189 per 1,000) was 19 times the rate for mothers under age 20 years (10 per 1,000).

Complications of labor and/or delivery

Of the 15 reported complications of labor and/or delivery, 4 were reported at a rate greater than or equal to 30 per 1,000

live births in 1995; meconium, moderate/heavy (57 per 1,000), fetal distress (42 per 1,000), breech/malpresentation (37 per 1,000), and premature rupture of membrane (31 per 1,000) (table 37). For these four complications there were observable variations by race and Hispanic origin (tables 26 and 27).

Although not frequent, placenta previa is a serious complication that occurred in nearly 13,000 births in 1995. Data from birth certificates identify increasing age of mother and live-birth order as two risk factors for this complication (62).

Attendant at birth and place of delivery

A physician-attended delivery in a hospital setting was by far the most common approach to delivery in 1995, comprising 93.4 percent of all births (table 38). For physician-attended births, only about 4 percent were by doctors of osteopathy (DO's) and the remaining were attended by doctors of medicine (MD's). The percent of births attended by physicians was slightly lower than in 1994 (93.7 percent) and has declined from 98.4 percent in 1975. During the 1975–95 period, the percent of births attended by midwives increased sharply, from 0.9 percent in 1975 to 6.0 percent in 1995. About 94 percent of midwife-delivered births were by certified nurse midwives (CNM), and the remaining 6 percent by ''other'' midwives. CNM-attended deliveries were almost universally in hospitals (96 percent) whereas deliveries by ''other'' midwives were most likely in a residence (64 percent). A recent article presents more detailed information on the trends and characteristics of midwife-attended births (63).

Altogether, 99 percent of births in 1995 were delivered in hospitals, almost unchanged from the 1975 level. The majority of out-of-hospital births were in a residence (63 percent) while 27 percent were in a freestanding birthing center. Birthing centers have been shown to be a cost-effective, safe alternative to a hospital setting for low-risk women (64).

About 9 out of 10 births for white and black women were attended by MD's in a hospital setting. However, there were some differences between white and black women in the attendant and place of delivery. For hospital births, black women were slightly less likely than white women to have births attended by DO's (2.5 and 4.0 percent, respectively) but more likely to have CNM-attended births (6.1 and 5.1 percent, respectively). For out-of-hospital births, black women were more likely than white women to have births attended by MD's and less likely to have midwife-attended births. For example, for births occurring in a residence more than half of those to white women were attended by a midwife (53 percent) compared with only 8 percent of births to black women. In contrast, MD's attended the births of only 9 percent of white women delivering in a residence compared with 39 percent of black women.

In general, the proportion of births to teenaged and unmarried women was higher in hospitals than in most other places of delivery (data not shown). About 13 percent of births in hospitals were to teenagers compared with about 10 percent of births in clinics or doctor's offices, 8 percent of births in birthing centers, and 6 percent of home births. Similarly, almost a third of hospital births were to unmarried women (32 percent) compared with 26 percent of births in clinics or doctor's offices, 22 percent in residences, and 17 percent in birthing centers.

Method of delivery

The rate of cesarean delivery declined for the sixth consecutive year and was 9 percent lower in 1995 (20.8 per 100 live births) than in 1989 (22.8), the first year this information was available on the birth certificate (text table E and table 39). Similarly, the primary cesarean rate (first cesareans per 100 live births to women who had no previous cesarean) also declined each year and was 9 percent lower in 1995 (14.7) than in 1989 (16.1). Concomitant with the decline in cesarean rates during this period was a 46-percent increase in the rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery (VBAC)—from 18.9 in 1989 to 27.5 in 1995. A detailed analysis of trends in cesarean and VBAC rates for 1991–95 is published elsewhere (65).

Despite the favorable trends, the cesarean and VBAC rates still fall short of the year 2000 objectives (overall cesarean rate—15 or lower; primary cesarean rate—12 or lower; VBAC rate—35 or higher) (66). However, some States are approaching or have already achieved these rates. Alaska was the only State in 1995 that had achieved an overall cesarean rate of 15 or lower (14.4) (tabular data not shown). Three other States (Colorado, Idaho, and Wisconsin) were approaching the year 2000 objective with overall cesarean rates that were less than 16. Nine States had already achieved primary cesarean rates of 12 or lower with Alaska having the lowest rate (10.2). Eight States had VBAC rates of 35 or higher with Colorado having the highest rate (40.4).

Overall cesarean rates increased almost linearly by age of mother and were more than twice as high for mothers 40–49 years of age (31.6) than for teenagers (14.7) (table 40). Primary cesarean rates increased with additional age after age 25 but the differences between age categories were smaller than for the overall cesarean rates. VBAC rates declined with increasing age—almost a third of teenagers who had a previous cesarean had a VBAC delivery (32.3 percent) compared

Table E. Total and primary cesarean rates and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery rates: United States, 1989–95

Year	Cesarean rate		VBAC rate[3]
	Total[1]	Primary[2]	
1995	20.8	14.7	27.5
1994	21.2	14.9	26.3
1993	21.8	15.3	24.3
1992	22.3	15.6	22.6
1991	22.6	15.9	21.3
1990	22.7	16.0	19.9
1989	22.8	16.1	18.9

[1]Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.
[2]Number of primary cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean.
[3]Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean (VBAC) delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.

with 21 percent of mothers 40–49 years of age. Compared with 1994, most age groups had lower overall and primary rates and all had higher VBAC rates in 1995.

The cesarean rate in 1995 for black women (21.8) was 5 percent higher than the rate for white women (20.8). The primary cesarean rate for black women (15.7) was 8 percent higher than the rate for white women (14.6). Between 1989 and 1995 cesarean rates for black women have remained relatively steady while rates for white women have fallen by about 10 percent. The VBAC rate in 1995 was 6 percent higher for white than black women, 27.6 compared with 26.1, due to greater increases since 1989 for white than black women. In 1995 overall and primary cesarean rates for every age category were higher for black than white women. VBAC rates for black mothers were higher than for white mothers at ages under 25 years but were lower than for white mothers at older ages.

With the exception of Filipino mothers, all specified categories of Asian or Pacific Islander mothers had lower rates of cesarean delivery than either white or black mothers (table 23). The rate of cesarean delivery for American Indian mothers (18.1) was also lower than for white and black mothers.

The rate of cesarean delivery was lower for Hispanic mothers (20.2) than for either non-Hispanic white mothers (21.0) or non-Hispanic black mothers (21.8) (table 24). The rate of cesarean delivery varied between 19.7 and 21.2 for all Hispanic subgroups except for Cuban mothers whose rate was much higher (30.2).

All of the selected medical risk factors in table 41 were associated with overall cesarean rates that were higher than the national average. Cesarean rates for the medical risk factors ranged from 21.3 for mothers with Rh sensitization to 49.1 for mothers with eclampsia. Other medical risk factors in which more than a third of births were by cesarean were chronic hypertension (39.6), hydramnios/oligohydramnios and genital herpes (37.8), pregnancy-associated hypertension (36.8), and diabetes (35.4). Certain complications of labor and/or delivery are also associated with high cesarean rates. Nearly all births with cephalopelvic disproportion were cesarean deliveries (96.9) and the cesarean rates for breech/malpresentation (85.1) and placenta previa (81.8) were also very high. In addition, more than half of births with dysfunctional labor (63.4), cord prolapse (63.1), abruptio placenta (57.7), and fetal distress (54.9) were by cesarean delivery. Obstetric procedures with cesarean rates above the national average were amniocentesis (31.9), tocolysis (27.5), and ultrasound (22.4). Cesarean rates for most of the medical risk factors, complications of labor and/or delivery, and obstetric procedures have declined since 1989.

During the 1989–95 period, the percent of births that were delivered by forceps declined each year whereas the use of vacuum extraction consistently increased. In 1995, 3.5 percent of births were delivered by forceps compared with 5.5 percent in 1989—a 36-percent decline. Vacuum extraction was used in 5.9 percent of births in 1995, a 69-percent increase compared with 1989 (3.5). As in previous years, forcep- and vacuum-extraction deliveries were slightly more common in births to white than black mothers.

Infant health characteristics

Period of gestation

The rate of preterm birth was 11.0 percent for 1995, unchanged since 1993. The preterm birth rate (prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation) has risen 17 percent since 1981 (from 9.4 percent). (See tables 42, 43, and figure 6.) Preterm birth is a major cause of infant mortality and morbidity; infants born preterm are 28 times more likely to die within the first month of life as are term infants (37–41 weeks) (67). Preterm newborns who survive are at greater risk of neurodevelopmental and respiratory disorders, as well as other problems (68).

The primary method used to determine the gestational age of the newborn from birth certificate data is the interval between the first day of the mother's last normal menstrual period (LMP) and the date of birth. It is subject to error for several reasons including imperfect maternal recall or misidentification of the LMP because of postconception bleeding, delayed ovulation, or intervening early miscarriage. Since 1989 the ''clinical estimate of gestation,'' which is the birth attendant's estimate of gestational age based on ultrasound or other techniques, has been used when the LMP is inconsistent with birthweight or unknown. For 1995 the clinical estimate was used for about 5 percent of the 6 percent of records with missing or invalid data.

Among births to white mothers, the preterm rate increased slightly from 9.6 to 9.7 percent between 1994 and 1995. Since 1981 the preterm rate for white births has risen 23 percent (from 7.9 percent). The rise between 1994 and 1995 included all age groups except mothers under 20 years of age.

The proportion of preterm births among black mothers fell from 18.1 to 17.7 percent between 1994 and 1995. This rate had risen to 18.9 percent for the late 1980's and early 1990's, and the current year is the first since 1985 that this level has dropped below 18 percent. The decline between 1994 and 1995 was most pronounced among births of 32–36 completed weeks of gestation. Preterm levels were lower for 1995 among births to black mothers in nearly all age groups.

For 1995, 12.4 percent of births to American Indian mothers were born preterm, a slight increase over the level reported for 1994 (12.1 percent) (table 23). Among births to Asian or Pacific Islander mothers, the most marked improvement in preterm levels was for Hawaiian births, for whom the rate declined from 12.2 to 11.0 percent. For 1995 the percent of preterm births ranged from 7.2 percent for Chinese births to 11.7 percent for Filipino births. Among Hispanic births the preterm birth rate was largely unchanged. Rates ranged from 10.1 percent for Cuban births to 13.4 percent for Puerto Rican births (table 24).

Birthweight

The percent low birthweight (LBW) (less than 2,500 grams) was 7.3 for 1995, unchanged from 1994. Following declines during the 1970's and early 1980's LBW has risen 9 percent since 1984 (from 6.7 percent). (See table 43 and figure 7.) The percent very low birthweight (VLBW) (less than 1,500 grams) was 1.35 percent

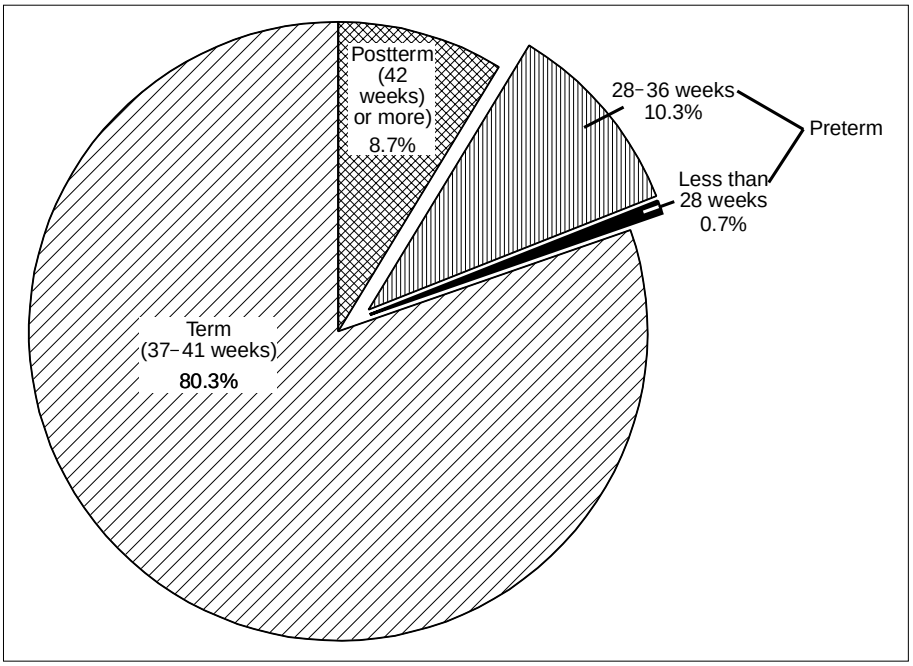


Figure 6. Gestation distribution: United States, 1995

for 1995. This level has increased gradually between 1980 and 1995 from 1.15 (text table F). Although medical advances have greatly improved the survival of LBW infants (70–72), they continue to be at much greater risk than heavier babies of mortality and long-term disability. Infants with birthweights of 1,500–2,499 grams are about 5 times more likely than heavier infants to die during the first year of life, and the risk of early death for VLBW infants is about 65 times that of infants who weigh at least 1,500 grams (67).

LBW rose slightly among births to white mothers (from 6.1 to 6.2 percent) between 1994 and 1995. Since the early 1980's, overall LBW among white births of all pluralities has increased by 11 percent (from 5.6 percent), and among singleton births by 6 percent (from 4.7 to 5.0 percent between 1992 and 1995). LBW rose slightly among white preterm births (births of less than 37 completed weeks of gestation), but was unchanged among births of longer gestations. Increases in white LBW were observed for nearly all age groups. For the current year, the percent VLBW for white births increased slightly from 1.02 to 1.06 percent, the highest level reported since at least 1970.

Among black mothers, the percent LBW declined from 13.2 to 13.1 between 1994 and 1995, continuing a downward trend observed since 1992. Most of the improvement in LBW was in the moderately LBW range (1,500–2,499); the proportion VLBW was essentially unchanged at 2.97 percent.

Much of the disparity between black and white births in LBW can be attributed to the much higher incidence of preterm births among black mothers (17.7 compared with 9.7 percent), because of the greater risk of LBW for preterm births. However, black infants are also more likely to be LBW at longer gestations. For example, for 1995 as for earlier years, the LBW risk for black infants born at term (37–41 completed weeks of gestation) was more than twice that of white term infants (5.5 percent compared with 2.5 percent).

LBW increased or was unchanged between 1994 and 1995 among infants born to mothers of other racial or ethnic groups (tables 23 and 24). The only exception was for Hawaiian births, among whom LBW declined from 7.2 to 6.8 percent. Rates among other racial or ethnic groups ranged widely for 1995, from 5.3 percent for births to Chinese mothers, to 9.4 percent for births to Puerto Rican mothers.

The risk of LBW is highest at the two extremes of the maternal age range with risk slightly more elevated for mothers 40 years of age and over (table 44). When only singleton births are examined however, (multiple births are more common among older mothers, and are more likely to be LBW), the level of LBW was 10 percent higher for mothers under 20 years of age than for mothers 40 years of age and over. (Tabular data not shown.)

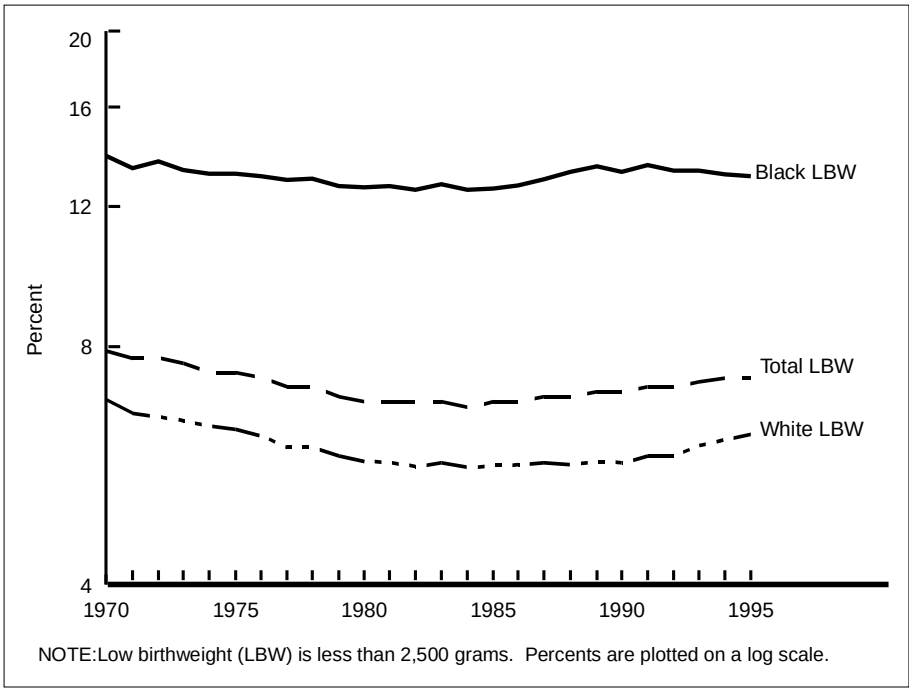


Figure 7. Percent low birthweight by race of mother: United States, 1970–95

Table F. Percent very low birthweight by race of mother: United States, 1980 and 1985–1995

Year	All races[1]	White	Black
1995	1.35	1.06	2.97
1994	1.33	1.02	2.96
1993	1.33	1.01	2.96
1992	1.29	0.96	2.96
1991	1.29	0.96	2.96
1990	1.27	0.95	2.92
1989	1.28	0.95	2.95
1988	1.24	0.93	2.86
1987	1.24	0.94	2.79
1986	1.21	0.93	2.73
1985	1.21	0.93	2.71
1980[2]	1.15	0.90	2.48

[1]Includes races other than white and black.
[2]Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and a 50-percent sample in all other States.

NOTE: Very low birthweight is equal to less than 1,500 grams (3 pounds, 4 ounces).

The median birthweight for 1995 was 3,350 grams (7 lb 7 oz) slightly lower than the median reported for 1994 (3,360) and the lowest figure reported since 1978.

The percent macrosomia (birthweight of at least 4,000 grams) declined for 1995 to 10.3 percent of all births. This level has been decreasing since 1991, after peaking at about 11 percent in the 1980's.

For the majority of States LBW for white births increased or was unchanged between 1994 and 1995. However, declines of at least 5 percent occurred in five States; Hawaii, Montana, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Rates ranged from 5.1 percent for Alaska, North Dakota, and Wisconsin, to 8.0 and 7.7 percent in Colorado and New Mexico. LBW declined in about half of the areas reporting at least 1,000 black births. LBW levels for black infants ranged from 10.4 percent for Massachusetts to 15.9 percent for the District of Columbia and Colorado.

Apgar score

The Apgar score was developed by the late Virginia Apgar, M.D., as a means of evaluating the physical condition of newborns shortly after delivery (73). The score considers five characteristics of the baby that are easily identifiable—heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and color. Each of these characteristics is assessed and assigned a value of 0–2, with 2 being optimum. The total score is the sum of the scores of the five components and a score of 7 or greater indicates that the baby is in good to excellent physical condition. The Apgar score is assessed at 1 and 5 minutes after delivery and used to predict the baby's survival chances with the 5-minute score regarded as the better measure on which to make predictions.

Beginning in 1995, NCHS is collecting information on the 5-minute score only. In 1995 every State except California and Texas collected information on the 5-minute Apgar score. Births to residents of these States accounted for 78 percent of all births in the United States. Only 1.4 percent of babies had Apgar scores that were considered low (less than 7) at 5 minutes after birth, unchanged from 1993 and 1994 (table 23). The percent of infants with low 5-minute Apgar scores declined sharply between 1984–90, from 2.0 to 1.5, but has changed very little since then.

Of all racial groups, Asian or Pacific Islander babies were in the best physical condition shortly after delivery (table 23). This was particularly true for Japanese and Chinese babies—less than 1 percent had low 5-minute scores. The percent of babies with low scores was intermediate for white and American Indian mothers, between 1.2–1.4, whereas 2.5 percent of black babies had low 5-minute scores.

Non-Hispanic black mothers were twice as likely to have babies with low 5-minute scores (2.5 percent) than either Hispanic mothers or non-Hispanic white mothers (each with 1.2 percent) (table 24). Among Hispanic subgroups, the percent of babies with low 5-minute scores ranged from 0.7 for Cuban mothers to 1.4 percent for Puerto Rican mothers.

In general, the variation among racial and ethnic groups in the percent of babies with low 5-minute Apgar scores was consistent with the percent of babies that were born preterm or with low birthweight (tables 23, 24).

Abnormal conditions of the newborn

Of the eight specific abnormal conditions reported on the birth certificate the three highest rates per 1,000 live births in 1995 were for assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes (19 per 1,000), assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer (8 per 1,000), and hyaline membrane disease/respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) (7 per 1,000). It has been shown that these conditions may be underreported on the birth certificate (74).

The rates for abnormal conditions in 1994 were higher for black births than for white births for all conditions except birth injuries (table 45).

Birth injury and meconium aspiration syndrome had lower rates among low birthweight infants (less than 2,500 grams) than among infants weighing 2,500 grams or more. Rates of hyaline membrane disease/RDS were far higher for LBW infants than those of higher weight (55 compared with 3 per 1,000 live births); there were similar large differences in rates by birthweight for assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer (65 and 4 per 1,000 live births) (tabular data not shown).

Congenital anomalies

Since 1989 information for some of the most severe and common congenital anomalies has been available from a checkbox item on live-birth certificates. In 1995 the District of Columbia and all States except Maryland, New Mexico, and New York City reported congenital anomalies in the standard categories. These areas included 94 percent of births in the United States. It has been shown that these anomalies are underreported on the birth certificate (74,75).

Because many of the congenital anomalies tracked on birth certificates occur infrequently, the rates shown in this report are calculated per 100,000 live births. Caution should be used in comparing yearly rates for a specific anomaly as a small change in the number of anomalies reported can result in a relatively large change in rates.

Rates for several of the anomalies reported on the birth certificates vary considerably by age of mother (table 46). As an example, the rate for Down's syndrome for births to mothers 40–49 years, 331 per 100,000 live births, was 13 times higher than the rate of 26 for mothers aged 20–24 years.

Multiple births

The number of live births in multiple deliveries for 1995 was 101,709, only slightly higher than the number reported for 1994 (101,658). The multiple birth ratio (the number of multiple births per 1,000 live births) rose 2 percent to 26.1 per 1,000. (See table 47.) The number of twin births declined (from 97,064 to 96,736), but the number of higher order multiple births (triplet, quadruplet, quintuplet, and other higher order multiple births) increased by 8 percent. The 4,973 births in higher order multiple deliveries included 4,551 triplet, 365 quadruplet, and 57 quintuplet or greater multiples. Since 1980 the number of twin births has risen by 42 percent (from 68,339), and the number of higher order multiple births by 272 percent (from 1,337) (76,77).

The risk of adverse pregnancy outcome rises with the number of births in the delivery. For 1995, 53 percent of twins and 92 percent of triplets were born preterm (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) compared with 10 percent of singleton births (data not shown). Moreover, twins are 5 times and triplets 12 times more likely than singletons to die within the first year of life (67).

The 1994–95 decline in twin births was the result of a 7-percent decline in the number of twins born to black mothers (from 18,344 to 17,000). The black twin birth ratio (the number of twin births per 1,000 live births) also declined, albeit at a slower pace (2 percent). In contrast, the number of twins born to white mothers rose 1 percent and the twin birth ratio by 2 percent. Since 1980 there has been an 18-percent rise in the black twin birth ratio (from 24.0 to 28.2 per 1,000) and a 36 percent rise in the white ratio (from 18.1 to 24.6 per 1,000).

The higher order multiple birth ratio (the number of triplet and greater multiple births per 100,000 live births) rose 10 percent for the current year, from 116.2 to 127.5 per 100,000. Since 1987 this ratio has increased by an average of 11 percent a year. While still comparatively rare (only 0.1 percent of all births were higher order multiples in 1995), higher order multiple births have become much more common in recent years; the ratio has doubled since only 1989, tripled since the early 1980's, and quadrupled since the early 1970's. (See figure 8.) Put another way, in the early 1970's, about 1 of 3,500 births was a triplet compared with 1 of 785 births in 1995.

Nearly all higher order multiple births are born to white mothers (91 percent compared with 79 percent of singleton births), and most of the recent rise in the higher order multiple birth ratio can be attributed to increases among these mothers. The white higher order multiple birth ratio increased 10 percent to 145.4 per 100,000 between 1994 and 1995, and has nearly quadrupled since 1980 (from 37.6). Birth certificate data do not identify births resulting from the use of fertility enhancing techniques (ovulation-inducing drugs and assisted reproductive techniques such as in vitro fertilization), but it is estimated that about a third of the growth in the higher order multiple birth ratio since 1980 is the result of the older maternal age distribution of recent years (the risk of having a multiple birth increases with maternal age), and the remaining two-thirds is the result of increases in the use of fertility-enhancing therapies (77–79).

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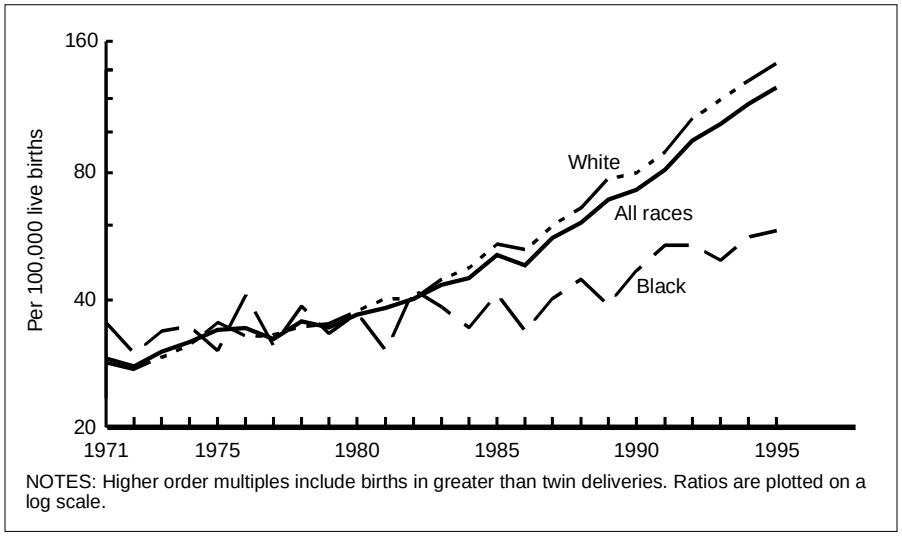

NOTES: Higher order multiples include births in greater than twin deliveries. Ratios are plotted on a log scale.

Figure 8. Higher order multiple birth ratios by race of mother: United States, 1971–95

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[1]Includes American Indian and Asian or Pacific Islander.
[2]Non-Hispanic origin only.
[3]Includes American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, and other Asian or Pacific Islander.

Table 1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race: United States, specified years 1940-55 and each year, 1960-95

[Birth rates are live births per 1,000 population in specified group. Fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in specified group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning with 1970, excludes births to nonresidents of the United States]

Year	Number					Birth rate					Fertility rate				
	All races [1]	White	Black	American Indian [2]	Asian or Pacific Islander	All races [1]	White	Black	American Indian [2]	Asian or Pacific Islander	All races [1]	White	Black	American Indian [2]	Asian or Pacific Islander
Registered births															
Race of mother:															
1995	3,899,589	3,098,885	603,139	37,278	160,287	14.8	14.2	18.2	16.6	17.3	65.6	64.4	72.3	69.1	66.4
1994	3,952,767	3,121,004	636,391	37,740	157,632	15.2	14.4	19.5	17.1	17.5	66.7	64.9	76.9	70.9	66.8
1993	4,000,240	3,149,833	658,875	38,732	152,800	15.5	14.7	20.5	17.8	17.7	67.6	65.4	80.5	73.4	66.7
1992	4,065,014	3,201,678	673,633	39,453	150,250	15.9	15.0	21.3	18.4	18.0	68.9	66.5	83.2	75.4	67.2
1991	4,110,907	3,241,273	682,602	38,841	145,372	16.3	15.4	21.9	18.3	18.2	69.6	67.0	85.2	75.1	67.6
1990	4,158,212	3,290,273	684,336	39,051	141,635	16.7	15.8	22.4	18.9	19.0	70.9	68.3	86.8	76.2	69.6
1989	4,040,958	3,192,355	673,124	39,478	133,075	16.4	15.4	22.3	19.7	18.7	69.2	66.4	86.2	79.0	68.2
1988	3,909,510	3,102,083	638,562	37,088	129,035	16.0	15.0	21.5	19.3	19.2	67.3	64.5	82.6	76.8	70.2
1987	3,809,394	3,043,828	611,173	35,322	116,560	15.7	14.9	20.8	19.1	18.4	65.8	63.3	80.1	75.6	67.1
1986	3,756,547	3,019,175	592,910	34,169	107,797	15.6	14.8	20.5	19.2	18.0	65.4	63.1	78.9	75.9	66.0
1985	3,760,561	3,037,913	581,824	34,037	104,606	15.8	15.0	20.4	19.8	18.7	66.3	64.1	78.8	78.6	68.4
1984 [3]	3,669,141	2,967,100	568,138	33,256	98,926	15.6	14.8	20.1	20.1	18.8	65.5	63.2	78.2	79.8	69.2
1983 [3]	3,638,933	2,946,468	562,624	32,881	95,713	15.6	14.8	20.2	20.6	19.5	65.7	63.4	78.7	81.8	71.7
1982 [3]	3,680,537	2,984,817	568,506	32,436	93,193	15.9	15.1	20.7	21.1	20.3	67.3	64.8	80.9	83.6	74.8
1981 [3]	3,629,238	2,947,679	564,955	29,688	84,553	15.8	15.0	20.8	20.0	20.1	67.3	64.8	82.0	79.6	73.7
1980 [3]	3,612,258	2,936,351	568,080	29,389	74,355	15.9	15.1	21.3	20.7	19.9	68.4	65.6	84.7	82.7	73.2
Race of child:															
1980 [3]	3,612,258	2,898,732	589,616	36,797	---	15.9	14.9	22.1	---	---	68.4	64.7	88.1	---	---
1979 [3]	3,494,398	2,808,420	577,855	34,269	---	15.6	14.5	22.0	---	---	67.2	63.4	88.3	---	---
1978 [3]	3,333,279	2,681,116	551,540	33,160	---	15.0	14.0	21.3	---	---	65.5	61.7	86.7	---	---
1977 [3]	3,326,632	2,691,070	544,221	30,500	---	15.1	14.1	21.4	---	---	66.8	63.2	88.1	---	---
1976 [3]	3,167,788	2,567,614	514,479	29,009	---	14.6	13.6	20.5	---	---	65.0	61.5	85.8	---	---
1975 [3]	3,144,198	2,551,996	511,581	27,546	---	14.6	13.6	20.7	---	---	66.0	62.5	87.9	---	---
1974 [3]	3,159,958	2,575,792	507,162	26,631	---	14.8	13.9	20.8	---	---	67.8	64.2	89.7	---	---
1973 [3]	3,136,965	2,551,030	512,597	26,464	---	14.8	13.8	21.4	---	---	68.8	64.9	93.6	---	---
1972 [3]	3,258,411	2,655,558	531,329	27,368	---	15.6	14.5	22.5	---	---	73.1	68.9	99.9	---	---
1971 [4]	3,555,970	2,919,746	564,960	27,148	---	17.2	16.1	24.4	---	---	81.6	77.3	109.7	---	---
1970 [4]	3,731,386	3,091,264	572,362	25,864	---	18.4	17.4	25.3	---	---	87.9	84.1	115.4	---	---
1969 [4]	3,600,206	2,993,614	543,132	24,008	---	17.9	16.9	24.4	---	---	86.1	82.2	112.1	---	---
1968 [4]	3,501,564	2,912,224	531,152	24,156	---	17.6	16.6	24.2	---	---	85.2	81.3	112.7	---	---
1967 [5]	3,520,959	2,922,502	543,976	22,665	---	17.8	16.8	25.1	---	---	87.2	82.8	118.5	---	---
1966 [4]	3,606,274	2,993,230	558,244	23,014	---	18.4	17.4	26.2	---	---	90.8	86.2	124.7	---	---
1965 [4]	3,760,358	3,123,860	581,126	24,066	---	19.4	18.3	27.7	---	---	96.3	91.3	133.2	---	---
1964 [4]	4,027,490	3,369,160	607,556	24,382	---	21.1	20.0	29.5	---	---	104.7	99.8	142.6	---	---
1963 [4, 6]	4,098,020	3,326,344	580,658	22,358	---	21.7	20.7	---	---	---	108.3	103.6	---	---	---
1962 [4, 6]	4,167,362	3,394,068	584,610	21,968	---	22.4	21.4	---	---	---	112.0	107.5	---	---	---
1961 [4]	4,268,326	3,600,864	611,072	21,464	---	23.3	22.2	---	---	---	117.1	112.3	---	---	---
1960 [4]	4,257,850	3,600,744	602,264	21,114	---	23.7	22.7	31.9	---	---	118.0	113.2	153.5	---	---
Births adjusted for underregistration															
Race of child:															
1955	4,097,000	3,485,000	---	---	---	25.0	23.8	---	---	---	118.3	113.7	---	---	---
1950	3,632,000	3,108,000	---	---	---	24.1	23.0	---	---	---	106.2	102.3	---	---	---
1945	2,858,000	2,471,000	---	---	---	20.4	19.7	---	---	---	85.9	83.4	---	---	---
1940	2,559,000	2,199,000	---	---	---	19.4	18.6	---	---	---	79.9	77.1	---	---	---

--- Data not available.
1 For 1960-91 includes births to races not shown separately.
2 Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.
3 Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
4 Based on a 50-percent sample of births.
5 Based on a 20- to 50-percent sample of births.
6 Figures by race exclude New Jersey.

Table 2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 1995

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother												
		Under 15 years	15-19 years						20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years						
All races	3,899,589	12,242	499,873	30,734	62,174	99,600	138,535	168,830	965,547	1,063,539	904,666	383,745	67,250	2,727
First child	1,610,453	11,827	389,704	28,919	55,731	83,207	106,028	115,819	460,523	400,890	249,474	83,508	13,951	576
Second child	1,243,433	295	88,063	1,492	5,503	13,863	26,393	40,812	320,302	369,104	325,919	121,473	17,695	582
Third child	617,755	5	15,623	57	379	1,574	4,456	9,157	125,507	182,055	191,502	89,064	13,572	427
Fourth child	237,647	-	2,265	5	23	124	507	1,606	38,553	66,576	77,370	44,242	8,361	280
Fifth child	89,463	2	292	1	2	12	61	216	10,629	23,331	29,717	20,373	4,903	216
Sixth child	37,683	-	39	-	4	3	8	24	2,790	8,947	12,817	10,088	2,847	155
Seventh child	17,238	-	15	-	-	2	5	8	677	3,414	5,931	5,248	1,844	109
Eighth child and over	18,037	-	6	-	-	-	2	4	234	2,011	5,336	6,645	3,452	353
Not stated	27,880	113	3,866	260	532	815	1,075	1,184	6,332	7,211	6,600	3,104	625	29
White	3,098,885	5,854	349,635	18,118	40,206	68,841	98,635	123,835	743,123	873,022	754,662	316,166	54,232	2,191
First child	1,287,470	5,658	280,514	17,209	36,799	59,230	78,472	88,804	370,217	338,032	210,437	70,385	11,734	493
Second child	1,008,994	124	56,911	686	2,846	8,207	16,870	28,302	250,365	309,456	276,136	100,980	14,527	495
Third child	491,536	2	8,265	27	168	745	2,245	5,080	88,780	147,240	161,921	74,010	10,977	341
Fourth child	179,355	-	898	3	4	43	195	653	22,601	49,961	62,858	36,246	6,579	212
Fifth child	62,725	2	106	1	1	5	17	82	4,873	15,349	22,487	15,987	3,758	163
Sixth child	24,858	-	18	-	3	1	5	9	1,097	5,031	8,814	7,605	2,172	121
Seventh child	10,874	-	6	-	-	1	2	3	204	1,574	3,741	3,867	1,395	87
Eighth child and over	11,117	-	5	-	-	-	2	3	101	767	2,866	4,553	2,570	255
Not stated	21,956	68	2,912	192	385	609	827	899	4,885	5,612	5,402	2,533	520	24
Black	603,139	5,927	133,694	11,534	19,960	27,618	35,372	39,210	183,435	133,535	96,084	42,507	7,702	255
First child	237,638	5,723	96,393	10,697	17,157	21,409	24,096	23,034	70,225	36,445	20,649	7,020	1,152	31
Second child	171,623	157	28,190	743	2,450	5,171	8,652	11,174	58,502	42,168	29,377	11,523	1,658	48
Third child	99,694	3	6,792	27	197	766	2,058	3,744	32,213	27,845	21,454	9,763	1,572	52
Fourth child	47,604	-	1,250	2	14	72	297	865	14,165	13,701	11,311	5,947	1,195	35
Fifth child	21,759	-	164	-	-	5	40	119	5,093	6,567	5,730	3,413	754	38
Sixth child	10,302	-	18	-	1	1	3	13	1,484	3,186	3,167	1,946	484	17
Seventh child	4,957	-	8	-	-	1	3	4	413	1,470	1,698	1,041	315	12
Eighth child and over	4,988	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	123	1,002	1,881	1,455	507	19
Not stated	4,574	44	878	65	141	193	223	256	1,217	1,151	817	399	65	3
American Indian [1]	37,278	203	7,764	526	979	1,520	2,178	2,561	11,969	8,571	5,777	2,488	493	13
First child	13,627	199	5,964	503	880	1,255	1,626	1,700	4,556	1,839	773	251	43	2
Second child	9,927	4	1,497	22	90	238	475	672	4,049	2,490	1,366	458	62	1
Third child	6,195	-	236	-	4	15	61	156	2,115	1,936	1,287	534	84	3
Fourth child	3,577	-	22	-	-	2	3	17	845	1,189	1,005	444	70	2
Fifth child	1,951	-	8	-	1	-	2	5	272	620	657	303	90	1
Sixth child	939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	276	350	203	38	-
Seventh child	473	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	14	120	184	117	37	-
Eighth child and over	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	132	168	65	4
Not stated	160	-	36	1	4	10	11	10	46	41	23	10	4	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	160,287	258	8,780	556	1,029	1,621	2,350	3,224	27,020	48,411	48,143	22,584	4,823	268
First child	71,718	247	6,833	510	895	1,313	1,834	2,281	15,525	24,574	17,615	5,852	1,022	50
Second child	52,889	10	1,465	41	117	247	396	664	7,386	14,990	19,040	8,512	1,448	38
Third child	20,330	-	330	3	10	48	92	177	2,399	5,034	6,840	4,757	939	31
Fourth child	7,111	-	95	-	5	7	12	71	942	1,725	2,196	1,605	517	31
Fifth child	3,028	-	14	-	-	2	2	10	391	795	843	670	301	14
Sixth child	1,584	-	3	-	-	1	-	2	137	454	486	334	153	17
Seventh child	934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	250	308	223	97	10
Eighth child and over	1,503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	182	457	469	310	75
Not stated	1,190	1	40	2	2	3	14	19	184	407	358	162	36	2

- Quantity zero.
[1] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 3. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 1995

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Live-birth order and race of mother	15-44 years [1]	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
All races	65.6	1.3	56.8	36.0	89.1	109.8	112.2	82.5	34.3	6.6	0.3
First child	27.3	1.3	44.6	31.6	64.8	52.7	42.6	22.9	7.5	1.4	0.1
Second child	21.1	0.0	10.1	3.9	19.6	36.7	39.2	29.9	11.0	1.7	0.1
Third child	10.5	*	1.8	0.4	4.0	14.4	19.3	17.6	8.0	1.3	0.0
Fourth child	4.0	*	0.3	0.0	0.6	4.4	7.1	7.1	4.0	0.8	0.0
Fifth child	1.5	*	0.0	*	0.1	1.2	2.5	2.7	1.8	0.5	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.9	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0
White	64.4	0.8	50.1	30.0	81.2	106.3	114.8	84.6	34.5	6.4	0.3
First child	26.9	0.8	40.6	27.0	61.5	53.3	44.7	23.8	7.7	1.4	0.1
Second child	21.1	0.0	8.2	2.8	16.6	36.0	40.9	31.2	11.1	1.7	0.1
Third child	10.3	*	1.2	0.2	2.7	12.8	19.5	18.3	8.1	1.3	0.0
Fourth child	3.8	*	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.3	6.6	7.1	4.0	0.8	0.0
Fifth child	1.3	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.7	2.0	2.5	1.8	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.7	*	0.0	*	*	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
Black	72.3	4.2	96.1	69.7	137.1	137.1	98.6	64.0	28.7	6.0	0.3
First child	28.7	4.1	69.7	58.5	87.2	52.8	27.1	13.9	4.8	0.9	0.0
Second child	20.7	0.1	20.4	9.9	36.7	44.0	31.4	19.7	7.9	1.3	0.0
Third child	12.0	*	4.9	1.2	10.7	24.2	20.7	14.4	6.7	1.2	0.1
Fourth child	5.7	*	0.9	0.1	2.2	10.7	10.2	7.6	4.1	0.9	0.0
Fifth child	2.6	*	0.1	*	0.3	3.8	4.9	3.9	2.3	0.6	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.8	*	0.0	*	0.0	1.4	3.5	3.3	2.0	0.6	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.4	*
American Indian [2]	69.1	1.8	78.0	47.8	130.7	132.5	98.4	62.2	27.7	6.1	*
First child	25.4	1.7	60.2	41.9	92.1	50.6	21.2	8.4	2.8	0.5	*
Second child	18.5	*	15.1	5.6	31.8	45.0	28.7	14.8	5.1	0.8	*
Third child	11.5	*	2.4	*	6.0	23.5	22.3	13.9	6.0	1.1	*
Fourth child	6.7	*	0.2	*	0.6	9.4	13.7	10.9	5.0	0.9	*
Fifth child	3.6	*	*	*	*	3.0	7.1	7.1	3.4	1.1	*
Sixth and seventh child	2.6	*	*	*	*	1.0	4.6	5.8	3.6	0.9	*
Eighth child and over	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	0.7	1.4	1.9	0.8	*
Asian or Pacific Islander	66.4	0.7	26.1	15.4	43.4	72.4	113.4	106.9	52.4	12.1	0.8
First child	29.9	0.7	20.4	13.1	32.2	41.9	58.0	39.4	13.7	2.6	0.2
Second child	22.1	*	4.4	2.0	8.3	19.9	35.4	42.6	19.9	3.7	0.1
Third child	8.5	*	1.0	0.3	2.1	6.5	11.9	15.3	11.1	2.4	0.1
Fourth child	3.0	*	0.3	*	0.6	2.5	4.1	4.9	3.8	1.3	0.1
Fifth child	1.3	*	*	*	*	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	0.8	*
Sixth and seventh child	1.1	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.7	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.2

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
1 Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15-44 years.
2 Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race: United States, 1970-95

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970, 1980 and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
All races [1]											
1995	2,019.0	1.3	56.8	36.0	89.1	109.8	112.2	82.5	34.3	6.6	0.3
1994	2,036.0	1.4	58.9	37.6	91.5	111.1	113.9	81.5	33.7	6.4	0.3
1993	2,046.0	1.4	59.6	37.8	92.1	112.6	115.5	80.8	32.9	6.1	0.3
1992	2,065.0	1.4	60.7	37.8	94.5	114.6	117.4	80.2	32.5	5.9	0.3
1991	2,073.0	1.4	62.1	38.7	94.4	115.7	118.2	79.5	32.0	5.5	0.2
1990	2,081.0	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1989	2,014.0	1.4	57.3	36.4	84.2	113.8	117.6	77.4	29.9	5.2	0.2
1988	1,934.0	1.3	53.0	33.6	79.9	110.2	114.4	74.8	28.1	4.8	0.2
1987	1,872.0	1.3	50.6	31.7	78.5	107.9	111.6	72.1	26.3	4.4	0.2
1986	1,837.5	1.3	50.2	30.5	79.6	107.4	109.8	70.1	24.4	4.1	0.2
1985	1,844.0	1.2	51.0	31.0	79.6	108.3	111.0	69.1	24.0	4.0	0.2
1984 [2]	1,806.5	1.2	50.6	31.0	77.4	106.8	108.7	67.0	22.9	3.9	0.2
1983 [2]	1,799.0	1.1	51.4	31.8	77.4	107.8	108.5	64.9	22.0	3.9	0.2
1982 [2]	1,827.5	1.1	52.4	32.3	79.4	111.6	111.0	64.1	21.2	3.9	0.2
1981 [2]	1,812.0	1.1	52.2	32.0	80.0	112.2	111.5	61.4	20.0	3.8	0.2
1980 [2]	1,839.5	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1979 [2]	1,808.0	1.2	52.3	32.3	81.3	112.8	111.4	60.3	19.5	3.9	0.2
1978 [2]	1,760.0	1.2	51.5	32.2	79.8	109.9	108.5	57.8	19.0	3.9	0.2
1977 [2]	1,789.5	1.2	52.8	33.9	80.9	112.9	111.0	56.4	19.2	4.2	0.2
1976 [2]	1,738.0	1.2	52.8	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.3	0.2
1975 [2]	1,774.0	1.3	55.6	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1974 [2]	1,835.0	1.2	57.5	37.3	88.7	117.7	111.5	53.8	20.2	4.8	0.3
1973 [2]	1,879.0	1.2	59.3	38.5	91.2	119.7	112.2	55.6	22.1	5.4	0.3
1972 [2]	2,010.0	1.2	61.7	39.0	96.9	130.2	117.7	59.8	24.8	6.2	0.4
1971 [3]	2,266.5	1.1	64.5	38.2	105.3	150.1	134.1	67.3	28.7	7.1	0.4
1970 [3]	2,480.0	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
White											
Race of mother:											
1995	1,989.0	0.8	50.1	30.0	81.2	106.3	114.8	84.6	34.5	6.4	0.3
1994	1,985.0	0.8	51.1	30.7	82.1	106.2	115.5	83.2	33.7	6.2	0.3
1993	1,982.0	0.8	51.1	30.3	82.1	106.9	116.6	82.1	32.7	5.9	0.3
1992	1,993.5	0.8	51.8	30.1	83.8	108.2	118.4	81.4	32.2	5.7	0.2
1991	1,995.5	0.8	52.8	30.7	83.5	109.0	118.8	80.5	31.8	5.2	0.2
1990	2,003.0	0.7	50.8	29.5	78.0	109.8	120.7	81.7	31.5	5.2	0.2
1989	1,931.0	0.7	47.9	28.1	72.9	106.9	117.8	78.1	29.7	4.9	0.2
1988	1,856.5	0.6	44.4	26.0	69.6	103.7	114.8	75.4	27.7	4.5	0.2
1987	1,804.5	0.6	42.5	24.6	68.9	102.3	112.3	73.0	25.9	4.1	0.2
1986	1,776.0	0.6	42.3	23.8	70.1	102.7	110.8	70.9	23.9	3.8	0.2
1985	1,787.0	0.6	43.3	24.4	70.4	104.1	112.3	69.9	23.3	3.7	0.2
1984 [2]	1,748.5	0.6	42.9	24.3	68.4	102.7	109.8	67.7	22.2	3.6	0.2
1983 [2]	1,740.5	0.6	43.9	25.0	68.8	103.8	109.4	65.3	21.3	3.6	0.2
1982 [2]	1,767.0	0.6	45.0	25.5	70.8	107.7	111.9	64.0	20.4	3.6	0.2
1981 [2]	1,748.0	0.5	44.9	25.4	71.5	108.3	112.3	61.0	19.0	3.4	0.2
1980 [2]	1,773.0	0.6	45.4	25.5	73.2	111.1	113.8	61.2	18.8	3.5	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race: United States, 1970-95-Con.

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970, 1980 and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
White - con.											
Race of child:											
1980 [2]	1,748.5	0.6	44.7	25.2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
1979 [2]	1,715.5	0.6	43.7	24.7	71.0	107.0	110.8	59.0	18.3	3.5	0.2
1978 [2]	1,667.5	0.6	42.9	24.9	69.4	104.1	107.9	56.6	17.7	3.5	0.2
1977 [2]	1,703.0	0.6	44.1	26.1	70.5	107.7	110.9	55.3	18.0	3.8	0.2
1976 [2]	1,652.0	0.6	44.1	26.3	70.2	105.3	105.9	52.6	17.8	3.9	0.2
1975 [2]	1,686.0	0.6	46.4	28.0	74.0	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2	4.2	0.2
1974 [2]	1,748.5	0.6	47.9	28.7	77.3	113.0	111.8	52.9	18.9	4.4	0.2
1973 [2]	1,783.0	0.6	49.0	29.2	79.3	114.4	112.3	54.4	20.7	4.9	0.3
1972 [2]	1,906.5	0.5	51.0	29.3	84.3	124.8	117.4	58.4	23.3	5.6	0.3
1971 [3]	2,160.5	0.5	53.6	28.5	92.3	144.9	134.0	65.4	26.9	6.4	0.4
1970 [3]	2,385.0	0.5	57.4	29.2	101.5	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4
Black											
Race of mother:											
1995	2,175.0	4.2	96.1	69.7	137.1	137.1	98.6	64.0	28.7	6.0	0.3
1994	2,300.0	4.6	104.5	76.3	148.3	146.0	104.0	65.8	28.9	5.9	0.3
1993	2,384.5	4.6	108.6	79.8	151.9	152.6	108.4	67.3	29.2	5.9	0.3
1992	2,442.0	4.7	112.4	81.3	157.9	158.0	111.2	67.5	28.8	5.6	0.2
1991	2,480.0	4.8	115.5	84.1	158.6	160.9	113.1	67.7	28.3	5.5	0.2
1990	2,480.0	4.9	112.8	82.3	152.9	160.2	115.5	68.7	28.1	5.5	0.3
1989	2,432.5	5.1	111.5	81.9	151.9	156.8	114.4	66.3	26.7	5.4	0.3
1988	2,298.0	4.9	102.7	75.7	142.7	149.7	108.2	63.1	25.6	5.1	0.3
1987	2,198.0	4.8	97.6	72.1	135.8	142.7	104.3	60.6	24.6	4.8	0.2
1986	2,135.5	4.7	95.8	69.3	135.1	137.3	101.1	59.3	23.8	4.8	0.3
1985	2,109.0	4.5	95.4	69.3	132.4	135.0	100.2	57.9	23.9	4.6	0.3
1984 [2]	2,070.5	4.4	94.1	69.2	128.1	132.2	98.4	56.7	23.3	4.8	0.2
1983 [2]	2,066.0	4.1	93.9	69.6	127.1	131.9	98.4	56.2	23.3	5.1	0.3
1982 [2]	2,106.5	4.0	94.3	69.7	128.9	135.4	101.3	57.5	23.3	5.1	0.4
1981 [2]	2,117.5	4.0	94.5	69.3	131.0	136.5	102.3	57.4	23.1	5.4	0.3
1980 [2]	2,176.5	4.3	97.8	72.5	135.1	140.0	103.9	59.9	23.5	5.6	0.3
Race of child:											
1980 [2]	2,266.0	4.3	100.0	73.6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
1979 [2]	2,263.2	4.6	101.7	75.7	140.4	146.3	108.2	60.7	24.7	6.1	0.4
1978 [2]	2,218.0	4.4	100.9	75.0	139.7	143.8	105.4	58.3	24.3	6.1	0.4
1977 [2]	2,251.0	4.7	104.7	79.6	142.9	144.4	106.4	57.5	25.4	6.6	0.5
1976 [2]	2,187.0	4.7	104.9	80.3	142.5	140.5	101.6	53.6	24.8	6.8	0.5
1975 [2]	2,243.0	5.1	111.8	85.6	152.4	142.8	102.2	53.1	25.6	7.5	0.5
1974 [2]	2,298.5	5.0	116.5	90.0	158.7	146.7	102.2	54.1	27.0	7.6	0.6
1973 [2]	2,411.0	5.4	123.1	96.0	166.6	153.1	103.9	58.1	29.4	8.6	0.6
1972 [2]	2,601.0	5.1	129.8	99.5	179.5	165.0	112.4	64.0	33.4	9.8	0.7
1971 [3]	2,902.0	5.1	134.5	99.4	192.6	186.6	128.0	74.8	38.9	11.6	0.9
1970 [3]	3,099.5	5.2	140.7	101.4	204.9	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race: United States, 1970-95-Con.

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970, 1980 and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
American Indian [4]											
Race of mother:											
1995	2,033.5	1.8	78.0	47.8	130.7	132.5	98.4	62.2	27.7	6.1	*
1994	2,080.0	1.9	80.8	51.3	130.3	134.2	104.1	61.2	27.5	5.9	0.4
1993	2,141.0	1.4	83.1	53.7	130.7	139.8	107.6	62.8	27.6	5.9	*
1992	2,190.0	1.6	84.4	53.8	132.6	145.5	109.4	63.0	28.0	6.1	*
1991	2,169.0	1.6	85.0	52.7	134.3	144.9	106.9	61.9	27.2	5.9	0.4
1990	2,183.0	1.6	81.1	48.5	129.3	148.7	110.3	61.5	27.5	5.9	*
1989	2,247.0	1.5	82.7	51.6	128.9	152.4	114.2	64.8	27.4	6.4	*
1988	2,153.5	1.7	77.5	49.7	121.1	145.2	110.9	64.5	25.6	5.3	*
1987	2,099.0	1.7	77.2	48.8	122.2	140.0	107.9	63.0	24.4	5.6	*
1986	2,082.0	1.8	78.1	48.7	125.3	138.8	107.9	60.7	23.8	5.3	*
1985	2,128.0	1.7	79.2	47.7	124.1	139.1	109.6	62.6	27.4	6.0	*
1984 [2]	2,136.0	1.7	81.5	50.7	124.7	142.4	109.2	60.5	26.3	5.6	*
1983 [2]	2,180.5	1.9	84.2	55.2	121.4	145.5	113.7	58.9	25.5	6.4	*
1982 [2]	2,213.0	1.4	83.5	52.6	127.6	148.1	115.8	60.9	26.9	6.0	*
1981 [2]	2,090.0	2.1	78.4	49.7	121.5	141.2	105.6	58.9	25.2	6.6	*
1980 [2]	2,162.5	1.9	82.2	51.5	129.5	143.7	106.6	61.8	28.1	8.2	*
Asian or Pacific Islander											
Race of mother:											
1995	1,924.0	0.7	26.1	15.4	43.4	72.4	113.4	106.9	52.4	12.1	0.8
1994	1,943.0	0.7	27.1	16.1	44.1	73.1	118.6	105.2	51.3	11.6	1.0
1993	1,935.5	0.6	27.0	16.0	43.3	73.3	119.9	103.9	50.2	11.3	0.9
1992	1,942.0	0.7	26.6	15.2	43.1	74.6	121.0	103.0	50.6	11.0	0.9
1991	1,956.0	0.8	27.4	16.1	43.1	75.2	123.2	103.3	49.0	11.2	1.1
1990	2,002.5	0.7	26.4	16.0	40.2	79.2	126.3	106.5	49.6	10.7	1.1
1989	1,947.5	0.6	25.6	15.0	40.4	78.8	124.0	102.3	47.0	10.2	1.0
1988	1,983.5	0.6	24.2	13.6	39.6	80.7	128.0	104.4	47.5	10.3	1.0
1987	1,886.0	0.6	22.4	12.6	37.0	79.7	122.7	97.0	44.2	9.5	1.1
1986	1,836.0	0.5	22.8	12.1	38.8	79.2	119.9	92.6	41.9	9.3	1.0
1985	1,885.0	0.4	23.8	12.5	40.8	83.6	123.0	93.6	42.7	8.7	1.2
1984 [2]	1,892.0	0.5	24.2	12.6	40.7	86.7	124.3	92.4	40.6	8.7	1.0
1983 [2]	1,943.5	0.5	26.1	12.9	44.5	94.0	126.2	93.3	39.4	8.2	1.0
1982 [2]	2,015.5	0.4	29.4	14.0	50.8	98.9	130.9	94.4	39.2	8.8	1.1
1981 [2]	1,976.0	0.3	28.5	13.4	49.5	96.4	129.1	93.4	38.0	8.6	0.9
1980 [2]	1,953.5	0.3	26.2	12.0	46.2	93.3	127.4	96.0	38.3	8.5	0.7

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
1 For 1970-91 includes births to races not shown separately.
2 Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
3 Based on a 50-percent sample of births.
4 Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 5. Birth rates by live-birth order and race of mother: United States, 1980-95

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, enumerated as of April 1 for 1980 and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Year and race of mother	Total	Live-birth order						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and 7	8 and over
All races [1]								
1995	65.6	27.3	21.1	10.5	4.0	1.5	0.9	0.3
1994	66.7	27.5	21.5	10.7	4.2	1.6	1.0	0.3
1993	67.6	27.5	21.9	11.0	4.3	1.6	1.0	0.3
1992	68.9	27.8	22.3	11.3	4.4	1.7	1.0	0.3
1991	69.6	28.3	22.4	11.4	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.3
1990	70.9	29.0	22.8	11.7	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.3
1989	69.2	28.4	22.4	11.3	4.3	1.6	0.9	0.3
1988	67.3	27.6	22.0	10.9	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3
1987	65.8	27.2	21.6	10.5	3.9	1.4	0.8	0.3
1986	65.4	27.2	21.6	10.3	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1985	66.3	27.6	22.0	10.4	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1984 [2]	65.5	27.4	21.7	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1983 [2]	65.7	27.8	21.5	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1982 [2]	67.3	28.6	22.0	10.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	0.3
1981 [2]	67.3	29.0	21.6	10.1	3.8	1.5	0.9	0.4
1980 [2]	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.4
White								
1995	64.4	26.9	21.1	10.3	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.2
1994	64.9	27.0	21.4	10.4	3.8	1.3	0.8	0.2
1993	65.4	27.0	21.7	10.5	3.9	1.4	0.8	0.2
1992	66.5	27.3	22.0	10.8	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1991	67.0	27.8	22.0	10.8	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1990	68.3	28.4	22.4	11.1	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1989	66.4	27.6	21.9	10.7	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.2
1988	64.5	26.8	21.6	10.4	3.6	1.2	0.7	0.2
1987	63.3	26.5	21.3	10.0	3.5	1.2	0.7	0.2
1986	63.1	26.6	21.3	9.8	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.2
1985	64.1	27.0	21.8	9.9	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.2
1984 [2]	63.2	26.8	21.4	9.6	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1983 [2]	63.4	27.2	21.2	9.5	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1982 [2]	64.8	28.0	21.6	9.6	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.3
1981 [2]	64.8	28.4	21.1	9.5	3.4	1.2	0.8	0.3
1980 [2]	65.6	28.8	21.3	9.6	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.3
Black								
1995	72.3	28.7	20.7	12.0	5.7	2.6	1.8	0.6
1994	76.9	29.8	22.2	13.1	6.3	2.9	2.0	0.6
1993	80.5	30.2	23.4	14.1	6.9	3.1	2.2	0.7
1992	83.2	30.6	24.3	15.0	7.2	3.3	2.2	0.6
1991	85.2	31.5	25.0	15.4	7.4	3.3	2.1	0.6
1990	86.8	32.4	25.6	15.6	7.4	3.2	2.0	0.6
1989	86.2	32.9	25.4	15.3	7.1	3.0	1.9	0.6
1988	82.6	31.8	24.6	14.4	6.6	2.8	1.8	0.5
1987	80.1	31.2	23.8	13.9	6.3	2.7	1.7	0.5
1986	78.9	31.0	23.4	13.5	6.1	2.6	1.7	0.5
1985	78.8	31.0	23.4	13.4	6.1	2.6	1.7	0.5
1984 [2]	78.1	30.9	23.0	13.2	6.0	2.6	1.7	0.6
1983 [2]	78.7	31.1	23.1	13.2	6.1	2.7	1.8	0.6
1982 [2]	80.9	31.7	23.9	13.8	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.7
1981 [2]	82.0	32.3	24.2	13.7	6.3	2.8	1.9	0.8
1980 [2]	84.9	33.7	24.7	14.0	6.5	2.9	2.1	0.9

[1] Includes races other than white and black.
[2] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States: see Technical notes.

Table 6. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1995

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Includes births with stated origin of mother only]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	All ages	Age of mother											
		Under 15 years	15-19 years						20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years						
Hispanic														
Total	679,768	3,187	118,449	8,322	16,185	24,168	31,710	38,064	208,211	178,258	115,063	46,964	9,257	379
First child	261,379	3,037	89,138	7,722	14,199	19,299	23,114	24,804	91,809	48,093	21,301	6,762	1,189	50
Second child	199,842	97	22,965	446	1,602	3,994	6,843	10,080	71,718	60,317	32,789	10,371	1,551	34
Third child	118,755	1	4,051	20	116	464	1,169	2,282	30,307	40,923	30,183	11,424	1,812	54
Fourth child	53,363	-	498	3	2	34	111	348	9,140	17,506	16,451	8,162	1,557	49
Fifth child	22,204	2	64	-	-	3	5	56	2,295	6,380	7,590	4,751	1,083	39
Sixth child	9,367	-	13	-	3	1	1	8	594	2,311	3,234	2,469	707	39
Seventh child	4,279	-	5	-	-	1	1	3	127	792	1,492	1,315	517	31
Eighth child and over	3,837	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	63	410	1,134	1,392	763	74
Not stated	6,742	50	1,714	131	263	372	466	482	2,158	1,526	889	318	78	9
Mexican American	469,615	2,319	85,781	5,995	11,667	17,366	23,024	27,729	151,485	122,606	72,487	28,937	5,758	242
First child	176,500	2,215	64,304	5,536	10,245	13,813	16,738	17,972	65,331	29,681	11,014	3,350	576	29
Second child	135,708	67	16,881	335	1,139	2,930	5,016	7,461	53,263	41,137	18,343	5,278	723	16
Third child	83,261	1	2,882	16	76	326	820	1,644	22,438	29,993	20,058	6,836	1,024	29
Fourth child	39,274	-	346	3	1	20	77	245	6,715	13,333	12,143	5,692	1,020	25
Fifth child	16,724	-	43	-	-	1	5	37	1,658	4,816	5,869	3,518	791	29
Sixth child	7,221	-	8	-	2	-	1	5	399	1,757	2,567	1,921	541	28
Seventh child	3,342	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	86	599	1,167	1,054	413	21
Eighth child and over	3,018	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	34	298	854	1,133	637	61
Not stated	4,567	36	1,314	105	204	275	367	363	1,561	992	472	155	33	4
Puerto Rican	54,824	371	12,522	986	1,870	2,688	3,325	3,653	16,848	12,990	8,172	3,305	591	25
First child	21,952	346	9,077	911	1,596	2,067	2,305	2,198	6,533	3,534	1,800	567	92	3
Second child	16,031	14	2,544	53	222	477	769	1,023	5,578	4,235	2,623	884	149	4
Third child	9,111	-	562	2	14	80	173	293	2,902	2,781	1,920	803	139	4
Fourth child	3,908	-	83	-	-	7	24	52	1,088	1,267	901	480	85	4
Fifth child	1,581	-	12	-	-	1	-	11	316	561	388	255	48	1
Sixth child	712	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	108	251	188	138	24	1
Seventh child	322	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	23	103	111	62	18	2
Eighth child and over	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	67	117	74	22	2
Not stated	908	11	239	20	38	55	53	73	283	191	124	42	14	4
Cuban	12,473	11	954	53	117	173	268	343	2,400	3,642	3,873	1,346	242	5
First child	5,479	10	804	51	114	151	219	269	1,477	1,680	1,149	308	50	1
Second child	4,407	1	132	2	3	20	47	60	706	1,363	1,636	486	82	1
Third child	1,829	-	15	-	-	2	2	11	163	446	774	365	65	1
Fourth child	454	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	38	95	195	104	18	2
Fifth child	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	30	67	42	9	-
Sixth child	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	20	19	13	-
Seventh child	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	2	-
Eighth child and over	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	5	1	-
Not stated	54	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	16	19	7	2	-
Central and South American	94,996	188	9,874	599	1,170	1,966	2,645	3,494	23,554	27,361	22,029	9,881	2,026	83
First child	37,630	183	7,891	569	1,058	1,666	2,064	2,534	12,438	9,553	5,340	1,856	356	13
Second child	29,265	4	1,628	27	93	252	485	771	7,375	9,574	7,476	2,746	454	8
Third child	16,624	-	245	1	7	24	74	139	2,694	5,287	5,349	2,578	453	18
Fourth child	6,504	-	23	-	1	3	3	16	676	1,838	2,234	1,389	329	15
Fifth child	2,495	-	4	-	-	1	-	3	121	625	895	666	177	7
Sixth child	915	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	30	178	301	294	104	7
Seventh child	386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	45	135	140	55	6
Eighth child and over	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	22	90	123	77	8
Not stated	849	1	82	2	11	20	19	30	207	239	209	89	21	1
Other and unknown Hispanic	47,860	298	9,318	689	1,361	1,975	2,448	2,845	13,924	11,659	8,502	3,495	640	24
First child	19,818	283	7,062	655	1,186	1,602	1,788	1,831	6,030	3,645	1,998	681	115	4
Second child	14,431	11	1,780	29	145	315	526	765	4,796	4,008	2,711	977	143	5
Third child	7,930	-	347	1	19	32	100	195	2,110	2,416	2,082	842	131	2
Fourth child	3,223	-	44	-	-	4	7	33	623	973	978	497	105	3
Fifth child	1,250	2	5	-	-	-	-	5	194	348	371	270	58	2
Sixth child	458	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	56	117	158	97	25	3
Seventh child	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	44	74	49	29	2
Eighth child and over	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	65	57	26	3
Not stated	364	2	78	4	10	22	27	15	98	88	65	25	8	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1995 -Con.

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Includes births with stated origin of mother only]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	All ages	Age of mother											
		Under 15 years	15-19 years					20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years					
Non-Hispanic													
Total [1]	3,160,495	8,960	376,116	22,147	45,418	74,324	105,369	128,858	745,674	869,005	772,754	329,153	56,532	2,301
First child	1,326,279	8,704	296,493	20,952	41,028	62,977	81,804	89,732	363,415	346,378	223,254	75,068	12,449	518
Second child	1,025,260	196	64,291	1,036	3,864	9,756	19,321	30,314	244,893	303,572	287,252	108,735	15,778	543
Third child	490,147	4	11,428	37	261	1,100	3,254	6,776	93,792	138,876	158,183	75,978	11,522	364
Fourth child	181,071	-	1,749	2	20	89	391	1,247	28,989	48,217	59,835	35,379	6,674	228
Fifth child	66,064	-	227	1	2	9	56	159	8,227	16,601	21,731	15,357	3,744	177
Sixth child	27,781	-	25	-	1	2	7	15	2,171	6,517	9,388	7,477	2,090	113
Seventh child	12,717	-	10	-	-	1	4	5	545	2,576	4,341	3,861	1,307	77
Eighth child and over	13,706	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	167	1,575	4,063	5,078	2,553	266
Not stated	17,470	56	1,889	119	242	390	530	608	3,475	4,693	4,707	2,220	415	15
White	2,382,638	2,711	230,024	9,848	24,056	44,439	66,529	85,152	529,499	684,135	627,126	263,469	43,895	1,779
First child	1,012,498	2,667	190,449	9,534	22,635	39,717	55,011	63,552	275,914	285,225	185,222	62,290	10,295	436
Second child	797,171	27	33,889	249	1,260	4,230	10,020	18,130	176,880	245,746	238,736	88,749	12,685	459
Third child	367,528	1	4,211	8	53	284	1,085	2,781	57,930	105,143	129,580	61,381	9,003	279
Fourth child	124,401	-	402	-	1	10	84	307	13,383	32,053	45,820	27,632	4,948	163
Fifth child	40,008	-	44	1	1	2	12	28	2,558	8,837	14,712	11,088	2,644	125
Sixth child	15,249	-	6	-	-	-	4	2	504	2,671	5,499	5,052	1,435	82
Seventh child	6,501	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	82	771	2,213	2,513	866	55
Eighth child and over	6,908	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	38	359	1,633	3,019	1,687	169
Not stated	12,374	16	1,019	56	106	196	310	351	2,210	3,330	3,711	1,745	332	11
Black	587,781	5,822	130,907	11,322	19,564	27,026	34,644	38,351	179,209	129,752	93,126	41,265	7,454	246
First child	231,599	5,624	94,301	10,500	16,810	20,923	23,582	22,486	68,343	35,357	20,018	6,811	1,115	30
Second child	167,349	155	27,688	733	2,413	5,085	8,494	10,963	57,207	40,948	28,512	11,184	1,608	47
Third child	97,184	3	6,683	26	195	757	2,027	3,678	31,624	27,077	20,766	9,458	1,522	51
Fourth child	46,496	-	1,235	2	14	70	293	856	13,931	13,393	10,968	5,782	1,154	33
Fifth child	21,296	-	163	-	-	5	40	118	5,034	6,413	5,590	3,334	725	37
Sixth child	10,106	-	16	-	1	1	3	11	1,465	3,142	3,088	1,910	469	16
Seventh child	4,853	-	8	-	-	1	3	4	404	1,445	1,654	1,020	310	12
Eighth child and over	4,896	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	120	980	1,850	1,431	496	18
Not stated	4,002	40	812	61	131	184	202	234	1,081	997	680	335	55	2

- Quantity zero.
[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 7. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1995

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	15-44 years [1]	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
Hispanic											
Total	105.0	2.7	106.7	72.9	157.9	188.5	153.8	95.9	44.9	10.8	0.6
First child	40.8	2.6	81.5	62.7	109.9	84.0	41.9	17.9	6.5	1.4	0.1
Second child	31.2	0.1	21.0	9.2	38.8	65.6	52.5	27.5	10.0	1.8	0.1
Third child	18.5	*	3.7	0.9	7.9	27.7	35.6	25.3	11.0	2.1	0.1
Fourth child	8.3	*	0.5	0.1	1.1	8.4	15.2	13.8	7.9	1.8	0.1
Fifth child	3.5	*	0.1	*	0.1	2.1	5.6	6.4	4.6	1.3	0.1
Sixth and seventh child	2.1	*	*	*	*	0.7	2.7	4.0	3.6	1.4	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.1
Mexican American	117.0	2.8	124.6	84.4	185.3	208.9	160.5	98.5	46.8	11.9	0.7
First child	44.4	2.7	94.8	72.5	128.6	91.0	39.2	15.1	5.5	1.2	0.1
Second child	34.1	0.1	24.9	10.8	46.2	74.2	54.3	25.1	8.6	1.5	*
Third child	21.0	*	4.3	1.0	9.1	31.3	39.6	27.4	11.1	2.1	0.1
Fourth child	9.9	*	0.5	0.1	1.2	9.4	17.6	16.6	9.3	2.1	0.1
Fifth child	4.2	*	0.1	*	0.2	2.3	6.4	8.0	5.7	1.7	0.1
Sixth and seventh child	2.7	*	*	*	*	0.7	3.1	5.1	4.8	2.0	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.8	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.2
Puerto Rican	75.7	3.0	89.0	61.2	139.2	151.5	107.2	64.8	27.7	5.6	0.3
First child	30.8	2.9	65.7	51.5	91.5	59.8	29.6	14.5	4.8	0.9	*
Second child	22.5	*	18.4	8.5	36.4	51.0	35.5	21.1	7.5	1.4	*
Third child	12.8	*	4.1	1.1	9.5	26.5	23.3	15.5	6.8	1.3	*
Fourth child	5.5	*	0.6	*	1.5	10.0	10.6	7.3	4.1	0.8	*
Fifth child	2.2	*	*	*	*	2.9	4.7	3.1	2.2	0.5	*
Sixth and seventh child	1.5	*	*	*	*	1.2	3.0	2.4	1.7	0.4	*
Eighth child and over	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	*
Cuban	55.1	*	29.2	16.6	51.2	77.0	110.6	88.0	29.8	6.0	*
First child	24.3	*	24.7	15.3	41.0	47.6	51.2	26.2	6.9	1.2	*
Second child	19.6	*	4.0	1.2	9.0	22.8	41.6	37.4	10.8	2.1	*
Third child	8.1	*	*	*	*	5.3	13.6	17.7	8.1	1.6	*
Fourth child	2.0	*	*	*	*	1.2	2.9	4.5	2.3	*	*
Fifth child	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	0.9	1.5	0.9	*	*
Sixth and seventh child	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	0.6	*	*
Eighth child and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Hispanic [2]	94.5	2.4	77.5	54.8	107.8	158.3	161.8	103.7	50.9	11.6	0.6
First child	38.3	2.4	60.9	48.0	78.1	78.6	55.2	25.2	9.7	2.1	*
Second child	29.1	*	13.9	6.1	24.2	51.8	56.8	34.9	14.3	2.6	*
Third child	16.4	*	2.4	0.6	4.8	20.4	32.2	25.5	13.1	2.6	0.1
Fourth child	6.5	*	0.3	*	0.6	5.5	11.8	11.0	7.2	1.9	*
Fifth child	2.5	*	*	*	*	1.3	4.1	4.3	3.6	1.0	*
Sixth and seventh child	1.3	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.6	2.3	2.2	0.9	*
Eighth child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1995 -Con.

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	15-44 years [1]	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
Non-Hispanic [3]											
Total [4]	60.8	1.1	49.6	30.7	79.0	98.5	106.4	80.9	33.2	6.2	0.3
First child	25.6	1.1	39.3	27.2	58.2	48.2	42.7	23.5	7.6	1.4	0.1
Second child	19.8	0.0	8.5	3.2	16.8	32.5	37.4	30.2	11.1	1.7	0.1
Third child	9.5	*	1.5	0.3	3.4	12.4	17.1	16.6	7.7	1.3	0.0
Fourth child	3.5	*	0.2	0.0	0.6	3.8	5.9	6.3	3.6	0.7	0.0
Fifth child	1.3	*	0.0	*	0.1	1.1	2.1	2.3	1.6	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.8	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0
White	57.6	0.4	39.3	22.0	66.1	90.0	106.5	82.0	32.9	5.9	0.3
First child	24.6	0.4	32.6	20.3	51.9	47.1	44.7	24.4	7.8	1.4	0.1
Second child	19.4	0.0	5.8	1.6	12.3	30.2	38.4	31.4	11.1	1.7	0.1
Third child	8.9	*	0.7	0.1	1.7	9.9	16.4	17.0	7.7	1.2	0.0
Fourth child	3.0	*	0.1	*	0.2	2.3	5.0	6.0	3.5	0.7	0.0
Fifth child	1.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	1.4	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
Black	74.5	4.3	99.3	72.1	141.9	141.7	102.0	65.9	29.4	6.1	0.3
First child	29.5	4.2	72.0	60.5	90.1	54.4	28.0	14.3	4.9	0.9	0.0
Second child	21.3	0.1	21.1	10.3	38.0	45.5	32.4	20.3	8.0	1.3	0.0
Third child	12.4	*	5.1	1.2	11.2	25.1	21.4	14.8	6.8	1.3	0.1
Fourth child	5.9	*	0.9	0.1	2.2	11.1	10.6	7.8	4.1	1.0	0.0
Fifth child	2.7	*	0.1	*	0.3	4.0	5.1	4.0	2.4	0.6	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.9	*	0.0	*	0.0	1.5	3.6	3.4	2.1	0.6	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.4	*

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
1 Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15-44 years.
2 Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.
3 Includes origin not stated.
4 Includes races other than white and black.

Table 8. Live births by race of mother, birth rates, and fertility rates: United States and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, 1995

[By place of residence. Birth rates per 1,000 estimated population in each area; fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years estimated in each area]

State	Number					Birth rate	Fertility rate
	All races	White	Black	American Indian [1]	Asian or Pacific Islander		
United States [2]	3,899,589	3,098,885	603,139	37,278	160,287	14.8	65.6
Alabama	60,329	39,759	19,868	119	583	14.2	61.9
Alaska	10,244	7,014	445	2,310	475	17.0	73.2
Arizona	72,463	63,777	2,238	5,103	1,345	17.2	79.5
Arkansas	35,175	26,984	7,676	216	299	14.2	65.0
California	552,045	449,889	40,260	3,523	58,373	17.5	76.6
Colorado	54,332	49,634	2,619	572	1,507	14.5	62.5
Connecticut	44,334	37,643	5,396	117	1,178	13.5	61.0
Delaware	10,266	7,689	2,362	23	192	14.3	61.2
District of Columbia	9,014	2,023	6,780	9	202	16.3	65.3
Florida	188,723	142,326	42,142	554	3,701	13.3	64.9
Georgia	112,282	71,811	38,462	177	1,832	15.6	64.5
Hawaii	18,595	4,968	564	182	12,881	15.7	72.2
Idaho	18,035	17,477	74	258	226	15.5	70.5
Illinois	185,812	142,225	37,507	267	5,813	15.7	69.3
Indiana	82,835	73,145	8,737	132	821	14.3	62.2
Iowa	36,810	34,931	992	161	726	13.0	59.9
Kansas	37,201	33,125	2,890	348	838	14.5	66.1
Kentucky	52,377	47,127	4,784	77	389	13.6	59.0
Louisiana	65,641	37,519	26,844	276	1,002	15.1	65.2
Maine	13,896	13,554	79	107	156	11.2	49.7
Maryland	72,396	46,970	22,674	165	2,587	14.4	60.6
Massachusetts	81,648	70,242	7,778	149	3,479	13.4	57.9
Michigan	134,642	106,509	25,015	802	2,316	14.1	61.3
Minnesota	63,263	56,702	2,905	1,061	2,595	13.7	60.5
Mississippi	41,344	21,578	19,244	194	328	15.3	66.5
Missouri	73,028	60,720	11,017	244	1,047	13.7	61.5
Montana	11,142	9,858	40	1,141	103	12.8	60.2
Nebraska	23,243	21,294	1,220	350	379	14.2	64.5
Nevada	25,056	21,567	1,895	388	1,206	16.4	75.2
New Hampshire	14,665	14,386	89	23	167	12.8	54.2
New Jersey	114,828	87,435	20,973	393	6,027	14.5	64.8
New Mexico	26,920	22,694	508	3,349	369	16.0	71.6
New York	271,369	199,079	56,213	617	15,460	15.0	66.1
North Carolina	101,592	71,413	26,909	1,461	1,809	14.1	61.7
North Dakota	8,476	7,634	70	666	106	13.2	61.3
Ohio	154,064	129,185	22,802	231	1,846	13.8	61.0
Oklahoma	45,672	36,038	4,497	4,328	809	13.9	64.3
Oregon	42,811	39,736	873	629	1,573	13.6	62.2
Pennsylvania	151,850	126,987	21,445	207	3,211	12.6	57.8
Rhode Island	12,776	11,289	915	139	433	12.9	57.3
South Carolina	50,926	31,875	18,410	106	535	13.9	59.3
South Dakota	10,475	8,693	100	1,565	117	14.4	66.9
Tennessee	73,173	55,964	16,156	164	889	13.9	60.6
Texas	322,753	275,090	38,727	765	8,171	17.2	74.5
Utah	39,577	37,610	243	622	1,102	20.3	86.2
Vermont	6,783	6,659	39	9	76	11.6	50.2
Virginia	92,578	67,450	21,307	158	3,663	14.0	58.6
Washington	77,228	67,306	2,962	1,699	5,261	14.2	62.1
West Virginia	21,162	20,237	807	14	104	11.6	52.7
Wisconsin	67,479	58,155	6,518	878	1,928	13.2	58.8
Wyoming	6,261	5,910	69	230	52	13.0	59.3
Puerto Rico	[3]63,425	58,430	4,794	---	---	---	---
Virgin Islands	2,063	411	1,595	41	16	---	---
Guam	4,180	429	62	9	3,680	---	---

--- Data not available.
1 Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.
2 Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.
3 Includes races other than white and black.

Table 9. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, 1995

[By place of residence]

State	All origins	Origin of mother									
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic			Not stated
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total [1]	White	Black	
United States [2]	3,899,589	679,768	469,615	54,824	12,473	94,996	47,860	3,160,495	2,382,638	587,781	59,326
Alabama	60,329	758	483	92	20	107	56	59,544	39,073	19,830	27
Alaska	10,244	574	236	56	4	54	224	9,625	6,581	421	45
Arizona	72,463	25,504	24,538	193	41	429	303	46,727	38,474	2,166	232
Arkansas	35,175	1,004	837	23	7	100	37	34,107	25,962	7,648	64
California	552,045	254,001	218,238	2,008	828	27,207	5,720	296,073	196,695	39,284	1,971
Colorado	54,332	11,523	7,291	185	29	249	3,769	42,580	38,142	2,518	229
Connecticut	44,334	5,505	294	3,839	80	1,000	292	37,060	30,867	4,974	1,769
Delaware	10,266	585	232	237	2	102	12	9,670	7,134	2,326	11
District of Columbia	9,014	685	30	16	4	564	71	8,267	1,354	6,736	62
Florida	188,723	34,509	6,584	5,860	8,517	11,433	2,115	154,120	108,831	41,191	94
Georgia	112,282	5,067	3,697	368	79	665	258	106,672	66,497	38,217	543
Hawaii	18,595	2,029	407	608	9	58	947	16,555	4,311	540	11
Idaho	18,035	2,040	1,791	12	4	50	183	15,892	15,375	71	103
Illinois	185,812	32,166	26,168	3,075	196	898	1,829	153,562	110,180	37,308	84
Indiana	82,835	2,546	1,921	271	20	131	203	80,120	70,525	8,674	169
Iowa	36,810	1,279	1,009	35	8	108	119	35,270	33,463	963	261
Kansas	37,201	2,828	2,370	71	14	140	233	34,019	30,010	2,857	354
Kentucky	52,377	493	260	74	28	70	61	51,836	46,634	4,759	48
Louisiana	65,641	1,158	405	172	54	280	247	64,454	36,448	26,784	29
Maine	13,896	112	25	12	1	15	59	13,565	13,248	66	219
Maryland	72,396	3,155	509	245	51	1,747	603	68,479	43,477	22,348	762
Massachusetts	81,648	8,109	321	4,077	92	3,195	424	72,943	63,067	6,272	596
Michigan	134,642	4,781	3,196	425	68	236	856	123,293	95,715	24,679	6,568
Minnesota	63,263	1,915	1,439	68	10	194	204	55,828	49,834	2,705	5,520
Mississippi	41,344	220	110	16	10	18	66	41,083	21,321	19,241	41
Missouri	73,028	1,288	942	73	16	131	126	71,680	59,423	10,990	60
Montana	11,142	282	175	6	-	7	94	10,470	9,226	33	390
Nebraska	23,243	1,615	1,259	18	7	150	181	21,214	19,289	1,209	414
Nevada	25,056	6,124	4,989	122	117	646	250	18,865	15,459	1,863	67
New Hampshire	14,665	214	48	65	4	17	80	13,919	13,659	75	532
New Jersey	114,828	18,835	2,105	7,225	890	8,235	380	95,203	69,375	19,518	790
New Mexico	26,920	12,900	4,351	36	53	74	8,386	14,017	9,914	473	3
New York	271,369	54,193	6,161	16,127	499	24,269	7,137	186,364	121,349	49,730	30,812
North Carolina	101,592	4,244	2,935	413	60	592	244	97,329	67,262	26,833	19
North Dakota	8,476	147	83	11	1	15	37	8,213	7,375	68	116
Ohio	154,064	2,801	1,277	1,147	42	162	173	150,960	126,215	22,702	303
Oklahoma	45,672	2,356	1,704	90	6	94	462	43,259	33,727	4,469	57
Oregon	42,811	5,002	4,639	42	14	215	92	37,774	34,781	860	35
Pennsylvania	151,850	6,572	764	4,432	97	664	615	144,979	120,544	21,062	299
Rhode Island	12,776	1,554	80	482	12	863	117	9,440	8,256	683	1,782
South Carolina	50,926	763	427	107	16	115	98	50,124	31,127	18,393	39
South Dakota	10,475	116	79	8	-	15	14	10,350	8,590	97	9
Tennessee	73,173	1,111	629	128	44	104	206	72,038	54,875	16,130	24
Texas	322,753	137,131	121,720	882	264	6,398	7,867	185,054	137,816	38,434	568
Utah	39,577	3,110	2,327	59	18	326	380	36,405	34,496	231	62
Vermont	6,783	27	7	8	2	5	5	6,376	6,268	33	380
Virginia	92,578	4,841	932	493	85	2,459	872	87,653	62,660	21,209	84
Washington	77,228	8,502	7,119	198	32	221	932	66,096	56,839	2,757	2,630
West Virginia	21,162	90	33	11	1	9	36	21,066	20,162	806	6
Wisconsin	67,479	2,856	2,002	595	17	140	102	64,598	55,365	6,476	25
Wyoming	6,261	548	437	8	-	20	83	5,705	5,368	69	8
Puerto Rico	63,425	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	63,425
Virgin Islands	2,063	422	51	316	3	23	29	1,583	106	1,432	58
Guam	4,180	51	29	14	-	2	6	4,113	389	61	16

- Quantity zero.
--- Data not available.
1 Includes races other than white and black.
2 Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Table 10. Total number of births, rates, and percent of births with selected demographic characteristics, by specified race of mother: United States, 1995

Characteristic	All races	White	Black	American Indian [1]	Asian or Pacific Islander					
					Total	Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
	Number									
Births	3,899,589	3,098,885	603,139	37,278	160,287	27,380	8,901	5,787	30,551	87,668
	Rate									
Birth rate [2]	14.8	14.2	18.2	16.6	17.3	---	---	---	---	---
Fertility rate [3]	65.6	64.4	72.3	69.1	66.4	---	---	---	---	---
Total fertility rate [4]	2,019.0	1,989.0	2,175.0	2,033.5	1,924.0	---	---	---	---	---
Sex Ratio [5]	1,049	1,052	1,031	1,040	1,069	1,068	1,054	1,009	1,079	1,071
	Percent									
Births to mothers under 20 years	13.1	11.5	23.1	21.4	5.6	0.9	2.5	19.1	6.2	6.3
Fourth- and higher-order births	10.3	9.4	15.0	19.9	8.9	2.5	3.7	15.1	6.8	11.7
Births to unmarried mothers	32.2	25.3	69.9	57.2	16.3	7.9	10.8	49.0	19.5	16.2
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	77.4	78.4	71.3	67.0	83.9	87.1	97.4	82.4	92.0	78.8
Mothers born in the 50 States and D.C.	81.5	83.0	90.1	96.3	16.4	9.3	45.3	98.3	16.6	10.2

--- Data not available.
1 Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.
2 Rate per 1,000 population.
3 Rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.
4 Rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5.
5 Male live births per 1,000 female live births.

Table 11. Total number of births, rates, and percent of births with selected demographic characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1995

Characteristic	All origins [1]	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total [2]	White	Black
	Number									
Births	3,899,589	679,768	469,615	54,824	12,473	94,996	47,860	3,160,495	2,382,638	587,781
	Rate									
Birth rate [3]	14.8	25.2	26.9	19.7	11.0	[7]25.3		13.7	12.6	18.8
Fertility rate [4]	65.6	105.0	117.0	75.7	55.1	[7]94.5		60.8	57.6	74.5
Total fertility rate [5]	2,019.0	3,019.5	3,273.5	2,245.5	1,705.5	[7]2,834.0		1,881.0	1,786.5	2,245.0
Sex Ratio [6]	1,049	1,041	1,040	1,056	1,051	1,043	1,031	1,051	1,054	1,031
	Percent									
Births to mothers under 20 years	13.1	17.9	18.8	23.5	7.7	10.6	20.1	12.2	9.8	23.3
Fourth- and higher-order births	10.3	13.8	15.0	12.7	5.7	11.3	11.2	9.6	8.1	15.0
Births to unmarried mothers	32.2	40.8	38.1	60.0	23.8	44.1	44.0	30.4	21.2	70.0
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	77.4	47.9	41.4	61.4	85.6	58.3	66.2	83.6	86.7	71.4
Mothers born in the 50 States and D.C.	81.5	38.4	38.4	61.0	35.8	7.6	74.6	90.6	95.3	91.1

1 Includes origin not stated.
2 Includes races other than white and black.
3 Rate per 1,000 population.
4 Rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.
5 Rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5.
6 Male live births per 1,000 female live births.
7 Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.

Table 12. Live births by race of mother and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 1995

[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population for specified month. Birth rates based on the total population. Fertility rates based on women aged 15-44 years]

Month	Number			Observed		Seasonally adjusted[1]	
	All races[2]	White	Black	Birth rate	Fertility rate	Birth rate	Fertility rate
Total	3,899,589	3,098,885	603,139	14.8	65.6	...	...
January	316,013	247,157	52,832	14.2	62.7	15.0	66.1
February	295,094	232,993	47,365	14.7	64.8	14.9	65.9
March	328,503	261,656	50,385	14.8	65.1	14.8	65.5
April	309,119	248,145	45,475	14.3	63.3	14.6	64.3
May	334,543	269,092	48,942	15.0	66.3	15.2	67.1
June	329,805	263,657	49,827	15.3	67.5	15.0	66.2
July	340,873	270,909	52,873	15.3	67.5	14.8	65.3
August	350,737	279,349	54,209	15.7	69.5	15.0	66.3
September	339,103	269,969	51,969	15.7	69.4	14.9	65.9
October	330,012	262,025	50,694	14.7	65.3	14.9	65.9
November	310,817	245,875	48,418	14.3	63.6	14.7	65.2
December	314,970	248,058	50,150	14.1	62.3	14.4	63.6

... Category not applicable.
1 The method of seasonal adjustment, developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is described in *The X11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program,* Technical Paper No. 15 (1967 revision).
2 Includes races other than white and black.

Table 13. Live births by day of week and index of occurrence by method of delivery, day of week, and race of mother: United States, 1995

Day of week and race of mother	Average number of births	Index of occurrence[1]			
		Total[2]	Method of delivery		
			Vaginal	Cesarean	
				Total	Primary	Repeat
All races[3]	10,684	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	8,034	75.2	80.4	55.9	65.9	38.5
Monday	10,719	100.3	99.5	103.5	97.3	114.3
Tuesday	11,888	111.3	109.3	118.6	114.9	125.0
Wednesday	11,801	110.5	108.6	117.3	114.8	121.7
Thursday	11,800	110.4	108.6	117.4	114.3	122.8
Friday	11,758	110.1	106.8	122.1	115.9	132.7
Saturday	8,838	82.7	87.2	66.0	77.6	46.2
White	8,490	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	6,222	73.3	78.6	53.4	63.9	35.8
Monday	8,552	100.7	99.8	104.3	97.7	115.5
Tuesday	9,519	112.1	110.2	119.4	115.9	125.2
Wednesday	9,444	111.2	109.4	118.4	115.9	122.5
Thursday	9,448	111.3	109.4	118.3	115.1	123.8
Friday	9,408	110.8	107.5	123.4	116.6	134.9
Saturday	6,881	81.1	85.7	63.7	75.7	43.5
Black	1,652	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	1,364	82.6	87.2	65.9	74.7	49.9
Monday	1,622	98.2	97.7	100.0	95.3	108.7
Tuesday	1,793	108.5	106.3	116.5	111.9	124.8
Wednesday	1,781	107.8	106.1	113.3	110.6	118.4
Thursday	1,772	107.2	105.5	113.4	110.6	118.4
Friday	1,769	107.0	104.4	116.6	113.1	122.9
Saturday	1,472	89.1	93.1	75.0	84.4	57.8

1 Index is the ratio of the average number of births by a specified method of delivery on a given day of the week to the average daily number of births by a specified method of delivery for the year, multiplied by 100.
2 Includes method of delivery not stated.
3 Includes races other than white and black.

Table 14. Number, rate, and ratio of births to unmarried women by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1995

Age of mother	Number				Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group				Ratio per 1,000 live births			
	All races [1]	White	Black	Hispanic [2]	All races [1]	White	Black	Hispanic [2]	All races [1]	White	Black	Hispanic [2]
All ages	1,253,976	784,992	421,489	277,602	[3]45.1	[3]37.5	[3]75.9	[3]95.0	321.6	253.3	698.8	408.4
Under 15 years	11,441	5,196	5,876	2,741	---	---	---	---	934.6	887.6	991.4	860.1
15-19 years	375,738	236,546	127,241	79,669	44.4	35.5	92.8	78.7	751.7	676.6	951.7	672.6
15 years	27,590	15,291	11,383	6,718					897.7	844.0	986.9	807.3
16 years	53,235	32,034	19,581	12,418	30.5	23.6	68.6	56.3	856.2	796.7	981.0	767.3
17 years	80,315	51,090	26,802	17,214					806.4	742.1	970.5	712.3
18 years	103,284	66,435	33,543	20,881	67.6	55.4	131.2	117.9	745.5	673.5	948.3	658.5
19 years	111,314	71,696	35,932	22,438					659.3	579.0	916.4	589.5
20-24 years	432,003	271,466	145,134	93,742	70.3	58.0	127.7	148.9	447.4	365.3	791.2	450.2
25-29 years	228,614	143,006	75,815	55,431	56.1	48.7	84.8	133.8	215.0	163.8	567.8	311.0
30-34 years	133,282	82,392	44,690	30,375	39.6	34.2	54.3	89.2	147.3	109.2	465.1	264.0
35-39 years	60,234	37,931	19,271	12,845	19.5	16.9	25.6	43.4	157.0	120.0	453.4	273.5
40 years and over	12,664	8,455	3,462	2,799	[4]4.7	[4]4.2	[4]6.0	[4]12.2	181.0	149.9	435.1	290.5

--- Data not available.
1 Includes races other than white and black.
2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
3 Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15-44 years.
4 Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40-44 years.

NOTE: For 45 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported on the birth certificate; for 5 States, mother's marital status is inferred; see Technical notes.

Table 15. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980-95

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group, estimated as of July 1]

Year and race	Age of Mother								
	15-44 years [1]	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years [2]
		Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
All races [3]									
1995 [4]	45.1	44.4	30.5	67.6	70.3	56.1	39.6	19.5	4.7
1994 [4]	46.9	46.4	32.0	70.1	72.2	59.0	40.1	19.8	4.7
1993 [4]	45.3	44.5	30.6	66.9	69.2	57.1	38.5	19.0	4.4
1992 [4]	45.2	44.6	30.4	67.3	68.5	56.5	37.9	18.8	4.1
1991 [4]	45.2	44.8	30.9	65.7	68.0	56.5	38.1	18.0	3.8
1990 [4]	43.8	42.5	29.6	60.7	65.1	56.0	37.6	17.3	3.6
1989 [4]	41.6	40.1	28.7	56.0	61.2	52.8	34.9	16.0	3.4
1988 [4]	38.5	36.4	26.4	51.5	56.0	48.5	32.0	15.0	3.2
1987 [4]	36.0	33.8	24.5	48.9	52.6	44.5	29.6	13.5	2.9
1986 [4]	34.2	32.3	22.8	48.0	49.3	42.2	27.2	12.2	2.7
1985 [4]	32.8	31.4	22.4	45.9	46.5	39.9	25.2	11.6	2.5
1984 [4, 5]	31.0	30.0	21.9	42.5	43.0	37.1	23.3	10.9	2.5
1983 [4, 5]	30.3	29.5	22.0	40.7	41.8	35.5	22.4	10.2	2.6
1982 [4, 5]	30.0	28.7	21.5	39.6	41.5	35.1	21.9	10.0	2.7
1981 [4, 5]	29.5	27.9	20.9	39.0	41.1	34.5	20.8	9.8	2.6
1980 [4, 5]	29.4	27.6	20.6	39.0	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
1980 [5, 6]	28.4	27.5	20.7	38.7	39.7	31.4	18.5	8.4	2.3
1975 [5, 6]	24.5	23.9	19.3	32.5	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
1970 [6, 7]	26.4	22.4	17.1	32.9	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5
White									
Race of mother:									
1995 [4]	37.5	35.5	23.6	55.4	58.0	48.7	34.2	16.9	4.2
1994 [4]	38.3	36.2	24.1	56.4	58.1	49.7	34.2	17.3	4.3
1993 [4]	35.9	33.6	22.1	52.4	54.2	46.7	32.2	16.4	3.9
1992 [4]	35.2	33.0	21.6	51.5	52.7	45.4	31.5	16.2	3.6
1991 [4]	34.6	32.8	21.8	49.6	51.5	44.6	31.1	15.2	3.2
1990 [4]	32.9	30.6	20.4	44.9	48.2	43.0	29.9	14.5	3.2
1989 [4]	30.2	28.0	19.3	40.2	43.8	39.1	26.8	13.1	2.9
1988 [4]	27.4	25.3	17.6	36.8	39.2	35.4	24.2	12.1	2.7
1987 [4]	25.3	23.2	16.2	34.5	36.6	32.0	22.3	10.7	2.4
1986 [4]	23.9	21.8	14.9	33.5	34.2	30.5	20.1	9.7	2.2
1985 [4]	22.5	20.8	14.5	31.2	31.7	28.5	18.4	9.0	2.0
1984 [4, 5]	20.6	19.3	13.7	27.9	28.5	25.5	16.8	8.4	2.0
1983 [4, 5]	19.8	18.7	13.6	26.4	27.1	23.8	15.9	7.8	2.0
1982 [4, 5]	19.3	18.0	13.1	25.3	26.5	23.1	15.3	7.4	2.1
1981 [4, 5]	18.6	17.2	12.6	24.6	25.8	22.3	14.2	7.2	1.9
1980 [4, 5]	18.1	16.5	12.0	24.1	25.1	21.5	14.1	7.1	1.8
Race of child:									
1980 [5, 6]	16.2	15.9	11.7	22.8	22.4	17.3	10.5	5.3	1.4
1975 [5, 6]	12.4	12.0	9.6	16.5	15.5	14.8	9.8	5.4	1.5
1970 [6, 7]	13.9	10.9	7.5	17.6	22.5	21.1	14.2	7.6	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980-95-Con.

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group, estimated as of July 1]

Year and race	Age of Mother								
	15-44 years [1]	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years [2]
		Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
Black									
Race of mother:									
1995 [4]	75.9	92.8	68.6	131.2	127.7	84.8	54.3	25.6	6.0
1994 [4]	82.1	100.9	75.1	141.6	138.1	93.6	57.2	26.3	5.9
1993 [4]	84.0	102.4	76.8	141.6	142.2	94.5	57.3	25.9	5.8
1992 [4]	86.5	105.9	78.0	147.8	144.3	98.2	57.7	25.8	5.4
1991 [4]	89.5	108.5	80.4	148.7	147.5	100.9	60.1	25.6	5.4
1990 [4]	90.5	106.0	78.8	143.7	144.8	105.3	61.5	25.5	5.1
1989 [4]	90.7	104.5	78.9	140.9	142.4	102.9	60.5	24.9	5.0
1988 [4]	86.5	96.1	73.5	130.5	133.6	97.2	57.4	24.1	5.0
1987 [4]	82.6	90.9	69.9	123.0	126.1	91.6	53.1	22.4	4.7
1986 [4]	79.0	88.5	67.0	121.1	118.0	84.6	50.0	20.6	4.4
1985 [4]	77.0	87.6	66.8	117.9	113.1	79.3	47.5	20.4	4.3
1984 [4, 5]	75.2	86.1	66.5	113.6	107.9	77.8	43.8	19.4	4.3
1983 [4, 5]	76.2	85.5	66.8	111.9	107.2	79.7	43.8	19.4	4.8
1982 [4, 5]	77.9	85.1	66.3	112.7	109.3	82.7	44.1	19.5	5.2
1981 [4, 5]	79.4	85.0	65.9	114.2	110.7	83.1	45.5	19.6	5.6
1980 [4, 5]	81.1	87.9	68.8	118.2	112.3	81.4	46.7	19.0	5.5
Race of child:									
1980 [5, 6]	83.2	90.3	70.6	121.8	116.0	82.9	47.0	18.5	5.5
1975 [5, 6]	84.2	93.5	76.8	123.8	108.0	75.7	50.0	20.5	7.2
1970 [6, 7]	95.5	96.9	77.9	136.4	131.5	100.9	71.8	32.9	10.4

1 Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15-44 years.
2 Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40-44 years.
3 Includes races other than white and black.
4 Data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States; see Technical notes.
5 Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
6 Births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported; see Technical notes.
7 Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 16. Number and percent of births to unmarried women and number and percent of births of low birthweight, by race of mother: United States and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, 1995

[By place of residence]

State	Births to unmarried women [1]						Low birthweight [2]					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	All races [3]	White	Black	All races [3]	White	Black	All races [3]	White	Black	All races [3]	White	Black
United States [4]	1,253,976	784,992	421,489	32.2	25.3	69.9	285,152	192,594	79,052	7.3	6.2	13.1
Alabama	20,798	6,621	14,049	34.5	16.7	70.7	5,439	2,813	2,579	9.0	7.1	13.0
Alaska	3,061	1,494	182	29.9	21.3	40.9	545	356	55	5.3	5.1	12.4
Arizona	27,709	22,552	1,419	38.2	35.4	63.4	4,898	4,207	293	6.8	6.6	13.1
Arkansas	11,589	5,784	5,678	32.9	21.4	74.0	2,879	1,834	1,002	8.2	6.8	13.1
California	177,131	142,869	24,836	32.1	31.8	61.7	33,636	24,824	4,820	6.1	5.5	12.0
Colorado	13,502	11,556	1,401	24.9	23.3	53.5	4,584	3,976	415	8.4	8.0	15.9
Connecticut	13,575	9,365	3,756	30.6	24.9	69.6	3,159	2,359	685	7.1	6.3	12.7
Delaware	3,586	1,862	1,696	34.9	24.2	71.8	861	536	304	8.4	7.0	12.9
District of Columbia	5,935	507	5,372	65.8	25.1	79.2	1,206	113	1,077	13.4	5.6	15.9
Florida	67,474	37,809	28,885	35.8	26.6	68.5	14,491	9,070	5,096	7.7	6.4	12.1
Georgia	39,474	13,302	25,896	35.2	18.5	67.3	9,835	4,680	5,023	8.8	6.5	13.1
Hawaii	5,428	813	128	29.2	16.4	22.7	1,298	263	62	7.0	5.3	11.1
Idaho	3,590	3,390	29	19.9	19.4	39.2	1,066	1,021	10	5.9	5.8	*
Illinois	62,829	32,846	29,439	33.8	23.1	78.5	14,629	8,688	5,444	7.9	6.1	14.5
Indiana	26,456	19,611	6,709	31.9	26.8	76.8	6,191	4,999	1,127	7.5	6.9	13.0
Iowa	9,267	8,305	721	25.2	23.8	72.7	2,194	2,015	110	6.0	5.8	11.1
Kansas	9,619	7,377	1,932	25.9	22.3	66.9	2,388	1,949	352	6.4	5.9	12.2
Kentucky	14,935	11,387	3,457	28.5	24.2	72.3	3,981	3,344	610	7.6	7.1	12.8
Louisiana	27,863	8,143	19,427	42.4	21.7	72.4	6,362	2,518	3,757	9.7	6.7	14.0
Maine	3,859	3,712	38	27.8	27.4	48.1	845	813	6	6.1	6.0	*
Maryland	24,124	9,380	14,437	33.3	20.0	63.7	6,162	2,893	3,063	8.5	6.2	13.5
Massachusetts	20,880	15,415	4,696	25.6	21.9	60.4	5,160	4,101	810	6.3	5.9	10.4
Michigan	46,211	26,115	19,434	34.3	24.5	77.7	10,345	6,645	3,487	7.7	6.3	14.0
Minnesota	15,099	11,675	2,023	23.9	20.6	69.6	3,700	3,104	351	5.9	5.5	12.1
Mississippi	18,747	4,055	14,503	45.3	18.8	75.4	4,053	1,502	2,508	9.8	7.0	13.0
Missouri	23,421	14,535	8,596	32.1	23.9	78.0	5,561	3,924	1,548	7.6	6.5	14.1
Montana	2,950	2,162	17	26.5	21.9	*	650	577	3	5.8	5.9	*
Nebraska	5,650	4,448	900	24.3	20.9	73.8	1,474	1,288	146	6.3	6.0	12.0
Nevada	10,513	8,422	1,421	42.0	39.1	75.0	1,853	1,447	258	7.4	6.7	13.6
New Hampshire	3,259	3,195	36	22.2	22.2	40.4	807	783	13	5.5	5.5	*
New Jersey	31,711	17,406	13,756	27.6	19.9	65.6	8,643	5,429	2,734	7.6	6.2	13.1
New Mexico	11,459	8,697	300	42.6	38.3	59.1	2,020	1,749	53	7.5	7.7	10.5
New York	102,791	59,706	39,316	37.9	30.0	69.9	20,667	12,636	6,964	7.6	6.4	12.4
North Carolina	31,923	12,906	18,000	31.4	18.1	66.9	8,820	4,858	3,697	8.7	6.8	13.8
North Dakota	1,996	1,494	22	23.5	19.6	31.4	446	391	13	5.3	5.1	*
Ohio	50,852	33,021	17,533	33.0	25.6	76.9	11,737	8,423	3,161	7.6	6.5	13.9
Oklahoma	13,927	8,798	3,107	30.5	24.4	69.1	3,158	2,285	560	7.0	6.4	12.5
Oregon	12,365	11,136	617	28.9	28.0	70.7	2,346	2,135	90	5.5	5.4	10.3
Pennsylvania	49,228	31,787	16,763	32.4	25.0	78.2	11,201	7,902	3,036	7.4	6.2	14.2
Rhode Island	3,975	3,108	625	31.1	27.5	68.3	867	714	103	6.8	6.3	11.3
South Carolina	19,071	6,374	12,589	37.4	20.0	68.4	4,738	2,171	2,515	9.3	6.8	13.7
South Dakota	2,932	1,748	28	28.0	20.1	28.0	583	475	9	5.6	5.5	*
Tennessee	24,185	12,120	11,869	33.1	21.7	73.5	6,364	4,025	2,253	8.7	7.2	14.0
Texas	96,816	71,221	24,438	30.0	25.9	63.1	22,908	17,493	4,713	7.1	6.4	12.2
Utah	6,224	5,582	131	15.7	14.8	53.9	2,485	2,334	26	6.3	6.2	10.7
Vermont	1,689	1,648	20	24.9	24.7	51.3	365	360	1	5.4	5.4	*
Virginia	27,090	13,026	13,593	29.3	19.3	63.8	7,121	4,127	2,748	7.7	6.1	12.9
Washington	20,635	16,942	1,630	26.7	25.2	55.0	4,235	3,487	328	5.5	5.2	11.1
West Virginia	6,463	5,841	608	30.5	28.9	75.3	1,673	1,534	133	7.9	7.6	16.5
Wisconsin	18,457	12,244	5,399	27.4	21.1	82.8	4,058	2,990	893	6.0	5.1	13.7
Wyoming	1,653	1,480	32	26.4	25.0	46.4	465	434	8	7.4	7.3	*
Puerto Rico	27,069	24,182	2,822	42.7	41.4	58.9	6,428	5,926	487	10.1	10.1	10.2
Virgin Islands	1,288	198	1,080	62.5	48.2	67.8	194	36	154	9.4	8.8	9.7
Guam	1,940	62	13	46.4	14.5	*	319	21	3	7.7	4.9	*

- Quantity zero.
* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
1 For 45 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported on the birth certificate; for 5 States, mother's marital status is inferred, see Technical notes.
2 Less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).
3 Includes races other than white and black.
4 Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Table 17. Birth rates by age and race of father: United States, 1980-95

[Rates are live births per 1,000 men in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1980 and 1990 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for age of father not stated are distributed]

Year and race of father	15-54 years [1]	Age of father								
		15-19 years [2]	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55 years and over
All races [3]										
1995	52.0	24.3	86.0	107.2	93.3	51.0	20.3	7.1	2.6	0.3
1994	53.2	25.0	87.3	108.8	93.3	50.9	20.2	7.2	2.6	0.3
1993	54.4	24.8	87.1	110.8	93.5	51.1	20.2	7.3	2.7	0.4
1992	55.8	24.6	87.7	113.1	94.2	51.3	20.4	7.3	2.7	0.4
1991	57.1	24.8	88.0	114.7	95.1	51.8	20.2	7.5	2.7	0.4
1990	58.4	23.5	88.0	116.4	97.8	53.0	21.0	7.5	2.8	0.4
1989	57.2	21.9	85.4	114.3	94.8	51.3	20.4	7.4	2.7	0.6
1988	55.8	19.6	82.4	111.6	93.2	49.9	19.9	7.1	2.7	0.4
1987	55.0	18.3	80.5	109.9	91.2	48.6	19.0	6.9	2.6	0.4
1986	54.8	17.9	80.3	109.6	90.3	46.8	18.3	6.7	2.6	0.4
1985	55.6	18.0	81.2	112.3	91.1	47.3	18.1	6.6	2.5	0.4
1984 [4]	55.0	17.8	80.7	111.4	89.9	46.0	17.8	6.3	2.4	0.4
1983 [4]	55.1	18.2	82.6	113.0	89.1	45.2	17.4	6.4	2.3	0.4
1982 [4]	56.4	18.6	86.5	117.3	90.3	44.5	17.5	6.4	2.3	0.4
1981 [4]	56.3	18.4	88.4	119.1	88.7	43.3	17.0	6.2	2.3	0.4
1980 [4]	57.0	18.8	92.0	123.1	91.0	42.8	17.1	6.1	2.2	0.3
White										
1995	49.2	19.7	78.5	105.7	92.9	49.6	19.0	6.3	2.2	0.2
1994	50.0	19.8	78.5	106.4	92.5	49.3	18.9	6.3	2.2	0.3
1993	50.9	19.2	77.9	108.0	92.4	49.2	18.6	6.4	2.2	0.2
1992	52.2	18.9	78.2	110.1	93.2	49.3	18.8	6.4	2.2	0.3
1991	53.3	19.1	78.4	111.5	93.6	49.7	18.5	6.5	2.2	0.3
1990	54.6	18.1	78.3	113.2	96.1	50.9	19.2	6.5	2.2	0.3
1989	53.3	16.7	75.9	110.8	93.0	49.1	18.7	6.3	2.1	0.4
1988	52.2	14.8	73.7	108.3	91.2	47.6	18.1	6.1	2.1	0.3
1987	51.6	13.9	72.8	107.0	89.5	46.2	17.3	5.9	2.0	0.3
1986	51.7	13.8	73.3	107.0	88.7	44.4	16.6	5.7	2.0	0.3
1985	52.6	14.0	74.7	109.9	89.5	44.8	16.3	5.6	1.9	0.3
1984 [4]	51.8	14.0	74.3	108.8	87.9	43.5	16.0	5.3	1.9	0.3
1983 [4]	52.0	14.4	76.3	110.2	86.8	42.6	15.5	5.3	1.8	0.3
1982 [4]	53.1	14.9	80.1	114.2	87.5	41.7	15.6	5.3	1.9	0.3
1981 [4]	52.9	15.0	81.7	115.8	85.8	40.3	15.0	5.2	1.8	0.3
1980 [4]	53.4	15.4	84.9	119.4	87.8	39.7	15.0	5.1	1.8	0.3
Black										
1995	70.1	50.5	140.5	126.6	89.6	52.6	25.7	12.1	5.6	1.1
1994	74.9	54.6	150.5	131.9	92.9	54.2	26.4	13.0	6.0	1.1
1993	78.3	56.6	153.8	136.0	95.3	56.6	27.7	13.5	6.4	1.3
1992	81.0	57.4	158.0	140.1	96.8	56.9	28.4	13.9	6.2	1.4
1991	83.4	58.0	158.5	143.3	100.1	58.8	29.4	14.2	6.7	1.4
1990	84.9	55.2	158.2	144.9	103.2	60.4	31.1	15.0	7.1	1.4
1989	84.1	52.9	153.4	143.5	101.4	59.9	31.1	14.9	6.9	2.7
1988	80.7	48.1	144.1	137.9	100.0	58.0	30.6	14.3	6.9	1.4
1987	78.3	44.6	136.1	133.9	97.4	58.0	30.0	13.8	6.6	1.3
1986	77.2	42.6	131.4	131.6	97.4	58.0	29.1	13.5	6.7	1.3
1985	77.2	41.8	129.5	132.7	97.3	59.4	29.5	13.3	6.5	1.2
1984 [4]	76.7	40.9	128.0	132.2	98.3	58.4	29.3	13.3	6.1	1.2
1983 [4]	77.2	40.7	129.1	134.4	99.0	59.6	29.6	13.5	6.0	1.2
1982 [4]	79.5	40.3	133.4	141.2	103.6	61.1	29.6	13.9	6.0	1.2
1981 [4]	80.4	38.9	138.4	145.6	104.3	61.3	29.7	13.3	5.7	1.2
1980 [4]	83.0	40.1	145.3	152.8	109.6	62.0	31.2	13.6	5.9	1.1

[1] Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of father, to men aged 15-54 years.
[2] Rates computed by relating births of fathers under 20 years of age to men aged 15-19 years.
[3] Includes races other than white and black.
[4] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

Table 18. Live births by educational attainment, age, and race of mother: United States, 1995

Age and race of mother	Total	Years of school completed by mother					
		0-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	Not Stated
All races[1]							
All ages	3,899,589	237,980	629,572	1,307,228	845,110	820,325	59,374
Under 15 years	12,242	9,416	2,454	-	-	-	372
15-19 years	499,873	47,020	267,227	154,864	22,121	-	8,641
15 years	30,734	10,446	19,420	-	-	-	868
16 years	62,174	8,477	50,796	1,579	-	-	1,322
17 years	99,600	8,411	74,973	14,164	301	-	1,751
18 years	138,535	9,106	67,175	56,299	3,827	-	2,128
19 years	168,830	10,580	54,863	82,822	17,993	-	2,572
20-24 years	965,547	64,054	187,700	427,411	223,169	48,949	14,264
25-29 years	1,063,539	54,096	98,024	363,314	275,747	257,396	14,962
30-34 years	904,666	38,098	51,485	247,762	220,704	333,459	13,158
35-39 years	383,745	19,644	19,190	97,701	88,484	152,271	6,455
40 years and over	69,977	5,652	3,492	16,176	14,885	28,250	1,522
White							
All ages	3,098,885	204,203	456,596	1,014,383	673,968	707,280	42,455
Under 15 years	5,854	4,500	1,159	-	-	-	195
15-19 years	349,635	38,041	181,494	109,390	14,977	-	5,733
15 years	18,118	6,509	11,110	-	-	-	499
16 years	40,206	6,465	31,839	1,052	-	-	850
17 years	68,841	7,252	50,476	9,706	215	-	1,192
18 years	98,635	8,143	47,506	38,976	2,552	-	1,458
19 years	123,835	9,672	40,563	59,656	12,210	-	1,734
20-24 years	743,123	58,617	143,520	323,655	168,246	39,001	10,084
25-29 years	873,022	48,295	76,707	290,950	224,686	221,520	10,864
30-34 years	754,662	33,426	37,980	200,622	182,150	290,739	9,745
35-39 years	316,166	16,864	13,410	77,492	71,938	131,711	4,751
40 years and over	56,423	4,460	2,326	12,274	11,971	24,309	1,083
Black							
All ages	603,139	20,220	149,357	234,646	130,720	56,093	12,103
Under 15 years	5,927	4,572	1,195	-	-	-	160
15-19 years	133,694	7,700	77,231	40,087	6,215	-	2,461
15 years	11,534	3,615	7,589	-	-	-	330
16 years	19,960	1,802	17,277	468	-	-	413
17 years	27,618	934	22,161	3,979	70	-	474
18 years	35,372	732	17,599	15,384	1,111	-	546
19 years	39,210	617	12,605	20,256	5,034	-	698
20-24 years	183,435	2,684	38,071	87,159	45,303	7,050	3,168
25-29 years	133,535	2,093	17,178	55,601	37,978	17,971	2,714
30-34 years	96,084	1,753	10,431	34,616	27,695	19,327	2,262
35-39 years	42,507	1,048	4,425	14,522	11,572	9,832	1,108
40 years and over	7,957	370	826	2,661	1,957	1,913	230

- Quantity zero.
[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 19. Number of live births and percent distribution by weight gain of mother during pregnancy and median weight gain, according to period of gestation and race of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1995

Period of gestation [1] and race of mother	All births	Weight gain during pregnancy									Median weight gain in pounds
		Less than 16 pounds	16-20 pounds	21-25 pounds	26-30 pounds	31-35 pounds	36-40 pounds	41-45 pounds	46 pounds or more	Not stated	
	Number										
All gestation periods [2]											
All races [3]	3,347,544	325,698	331,604	446,686	585,016	440,458	384,641	201,116	330,632	301,693	...
White	2,648,996	230,604	249,892	357,097	477,321	367,212	316,538	166,994	265,516	217,822	...
Black	562,879	82,117	67,088	69,899	83,356	55,940	54,221	27,627	55,569	67,062	...
Under 37 weeks											
All races [3]	371,397	58,310	46,940	49,820	56,218	36,829	31,770	16,372	29,890	45,248	...
White	257,121	34,734	31,194	35,535	41,018	27,869	23,817	12,535	22,204	28,215	...
Black	99,947	21,496	13,932	12,161	12,967	7,563	6,824	3,323	6,852	14,829	...
37-39 weeks											
All races [3]	1,492,151	141,427	151,607	208,679	270,805	200,035	169,723	86,704	136,707	126,464	...
White	1,176,919	101,205	114,282	166,542	219,794	165,829	138,262	71,256	108,563	91,186	...
Black	250,080	34,260	30,014	32,293	38,743	25,796	24,891	12,427	23,992	27,664	...
40 weeks and over											
All races [3]	1,471,226	124,976	132,308	187,405	257,063	202,953	182,555	97,756	163,542	122,668	...
White	1,205,835	94,075	103,920	154,442	215,823	173,021	154,016	82,971	134,376	93,191	...
Black	210,185	26,020	22,937	25,324	31,473	22,504	22,395	11,842	24,637	23,053	...
	Percent distribution										
All gestation periods [2]											
All races [3]	100.0	10.7	10.9	14.7	19.2	14.5	12.6	6.6	10.9	...	30.5
White	100.0	9.5	10.3	14.7	19.6	15.1	13.0	6.9	10.9	...	30.6
Black	100.0	16.6	13.5	14.1	16.8	11.3	10.9	5.6	11.2	...	29.0
Under 37 weeks											
All races [3]	100.0	17.9	14.4	15.3	17.2	11.3	9.7	5.0	9.2	...	27.1
White	100.0	15.2	13.6	15.5	17.9	12.2	10.4	5.5	9.7	...	28.4
Black	100.0	25.3	16.4	14.3	15.2	8.9	8.0	3.9	8.1	...	25.1
37-39 weeks											
All races [3]	100.0	10.4	11.1	15.3	19.8	14.6	12.4	6.3	10.0	...	30.4
White	100.0	9.3	10.5	15.3	20.2	15.3	12.7	6.6	10.0	...	30.5
Black	100.0	15.4	13.5	14.5	17.4	11.6	11.2	5.6	10.8	...	29.4
40 weeks and over											
All races [3]	100.0	9.3	9.8	13.9	19.1	15.0	13.5	7.2	12.1	...	30.8
White	100.0	8.5	9.3	13.9	19.4	15.6	13.8	7.5	12.1	...	30.9
Black	100.0	13.9	12.3	13.5	16.8	12.0	12.0	6.3	13.2	...	30.3

[1] Expressed in completed weeks.
[2] Includes births with period of gestation not stated.
[3] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of weight gain during pregnancy.

Table 20. Percent low birthweight by weight gain of mother during pregnancy, period of gestation, and race of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1995

[Low birthweight is defined as weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz)]

Period of gestation [1] and race of mother	Total	Weight gain during pregnancy								
		Less than 16 pounds	16-20 pounds	21-25 pounds	26-30 pounds	31-35 pounds	36-40 pounds	41-45 pounds	46 pounds or more	Not stated
All gestation periods [2]										
All races [3]	7.5	14.7	10.6	7.7	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.9	11.4
White	6.3	12.0	9.2	6.7	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.5	9.4
Black	13.2	22.7	16.2	12.8	10.7	8.8	7.8	7.1	6.9	18.1
Under 37 weeks										
All races [3]	43.6	58.2	49.1	42.6	37.5	34.5	33.7	33.7	34.1	51.8
White	41.8	56.2	48.5	41.6	36.2	33.7	33.1	33.4	34.5	49.7
Black	49.0	62.2	51.6	46.6	42.5	38.1	36.5	36.3	34.0	56.5
37-39 weeks										
All races [3]	4.4	7.2	6.0	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	5.6
White	3.8	5.9	5.2	4.2	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	4.6
Black	7.3	11.2	8.9	7.5	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.5	4.6	8.9
40 weeks and over										
All races [3]	1.5	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.3
White	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8
Black	3.1	5.2	4.1	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.7	4.2

[1] Expressed in completed weeks.
[2] Includes births with period of gestation not stated.
[3] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of weight gain during pregnancy.

Table 21. Number of live births and percent distribution by weight gain of mother during pregnancy and median weight gain, according to period of gestation, Hispanic origin of mother, and race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1995

Period of gestation [1] and race of mother	Number of births	Weight gain during pregnancy									
		Total	Less than 16 pounds	16-20 pounds	21-25 pounds	26-30 pounds	31-35 pounds	36-40 pounds	41-45 pounds	46 pounds or more	Median weight gain in pounds
		Percent distribution									
All gestation periods [2]											
All origins [3]	3,347,544	100.0	10.7	10.9	14.7	19.2	14.5	12.6	6.6	10.9	30.5
Hispanic	425,767	100.0	12.6	13.2	15.5	19.3	13.0	11.3	5.8	9.3	29.8
Mexican American	251,377	100.0	13.6	13.7	15.7	19.5	12.6	10.8	5.4	8.6	28.8
Puerto Rican	52,816	100.0	12.5	12.3	14.7	17.5	12.8	12.0	6.8	11.3	30.2
Cuban	11,645	100.0	6.9	10.1	13.5	19.8	15.8	14.1	7.0	12.9	31.0
Central and South American	67,789	100.0	10.6	13.0	16.2	20.3	13.9	11.7	5.6	8.7	30.0
Other and unknown Hispanic	42,140	100.0	12.2	12.2	14.6	18.5	13.3	12.0	6.5	10.7	30.2
Non-Hispanic [4]	2,864,422	100.0	10.4	10.6	14.6	19.2	14.6	12.8	6.7	11.1	30.5
White	2,185,943	100.0	8.9	9.8	14.6	19.7	15.4	13.3	7.0	11.2	30.7
Black	548,497	100.0	16.6	13.6	14.1	16.8	11.2	10.9	5.5	11.2	29.0
Under 37 weeks											
All origins [3]	371,397	100.0	17.9	14.4	15.3	17.2	11.3	9.7	5.0	9.2	27.1
Hispanic	47,864	100.0	19.2	15.6	15.7	17.5	10.6	9.2	4.4	7.7	25.9
Mexican American	27,597	100.0	20.0	15.8	15.7	17.9	10.3	8.8	4.1	7.5	25.8
Puerto Rican	7,027	100.0	20.4	15.3	15.1	16.0	10.2	9.7	5.1	8.2	25.9
Cuban	1,165	100.0	12.5	14.1	15.0	16.1	14.2	12.3	4.2	11.7	30.1
Central and South American	7,058	100.0	16.6	15.8	17.1	18.3	11.4	9.6	4.3	6.7	26.2
Other and unknown Hispanic	5,017	100.0	18.7	15.3	14.6	17.2	11.0	9.7	4.9	8.5	26.6
Non-Hispanic [4]	317,657	100.0	17.7	14.2	15.2	17.2	11.4	9.8	5.1	9.3	27.3
White	206,027	100.0	14.4	13.2	15.5	18.0	12.5	10.6	5.7	10.1	28.8
Black	97,940	100.0	25.3	16.4	14.3	15.2	8.8	8.0	3.9	8.0	25.1
37-39 weeks											
All origins [3]	1,492,151	100.0	10.4	11.1	15.3	19.8	14.6	12.4	6.3	10.0	30.4
Hispanic	192,356	100.0	12.4	13.3	16.0	19.8	13.1	11.0	5.6	8.7	29.3
Mexican American	113,700	100.0	13.4	13.9	16.2	19.9	12.6	10.7	5.3	8.0	28.6
Puerto Rican	23,481	100.0	12.0	12.6	15.1	18.0	13.3	11.7	6.6	10.7	30.2
Cuban	5,587	100.0	6.5	10.4	13.7	20.7	16.1	13.7	6.8	12.2	30.9
Central and South American	30,469	100.0	10.6	13.1	16.9	20.8	14.1	11.1	5.5	7.9	29.7
Other and unknown Hispanic	19,119	100.0	12.2	12.0	15.3	19.1	13.5	11.4	6.4	10.0	30.1
Non-Hispanic [4]	1,275,562	100.0	10.1	10.8	15.2	19.8	14.8	12.6	6.4	10.2	30.4
White	969,205	100.0	8.8	10.1	15.2	20.3	15.6	13.0	6.7	10.2	30.6
Black	243,854	100.0	15.5	13.5	14.5	17.4	11.6	11.2	5.6	10.8	29.3
40 weeks and over											
All origins [3]	1,471,226	100.0	9.3	9.8	13.9	19.1	15.0	13.5	7.2	12.1	30.8
Hispanic	183,401	100.0	11.2	12.4	14.9	19.2	13.5	12.2	6.3	10.3	30.3
Mexican American	108,885	100.0	12.2	13.0	15.3	19.4	13.2	11.5	5.9	9.4	30.1
Puerto Rican	21,868	100.0	10.6	11.2	14.1	17.4	13.1	13.1	7.5	13.0	30.6
Cuban	4,880	100.0	6.1	8.8	12.9	19.6	15.9	15.0	7.8	14.0	32.2
Central and South American	30,026	100.0	9.3	12.2	15.3	20.2	14.3	12.7	6.1	9.9	30.3
Other and unknown Hispanic	17,742	100.0	10.4	11.6	13.7	18.2	13.8	13.2	7.2	12.0	30.6
Non-Hispanic [4]	1,261,735	100.0	9.0	9.5	13.8	19.1	15.2	13.7	7.4	12.4	30.9
White	1,004,626	100.0	8.0	8.9	13.7	19.4	15.9	14.1	7.6	12.4	31.0
Black	204,212	100.0	14.0	12.3	13.6	16.8	12.0	11.9	6.3	13.1	30.3

1 Expressed in completed weeks.
2 Includes births with period of gestation not stated.
3 Includes origin not stated.
4 Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of weight gain during pregnancy.

Table 22. Percent low birthweight by weight gain of mother during pregnancy and Hispanic origin of mother, and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1995

[Low birthweight is defined as weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz)]

Origin of mother	Total	Weight gain during pregnancy								
		Less than 16 pounds	16-20 pounds	21-25 pounds	26-30 pounds	31-35 pounds	36-40 pounds	41-45 pounds	46 pounds or more	Not stated
All origins [1]	7.5	14.7	10.6	7.7	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.9	11.4
Hispanic	6.8	11.6	8.2	6.6	5.4	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.2	9.0
Mexican American	6.2	10.3	7.1	5.8	4.9	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	8.2
Puerto Rican	9.5	16.5	12.6	9.8	7.3	6.5	6.4	5.0	5.0	13.2
Cuban	6.4	13.7	10.3	8.2	4.6	4.7	5.4	*	4.3	10.4
Central and South American	6.2	11.3	8.1	6.2	5.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.3	7.8
Other and unknown Hispanic	7.7	13.2	9.0	7.2	6.5	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.8	12.0
Non-Hispanic [2]	7.6	15.2	11.0	7.9	6.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.0	12.2
White	6.3	12.1	9.4	6.7	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.6	9.6
Black	13.3	22.8	16.3	12.9	10.8	8.8	7.8	7.2	6.9	18.1

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
1 Includes origin not stated.
2 Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of weight gain during pregnancy.

Table 23. Percent of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by specified race of mother: United States, 1995

Characteristic	All races	White	Black	American Indian [1]	Asian or Pacific Islander					
					Total	Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	81.3	83.6	70.4	66.7	79.9	85.7	89.7	75.9	80.9	77.0
Late or no prenatal care	4.2	3.5	7.6	9.5	4.3	3.0	2.3	5.1	4.1	5.0
Smoker [2]	13.9	15.0	10.6	20.9	3.4	0.8	5.2	15.9	3.4	2.7
Drinker [3]	1.5	1.4	2.3	4.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.4
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs [4]	10.7	9.5	16.6	14.8	9.6	6.3	9.9	8.2	7.4	11.2
Cesarean delivery rate	20.8	20.8	21.8	18.1	18.7	19.1	17.4	17.2	22.6	17.4
Infant										
Preterm births [5]	11.0	9.7	17.7	12.4	9.9	7.2	8.3	11.0	11.7	10.3
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight [6]	1.3	1.1	3.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9
Low birthweight [7]	7.3	6.2	13.1	6.6	6.9	5.3	7.3	6.8	7.8	7.1
4,000 grams or more [8]	10.3	11.5	5.3	12.5	6.0	6.6	5.7	8.5	5.9	5.7
5-minute Apgar scores of less than 7 [9]	1.4	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.0

1 Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.
2 Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not report tobacco use on the birth certificate.
3 Excludes data for California and South Dakota, which did not report alcohol use on the birth certificate.
4 Excludes data for California, which did not report weight gain on the birth certificate.
5 Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.
6 Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).
7 Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).
8 Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz.
9 Excludes data for California and Texas, which did not report 5-minute Apgar score on the birth certificate.

Table 24. Percent of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1995

Characteristic	All origins [1]	Origin of mother								
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total [2]	White	Black
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	81.3	70.8	69.1	74.0	89.2	73.2	74.3	83.5	87.1	70.4
Late or no prenatal care	4.2	7.4	8.1	5.5	2.1	6.1	6.0	3.6	2.5	7.6
Smoker [3]	13.9	4.3	3.1	10.4	4.1	1.8	8.2	15.4	17.1	10.6
Drinker [4]	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.3
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs [5]	10.7	12.6	13.6	12.5	6.9	10.6	12.2	10.4	8.9	16.6
Cesarean delivery rate	20.8	20.2	19.7	20.3	30.2	21.2	20.5	21.0	21.0	21.8
Infant										
Preterm births [6]	11.0	10.9	10.6	13.4	10.1	10.7	11.7	11.0	9.4	17.8
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight [7]	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	3.0
Low birthweight [8]	7.3	6.3	5.8	9.4	6.5	6.2	7.5	7.5	6.2	13.2
4,000 grams or more [9]	10.3	9.1	9.4	6.9	10.1	9.2	7.4	10.6	12.2	5.2
5-minute Apgar scores of less than 7 [10]	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.5

1 Includes origin not stated.
2 Includes races other than white and black.
3 Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not report tobacco use on the birth certificate.
4 Excludes data for California and South Dakota, which did not report alcohol use on the birth certificate.
5 Excludes data for California, which did not report weight gain on the birth certificate.
6 Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.
7 Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).
8 Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).
9 Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz.
10 Excludes data for California and Texas, which did not report 5-minute Apgar score on the birth certificate.

Table 25. Live births to mothers with selected medical risk factors and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 1995

[Rates are number of live births with specified medical risk factor per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Medical risk factor and race of mother	All births [1]	Medical risk factor reported	Age of mother							Not stated
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	
All races [2]										
Anemia	3,899,589	78,904	20.5	29.3	24.1	18.0	16.5	16.4	17.1	45,595
Cardiac disease	3,899,589	18,451	4.8	2.7	3.5	4.7	6.2	6.9	7.9	45,595
Acute or chronic lung disease	3,899,589	26,583	6.9	9.2	7.4	6.2	6.0	6.5	7.4	45,595
Diabetes	3,899,589	97,051	25.2	8.1	16.0	24.6	33.5	46.2	62.8	45,595
Genital herpes [3]	3,576,836	30,197	8.5	6.0	7.6	8.3	9.7	11.6	12.1	43,101
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios	3,899,589	43,817	11.4	12.5	11.5	10.8	10.7	12.1	14.9	45,595
Hemoglobinopathy	3,899,589	2,731	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	45,595
Hypertension, chronic	3,899,589	25,970	6.7	2.5	4.1	6.0	8.3	14.4	23.7	45,595
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	3,899,589	131,565	34.1	40.3	34.6	32.7	31.0	34.5	43.0	45,595
Eclampsia	3,899,589	14,208	3.7	5.6	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.4	4.7	45,595
Incompetent cervix	3,899,589	9,082	2.4	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.9	4.0	4.3	45,595
Previous infant 4000+ grams	3,899,589	40,359	10.5	1.4	6.2	11.1	15.3	18.2	21.4	45,595
Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant	3,899,589	43,842	11.4	4.9	11.4	11.7	12.9	15.0	15.0	45,595
Renal disease	3,899,589	9,966	2.6	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	45,595
Rh sensitization [4]	3,862,388	24,323	6.4	5.1	5.8	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.1	46,076
Uterine bleeding [3]	3,576,836	27,131	7.7	5.7	6.8	7.7	8.6	9.5	10.8	43,101
White										
Anemia	3,098,885	52,900	17.3	24.3	20.1	15.4	14.6	14.7	15.3	37,016
Cardiac disease	3,098,885	15,509	5.1	2.7	3.6	5.0	6.5	7.4	8.5	37,016
Acute or chronic lung disease	3,098,885	20,508	6.7	8.9	7.1	6.1	6.0	6.5	7.0	37,016
Diabetes	3,098,885	76,018	24.8	8.6	16.3	23.9	31.6	43.3	59.3	37,016
Genital herpes [3]	2,823,795	24,261	8.7	5.3	6.9	8.3	10.3	12.8	13.7	34,739
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios	3,098,885	33,211	10.8	11.8	11.0	10.3	10.3	11.7	14.3	37,016
Hemoglobinopathy	3,098,885	1,018	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	37,016
Hypertension, chronic	3,098,885	17,958	5.9	2.1	3.6	5.3	7.1	11.8	19.5	37,016
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	3,098,885	105,822	34.6	40.9	35.8	33.5	31.2	34.0	43.0	37,016
Eclampsia	3,098,885	10,330	3.4	5.0	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	4.5	37,016
Incompetent cervix	3,098,885	6,558	2.1	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.8	4.3	37,016
Previous infant 4000+ grams	3,098,885	36,350	11.9	1.6	6.9	12.2	16.8	20.2	24.0	37,016
Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant	3,098,885	33,126	10.8	4.3	10.5	10.9	12.4	14.4	14.6	37,016
Renal disease	3,098,885	8,240	2.7	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	37,016
Rh sensitization [4]	3,065,760	21,907	7.2	6.1	6.6	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.3	37,458
Uterine bleeding [3]	2,823,795	22,553	8.1	6.0	7.3	8.0	8.9	9.9	11.7	34,739
Black										
Anemia	603,139	21,397	35.8	40.9	38.7	33.0	31.0	27.9	30.5	6,158
Cardiac disease	603,139	2,390	4.0	2.9	3.4	4.3	5.4	5.7	6.0	6,158
Acute or chronic lung disease	603,139	5,266	8.8	10.4	9.4	7.4	7.5	8.0	11.4	6,158
Diabetes	603,139	13,762	23.1	6.6	14.6	26.4	39.7	56.3	72.5	6,158
Genital herpes [3]	564,412	5,222	9.4	7.8	10.9	10.2	8.6	7.6	6.0	6,112
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios	603,139	8,452	14.2	14.3	13.6	13.9	14.1	16.0	19.6	6,158
Hemoglobinopathy	603,139	1,578	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.1	*	6,158
Hypertension, chronic	603,139	7,042	11.8	3.7	6.4	11.4	20.0	36.0	59.1	6,158
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	603,139	21,079	35.3	39.1	31.9	32.6	35.7	42.2	51.1	6,158
Eclampsia	603,139	3,267	5.5	7.1	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.5	6.9	6,158
Incompetent cervix	603,139	2,249	3.8	1.3	3.0	4.8	6.1	6.3	5.5	6,158
Previous infant 4000+ grams	603,139	2,587	4.3	0.9	3.0	5.8	7.4	8.6	11.3	6,158
Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant	603,139	8,848	14.8	6.5	15.2	18.1	18.6	21.2	16.7	6,158
Renal disease	603,139	1,344	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	*	6,158
Rh sensitization [4]	600,249	2,051	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	6,185
Uterine bleeding [3]	564,412	3,406	6.1	5.0	5.4	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.6	6,112

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified medical risk factor.
2 Includes races other than white and black.
3 Texas does not report this risk factor.
4 Kansas does not report this risk factor.

Table 26. Number and rate of live births to mothers with selected medical risk factors, complications of labor, and obstetric procedures, by specified race of mother: United States, 1995

[Rates are number of live births with specified risk factors, complications, or procedures per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Medical risk factor, complication, and obstetric procedure	All races	White	Black	American Indian [1]	Asian or Pacific Islander					
					Total	Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
	Number									
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	78,904	52,900	21,397	1,843	2,764	289	139	243	445	1,648
Diabetes	97,051	76,018	13,762	1,549	5,722	1,045	236	188	1,262	2,991
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	131,565	105,822	21,079	1,676	2,988	319	186	179	816	1,488
Uterine bleeding [2]	27,131	22,553	3,406	278	894	148	81	31	188	446
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium,moderate/heavy	220,532	161,174	48,370	2,257	8,731	1,396	351	436	1,892	4,656
Premature rupture of membrane	118,097	91,004	20,790	1,559	4,744	816	345	250	855	2,478
Dysfunctional labor	107,951	87,610	14,802	1,277	4,262	724	303	197	815	2,223
Breech/Malpresentation	144,356	120,104	17,428	1,349	5,475	887	403	281	1,111	2,793
Cephalopelvic disproportion	98,180	80,642	12,374	816	4,348	798	271	168	1,037	2,074
Fetal distress [3]	146,686	110,168	30,258	1,340	4,920	706	222	173	960	2,859
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	123,661	105,390	11,099	792	6,380	1,659	784	253	1,336	2,348
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,142,863	2,511,297	483,413	28,919	119,234	20,327	6,767	4,752	22,378	65,010
Induction of labor	618,697	525,483	70,360	5,695	17,159	2,841	1,079	818	3,029	9,392
Ultrasound	2,365,266	1,923,476	331,742	21,428	88,620	14,732	5,697	3,856	17,484	46,851
Stimulation of labor	622,497	505,645	87,397	5,472	23,983	4,324	1,357	841	4,083	13,378
	Rate									
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	20.5	17.3	35.8	50.5	17.4	10.7	15.8	42.4	14.6	19.0
Diabetes	25.2	24.8	23.1	42.5	36.1	38.5	26.8	32.8	41.5	34.5
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	34.1	34.6	35.3	45.9	18.8	11.8	21.1	31.3	26.8	17.2
Uterine bleeding [2]	7.7	8.1	6.1	7.8	5.9	5.7	9.4	5.5	6.4	5.5
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium,moderate/heavy	57.1	52.5	80.9	61.8	54.9	51.4	39.7	76.1	62.2	53.7
Premature rupture of membrane	30.6	29.7	34.8	42.7	29.9	30.0	39.1	43.7	28.1	28.6
Dysfunctional labor	28.0	28.6	24.8	35.0	26.8	26.6	34.3	34.4	26.8	25.6
Breech/Malpresentation	37.4	39.1	29.1	37.0	34.5	32.6	45.6	49.1	36.5	32.2
Cephalopelvic disproportion	25.4	26.3	20.7	22.4	27.4	29.4	30.7	29.3	34.1	23.9
Fetal distress [3]	41.5	39.5	54.1	37.5	32.6	27.1	25.8	30.5	32.5	35.3
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	32.0	34.3	18.5	21.6	40.1	60.9	88.4	43.8	43.8	27.0
Electronic fetal monitoring	812.7	817.3	807.7	790.3	748.5	746.1	763.0	822.3	734.2	747.9
Induction of labor	160.0	171.0	117.6	155.6	107.7	104.3	121.7	141.5	99.4	108.1
Ultrasound	611.6	626.0	554.3	585.6	556.3	540.7	642.3	667.2	573.6	539.0
Stimulation of labor	161.0	164.6	146.0	149.5	150.6	158.7	153.0	145.5	134.0	153.9

[1] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.
[2] Texas does not report this risk factor.
[3] Texas does not report this complication.

Table 27. Number and rate of live births to mothers with selected medical risk factors, complications of labor, and obstetric procedures, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1995

[Rates are number of live births with specified risk factors, complications or procedures per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Medical risk factor, complication, and obstetric procedure	All origins[1]	Origin of mother								
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black
	Number									
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	78,904	12,976	7,735	1,759	245	1,601	1,636	64,451	39,181	20,857
Diabetes	97,051	16,555	10,822	1,696	302	2,441	1,294	78,645	58,309	13,307
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	131,565	17,662	11,710	1,513	382	2,449	1,608	111,987	86,967	20,590
Uterine bleeding[3]	27,131	2,960	1,805	287	63	548	257	23,547	19,123	3,308
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium,moderate/heavy	220,532	39,862	26,456	3,504	630	6,309	2,963	177,580	119,879	47,164
Premature rupture of membrane	118,097	14,213	8,074	1,915	355	2,443	1,426	101,453	75,297	20,132
Dysfunctional labor	107,951	15,359	8,853	1,681	657	2,636	1,532	89,732	70,172	14,256
Breech/Malpresentation	144,356	20,197	13,442	1,763	456	2,860	1,676	121,908	98,398	16,948
Cephalopelvic disproportion	98,180	12,915	8,991	1,004	255	1,714	951	84,017	66,963	12,101
Fetal distress[4]	146,686	19,379	12,323	1,971	386	3,253	1,446	124,888	89,285	29,574
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	123,661	10,018	5,160	1,242	372	2,076	1,168	110,039	92,338	10,788
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,142,863	508,301	342,245	45,402	10,442	71,032	39,180	2,588,154	1,974,565	471,051
Induction of labor	618,697	68,886	45,155	6,184	2,072	9,031	6,444	537,951	447,513	68,511
Ultrasound	2,365,266	329,650	225,000	28,428	7,306	40,552	28,364	1,994,973	1,565,594	323,903
Stimulation of labor	622,497	95,129	62,496	9,591	1,961	13,468	7,613	515,842	402,732	84,698
	Rate									
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	20.5	19.2	16.6	32.9	19.7	17.0	34.6	20.6	16.6	35.8
Diabetes	25.2	24.5	23.2	31.7	24.3	25.9	27.3	25.2	24.8	22.9
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	34.1	26.2	25.1	28.3	30.8	26.0	34.0	35.8	36.9	35.4
Uterine bleeding[3]	7.7	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.2	6.2	6.5	8.0	8.6	6.1
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium,moderate/heavy	57.1	59.0	56.5	65.6	50.7	67.1	62.5	56.7	50.8	80.9
Premature rupture of membrane	30.6	21.0	17.2	35.9	28.6	26.0	30.1	32.4	31.9	34.5
Dysfunctional labor	28.0	22.7	18.9	31.5	52.8	28.0	32.3	28.7	29.7	24.4
Breech/Malpresentation	37.4	29.9	28.7	33.0	36.7	30.4	35.4	38.9	41.7	29.1
Cephalopelvic disproportion	25.4	19.1	19.2	18.8	20.5	18.2	20.1	26.8	28.4	20.7
Fetal distress[4]	41.5	36.0	35.6	37.5	31.7	37.1	36.6	42.4	40.2	54.3
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	32.0	14.8	11.0	23.2	29.9	22.0	24.6	35.1	39.1	18.5
Electronic fetal monitoring	812.7	751.6	730.3	848.3	839.9	753.7	826.1	825.6	835.7	807.2
Induction of labor	160.0	101.9	96.4	115.5	166.7	95.8	135.9	171.6	189.4	117.4
Ultrasound	611.6	487.5	480.1	531.1	587.6	430.3	598.0	636.4	662.6	555.0
Stimulation of labor	161.0	140.7	133.4	179.2	157.7	142.9	160.5	164.6	170.5	145.1

[1] Includes origin not stated.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.
[3] Texas does not report this risk factor.
[4] Texas does not report this complication.

Table 28. Number of live births by smoking status of mother, percent smokers, and percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked by mothers per day, according to age and race of mother: Total of 46 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1995

Smoking status, smoking measure, and race of mother	Age of mother									
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
	Number									
All races[1]										
Total	3,108,918	10,134	408,552	157,764	250,788	780,911	846,742	713,263	297,026	52,290
Smoker	427,035	731	67,558	22,803	44,755	131,957	106,427	80,111	35,081	5,170
Nonsmoker	2,636,094	9,271	335,712	132,903	202,809	638,188	728,058	621,849	256,892	46,124
Not stated	45,789	132	5,282	2,058	3,224	10,766	12,257	11,303	5,053	996
White										
Total	2,441,118	4,364	275,300	99,372	175,928	587,862	690,825	595,439	245,076	42,252
Smoker	361,287	573	59,409	19,838	39,571	114,496	89,677	65,286	27,801	4,045
Nonsmoker	2,044,659	3,731	212,257	78,168	134,089	465,290	591,550	521,148	213,265	37,418
Not stated	35,172	60	3,634	1,366	2,268	8,076	9,598	9,005	4,010	789
Black										
Total	539,173	5,457	121,282	53,905	67,377	165,586	118,335	84,426	37,125	6,962
Smoker	56,107	128	6,300	2,316	3,984	14,335	14,530	13,258	6,562	994
Nonsmoker	474,991	5,262	113,608	51,005	62,603	149,152	101,853	69,485	29,817	5,814
Not stated	8,075	67	1,374	584	790	2,099	1,952	1,683	746	154
	Percent									
Smoker[1]	13.9	7.3	16.8	14.6	18.1	17.1	12.8	11.4	12.0	10.1
White	15.0	13.3	21.9	20.2	22.8	19.7	13.2	11.1	11.5	9.8
Black	10.6	2.4	5.3	4.3	6.0	8.8	12.5	16.0	18.0	14.6
	Percent distribution									
All races[1]										
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-5 cigarettes	25.0	46.5	32.2	35.9	30.3	25.1	22.9	22.9	22.0	20.5
6-10 cigarettes	40.4	36.9	42.2	41.6	42.4	41.8	40.4	38.3	37.1	34.7
11-15 cigarettes	6.4	4.3	4.7	4.1	5.0	6.1	7.0	7.3	7.1	6.9
16-20 cigarettes	23.7	10.4	18.3	16.3	19.3	23.2	25.0	25.7	26.8	29.3
21-30 cigarettes	3.1	*	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.0
31-40 cigarettes	1.2	*	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.3	3.2
41 cigarettes or more	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
White										
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-5 cigarettes	22.4	43.2	29.3	32.8	27.5	22.4	20.4	20.4	19.1	17.8
6-10 cigarettes	40.4	40.3	43.3	43.0	43.4	42.2	40.1	37.6	35.8	33.3
11-15 cigarettes	7.0	4.9	5.0	4.4	5.4	6.5	7.6	8.1	7.9	7.7
16-20 cigarettes	25.3	9.9	19.6	17.6	20.5	24.8	26.7	27.6	29.1	31.2
21-30 cigarettes	3.5	*	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.9
31-40 cigarettes	1.3	*	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.7
41 cigarettes or more	0.2	*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	*
Black										
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-5 cigarettes	39.7	60.3	55.2	58.3	53.4	44.2	36.7	34.5	33.2	30.9
6-10 cigarettes	40.3	23.3	32.9	31.2	33.8	39.5	42.2	41.9	42.3	39.7
11-15 cigarettes	3.0	*	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.8
16-20 cigarettes	14.6	*	8.6	7.2	9.3	12.1	15.5	17.0	17.7	22.3
21-30 cigarettes	1.2	*	0.6	*	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	*
31-40 cigarettes	0.9	*	0.4	*	*	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	*
41 cigarettes or more	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
1 Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy.

Table 29. Number of live births by smoking status of mother and percent of mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 46 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1995

Origin of mother	Smoking status				Age of mother									
	Total births	Smoker	Non-smoker	Not stated	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years
							Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
All origins [1]	3,108,918	427,035	2,636,094	45,789	13.9	7.3	16.8	14.6	18.1	17.1	12.8	11.4	12.0	10.1
Hispanic	412,137	17,501	389,913	4,723	4.3	3.3	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.5	3.8	4.2	5.0	4.0
Mexican American	248,270	7,684	238,834	1,752	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.3
Puerto Rican	50,119	5,087	43,671	1,361	10.4	*	9.2	8.1	10.2	10.9	10.5	10.5	13.0	11.0
Cuban	11,460	473	10,936	51	4.1	*	5.4	*	6.0	4.2	3.1	4.3	5.5	*
Central and South American	63,717	1,150	61,651	916	1.8	*	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.8	1.9
Other and unknown Hispanic	38,571	3,107	34,821	643	8.2	*	8.1	7.2	8.8	9.0	7.4	8.2	8.5	6.4
Non-Hispanic [2]	2,667,815	405,064	2,224,551	38,200	15.4	8.3	19.4	17.1	20.8	19.6	14.0	12.2	12.8	10.8
White	2,016,729	340,732	1,647,770	28,227	17.1	21.5	28.1	27.3	28.6	23.9	14.8	12.0	12.4	10.6
Black	527,458	55,255	464,561	7,642	10.6	2.4	5.2	4.3	5.9	8.8	12.6	16.2	18.2	14.8

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
1 Includes origin not stated.
2 Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy.

Table 30. Number of live births, percent of mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, and percent distribution of average number of cigarettes smoked by mothers per day, according to educational attainment and race of mother: Total of 46 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1995

Smoking measure, and race of mother	Total	Years of school completed by mother					
		0-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	Not Stated
	All births						
All races [1]	3,108,918	149,716	494,124	1,065,576	681,065	668,533	49,904
White	2,441,118	123,398	341,516	815,105	542,248	583,779	35,072
Black	539,173	19,034	135,809	209,567	114,430	49,581	10,752
	Percent						
Smoker [1]	13.9	12.6	26.2	17.7	10.5	2.7	12.6
White	15.0	13.4	30.6	20.0	11.4	2.8	12.8
Black	10.6	9.5	16.1	10.5	7.3	3.0	14.2
	Percent distribution						
All races [1]							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	65.4	59.7	64.5	64.9	67.7	72.9	67.7
11-20 cigarettes	30.1	32.9	30.4	30.8	28.6	24.5	27.5
21 cigarettes or more	4.6	7.4	5.1	4.4	3.7	2.7	4.8
White							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	62.8	57.4	61.1	62.5	65.6	72.0	63.7
11-20 cigarettes	32.3	34.6	33.3	32.8	30.4	25.2	30.8
21 cigarettes or more	4.9	8.0	5.6	4.7	4.0	2.9	5.5
Black							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	80.0	76.6	79.3	80.3	82.0	81.4	77.3
11-20 cigarettes	17.6	20.2	17.8	17.5	16.4	17.7	19.5
21 cigarettes or more	2.4	3.1	2.9	2.2	1.6	*	3.2

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy.

Table 31. Percent low birthweight by smoking status, age, and race of mother: Total of 46 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1995

[Low birthweight is defined as weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz)]

Smoking status and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother								
		Under 15 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
All races [1]										
Total	7.6	14.2	9.7	10.6	9.1	7.6	6.6	6.9	8.3	9.8
Smoker	12.2	15.2	11.3	12.0	10.9	10.6	11.6	13.7	16.8	19.6
Nonsmoker	6.8	14.1	9.3	10.3	8.7	7.0	5.9	5.9	7.1	8.7
Not stated	10.2	16.0	13.2	13.3	13.1	10.1	9.0	9.5	11.9	11.2
White										
Total	6.4	11.6	8.2	8.9	7.8	6.4	5.6	5.9	7.1	8.5
Smoker	10.6	14.8	10.8	11.3	10.5	9.7	9.9	11.2	13.9	16.5
Nonsmoker	5.6	11.1	7.4	8.2	6.9	5.5	4.9	5.2	6.2	7.6
Not stated	8.7	*	12.0	13.1	11.4	9.1	7.4	7.7	9.8	10.1
Black										
Total	13.2	16.7	13.2	13.8	12.7	12.1	12.8	14.3	16.4	17.4
Smoker	22.9	18.3	16.9	19.0	15.7	18.2	22.8	26.9	29.5	32.2
Nonsmoker	12.0	16.6	12.9	13.5	12.5	11.5	11.2	11.7	13.4	15.0
Not stated	17.5	*	16.8	14.8	18.3	14.8	17.3	19.0	23.8	13.0

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy.

Table 32. Number of live births by drinking status of mother, percent of mothers who drank during pregnancy, and percent distribution by average number of drinks per week, according to age and race of mother: Total of 48 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1995

Drinking status, drinking measure, and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother								
		Under 15 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
	Number									
All races [1]										
Total	3,337,069	10,586	431,930	166,266	265,664	829,905	911,556	774,300	322,225	56,567
Drinker	50,820	61	3,844	1,373	2,471	9,612	12,573	15,303	8,045	1,382
Nondrinker	3,231,681	10,374	421,579	162,431	259,148	807,392	884,616	745,621	308,119	53,980
Not stated	54,568	151	6,507	2,462	4,045	12,901	14,367	13,376	6,061	1,205
White										
Total	2,640,303	4,610	293,384	105,572	187,812	629,126	748,670	650,689	267,770	46,054
Drinker	36,464	37	2,833	987	1,846	6,644	8,574	11,216	6,108	1,052
Nondrinker	2,561,196	4,502	285,993	102,910	183,083	612,729	728,701	628,546	256,699	44,026
Not stated	42,643	71	4,558	1,675	2,883	9,753	11,395	10,927	4,963	976
Black										
Total	562,779	5,658	126,281	56,113	70,168	172,492	123,656	88,488	38,897	7,307
Drinker	12,578	18	773	297	476	2,493	3,569	3,673	1,754	298
Nondrinker	541,238	5,567	123,907	55,153	68,754	167,543	117,972	83,052	36,350	6,847
Not stated	8,963	73	1,601	663	938	2,456	2,115	1,763	793	162
	Percent									
Drinker [1]	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.5
White	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.3	2.3
Black	2.3	*	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.9	4.2	4.6	4.2
	Percent distribution									
All races [1]										
Drinker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 drink or less	54.3	*	56.4	59.8	54.7	53.7	53.9	55.1	53.6	51.1
2 drinks	18.6	*	19.2	18.4	19.7	18.1	18.5	18.5	19.2	18.7
3-4 drinks	12.4	*	10.7	10.0	11.0	12.8	12.4	12.5	12.4	13.7
5 drinks or more	14.7	*	13.7	11.9	14.6	15.3	15.2	14.0	14.7	16.4
White										
Drinker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 drink or less	60.8	*	58.1	60.6	56.9	59.1	61.8	62.5	60.1	56.2
2 drinks	17.2	*	18.5	17.1	19.1	16.7	16.4	17.2	18.2	18.0
3-4 drinks	11.0	*	10.4	9.8	10.7	11.5	10.6	10.9	11.0	12.8
5 drinks or more	10.9	*	13.0	12.4	13.2	12.7	11.2	9.4	10.7	12.9
Black										
Drinker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 drink or less	35.5	*	51.7	58.2	48.0	40.6	35.4	31.5	31.7	32.1
2 drinks	22.9	*	21.5	21.2	21.7	22.3	23.7	22.8	22.8	21.4
3-4 drinks	16.8	*	11.6	*	11.8	17.1	16.4	17.4	17.7	17.7
5 drinks or more	24.8	*	15.2	*	18.4	20.1	24.4	28.3	27.8	28.8

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of alcohol use during pregnancy.

Table 33. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began and percent of mothers beginning care in the first trimester and percent with late or no care, by age and race of mother: United States, 1995

Age and race of mother	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began									
		1st trimester			2d trimester	Late or no care			Not stated	Percent	
		Total	1st and 2d months	3d month	4th-6th months	Total	7th-9th months	No care		1st trimester	Late or no care
All races [1]	3,899,589	3,094,402	2,341,956	752,446	551,366	161,678	114,986	46,692	92,143	81.3	4.2
Under 15 years	12,242	5,662	3,285	2,377	4,297	1,801	1,270	531	482	48.1	15.3
15-19 years	499,873	322,346	210,144	112,202	127,297	36,878	27,010	9,868	13,352	66.3	7.6
15 years	30,734	16,769	10,123	6,646	9,716	3,298	2,396	902	951	56.3	11.1
16 years	62,174	36,898	23,083	13,815	18,008	5,393	3,975	1,418	1,875	61.2	8.9
17 years	99,600	63,008	40,376	22,632	26,330	7,569	5,491	2,078	2,693	65.0	7.8
18 years	138,535	91,039	59,779	31,260	34,247	9,664	7,095	2,569	3,585	67.5	7.2
19 years	168,830	114,632	76,783	37,849	38,996	10,954	8,053	2,901	4,248	69.7	6.7
20-24 years	965,547	715,678	513,424	202,254	175,089	50,888	36,930	13,958	23,892	76.0	5.4
25-29 years	1,063,539	886,519	690,739	195,780	118,582	34,837	24,564	10,273	23,601	85.2	3.3
30-34 years	904,666	780,641	622,019	158,622	80,992	23,537	16,001	7,536	19,496	88.2	2.7
35-39 years	383,745	326,725	258,632	68,093	36,682	11,073	7,376	3,697	9,265	87.2	3.0
40 years and over	69,977	56,831	43,713	13,118	8,427	2,664	1,835	829	2,055	83.7	3.9
White	3,098,885	2,538,067	1,943,366	594,701	390,867	107,400	79,729	27,671	62,551	83.6	3.5
Under 15 years	5,854	2,986	1,789	1,197	1,825	837	576	261	206	52.9	14.8
15-19 years	349,635	234,518	153,678	80,840	83,466	23,596	17,743	5,853	8,055	68.7	6.9
15 years	18,118	10,513	6,443	4,070	5,251	1,895	1,391	504	459	59.5	10.7
16 years	40,206	25,024	15,693	9,331	10,867	3,257	2,468	789	1,058	63.9	8.3
17 years	68,841	45,349	29,235	16,114	17,063	4,840	3,607	1,233	1,589	67.4	7.2
18 years	98,635	67,042	44,107	22,935	23,075	6,319	4,757	1,562	2,199	69.5	6.6
19 years	123,835	86,590	58,200	28,390	27,210	7,285	5,520	1,765	2,750	71.5	6.0
20-24 years	743,123	566,989	409,828	157,161	125,349	34,724	26,138	8,586	16,061	78.0	4.8
25-29 years	873,022	745,462	585,984	159,478	87,571	23,648	17,539	6,109	16,341	87.0	2.8
30-34 years	754,662	665,686	535,240	130,446	59,690	15,475	11,253	4,222	13,811	89.9	2.1
35-39 years	316,166	275,414	220,184	55,230	26,847	7,338	5,202	2,136	6,567	89.0	2.4
40 years and over	56,423	47,012	36,663	10,349	6,119	1,782	1,278	504	1,510	85.6	3.2
Black	603,139	407,723	289,932	117,791	127,360	44,127	27,026	17,101	23,929	70.4	7.6
Under 15 years	5,927	2,484	1,398	1,086	2,308	874	624	250	261	43.8	15.4
15-19 years	133,694	78,211	50,522	27,689	38,922	11,721	8,016	3,705	4,840	60.7	9.1
15 years	11,534	5,714	3,387	2,327	4,102	1,258	894	364	460	51.6	11.4
16 years	19,960	10,788	6,733	4,055	6,490	1,916	1,335	581	766	56.2	10.0
17 years	27,618	15,904	10,059	5,845	8,274	2,421	1,641	780	1,019	59.8	9.1
18 years	35,372	21,330	14,032	7,298	9,841	2,938	2,008	930	1,263	62.5	8.6
19 years	39,210	24,475	16,311	8,164	10,215	3,188	2,138	1,050	1,332	64.6	8.4
20-24 years	183,435	122,551	85,829	36,722	40,773	13,481	8,654	4,827	6,630	69.3	7.6
25-29 years	133,535	96,960	71,976	24,984	22,515	8,532	4,864	3,668	5,528	75.7	6.7
30-34 years	96,084	71,152	53,474	17,678	14,597	6,071	3,092	2,979	4,264	77.5	6.6
35-39 years	42,507	30,820	22,784	8,036	6,812	2,849	1,458	1,391	2,026	76.1	7.0
40 years and over	7,957	5,545	3,949	1,596	1,433	599	318	281	380	73.2	7.9

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 34. Percent of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester and percent of mothers with late or no prenatal care by race of mother: United States and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, 1995

[By place of residence]

State	Percent beginning care in 1st trimester			Percent late [1] or no care		
	All races [2]	White	Black	All races [2]	White	Black
United States [3]	81.3	83.6	70.4	4.2	3.5	7.6
Alabama	81.7	87.8	69.5	3.8	2.2	7.0
Alaska	83.4	85.7	85.3	3.3	2.7	*
Arizona	72.1	73.2	68.9	8.2	7.8	8.2
Arkansas	76.6	80.8	62.1	6.3	4.7	12.1
California	78.5	78.5	76.3	5.2	5.2	6.0
Colorado	80.4	81.1	72.9	5.1	4.9	7.5
Connecticut	87.8	89.5	76.3	2.5	2.1	5.5
Delaware	85.3	88.5	74.4	2.8	1.9	5.8
District of Columbia	59.8	76.9	54.5	14.9	8.2	17.0
Florida	82.6	85.9	71.3	3.4	2.6	5.9
Georgia	84.2	88.8	75.5	3.2	2.1	5.4
Hawaii	83.7	88.8	91.9	3.6	2.2	*
Idaho	79.9	80.1	78.3	4.1	4.0	*
Illinois	80.8	84.4	67.1	4.4	3.1	9.2
Indiana	80.9	82.5	66.9	3.6	3.1	7.2
Iowa	87.1	87.7	72.2	2.4	2.3	6.2
Kansas	85.7	86.8	75.0	2.7	2.4	5.6
Kentucky	84.3	85.7	71.2	2.9	2.6	6.5
Louisiana	80.7	88.3	70.0	4.0	1.9	7.1
Maine	89.1	89.4	78.2	1.7	1.7	*
Maryland	87.9	92.4	77.7	3.0	1.6	6.4
Massachusetts	89.3	90.8	78.7	1.9	1.5	4.7
Michigan	83.6	86.8	69.5	3.3	2.3	7.7
Minnesota	83.6	86.3	62.9	3.0	2.2	9.2
Mississippi	77.2	87.0	66.1	4.8	2.1	7.7
Missouri	85.2	87.7	71.7	3.0	2.2	7.7
Montana	81.5	83.5	85.0	3.5	2.8	*
Nebraska	84.1	85.2	70.5	2.9	2.6	6.3
Nevada	75.7	76.6	65.9	7.9	7.6	12.0
New Hampshire	90.0	90.1	82.9	1.8	1.8	*
New Jersey	82.8	86.4	67.3	4.2	2.8	10.4
New Mexico	69.5	71.6	60.6	8.1	7.2	12.9
New York	78.0	81.5	66.5	5.2	4.1	9.0
North Carolina	83.5	88.3	71.3	3.3	2.1	6.4
North Dakota	83.9	85.2	76.8	2.3	1.9	*
Ohio	84.7	87.3	69.5	3.5	2.5	9.3
Oklahoma	78.2	80.9	66.1	4.9	3.9	8.7
Oregon	78.8	79.2	72.8	4.3	4.2	7.2
Pennsylvania	83.4	86.5	65.3	3.9	2.7	11.1
Rhode Island	89.7	91.1	77.4	1.3	1.1	4.5
South Carolina	78.5	85.5	66.2	4.8	2.8	8.4
South Dakota	81.9	85.6	72.7	3.6	2.0	*
Tennessee	82.8	86.2	71.1	3.6	2.4	7.6
Texas	77.3	77.6	73.7	5.7	5.6	6.6
Utah	84.3	85.3	66.4	3.0	2.7	*
Vermont	87.3	87.5	70.3	1.9	1.9	*
Virginia	83.8	87.8	71.7	3.2	2.1	6.7
Washington	82.7	83.6	75.8	3.5	3.2	6.3
West Virginia	82.0	82.6	66.8	3.0	2.8	8.3
Wisconsin	83.4	86.6	65.5	3.4	2.6	9.1
Wyoming	83.1	83.9	72.7	3.8	3.5	*
Puerto Rico	77.0	78.0	65.0	3.7	3.3	8.6
Virgin Islands	56.0	59.4	54.6	14.9	15.4	14.9
Guam	70.1	79.7	78.0	9.4	*	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
1 Care beginning in 3rd trimester.
2 Includes races other than white and black.
3 Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Table 35. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and median number of visits, by race of mother: United States, 1995

Number of prenatal visits and race of mother	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began							
		1st trimester			2d trimester	Late or no care			Not stated
		Total	1st and 2d months	3d month	4th-6th months	Total	7th-9th months	No care	
All races [1]	3,899,589	3,094,402	2,341,956	752,446	551,366	161,678	114,986	46,692	92,143
No visits	46,692	...	...	...	...	46,692	...	46,692	...
1-2 visits	42,718	9,502	5,974	3,528	10,622	20,639	20,639	...	1,955
3-4 visits	86,611	22,789	12,622	10,167	32,796	28,966	28,966	...	2,060
5-6 visits	184,577	75,772	42,422	33,350	78,456	27,315	27,315	...	3,034
7-8 visits	336,984	200,737	121,682	79,055	116,015	16,275	16,275	...	3,957
9-10 visits	738,958	569,550	377,370	192,180	152,728	9,145	9,145	...	7,535
11-12 visits	1,019,388	924,125	701,493	222,632	86,563	3,617	3,617	...	5,083
13-14 visits	637,963	601,426	496,094	105,332	32,551	1,385	1,385	...	2,601
15-16 visits	436,315	413,730	351,339	62,391	19,817	1,022	1,022	...	1,746
17-18 visits	97,463	92,674	78,550	14,124	4,067	245	245	...	477
19 visits or more	139,780	131,642	114,362	17,280	6,766	511	511	...	861
Not stated	132,140	52,455	40,048	12,407	10,985	5,866	5,866	...	62,834
Median number of visits	12.2	12.6	12.8	11.6	9.6	5.3	5.3	...	10.3
White	3,098,885	2,538,067	1,943,366	594,701	390,867	107,400	79,729	27,671	62,551
No visits	27,671	...	...	...	...	27,671	...	27,671	...
1-2 visits	26,290	6,017	3,849	2,168	5,788	13,396	13,396	...	1,089
3-4 visits	55,594	14,444	8,040	6,404	20,373	19,553	19,553	...	1,224
5-6 visits	126,606	53,085	29,776	23,309	52,430	19,106	19,106	...	1,985
7-8 visits	253,847	156,743	96,219	60,524	82,574	11,732	11,732	...	2,798
9-10 visits	583,552	460,567	308,579	151,988	110,938	6,601	6,601	...	5,446
11-12 visits	844,023	772,333	591,857	180,476	64,952	2,750	2,750	...	3,988
13-14 visits	536,908	509,210	422,348	86,862	24,627	1,009	1,009	...	2,062
15-16 visits	358,191	341,525	291,743	49,782	14,505	796	796	...	1,365
17-18 visits	80,905	77,257	65,920	11,337	3,078	195	195	...	375
19 visits or more	113,672	107,956	94,765	13,191	4,744	373	373	...	599
Not stated	91,626	38,930	30,270	8,660	6,858	4,218	4,218	...	41,620
Median number of visits	12.3	12.6	12.8	11.7	9.8	5.5	5.5	...	10.5
Black	603,139	407,723	289,932	117,791	127,360	44,127	27,026	17,101	23,929
No visits	17,101	...	...	...	...	17,101	...	17,101	...
1-2 visits	13,650	2,945	1,773	1,172	4,213	5,748	5,748	...	744
3-4 visits	25,425	7,049	3,900	3,149	10,327	7,341	7,341	...	708
5-6 visits	45,703	18,132	10,292	7,840	20,408	6,296	6,296	...	867
7-8 visits	61,945	32,005	18,641	13,364	25,560	3,441	3,441	...	939
9-10 visits	115,134	78,522	49,230	29,292	32,956	1,977	1,977	...	1,679
11-12 visits	125,875	107,454	76,663	30,791	16,949	628	628	...	844
13-14 visits	72,791	65,807	52,089	13,718	6,291	295	295	...	398
15-16 visits	59,051	54,101	44,383	9,718	4,480	170	170	...	300
17-18 visits	12,400	11,478	9,276	2,202	809	36	36	...	77
19 visits or more	21,106	19,012	15,639	3,373	1,749	113	113	...	232
Not stated	32,958	11,218	8,046	3,172	3,618	981	981	...	17,141
Median number of visits	11.4	12.4	12.7	11.2	9.1	5.0	5.0	...	9.4

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 36. Live births to mothers with selected obstetric procedures and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 1995

[Rates are number of live births with specified procedure per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Obstetric procedure and race of mother	All births	Obstetric procedure reported	Age of mother							Not stated
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	
All races [1]										
Amniocentesis	3,899,589	123,661	32.0	9.7	11.5	15.4	28.0	140.1	189.0	32,442
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,899,589	3,142,863	812.7	821.9	818.2	815.2	809.0	794.6	778.0	32,442
Induction of labor	3,899,589	618,697	160.0	141.2	155.4	167.1	166.5	161.1	163.6	32,442
Stimulation of labor	3,899,589	622,497	161.0	167.6	165.2	163.7	156.8	147.7	138.6	32,442
Tocolysis	3,899,589	72,964	18.9	20.8	19.4	18.3	17.9	18.7	19.0	32,442
Ultrasound	3,899,589	2,365,266	611.6	600.7	609.3	617.2	615.5	610.6	594.6	32,442
White										
Amniocentesis	3,098,885	105,390	34.3	10.0	11.7	15.8	29.1	148.4	202.8	26,127
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,098,885	2,511,297	817.3	826.1	822.4	820.6	814.1	799.8	782.6	26,127
Induction of labor	3,098,885	525,483	171.0	154.4	167.2	177.5	175.5	169.8	172.1	26,127
Stimulation of labor	3,098,885	505,645	164.6	175.0	169.8	166.9	159.4	150.5	140.6	26,127
Tocolysis	3,098,885	58,370	19.0	21.8	19.7	18.4	17.8	18.7	19.4	26,127
Ultrasound	3,098,885	1,923,476	626.0	617.6	623.0	631.6	628.5	623.8	609.6	26,127
Black										
Amniocentesis	603,139	11,099	18.5	9.1	10.7	14.1	20.5	76.5	107.0	4,640
Electronic fetal monitoring	603,139	483,413	807.7	817.5	813.1	804.1	799.9	786.2	779.8	4,640
Induction of labor	603,139	70,360	117.6	110.7	115.8	121.1	122.8	121.0	137.6	4,640
Stimulation of labor	603,139	87,397	146.0	150.6	149.3	146.6	140.1	132.3	123.4	4,640
Tocolysis	603,139	10,752	18.0	17.8	18.1	17.6	18.7	17.6	16.6	4,640
Ultrasound	603,139	331,742	554.3	560.8	563.7	549.1	542.4	540.9	526.4	4,640

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 37. Live births to mothers with selected complications of labor and/or delivery and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 1995

[Rates are number of live births with specified complication per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Complication and race of mother	All births [1]	Complication reported	Age of mother							Not stated
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	
All races [2]										
Febrile	3,899,589	61,622	16.0	19.3	16.6	16.1	14.6	13.1	13.9	38,243
Meconium, moderate/heavy	3,899,589	220,532	57.1	62.3	57.8	55.3	54.7	58.1	62.6	38,243
Premature rupture of membrane	3,899,589	118,097	30.6	29.5	28.7	30.3	31.4	34.4	37.2	38,243
Abruptio placenta	3,899,589	22,153	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.9	7.3	8.9	38,243
Placenta previa	3,899,589	12,941	3.4	1.2	2.0	3.1	4.5	6.6	8.8	38,243
Other excessive bleeding	3,899,589	22,369	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	7.0	8.4	38,243
Seizures during labor	3,899,589	1,677	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	38,243
Precipitous labor	3,899,589	73,833	19.1	13.6	18.0	19.2	21.5	23.1	22.4	38,243
Prolonged labor	3,899,589	33,894	8.8	9.5	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.1	8.8	38,243
Dysfunctional labor	3,899,589	107,951	28.0	25.9	27.2	28.9	28.4	28.5	32.0	38,243
Breech/Malpresentation	3,899,589	144,356	37.4	29.4	31.6	37.8	42.4	46.8	52.8	38,243
Cephalopelvic disproportion	3,899,589	98,180	25.4	23.0	24.3	27.1	26.0	25.5	26.9	38,243
Cord prolapse	3,899,589	8,837	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.3	38,243
Anesthetic complication [3]	3,576,836	2,098	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	40,780
Fetal distress [3]	3,576,836	146,686	41.5	46.0	41.4	39.6	39.4	44.1	49.9	40,780
White										
Febrile	3,098,885	46,216	15.1	17.8	15.8	15.5	13.8	12.5	13.2	30,926
Meconium, moderate/heavy	3,098,885	161,174	52.5	55.2	52.9	51.4	51.0	54.4	58.8	30,926
Premature rupture of membrane	3,098,885	91,004	29.7	27.9	27.8	29.5	30.4	33.4	37.0	30,926
Abruptio placenta	3,098,885	17,062	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.7	7.0	9.0	30,926
Placenta previa	3,098,885	10,108	3.3	1.1	1.9	3.0	4.4	6.2	8.1	30,926
Other excessive bleeding	3,098,885	17,618	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.9	6.8	8.4	30,926
Seizures during labor	3,098,885	1,065	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	*	30,926
Precipitous labor	3,098,885	56,999	18.6	12.5	16.7	18.4	21.3	23.1	21.7	30,926
Prolonged labor	3,098,885	27,345	8.9	10.0	9.2	9.0	8.3	8.2	9.0	30,926
Dysfunctional labor	3,098,885	87,610	28.6	26.6	28.2	29.3	28.6	28.7	32.7	30,926
Breech/Malpresentation	3,098,885	120,104	39.1	32.3	33.5	39.3	43.2	47.4	53.8	30,926
Cephalopelvic disproportion	3,098,885	80,642	26.3	23.7	25.6	27.9	26.4	25.8	27.4	30,926
Cord prolapse	3,098,885	7,040	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.2	30,926
Anesthetic complication [3]	2,823,795	1,689	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	32,980
Fetal distress [3]	2,823,795	110,168	39.5	43.5	39.5	38.1	37.5	42.1	48.6	32,980
Black										
Febrile	603,139	11,091	18.5	22.7	18.7	17.4	16.6	13.7	12.6	5,152
Meconium, moderate/heavy	603,139	48,370	80.9	80.6	77.5	81.0	84.3	86.9	90.1	5,152
Premature rupture of membrane	603,139	20,790	34.8	32.2	31.5	35.2	39.5	43.3	43.7	5,152
Abruptio placenta	603,139	4,073	6.8	5.7	6.4	6.8	8.0	9.0	8.2	5,152
Placenta previa	603,139	1,936	3.2	1.2	2.3	3.6	4.8	7.8	9.6	5,152
Other excessive bleeding	603,139	2,719	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.5	5.4	6.0	6.3	5,152
Seizures during labor	603,139	338	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	*	5,152
Precipitous labor	603,139	12,319	20.6	15.1	21.5	22.5	22.8	23.1	25.9	5,152
Prolonged labor	603,139	4,051	6.8	7.3	6.5	6.6	7.1	6.2	7.1	5,152
Dysfunctional labor	603,139	14,802	24.8	23.7	23.3	26.2	26.4	25.8	27.2	5,152
Breech/Malpresentation	603,139	17,428	29.1	21.9	24.4	30.6	38.7	43.9	48.6	5,152
Cephalopelvic disproportion	603,139	12,374	20.7	21.6	19.4	22.0	21.2	18.5	18.4	5,152
Cord prolapse	603,139	1,402	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.6	5,152
Anesthetic complication [3]	564,412	295	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	*	5,587
Fetal distress [3]	564,412	30,258	54.1	53.7	51.0	52.9	58.4	61.6	65.0	5,587

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified complication.
2 Includes races other than white and black.
3 Texas does not report this complication.

Table 38. Live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race of mother: United States, 1995

Place of delivery and race of mother	All births	Physician			Midwife			Other	Unspecified
		Total	Doctor of medicine	Doctor of osteopathy	Total	Certified nurse midwife	Other midwife		
All races[1]									
Total	3,899,589	3,640,629	3,498,648	141,981	229,947	216,768	13,179	22,173	6,840
In hospital[2]	3,860,555	3,634,015	3,493,082	140,933	209,152	207,370	1,782	11,646	5,742
Not in hospital	38,314	6,344	5,303	1,041	20,508	9,112	11,396	10,507	955
Freestanding birthing center	10,524	1,596	1,004	592	8,735	6,091	2,644	183	10
Clinic or doctor's office	876	413	338	75	284	154	130	144	35
Residence	24,276	3,339	3,020	319	11,118	2,669	8,449	9,019	800
Other	2,638	996	941	55	371	198	173	1,161	110
Not specified	720	270	263	7	287	286	1	20	143
White									
Total	3,098,885	2,900,460	2,778,133	122,327	177,456	165,029	12,427	16,536	4,433
In hospital[2]	3,065,088	2,895,647	2,774,307	121,340	157,562	156,254	1,308	8,280	3,599
Not in hospital	33,156	4,576	3,596	980	19,622	8,504	11,118	8,244	714
Freestanding birthing center	10,030	1,537	951	586	8,317	5,739	2,578	169	7
Clinic or doctor's office	725	341	276	65	261	138	123	97	26
Residence	20,638	2,127	1,838	289	10,705	2,455	8,250	7,195	611
Other	1,763	571	531	40	339	172	167	783	70
Not specified	641	237	230	7	272	271	1	12	120
Black									
Total	603,139	560,945	545,703	15,242	37,334	37,007	327	4,278	582
In hospital[2]	599,134	559,404	544,209	15,195	36,808	36,583	225	2,525	397
Not in hospital	3,938	1,512	1,465	47	516	414	102	1,745	165
Freestanding birthing center	326	38	36	2	275	243	32	10	3
Clinic or doctor's office	69	35	29	6	8	8	-	20	6
Residence	2,828	1,076	1,050	26	214	146	68	1,412	126
Other	715	363	350	13	19	17	2	303	30
Not specified	67	29	29	-	10	10	-	8	20

- Quantity zero.
1 Includes races other than white and black.
2 Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.

Table 39. Live births by method of delivery and rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by race of mother: United States, 1989-1995

Year and race of mother	Births by method of delivery							Cesarean delivery rate		Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean [3]
	All births	Vaginal		Cesarean			Not stated	Total [1]	Primary [2]	
		Total	After previous cesarean	Total	Primary	Repeat				
All races [4]										
1995	3,899,589	3,063,724	112,439	806,722	510,104	296,618	29,143	20.8	14.7	27.5
1994	3,952,767	3,087,576	110,341	830,517	520,647	309,870	34,674	21.2	14.9	26.3
1993	4,000,240	3,098,796	103,581	861,987	539,251	322,736	39,457	21.8	15.3	24.3
1992	4,065,014	3,100,710	97,549	888,622	554,662	333,960	75,682	22.3	15.6	22.6
1991	4,110,907	3,100,891	90,690	905,077	569,195	335,882	104,939	22.6	15.9	21.3
1990 [5]	4,110,563	3,111,421	84,299	914,096	575,066	339,030	85,046	22.7	16.0	19.9
1989 [6]	3,798,734	2,793,463	71,019	826,955	521,873	305,082	178,316	22.8	16.1	18.9
White										
1995	3,098,885	2,435,191	90,940	639,818	401,098	238,720	23,876	20.8	14.6	27.6
1994	3,121,004	2,435,965	88,471	656,400	407,946	248,454	28,639	21.2	14.8	26.3
1993	3,149,833	2,435,229	82,995	682,355	423,540	258,815	32,249	21.9	15.3	24.3
1992	3,201,678	2,434,959	77,977	705,841	437,398	268,443	60,878	22.5	15.7	22.5
1991	3,241,273	2,434,900	72,564	723,088	452,534	270,554	83,285	22.9	16.1	21.1
1990 [5]	3,252,473	2,453,857	67,191	732,713	458,656	274,057	65,903	23.0	16.1	19.7
1989 [6]	3,022,537	2,212,843	56,851	667,114	418,177	248,937	142,580	23.2	16.2	18.6
Black										
1995	603,139	468,984	16,224	130,482	84,441	46,041	3,673	21.8	15.7	26.1
1994	636,391	493,879	16,970	138,067	88,636	49,431	4,445	21.8	15.7	25.6
1993	658,875	509,816	16,179	143,452	91,677	51,775	5,607	22.0	15.7	23.8
1992	673,633	514,929	15,382	146,480	93,165	53,315	12,224	22.1	15.7	22.4
1991	682,602	519,047	14,213	145,583	92,645	52,938	17,972	21.9	15.5	21.2
1990 [5]	679,236	516,581	13,496	146,472	93,476	52,996	16,183	22.1	15.7	20.3
1989 [6]	611,147	452,291	11,104	127,907	82,695	45,212	30,319	22.0	15.8	19.7

[1] Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.
[2] Number of primary cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean.
[3] Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.
[4] Includes races other than white and black.
[5] Excludes data for Oklahoma, which did not report method of delivery on the birth certificate.
[6] Excludes data for Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, and Oklahoma, which did not report method of delivery on the birth certificate.

Table 40. Live births by method of delivery, and rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by age and race of mother: United States, 1995

Age and race of mother	Births by method of delivery							Cesarean delivery rate		Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean [3]
	All births	Vaginal		Cesarean			Not stated	Total [1]	Primary [2]	
		Total	After previous cesarean	Total	Primary	Repeat				
All races [4]	3,899,589	3,063,724	112,439	806,722	510,104	296,618	29,143	20.8	14.7	27.5
Under 20 years	512,115	433,916	3,913	74,534	66,340	8,194	3,665	14.7	13.4	32.3
20-24 years	965,547	787,293	21,739	170,818	119,217	51,601	7,436	17.8	13.5	29.6
25-29 years	1,063,539	834,929	32,932	220,911	137,441	83,470	7,699	20.9	14.6	28.3
30-34 years	904,666	683,854	35,858	214,078	118,541	95,537	6,734	23.8	15.5	27.3
35-39 years	383,745	276,294	15,605	104,502	55,683	48,819	2,949	27.4	17.6	24.2
40-49 years	69,977	47,438	2,392	21,879	12,882	8,997	660	31.6	22.2	21.0
White	3,098,885	2,435,191	90,940	639,818	401,098	238,720	23,876	20.8	14.6	27.6
Under 20 years	355,489	302,072	2,304	50,699	45,564	5,135	2,718	14.4	13.2	31.0
20-24 years	743,123	606,406	15,970	130,809	92,361	38,448	5,908	17.7	13.5	29.3
25-29 years	873,022	686,445	27,065	180,158	112,085	68,073	6,419	20.8	14.5	28.4
30-34 years	754,662	572,452	30,428	176,437	96,544	79,893	5,773	23.6	15.1	27.6
35-39 years	316,166	229,334	13,153	84,329	44,403	39,926	2,503	26.9	17.0	24.8
40-49 years	56,423	38,482	2,020	17,386	10,141	7,245	555	31.1	21.8	21.8
Black	603,139	468,984	16,224	130,482	84,441	46,041	3,673	21.8	15.7	26.1
Under 20 years	139,621	116,899	1,486	21,978	19,097	2,881	744	15.8	14.2	34.0
20-24 years	183,435	147,553	5,039	34,779	22,930	11,849	1,103	19.1	13.9	29.8
25-29 years	133,535	101,534	4,464	31,159	18,373	12,786	842	23.5	15.9	25.9
30-34 years	96,084	69,000	3,512	26,462	15,025	11,437	622	27.7	18.7	23.5
35-39 years	42,507	28,838	1,520	13,373	7,346	6,027	296	31.7	21.2	20.1
40-49 years	7,957	5,160	203	2,731	1,670	1,061	66	34.6	25.2	16.1

[1] Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.
[2] Number of primary cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean.
[3] Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.
[4] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 41. Rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by selected maternal medical risk factors, complications of labor and/or delivery, and obstetric procedures: United States, 1995

Medical risk factor, complication, and obstetric procedure	*All births to mothers with specified condition and/or procedure*	*Cesarean delivery rate*		*Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean* [3]
		Total [1]	*Primary* [2]	
Medical risk factors				
Anemia	78,904	22.6	16.1	30.0
Cardiac disease	18,451	24.0	17.5	32.2
Acute or chronic lung disease	26,583	24.8	18.0	28.5
Diabetes	97,051	35.4	25.6	20.7
Genital herpes [4]	30,197	37.8	32.2	30.5
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios	43,817	37.8	32.5	24.8
Hemoglobinopathy	2,731	25.6	20.2	35.9
Hypertension, chronic	25,970	39.6	30.7	19.8
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	131,565	36.8	32.0	21.1
Eclampsia	14,208	49.1	44.9	15.9
Incompetent cervix	9,082	30.1	22.5	26.5
Renal disease	9,966	24.8	18.3	29.3
Rh sensitization [5]	24,323	21.3	15.0	31.9
Uterine bleeding [4]	27,131	30.5	24.1	27.6
Complications of labor and/or delivery				
Febrile	61,622	30.9	29.0	47.9
Meconium, moderate/heavy	220,532	20.9	18.0	46.9
Premature rupture of membrane	118,097	25.6	22.5	40.1
Abruptio placenta	22,153	57.7	53.1	17.4
Placenta previa	12,941	81.8	77.7	4.3
Other excessive bleeding	22,369	32.6	25.9	28.2
Seizures during labor	1,677	45.4	42.9	29.7
Precipitous labor (less than 3 hours)	73,833	2.0	1.4	82.9
Prolonged labor (more than 20 hours)	33,894	35.9	34.4	45.2
Dysfunctional labor	107,951	63.4	60.8	17.8
Breech/Malpresentation	144,356	85.1	83.5	5.0
Cephalopelvic disproportion	98,180	96.9	96.5	1.3
Cord prolapse	8,837	63.1	60.7	16.8
Anesthetic complication [6]	2,098	42.1	32.1	17.5
Fetal distress [6]	146,686	54.9	52.2	23.0
Obstetric procedures				
Amniocentesis	123,661	31.9	22.3	23.3
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,142,863	20.4	14.8	30.8
Induction of labor	618,697	17.6	15.8	57.9
Stimulation of labor	622,497	13.8	12.3	63.5
Tocolysis	72,964	27.5	22.4	29.5
Ultrasound	2,365,266	22.4	15.9	27.2

[1] Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.
[2] Number of primary cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean.
[3] Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.
[4] Texas does not report this risk factor.
[5] Kansas does not report this risk factor.
[6] Texas does not report this complication.

Table 42. Live births by birthweight and percent very low and low birthweight, by period of gestation and race of mother: United States, 1995

Birthweight [1] and race of mother	All births	Period of gestation [2]										
		Preterm					Term				Postterm	Not stated
		Total under 37 weeks	Under 28 weeks	28-31 weeks	32-35 weeks	36 weeks	Total 37-41 weeks	37-39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks	42 weeks and over	
	Number											
All races [3]	3,899,589	424,455	27,478	45,622	199,383	151,972	3,103,152	1,733,269	876,828	493,055	335,513	36,469
Less than 500 grams	5,415	5,235	4,993	230	11	1	7	3	2	2	1	172
500-999 grams	20,579	19,983	14,925	4,423	595	40	181	116	41	24	15	400
1,000-1,499 grams	26,426	24,396	3,906	13,446	6,443	601	1,447	1,042	257	148	205	378
1,500-1,999 grams	55,249	44,883	1,106	10,659	28,423	4,695	8,823	7,190	1,031	602	816	727
2,000-2,499 grams	177,483	86,663	700	4,436	55,313	26,214	82,925	66,708	10,986	5,231	5,915	1,980
2,500-2,999 grams	640,556	111,790	1,248	4,684	50,780	55,078	483,791	346,554	93,734	43,503	38,983	5,992
3,000-3,499 grams	1,438,285	86,263	-	5,062	36,795	44,406	1,219,015	720,538	330,468	168,009	120,581	12,426
3,500-3,999 grams	1,129,006	35,493	-	2,579	16,450	16,464	966,450	458,248	318,974	189,228	117,923	9,140
4,000-4,499 grams	339,778	7,460	-	-	3,773	3,687	287,132	113,154	102,465	71,513	42,190	2,996
4,500-4,999 grams	56,291	1,121	-	-	523	598	46,898	16,956	16,790	13,152	7,779	493
5,000 grams or more	6,464	188	-	-	98	90	5,233	2,077	1,732	1,424	956	87
Not stated	4,057	980	600	103	179	98	1,250	683	348	219	149	1,678
	Percent											
Very low birthweight [4]	1.3	11.7	88.6	39.8	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7
Low birthweight [5]	7.3	42.8	95.4	72.9	45.6	20.8	3.0	4.3	1.4	1.2	2.1	10.5
	Number											
White	3,098,885	298,558	15,736	29,187	140,098	113,537	2,500,946	1,370,843	719,882	410,221	271,485	27,896
Less than 500 grams	2,975	2,860	2,716	138	6	-	7	3	2	2	-	108
500-999 grams	12,429	12,041	8,776	2,849	387	29	126	77	29	20	9	253
1,000-1,499 grams	17,294	16,008	2,331	8,859	4,419	399	913	640	173	100	137	236
1,500-1,999 grams	37,466	30,472	572	7,136	19,494	3,270	5,948	4,859	690	399	543	503
2,000-2,499 grams	122,430	60,643	354	2,562	39,265	18,462	56,510	45,596	7,382	3,532	3,963	1,314
2,500-2,999 grams	458,688	79,351	645	2,611	35,431	40,664	347,655	248,953	67,212	31,490	27,622	4,060
3,000-3,499 grams	1,129,868	62,767	-	3,200	25,435	34,132	963,157	566,759	262,123	134,275	94,433	9,511
3,500-3,999 grams	958,378	26,810	-	1,772	12,133	12,905	824,222	387,591	273,746	162,885	99,702	7,644
4,000-4,499 grams	300,617	5,973	-	-	2,914	3,059	254,934	99,274	91,569	64,091	37,115	2,595
4,500-4,999 grams	50,317	893	-	-	411	482	41,995	14,839	15,176	11,980	6,996	433
5,000 grams or more	5,601	151	-	-	80	71	4,519	1,741	1,510	1,268	860	71
Not stated	2,822	589	342	60	123	64	960	511	270	179	105	1,168
	Percent											
Very low birthweight [4]	1.1	10.4	89.8	40.7	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2
Low birthweight [5]	6.2	41.0	95.8	74.0	45.4	19.5	2.5	3.7	1.2	1.0	1.7	9.0
	Number											
Black	603,139	105,714	10,890	14,551	49,553	30,720	443,354	267,192	114,646	61,516	49,048	5,023
Less than 500 grams	2,311	2,255	2,164	85	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	55
500-999 grams	7,461	7,295	5,685	1,426	174	10	42	32	8	2	5	119
1,000-1,499 grams	8,088	7,439	1,427	4,081	1,751	180	470	352	72	46	60	119
1,500-1,999 grams	15,358	12,518	497	3,124	7,695	1,202	2,440	1,971	295	174	235	165
2,000-2,499 grams	45,834	22,097	322	1,695	13,635	6,445	21,591	17,155	3,010	1,426	1,661	485
2,500-2,999 grams	141,354	26,663	558	1,835	12,765	11,505	104,230	74,404	20,485	9,341	9,274	1,187
3,000-3,499 grams	227,920	18,942	-	1,608	9,302	8,032	187,255	111,810	50,041	25,404	20,207	1,516
3,500-3,999 grams	122,118	6,852	-	667	3,429	2,756	101,011	50,047	31,885	19,079	13,471	784
4,000-4,499 grams	27,123	1,146	-	-	677	469	22,256	9,614	7,534	5,108	3,547	174
4,500-4,999 grams	4,036	158	-	-	76	82	3,361	1,443	1,108	810	493	24
5,000 grams or more	600	26	-	-	11	15	496	244	156	96	67	11
Not stated	936	323	237	30	33	23	202	120	52	30	27	384
	Percent											
Very low birthweight [4]	3.0	16.1	87.1	38.5	3.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.3
Low birthweight [5]	13.1	49.0	94.8	71.7	47.0	25.5	5.5	7.3	3.0	2.7	4.0	20.3

- Quantity zero.
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
[1] Equivalents of the gram weights in pounds and ounces are shown in the Technical notes.
[2] Expressed in completed weeks.
[3] Includes races other than white and black.
[4] Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams.
[5] Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams.

Table 43. Percent of live births preterm and percent of live births of low birthweight, by race of mother: United States, 1981-95

Year	Preterm [1]			Low birthweight [3]		
	All races [2]	White	Black	All races [2]	White	Black
1995	11.0	9.7	17.7	7.3	6.2	13.1
1994	11.0	9.6	18.1	7.3	6.1	13.2
1993	11.0	9.5	18.5	7.2	6.0	13.3
1992	10.7	9.1	18.4	7.1	5.8	13.3
1991	10.8	9.1	18.9	7.1	5.8	13.6
1990	10.6	8.9	18.8	7.0	5.7	13.3
1989	10.6	8.8	18.9	7.0	5.7	13.5
1988	10.2	8.5	18.7	6.9	5.7	13.3
1987	10.2	8.5	18.4	6.9	5.7	13.0
1986	10.0	8.4	18.0	6.8	5.7	12.8
1985	9.8	8.2	17.8	6.8	5.7	12.6
1984 [4]	9.4	7.9	17.1	6.7	5.6	12.6
1983 [4]	9.6	8.0	17.7	6.8	5.7	12.8
1982 [4]	9.5	8.0	17.4	6.8	5.6	12.6
1981 [4]	9.4	7.9	17.3	6.8	5.7	12.7

[1] Births of less than 37 completed weeks gestation.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.
[3] Less than 2,500 grams (5 lb. 8 oz.)
[4] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

Table 44. Number and percent low birthweight and number of live births by birthweight, by age and race of mother: United States, 1995

Age and race of mother	Low birthweight [1]		Birthweight [2]												
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 500 grams	500-999 grams	1,000-1,499 grams	1,500-1,999 grams	2,000-2,499 grams	2,500-2,999 grams	3,000-3,499 grams	3,500-3,999 grams	4,000-4,499 grams	4,500-4,999 grams	5,000-grams or more	Not stated
All races [3]															
All ages	285,152	7.3	3,899,589	5,415	20,579	26,426	55,249	177,483	640,556	1,438,285	1,129,006	339,778	56,291	6,464	4,057
Under 15 years	1,647	13.5	12,242	48	166	171	352	910	3,081	4,833	2,216	397	43	2	23
15-19 years	46,511	9.3	499,873	856	3,509	4,329	8,578	29,239	106,238	199,445	117,687	25,981	3,161	319	531
15 years	3,586	11.7	30,734	99	326	340	650	2,171	7,327	12,178	6,318	1,154	116	13	42
16 years	6,316	10.2	62,174	105	498	566	1,185	3,962	14,095	24,985	13,628	2,734	302	28	86
17 years	9,554	9.6	99,600	199	730	941	1,743	5,941	21,635	40,150	22,714	4,822	568	61	96
18 years	12,660	9.1	138,535	187	933	1,185	2,357	7,998	29,311	55,281	32,826	7,301	905	97	154
19 years	14,395	8.5	168,830	266	1,022	1,297	2,643	9,167	33,870	66,851	42,201	9,970	1,270	120	153
20-24 years	70,578	7.3	965,547	1,326	5,092	6,249	13,074	44,837	172,534	372,562	265,188	71,842	10,748	1,122	973
25-29 years	68,302	6.4	1,063,539	1,342	4,833	6,163	13,158	42,806	160,970	390,072	324,618	100,195	16,494	1,868	1,020
30-34 years	60,439	6.7	904,666	1,150	4,261	5,774	12,034	37,220	129,784	317,443	283,428	93,944	16,761	1,931	936
35-39 years	31,007	8.1	383,745	571	2,264	3,029	6,578	18,565	57,022	130,674	115,724	40,244	7,601	997	476
40-44 years	6,253	9.3	67,250	119	431	661	1,371	3,671	10,444	22,437	19,440	6,940	1,431	212	93
45-49 years	415	15.2	2,727	3	23	50	104	235	483	819	705	235	52	13	5
White															
All ages	192,594	6.2	3,098,885	2,975	12,429	17,294	37,466	122,430	458,688	1,129,868	958,378	300,617	50,317	5,601	2,822
Under 15 years	642	11.0	5,854	20	63	66	120	373	1,291	2,372	1,255	253	30	2	9
15-19 years	27,785	8.0	349,635	412	1,962	2,559	5,132	17,720	66,938	139,684	90,790	21,226	2,647	244	321
15 years	1,784	9.9	18,118	45	152	151	329	1,107	3,887	7,216	4,278	848	82	10	13
16 years	3,429	8.5	40,206	45	276	301	666	2,141	8,152	16,269	9,909	2,127	249	19	52
17 years	5,683	8.3	68,841	102	427	559	1,049	3,546	13,408	27,921	17,343	3,912	466	48	60
18 years	7,751	7.9	98,635	92	520	739	1,418	4,982	18,978	39,368	25,537	6,057	773	77	94
19 years	9,138	7.4	123,835	128	587	809	1,670	5,944	22,513	48,910	33,723	8,282	1,077	90	102
20-24 years	45,890	6.2	743,123	686	2,911	3,883	8,510	29,900	120,614	284,601	219,141	61,882	9,405	969	621
25-29 years	47,898	5.5	873,022	761	2,987	4,197	9,252	30,701	120,101	316,380	281,504	89,887	14,866	1,645	741
30-34 years	43,478	5.8	754,662	656	2,761	4,005	8,717	27,339	98,665	261,667	248,244	85,011	15,206	1,686	705
35-39 years	22,139	7.0	316,166	365	1,446	2,090	4,682	13,556	42,976	106,598	100,341	36,052	6,848	859	353
40-44 years	4,424	8.2	54,232	73	278	457	967	2,649	7,734	17,916	16,530	6,107	1,268	186	67
45-49 years	338	15.5	2,191	2	21	37	86	192	369	650	573	199	47	10	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. Number and percent low birthweight and number of live births by birthweight, by age and race of mother: United States, 1995--Con.

Age and race of mother	Low birthweight [1]		Birthweight [2]												
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 500 grams	500-999 grams	1,000-1,499 grams	1,500-1,999 grams	2,000-2,499 grams	2,500-2,999 grams	3,000-3,499 grams	3,500-3,999 grams	4,000-4,499 grams	4,500-4,999 grams	5,000-grams or more	Not stated
Black															
All ages	79,052	13.1	603,139	2,311	7,461	8,088	15,358	45,834	141,354	227,920	122,118	27,123	4,036	600	936
Under 15 years	959	16.2	5,927	27	96	102	222	512	1,670	2,284	869	122	10	-	13
15-19 years	17,356	13.0	133,694	431	1,476	1,647	3,218	10,584	35,668	52,990	23,165	3,885	397	61	172
15 years	1,703	14.8	11,534	52	163	184	298	1,006	3,190	4,533	1,801	255	25	1	26
16 years	2,687	13.5	19,960	59	211	244	491	1,682	5,464	7,939	3,271	519	45	7	28
17 years	3,629	13.2	27,618	95	288	362	651	2,233	7,535	10,928	4,655	749	78	11	33
18 years	4,522	12.8	35,372	92	394	405	874	2,757	9,362	14,048	6,258	1,017	99	18	48
19 years	4,815	12.3	39,210	133	420	452	904	2,906	10,117	15,542	7,180	1,345	150	24	37
20-24 years	21,945	12.0	183,435	619	2,050	2,135	4,117	13,024	43,458	72,310	36,773	7,568	981	116	284
25-29 years	16,828	12.6	133,535	548	1,688	1,738	3,299	9,555	29,064	49,767	29,312	7,093	1,107	157	207
30-34 years	13,670	14.3	96,084	459	1,323	1,537	2,710	7,641	20,557	33,670	21,349	5,513	997	164	164
35-39 years	6,919	16.3	42,507	184	710	779	1,472	3,774	9,255	14,246	9,009	2,450	459	86	83
40-44 years	1,333	17.3	7,702	42	117	144	311	719	1,634	2,581	1,568	476	82	15	13
45-49 years	42	16.5	255	1	1	6	9	25	48	72	73	16	3	1	-

- Quantity zero.
[1] Less than 2,500 grams.
[2] Equivalents of gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are shown in Technical notes.
[3] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 45. Live births with selected abnormal conditions of the newborn and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 1995

[Rates are number of live births with specified abnormal condition per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Abnormal condition and race of mother	All births [1]	Abnormal condition reported	Age of mother							Not stated
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	
All races [2]										
Anemia	3,899,589	4,208	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	48,804
Birth injury [3]	3,471,945	10,453	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.4	54,307
Fetal alcohol syndrome [4]	3,832,110	279	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	49,953
Hyaline membrane disease/RDS	3,899,589	25,719	6.7	8.1	7.2	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.6	48,804
Meconium aspiration syndrome	3,899,589	9,287	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.9	48,804
Assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes [5]	3,773,536	70,373	18.9	20.0	18.4	18.5	18.9	19.8	20.3	55,910
Assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer [5]	3,773,536	30,077	8.1	10.0	8.4	7.4	7.3	8.5	9.2	55,910
Seizures	3,899,589	3,558	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	48,804
White										
Anemia	3,098,885	3,026	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	39,465
Birth injury [3]	2,732,259	8,628	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.4	44,405
Fetal alcohol syndrome [4]	3,040,730	158	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	40,563
Hyaline membrane disease/RDS	3,098,885	20,284	6.6	8.2	7.2	6.3	5.8	6.4	6.5	39,465
Meconium aspiration syndrome	3,098,885	7,007	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.8	39,465
Assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes [5]	3,025,846	56,464	18.9	19.6	18.2	18.7	19.1	20.0	20.5	45,909
Assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer [5]	3,025,846	22,866	7.7	9.6	7.9	7.1	6.9	8.1	8.8	45,909
Seizures	3,098,885	2,662	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	39,465
Black										
Anemia	603,139	899	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	*	6,784
Birth injury [3]	555,414	1,156	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	*	7,168
Fetal alcohol syndrome [4]	596,621	101	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	*	6,816
Hyaline membrane disease/RDS	603,139	4,676	7.8	8.2	7.5	7.4	8.1	8.7	8.1	6,784
Meconium aspiration syndrome	603,139	1,883	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.0	4.3	6,784
Assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes [5]	561,795	11,129	20.1	20.5	19.4	19.7	20.0	21.6	24.6	6,855
Assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer [5]	561,795	5,909	10.6	11.0	10.1	10.3	11.1	11.8	13.0	6,855
Seizures	603,139	813	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	*	6,784

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified condition.
2 Includes races other than white and black.
3 Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Texas do not report this condition.
4 Wisconsin does not report this condition.
5 New York City does not report this condition.

Table 46. Live births with selected congenital anomalies and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: Total of 48 reporting States (excluding New York City) and the District of Columbia, 1995

[Rates are number of live births with specified congenital anomaly per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Congenital anomaly and race of mother	All births [1]	Congenital anomaly reported	Age of mother							Not stated
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	
All races [2]										
Anencephalus	3,674,220	421	11.6	13.1	12.1	10.1	12.6	10.3	*	57,826
Spina bifida/Meningocele	3,674,220	1,018	28.1	30.6	32.9	27.1	24.1	24.3	31.8	57,826
Hydrocephalus	3,674,220	1,046	28.9	35.9	30.4	29.1	22.8	29.2	31.8	57,826
Microcephalus	3,674,220	301	8.3	10.8	7.7	7.2	7.1	12.6	*	57,826
Other central nervous system anomalies	3,674,220	864	23.9	29.8	22.0	22.0	23.7	25.7	*	57,826
Heart malformations	3,674,220	4,471	123.6	110.5	124.3	118.8	122.6	137.5	227.6	57,826
Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies	3,674,220	4,853	134.2	140.5	140.7	125.5	130.1	139.0	157.6	57,826
Rectal atresia/stenosis	3,674,220	353	9.8	7.1	9.1	10.4	9.8	12.3	*	57,826
Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia	3,674,220	576	15.9	14.4	13.4	15.7	16.1	22.3	*	57,826
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	3,674,220	913	25.2	50.6	33.0	17.7	15.0	15.2	*	57,826
Other gastrointestinal anomalies	3,674,220	1,122	31.0	35.4	29.9	30.1	29.9	32.6	35.0	57,826
Malformed genitalia	3,674,220	2,780	76.9	66.9	79.2	76.5	77.2	79.5	105.1	57,826
Renal agenesis	3,674,220	470	13.0	9.8	13.4	14.0	13.0	13.7	*	57,826
Other urogenital anomalies	3,674,220	4,371	120.9	118.0	115.4	122.3	121.3	130.7	138.5	57,826
Cleft lip/palate	3,674,220	3,118	86.2	82.1	96.6	83.9	79.0	86.9	95.5	57,826
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly	3,674,220	2,976	82.3	113.8	94.5	72.6	69.7	64.9	82.8	57,826
Clubfoot	3,674,220	2,153	59.5	68.2	63.0	56.8	54.6	57.5	63.7	57,826
Diaphragmatic hernia	3,674,220	455	12.6	12.9	13.4	12.2	10.2	15.4	*	57,826
Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies	3,674,220	6,944	192.0	186.1	185.5	191.9	195.0	203.9	226.1	57,826
Down's syndrome	3,674,220	1,638	45.3	26.7	26.2	27.1	48.6	112.1	331.1	57,826
Other chromosomal anomalies	3,674,220	2,763	76.4	73.8	80.1	66.7	74.3	88.6	154.4	57,826
White										
Anencephalus	2,956,182	354	12.2	13.7	13.2	10.3	12.9	10.9	*	46,959
Spina bifida/Meningocele	2,956,182	879	30.2	35.4	36.9	28.6	25.0	25.6	*	46,959
Hydrocephalus	2,956,182	871	29.9	39.0	32.6	29.4	23.3	29.4	*	46,959
Microcephalus	2,956,182	236	8.1	10.4	8.3	6.8	6.4	13.3	*	46,959
Other central nervous system anomalies	2,956,182	647	22.2	27.4	23.5	19.5	21.4	22.6	*	46,959
Heart malformations	2,956,182	3,693	126.9	110.7	129.5	122.8	125.2	139.5	216.4	46,959
Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies	2,956,182	3,833	131.8	144.0	144.1	124.2	122.6	129.2	144.3	46,959
Rectal atresia/stenosis	2,956,182	296	10.2	8.3	9.5	10.5	10.4	11.3	*	46,959
Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia	2,956,182	506	17.4	18.1	14.5	16.2	17.2	25.3	*	46,959
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	2,956,182	739	25.4	58.3	33.3	18.7	14.6	13.0	*	46,959
Other gastrointestinal anomalies	2,956,182	855	29.4	31.2	27.8	29.8	28.1	32.1	*	46,959
Malformed genitalia	2,956,182	2,353	80.9	70.5	85.0	78.7	80.6	82.4	122.8	46,959
Renal agenesis	2,956,182	397	13.6	9.2	14.4	14.6	14.2	12.7	*	46,959
Other urogenital anomalies	2,956,182	3,770	129.6	132.7	127.6	128.2	127.7	136.1	148.2	46,959
Cleft lip/palate	2,956,182	2,765	95.0	104.1	107.8	91.7	83.3	91.0	99.4	46,959
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly	2,956,182	1,721	59.2	73.5	65.3	55.3	53.2	50.6	72.1	46,959
Clubfoot	2,956,182	1,927	66.2	80.6	70.5	62.6	59.9	63.9	72.1	46,959
Diaphragmatic hernia	2,956,182	386	13.3	13.7	14.4	13.0	10.2	16.8	*	46,959
Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies	2,956,182	5,427	186.5	182.3	184.8	185.0	186.2	194.2	224.2	46,959
Down's syndrome	2,956,182	1,449	49.8	33.0	29.3	28.3	52.7	118.3	354.8	46,959
Other chromosomal anomalies	2,956,182	2,243	77.1	71.4	79.7	67.9	74.8	94.0	161.8	46,959

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Live births with selected congenital anomalies and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: Total of 48 reporting States (excluding New York City) and the District of Columbia, 1995-Con.

[Rates are number of live births with specified congenital anomaly per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Congenital anomaly and race of mother	All births [1]	Congenital anomaly reported	Age of mother							Not stated
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	
Black										
Anencephalus	538,613	53	10.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,217
Spina bifida/Meningocele	538,613	118	22.2	19.5	20.5	23.4	27.3	*	*	7,217
Hydrocephalus	538,613	142	26.7	28.9	24.1	28.6	27.3	*	*	7,217
Microcephalus	538,613	47	8.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,217
Other central nervous system anomalies	538,613	159	29.9	31.3	15.1	33.0	47.1	*	*	7,217
Heart malformations	538,613	550	103.5	106.3	94.5	92.0	109.1	128.3	*	7,217
Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies	538,613	626	117.8	112.6	106.0	117.2	132.7	156.8	*	7,217
Rectal atresia/stenosis	538,613	37	7.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,217
Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia	538,613	41	7.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,217
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	538,613	138	26.0	32.0	29.5	*	*	*	*	7,217
Other gastrointestinal anomalies	538,613	209	39.3	45.3	34.9	33.9	48.4	*	*	7,217
Malformed genitalia	538,613	271	51.0	56.3	48.2	51.2	50.8	*	*	7,217
Renal agenesis	538,613	55	10.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,217
Other urogenital anomalies	538,613	420	79.0	77.4	69.9	92.9	69.4	102.6	*	7,217
Cleft lip/palate	538,613	214	40.3	25.0	49.4	40.8	39.7	*	*	7,217
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly	538,613	1,170	220.2	222.8	223.4	213.6	231.9	196.7	*	7,217
Clubfoot	538,613	168	31.6	36.7	33.7	30.4	26.0	*	*	7,217
Diaphragmatic hernia	538,613	58	10.9	*	12.0	*	*	*	*	7,217
Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies	538,613	942	177.3	175.9	164.4	184.0	188.5	196.7	*	7,217
Down's syndrome	538,613	133	25.0	*	14.5	22.6	26.0	94.1	*	7,217
Other chromosomal anomalies	538,613	451	84.9	81.3	87.9	75.5	94.3	77.0	*	7,217

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
1 Total number of births.
2 Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for Maryland, New Mexico, and New York City, which did not report congenital anomalies.

Table 47. Live births by plurality of birth and ratios, by age and race of mother: United States, 1995

Plurality and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother									
		Under 15 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
	Number										
All live births [1]	3,899,589	12,242	499,873	192,508	307,365	965,547	1,063,539	904,666	383,745	67,250	2,727
White	3,098,885	5,854	349,635	127,165	222,470	743,123	873,022	754,662	316,166	54,232	2,191
Black	603,139	5,927	133,694	59,112	74,582	183,435	133,535	96,084	42,507	7,702	255
Live births in single deliveries [1]	3,797,880	12,097	492,655	190,049	302,606	945,971	1,035,896	875,002	368,957	64,893	2,409
White	3,018,184	5,784	345,108	125,702	219,406	729,224	850,825	729,562	303,608	52,182	1,891
Black	585,787	5,858	131,231	58,192	73,039	178,299	129,068	92,577	40,985	7,518	251
Live births in twin deliveries [1]	96,736	142	7,131	2,436	4,695	19,235	26,385	27,699	13,693	2,173	278
White	76,196	70	4,472	1,452	3,020	13,631	21,062	23,259	11,548	1,894	260
Black	17,000	66	2,431	908	1,523	5,072	4,367	3,423	1,472	165	4
Live births in higher-order multiple deliveries [1, 2]	4,973	3	87	23	64	341	1,258	1,965	1,095	184	40
White	4,505	-	55	11	44	268	1,135	1,841	1,010	156	40
Black	352	3	32	12	20	64	100	84	50	19	-
	Ratio per 1,000 live births										
All multiple births [1]	26.1	11.8	14.4	12.8	15.5	20.3	26.0	32.8	38.5	35.0	116.6
White	26.0	12.0	12.9	11.5	13.8	18.7	25.4	33.3	39.7	37.8	136.9
Black	28.8	11.6	18.4	15.6	20.7	28.0	33.5	36.5	35.8	23.9	*
Twin births [1]	24.8	11.6	14.3	12.7	15.3	19.9	24.8	30.6	35.7	32.3	101.9
White	24.6	12.0	12.8	11.4	13.6	18.3	24.1	30.8	36.5	34.9	118.7
Black	28.2	11.1	18.2	15.4	20.4	27.7	32.7	35.6	34.6	21.4	*
	Ratio per 100,000 live births										
Higher-order multiple births [1, 2]	127.5	*	17.4	11.9	20.8	35.3	118.3	217.2	285.3	273.6	1466.8
White	145.4	*	15.7	*	19.8	36.1	130.0	244.0	319.5	287.7	1825.7
Black	58.4	*	23.9	*	26.8	34.9	74.9	87.4	117.6	*	*

- Quantity zero.
* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
1 Includes races other than white and black.
2 Births in greater than twin deliveries.

Technical notes

Source of data

Data shown in this report for 1995 are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates in all States and the District of Columbia. The data are provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP). In 1984 and earlier years, the VSCP included varying numbers of States that provided data based on 100 percent of their birth certificates. Data for States not in the VSCP were based on a 50-percent sample of birth certificates filed in those States. Information on sampling procedures and sampling errors for 1984 and earlier years is provided in the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Volume I, Natality (11).

Race

Beginning with the 1989 data year, NCHS is tabulating its birth data primarily by race of mother. In 1988 and prior years, births were tabulated by race of child, which was determined from the race of the parents as entered on the birth certificate.

Trend data by race shown in this report are by race of mother for all years beginning with the 1980 data year. In order to facilitate continuity and analysis of the data, trend tables showing data for years prior to 1980 show data for both race of mother and race of child for 1980. This makes it possible to distinguish the effects of this change from real changes in the data. The text in this report focuses on data tabulated by race of mother. Text references to white births and white mothers or black births and black mothers are used interchangeably for ease in writing.

The factors influencing the decision to tabulate births by race of mother have been discussed in detail in previous reports (4–8). They include the recent revision of the birth certificate, effective with the 1989 data year, which includes many more health questions that are directly associated with the mother. In all these instances, it is more appropriate to tabulate births by the mother's race. A second factor has been the increasing incidence of interracial parentage. In 1995, 4.6 percent of births were to parents of different races compared with just 1.8 percent in 1975. The third factor influencing the decision to tabulate births by race of mother is the growing proportion of births with race of father not stated, 15 percent in 1995 compared with 8 percent in 1975. This reflects the increase in the proportion of births to unmarried women; in many such cases, no information is reported on the father. These births are already assigned the race of the mother because there is no alternative.

Tabulating all births by race of mother, therefore, provides for a more uniform approach, rather than a necessarily arbitrary combination of parental races. This topic is discussed elsewhere in greater detail (80, 81).

Marital status

National estimates of births to unmarried women are based on two methods of determining marital status. For 1994–95, birth certificates in 45 States and the District of Columbia include a question about the mother's marital status. The mother's marital status is inferred in five States (California, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, and New York) by comparing the parents' and child's surnames and other information concerning the father. This procedure represents a substantial departure from the method used before 1980 to prepare national estimates of births to unmarried women, which assumed that the incidence of births to unmarried women in States with no direct question on marital status was the same as the incidence in reporting States in the same geographic division (27).

In the five States that use inferential procedures to compile birth statistics by marital status, there are several basic criteria. A birth is inferred as nonmarital if any of these factors, listed in priority-of-use order, is present: a paternity acknowledgment was received, the father's name is missing, or the father's and mother's current surnames are different. In addition, criteria that are particularly applicable for a given State are also applied as necessary. For example, special procedures are used in California to compare the parents' surnames when they are hyphenated if the parents were born in countries where naming practices can identify the parents' marital status. This procedure has been in effect for many years for Asian mothers. Beginning in 1995, California applied similar procedures for births to Hispanic mothers. If the child is given a double surname of the mother's and father's surnames (either entire surnames or portions of the parents' hyphenated surnames), regardless of sequence, and the mother is of Hispanic origin, the mother's marital status is coded ''Married.''

Nevada has also implemented procedures to identify the mother's marital status more accurately. All of Nevada's birth records are now received electronically. Although Nevada does not have a direct question on mother's marital status on the printed birth certificate, this information is being obtained from the electronic birth registration process. In New York (excluding New York City) mother's marital status is inferred as ''Unmarried'' if the father's name is missing, or if the father's name is given and a paternity acknowledgment is filed.

The current method represents an attempt to use related information on the birth certificate to improve the quality of national data as well as to provide data for the individual nonreporting States. An evaluation of this method and its validity for California (the largest nonreporting State) has been published (82). Because of the continued substantial increases in nonmarital childbearing throughout the 1980's, the data have been intensively evaluated by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS. There has been continuing concern that the current method might overstate the number of births to unmarried women because it incorporates data based on a comparison of surnames. This is because women who have retained their maiden surname after marriage and who are frequently older, well-educated women, would be classified as unmarried. The results of this evaluation for changes during 1994–95 differ somewhat for the States reporting marital status and the States inferring this information. Nonmarital births in States reporting mother's marital status directly on the birth certificate declined about 1 percent, whereas nonmarital births in the five nonreporting States declined 7 percent. This disparity

is largely due to the change in reporting procedures in California described above. The overall proportion of births to unmarried mothers in that State declined from 36 percent to 32 percent; California accounted for 54 percent of the births in the nonreporting States in 1995.

One consequence of using nonmarital birth data based on the inferential procedures is the need to monitor continuously the validity of the procedures used by the States to infer mother's marital status. In particular, in recent years, a number of States have extended their efforts to identify the fathers when the parents are not married in order to enforce child support obligations. The presence of a paternity acknowledgment therefore is the most reliable indicator that the birth is nonmarital in the States not reporting this information directly. Changes in reporting procedures in Michigan and Texas, related to paternity acknowledgment, were reported for 1994; the impact of those changes on trends in nonmarital births has been described elsewhere (9).

Gestation

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes a new item, ''clinical estimate of gestation,'' that is being compared with length of gestation computed from the date the last normal menstrual period (LMP) began when the latter appears to be inconsistent with birthweight. This is done for normal weight births of apparently short gestations and very low birthweight births reported to be full term. The clinical estimate was also used if the LMP date was not reported. The period of gestation for 5.1 percent of the births in 1995 was based on the clinical estimate of gestation. For 97 percent of these records, the clinical estimate was used because the LMP date was not reported. For the remaining 3 percent, the clinical estimate was used because it was compatible with the reported birthweight, whereas the LMP-based gestation was not. In cases where the reported birthweight was inconsistent with both the LMP-computed gestation and the clinical estimate of gestation, the LMP-computed gestation was used and birthweight was reclassified as ''not stated.'' This was necessary for fewer than 300 births or less than 0.01 percent of all birth records in 1995. The levels of the adjustments in 1995 data were similar to those for 1991–94 (6–9).

Birthweight

Birthweight is reported in some areas in pounds and ounces rather than in grams. However, the metric system has been used in tabulating and presenting the statistics to facilitate comparison with data published by other groups. Equivalents of the gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are as follows:

Less than 500 grams = 1 lb 1 oz or less
500–999 grams = 1 lb 2 oz–2 lb 3 oz
1,000–1,499 grams = 2 lb 4 oz–3 lb 4 oz
1,500–1,999 grams = 3 lb 5 oz–4 lb 6 oz
2,000–2,499 grams = 4 lb 7 oz–5 lb 8 oz
2,500–2,999 grams = 5 lb 9 oz–6 lb 9 oz
3,000–3,499 grams = 6 lb 10 oz–7 lb 11 oz
3,500–3,999 grams = 7 lb 12 oz–8 lb 13 oz
4,000–4,499 grams = 8 lb 14 oz–9 lb 14 oz
4,500–4,999 grams = 9 lb 15 oz–11 lb 0 oz
5,000 grams or more = 11 lb 1 oz or more

Method of delivery

Several rates are computed for method of delivery. The overall cesarean section rate or *total cesarean* rate is computed as the percent of all births that were delivered by cesarean section. The *primary cesarean* rate is a measure that relates the number of women having a first cesarean delivery to all women giving birth who have never had a cesarean delivery. The denominator for this rate includes all births less those with method of delivery classified as repeat cesarean, vaginal birth after previous cesarean, or method not stated. The rate for *vaginal birth after previous cesarean* (VBAC) delivery is computed by relating all VBAC deliveries to the sum of VBAC and repeat cesarean deliveries, that is, to women with a previous cesarean section.

Computations of percents, percent distributions, and medians

Births for which a particular characteristic is unknown were subtracted from the figures for total births that were used as denominators before percents, percent distributions, and medians were computed. The median number of prenatal visits also excludes births to mothers who had no prenatal care. Computations of the median years of school completed and the median number of prenatal visits were based on ungrouped data. An asterisk is shown in place of any derived statistic based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator or denominator.

Population denominators

Birth and fertility rates for 1995 shown in tables 1, 3–5, 7, 10, 11, 14, and 15 are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 1995. Populations consistent with these estimates have been published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (13) and are based on the 1990 census counts by race and age that were modified to be consistent with the Office of Management and Budget racial categories and historical categories for birth data, and in the case of age, to reflect age as of the census reference date. The modification procedures are described in detail in a census report (83).

Birth and fertility rates by month shown in table 12 are based on monthly population estimates also based on the 1995 estimates. Rates for unmarried women shown in tables 14 and 15 are based on distributions of the population by marital status as of March 1995 provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (84), which have been adjusted to July 1995 population levels (13) by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS (27).

Birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, shown in tables 7 and 11, are based on estimates of the total Hispanic population as of July 1, 1995 (13). Rates for Hispanic subgroups are based on special population estimates (85).

Computation of rates

In computing birth rates by live-birth order, births with birth order not stated were distributed in the same proportion as births of known live-birth order. This procedure is done separately by race. For computing birth rates by age of father, births with age of father not stated are distributed first within each age-of-mother group. This procedure is followed because, while father's age is missing on 15 percent of the birth certificates, one third of these were on records where the mother is a teenager.

In computing birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, births with origin of mother not stated are included with non-Hispanic births rather than being distributed. Thus, rates for the U.S. Hispanic population are underestimates of the true rates to the extent that the births with origin not stated (1.5 percent) were actually to Hispanic mothers. The population with origin not stated was imputed. The effect on the rates is believed to be small.

Age of father—Information on age of father is often missing on birth certificates of children born to unmarried mothers, greatly inflating the number of ''not stated'' in all tabulations by age of father. In computing birth rates by age of father, births tabulated as age of father not stated are distributed in the same proportions as births with known age within each 5-year-age classification of the mother. This procedure is done separately by race. The resulting distributions are summed to form a composite frequency distribution that is the basis for computing birth rates by age of father. This procedure avoids the distortion in rates that would result if the relationship between age of mother and age of father were disregarded.

Graphic presentation

Trend data shown in figures 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8 are plotted using a logarithmic scale. This approach is taken to facilitate comparison of the relative change in rates over time for each series of rates as well as the differentials among rates for different series. The trend lines in figure 2, for example, show that women 40–44 years of age experienced the most change of any group over the period, and also that they had the greatest increase in rates since 1985.

Random variation and relative standard error

Although the birth data in this report for births since 1985 are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of births involved. When the number of events is small (perhaps less than 100) and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the data. More information on this topic is included in the Technical Appendix of the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1992, Volume I, Natality. In addition, the relative standard errors for birth rates for Hispanic subgroups, particularly Puerto Rican, Cuban, and ''other'' Hispanic women, may be somewhat higher than if based only on the number of births. This reflects the considerable sampling variability in the population estimates for these groups (85).

Definitions of medical terms

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes several maternal and infant health items in checkbox format, including obstetric procedures, medical risk factors, complications of labor and delivery, abnormal conditions of the newborn, and congenital anomalies of the child (figure I). The definitions that follow are adapted and abbreviated from a set of definitions compiled by a committee of Federal and State health statistics officials for the Association for Vital Records and Health Statistics (86).

Medical risk factors for this pregnancy

Anemia—Hemoglobin level of less than 10.0 g/dL during pregnancy or a hematocrit of less than 30 percent during pregnancy.

Cardiac disease—Disease of the heart.

Acute or chronic lung disease—Disease of the lungs during pregnancy.

Diabetes—Metabolic disorder characterized by excessive discharge of urine and persistent thirst; includes juvenile onset, adult onset, and gestational diabetes during pregnancy.

Genital herpes—Infection of the skin of the genital area by herpes simplex virus.

Hydramnios/oligohydramnios—Any noticeable excess (hydramnios) or lack (oligohydramnios) of amniotic fluid.

Hemoglobinopathy—A blood disorder caused by alteration in the genetically determined molecular structure of hemoglobin (example: sickle cell anemia).

Hypertension, chronic—Blood pressure persistently greater than 140/90, diagnosed prior to onset of pregnancy or before the 20th week of gestation.

Hypertension, pregnancy-associated—An increase in blood pressure of at least 30 mm Hg systolic or 15 mm Hg diastolic on two measurements taken 6 hours apart after the 20th week of gestation.

Eclampsia—The occurrence of convulsions and/or coma unrelated to other cerebral conditions in women with signs and symptoms of preeclampsia.

Incompetent cervix—Characterized by painless dilation of the cervix in the second trimester or early in the third trimester of pregnancy, with premature expulsion of membranes through the cervix and ballooning of the membranes into the vagina, followed by rupture of the membranes and subsequent expulsion of the fetus.

Previous infant 4,000 grams or more—The birthweight of a previous live-born child was over 4,000 grams or more (8 pounds 14 ounces).

Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant—Previous birth of an infant prior to term (before 37 completed weeks of gestation) or of an infant weighing less than the tenth percentile for gestational age using a standard weight-for-age chart.

Renal disease—Kidney disease.

Rh sensitization—The process or state of becoming sensitized to the Rh factor as when an Rh-negative woman is pregnant with an Rh-positive fetus.

Uterine bleeding—Any clinically significant bleeding during the pregnancy taking into consideration the stage of pregnancy; any second or third trimester bleeding of the uterus prior to the onset of labor.

Obstetric procedures

Amniocentesis—Surgical transabdominal perforation of the uterus to obtain amniotic fluid to be used in the detection of genetic disorders, fetal abnormalities, and fetal lung maturity.

Electronic fetal monitoring—Monitoring with external devices applied to the maternal abdomen or with internal devices with an electrode attached to the fetal scalp and a catheter through the cervix into the uterus, to detect and record fetal heart tones and uterine contractions.

38a. MEDICAL RISK FACTORS FOR THIS PREGNANCY
(Check all that apply)

- Anemia (Hct. <30/Hgb. <10) 01 ☐
- Cardiac disease 02 ☐
- Acute or chronic lung disease 03 ☐
- Diabetes 04 ☐
- Genital herpes 05 ☐
- Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios 06 ☐
- Hemoglobinopathy 07 ☐
- Hypertension, chronic 08 ☐
- Hypertension, pregnancy-associated 09 ☐
- Eclampsia 10 ☐
- Incompetent cervix 11 ☐
- Previous infant 4000+ grams 12 ☐
- Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant 13 ☐
- Renal disease 14 ☐
- Rh sensitization 15 ☐
- Uterine bleeding 16 ☐
- None 00 ☐
- Other _____ 17 ☐ *(Specify)*

38b. OTHER RISK FACTORS FOR THIS PREGNANCY
(Complete all items)

- Tobacco use during pregnancy Yes ☐ No ☐
  Average number cigarettes per day _____
- Alcohol use during pregnancy Yes ☐ No ☐
  Average number drinks per week _____
- Weight gained during pregnancy _____ lbs.

39. OBSTETRIC PROCEDURES
(Check all that apply)

- Amniocentesis 01 ☐
- Electronic fetal monitoring 02 ☐
- Induction of labor 03 ☐
- Stimulation of labor 04 ☐
- Tocolysis 05 ☐
- Ultrasound 06 ☐
- None 00 ☐
- Other _____ 07 ☐ *(Specify)*

40. COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND/OR DELIVERY
(Check all that apply)

- Febrile (>100 °F. or 38 °C.) 01 ☐
- Meconium, moderate/heavy 02 ☐
- Premature rupture of membrane (>12 hours) 03 ☐
- Abruptio placenta 04 ☐
- Placenta previa 05 ☐
- Other excessive bleeding 06 ☐
- Seizures during labor 07 ☐
- Precipitous labor (<3 hours) 08 ☐
- Prolonged labor (>20 hours) 09 ☐
- Dysfunctional labor 10 ☐
- Breech/Malpresentation 11 ☐
- Cephalopelvic disproportion 12 ☐
- Cord prolapse 13 ☐
- Anesthetic complications 14 ☐
- Fetal distress 15 ☐
- None 00 ☐
- Other _____ 16 ☐ *(Specify)*

41. METHOD OF DELIVERY *(Check all that apply)*

- Vaginal 01 ☐
- Vaginal birth after previous C-section 02 ☐
- Primary C-section 03 ☐
- Repeat C-section 04 ☐
- Forceps 05 ☐
- Vacuum 06 ☐

42. ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE NEWBORN
(Check all that apply)

- Anemia (Hct. <39/Hgb. <13) 01 ☐
- Birth injury 02 ☐
- Fetal alcohol syndrome 03 ☐
- Hyaline membrane disease/RDS 04 ☐
- Meconium aspiration syndrome 05 ☐
- Assisted ventilation <30 min 06 ☐
- Assisted ventilation ≥30 min 07 ☐
- Seizures 08 ☐
- None 00 ☐
- Other _____ 09 ☐ *(Specify)*

43. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF CHILD
(Check all that apply)

- Anencephalus 01
- Spina bifida/Meningocele 02
- Hydrocephalus 03
- Microcephalus 04
- Other central nervous system anomalies *(Specify)* _____ 05
- Heart malformations 06
- Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies *(Specify)* _____ 07
- Rectal atresia/stenosis 08
- Tracheo-esophageal fistula/ Esophageal atresia 09
- Omphalocele/ Gastroschisis 10
- Other gastrointestinal anomalies *(Specify)* _____ 11
- Malformed genitalia 12
- Renal agenesis 13
- Other urogenital anomalies *(Specify)* _____ 14
- Cleft lip/palate 15
- Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly 16
- Club foot 17
- Diaphragmatic hernia 18
- Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies *(Specify)* _____ 19
- Down's syndrome 20
- Other chromosomal anomalies *(Specify)* _____ 21
- None 00
- Other _____ 22 *(Specify)*

1125125I. Selected maternal and infant health items from the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

Induction of labor—The initiation of uterine contractions before the spontaneous onset of labor by medical and/or surgical means for the purpose of delivery.

Stimulation of labor—Augmentation of previously established labor by use of oxytocin.

Tocolysis—Use of medications to inhibit preterm uterine contractions to extend the length of pregnancy and, therefore, avoid a preterm birth.

Ultrasound—Visualization of the fetus and the placenta by means of sound waves.

Complications of labor and/or delivery

Febrile—A fever greater than 100 degrees F. or 38 C. occurring during labor and/or delivery.

Meconium, moderate/heavy—Meconium consists of undigested debris from swallowed amniotic fluid, various products of secretion, excretion and shedding by the gastrointestinal tract; moderate to heavy amounts of meconium in the amniotic fluid noted during labor and/or delivery.

Premature rupture of membranes (more than 12 hours)—Rupture of the membranes at any time during pregnancy and more than 12 hours before the onset of labor.

Abruptio placenta—Premature separation of a normally implanted placenta from the uterus.

Placenta previa—Implantation of the placenta over or near the internal opening of the cervix.

Other excessive bleeding—The loss of a significant amount of blood from conditions other than abruptio placenta or placenta previa.

Seizures during labor—Maternal seizures occurring during labor from any cause.

Precipitous labor (less than 3 hours)—Extremely rapid labor and delivery lasting less than 3 hours.

Prolonged labor (more than 20 hours)—Abnormally slow progress of labor lasting more than 20 hours.

Dysfunctional labor—Failure to progress in a normal pattern of labor.

Breech/Malpresentation—At birth, the presentation of the fetal buttocks rather than the head, or other malpresentation.

Cephalopelvic disproportion—The relationship of the size, presentation and position of the fetal head to the maternal pelvis which prevents dilation of the cervix and/or descent of the fetal head.

Cord prolapse—Premature expulsion of the umbilical cord in labor before the fetus is delivered.

Anesthetic complications—Any complication during labor and/or delivery brought on by an anesthetic agent or agents.

Fetal distress—Signs indicating fetal hypoxia (deficiency in amount of oxygen reaching fetal tissues).

Abnormal conditions of the newborn

Anemia—Hemoglobin level of less than 13.0 g/dL or a hematocrit of less than 39 percent.

Birth injury—Impairment of the infant's body function or structure due to adverse influences which occurred at birth.

Fetal alcohol syndrome—A syndrome of altered prenatal growth and development occurring in infants born of women who consumed excessive amounts of alcohol during pregnancy.

Hyaline membrane disease/RDS—A disorder primarily of prematurity, manifested clinically by respiratory distress and pathologically by pulmonary hyaline membranes and incomplete expansion of the lungs at birth.

Meconium aspiration syndrome—Aspiration of meconium by the fetus or newborn, affecting the lower respiratory system.

Assisted ventilation (less than 30 minutes)—A mechanical method of assisting respiration for newborns with respiratory failure.

Assisted ventilation (30 minutes or more)—Newborn placed on assisted ventilation for 30 minutes or longer.

Seizures—A seizure of any etiology.

Congenital anomalies of child

Anencephalus—Absence of the cerebral hemispheres.

Spina bifida/meningocele—Developmental anomaly characterized by defective closure of the bony encasement of the spinal cord, through which the cord and meninges may or may not protrude.

Hydrocephalus—Excessive accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid within the ventricles of the brain with consequent enlargement of the cranium.

Microcephalus—A significantly small head.

Other central nervous system anomalies—Other specified anomalies of the brain, spinal cord, and nervous system.

Heart malformations—Congenital anomalies of the heart.

Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies—Other specified anomalies of the circulatory and respiratory systems.

Rectal atresia/stenosis—Congenital absence, closure, or narrowing of the rectum.

Tracheo-esophageal fistula/esophageal atresia—An abnormal passage between the trachea and the esophagus; esophageal atresia is the congenital absence or closure of the esophagus.

Omphalocele/gastroschisis—An omphalocele is a protrusion of variable amounts of abdominal viscera from a midline defect at the base of the umbilicus. In gastroschisis, the abdominal viscera protrude through an abdominal wall defect, usually on the right side of the umbilical cord insertion.

Other gastrointestinal anomalies—Other specified congenital anomalies of the gastrointestinal system.

Malformed genitalia—Congenital anomalies of the reproductive organs.

Renal agenesis—One or both kidneys are completely absent.

Other urogenital anomalies—Other specified congenital anomalies of the organs concerned in the production and excretion of urine, together with organs of reproduction.

Cleft lip/palate—Cleft lip is a fissure or elongated opening of the lip; cleft palate is a fissure in the roof of the mouth. These are failures of embryonic development.

Polydactyly/syndactyly/adactyly—Polydactyly is the presence of more than five digits on either hands and/or feet; syndactyly is having fused or webbed fingers and/or toes; adactyly is the absence of fingers and/or toes.

Club foot—Deformities of the foot, which is twisted out of shape or position.

Diaphragmatic hernia—Herniation of the abdominal contents through the diaphragm into the thoracic cavity usually resulting in respiratory distress.

Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies—Other specified congenital anomalies of the muscles, skeleton, or skin.

Down's syndrome—The most common chromosomal defect with most cases resulting from an extra chromosome (trisomy 21).

Other chromosomal anomalies—All other chromosomal aberrations.

Related reports

Many of the topics discussed in this report are covered in more analytic detail in other reports published by NCHS. Topics of reports published in the past 5 years include twin births (87), triplet births (77), teenage birth rates by State (12), birth rates by educational attainment of the mother (31), cesarean deliveries (88), birth and fertility rates for States (89), births to unmarried mothers (27), characteristics of births in Asian or Pacific Islander population subgroups (24), and trends in pregnancies and pregnancy rates (18) .

This report presents summary tabulations from the final natality statistics for 1995. The National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

Contents

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