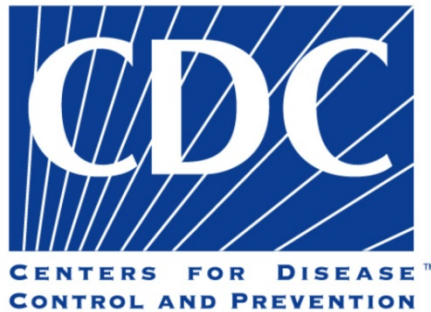


**User Guide
to the
2012 Natality
Public Use File**



2012 Natality Detail Data Set

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User Guide to the 2012 Natality Public Use File

Introduction

United States birth data available in this file represent all births registered in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) receives these data as electronic files, prepared from individual records processed by each registration area, through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

Birth data for the U.S. are limited to births occurring within the United States to U.S. residents and nonresidents. Births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded from all tabulations by place of residence. Births occurring to U.S. citizens outside of the United States are not included in this file. For more detailed information on the 2012 Natality file see the "Detailed Technical Notes to the United States 2012 data – Natality" in this User Guide.

Availability of Geographic Detail

Beginning with the 2005 data year, the U.S. micro-data natality file no longer includes geographic detail (e.g., mother's state of residence). Tabulations of birth data by residence of mother for states and for counties with populations of 100,000 or more are available using the VitalStats online data access tool described below. Certain geographic level data may also be available upon request: See "NCHS Data Release and Access Policy for Microdata and Compressed Vital Statistics Files," available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/dvs_data_release.htm.

The territories file, which includes data on births occurring in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, includes limited geographical detail. Information identifying individual territories and counties (or their equivalent) with populations of 100,000 or more by place of occurrence and residence are available in this file.

VitalStats

VitalStats is an online data access tool which provides access to a collection of interactive pre-built tables, and the ability to build tables from over 100 public use birth variables including limited geographic detail. Interactive charting and mapping tools are a key part of the system, and provide powerful options for visualizing and manipulating tabulated data. Tabulated data

can be exported to Excel for further analysis. VitalStats is available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/VitalStats.htm>.

The 1989 and 2003 Revisions of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth

This data file includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised) and the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised). Only data comparable between the 1989 and 2003 revisions and data exclusive to the 2003 revision are included. The 2003 revision is described in detail elsewhere. (See the 2003 Revision website at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vital_certificate_revisions.htm.) Thirty-eight states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Northern Marianas had implemented the revised birth certificate as of January 1, 2012: California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. One additional state, Virginia, implemented the revised birth certificate in 2012, but after January 1st. The 38 revised states and the District of Columbia (excluding Puerto Rico and the Northern Marianas) represent 86.3 percent of births to U.S. residents. Where comparable, revised data are combined with data from the remaining 12 unrevised states. (Data from revised states are denoted by “R;” data from unrevised states are denoted by “U” in the “Rev” column of the file layout.) Also see discussion of reporting flags.

Selected items new to the 2003 Revision are included in this data file. Tables presenting these data are not shown in “Births: Final Data for 2012” [1] but are included in this guide; see **Documentation Table 1** to **Documentation Table 19**. Selected items are included in 2009-2011 data releases [2-4] and Documentation tables of the 2009-2011 User Guide [5-7]. Recent reports also present information on items not previously available from the National Center for Health Statistics (e.g., use of infertility therapies, WIC food, source of payment for the delivery, maternal morbidity, and breastfeeding) [8,9] and on the quality of the 2003 revised medical and health birth certificate data [10]. Data for 2007 and 2008 are contained in the 2007 User Guide [11]

and in an NCHS report for 2008 [12]. For further information please contact us at births@cdc.gov or (301) 458-4111.

Beginning with the 2007 data year, data items exclusive to the 1989 (i.e., maternal anemia, ultrasound, alcohol use) are no longer available in public use files.

Incomplete National Reporting: Selecting reporting areas for the 2012 natality file

The use of reporting flags

As a result of the delayed, phased transition to the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Births, the 2012 natality file includes data for reporting areas that use the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) and data for reporting areas that use the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised). Reporting flags were developed to help the user identify those records (i.e. births) to residents of all reporting areas collecting the specified item in a comparable form. These reporting flags are available for all items from the 2003 certificate revision for which the data are not national. Reporting flags are also used to include those areas that collect the data with sufficient data quality. For example, in 2012 for Ohio, successful and failed external cephalic version (ECV) was flagged as “not reporting” because it was not collected with sufficient accuracy to be considered reliable. For a list of the items with state-specific reporting flags, see the footnotes of Table B. See also more information on specific data quality issues in the Quality of Data section of the Technical Notes. The national reporting area is defined as the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City; (NYC is an independent reporting area from New York State). Reporting flags are available for most items on the file. Positions for reporting flags are noted along with each data item in the file layout.

Translating “blanks”

In the 2012 natality file, for the items in the revised area which are not common or comparable across certificate revisions, births to residents of a revised state occurring in an unrevised state are represented by “blanks” (total of 0.3 percent of births for the revised area). Blanks should be treated as “unknowns” for tabulation.

In sum, the correct use of reporting flags and translation of blanks will result in an accurate tally of births for items with incomplete national reporting. For an example of SAS

code that may be used to incorporate the correct use of reporting flags and the translation of blanks see the Introduction 2010 User Guide [6].

References

1. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Osterman MJK, Curtin SC, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2012. National vital statistics reports; vol 62 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2013. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09.pdf
2. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics data available. 2009 natality public use file. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. (Re-released in 2013). Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm.
3. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics data available. 2010 natality public use file. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. (Re-released in 2013). Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm.
4. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics data available. 2011 natality public use file. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. (Re-released in 2013). Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm.
5. National Center for Health Statistics. User Guide to the 2009 Natality Public Use File. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. Annual product 2011. Available for downloading at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm.
6. National Center for Health Statistics. User Guide to the 2010 Natality Public Use File. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. Annual product 2012. Available for downloading at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm.
7. National Center for Health Statistics. User Guide to the 2011 Natality Public Use File. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. Annual product 2013. Available for downloading at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm.
8. Osterman MJK, Martin JA, Curtin SC, et al. Newly released data from the revised U.S. birth certificate, 2011. National vital statistics report; vol 62 no 4. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2013.
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reports; vol 62 no 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2012. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_02.pdf

11. National Center for Health Statistics. User Guide to the 2007 Natality Public Use File. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. Annual product 2011. Available for downloading at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm.
12. Osterman MJK, Martin JA, Mathews TJ, Hamilton BE. Expanded data from the new birth certificate, 2008. National vital statistics reports; vol 59 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2011.

**2012 Natality
Machine / File / Data Characteristics**

All Files:

Record format: Fixed Format

Code scheme: Numeric/Alphabetic/Blank

Record length: 775

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Territories</u>
All births:		
Record count:	3,960,796	46,216
By occurrence:	3,960,796	46,216
By residence:	3,952,841	45,921
To foreign residents:	7,955	295

2012 LIST OF DATA ELEMENTS AND LOCATIONS

<u>Data Items</u>	<u>Locations</u>
1. General	
a) Data year	15-18
b) Resident status	138
2. Prenatal Care	
a) Month began	245-247
b) Number of visits	270-273
3. Child	
a) Sex	436-437
b) Number at delivery	423, 425
c) Birthweight	463-466, 471-473
d) Apgar score	415-420
e) Gestation	451-457
f) Year/month of birth	15-20
g) Time of birth	25-28
h) Day of week of birth	29
4. Mother	
a) Age	89-93
b) Race	139-144
c) Marital status	153
d) Education	155
e) Hispanic origin	148-149
5. Pregnancy History	
a) Total birth order	217
b) Live birth order	212
c) Birth interval	534-538
6. Father	
a) Age	184-187
b) Race	188-191, 199-200
c) Hispanic origin	195-196
d) Education	197
7. Other Items	
a) Residence reporting flags	569-773
b) Attendant at birth	410

c) Place of delivery	41-42, 59
d) WIC receipt	281
e) Source of payment	412-413
8. Medical and Health Data	
a) Method of delivery	390-403
b) Medical risk factors	313-344
c) Other risk factors	
i. Tobacco	282-294
ii. Mother's pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI)	529-533
iii. Weight gain during pregnancy	276-278
d) Maternal infections	345-350
e) Obstetric procedures	351-361
f) Onset of labor	362-364
g) Complications/characteristics of labor and/or delivery	365-389
h) Maternal morbidity	404-409
i) Abnormal conditions of the newborn	476-482
j) Congenital anomalies	492-525
k) Infant breastfed	528

2012
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
1-6	6	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
7	1	REVISION	Revision		U,R	A S	Data based on the 2003 revision of the US Standard Birth Certificate (Revised) Data based on the 1989 revision of the US Standard Birth Certificate (Unrevised)
8-14	7	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
15-18	4	DOB_YY	Birth Year		U,R	2012	Year of birth
19-20	2	DOB_MM	Birth Month		U,R	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	January February March April May June July August September October November December
21-28	8	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
25-28	4	DOB_TT	Birth Time	571	R	0000-2359 9999	Time of Birth Not Stated
29	1	DOB_WK	Weekday		U,R	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday
30-31	2	OTERR	Occurrence Territory <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i>		U,R		

*U,R Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).

U Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.

R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

2012
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						AS GU MP PR VI	American Samoa Guam Northern Marianas Puerto Rico Virgin Islands
			<u>Outlying Areas of the United States</u>				
32-36	5	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
37-39	3	OCNTY	Occurrence County <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i>		U,R		
			<u>Puerto Rico</u>			021 025 031 097 113 127 999	Bayamo'n Caguas Carolina Mayaguez Ponce San Juan County of less than 100,000
			<u>Other Outlying Areas of the United States</u>			000 999	No county level geography County of less than 100,000
40	1	OCNTYPOP	Occurrence County Pop <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i>		U,R	0 1 2 3 9	County of 1,000,000 or more County of 500,000 to 1,000,000 County of 250,000 to 500,000 County of 100,000 to 250,000 County less than 100,000
41	1	BFACIL	Birth Place	676	R	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 Blank	Hospital Freestanding Birthing Center Home (intended) Home (not intended) Home (unknown if intended) Clinic / Doctor's Office Other Unknown Not on certificate
42	1	UBFACIL	Birth Place		U,R	1 2	Hospital Freestanding Birthing Center
*U,R			Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).				
U			Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.				
R			Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.				

2012
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						3	Clinic / Doctor's Office
						4	Residence
						5	Other
						9	Unknown
43-58	16	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
59	1	BFACIL3	Birth Place Recode		U,R	1	In Hospital
						2	Not in Hospital
						3	Unknown or Not Stated
60-86	27	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
87	1	MAGE_IMPFLG	Mother's Age Imputed		U,R	Blank	Age not imputed
						1	Age imputed
88	1	MAGE_REPFLG	Reported Age of Mother Flag		U,R	Blank	Reported age not used
						1	Reported age used
89-90	2	MAGER	Mother's Single Year of Age		U,R	12	10-12 years
						13	13 years
						14	14 years
						15	15 years
						16	16 years
						17	17 years
						18	18 years
						19	19 years
						20	20 years
						21	21 years
						22	22 years
						23	23 years
						24	24 years
						25	25 years
						26	26 years
						27	27 years
						28	28 years
						29	29 years
						30	30 years
						31	31 years
						32	32 years

*U,R Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).

U Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.

R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

2012
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						33	33 years
						34	34 years
						35	35 years
						36	36 years
						37	37 years
						38	38 years
						39	39 years
						40	40 years
						41	41 years
						42	42 years
						43	43 years
						44	44 years
						45	45 years
						46	46 years
						47	47 years
						48	48 years
						49	49 years
						50	50-54 years**
			** Includes births to women aged 50 to 64 years.				
91-92	2	MAGER14	Mother's Age Recode 14		U,R	01	Under 15 years
						03	15 years
						04	16 years
						05	17 years
						06	18 years
						07	19 years
						08	20-24 years
						09	25-29 years
						10	30-34 years
						11	35-39 years
						12	40-44 years
						13	45-49 years
						14	50-54 years**
			** Includes births to women aged 50 to 64 years.				
93	1	MAGER9	Mother's Age Recode 9		U,R	1	Under 15 years
						2	15-19 years
						3	20-24 years
						4	25-29 years
						5	30-34 years

*U,R Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).

U Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.

R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

2012
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						6	35-39 years
						7	40-44 years
						8	45-49 years
						9	50-54 years**
			** Includes births to women aged 50 to 64 years.				
94-95	2	MBCNTRY	Mother's Birth Country <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i>	U,R		AA-ZZ	A complete list of countries is shown in the Geographic Code Outline, which follows the record layout.
						YY	Unspecified foreign country
						ZZ	Not classifiable
96-108	13	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
109-110	2	MRTERR	Mother's Residence Territory/Possession <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i> <u>Outlying Areas of the United States</u>	U,R		AS	American Samoa
						GU	Guam
						MP	Northern Marianas
						PR	Puerto Rico
						VI	Virgin Islands
						US	United States (births to residents of the 50 states or DC)
						XX	Not Applicable
						ZZ	Not Classifiable
111-113	3	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
114-116	3	MRCNTY	Mother's County of Residence <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i> <u>Puerto Rico</u>	U,R		021	Bayamo'n
						025	Caguas
						031	Carolina
						097	Mayaguez
						113	Ponce
						127	San Juan
						999	County of less than 100,000 population or foreign resident

*U,R Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).

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R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

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Public Use –Natality File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
			<u>Other Outlying Areas of the United States</u>			000 999	No county level geography County of less than 100,000 population or foreign resident
117-131	15	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
132	1	RCNTY_POP	Population of Residence County <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i>		U,R	0 1 2 3 9 Z	County of 1,000,000 or more County of 500,000 to 1,000,000 County of 250,000 to 500,000 County of 100,000 to 250,000 County less than 100,000 Foreign resident
133-136	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
137	1	RECTYPE	Record Type <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i>		U,R	1 2	RESIDENT: Territory and county of occurrence and residence are the same. NONRESIDENT: Territory and county of occurrence and residence are different.
138	1	RESTATUS	Residence Status <u>United States</u>		U,R	1 2 3 4	RESIDENT: State and county of occurrence and residence are the same. INTRASTATE NONRESIDENT: State of occurrence and residence are the same but county is different. INTERSTATE NONRESIDENT: State of occurrence and residence are different but both are one of the 50 US states or District of Columbia. FOREIGN RESIDENT: The state of residence is not one of the 50 US states or District of Columbia.
			<u>Outlying Areas of the United States</u>			1 2 3 4	RESIDENT: State and county of occurrence and residence are the same. (Unique to Guam, all US residents are considered residents of Guam and thus are assigned 1.) INTRATERRITORY NONRESIDENT: Territory of occurrence and residence are the same but county is different. INTERTERRITORY RESIDENT: Territory of occurrence and residence are different but both are US Territories. FOREIGN RESIDENT: The residence is not a US Territory.

*U,R Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).

U Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
139-140	2	MBRACE	<p>Mother’s Bridged Race Includes only states reporting multiple race. Codes 01-14 used for individuals reporting only one race. Codes 21-24 used for individuals reporting more than one race that have been bridged to a single race. Code 24 also used for individuals reporting more than one Asian/Pacific Islander group; see “Technical Appendix.”</p> <p>** Also includes unrevised states that report multiple race.</p>		R**	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 21 22 23 24 Blank	<p>White – single race Black – single race American Indian / Alaskan Native – single race Asian Indian – single race Chinese – single race Filipino – single race Japanese – single race Korean – single race Vietnamese – single race Other Asian – single race Hawaiian – single race Guamanian – single race Samoan – single race Other Pacific Islander – single race White – bridged multiple race Black – bridged multiple race American Indian / Alaskan Native – bridged multiple race Asian / Pacific Islander – bridged multiple race Not on certificate</p>
141-142	2	MRACE	<p>Mother’s Race Includes only states exclusively reporting single race. Some areas report additional Asian or Pacific Islander (API) codes for race. Codes 18-68 replace old code 08 for these areas. Code 78 replaces old code 08 for all other areas. See reporting flag at pos.650 for expanded API reporting area.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>United States</u></p>		U	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 18 28 38 48 58	<p>White Black American Indian / Alaskan Native Chinese Japanese Hawaiian (includes part Hawaiian) Filipino Asian Indian Korean Samoan Vietnamese Guamanian</p>

*U,R Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).

U Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.

R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						68	Other Asian / Pacific Islander in areas reporting codes 18-58.
						78	Combined other Asian / Pacific Islander, includes 18-68 for areas that do not report them separately.
						Blank	Not on certificate
			<u>Puerto Rico</u>			01	White
						02	Black
						00	Other races
						Blank	Not on certificate
			<u>Guam</u>			01	White
						02	Black
						03	American Indian / Alaskan Native
						04	Chinese
						05	Japanese
						06	Hawaiian (includes part Hawaiian)
						07	Filipino
						08	Other Asian or Pacific Islander
						58	Gumanian
						Blank	Not on certificate
			<u>All other Outlying Areas of the United States</u>			01	White
						02	Black
						03	American Indian / Alaskan Native
						04	Chinese
						05	Japanese
						06	Hawaiian (includes part Hawaiian)
						07	Filipino
						08	Other Asian or Pacific Islander
						Blank	Not on certificate
143	1	MRACEREC	Mother's Race Recode Includes individuals reporting only one race and individuals reporting more than one race bridged to a single race.		U,R		
			<u>United States and all Outlying Areas of the United States except Puerto Rico</u>			1	White
						2	Black
						3	American Indian / Alaskan Native
						4	Asian / Pacific Islander
*U,R			Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).				
U			Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.				
R			Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.				

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
			<u>Puerto Rico</u>			1 2 0	White Black Other (not classified as White or Black)
144	1	MRACEIMP	Mother's Race Imputed Flag		U,R	Blank 1 2	Mother's race not imputed Unknown race imputed All other races, formerly coded 09, imputed.
145-147	3	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
148	1	UMHISP	Mother's Hispanic Origin	569	U,R	0 1 2 3 4 5 9	Non-Hispanic Mexican Puerto Rican Cuban Central or South American Other and Unknown Hispanic Origin unknown or not stated
149	1	MRACEHISP	Mother's Race/Hispanic Origin	569	U,R	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Mexican Puerto Rican Cuban Central or South American Other and Unknown Hispanic Non-Hispanic White Non-Hispanic Black Non-Hispanic Other Races Origin unknown or not stated
150-151	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
152	1	MAR_P	Paternity Acknowledged	653	R	Y N U X	Yes No Unknown Not Applicable
153	1	MAR	Mother's Marital Status		U,R	1 2	Yes No
			<u>United States and all Outlying Areas of the United States except Puerto Rico</u>				

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2012
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						9	Unknown or not Stated
			<u>Puerto Rico</u>			1	Yes
						2	Unmarried parents living together
						3	Unmarried parents not living together
						9	Unknown or not stated
154	1	MAR_IMP	Mother's Marital Status Imputed Flag		U,R	Blank 1	Marital Status not imputed Marital Status imputed
155	1	MEDUC	Mother's Education	571	R	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Blank	8 th grade or less 9 th through 12 th grade with no diploma High school graduate or GED completed Some college credit, but not a degree Associate degree (AA, AS) Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS) Master's degree (MA, MS) Doctorate (PHD, EdD) or Professional Degree (MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) Unknown Not on certificate
156-174	19	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
175	1	FAGERPT_FLG	Father's Reported Age Used		U,R	Blank 1	Father's reported age not used Father's reported age used
176-181	6	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
182-183	2	FAGECOMB	Father's Combined Age (Revised)	571	R	09-98 99 Blank	Father's combined age in years Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
184-185	2	UFAGECOMB	Father's Combined Age		U,R	10-98 99	Father's combined age in years Unknown or not stated
186-187	2	FAGEREC11	Father's Age Recode 11		U,R	01 02 03 04	Under 15 years 15-19 years 20-24 years 25-29 years

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2012
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						05	30-34 years
						06	35-39 years
						07	40-44 years
						08	45-49 years
						09	50-54 years
						10	55-98 years
						11	Not stated
188-189	2	FBRACE	Father's Bridged Race Includes only states reporting multiple race. Codes 01-14 used for individuals reporting only one race. Codes 21-24 used for individuals reporting more than one race that have been bridged to a single race. Code 24 also used for individuals reporting more than one Asian/Pacific Islander group; see "Technical Appendix." ** Also includes unrevised states that report multiple race.		R**	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 21 22 23 24 99 Blank	White – single race Black – single race American Indian / Alaskan Native – single race Asian Indian – single race Chinese – single race Filipino – single race Japanese – single race Korean – single race Vietnamese – single race Other Asian – single race Hawaiian – single race Guamanian – single race Samoan – single race Other Pacific Islander – single race White – bridged multiple race Black – bridged multiple race American Indian / Alaskan Native – bridged multiple race Asian / Pacific Islander – bridged multiple race Unknown or not stated, also includes states not reporting multiple race. Not on certificate
190	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
191	1	FRACEREC	Father's Race Recode Includes individuals reporting only one race and individuals reporting more than one race bridged to a single race. <u>United States and all Outlying Areas of the United States except Puerto Rico</u>		U,R	1 2 3 4	White Black American Indian / Alaskan Native Asian / Pacific Islander

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						9	Unknown or not stated
			<u>Puerto Rico</u>			1	White
						2	Black
						9	Unknown or not stated
						0	Other (not classified as White or Black)
192-194	3	FILLER	Filler				Blank
195	1	UFHISP	Father's Hispanic Origin	570	U,R	0	Non-Hispanic
						1	Mexican
						2	Puerto Rican
						3	Cuban
						4	Central American
						5	Other and Unknown Hispanic
						9	Origin unknown or not stated
196	1	FRACEHISP	Father's Race/Hispanic Origin	570	U,R	1	Mexican
						2	Puerto Rican
						3	Cuban
						4	Central or South American
						5	Other and Unknown Hispanic
						6	Non-Hispanic White
						7	Non-Hispanic Black
						8	Non-Hispanic Other Races
						9	Origin unknown or not stated
197	1	FEDUC	Father's Education	572	R	1	8 th grade or less
						2	9 th through 12 th grade with no diploma
						3	High school graduate or GED completed
						4	Some college credit, but not a degree.
						5	Associate degree (AA,AS)
						6	Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS)
						7	Master's degree (MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
						8	Doctorate (PhD, EdD) or Professional Degree (MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
						9	Unknown
198	1	FILLER	Filler				Blank

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
199-200	2	FRACE	Father's Race		U		
			<u>United States</u>			01	White
						02	Black
						03	American Indian / Alaskan Native
						04	Chinese
						05	Japanese
						06	Hawaiian (includes part Hawaiian)
						07	Filipino
						18	Asian Indian
						28	Korean
						38	Samoan
						48	Vietnamese
						58	Guamanian
						68	Other Asian / Pacific Islander in areas reporting codes 18-58.
						78	Combined other Asian / Pacific Islander, includes 18-68 for areas that do not report them separately.
						99	Unknown or not stated
						Blank	Not on certificate
			<u>Puerto Rico</u>			01	White
						02	Black
						00	Other races
						99	Unknown or not stated
						Blank	Not on certificate
			<u>Guam</u>			01	White
						02	Black
						03	American Indian / Alaskan Native
						04	Chinese
						05	Japanese
						06	Hawaiian (includes part Hawaiian)
						07	Filipino
						08	Other Asian or Pacific Islander
						58	Gumanian
						99	Unknown or not stated
						Blank	Not on certificate
			<u>All other Outlying Areas of the United States</u>			01	White
						02	Black

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2012
Public Use –Natality File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						03	American Indian / Alaskan Native
						04	Chinese
						05	Japanese
						06	Hawaiian (includes part Hawaiian)
						07	Filipino
						08	Other Asian or Pacific Islander
						99	Unknown or not stated
						Blank	Not on certificate
201-207	7	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
208-209	2	PRIORTERM	Prior Other Terminations		U,R	00-30 99	Number other terminations Unknown or not stated
210-211	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
212	1	LBO_REC	Live Birth Order Recode		U,R	1-7 8 9	Live birth order Live birth order of 8 or more Unknown or not stated
213-216	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
217	1	TBO_REC	Total Birth Order Recode		U,R	1-7 8 9	Total birth order Total birth order of 8 or more Unknown or not stated
218-244	37	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
243-244	2	ILPCV_DOB	Interval Between Last Prenatal Care Visit & Date of Delivery				
				700	R	00-97 98 99	Days between last prenatal care visit and date of delivery 98 days and above Unknown or not stated
245-246	2	PRECARE	Month Prenatal Care Began				
				668	R	00 01-10 99 Blank	No prenatal care Month prenatal care began Unknown or not stated Not on certificate

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2012
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
247	1	PRECARE_REC	Month Prenatal Care Began Recode	668	R	1 2 3 4 5 Blank	1 st to 3 rd month 4 th to 6 th month 7 th to final month No prenatal care Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
248-269	22	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
270-271	2	UPREVIS	Number of Prenatal Visits	671	U,R	00-49 99	Number of prenatal visits Unknown or not stated
272-273	2	PREVIS_REC	Number of Prenatal Visits Recode	671	U,R	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	No visits 1 to 2 visits 3 to 4 visits 5 to 6 visits 7 to 8 visits 9 to 10 visits 11 to 12 visits 13 to 14 visits 15 to 16 visits 17 to 18 visits 19 or more visits Unknown or not stated
274-275	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
276-277	2	WTGAIN	Weight Gain	648	U,R	00-97 98 99	Weight gain in pounds 98 pounds and over Unknown or not stated
278	1	WTGAIN_REC	Weight Gain Recode	648	U,R	1 2 3 4 5 9	Less than 11 pounds 11 to 20 pounds 21 to 30 pounds 31 to 40 pounds 41 to 98 pounds Unknown or not stated
279	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
280	1	DFPC_IMP	Day of Date First Prenatal Care Imputed		R	Blank 1	Day of date first prenatal care not imputed Day of date first prenatal care imputed
281	1	WIC	WIC	579	R	Y N U	Yes No Unknown or not stated
282-283	2	CIG_0	Cigarettes Before Pregnancy	575	R	00-97 98 99	Number of cigarettes daily 98 or more cigarettes daily Unknown or not stated
284-285	2	CIG_1	Cigarettes 1st Trimester	575	R	00-97 98 99 Blank	Number of cigarettes daily 98 or more cigarettes daily Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
286-287	2	CIG_2	Cigarettes 2nd Trimester	575	R	00-97 98 99 Blank	Number of cigarettes daily 98 or more cigarettes daily Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
288-289	2	CIG_3	Cigarettes 3rd Trimester	575	R	00-97 98 99 Blank	Number of cigarettes daily 98 or more cigarettes daily Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
290-293	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
294	1	CIG_REC	Cigarette Recode	575	R	Y N U Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
295-312	18	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
313-319	9	<u>Risk Factors (Revised)</u> The checkbox items below follow this code structure:				Y N	Yes No

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						U Blank	Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
313	1	RF_DIAB	Prepregnancy Diabetes	582	R		
314	1	RF_GEST	Gestational Diabetes	583	R		
315	1	RF_PHYP	Prepregnancy Hypertension				
				584	R		
316	1	RF_GHYP	Gestational Hypertension	585	R		
317	1	RF_ECLAM	Eclampsia	586	R		
318	1	RF_PPTERM	Previous Preterm Birth	587	R		
319	1	RF_PPOUTC	Poor Pregnancy Outcome	588	R		
320	1	FILLER	Filler				
321	1	RF_INFTR	Infertility Treatment	590	R		
322	1	RF_FEDRG	Fertility Enhancing Drugs	591	R	Y N X U	Yes No Not applicable Unknown or not stated
323	1	RF_ARTEC	Asst. Reproductive Technology	592	R	Y N X U	Yes No Not applicable Unknown or not stated
324	1	RF_CESAR	Previous Cesarean Deliveries	593	R	Y N U Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
325-326	2	RF_CESARN	Number of Previous Cesarean Deliveries	594	R	00 01-30 99 Blank	None Number of previous cesareans Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
327	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	

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2012
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
328-344	17	<u>Risk Factors</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure: The version is all 1989 Standard unless otherwise noted.				1 2 9 Blank	Yes No Unknown Not on certificate
328-330	3	FILLER	Filler				
331	1	URF_DIAB	Diabetes	684	U,R		
332-334	3	FILLER	Filler				
335	1	URF_CHYPER	Chronic Hypertension	688	U,R		
336	1	URF_PHYPER	Pregnancy Associated Hypertension	689	U,R		
337	1	URF_ECLAM	Eclampsia	690	U,R		
338-344	7	FILLER	Filler				
345-350	6	<u>Infections Present</u> The checkbox items indented below follow this structure:			R	Y N U Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
345	1	IP_GONN	Gonorrhea	595			
346	1	IP_SYPH	Syphilis	596			
347	1	FILLER	Filler				
348	1	IP_CHLAM	Chlamydia	598			
349	1	IP_HEPB	Hepatitis B	599			
350	1	IP_HEPC	Hepatitis C	600			
351-354	4	<u>Obstetric Procedures (Revised)</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure:				Y N U Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
351	1	OP_CERV	Cervical Cerclage	601	R		
352	1	OP_TOCOL	Tocolysis	602	R		
353	1	OP_ECVS	Successful External Cephalic Version	603	R		
354	1	OP_ECVF	Failed External Cephalic Version	604	R		

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
355-361	7	<u>Obstetric Procedures</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure: The version is all 1989 Standard unless otherwise noted.				1 2 9 Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
355-356	2	FILLER	Filler				
357	1	UOP_INDUC	Induction of Labor	703	U,R		
358	1	FILLER	Filler				
359	1	UOP_TOCOL	Tocolysis	705	U,R		
360-361	2	FILLER	Filler				
362-364	3	<u>Onset of Labor</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure:				Y N U Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
362	1	ON_RUPTR	Premature Rupture of Membrane	605	R		
363	1	ON_PRECIP	Precipitous Labor	606	R		
364	1	ON_PROL	Prolonged Labor	607	R		
365-373	9	<u>Characteristics of Labor and Delivery (Revised)</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure:				Y N U Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
365	1	LD_INDL	Induction of Labor	608	R		
366	1	LD_AUGM	Augmentation of Labor	609	R		
367	1	FILLER	Filler				
368	1	LD_STER	Steroids	611	R		
369	1	LD_ANTI	Antibiotics	612	R		
370	1	LD_CHOR	Chorioamnionitis	613	R		
371	1	LD_MECS	Meconium Staining	614	R		
372	1	LD_FINT	Fetal Intolerance	615	R		
373	1	LD_ANES	Anesthesia	616	R		
374-389	16	<u>Complications of Labor and Delivery</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure: The version is all 1989 Standard unless otherwise noted.				1 2	Yes No

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Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition	
						9 Blank	Unknown or not stated Not on certificate	
374	1	FILLER	Filler					
375	1	ULD_MECO	Meconium	712	U,R			
376-380	5	FILLER	Filler					
381	1	ULD_PRECIP	Precipitous Labor	718	U,R			
382-383	2	FILLER	Filler					
384	1	ULD_BREECH	Breech	721	U,R			
385-389	5	FILLER	Filler					
390-394	5	<u>Method of Delivery (Revised)</u>						
390-391	2	FILLER	Filler					
392	1	ME_PRES	Fetal Presentation	619	R	1 2 3 9 Blank	Cephalic Breech Other Unknown or not stated Not on certificate	
393	1	ME_ROUT	Route & Method of Delivery	620	R	1 2 3 4 9 Blank	Spontaneous Forceps Vacuum Cesarean Unknown or not stated Not on certificate	
394	1	ME_TRIAL	Trial of Labor Attempted	621	R	Y N X U Blank	Yes No Not applicable Unknown or not stated Not on certificate	
395-400	6	<u>Method of Delivery (Unrevised)</u>						
		The checkbox items indented below follow this structure:					1 2 9	Yes No Unknown or not stated
395-398	4	FILLER	Filler					
399	1	UME_FORCP	Forceps	734	U,R			
400	1	UME_VAC	Vacuum	735	U,R			

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition	
401	1	RDMETH_REC	Delivery Method Recode (Revised)		R	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	Vaginal (excludes vaginal after previous cesarean) Vaginal after previous cesarean Primary cesarean Repeat cesarean Vaginal (unknown if previous cesarean) (2003 Standard only) Cesarean (unknown if previous cesarean) (2003 Standard only) Not stated	
402	1	FILLER	Filler					
403	1	DMETH_REC	Delivery Method Recode		U,R	1 2 9	Vaginal Cesarean Unknown	
404-409	6	<u>Maternal Morbidity</u>			R	Y N U	Yes No Unknown or not stated	
		The checkbox items indented below follow this structure:						
404	1	MM_MTR	Maternal Transfusion	622				
405	1	MM_PLAC	Perineal Laceration	623				
406	1	MM_RUPT	Ruptured Uterus	624				
407	1	MM_UHYST	Unplanned Hysterectomy	625				
408	1	MM_ICU	Admit to Intensive Care	626				
409	1	MM_UOPER	Unplanned Operation	627				
410	1	ATTEND	Attendant		U,R	1 2 3 4 5 9	Doctor of Medicine (MD) Doctor of Osteopathy (DO) Certified Nurse Midwife (CNM) Other Midwife Other Unknown or not stated	
411	1	MTRAN	Mother Transferred	571	R	Y N U	Yes No Unknown	
412	1	PAY	Payment Source	580	R	1 2	Medicaid Private Insurance	

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						3	Self-Pay
						4	Indian Health Service
						5	CHAMPUS/TRICARE
						6	Other Government (Federal, State, Local)
						8	Other
						9	Unknown
413	1	PAY_REC	Payment Recode	678	R	1	Medicade
						2	Private Insurance
						3	Self Pay
						4	Other
						9	Unknown
414	1	FILLER	Filler				Blank
415-416	2	APGAR5	Five Minute APGAR Score	574	U,R	00-10	A score of 0-10
						99	Unknown or not stated
417	1	APGAR5R	Five Minute APGAR Recode	574	U,R	1	A score of 0-3
						2	A score of 4-6
						3	A score of 7-8
						4	A score of 9-10
						5	Unknown or not stated
418	2	APGAR10	Ten Minute APGAR Score	579	R	00-10	A score of 0-10
						88	Not applicable
						99	Unknown or not stated
420	1	APGAR10R	Ten Minute APGAR Recode	579	R	1	A score of 0-3
						2	A score of 4-6
						3	A score of 7-8
						4	A score of 9-10
						5	Not stated/not applicable
421-422	2	FILLER	Filler				Blank
423	1	DPLURAL	Plurality Recode		U,R	1	Single
						2	Twin

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						3	Triplet
						4	Quadruplet
						5	Quintuplet or higher
424	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
425	1	IMP_PLUR	Plurality Imputed		U,R	Blank 1	Plurality is not imputed Plurality is imputed
426-435	8	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
436	1	SEX	Sex of Infant		U,R	M F	Male Female
437	1	IMP_SEX	Imputed Sex		U,R	Blank 1	Infant Sex not Imputed Infant Sex is Imputed
438-439	2	DLMP_MM	Last Normal Menses - Month		U,R	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 99	January February March April May June July August September October November December Unknown or not stated
440-441	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
442-445	4	DLMP_YY	Last Normal Menses - Year		U,R	nnnn 9999	Year of last normal menses Unknown or not stated
446-447	2	ESTGEST	Obstetric/Clinical Gestation Est.		U,R	17-47 99	17 th through 47 th week of Gestation Unknown or not stated

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
448-450	3	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
451-452	2	COMBGEST	Gestation – Detail in Weeks	670	U,R	17-47 99	17 th through 47 th week of Gestation Unknown
453-454	2	GESTREC10	Gestation Recode 10		U,R	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 99	Under 20 weeks 20-27 weeks 28-31 weeks 32-33 weeks 34-36 weeks 37-38 weeks 39 weeks 40 weeks 41 weeks 42 weeks and over Unknown
455	1	GESTREC3	Gestation Recode 3		U,R	1 2 3	Under 37 weeks 37 weeks and over Not stated
456	1	OBGEST_FLG	Obstetric/Clinical Est. of Gestation Used Flag		U,R	Blank 1	Clinical Estimate is not used Clinical Estimate is used
457	1	GEST_IMP	Gestation Imputed Flag		U,R	Blank 1	Gestation is not imputed Gestation is imputed
458-462	5	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
463-466	4	DBWT	Birth Weight – Detail in Grams		U,R	0227-8165	Number of grams
467-470	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
471-472	2	BWTR12	Birth Weight Recode 12		U,R	01 02 03 04 05 06 07	499 grams or less 500 – 999 grams 1000 - 1499 grams 1500 – 1999 grams 2000 – 2499 grams 2500 – 2999 grams 3000 – 3400 grams

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2012
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						08	3500 – 3999 grams
						09	4000 – 4499 grams
						10	4500 – 4999 grams
						11	5000 – 8165 grams
						12	Not Stated
473	1	BWTR4	Birth Weight Recode 4		U,R	1	1499 grams or less
						2	1500 – 2499 grams
						3	2500 grams or more
						4	Unknown or not stated
474-475	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
476-482	7	<u>Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn (Revised)</u>					
		The checkbox items below follow this structure:				Y	Yes, Complication reported
						N	No Complication reported
						U	Unknown or not stated
						Blank	Not on certificate
476	1	AB_AVEN1	Assisted Ventilation	628	R		
477	1	AB_AVEN6	Assisted Ventilation > 6 hrs	629	R		
478	1	AB_NICU	Admission to NICU	630	R		
479	1	AB_SURF	Surfactant	631	R		
480	1	AB_ANTI	Antibiotics	632	R		
481	1	AB_SEIZ	Seizures	633	R		
482	1	AB_BINJ	Birth Injury	634	R		
483-491	9	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
492-503	12	<u>Congenital Anomalies of the Newborn (Revised)</u>					
		The checkbox items below follow this structure:				Y	Yes, anomaly reported
						N	No, anomaly not reported
						U	Unknown
						Blank	Not on certificate
492	1	CA_ANEN	Anencephaly	635	R		
493	1	CA_MNSB	Meningomyelocele / Spina Bifida	636	R		
494	1	CA_CCHD	Cyanotic Congenital Heart Disease	637	R		
495	1	CA_CDH	Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia	638	R		
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R		Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.					

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Public Use –Natality File Record Layout

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496	1	CA_OMPH	Omphalocele	639	R		
497	1	CA_GAST	Gastroschisis	640	R		
498	1	CA_LIMB	Limb Reduction Defect	641	R		
499	1	CA_CLEFT	Cleft Lip w/ or w/o Cleft Palate	642	R		
500	1	CA_CLPAL	Cleft Palate alone	643	R		
501	1	CA_DOWNS	Down Syndrome	644	R	C P N U Blank	Confirmed Pending No Unknown Not on certificate
502	1	CA_DISOR	Suspected Chromosomal Disorder	645	R	C P N U Blank	Confirmed Pending No Unknown Not on certificate
503	1	CA_HYPO	Hypospadias	646	R	Y N U Blank	Yes, anomaly reported No, anomaly not reported Unknown Not on certificate
504-525	22	<u>Congenital Anomalies of the Newborn</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure: The version is all 1989 Standard unless otherwise noted.				1 2 9 Blank	Anomaly reported Anomaly not reported Anomaly not classifiable Not on certificate
504	1	UCA_ANEN	Anencephalus	752	U,R		
505	1	UCA_SPINA	Spina Bifida / Meningocele	753	U,R		
506-512	7	FILLER	Filler				
513	1	UCA_OMPHA	Omphalocele / Gastroschisis	761	U,R		
514-517	4	FILLER	Filler				
518	1	UCA_CELFTLP	Cleft Lip / Palate	766	U,R		
519-520	2	FILLER	Filler				
521	1	UCA_HERNIA	Diaphragmatic Hernia	769	U,R		
522	1	FILLER	Filler				

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
523	1	UCA_DOWNS	Down Syndrome	771	U,R		
524-525	2	FILLER	Filler				
526	1	ITRAN	Infant Transferred	571	R	Y N U	Yes No Unknown or not stated
527	1	ILIVE	Infant Living at Time of Report	571	R	Y N U	Yes No Unknown or not stated
528	1	BFED	Infant Being Breastfed	581	R	Y N U	Yes No Unknown or not stated
529	4	BMI	BMI (prepregnancy)	576	R	13.0-69.9 99.9	Body Mass Index Unknown or not stated
533	1	BMI_R	Body Mass Index Recode (prepregnancy)	576	R	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	Underweight <18.5 Normal 18.5-24.9 Overweight 25.0-29.9 Obesity I 35.0-39.9 Obesity II 35.0-39.9 Extreme Obesity III ≥ 40.0 Unknown or not stated
534-536	3	ILLB_R	Interval Since Last Live Birth Recode	571	R	000-003 004-300 888 999	Plural delivery Months since last live birth Not applicable / 1 st live birth Unknown or not stated
537-538	2	ILLB_R11	Interval Since Last Live Birth Recode 11	571	R	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08	Zero to 3 months (plural delivery) 4 to 11 months 12 to 17 months 18 to 23 months 24 to 35 months 36 to 47 months 48 to 59 months 60 to 71 months 72 months and over

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						88	Not applicable (1 st live birth)
						99	Unknown or not stated
539-541	3	ILOP_R	Interval Since Last Other Pregnancy Outcome	571	R	000-003	Plural delivery
						004-300	Months since last live birth
						888	Not applicable / 1 st natality event
						999	Unknown or not stated
542-543	2	ILOP_R11	Interval Since Last Other Pregnancy Outcome Recode 11	571	R	00	Zero to 3 months (plural delivery)
						01	4 to 11 months
						02	12 to 17 months
						03	18 to 23 months
						04	24 to 35 months
						05	36 to 47 months
						06	48 to 59 months
						07	60 to 71 months
						08	72 months and over
						88	Not applicable (1 st natality event)
						99	Unknown or not stated
544-546	3	ILP	Interval Since Last Pregnancy	571	R	000-003	Plural delivery
						004-300	Months since last live birth
						888	Not applicable / no previous pregnancy
						999	Unknown or not stated
547-548	2	ILP_R11	Interval Since Last Pregnancy Recode 11	571	R	00	Zero to 3 months (plural delivery)
						01	4 to 11 months
						00	12 to 17 months
						01	18 to 23 months
						02	24 to 35 months
						03	36 to 47 months
						04	48 to 59 months
						05	60 to 71 months
						06	72 months and over
						88	Not applicable (no previous pregnancy)
						99	Unknown or not stated

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
549-551	3	PWgt_R	Pre pregnancy Weight Recode	577	R	075-375 999	Weight in pounds Unknown or not stated
552-554	3	DWgt_R	Delivery Weight Recode	578	R	100-400 999	Weight in pounds Unknown or not stated
555-556	2	M_Ht_In	Mother's Height in Inches	576	R	30-78 99	Height in inches Unknown or not stated
557	1	SetOrder_R	Set Order Recode	571	R	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 st 2 nd 3 rd 4 th 5 th to 16 th Unknown or not stated
558-568	36	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
569-773	101	<u>Flag File for Reporting Flags</u> The reporting flags below follow this coding structure:				0 1	Not reporting Reporting
569	1	F_MORIGIN	Origin of Mother		U,R		
570	1	F_FORIGIN	Origin of Father		U,R		
571	1	F_MEDUC	Education of Mother		R		
572	1	F_FEDUC	Education of Father		R		
573	1	F_CLINEST	Clinical Estimate of Gestation		U,R		
574	1	F_APGAR5	Five minute APGAR		U,R		
575	1	F_TOBACO	Tobacco use		R		
576	1	F_M_HT	Mother's Height		R		
577	1	F_PWGT	Prepregnancy Weight		R		
578	1	F_DWGT	Delivery Weight		R		
579	1	F_WIC	WIC		R		
580	1	F_PAY	Source of Payment		R		
581	1	F_BFED	Breastfed at Discharge		R		
582	1	F_RF_PDIAB	Prepregnancy Diabetes		R		
583	1	F_RF_GDIAB	Gestational Diabetes		R		
584	1	F_RF_PHYPER	Prepregnancy Hypertension		R		
585	1	F_RF_GHYPER	Gestational Hypertension		R		
586	1	F_RF_ECLAMP	Eclampsia		R		
587	1	F_RF_PPB	Previous Preterm Birth		R		

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
588	1	F_RF_PPO	Poor Pregnancy outcomes		R		
589	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
590	1	F_RF_INFT	Infertility Treatment		R		
591	1	F_RF_INFT_DRG	Fertility Enhance Drugs		R		
592	1	F_RF_INF_ART	Reproductive Technology		R		
593	1	F_RF_CESAR	Previous Cesarean		R		
594	1	F_RF_NCESAR	Number of Previous Cesareans		R		
595	1	F_IP_GONOR	Gonorrhoea		R		
596	1	F_IP_SYPH	Syphilis		R		
597	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
598	1	F_IP_CHLAM	Chlamydia		R		
599	1	F_IP_HEPATB	Hepatitis B		R		
600	1	F_IP_HEPATC	Hepatitis C		R		
601	1	F_OB_CERVIC	Cervical Cerclage		R		
602	1	F_OB_TOCO	Tocolysis		R		
603	1	F_OB_SUCC	Successful External Cephalic Version		R		
604	1	F_OB_FAIL	Failed External Cephalic Version		R		
605	1	F_OL_RUPTURE	Premature Rupture of the Membranes		R		
606	1	F_OL_PRECIP	Precipitous Labor		R		
607	1	F_OL_PROLONG	Prolonged Labor		R		
608	1	F_LD_INDUCT	Induction of Labor		R		
609	1	F_LD_AUGMENT	Augmentation of Labor		R		
610	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
611	1	F_LD_STERIODS	Steroids		R		
612	1	F_LD_ANTIBIO	Antibiotics		R		
613	1	F_LD_CHORIO	Chorioamnionitis		R		
614	1	F_LD_MECON	Meconium Staining		R		
615	1	F_LD_FINTOL	Fetal Intolerance		R		
616	1	F_LD_ANESTH	Anesthesia		R		
617-618	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
619	1	F_MD_PRESENT	Fetal Presentation		R		
620	1	F_MD_ROUTE	Final Route and Method of Delivery		R		
621	1	F_MD_TRIAL	Trial of Labor Attempted		R		
622	1	F_MM_MTRANS	Maternal Transfusion		R		
623	1	F_MM_LACER	Perineal Laceration		R		
624	1	F_MM_RUPTUR	Ruptured Uterus		R		
625	1	F_MM_UHYSTR	Unplanned Hysterectomy		R		
626	1	F_MM_ICU	Admission to Intensive Care		R		
627	1	F_MM_OR	Unplanned Operating Room Procedure		R		
628	1	F_AB_VENT	Assisted Ventilation		R		

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

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629	1	F_AB_VENT6	Assisted Ventilation >6 hrs		R		
630	1	F_AB_NIUC	Admission to NICU		R		
631	1	F_AB_SURFAC	Surfactant		R		
632	1	F_AB_ANTIBIO	Antibiotics		R		
633	1	F_AB_SEIZ	Seizures		R		
634	1	F_AB_INJ	Birth Injury		R		
635	1	F_CA_ANEN	Anencephaly		R		
636	1	F_CA_MENIN	Meningocele/Spina Bifida		R		
637	1	F_CA_HEART	Cyanotic Congenital Heart Disease		R		
638	1	F_CA_HERNIA	Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia		R		
639	1	F_CA_OMPHA	Omphalocele		R		
640	1	F_CA_GASTRO	Gastroschisis		R		
641	1	F_CA_LIMB	Limb Reduction Defect		R		
642	1	F_CA_CLEFTLP	Cleft Lip with or without Cleft Palate		R		
643	1	F_CA_CLEFT	Cleft Plate Alone		R		
644	1	F_CA_DOWNS	Down Syndrome		R		
645	1	F_CA_CHROM	Suspected Chromosomal Disorder		R		
646	1	F_CA_HYPOS	Hypospadias		R		
647	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
648	1	F_WTGAIN	Weight Gain		U,R		
649	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
650	1	F_API	API Codes (unrevised)		U		
651	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
652	1	F_MAR_G	Mother's Marital Status (Revised)		R		
653	1	F_MAR_P	Paternity Acknowledged		R		
654-667	14	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
668	1	F_MPCB	Month Prenatal Care Began		R		
669-670	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
671	1	F_TPCV	Total Prenatal Care Visits		U,R		
672	1	F_CIGS_0	Cigarettes before Pregnancy		R		
673	1	F_CIGS_1	Cigarettes 1 st Trimester		R		
674	1	F_CIGS_2	Cigarettes 2 nd Trimester		R		
675	1	F_CIGS_3	Cigarettes 3 rd Trimester		R		
676	1	F_FACILITY	Birth Place (Revised)		R		
677	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
678	1	F_PAY_REC	Payment Recode		R		
679	1	F_RDMETH_REC	Method of Delivery Recode		R		
680-683	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
684	1	F_URF_DIABETES	Diabetes		U,R		
685-687	3	FILLER	Filler			Blank	

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Public Use –Natality File Record Layout

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688	1	F_URF_CHYPER	Chronic Hypertension		U,R		
689	1	F_URF_PHYPER	Pregnancy Associated Hypertension		U,R		
690	1	F_URF_ECLAMP	Eclampsia		U,R		
691-702	12	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
703	1	F_UOB_INDUCT	Induction of Labor		U,R		
704	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
705	1	F_UOB_TOCOL	Tocolysis		U,R		
706-711	6	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
712	1	F_ULD_MECONIUM	Meconium		U,R		
713-717	5	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
718	1	F_ULD_PRECIP	Precipitous Labor		U,R		
719-720	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
721	1	F_ULD_BREECH	Breech		U,R		
722-733	12	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
734	1	F_U_FORCEP	Forceps		U,R		
735	1	F_U_VACUUM	Vacuum		U,R		
736-751	16	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
752	1	F_UCA_ANEN	Anencephalus		U,R		
753	1	F_UCA_SPINA	Spina Bifida / Meningocele		U,R		
754-760	7	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
761	1	F_UCA_OMPHALO	Omphalocele / Gastroschisis		U,R		
762-765	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
766	1	F_UCA_CLEFTLP	Cleft Lip / Palate		U,R		
767-768	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
769	1	F_UCA_HERNIA	Hernia		U,R		
770	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
771	1	F_UCA_DOWNS	Down Syndrome		U,R		
772-775	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	

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Country Codes
(Alphabetical by Code)

Code	Geopolitical Entity
AA	ARUBA
AC	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
AE	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
AF	AFGHANISTAN
AG	ALGERIA
AJ	AZERBAIJAN
AL	ALBANIA
AM	ARMENIA
AN	ANDORRA
AO	ANGOLA
AQ	AMERICAN SAMOA
AR	ARGENTINA
AS	AUSTRALIA
AT	ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS
AU	AUSTRIA
AV	ANGUILLA
AY	ANTARCTICA
BA	BAHRAIN
BB	BARBADOS
BC	BOTSWANA
BD	BERMUDA
BE	BELGIUM
BF	BAHAMAS, THE
BG	BANGLADESH
BH	BELIZE
BK	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
BL	BOLIVIA
BM	BURMA
BN	BENIN
BO	BELARUS
BP	SOLOMON ISLANDS
BR	BRAZIL
BS	BASSAS DA INDIA
BT	BHUTAN
BU	BULGARIA
BV	BOUVET ISLAND
BX	BRUNEI
BY	BURUNDI
CA	CANADA
CB	CAMBODIA
CD	CHAD
CE	SRI LANKA
CF	CONGO
CG	CONGO
CH	CHINA
CI	CHILE
CJ	CAYMAN ISLANDS
CK	COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
CL	CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LINE ISLANDS
CM	CAMEROON
CN	COMOROS
CO	COLOMBIA
CQ	NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS
CR	CORAL SEA ISLANDS

Country Codes
(Alphabetical by Code)

Code	Geopolitical Entity
CS	COSTA RICA
CT	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CU	CUBA
CV	CAPE VERDE
CW	COOK ISLANDS
CY	CYPRUS
CZ	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DA	DENMARK
DJ	DJIBOUTI
DM	DAHOMEY [BENIN]
DO	DOMINICA
DQ	JARVIS ISLAND
DR	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EB	EAST BERLIN
EC	ECUADOR
EG	EGYPT
EI	IRELAND
EK	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
EN	ESTONIA
EQ	CANTON AND ENDERBERRY ISLANDS
ER	ERITREA
ES	EL SALVADOR
ET	ETHIOPIA
EU	EUROPA ISLAND
EZ	CZECH REPUBLIC
FG	FRENCH GUIANA
FI	FINLAND
FJ	FIJI
FK	FALKLAND ISLANDS
FM	MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF
FO	FAROE ISLANDS
FP	FRENCH POLYNESIA
FR	FRANCE
FS	FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS
FT	FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFFARS AND ISSAS
GA	GAMBIA, THE
GB	GABON
GC	EAST GERMANY (GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)
GE	WEST GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY)
GG	GEORGIA
GH	GHANA
GI	GIBRALTAR
GJ	GRENADA
GK	GUERNSEY
GL	GREENLAND
GM	GERMANY
GN	GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS
GO	GLORIOSO ISLANDS
GP	GUADELOUPE
GQ	GUAM
GR	GREECE
GS	GILBERT ISLANDS
GT	GUATEMALA
GV	GUINEA

**Country Codes
(Alphabetical by Code)**

Code	Geopolitical Entity
GY	GUYANA
GZ	GAZA STRIP
HA	HAITI
HK	HONG KONG
HM	HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS
HO	HONDURAS
HQ	HOWLAND ISLAND
HR	CROATIA
HU	HUNGARY
IC	ICELAND
ID	INDONESIA
IM	ISLE OF MAN
IN	INDIA
IO	BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY
IP	CLIPPERTON ISLAND
IQ	US MISCELLANEOUS PACIFIC ISLANDS
IR	IRAN
IS	ISRAEL
IT	ITALY
IU	ISRAEL-SYRIA DEMILITARIZED ZONE
IV	COTE D'IVOIRE
IW	ISRAEL-JORDAN DEMILITARIZED ZONE
IY	IRAQ-SAUDI ARABIA NEUTRAL ZONE
IZ	IRAQ
JA	JAPAN
JE	JERSEY
JM	JAMAICA
JN	JAN MAYEN
JO	JORDAN
JQ	JOHNSTON ISLAND
JS	SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN
JU	JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND
KE	KENYA
KG	KYRGYZSTAN
KN	NORTH KOREA
KR	KIRIBATI
KS	SOUTH KOREA
KT	CHRISTMAS ISLAND
KU	KUWAIT
KZ	KAZAKHSTAN
LA	LAOS
LE	LEBANON
LG	LATVIA
LH	LITHUANIA
LI	LIBERIA
LO	SLOVAKIA
LQ	PALMYRA ATOLL
LS	LIECHTENSTEIN
LT	LESOTHO
LU	LUXEMBOURG
LY	LIBYA
MA	MADAGASCAR
MB	MARTINIQUE
MC	MACAU

**Country Codes
(Alphabetical by Code)**

Code	Geopolitical Entity
MD	MOLDOVA
ME	SPANISH NORTH AFRICA
MF	MAYOTTE
MG	MONGOLIA
MH	MONTSERRAT
MI	MALAWI
MK	MACEDONIA, F.Y.R.O.
ML	MALI
MN	MONACO
MO	MOROCCO
MP	MAURITIUS
MQ	MIDWAY ISLAND
MR	MAURITANIA
MT	MALTA
MU	OMAN
MV	MALDIVES
MX	MEXICO
MY	MALAYSIA
MZ	MOZAMBIQUE
NA	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
NC	NEW CALEDONIA
NE	NIUE
NF	NORFOLK ISLAND
NG	NIGER
NH	VANUATU
NI	NIGERIA
NL	NETHERLANDS
NO	NORWAY
NP	NEPAL
NR	NAURU
NS	SURINAME
NT	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
NU	NICARAGUA
NZ	NEW ZEALAND
PA	PARAGUAY
PC	PITCAIRN ISLAND
PE	PERU
PF	PARACEL ISLANDS
PG	SPRATLY ISLANDS
PK	PAKISTAN
PL	POLAND
PM	PANAMA
PN	PANAMA
PO	PORTUGAL
PP	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PQ	PANAMA CANAL ZONE
PS	PALAU
PT	TIMOR
PU	GUINEA-BISSAU
QA	QATAR
RE	REUNION
RH	SOUTHERN RHODESIA
RM	MARSHALL ISLANDS
RO	ROMANIA

Country Codes
(Alphabetical by Code)

Code	Geopolitical Entity
RP	PHILIPPINES
RQ	PUERTO RICO
RS	RUSSIA
RW	RWANDA
SA	SAUDI ARABIA
SB	SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON
SC	SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
SE	SEYCHELLES
SF	SOUTH AFRICA
SG	SENEGAL
SH	SAINT HELENA
SI	SLOVENIA
SK	SIKKIM
SL	SIERRA LEONE
SM	SAN MARINO
SN	SINGAPORE
SO	SOMALIA
SP	SPAIN
SQ	SWAN ISLANDS
SS	SPANISH SAHARA
ST	SAINT LUCIA
SU	SUDAN
SV	SVALBARD
SW	SWEDEN
SX	SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS
SY	SYRIA
SZ	SWITZERLAND
TC	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
TD	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
TE	TROMELIN ISLAND
TH	THAILAND
TI	TAJIKISTAN
TK	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
TL	TOKELAU
TN	TONGA
TO	TOGO
TP	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
TQ	TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
TS	TUNISIA
TT	EAST TIMOR
TU	TURKEY
TV	TUVALU
TW	TAIWAN
TX	TURKMENISTAN
TZ	TANZANIA
UG	UGANDA
UK	UNITED KINGDOM
UP	UKRAINE
UR	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
US	UNITED STATES
UV	BURKINA FASO
UY	URUGUAY
UZ	UZBEKISTAN
VC	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Country Codes
(Alphabetical by Code)

Code	Geopolitical Entity
VE	VENEZUELA
VI	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
VM	VIETNAM
VN	NORTH VIETNAM
VQ	UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS
VS	SOUTH VIETNAM
VT	HOLY SEE (VATICAN CITY)
WA	NAMIBIA
WB	WEST BERLIN
WE	WEST BANK
WF	WALLIS AND FUTUNA
WI	WESTERN SAHARA
WQ	WAKE ISLAND
WS	SAMOA
WZ	SWAZILAND
YE	YEMEN (SANA'A)
YI	YUGOSLAVIA
YM	YEMEN
YO	YUGOSLAVIA
YQ	RYUKYU ISLANDS, SOUTHERN
YS	YEMEN (ADEN)
ZA	ZAMBIA
ZI	ZIMBABWE

DETAILED TECHNICAL NOTES *

UNITED STATES

2012

NATALITY

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
Hyattsville, Maryland: 2013**

* Formerly the “Technical appendix for Vital Statistics of the United States. Natality.”

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
3311 Toledo Road, Room 5420
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Introduction

These Detailed Technical Notes, published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), supplement the "Technical Notes" section of "Births: Final Data for 2012" [1], and are for use with the 2012 Natality public use data. The 2012 natality micro-data file may be downloaded at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm [2] and is available on CD-ROM by request. These Technical Notes also provide additional documentation for VitalStats <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/VitalStats.htm>, a data access and analysis tool [3]. VitalStats includes interactive pre-built tables and the ability to create tables and graphics using more than 100 demographic and health variables from the 1990-2012 natality public-use files.

Beginning with the 2005 data year, the micro-data natality file no longer includes geographic detail (e.g., state or county of birth). Information on the NCHS data release policy is available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/dvs_data_release.htm [4]. Tabulations of birth data by state and for counties with populations of 100,000 or more may be made using VitalStats as described above. Procedures for requesting micro-data files with geographic detail are provided in the NCHS data release policy.

Beginning with the 2007 data year, data items exclusive to the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (i.e., maternal anemia, ultrasound, alcohol use) are no longer available in public use files. Beginning with the 2011 data year, unrevised data for educational attainment, prenatal care, and type of vaginal and cesarean delivery are no longer included on the data file. Data for these items from the 1989 revision are not comparable with the data from the 2003 revision.

"Births: Final Data for 2012" [1] does not include the following items: month of birth, day of week of birth, time of birth, weight gain during pregnancy, educational attainment, tobacco use during pregnancy, month prenatal care began, and selected risk factors, obstetric procedures, characteristics of labor and delivery, and congenital anomalies. See **Tables I-2, I-3, I-5, I-6**, (available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09_tables.pdf) and selected **Documentation Tables 2 through 19** in this guide for tabular data for these items.

Recent reports and data releases present information on items not previously available from the National Center for Health Statistics (e.g., use of infertility therapies, WIC food, source

of payment for the delivery, maternal morbidity, and breastfeeding) for years 2009, 2010 and 2011 [5-9]. A recent report also assesses the quality of the 2003 revised medical and health birth certificate data [10].

Definition of Live Birth

Every product of conception that gives a sign of life after birth, regardless of the length of the pregnancy, is considered a live birth. This concept is included in the definition set forth by the World Health Organization in 1950 as described in a United Nation's Handbook [11]. A slightly expanded definition of live birth was recommended by the 1992 revision of the Model State Vital Statistics Act and Regulations [12], based on recommendations of a 1988 working group formed by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists [13] and is consistent with that currently used by the WHO in the ICD-10 [14] and the United Nations:

“Live birth” means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes, or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Heartbeats are to be distinguished from transient cardiac contractions; respirations are to be distinguished from fleeting respiratory efforts or gasps.

This definition distinguishes in precise terms a live birth from a fetal death [15,16]. The vast majority of registration areas use definitions of live births similar to this definition [15]. All states require the reporting of live births regardless of length of gestation or birth weight.

The Birth-Registration Area

Currently the birth-registration system of the United States includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the independent registration area of New York City, and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (referred to as Northern Marianas). However, in the statistical tabulations, “United

States” refers only to the aggregate of the 50 states (including New York City) and the District of Columbia. Information on the history and development of the birth-registration area is available elsewhere [17,18].

Birth statistics for years prior to 1951 and for 1955 are based on the total file of birth records. Statistics for 1951-54, 1956-66, and 1968-71 are based on 50-percent samples except for data for Guam and the Virgin Islands, which are based on all records filed. During the processing of the 1967 data, the sampling rate was reduced from 50 percent to 20 percent. From 1972 to 1984 statistics are based on all records filed in the States submitting computer tapes and on a 50-percent sample of records in all other States.

Since 1985, natality statistics for all states and the District of Columbia have been based on information from the total file of records, that is, all births registered in the reporting areas. The information is received on electronic files consisting of individual records processed by the states, the District of Columbia, New York City, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas (except for the Virgin Islands from 2009-2012). NCHS receives these files from the registration offices of all states, the two cities and four territories through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Information for Guam and the Virgin Islands for 2012 is obtained from paper copies of original birth certificates which are coded and keyed by NCHS. Data from American Samoa first became available in 1997; data from the Northern Marianas in 1998.

U.S. natality data are limited to births occurring within the United States, including those occurring to U.S. residents and nonresidents. Births to nonresidents of the United States have been excluded from most published tabulations by place of residence beginning in 1970 (for further discussion see “Classification by occurrence and residence”). Births occurring to U.S. citizens outside the United States are not included in the natality file. Data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas are limited to births registered in these areas.

Classification of births by occurrence and residence

In tabulations by place of residence, births occurring within the United States to U.S. citizens and to residents who are not citizens are allocated to the usual place of residence of the mother in the United States, as reported on the birth certificate. Births to U.S. residents

occurring outside this country are not included in tabulations by place of residence or place of occurrence.

The total count of births for the United States by place of residence and by place of occurrence will not be identical. Births to nonresidents of the United States are included in data by place of occurrence but excluded from data by place of residence, as previously indicated. See **Table A** for the number of births by residence and occurrence for the 50 states and the District of Columbia for 2012.

Residence error -- According to a 1950 test (which has not been repeated), errors in residence reporting for the country as a whole tend to overstate the number of births to residents of urban areas and to understate the number of births to residents of other areas [19]. Recent experience based on anecdotal evidence from the states, suggests that this is still a concern. This tendency has assumed special importance because of a concomitant development—the increased utilization of hospitals in cities by residents of nearby places—with the result that a number of births are erroneously reported as having occurred to residents of urban areas. Another factor that contributes to this overstatement of urban births is the customary practice of using city addresses for persons living outside the city limits. Residence error should be taken into particular consideration in interpreting tabulated data for small areas. Both birth and infant mortality patterns can be affected.

Information on the completeness of reporting of birth certificate data is shown in **Table B**, which presents a listing of items and the percentage of records that were not stated for each reporting area: all 50 states, New York City, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas.

Population based rates -- One of the principal values of vital statistics data is realized through the presentation of rates that are computed by relating the vital events of a class to the population of a similarly defined class (e.g., 2012 births to women aged 20-24 years and the 2012 population of women aged 20-24). Vital statistics and population statistics, therefore, must be tabulated in comparable groups. Even when the variables common to both, such as geographic area, age, race, and sex, have been similarly classified and tabulated, significant discrepancies may result from differences between the enumeration method of obtaining population data and the registration method of obtaining vital statistics data [20].

Geographic classification -- The geographic code structure for the 2012 natality file is

given in two NCHS manuals, “Vital Records Geographic Classification, 2003,” and “Vital Records Geographic Classification, 2004, Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS).” [21, 22]. The geographic code structure on the 2012 file is based on results of the 2012 Census of Population.

Standard Certificates of Live Birth

The U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has served for many years as the principal means for attaining uniformity in the content of the documents used to collect information on births in the United States. The U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth is revised every 10-15 years. Most state certificates conform closely in content to the standard certificate, but are modified to the extent required by the particular state's needs or by special provisions of the state's vital statistics law.

The 2003 revision — In 2003, a revised U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth was adopted (**Figure 1**). For more details regarding the certificate revision and links to the documents referenced below, see the NCHS website of the 2003 certificate revision at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vital_certificate_revisions.htm. The 2003 birth certificate replaces the previous 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth [17,23, 24]. Implementation of the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) by the states and independent reporting areas is being phased in over a number of years and is expected to be complete in January 2015. See **Table C** for the year of implementation by state and independent reporting areas. Thirty-eight states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Northern Marianas had implemented the revised birth certificate as of January 1, 2012: California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York (including New York City), North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. One additional state, Virginia, implemented the revised birth certificate in 2012, but after January 1st. Data for reporting areas revising after January 1 are not included in **Documentation Tables 1 through 19**. Births to residents of the 38 states and the District of Columbia which had revised as of January 1, 2012 represent 86.3 percent of all births to United States residents in 2012. See **Table**

D for a comparison of selected demographic and infant health characteristics of the revised reporting area (excluding territories) to the United States as a whole. Data from 2012 for the 38-state and the District of Columbia revised reporting area are presented in **Documentation Tables 1 through 19** of these Notes.

The 2003 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of live birth introduced substantial changes to data content and quality. Many key data items are common between revisions; however, a number of items were substantively modified. The 2003 revision also includes many new items never before collected on the Standard Certificate [23, 24]; see recent reports on selected new data items (5,9).

A key aspect of the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth has been the re-engineering of the data collection and transmission system. The intent of the re-engineering is to improve data quality, speed of data collection and transmission, and to enhance standardization of data [23,25]. To encourage collection of data from the best sources, two worksheets have been developed: the “Mother’s Worksheet” and the “Facility Worksheet.” In the mother’s worksheet, data are directly obtained from the mother and include items such as race, Hispanic origin and educational attainment. For the facility worksheet, data are obtained directly from the medical records of the mother and infant for items such as date last normal menses began, pregnancy risk factors, and method of delivery. To assist hospital staff in completing the facility worksheet, a comprehensive instruction manual was developed: *Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision)* [26]. Details of the nature and content of the 1989 revision are available elsewhere [17,18].

Comparability of data between the 1989 and 2003 Revisions of the United States Standard Certificates of Live Birth — Many data items (e.g., maternal age, birth order, marital status, attendant at birth, birthweight, gestational age) are common to both the 1989 and 2003 standard birth certificates and are considered directly comparable between revisions. Several key items, however (i.e., educational attainment, tobacco use during pregnancy, month prenatal care began and type of vaginal or cesarean delivery), although collected on both certificate revisions, were substantively modified. Data for these items are not considered comparable between revisions and are not combined in tabulations or in the data files. Beginning in 2008, key non-comparable data items exclusive to the 2003 revision (i.e. education, prenatal care,

tobacco use, type of vaginal and cesarean delivery) are no longer included in “Births: Final Data: ,” see **Documentation Tables 2, 4, 8 and 14** for tabular data for 2012. Also, as of the 2011 data year, the unrevised data on these items are no longer on this file or included in VitalStats.

The checkbox items Risk factors in this pregnancy, Obstetric procedures, Characteristics of labor and delivery, Method of delivery, Abnormal conditions of the newborn, and Congenital anomalies of the newborn are included on both the 1989 and the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth. However, many of the specific checkboxes under these items were modified, or are entirely new to the 2003 certificate. “Births: Final Data for 2012” presents information for specific checkboxes for which data *are* comparable across revisions [1]. See selected **Documentation tables 2 through 19** for tabular data for 2012 for 2003 revision-based information for selected specific checkbox items included under the checkbox categories listed above plus data on key items not comparable between revisions, i.e.: education, tobacco use, prenatal care, and type of vaginal and cesarean delivery. This information can be found in Documentation tables of the 2009-2011 User Guides [27-29]. Earlier reports and the 2007 User Guide presented these data for 2004-2008 [30-34]. For 2003-2010 data based on the unrevised reporting area, see VitalStats, and the public use data files [2,3]. The public-use files and VitalStats do not include data for non-comparable unrevised checkbox items from 2007 onward.

The 2003 revision also includes a number of items which are new *and* exclusive to the 2003 revised certificate (e.g., use of infertility therapies, principal source of payment for the delivery, maternal morbidity, breastfeeding and the receipt of WIC food for the pregnancy) (**Figure 1**); These items are included on the 2012 natality public use file and are discussed below. See selected **Documentation tables 3 through 19** for tabular data for 2012.

Table B presents a listing of items and the percentage of records that were not stated for all reporting areas: each state, New York City, the District of Columbia, plus Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas. Births to residents of revised states which occur in unrevised states are classified as unknowns for items exclusive to the 2003 revision (0.3 percent for the revised area).

Natality data files

Micro-data files -- Natality micro-data files for data years 1968-2012 may be downloaded

at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm. Natality micro-data files for data years 1968-2012 are also available on CD-ROM upon request. The general rules used to classify characteristics of live births are presented in several NCHS manuals [21,22,25,35]. These instructions are for states to use to collect and code the data items; they do not include NCHS edit recodes.

The 2003-2012 edits and natality micro-data files include data items common to both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. The files also include items exclusive to the 2003 revision. Beginning with the 2007 public-use file, most non-comparable items exclusive to the 1989 revision are no longer included. Data items which are common to both revisions are combined in the same data field(s); items which are exclusive to the 2003 revision, are captured in separate fields. See file layout in this User Guide [2]. Certain data items new to the 2003 revised certificate (e.g., maternal morbidity) are available for files 2009-2012. See **Figure 1** for information on items included in the file.

Beginning with the 2005 data year, the public release micro-data natality file no longer includes geographic detail (e.g., state or county of birth). Information on the new data use policy is available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/dvs_data_release.htm [4]. However, tabulations of birth data by state and for counties with populations of 100,000 or more may be made using the interactive data tool VitalStats, described below.

Reporting flags -- The 2012 public use micro-data file includes extensive reporting flags to assist in the accurate exclusion of records for items not reported by all states when tabulating data by mother's place of residence. Reporting flags should be used to generate accurate numbers by residence for items which are not reported by all states. More information on the use of reporting flags can be found in the introduction to the 2012 file documentation in this User Guide [2]. Identification of individual state level data, however, is not possible with the public-use micro-data file for 2012 [4].

VitalStats -- VitalStats is an online data access tool which gives users access to a collection of interactive pre-built tables, and the ability to build their own tables choosing from over 100 public use birth variables for natality data files for 1990-2012 [3]. Interactive charting and mapping tools are a key part of the system, and provide powerful options for visualizing and manipulating tabulated data at the national, state, and county level (for counties of 100,000 population or more). Additionally, users can export tabulated data to Excel for further analysis.

VitalStats is available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/VitalStats.htm>. Data for territories (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands) are available from 2005 to 2012.

Demographic characteristics

Hispanic origin and race

Hispanic origin--Information on Hispanic origin of mother and father is available for the entire United States. Hispanic origin and race are reported separately on the birth certificate. The following five categories are collected in a checkbox format (**Figure 1**):

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latina
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicana
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latina (Specify)

This information is recommended to be reported directly by the mother. See the “Mother’s Worksheet for the Child’s Birth Certificate” available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/momswkstf_improv.pdf.

Data on the public use file and in NCHS reports for specified Hispanic groups are shown in most cases for five specified Hispanic groups: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and “other and unknown Hispanic.” In tabulations of birth data by race and Hispanic origin, data for persons of Hispanic origin are not further classified by race because the vast majority of births to Hispanic women are reported as white. In tabulations of birth data by race only, data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother’s reported race. In tabulations that include Hispanic origin, data for non-Hispanic persons are classified according to the race of the mother, due to substantial differences in fertility and maternal and infant health characteristics between Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women.

Items asking for the Hispanic origin of the mother and the father have been included on the birth certificates of all states, D.C., Virgin Islands, and Guam since 1993, and on the birth

certificate of Puerto Rico starting in 2005, and Northern Marianas starting in 2010 [28]. American Samoa does not collect this information.

The Hispanic origin question on the 2003 revision of the birth certificate asks respondents to select only one response. Occasionally, however, more than one Hispanic origin response is given, that is, a specified Hispanic group (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Central and South American) in combination with one or more other specified Hispanic group. When this occurs, all responses are collected. These procedures have been in place since the first revision year, 2003. In 2012, 0.4 percent of births in the revised-state reporting area, plus Rhode Island (unrevised states that also reported more than one Hispanic origin response), were to women reporting more than one Hispanic origin. Respondents who select more than one Hispanic origin on the birth certificate are classified as “other Hispanic.” The Hispanic origin question on the 1989 revision of the birth certificate also offers the opportunity to report more than one origin; however, NCHS processing guidelines for unrevised data allow only for coding the first Hispanic origin listed.

Women who report more than one Hispanic origin on the 2003 revised birth certificate are included in the category “other and unknown Hispanic;” however, the American Community Survey [36], on which the 2012 population denominators are based, randomly assign respondents who report more than one Hispanic origin to a single origin only. (The Current Population Survey, on which the population denominators before 2010 are based, queried respondents who report more than one Hispanic origin to obtain a single origin only [37].) As a result, the population-based rates shown in this report for “other Hispanic” women are slightly higher (about 6 percent) than if births to women reporting more than one Hispanic origin were excluded from this category.

Change in births to “other and unknown Hispanic” women—The number of births to “other and unknown Hispanic” women increased by 3 percent from 131,060 in 2011 to 135,482 in 2012. This number rose each year from 2005 through 2012. Factors that may have influenced this rise are not clear but may include less specificity in respondent reporting of Hispanic origin (e.g., “Hispanic” in lieu of “Mexican” or “Puerto Rican,”) increases in the number of multiple-Hispanic reporting areas, and increases in the populations of groups included in the “other Hispanic” category.

The 38 revised states, D.C., and Rhode Island accounted for 89 percent of Hispanic births in the United States in 2012. The percentage of records for which Hispanic origin of the parents was not reported in 2012 is shown by state in **Table B**. For Puerto Rico, the increase in the number of births to non-Hispanic mothers in 2012 may be an artifact of changes to Puerto Rican-specific data edits.

Single, multiple, and “bridged” race of mother and father--Information on race of mother and father is available for the entire United States. Hispanic origin and race are reported separately on the birth certificate. The following fifteen race categories are collected in a checkbox format (**Figure 1**):

- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian Indian
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Japanese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Other Asian (Specify)
- Native Hawaiian
- Guamanian or Chamorro
- Samoan
- Other Pacific Islander (Specify)
- Other (Specify)

The instructions are to check one or more races to indicate what the mother/father considers her/himself to be. This information is recommended to be reported directly by the mother. See the “Mother’s Worksheet for the Child’s Birth Certificate” available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/momswkstf_improv.pdf.

In 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued “Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity,” which revised the “1977 Statistical Policy Directive 15, Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting” [38,39]. These documents specify guidelines for collecting, tabulating, and presenting race and ethnicity data within the federal statistical system. The 1997 revised standards incorporated two major changes designed to reflect the changing racial and ethnic profile of the United States. First, the revision increased from four to five the minimum set of categories to be used by federal agencies for identification of race. The 1977 standards required federal agencies to report race-specific tabulations using a minimum set of four single-race categories: American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian or Pacific Islander (API), black, and white. The five categories for race specified in the 1997 standards are: AIAN, Asian, black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI), and white. The revised standards called for reporting Asian persons separately from NHOPI. The revised standards also require federal data collection programs to allow respondents to select one or more race categories.

Beginning with the 2000 decennial census, the U.S. Census Bureau collected race and ethnicity data in accordance with the 1997 revised standards; however, the National Vital Statistics System, which is based on data collected by the states, will not be fully compliant with the new standards until all of the states revise their birth certificates to reflect the new standards. Thus, beginning with the 2000 data year, the numerators (births) for birth rates are incompatible with the denominators (populations); see “Population denominators.” To compute rates, it is necessary to “bridge” population data for multiple-race persons to single-race categories. This has been done for birth rates by race presented in this report. Once all states revise their birth registration systems to be compliant with the 1997 OMB standards, the use of bridged populations can be discontinued.

Forty-one states and the District of Columbia, representing 90 percent of all U.S. resident births, reported multiple-race data in 2012. Multiple-race reporting areas include: California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah,

Vermont, Virginia (revised after January 1st, 2012), Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Northern Marianas, all of which used the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, as well as Hawaii and Rhode Island, which used the 1989 revision. Puerto Rico, which revised its birth certificate in 2005, reported race according to the 1989 certificate revision. Slightly more than 2 percent of mothers in the states reported more than one race [1]. Prior to 2012, the multiple-race reporting states varied; 6 states reported more than one race in 2003, 15 states in 2004, 19 states in 2005, 23 states in 2006, 27 states in 2007, 30 states in 2008, 33 states and D.C. in 2009, 38 states and D.C. in 2010, and 40 states and D.C. in 2011. Data from the vital records of the remaining 9 states and 1 territory followed the 1977 OMB standards in which only a single race is reported [39]. In addition, these areas also reported the minimum set of four races as stipulated in the 1977 standards compared with the minimum of five races for the 1997 standards.

To provide uniformity and comparability of data during the transition period before multiple-race data are available for all reporting areas, bridging the responses of those who reported more than one race to a single race is necessary. The bridging procedure for multiple-race mothers and fathers is based on the procedure used to bridge multiracial population estimates; see “Population denominators” [40]. Multiple race is imputed to a single race (AIAN, API, black, or white) according to the combination of races, Hispanic origin, sex, and age of the mother or father indicated on the birth certificate. The imputation procedure is described in detail elsewhere [41,42].

Where race of the mother is not reported, if the race of the father is known, the race of the father is assigned to the mother. When information is not available for either parent, the race of the mother is imputed according to the specific race of the mother on the preceding record with a known race of mother. In 2012, race of mother was imputed for 5.8% of births (by occurrence).

Beginning with the 1989 data year, NCHS started 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. Text references to white births and white mothers or black births and black mothers are used interchangeably for ease in writing.

Age of mother

Information on age of mother is available for the entire United States. Beginning with the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, a “Date of birth” item replaced the “Age (at time of this birth)” item. Not all states revised this item, and, therefore, the age of mother either is derived from the reported month and year of birth or coded as stated on the certificate. In 2012, age of mother was directly reported by one state (Virginia, before April 2012) and territory (American Samoa). This information is recommended to be reported directly by the mother. See the “Mother’s Worksheet for the Child’s Birth Certificate” available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/momswkstf_improv.pdf.

Imputation of age of mother-From 1964 to 1996, mother’s age was edited for ages 10-49 years. Births reported as occurring to mothers under age 10 or over age 49 were assigned the mean age of mothers based on data from a previous year with the same race, Hispanic origin, and total birth order (total of live births and fetal deaths). Beginning in 1997, age of mother is imputed for ages 9 years or under and 55 years and over. This procedure was used through 2006 for births in states using the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live birth (unrevised). Beginning in 2003 for births occurring in states using the 2003 revision of the birth certificate (revised), a slightly wider age range is used; age of mother is imputed for ages 8 years or under and 65 years and over (mother’s age 9 years is recoded as 10 years and ages 55-64 years are recoded to an age from 50-54 years). Starting in 2007, the same procedures are used for states using the unrevised certificate. A review and verification of unedited data for several years including 2007 showed that the vast majority of births reported as occurring to women aged 50 years and older were to women aged 50-54 years. The numbers of births to women aged 50-54 years have been too small historically to compute age-specific birth rates. These births have been included with births to women aged 45-49 years for computing birth rates.

Extreme values of age-Data for single year of age of mother 9-11 and 55-64 years are not shown in the public use data files. Births to mothers 9-11 years are collapsed into the categories “12 years or under;” births to mothers 50-64 years into the category “50-54 years.”

Populations for age-specific rates-Age-specific birth rates are based on populations of women by age, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau. In census years the decennial census counts are used. In intercensal years, estimates of the population of women by age are published by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Current Population Reports*. The 2012 population estimates are

from the 2010 Census as of July 1, 2012, from responses to questions on age at last birthday and month and year of birth, with the latter given preference. In the 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census of Population, age was also derived from month and year of birth. Age in completed years was asked in censuses before 1960. This was nearly the equivalent of the question of the pre-1989 birth certificates, which the 1950 test of matched birth and census records confirmed, by showing a high degree of consistency in reporting age in these two sources [20]. More recently, reporting of maternal age on the birth certificate was compared with reporting of age in a survey of women who had recently given birth. Reporting of age was very consistent between the two sources [43].

Median and mean age of mother -- Median age is the value that divides an age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the values being less and one-half being greater. Median ages of mothers for 1960 to the present have been computed from birth rates for 5-year age groups rather than from birth frequencies. This method eliminates the effects of changes in the age composition of the childbearing population over time. Changes in the median ages from year to year can thus be attributed solely to changes in the age-specific birth rates. Trend data on the median age are shown in **Table 1-5** of “Vital Statistics of the United States, 2003, Volume 1, Natality” [44], which is available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/vsus.htm#natab2003>.

Trend data on the mean age of mother, derived directly from frequencies of births by age, are available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/vsus.htm#natab2003>, and for recent years, in **Table I-1**, available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09_tables.pdf.

Not stated age or date of birth of mother -- In 2012, age of mother was not reported on 0.01 percent of the records. Beginning in 1964, birth records with date of birth of mother and/or age of mother not stated have had age imputed according to the age of mother from the previous birth record of the same race and total-birth order (total of fetal deaths and live births). (See *NCHS Instruction Manuals*, Part 12) [45, 46].

Age of father

Information on age of father is available for the entire United States. It is derived from the father’s date of birth and is recommended to be reported directly by the mother. See the “Mother’s Worksheet for the Child’s Birth Certificate” at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/momswkstf_improv.pdf. Information on age of father is

often missing for children born to unmarried mothers, greatly inflating the number in the “Not stated” category in all tabulations by age of father. If the age is under 10 years, it is considered not stated and grouped with those cases for which age is not stated on the certificate. The percent of records for which father’s age is not stated is shown in **Table B**.

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 followed because, while father’s age is missing on 12.8 percent of all births in 2012, age of father is missing for one-third (32.0%) of births to teenaged (aged 15-19 years) mothers. This distribution 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. Births with age of father not stated are distributed only for rates, not for frequency tabulations.

Marital status

Information on marital status is available for the entire United States. It is recommended to be reported directly by the mother. See the “Mother’s Worksheet for the Child’s Birth Certificate” at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/momswkstf_improv.pdf. National estimates of births to unmarried women are based on two methods of determining marital status. For 1994 through 1996, birth certificates in 45 states and the District of Columbia included a question about the mother's marital status. For the other states, marital status is inferred from information on the birth certificate. Beginning in 1997, the marital status of women giving birth in California and Nevada was determined by a direct question in the birth registration process. New York City also changed its procedures for inferring marital status in 1997 to the same procedures in effect in New York State, a separate registration area. Beginning June 15, 1998, Connecticut discontinued inferring the mother’s marital status and added a direct question on mother’s marital status to the state’s birth certificate. Michigan added a direct question in 2005 to the birth registration process, but used inferential procedures to update information collected using the direct question. Beginning in 2007, Michigan added a direct question on mother’s marital status to the state’s birth certificate.

Inferential procedures-In 2012, inferential procedures were used to compile birth

statistics by marital status in full or in part for New York. In New York, a birth is inferred as nonmarital if either of these factors, listed in priority-of-use order, is present: a paternity acknowledgment was received or the father's name is missing. 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; this is now the key indicator in the nonreporting states. Details of the changes in reporting procedures and the impact of the procedures on the data are described in previous reports [47,48].

Imputation of marital status-The mother's marital status was not reported in 2012 on 0.04 percent of the birth records in the 49 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City where this information is obtained exclusively by a direct question. Marital status was imputed for these records. If status was unknown and the father's age was known, then the mother was considered married. If the status was unknown, and the father's age unknown, then the mother was considered unmarried. This represents a change from the procedures in effect for 2002 and previous years. Prior to 2003, marital status for all records with marital status not reported was imputed as "married." Because of the small number of records affected (1,728 in 2012), the change in imputation procedures had essentially no impact on measures of nonmarital births.

When births to unmarried women are reported as second or higher order births, it is not known whether the mother was married or unmarried when the previous deliveries occurred because her marital status at the time of these earlier births is not available from the current birth record.

Educational attainment

Mother--Information on educational attainment of the mother is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. The following eight educational categories are collected in a checkbox format (**Figure 1**):

- 8th grade or less
- 9th-12th grade, no diploma
- High school graduate or GED completed

- Some college credit but no degree
- Associate degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Master's degree
- Doctorate

The instructions are to check the box that best describes the highest degree or level of school completed at the time of the delivery. This information is recommended to be reported directly by the mother. See the “Mother’s Worksheet for the Child’s Birth Certificate,” available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/momswkstf_improv.pdf. See the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46] and **Documentation Table 2** for 2012 data. The percent of records for which mother’s education is not stated is shown in **Table B**.

Father--Information on educational attainment of the father is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. The question is identical to that of the mother. From 1995-2008, NCHS did not collect information on the educational attainment of the father. Information on education of father is often missing on birth certificates of children born to unmarried mothers, greatly inflating the number in the “Not stated” category. While the overall percentage of “not stated” records was 15.7 percent for the reporting area (Table B), four areas (Delaware, the District of Columbia, South Carolina, and Wisconsin) had more than 25 percent of records with missing data for this item.

Live-birth order and parity

Information on live-birth order and parity are available for the entire United States. Live-birth order and parity classifications refer to the total number of live births the mother has had including the 2012 birth. Fetal deaths are excluded.

Live-birth order indicates what number the present birth represents; for example, a baby born to a mother who has had two previous live births (even if one or both are not now living) has a live-birth order of three. Parity indicates how many live births a mother has had. Before delivery, a mother having her first baby has a parity of zero, and a mother having her third baby has a parity of two. After delivery the mother of a baby who is a first live birth has a parity of

one, and the mother of a baby who is a third live birth has a parity of three.

Live-birth order and parity are determined from two items on the birth certificate, “Number of previous live births now living” and “Number of previous live births now dead.” This information is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions for these items are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. The percent of records for which live-birth order is not stated is shown in **Table B**.

In computing birth rates by live-birth order, births tabulated as birth order not stated are distributed in the same proportion as births of known live-birth order.

Birth interval

Information on birth interval is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. Birth intervals are computed for all births of second or higher order. The interval is computed from the infant’s date of birth (month and year) and the date of the last live birth (month and year). In a plural delivery, the 2nd and higher order birth within a set is classified at an interval of 0-3 months. This information is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. The percent of records for which birth interval is not stated is show in **Table B**. See **Documentation Table 11** for 2012 data.

Medical and Public Services Utilization

Prenatal care

Information on the timing and number of prenatal care visits is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. This information is collected from the question “Date of first prenatal visit” (with a checkbox for “no prenatal care”) and “Total number of prenatal visits for this pregnancy.” The public use file includes the month of

the first prenatal visit (ranging from months 1-10 of the pregnancy) as well as the trimester of the first prenatal visit (1st, 2nd, or 3rd).

Prenatal care information is recommended to be collected directly from the prenatal care record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions for these items are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. The percent of records for which month prenatal care began and number of prenatal visits are not stated are shown in **Table B**. See **Documentation Table 8** for 2012 data on month prenatal care began.

In general, data on prenatal care utilization based on the 2003 revised birth certificate are substantially lower than those based on the 1989 birth certificate. For the first year revised certificates are implemented, the percentage of women reported to begin care in the first trimester typically falls in a jurisdiction by at least 10 percentage points [1].

Did mother get WIC food for herself during this pregnancy?

Information on receipt of WIC (The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) food for the mother during this pregnancy is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. The WIC program, run by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is intended to help low-income pregnant women, infants, and children through age 5 receive proper nutrition by providing vouchers for food, nutrition counseling, health care screenings and referrals [49]. This information is recommended to be reported directly by the mother. See the “Mother’s Worksheet for the Child’s Birth Certificate” for the wording of the question for the mother, available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/momswkstf_improv.pdf. See the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46] and **Documentation Table 5** for 2012 data. The percent of records for which WIC receipt is not stated is shown in **Table B**.

Obstetric procedures

Information on obstetric procedures is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. Four obstetric procedures are separately identified on the revised 2003 certificate in a checkbox format (**Figure 1**):

- Cervical cerclage
- Tocolysis
- Successful external cephalic version
- Failed external cephalic version

Data on tocolysis are available for additional areas because this procedure is on both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the birth certificate. Data for 2012 on tocolysis are shown in **Table I-6**, available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09_tables.pdf.

The obstetric procedures item allows for the reporting of more than one procedure and includes a choice of “None of the above.” If the item is not completed (i.e. none of the boxes are checked), it is classified as “not stated.” The percent of records for which obstetric procedure items were not stated is shown in **Table B**.

Information on obstetric procedures is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also NCHS manuals for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. See Documentation **Table 9** for 2012 data; see also Quality of Data section.

Onset of labor

Information on onset of labor is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent, of all U.S. births in 2012. Three categories of onset of labor are separately identified on the revised 2003 certificate in a checkbox format (**Figure 1**):

- Premature rupture of membranes (prolonged, ≥ 12 hours)
- Precipitous labor (< 3 hrs)
- Prolonged labor (≥ 20 hrs)

Data on precipitous labor are available for additional areas because this category is on both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the birth certificate. Data for 2012 on precipitous labor are shown in **Table I-6**, available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09_tables.pdf.

This item allows for the reporting of more than one category of onset of labor and includes a choice of “None of the above.” However, both precipitous and prolonged labor cannot be checked as these types of labor are mutually exclusive by definition. If the onset of labor item is not completed (i.e. none of the boxes are checked), it is classified as “not stated.” The percent of records for which onset of labor items were not stated is shown in **Table B**.

Information on onset of labor is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46] and Documentation **Table 12** for 2012 data; see also Quality of Data section.

Characteristics of labor and delivery

Information on characteristics of labor and delivery is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. Nine characteristics of labor and delivery are separately identified on the revised 2003 certificate in a checkbox format (**Figure 1**):

- Induction of labor
- Augmentation of labor
- Non-vertex presentation
- Steroids received by the mother prior to delivery
- Antibiotics received by the mother during labor
- Clinical chorioamnionitis diagnosed during labor
- Moderate/heavy meconium staining of the amniotic fluid
- Fetal intolerance of labor
- Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor

Data on induction of labor and meconium staining of the amniotic fluid are available for additional areas because these characteristics are on both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the birth certificate. Data for 2012 on induction of labor and meconium staining are shown in **Table I-6**, available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09_tables.pdf.

The characteristics of labor and delivery item allows for the reporting of more than one

characteristic and includes a choice of “None of the above.” If the item is not completed (i.e. none of the boxes are checked), it is classified as “not stated.” The percent of records for which characteristics of labor and delivery is not stated is shown in **Table B**.

Information on characteristics of labor and delivery is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions for the characteristics are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also NCHS manuals for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]; see also Quality of Data section. See **Documentation Table 13** for 2012 data. Due to concerns with data quality, non-vertex presentation is no longer available in the public use file. See the User Guide to the 2010 Natality Public Use File for more information [28]. A report on receipt of epidural and spinal anesthesia during labor for 2008 births has been published [50].

Place of birth

Information on place of birth is available for the entire United States. The following five places of birth are separately identified (**Figure 1**):

- Hospital
- Freestanding birthing center
- Home birth
- Clinic/Doctor’s office
- Other

If the item is not completed (i.e. none of the boxes are checked), it is classified as “not stated.” The percent of records for which place of birth is not stated is shown in **Table B**. Information on place of birth is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also NCHS manuals for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46].

Planned home births –Information on whether the home birth was planned is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. If the birth

was a home birth (box checked) then the following question is asked in a checkbox format: Planned to deliver at home? Yes/ No. Of 31,506 total home births in 2012, 23,979 (76.1 percent) were planned, 3,225 (10.2 percent) were unplanned, and 4,302 (13.7 percent) were unknown whether they were planned. Additional information on births occurring outside of hospitals can be found in “Technical appendix. Vital statistics of the United States: 1999, vol I, natality [17].

Time of birth

Information on time of birth is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. The instructions are to enter the time of birth based on a 24-hour (military) clock. A recode of these data grouped into 6-hour time intervals is shown in **Documentation Table 16**. Information on time of birth is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions for time of birth are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. The percent of records for which time of birth is not stated is shown in **Table B**.

Attendant at birth

Information on the attendant at birth is available for the entire United States. The following five attendants at birth are separately identified on the revised 2003 certificate in a checkbox format (**Figure 1**):

- MD
- DO
- CNM/CM
- Other midwife
- Other

If the item is not completed (i.e. none of the boxes are checked), it is classified as “not stated.” The percent of records for which attendant at birth is not stated is shown in **Table B**. Information on attendant at birth is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions are presented in the

Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also NCHS manuals for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46].

CNM-attended births- There is evidence that the number of live births attended by certified nurse midwives (CNM) is understated [51], largely due to difficulty in correctly identifying the birth attendant when more than one provider is present at the birth. (Anecdotal evidence suggests that some hospitals require that a physician be reported as the attendant even where no physician is physically present at midwife-attended births.) Additional information on birth attendants, can be found in “Technical appendix. Vital statistics of the United States: 1999, vol I, natality [17].

Method of delivery

Information on method of delivery is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. Information on fetal presentation at birth and on the final route and method of delivery are collected in a checkbox format (**Figure 1**):

Fetal presentation at birth:

- Cephalic
- Breech
- Other

Final route and method of delivery:

- Vaginal/Spontaneous
- Vaginal/Forceps
- Vaginal/Vacuum
- Cesarean

If the items are not completed (i.e. none of the boxes are checked), they are classified as “not stated.” The percent of records for which fetal presentation at birth and final route and method of delivery is not stated is shown in **Table B**. Information on method of delivery is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet.

Detailed instructions and definitions are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also NCHS manuals for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. Due to concerns with data quality, items containing information on whether the delivery with forceps or vacuum extraction was unsuccessful are not available on the 2011 and 2012 public use file.

Trial of labor- Information on whether a trial of labor is attempted for cesarean births is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of 2012 births. If the final route and method of delivery was cesarean (box checked) then the following question is asked in a checkbox format: If cesarean, was a trial of labor attempted? Yes/ No. See **Documentation Table 15** for 2012 data.

Total cesarean rate- The overall cesarean delivery rate or total cesarean rate is computed as the percent of all births delivered by cesarean. Data on the total cesarean rate are available for the entire U.S. because this item was also on the 1989 birth certificate and is comparable with the 2003 revision birth data. Data for 2012 on the total cesarean rate are shown in **Table I-7**, available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09_tables.pdf.

*Primary cesarean and VBAC delivery rates-*The primary cesarean and VBAC delivery rates are available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of 2012 births. These rates are computed by using the information on vaginal and cesarean deliveries from the “method of delivery” item as well as information on whether the mother had a previous cesarean from the “risk factors in this pregnancy” item. The primary cesarean rate 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 the primary cesarean rate includes the sum of primary cesareans and vaginal births without previous cesarean. The rate of 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 delivery. See **Documentation Table 14** for primary and VBAC rates for 2012 data.

Source of payment for the delivery

Information on the principal source of payment for the delivery is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. The instructions are to check the box that best describes the principal source of payment for this delivery. Data for

the following categories are available for all reporting areas (**Figure 1**):

- Private insurance
- Medicaid
- Self-pay
- Other (Specify)

In addition, more detailed information for the “other” category is available for 29 states, representing 55.1 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. For these states, the “other” category is further delineated into the following groups:

- Indian Health Service
- CHAMPUS/TRICARE
- Other government
- Other

Information on the source of payment for the delivery is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions for the source of payment for the delivery are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. The percent of records for which source of payment for the delivery were not stated is shown in **Table B**. See **Documentation Table 10** for 2012 data. A report on 2010 data on source of payment has been published [9].

Maternal Lifestyle and Health Characteristics

Mother’s pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI)

BMI provides an indication of the mother’s body fat based on her height and pre-pregnancy weight (see below), and is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. Mother’s height and pre-pregnancy weight are discussed in more detail below. Mother’s pre-pregnancy BMI is calculated as:

$$[\text{mother's pre-pregnancy weight (lb)} / [\text{mother's height (in)}]^2] \times 703$$

See NCHS manuals for detailed descriptions of editing and computation of the BMI item [46]. The currently used categories for BMI were established by the National Health, Lung and Blood Institute (NHBL) in the late 1990s [52] and are shown in **Documentation Table 3** with 2012 data.

Weight gain during pregnancy

Information on weight gain during pregnancy for the 2003 certificate revision is derived from mother's pre-pregnancy weight and mother's weight at delivery (see below), and is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. Mother's weight gain during pregnancy is calculated by subtracting the mother's pre-pregnancy weight from her weight at delivery. Weight gain during pregnancy is reported in pounds. A reported loss of weight is recorded as zero gain.

Data on weight gain during pregnancy is also available from the 1989 revision of the birth certificate, from a direct question. These data are comparable with the data from the 2003 revision and thus information on weight gain during pregnancy is available for the entire U.S. Data for 2012 are shown in **Table I-5**, available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09_tables.pdf. See the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation of the weight gain item [46].

Mother's height

Information on the mother's height (in feet/inches) is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. This information is recommended to be reported directly by the mother. See the "Mother's Worksheet for the Child's Birth Certificate" for the wording of the question for the mother, available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/momswkstf_improv.pdf. Mother's height is one of the measurements used to compute mother's pre-pregnancy BMI (see above). The range of acceptable values for this item is 1-8 feet and 1-11 inches. See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. The percent of not stated records for mother's height is shown in **Table B**.

Mother's pre-pregnancy weight

Information on the mother's pre-pregnancy weight (in pounds) is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. This information is recommended to be reported directly by the mother. See the "Mother's Worksheet for the Child's Birth Certificate" for the wording of the question for the mother, available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/momswkstf_improv.pdf. Mother's pre-pregnancy weight is one of the measurements used to compute mother's pre-pregnancy BMI (see above). Mother's pre-pregnancy weight, along with mother's weight at delivery, is used to compute the mother's weight gain during delivery (see above). The range of values accepted for mother's pre-pregnancy weight is 50-400 pounds. All other values are edited to "not stated". See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. The percent of not stated records for mother's pre-pregnancy weight is shown in **Table B**.

Mother's weight at delivery

Information on the mother's weight at delivery (in pounds) is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. Mother's weight at delivery, along with mother's pre-pregnancy weight, is used to compute the mother's weight gain during pregnancy (see above). The range of values accepted for mother's weight at delivery is 50-450 pounds. Information on mother's weight at delivery is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. For detailed instructions and definitions for this item included on the revised 2003 certificate see: Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. The percent of not stated records for mother's weight at delivery is shown in **Table B**.

Cigarette smoking before and during pregnancy

Information on smoking before and during pregnancy is available for the revised reporting area except for Michigan representing 83.5 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. Information on cigarette smoking before and during pregnancy is reported on the revised 2003 certificate (**Figure 1**) for:

- Three months before pregnancy

- First three months of pregnancy
- Second three months of pregnancy
- Third trimester of pregnancy

This information is recommended to be reported directly by the mother. See the “Mother’s Worksheet for the Child’s Birth Certificate” for the wording of the question for the mother, available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/momswkstf_improv.pdf. The question asks for the number of cigarettes (or packs) smoked for each of these periods. All entries of packs of cigarettes are converted to number of cigarettes (1 pack = 20 cigarettes). If the mother reports smoking in any of the three trimesters of pregnancy she is classified as a smoker (smoked anytime during pregnancy).

See **Documentation Table 4** for 2012 data on cigarette smoking before and during pregnancy. This table also contains information on quitting smoking before and during pregnancy. Women who report smoking in the three months prior to pregnancy but report no smoking during *all* three trimesters are considered to have quit smoking *before* pregnancy. Women who smoked in the three months prior to pregnancy and during *any* trimester are considered to have *not* quit smoking *before* pregnancy. If a woman reported smoking in the three months prior to pregnancy, and reported *not* smoking during one or more trimesters, but smoking status was unknown for *any* of the other trimesters, quitting *before* pregnancy status is classified as “unknown.”

Women who report smoking only in the first trimester and/or second trimesters, but not the third trimester, are considered to have quit smoking *during* pregnancy. If smoking status during the third trimester of pregnancy is unknown, quitting status is tabulated as “unknown.” Women with unknown smoking status for any trimester who report *not* smoking in the remaining trimesters are classified as “unknown smoking status.”

See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. The percent of records for which cigarette smoking before and during pregnancy were not stated is shown in **Table B**.

Risk factors in this pregnancy

Information on each pregnancy risk factor is available for the revised reporting area,

representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. Nine risk factors are separately identified on the revised 2003 certificate in a checkbox format (**Figure 1**):

- Prepregnancy diabetes
- Gestational diabetes
- Prepregnancy (chronic) hypertension
- Gestational (PIH, preeclampsia) hypertension
- Eclampsia
- Previous preterm birth
- Other previous poor pregnancy outcome
- Pregnancy resulted from infertility treatment
- Previous cesarean delivery

Four of the pregnancy risk factors (diabetes (combined prepregnancy and gestational), prepregnancy hypertension, gestational hypertension, and eclampsia) are available for unrevised reporting areas because they are on both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the birth certificate. Data for 2012 on these risk factors are shown in **Table I-6**, available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09_tables.pdf.

The checkbox format allows for the reporting of more than one risk factor and includes a choice of “None” (or “None of the above” in the case of the revised certificate). Accordingly, if the item is not completed (i.e. none of the boxes are checked), it is classified as not stated. The percent of records for which risk factors in this pregnancy is not stated is shown in **Table B**.

Information on risk factors in this pregnancy is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions for this item are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. See **Documentation Table 6** for 2012 data. See also Quality of Data section.

Diabetes during pregnancy – The 2003 revision splits reporting of diabetes during pregnancy into prepregnancy (diagnosed prior to this pregnancy) and gestational (diagnosed in this pregnancy) diabetes. In comparison, the 1989 certificate captures information on maternal diabetes as a single item only. This change, along with more general enhancements to the

collection of data under the 2003 revision, appears to have improved reporting of diabetes during pregnancy in states adopting the 2003 certificate. Improved reporting of this item as states implemented the 2003 revised birth certificate contributed to the national increase between 2003 and 2012(see **Tables 18 and 19** of “Births: Final Data for 2012” and **Table I-6** for 2012 rates [1]) [53]; diabetes rates rose by close to 1/3, on average, as states implemented the 2003 certificate revision, compared with less than 7 percent annual increases for unrevised states and for revised states that had used the revised certificate for two or more years. This rise in diabetes may also be the result of increased attention paid to diabetes by the medical community as well as an actual increase in the occurrence of diabetes.

Pregnancy resulted from infertility treatment –There is a general checkbox question about whether the pregnancy resulted from infertility treatment. If the answer is “yes” (box checked) then the infertility treatments are grouped into two separate categories:

- Fertility enhancing drugs, artificial insemination, or intrauterine insemination
- Assisted reproductive technology (e.g. in vitro fertilization (IVF), gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT))

A subset of the revised state reporting area – 29 states and the District of Columbia, representing 71.2 percent of 2012 births – reported information on the type of infertility treatment used. The instructions are to check all that apply, meaning that one or both of these responses can be reported for the same birth. ART procedures are those in which both egg and sperm are handled in the laboratory, e.g. in vitro fertilization (IVF), gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT).

Infections present and/or treated during this pregnancy

Information on infections present and/or treated during this pregnancy is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. Five infections are separately identified on the revised 2003 certificate in a checkbox format (**Figure 1**):

- Gonorrhea
- Syphilis

- Chlamydia
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C

This item allows for the reporting of more than one infection and includes a choice of “None of the above.” If the item is not completed (i.e. none of the boxes are checked), it is classified as “not stated.” The percent of records for which maternal infections items were not stated is shown in **Table B**.

Information on infections present and/or treated during this pregnancy is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions for the infections are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also NCHS manuals for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. See Documentation **Table 7** for 2012 data.

Maternal morbidity

Information on maternal morbidity is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. The following six morbidities are separately identified on the revised certificate in a checkbox format (**Figure 1**):

- Maternal transfusion
- Third or fourth degree perineal laceration
- Ruptured uterus
- Unplanned hysterectomy
- Admission to intensive care unit
- Unplanned operating room procedure

This item allows for the reporting of more than one morbidity and includes a choice of “None of the above.” If the item is not completed (i.e. none of the boxes are checked), it is classified as “not stated.” The percent of records for which maternal morbidity items were not stated is shown in **Table B**.

Information on maternal morbidity is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions for the

maternal morbidities are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. See **Documentation Table 17** for 2012 data; see also Quality of Data section.

Infant Health Characteristics

Period of gestation

Information on period of gestation is available for the entire United States. The primary measure used to determine the gestational age of the infant is date last normal menses began (LMP). The LMP is used as the initial date because it can be more accurately determined than the date of conception, which usually occurs 2 weeks after the LMP. LMP measurement is subject to error for several reasons, including imperfect maternal recall or misidentification of the LMP because of post-conception bleeding, delayed ovulation, or intervening early miscarriage.

The date of birth of the infant is subtracted from the LMP date to get the gestational age of the newborn. The LMP date is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46].

Beginning in 1981, weeks of gestation have been imputed for records with missing day of LMP when there is a valid month and year. The imputation procedure and its effect on the data are described elsewhere [17, 54]. Reporting problems for this item persist and may occur more frequently among some subpopulations, such as selected maternal race groups, and among births with shorter gestations [45,55,56].

Births occurring before 37 completed weeks of gestation are considered to be preterm for purposes of classification consistent with the ICD-9 and ICD-10 definitions [14]. NCHS further categorizes births at less than 34 weeks as early preterm and births at 34-36 weeks as late preterm. Births occurring between 37 and 38 completed weeks are considered early term, between 39 and 40 completed weeks as full term, 41 completed weeks as late term, and at 42 completed weeks and over as post-term. These distinctions are consistent with the revised

American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology revised term definitions [57].

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes an additional measure of gestational age, the item “Clinical estimate of gestation.” The comparable item on the 2003 revision of the birth certificate is the “Obstetric estimate of gestation” – see definitions [26]. The obstetric or clinical estimate (heretofore referred to as the obstetric estimate) is compared with the length of gestation computed from the LMP date 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 procedures are described in an NCHS instruction manual [46].

The period of gestation for 5.4 percent of the births in 2012 was based on the obstetric estimate of gestation. For 97 percent of these records, the obstetric estimate was used because the LMP date was not reported. For the remaining 3 percent, the obstetric 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/obstetric estimate of gestation, the LMP-computed gestation was used and birthweight was reclassified as "not stated." This was necessary for 178 births or 0.005 percent of all birth records in 2012. The levels of the adjustments were similar to those for earlier years. Despite these edits, substantial incongruities in these data persist. The percent of records for which period of gestation is not stated is shown in **Table B**.

Birthweight

Information on birthweight is available for the entire United States. Birthweight is reported in some areas in pounds and ounces and in other areas as grams. However, the metric system is used to tabulate and present the statistics to facilitate comparison with data published by other groups. The categories for birthweight are consistent with the recommendations in the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD–9)* and the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD–10)* [14, 58]. The categories in gram intervals and their equivalents in 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

ICD–9 and ICD–10 define low birthweight as less than 2,500 grams. Very low birthweight is defined as less than 1,500 grams.

To establish the continuity of class intervals needed to convert pounds and ounces to grams, the end points of these intervals are assumed to be half an ounce less at the lower end and half an ounce more at the upper end. For example, 2 lb 4 oz–3 lb 4 oz is interpreted as 2 lb 3 ½ oz–3 lb 4 ½ oz. The percent of records for which birthweight is not stated is shown in **Table B**. Information on birthweight is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46].

Apgar score

5-minute score--Information on 5-minute Apgar score is available for the entire United States. The Apgar score is a measure of the need for resuscitation and a predictor of the infant's chances of surviving the first year of life. It is a summary measure of the infant's condition based on heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and color. Each of these factors is given a score of 0, 1, or 2; the sum of these 5 values is the Apgar score, which ranges from 0 to 10. A score of 0 to 3 indicates an infant in need of resuscitation; a score of 4 to 6 is considered intermediate; a score of 7 or greater indicates that the neonate is in good to excellent physical condition. The 5-minute score means that these factors were assessed at 5 minutes after delivery.

Information on 5-minute Apgar score is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report

of Fetal Death (2003 Revision). See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. The percent of records for which 5-minute Apgar score is not stated is shown in **Table B**. Tabular 2012 data for the 5-minute Apgar score are shown in **Tables 18 and 19** in “Births: Final data for 2012” [1].

10-minute score--The 10-minute score is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of U.S. births in 2012. The 2003 revised certificate asks for a 10-minute Apgar score if the 5-minute score is less than 6. Ten-minute Apgar score was reported for 1.2 percent (40,174) of births in the reporting area in 2012; an additional 0.9 percent (29,111) of births in the reporting area had “not stated” 10-minute Apgar score for infants whose 5-minute score was less than 6. Information on 10-minute Apgar score is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46].

Abnormal conditions of the newborn

Information on abnormal conditions of the newborn is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. Seven conditions are separately identified on the revised 2003 certificate in a checkbox format (**Figure 1**):

- Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery
- Assisted ventilation required for more than six hours
- NICU admission
- Newborn given surfactant replacement therapy
- Antibiotics received by the newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis
- Seizure or serious neurological dysfunction
- Significant birth injury

This item allows for the reporting of more than one condition and includes a choice of “None of the above”. If the item is not completed (i.e. none of the boxes are checked), it is classified as “not stated.” The percent of records for which abnormal conditions are not stated is

shown in **Table B**.

Information on abnormal conditions is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions for the infections are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also NCHS manuals for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. See **Documentation Table 18** for 2012 data.

Congenital anomalies of the newborn

Information on congenital anomalies of the newborn is available for the revised reporting area, representing 86.3 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. Twelve anomalies are separately identified on the revised 2003 certificate in a checkbox format (**Figure 1**):

- Anencephaly
- Meningomyelocele/Spina bifida
- Cyanotic congenital heart disease
- Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
- Omphalocele
- Gastroschisis
- Limb reduction defect
- Cleft lip with or without cleft palate
- Cleft palate alone
- Down Syndrome
- Suspected chromosomal disorder
- Hypospadias

Six of these anomalies or anomaly groups: Anencephaly, Meningomyelocele/Spinda bifida, Congenital diaphragmatic hernia, Omphalocele/Gastroschisis, Cleft lip with or without Cleft palate, and Down Syndrome are available for additional areas because they are on both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the birth certificate. Data for 2012 shown in **Table I-6**, available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09_tables.pdf.

This item allows for the reporting of more than one anomaly and includes a choice of “None of the above”. If the item is not completed (i.e. none of the boxes are checked), it is

classified as “not stated.” The percent of records for which congenital anomalies are not stated is shown in **Table B**.

Information on congenital anomalies is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. Data for the congenital anomaly “Hypospadias,” are edited to exclude this condition where the infant is a female. See also the NCHS manual for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. See Documentation **Table 19** for 2012 data. See also Quality of Data section.

Down Syndrome and suspected chromosomal disorder- The 2003 certificate includes a general checkbox question about whether Down Syndrome and suspected chromosomal disorder are present. If “yes” (box checked) then the following question is asked: karyotype pending karyotype confirmed. These responses are combined for a “yes” response.

Plurality

Information on plurality is available for the entire United States. Plurality is classified as single, twin, triplet, quadruplet, and quintuplet and higher order births. Each record in the public use natality file represents an individual birth. For example, a record coded as a twin represents one birth in a twin delivery. Pairs or sets of twins or higher order multiple births are not identified in this file. The Matched Multiple Birth File 1995-2000 [59] includes an item which identifies sets of twin, triplet and quadruplets, thus allowing for the analysis of maternal and infant characteristics of sets of births and fetal deaths in multiple deliveries.

Records for which plurality is unknown are imputed as singletons. This occurred for 0.003 percent (130) of all records for 2012. Information on plurality is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also NCHS manuals for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46].

Infant breastfed

Information on whether the infant was being breastfed during the period from birth to

discharge from the hospital is available for the revised reporting area except California, representing 73.6 percent of all U.S. births in 2012. The item asks the question: Is the infant being breastfed at discharge? Yes/No. The intent to breastfeed, without having initiated it by the time of hospital discharge, is not considered a “yes” response.

Information on infant breastfed is recommended to be collected directly from the medical record using the facility worksheet. Detailed instructions and definitions for this item are presented in the Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [26]. See also NCHS manuals for detailed descriptions of editing and computation methods [46]. The percent of records for which infant breastfed at discharge are not stated is shown in **Table B**. See **Documentation Table 5** for 2012 data.

Definitions of medical terms

For definitions and discussion of the maternal and infant health characteristics, see “Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death” [26].

Quality of Data

Although vital statistics data are useful for a variety of administrative and scientific purposes, they cannot be correctly interpreted unless various qualifying factors and methods of classification are taken into account. The factors to be considered depend on the specific purposes for which the data are to be used. It is not feasible to discuss all the pertinent factors in the use of vital statistics tabulations, but some of the more important ones should be mentioned.

Most of the factors limiting the use of data arise from imperfections (missing or misclassified) in the original records or from the impracticability of tabulating these data in very detailed categories. These limitations should not be ignored, but their existence does not lessen the value of the data for most general purposes.

Completeness of registration — It is estimated that more than 99 percent of all births occurring in the United States in 2012 were registered. This estimate is based on the results of a national 1964–68 test of birth-registration completeness according to place of delivery (in or out of hospital) and race (white and non-white) [60]. This test has not been conducted more

recently.

Completeness of reporting — Interpretation of birth certificate data must include evaluation of item completeness. The “Not stated” percentage is one measure of the quality of the data. Completeness of reporting varies among items and states. See **Table B** for the percentage of birth records on which specified items were not stated. In this table, there are items comparable to the 1989 and 2003 revisions, and items exclusive to the 2003 revision. Items exclusive to the 1989 revision are no longer included in the public-use file.

Data users should note that levels of incomplete or inaccurate reporting for some of the items are quite high in some states. See **Table B**.

Quality control procedures — As electronic files are received at NCHS, they are automatically checked for completeness, individual item code validity, and unacceptable inconsistencies between data items. The registration area is notified of any problems. In addition, NCHS staff review the files on an ongoing basis to detect problems in overall quality such as inadequate reporting for certain items, failure to follow NCHS coding rules, and systems and software errors. Traditionally, quality assurance procedures were limited to the review and analysis of differences between NCHS and registration area code assignments for a small sample of records. As electronic birth registration became prevalent, this procedure was augmented by analyses of year-to-year and area-to-area variations in the data. These analyses are based on preliminary tabulations of the data that are cumulated by state on a year-to-date basis. NCHS investigates all differences that are judged to have consequences for quality and completeness. In the review process, statistical tests are used to call initial attention to differences for possible follow-up. As necessary, registration areas are informed of differences encountered in the tables and asked to verify the counts or to determine the nature of the differences. Missing records (except those permanently voided) and other problems detected by NCHS are resolved, and corrections are transmitted to NCHS.

Comparison with medical records—Studies were undertaken in two states to assess the extent to which the data on the birth certificate accurately reflected what was in the medical record (considered to be the gold standard). This report showed that there were a number of items on the birth certificate that are collected in such a manner so that exact agreement with the medical records for non-check box items and sensitivity for checkbox items were high. However, some of the health and medical condition items on the birth certificate are likely

underreported [10]. See the full results of the quality report available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_02.pdf.

Rarely occurring events-There were not enough cases of some of the rarer conditions listed on the birth certificate to assess data quality in the study above. An example of some of these are maternal morbidities, such as ruptured uterus and unplanned hysterectomy. These may be underreported on the birth certificate when compared with results from large multi-center studies and nationally representative survey data. For example, the rate of uterine rupture for women with a previous cesarean who delivered singletons at term (37 or more weeks of completed gestation) was 0.32% in 1999-2002 in a National Institute for Child Health and Development (NICHD) 19-institution cohort study [61] compared with 0.07 percent for comparable birth certificate data in 2012. Likewise, a study using the Nationwide Inpatient Sample found a postpartum hysterectomy rate of 0.08 percent for deliveries in 2006-2007 compared with 0.04 percent for birth certificate data in 2012 [62]. Although there are other reasons for the differences in the rates, such as the differing time periods under study, these are examples which suggest that the birth certificate data are likely underreported.

It is well documented that congenital anomalies, except for the most visible and most severe, have historically been under-reported on birth certificates [63]. This has been attributable, at least in part, to the inclusion of anomalies on the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth which may be difficult to detect within the short period between birth and completion of the child's birth certificate. The 2003 revision of the US Standard Certificate attempted to improve reporting of congenital anomalies by including only those diagnosable within 24 hours of birth using conventional, widely available diagnostic techniques [23,32]. However, it is not clear as to whether these efforts were successful because the instances of the anomalies were too few to be included in the quality study above and there have yet to be other quality studies assessing these data.

State-specific data quality issues of particular concern for 2012--The reporting flags for the items listed below are set to "not reporting" in the public use file:

Ohio:

- Successful and failed external cephalic version (ECV) – The level of successful ECV and

failed ECV is inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution and have been excluded from **Documentation Table 9**.

State-specific data quality issues of particular concern for 2012—The items listed below should be used with caution, but were considered as “reporting” in the public use file:

Colorado:

- Cervical Cerclage – The level of cervical cerclage is inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution.
- Successful and failed external cephalic version (ECV) – The levels of successful ECV and failed ECV are inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for these items for this state should be used with caution.

Illinois:

- Poor pregnancy outcomes – The level of poor pregnancy outcomes is inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution.

Louisiana:

- Fetal presentation at birth – The level of “other” fetal presentation is inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution.

Massachusetts:

- Cyanotic Congenital Heart Disease – The level of cyanotic congenital heart disease is inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution.
- Mother’s weight at delivery – weight under 100 pounds may be misreported. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution.

Michigan:

- Precipitous Labor – The level of precipitous labor is inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution.

New Mexico:

- Numerous data items – the following data items for New Mexico are considered to be inaccurate, due to underreporting, and should be used with caution.
 - Risk Factors – Previous Cesarean

- Obstetric Procedures – Cervical Cerclage
- Obstetric Procedures – Tocolysis
- Onset of Labor – Premature Rupture of Membranes
- Characteristics of Labor & Delivery – Induction of Labor
- Characteristics of Labor & Delivery – Steroids
- Characteristics of Labor & Delivery – Antibiotics
- Characteristics of Labor & Delivery – Fetal Intolerance

Oklahoma

- Mother's weight at delivery – weight under 100 pounds may be misreported. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution.

Tennessee:

- Tocolysis – The level of tocolysis is inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for this item should be used with caution.

Data quality issues for Northern Marianas for 2012--Several data items for the Northern Marianas had very high not stated values, and these data should be used with caution. See **Table B**.

Computation of Rates and Other Measures

Population denominators

2012 population estimates-Birth and fertility rates for 2012 shown in **Tables A, B, C, 1, 3–5, 7–9, 12–14, and 17** of the 2012 Final Report [1] are based on populations estimated from the 2010 census as of July 1, 2012. These populations are shown in **Table 1**. The population estimates have been provided by the U.S. Census Bureau [64] and are based on the 2010 census counts by age, race, and sex, which have been modified to be consistent with OMB racial categories as of 1977 and historical categories for birth data. The modification procedures are described in detail elsewhere [40].

Birth and fertility rates by state shown in the 2012 Final Report [1] are based on state-level population counts based on the 2010 census provided by the U.S. Census Bureau [64]. Birth and fertility rates for the territories except Puerto Rico are based on population estimates

provided by the U.S. Census Bureau's International Data Base [65]. Rates for Puerto Rico are based on population estimates from the 2010 census as of July 1, 2012, and are provided by the U.S. Census Bureau [66].

Rates by state and territory shown in this report may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates; rates for smaller population subgroups such as those for teen mothers may be particularly affected by differences in population estimates. Birth and fertility rates by month shown in Internet **Table I-2** are based on monthly population estimates also based on the 2010 census estimates. Rates for unmarried women shown in **Tables 15 and 16** are based on distributions of the population by marital status averaged over a 3-year period for 2011–2013 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the March Current Population Survey (CPS) for each year [67-69], which have been adjusted to July 1, 2012 (2010 census), population levels [64] by NCHS' Division of Vital Statistics [70].

Population estimates for the specific Hispanic groups

Beginning in 2011, birth and fertility rates for the specific Hispanic population groups (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South America, and Other Hispanic populations), shown in **Tables 5, 7-9, and 14** of the 2012 Final Report [1], are based on population estimates derived from the 1-year American Community Survey (ACS) [71] and adjusted to the U.S. resident population control totals by the U.S. Census Bureau. Rates for the specific Hispanic population groups prior to 2010 shown in the 2012 Final Report were based on population estimates derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and adjusted to the U.S. resident population control totals by the U.S. Census Bureau and/or NCHS' Division of Vital Statistics. The change to the ACS-based rates was made because ACS estimates are more statistically reliable and represent the entire United States population. ACS estimates are based on an approximately 3 million annual sample of the U.S. population, including all households (civilian and military) and the institutionalized population (persons living in group quarters) [72]. CPS estimates are based on an approximate 200,000 sample of only the *civilian, non-institutionalized* U.S. population [73]. The larger ACS sample makes it possible to show rates in the 2012 Final Report in more detail than in previous years, especially for Cuban and Puerto Rican women. The 2012 population estimates are derived from the 2012 1-year ACS and are adjusted according to the (2010-based) postcensal estimates for July 1, 2012. The 2010 birth and fertility rates for the

specific Hispanic population groups were also revised using 2010 ACS-based population estimates which were adjusted to the (2010-based) postcensal estimates for July 1, 2010. The 2012 special population estimates for Hispanic groups are presented in **Table 1**.

Revised population estimates

Birth and fertility rates by race for 2001–2009 shown in this report have been revised based on newly released revised intercensal population estimates based on the 2000 and 2010 censuses, as of July 1 of each year, to provide more accurate rates for the period [74]. A full series of revised rates by state, by live birth order, and by age for 2001–2009 based on these revised population estimates is forthcoming. These revised rates may differ from the intercensal rates published in *Births: Final Data for 2010* and the original rates published in *Births: Final Data for 2009* and earlier reports which were based on 2000 postcensal population estimates [75, 76]. Differences in the revised intercensal rates compared with previous intercensal rates are slight and may vary by age and race and Hispanic origin population group.

The populations by race used in this report were produced under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau and are based on the 2010 census counts. Reflecting the new OMB guidelines issued in 1997, the 2010 census (and 2000 census) included an option for persons to report more than one race as appropriate for themselves and household members [38]. In addition, the 1997 OMB guidelines called for the reporting of Asian persons separately from NHOPI. In the earlier 1977 OMB guidelines, data for API persons were collected as a single group [39]. For the nonmultiple-race reporting areas (10 states, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico), birth certificates currently report only one race for each parent in the categories specified in the 1977 OMB guidelines (see “Hispanic origin and race”). In addition, birth certificate data for the states using the 1989 birth certificate revision do not report Asians separately from NHOPI. Thus, birth certificate data by race (the numerators for birth and fertility rates) currently are largely incompatible with the population data collected in the 2010 census (the denominators for the rates).

To produce birth and fertility rates for 1991 through 2012, the reported population data for multiple-race persons were bridged to single-race categories. In addition, the 2010 (and 2000) census counts were modified to be consistent with the 1977 OMB racial categories, that is, to

report the data for Asian and NHOPI persons as the combined category of API [64]. The procedures used to produce the bridged populations are described in a separate publication [40].

Revised intercensal population estimates for the specified Hispanic groups from 2001 through 2009 shown in the 2012 Final Report are not currently available from the U.S. Census Bureau and rates have been recalculated using population estimates prepared by DVS. The population estimates were produced by applying proportions derived from the 2000-based population estimates (according to year, sex, and age for the specified Hispanic population groups) to the 2010-based population of Hispanic females by age group, and adjusting the sum of the population estimates to be consistent with the total population of Hispanics females by age (2010 based). These populations are available upon request from NCHS (Births@cdc.gov).

The population data used to compile birth and fertility rates by race and ethnicity shown in the 2012 Final Report are based on special estimation procedures and are not actual counts. This is the case even for the 2000 and 2010 populations that are based on the 2000 and 2010 censuses. As a result, the estimation procedures used to develop these populations may contain some errors. Smaller populations, for example, AIAN, are likely to be affected much more than larger populations by potential measurement error [40]. Although the nature and magnitude of error is unknown, the potential for error should be kept in mind when evaluating trends and differentials. As more accurate information becomes available, further revisions of the estimates may be necessary.

Residential population base -- Birth rates for the United States and individual states are based on the total resident populations of the respective areas (**Table 2**). These populations exclude the Armed Forces abroad but include the Armed Forces stationed in each area. The residential population of the birth- and death-registration states for 1900–1932 and for the United States for 1900–2012 is shown in **Table 3**. In addition, the population including Armed Forces abroad is shown for the United States. **Table E** in these Notes shows the sources for these populations. A detailed discussion of historical population bases is presented elsewhere [17].

Small populations as denominators -- An asterisk (*) is shown in place of any derived rate in the following situations: 1) the rate is based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator 2) for the Hispanic subgroups, a relative standard error of 23 percent or more for the ACS-based rates of 2010-2012 or 3) there were fewer than 50 women for census years and 75,000 women for noncensus years in the denominator for the CPS-based rates for 1989-2009. Rates based on

populations below these minimum levels lack sufficient reliability for analytic purposes. These guidelines follow the suggestions of the U.S. Census Bureau [77,78].

Net census undercounts and overcounts -- Studies conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that some age, race, and sex groups are more completely enumerated than others. Census miscounts can have consequences for vital statistics measures. For example, an adjustment to increase the population denominator would result in a smaller rate compared to the unadjusted population. A more detailed discussion of census undercounts and overcounts can be found in the “1999 Technical Appendix” [17]. Adjusted rates for 2012 can be computed by multiplying the reported rates by ratios from the 2012 census-level population adjusted for the estimated age-specific census over- and undercounts, which are shown in **Table F** of these Notes.

Cohort fertility tables

Various fertility measures for cohorts of women are computed from births adjusted for underregistration and population estimates corrected for under enumeration and misstatement of age. Cohort fertility tables are available through 2009 and have recently been revised and updated to incorporate new rates for black women [79-82]. A detailed description of the methods used in deriving these measures is available in an earlier publication as well as detailed data for earlier years [83].

Total fertility rates

The total fertility rate is the sum of the birth rates by age of mother (in 5-year age groups) multiplied by 5. It is an age-adjusted rate because it is based on the assumption that there is the same number of women in each age group. The rate of 1,880.5 in 2012, for example, means that if a hypothetical group of 1,000 women were to have the same birth rates in each age group that were observed in the actual childbearing population in 2012, they would have a total of 1,880.5 children by the time they reached the end of the reproductive period (taken here to be age 50 years), assuming that all of the women survived to that age.

Seasonal adjustment of rates

The seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates are computed from the X-11 variant of

Census Method II [84]. This method, used since 1964, differs slightly from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Seasonal Factor Method, which was used for *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1964. The fundamental technique is the same in that it is an adaptation of the ratio-to-moving-average method. Before 1964, the method of seasonal adjustment was based on the X-9 variant and other variants of Census Method II. A comparison of the Census Method II with the BLS Seasonal Factor Method shows the differences in the seasonal patterns of births to be negligible.

Computation of percentages, percentage distributions, and means

Births for which a particular characteristic is unknown were subtracted from the figures for total births that were used as denominators before percentages, percentage distributions, and means were computed. The percentage of records with missing information for each item is shown by state in **Table B**. The mean age of mother is the arithmetic average of the age of mothers at the time of birth, computed directly from the frequency of births by age of mother. An asterisk is shown in place of any derived statistic based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator or denominator.

Computation of Measures of Variability

Random variation and significance testing for natality data

For information and discussion on random variation and significance testing for natality data, with the exception of specified Hispanic groups (see below), see the 2010 User Guide [28].

Specified Hispanic population groups

Birth and fertility rates for Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and Other Hispanic populations are based on population estimates derived from the ACS [71,72] for 2012 and adjusted to resident population control totals. As a result, the rates are subject to sampling variability in the denominator as well as random variability in the numerator [85].

The standard error for birth and fertility rates ($SE(R)$) is calculated as:

$$1. \quad SE(R) = R \sqrt{\frac{1}{B} + \left(\frac{SE(P)}{P}\right)^2}$$

where R denotes the fertility or birth rate, B the number of births, $SE(P)$ the standard errors of the ACS population estimates, P . The standard errors of ACS population estimates used in the 2012 Final Report are presented in Table 1 with the population estimates by Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Other Hispanic.

When the number of births is large, a normal approximation may be used in calculating confidence intervals and statistical tests. In general, for birth and fertility rates, the normal approximation performs well when the number of births is 100 or greater. Formula 2 is used to calculate 95 percent confidence limits for the birth or fertility rate when the normal approximation is appropriate:

$$2. \quad L(R) = R - 1.96(SE(R)) \text{ and } U(R) = R + 1.96(SE(R))$$

Or, substituting the relative standard error terms in formula 2,

$$3. \quad L(R) = R - 1.96 \left(R \sqrt{\frac{1}{B} + \left(\frac{SE(P)}{P}\right)^2} \right) \text{ and } U(R) = R + 1.96 \left(R \sqrt{\frac{1}{B} + \left(\frac{SE(P)}{P}\right)^2} \right)$$

where $L(R)$ and $U(R)$ are the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval, respectively. The resulting 95 percent confidence interval can be interpreted to mean that the chances are 95 in 100 that the “true” birth or fertility rate falls between $L(R)$ and $U(R)$.

For example, suppose that the general fertility rate for Mexican women is 76.8 per 1,000 women age 15-44 (based on 587,429 births and a population of 7,648,815 women). The standard error of the ACS population estimate is 293,528. Lower and upper 95 percent confidence limits using Formula 3 are calculated as:

$$L(76.8) = 76.8 - 1.96(2.949) = 71.0 \text{ and } U(76.8) = 76.8 + 1.96(2.949) = 82.6$$

Thus, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true fertility rate for Mexican women is between 71.0 and 82.6.

When testing the difference between two rates, R_1 and R_2 (each based on 100 or more births), the normal approximation may be used to calculate a test statistic, z , such that:

$$4. \quad z = \frac{R_1 - R_2}{\sqrt{SE(R_1)^2 + SE(R_2)^2}}$$

Or, substituting the relative standard error terms in formula 4,

$$5. \quad z = \frac{R_1 - R_2}{\sqrt{\left(R_1^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{B_1} + \left(\frac{SE(P_1)}{P_1} \right)^2 \right) \right) + \left(R_2^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{B_2} + \left(\frac{SE(P_2)}{P_2} \right)^2 \right) \right)}}$$

If $|z| \geq 1.96$, then the difference between the rates is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. If

$|z| < 1.96$, then the difference is not statistically significant.

For example, suppose that the general fertility rate for Mexican women is 79.2 per 1,000 women age 15-44 (based on 599,417 births and a population of 7,568,396 women) in the previous data year (R_1) and 76.8 in the current data year (R_2) (based on 587,429 births and a population of 7,648,815 women). The standard errors of the ACS population estimates are 293,475 and 293,528, respectively. A test using Formula 5 can determine if the decrease in the general fertility rate is statistically significant:

$$z = \frac{79.2 - 76.8}{\sqrt{9.442 + 8.696}} = 0.56$$

Because $z = 0.56 < 1.96$, the change from the previous data year to the current data year in the general fertility rate for Mexican women is not statistically significant.

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Figure 1. U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, 2003 Revision

U.S. STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH								
LOCAL FILE NO.				BIRTH NUMBER:				
C H I L D	1. CHILD'S NAME (First, Middle, Last, Suffix)			2. TIME OF BIRTH (24 hr)	3. SEX	4. DATE OF BIRTH (Mo/Day/Yr)		
	5. FACILITY NAME (If not Institution, give street and number)			6. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF BIRTH		7. COUNTY OF BIRTH		
M O T H E R	8a. MOTHER'S CURRENT LEGAL NAME (First, Middle, Last, Suffix)			8b. DATE OF BIRTH (Mo/Day/Yr)				
	8c. MOTHER'S NAME PRIOR TO FIRST MARRIAGE (First, Middle, Last, Suffix)			8d. BIRTHPLACE (State, Territory, or Foreign Country)				
	9a. RESIDENCE OF MOTHER-STATE		9b. COUNTY		9c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION			
	9d. STREET AND NUMBER			9e. APT. NO.	9f. ZIP CODE		9g. INSIDE CITY LIMITS? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
F A T H E R	10a. FATHER'S CURRENT LEGAL NAME (First, Middle, Last, Suffix)			10b. DATE OF BIRTH (Mo/Day/Yr)		10c. BIRTHPLACE (State, Territory, or Foreign Country)		
C E R T I F I E R	11. CERTIFIER'S NAME: _____ TITLE: <input type="checkbox"/> MD <input type="checkbox"/> DO <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL ADMIN. <input type="checkbox"/> CNM/CM <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER MIDWIFE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) _____			12. DATE CERTIFIED ____/____/____ MM DD YYYY		13. DATE FILED BY REGISTRAR ____/____/____ MM DD YYYY		
	INFORMATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE USE							
M O T H E R	14. MOTHER'S MAILING ADDRESS: 9 Same as residence, or: State: _____ City, Town, or Location: _____ Street & Number: _____ Apartment No.: _____ Zip Code: _____				15. MOTHER MARRIED? (At birth, conception, or any time between) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No IF NO, HAS PATERNITY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BEEN SIGNED IN THE HOSPITAL? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		16. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER REQUESTED FOR CHILD? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	17. FACILITY ID. (NPI)
	18. MOTHER'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____				19. FATHER'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____			
	INFORMATION FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH PURPOSES ONLY							
M O T H E R	20. MOTHER'S EDUCATION (Check the box that best describes the highest degree or level of school completed at the time of delivery) <input type="checkbox"/> 8th grade or less <input type="checkbox"/> 9th - 12th grade, no diploma <input type="checkbox"/> High school graduate or GED completed <input type="checkbox"/> Some college credit but no degree <input type="checkbox"/> Associate degree (e.g., AA, AS) <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree (e.g., BA, AB, BS) <input type="checkbox"/> Master's degree (e.g., MA, MS, MEd, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="checkbox"/> Doctorate (e.g., PhD, EdD) or Professional degree (e.g., MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)		21. MOTHER OF HISPANIC ORIGIN? (Check the box that best describes whether the mother is Spanish/Hispanic/Latina. Check the "No" box if mother is not Spanish/Hispanic/Latina) <input type="checkbox"/> No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latina <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicana <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latina (Specify) _____		22. MOTHER'S RACE (Check one or more races to indicate what the mother considers herself to be) <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native (Name of the enrolled or principal tribe) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____			
	F A T H E R	23. FATHER'S EDUCATION (Check the box that best describes the highest degree or level of school completed at the time of delivery) <input type="checkbox"/> 8th grade or less <input type="checkbox"/> 9th - 12th grade, no diploma <input type="checkbox"/> High school graduate or GED completed <input type="checkbox"/> Some college credit but no degree <input type="checkbox"/> Associate degree (e.g., AA, AS) <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree (e.g., BA, AB, BS) <input type="checkbox"/> Master's degree (e.g., MA, MS, MEd, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="checkbox"/> Doctorate (e.g., PhD, EdD) or Professional degree (e.g., MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)		24. FATHER OF HISPANIC ORIGIN? (Check the box that best describes whether the father is Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Check the "No" box if father is not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino) <input type="checkbox"/> No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino (Specify) _____		25. FATHER'S RACE (Check one or more races to indicate what the father considers himself to be) <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native (Name of the enrolled or principal tribe) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		
26. PLACE WHERE BIRTH OCCURRED (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Freestanding birthing center <input type="checkbox"/> Home Birth: Planned to deliver at home? 9 Yes 9 No <input type="checkbox"/> Clinic/Doctor's office <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		27. ATTENDANT'S NAME, TITLE, AND NPI NAME: _____ NPI: _____ TITLE: <input type="checkbox"/> MD <input type="checkbox"/> DO <input type="checkbox"/> CNM/CM <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER MIDWIFE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) _____		28. MOTHER TRANSFERRED FOR MATERNAL MEDICAL OR FETAL INDICATIONS FOR DELIVERY? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No IF YES, ENTER NAME OF FACILITY MOTHER TRANSFERRED FROM: _____				

MOTHER	29a. DATE OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT MM / DD / YYYY <input type="checkbox"/> No Prenatal Care		29b. DATE OF LAST PRENATAL CARE VISIT MM / DD / YYYY		30. TOTAL NUMBER OF PRENATAL VISITS FOR THIS PREGNANCY _____ (If none, enter Δ0".)	
	31. MOTHER'S HEIGHT _____ (feet/inches)		32. MOTHER'S PREPREGNANCY WEIGHT _____ (pounds)		33. MOTHER'S WEIGHT AT DELIVERY _____ (pounds)	
	35. NUMBER OF PREVIOUS LIVE BIRTHS (Do not include this child)		36. NUMBER OF OTHER PREGNANCY OUTCOMES (spontaneous or induced losses or ectopic pregnancies)		37. CIGARETTE SMOKING BEFORE AND DURING PREGNANCY For each time period, enter either the number of cigarettes or the number of packs of cigarettes smoked. IF NONE, ENTER Δ0". Average number of cigarettes or packs of cigarettes smoked per day: # of cigarettes # of packs Three Months Before Pregnancy _____ OR _____ First Three Months of Pregnancy _____ OR _____ Second Three Months of Pregnancy _____ OR _____ Third Trimester of Pregnancy _____ OR _____	
35a. Now Living Number _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None		35b. Now Dead Number _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None		38. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THIS DELIVERY <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid <input type="checkbox"/> Self-pay <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		
35c. DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH MM / YYYY		36b. DATE OF LAST OTHER PREGNANCY OUTCOME MM / YYYY		39. DATE LAST NORMAL MENSES BEGAN MM / DD / YYYY		
39. DATE LAST NORMAL MENSES BEGAN MM / DD / YYYY		40. MOTHER'S MEDICAL RECORD NUMBER				
MEDICAL AND HEALTH INFORMATION	41. RISK FACTORS IN THIS PREGNANCY (Check all that apply)			43. OBSTETRIC PROCEDURES (Check all that apply)		
	42. INFECTIONS PRESENT AND/OR TREATED DURING THIS PREGNANCY (Check all that apply)			44. ONSET OF LABOR (Check all that apply)		
45. CHARACTERISTICS OF LABOR AND DELIVERY (Check all that apply)			46. METHOD OF DELIVERY			
47. MATERNAL MORBIDITY (Check all that apply) (Complications associated with labor and delivery)			48. NEWBORN MEDICAL RECORD NUMBER			

NEWBORN	48. NEWBORN MEDICAL RECORD NUMBER		54. ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE NEWBORN (Check all that apply)		55. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF THE NEWBORN (Check all that apply)	
	49. BIRTHWEIGHT (grams preferred, specify unit) _____ g grams 9 lb/oz		50. OBSTETRIC ESTIMATE OF GESTATION: _____ (completed weeks)		51. APGAR SCORE: Score at 5 minutes: _____ If 5 minute score is less than 6, Score at 10 minutes: _____	
52. PLURALITY - Single, Twin, Triplet, etc. (Specify) _____		53. IF NOT SINGLE BIRTH - Born First, Second, Third, etc. (Specify) _____		56. WAS INFANT TRANSFERRED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF DELIVERY? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No IF YES, NAME OF FACILITY INFANT TRANSFERRED TO: _____		
57. IS INFANT LIVING AT TIME OF REPORT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Infant transferred, status unknown		58. IS THE INFANT BEING BREASTFED AT DISCHARGE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				

Mother's Name

Mother's Medical Record No.

Table A. Births by place of occurrence and residence for births occurring in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories, 2012

Area	Number live births	
	Occurrence ¹	Residence ^{1,2}
United States	3,960,796	3,952,841
Alabama	56,941	58,448
Alaska	11,054	11,187
Arizona	87,207	86,441
Arkansas	37,342	38,347
California	504,634	503,755
Colorado	65,643	65,187
Connecticut	37,294	36,539
Delaware	11,381	11,023
District of Columbia	13,972	9,399
Florida	213,402	213,148
Georgia	131,921	130,280
Hawaii	18,986	18,980
Idaho	22,482	22,963
Illinois	155,813	159,160
Indiana	84,201	83,227
Iowa	38,427	38,702
Kansas	41,174	40,341
Kentucky	53,370	55,758
Louisiana	62,585	62,642
Maine	12,594	12,798
Maryland	70,417	72,883
Massachusetts	72,827	72,439
Michigan	112,159	113,091
Minnesota	68,053	68,772
Mississippi	37,787	38,669
Missouri	76,412	75,446
Montana	12,072	12,118
Nebraska	26,282	25,942
Nevada	34,622	34,911
New Hampshire	12,578	12,352
New Jersey	101,632	104,230
New Mexico	26,150	27,068

New York	242,254	240,916
North Carolina	121,138	119,831
North Dakota	11,508	10,106
Ohio	139,071	138,483
Oklahoma	51,758	52,751
Oregon	45,567	45,067
Pennsylvania	142,009	142,514
Rhode Island	11,652	10,926
South Carolina	54,258	57,155
South Dakota	12,713	12,104
Tennessee	85,600	80,371
Texas	389,896	382,727
Utah	52,516	51,465
Vermont	5,687	6,009
Virginia	101,412	103,013
Washington	87,358	87,463
West Virginia	21,152	20,827
Wisconsin	66,975	67,295
Wyoming	6,858	7,572

Births occurring to US territorial residents

Puerto Rico	---	0
Virgin Islands	---	0
Guam	---	0
American Samoa	---	0
Northern Marianas	---	1,033

--- Data not available.

¹ Excludes data for the territories.

² Excludes data for foreign residents.

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City, and the District of Columbia, 2012
 [By place of residence]

Reporting areas	Items for which data are available for all reporting areas ¹								
	All births	Place of birth	Attendant at birth	Mother's birthplace	Father's age	Father's race	Hispanic Origin		
							Mother	Father	
Total of reporting areas ²	3,952,841	0.0	0.1	0.4	12.8	19.0	0.8		14.2
Alabama	58,448	-	0.0	0.2	18.7	19.4	0.0		18.7
Alaska	11,187	0.1	1.0	0.5	11.7	14.3	6.0		18.3
Arizona	86,441	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	14.4	0.2		13.8
Arkansas	38,347	-	0.1	1.1	20.0	23.0	0.2		20.3
California	503,755	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.5	11.4	2.2		8.9
Colorado	65,187	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.6	11.9	1.7		9.1
Connecticut	36,539	-	0.1	0.3	10.9	12.7	0.2		11.0
Delaware	11,023	-	0.1	1.5	23.6	31.5	0.1		34.1
District of Columbia	9,399	-	0.0	0.6	22.8	33.4	0.3		22.9
Florida	213,148	0.0	0.0	0.3	15.2	25.0	0.7		16.6
Georgia	130,280	0.0	0.0	1.2	14.8	26.2	1.8		20.0
Hawaii	18,980	-	0.1	0.1	7.1	10.8	0.1		7.1
Idaho	22,963	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.7	17.2	0.3		11.7
Illinois	159,160	0.0	0.1	0.2	13.4	16.4	0.5		14.9
Indiana	83,227	0.0	0.0	0.4	12.8	18.0	0.1		15.1
Iowa	38,702	-	0.0	0.6	13.5	18.8	0.0		15.4
Kansas	40,341	-	-	0.1	10.9	15.0	0.1		10.3
Kentucky	55,758	0.0	0.0	0.4	17.5	21.3	0.1		17.2
Louisiana	62,642	-	0.1	0.0	16.7	21.5	0.1		16.6
Maine	12,798	-	-	0.0	9.2	9.8	0.4		10.5
Maryland	72,883	0.0	0.2	0.4	12.1	24.0	0.2		16.9
Massachusetts	72,439	-	0.0	0.0	8.4	11.2	1.0		3.5
Michigan	113,091	0.0	0.0	0.2	15.6	18.5	0.3		15.9
Minnesota	68,772	-	0.2	0.1	8.4	17.4	0.4		8.7
Mississippi	38,669	-	0.0	0.1	21.2	21.7	0.1		21.6
Missouri	75,446	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.8	18.5	0.5		18.5
Montana	12,118	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	11.1	0.7		9.0
Nebraska	25,942	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.1	22.5	0.0		13.1
Nevada	34,911	0.0	0.0	0.5	13.6	18.8	0.5		15.4
New Hampshire	12,352	-	0.0	0.0	8.2	10.0	0.9		8.1
New Jersey	104,230	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.6	11.2	0.3		8.2
New Mexico	27,068	-	0.1	0.3	18.4	24.9	1.5		22.1
New York (excluding NYC)	121,354	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.4	16.6	0.8		11.3
New York City	119,562	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.9	19.4	2.4		14.8
North Carolina	119,831	-	0.3	0.4	16.6	27.1	0.1		16.6
North Dakota	10,106	-	-	0.7	8.0	11.4	1.3		10.1
Ohio	138,483	0.0	0.0	0.5	17.6	20.5	0.4		17.9
Oklahoma	52,751	-	0.0	0.1	13.2	20.0	0.2		15.9
Oregon	45,067	-	-	0.1	9.0	15.2	0.5		10.0
Pennsylvania	142,514	-	0.0	3.6	8.6	14.8	0.8		8.3
Rhode Island	10,926	-	-	0.2	12.1	29.2	2.7		14.0
South Carolina	57,155	-	0.1	0.2	25.3	29.8	0.4		25.7
South Dakota	12,104	-	0.0	0.1	10.5	12.4	0.2		10.7
Tennessee	80,371	-	0.0	0.2	16.6	23.4	0.0		16.6
Texas	382,727	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.2	24.3	0.1		14.3
Utah	51,465	-	0.0	0.2	6.3	16.9	2.2		8.5
Vermont	6,009	0.0	-	0.0	7.5	10.7	0.6		10.4
Virginia	103,013	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.3	17.0	0.1		12.8
Washington	87,463	-	0.0	0.6	9.1	21.2	1.2		13.3
West Virginia	20,827	0.0	0.0	0.2	12.5	14.7	0.5		14.7
Wisconsin	67,295	0.0	0.0	0.1	29.1	38.1	0.2		36.9
Wyoming	7,572	-	0.0	0.2	12.9	19.0	0.9		16.7
Puerto Rico	38,900	0.1	0.8	0.1	4.1	5.6	0.0		4.2
Virgin Islands	1,415	2.3	0.4	2.1	26.6	31.7	1.7		63.3
Guam	3,590	0.7	0.6	0.4	23.1	29.4	1.5		27.4
American Samoa	1,163	-	-	3.2	40.7	40.8	---		---
Northern Marianas	853	0.5	31.2	0.6	8.4	9.3	97.4		95.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City, and the District of Columbia, 2012--Con.
[By place of residence]

Reporting areas	Items for which data are available for all reporting areas ¹					
	Live-birth order	Number of prenatal visits	Weight gain	Period of gestation	Birthweight	5-minute Apgar score
Total of reporting areas ²	0.5	3.1	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.4
Alabama	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Alaska	1.3	5.9	8.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Arizona	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Arkansas	0.3	2.2	6.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
California	0.1	2.4	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.6
Colorado	0.2	1.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Connecticut	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Delaware	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
District of Columbia	0.9	4.6	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Florida	0.1	2.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Georgia	4.4	13.4	15.1	0.2	0.6	0.5
Hawaii	0.1	1.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Idaho	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Illinois	2.0	2.6	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.5
Indiana	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Iowa	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Kansas	0.0	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kentucky	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Louisiana	0.6	2.9	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Maine	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Maryland	2.6	3.4	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Massachusetts	0.2	4.6	9.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Michigan	0.1	2.7	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.3
Minnesota	0.1	1.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.3
Mississippi	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
Missouri	0.9	8.8	5.1	0.2	0.4	0.7
Montana	0.1	2.0	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Nebraska	1.1	1.3	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
Nevada	0.6	17.2	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
New Hampshire	1.6	1.7	8.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
New Jersey	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1
New Mexico	3.5	5.2	6.5	0.1	0.4	0.2
New York (excluding NYC)	0.8	4.6	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.7
New York City	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
North Carolina	0.0	0.9	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
North Dakota	0.1	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ohio	0.8	7.7	8.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Oklahoma	0.1	4.7	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Oregon	0.2	4.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Pennsylvania	0.4	5.1	14.3	0.3	0.5	0.7
Rhode Island	1.7	4.8	16.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
South Carolina	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
South Dakota	0.0	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Tennessee	0.5	6.1	5.7	0.3	0.1	0.6
Texas	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0
Utah	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vermont	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Virginia	0.1	0.7	15.8	0.0	0.1	0.2
Washington	0.6	7.2	5.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
West Virginia	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Wisconsin	0.1	4.7	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
Wyoming	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Puerto Rico	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Virgin Islands	4.2	13.6	46.1	1.8	2.0	2.0
Guam	3.8	18.7	28.9	1.6	1.6	2.0
American Samoa	-	---	---	---	-	---
Northern Marianas ³	32.0	12.8	53.9	3.2	0.7	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City, and the District of Columbia, 2012--Con.
[By place of residence]

Reporting areas	Risk Factors in this Pregnancy		Obstetric Procedures	
	All reporting areas ^{1,4}	Revised area ^{5,6}	All reporting areas ^{1,7}	Revised area ^{5,8}
Total of reporting areas ²	---	0.6	0.4	0.6
Alabama	0.1	---	0.0	---
Alaska	22.4	---	22.3	---
Arizona	0.0	---	0.0	---
Arkansas	0.0	---	0.0	---
California	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Colorado	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0.2	---	0.0	---
Delaware	-	0.2	-	0.2
District of Columbia	0.8	1.9	10.5	11.6
Florida	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Georgia	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8
Hawaii	-	---	-	---
Idaho	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Illinois	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Indiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kentucky	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.8
Louisiana	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
Maine	0.1	---	0.2	---
Maryland	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.9
Massachusetts	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.4
Michigan	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Minnesota	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
Mississippi	0.0	---	0.0	---
Missouri	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Montana	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4
Nebraska	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nevada	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
New Hampshire	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.6
New Jersey	0.3	---	0.1	---
New Mexico	-	0.4	0.1	0.4
New York (excluding NYC)	0.3	2.1	0.8	2.5
New York City	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6
North Carolina	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ohio ⁹	1.4	2.6	0.0	1.2
Oklahoma	-	1.7	0.0	1.7
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Rhode Island	1.8	---	1.8	---
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Texas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	-	0.1	-	0.1
Vermont	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Virginia	0.0	---	0.2	---
Washington	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
West Virginia	0.2	---	0.1	---
Wisconsin	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Wyoming	-	0.1	-	0.1
Puerto Rico	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Virgin Islands	11.7	---	8.3	---
Guam	3.9	3.9	5.1	5.1
American Samoa	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas ³	19.0	---	21.2	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City, and the District of Columbia, 2012--Con.
 [By place of residence]

Reporting areas	Onset of labor		Characteristics of labor and delivery			
	All reporting areas ^{1, 10}	Revised area ^{5, 11}	All reporting areas ^{1, 12}			Revised area ^{5, 13}
			Induction of Labor	Meconium		
Total of reporting areas ²	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Alabama	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	---
Alaska	22.4	---	22.3	22.4	---	---
Arizona	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	---
Arkansas	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	---
California	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Colorado	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	---
Delaware	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
District of Columbia	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.7
Florida	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Georgia	3.7	3.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Hawaii	-	---	-	-	---	---
Idaho	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Illinois	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Indiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
Louisiana	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
Maine	0.3	---	0.1	0.1	---	---
Maryland	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
Massachusetts	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.4
Michigan	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Minnesota	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Mississippi	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	---
Missouri	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Montana	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nebraska	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nevada	-	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
New Hampshire	1.5	2.3	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1
New Jersey	0.1	---	0.1	0.1	---	---
New Mexico	1.1	1.5	-	-	0.4	0.4
New York (excluding NYC)	0.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8
New York City	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
North Carolina	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.0
Oklahoma	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7
Oregon	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9
Rhode Island	1.8	---	1.8	1.8	---	---
South Carolina	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Texas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
Vermont	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Virginia	-	---	0.0	0.0	---	---
Washington	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Virginia	0.1	---	0.1	0.1	---	---
Wisconsin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wyoming	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
Puerto Rico	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Virgin Islands	15.6	---	8.3	15.6	---	---
Guam	5.3	5.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	---	---	---	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City, and the District of Columbia, 2012--Con.
 [By place of residence]

Reporting areas	Method of Delivery				Congenital anomalies of the newborn	
	All reporting areas ^{1, 14}		Revised area ^{5, 15}		All reporting areas ^{1, 16}	Revised area ^{5, 17}
	Method of Delivery: vaginal/cesarean	Breech and other presentation	Fetal presentation	Final route and method of delivery		
Total of reporting areas ²	0.2	2.6	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.7
Alabama	0.5	0.1	---	---	0.2	---
Alaska	1.5	22.4	---	---	22.7	---
Arizona	0.5	0.0	---	---	0.0	---
Arkansas	0.6	0.1	---	---	0.0	---
California	0.0	4.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Colorado	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0.5	0.1	---	---	0.5	---
Delaware	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
District of Columbia	0.0	2.4	3.5	1.1	3.4	4.5
Florida	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4
Georgia	0.1	7.2	7.3	0.3	4.1	4.2
Hawaii	0.9	0.0	---	---	-	---
Idaho	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Illinois	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
Indiana	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8
Maine	0.5	0.2	---	---	0.5	---
Maryland	0.3	1.7	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.6
Massachusetts	0.2	11.6	12.8	1.5	0.3	1.5
Michigan	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.9
Minnesota	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Mississippi	0.6	0.0	---	---	0.0	---
Missouri	0.6	2.4	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.3
Montana	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Nebraska	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
New Hampshire	-	0.7	1.5	0.8	5.4	6.1
New Jersey	1.0	0.1	---	---	0.3	---
New Mexico	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.4	-	0.4
New York (excluding NYC)	0.5	0.5	2.3	2.3	1.0	2.8
New York City	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.9	2.4
North Carolina	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
North Dakota	-	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ohio	0.2	0.6	1.8	1.4	0.0	1.2
Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.7
Oregon	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pennsylvania	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.9
Rhode Island	0.3	2.0	---	---	7.5	---
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
South Dakota	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Tennessee	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
Texas	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Vermont	-	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Virginia	0.2	36.2	---	---	0.1	---
Washington	-	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.8
West Virginia	0.5	0.7	---	---	0.3	---
Wisconsin	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7
Wyoming	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Puerto Rico	4.1	5.8	5.8	4.1	0.2	0.2
Virgin Islands	2.5	15.6	---	---	34.7	---
Guam	1.9	69.6	69.6	1.9	6.9	6.9
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas ³	---	---	---	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City, and the District of Columbia, 2012--Con.
[By place of residence]

Reporting areas	Items exclusive to the revised reporting area, 36 states and the District of Columbia ⁵					Did mother get WIC food for herself during this pregnancy	Cigarette smoking before and during pregnancy
	Time of birth	Education of mother	Education of father	Mother's height	Mother's pre-pregnancy weight		
Total of reporting areas ²	0.3	1.6	15.7	1.7	3.5	2.1	1.7
Alabama	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arkansas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
California	0.1	4.3	12.1	1.8	4.7	0.9	1.0
Colorado	0.0	1.1	9.8	0.9	2.2	4.4	0.7
Connecticut	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware	0.2	0.6	36.9	0.4	0.8	1.9	0.3
District of Columbia	1.1	2.1	25.9	6.5	4.8	4.3	6.0
Florida	0.1	0.7	17.3	1.0	5.0	0.6	0.3
Georgia	0.1	4.0	22.5	9.6	11.6	6.3	21.9
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	0.1	0.6	12.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1
Illinois	0.4	1.2	16.1	1.2	3.0	2.7	0.7
Indiana	0.0	0.3	14.7	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2
Iowa	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
Kansas	0.0	0.4	11.4	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.3
Kentucky	0.6	1.1	20.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.8
Louisiana	0.8	1.2	18.2	1.6	3.6	6.9	2.7
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland	0.5	0.9	18.2	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.1
Massachusetts	1.3	3.4	11.4	3.5	4.3	3.8	1.3
Michigan ¹⁸	0.0	0.5	16.2	1.5	4.2	3.0	---
Minnesota	0.0	1.0	14.3	1.7	2.3	1.1	0.7
Mississippi	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Missouri	0.3	0.6	16.9	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.0
Montana	0.0	1.0	10.7	2.8	1.5	5.5	1.2
Nebraska	0.0	0.1	13.5	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1
Nevada	0.2	1.5	17.0	0.6	0.9	2.3	2.5
New Hampshire	0.8	1.3	10.3	3.0	6.3	3.3	2.9
New Jersey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Mexico	0.4	1.9	19.9	1.7	5.5	6.0	1.5
New York (excluding NYC)	1.8	2.4	13.5	3.3	5.4	3.8	1.8
New York City	0.5	0.8	13.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.5
North Carolina	0.2	0.3	18.5	0.9	2.6	0.5	0.3
North Dakota	0.0	1.1	10.2	0.8	1.0	3.8	0.1
Ohio	1.2	1.9	19.5	2.2	4.8	2.0	1.9
Oklahoma	1.7	1.9	17.4	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.5
Oregon	0.0	0.6	10.8	1.0	2.2	2.0	0.8
Pennsylvania	0.9	1.5	9.9	1.9	9.4	4.1	2.7
Rhode Island	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	0.0	0.4	25.7	2.5	1.0	2.0	0.4
South Dakota	0.0	0.3	13.8	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.4
Tennessee	0.4	0.7	17.4	1.9	2.5	0.5	0.8
Texas	0.0	0.1	14.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0
Utah	0.1	2.4	9.1	0.8	1.0	6.8	0.4
Vermont	0.1	0.7	10.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	0.0	0.8	14.7	2.7	3.5	7.4	0.6
West Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin	0.1	0.4	37.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.6
Wyoming	0.1	0.7	16.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.7
Puerto Rico	0.1	0.2	5.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.0
Virgin Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam	---	3.3	27.9	11.6	18.5	19.9	20.0
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas ³	2.8	2.7	10.8	40.2	40.2	---	6.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City, and the District of Columbia, 2012--Con.
 [By place of residence]

Reporting areas	Items exclusive to the revised reporting area, 36 states and the District of Columbia ⁵						
	Source of payment ¹⁹	Birth interval	Month prenatal care began	Infections present	Maternal morbidity	Abnormal conditions	Infant breastfed
Total of reporting areas ²	1.7	4.8	3.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	2.3
Alabama	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arkansas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
California ²⁰	0.2	0.6	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	---
Colorado	0.4	6.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Connecticut	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware	0.4	6.8	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.8
District of Columbia	2.6	14.2	9.9	2.0	1.1	2.9	13.7
Florida	0.3	1.7	3.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.6
Georgia	5.9	8.2	13.3	4.4	0.1	3.3	11.7
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Illinois	1.1	5.0	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.5
Indiana	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Iowa	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
Kansas	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kentucky	1.0	2.7	3.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0
Louisiana	0.8	7.8	4.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.5
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland	2.3	12.5	3.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	3.0
Massachusetts	11.8	4.2	3.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7
Michigan	0.3	2.0	2.7	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.9
Minnesota	1.0	2.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.5
Mississippi	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Missouri	2.5	7.2	5.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.0
Montana	1.4	4.2	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	4.5
Nebraska	1.5	5.8	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nevada	5.9	4.2	8.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.3
New Hampshire	2.5	3.0	2.6	1.6	0.8	5.8	1.5
New Jersey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Mexico	25.4	10.0	7.8	4.0	0.4	0.4	3.1
New York (excluding NYC)	2.1	12.1	4.7	2.6	1.8	2.7	3.0
New York City	1.0	10.6	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9
North Carolina	0.3	2.5	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
North Dakota	2.6	6.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Ohio	2.4	6.6	5.9	1.2	1.2	2.9	5.2
Oklahoma	2.9	7.1	5.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.6
Oregon	0.6	3.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.4
Pennsylvania	3.0	12.2	4.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.3
Rhode Island	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	0.5	6.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5
South Dakota	0.4	3.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Tennessee	2.9	8.6	5.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.7
Texas	0.1	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Utah	5.3	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vermont	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4
Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	1.4	5.2	5.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.3
West Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin	1.5	3.1	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	6.8
Wyoming	0.4	3.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
Puerto Rico	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
Virgin Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam	5.2	6.2	6.2	5.2	4.3	6.8	20.3
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas ³	31.7	41.9	41.9	---	---	---	53.2

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

---Data not available.

- Quantity zero.

¹ Items common to both the 2003 and 1989 Standard Certificates of Live Birth.

² Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.

³ Several items for the Northern Marianas have high percents "not stated"; these data should be used with caution (see "Technical notes").

⁴ Items included: diabetes (combined prepregnancy and gestational), prepregnancy hypertension, gestational hypertension, and eclampsia. Eclampsia not reported by Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, New York City, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington.

⁵ Items exclusive to the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

⁶ Items included: Prepregnancy and gestational diabetes, previous preterm birth, other previous poor pregnancy outcome, pregnancy resulted from infertility treatment, mother had a previous cesarean. The type of infertility treatment was not reported by Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington.

⁷ Item included: Tocolysis.

⁸ Items included: Cervical cerclage and failed and successful external cephalic version (ECV).

⁹ Reliable data on successful and failed ECV not available for Ohio for 2011 (see "Technical notes").

¹⁰ Item included: Precipitous labor.

¹¹ Items included: Premature rupture of membranes (PROM), prolonged labor.

¹² Induction of labor included in the "Obstetric Procedures" item for the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth; meconium included in the "Complications of Labor and/or Delivery" item.

¹³ Items included: Augmentation of labor, steroids for fetal lung maturation, antibiotics received by the mother during labor, clinical chorioamnionitis, fetal intolerance of labor, epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor.

¹⁴ Breech/malpresentation included in the "Complications of Labor and/or Delivery" item for the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

¹⁵ Items included: Fetal presentation at birth: cephalic; Final route and method of delivery: Vaginal/spontaneous, vaginal/forceps, vaginal/vacuum, and if cesarean, was a trial of labor attempted.

¹⁶ Items included: Anencephaly, spina bifida, congenital diaphragmatic hernia, omphalocele/gastroschisis, cleft lip/palate, and down syndrome.

¹⁷ Items included: Cyanotic congenital heart disease, limb reduction defect, suspected chromosomal disorder, hypospadias.

¹⁸ The Michigan tobacco use item is not consistent with the tobacco use items on either the 1989 or 2003 U.S Standard Certificates of Live Birth.

¹⁹ Expanded source of payment categories reported by 27 states; see "Technical notes".

²⁰ California does not report infant breastfed. See "Technical notes."

American Samoa										
Northern Marianas	X	X	X^							

^ First year using 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth; revised as of January 1.

* Revised after January 1.

1 Excludes reporting areas that revised after January 1.

2 Excludes New York City

Table D. Live births by selected demographic and health characteristics: United States and total of 38 revised states and the District of Columbia, 2012

Characteristic of mother	Revised 1		United States		
	N	Percent	N	Percent	
Race/Hispanic origin of mother					
All races and origins 2	3,412,436	100.00	3,952,841	100.00	
Non-Hispanic	2,573,749	76.07	3,014,314	76.86	**
White 3	1,836,229	54.27	2,134,044	54.41	**
Black 3	491,376	14.52	583,489	14.88	**
American Indian or Alaska Native 3,4	29,160	0.86	38,959	0.99	**
Asian or Pacific Islander 3	216,984	6.41	257,822	6.57	**
Hispanic 5	809,687	23.93	907,677	23.14	**
Mexican	506,872	14.98	555,823	14.17	**
Puerto Rican	52,851	1.56	67,182	1.71	**
Cuban	16,168	0.48	17,396	0.44	**
Central or South American	106,164	3.14	131,794	3.36	**
Other and Unknown Hispanic	127,632	3.77	135,482	3.45	**
Age of Mother					
<20 years	266,468	7.81	309,060	7.82	
20-24 years	789,464	23.13	916,811	23.19	**
25-29 years	972,914	28.51	1,123,900	28.43	**
30-34 years	875,076	25.64	1,013,416	25.64	
35-39 years	407,335	11.94	472,318	11.95	
40-54 years	101,179	2.97	117,336	2.97	
Unmarried Women	1,388,117	40.68	1,609,619	40.72	
Characteristic of Infant/Delivery					
Very preterm 6	65,009	1.91	76,041	1.93	**
Preterm 7	390,506	11.46	455,918	11.55	**
Very low birthweight 8	48,043	1.41	56,252	1.42	
Low birthweight 9	270,430	7.93	315,709	7.99	**
4,000 grams or more 10	271,050	7.95	312,519	7.91	**
Multiple births 11,12	116,724	3.42	135,943	3.44	

** Difference significant at p = 0.05.

1 California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

2 Includes Hispanic origin not stated.

3 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. All states in the 38-state and District of Columbia reporting area reported multiple-race data for 2011. The multiple-race data for these were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."

4 Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

5 Includes persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

- 6 Born prior to 32 completed weeks of gestation.
- 7 Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.
- 8 Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz)
- 9 Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).
- 10 Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz.
- 11 Includes births in twin, triplet, and higher order multiple deliveries.
- 12 The number of live births in multiple deliveries per 1,000 live births.

Table E. Sources for the resident population and population including Armed Forces abroad: Birth and death-registration states, 1900-1932, and United States, 1900-2012

[2012] National Center for Health Statistics. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States for July 1, 2010–July 1, 2012, by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex (Vintage 2012). Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm as of June 13, 2013, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2012 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on June 13, 2013. Available from: ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Datasets/NVSS/bridgepop/2011/DocumentationBridgedPostcenV2011.pdf

[2011] National Center for Health Statistics. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States for July 1, 2010–July 1, 2011, by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex (Vintage 2011). Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm as of July 18, 2012, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2011 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on May 17, 2012.

[2010] National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the April 1, 2010 resident population of the United States, by county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm as of November 17, 2011, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged April 1, 2010 census counts on November 3, 2011.

[2010] U.S. Census Bureau. Unpublished tables. Intercensal estimates of the resident population by single year of age and sex for the United States: April 1, 2000 December 1, 2010 (Vintage 2011 Population Estimates). Population Division. 2012.

[2001-2009] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the resident population of the United States for July 1, 2000-July 1, 2009, by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm as of October 26, 2012, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the revised unbridged intercensal estimates by 5-year age group on October 9, 2012.

[2001-2009] U.S. Census Bureau. Unpublished tables. Intercensal estimates of the resident population by single year of age and sex for the United States: April 1, 2000 to April 1, 2010. Population Division. 2011.

[2000] National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the April 1, 2000, United States resident population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on the Internet at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#april2000. 2003.

[1999] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1999, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1999.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

[1998] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1998, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1998.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

[1997] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1997, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1997.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

[1996] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1996, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1996.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

[1995] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1995, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1995.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

[1994] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1994, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1994.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

[1993] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1993, United States resident population state and county, by age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1993.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

[1992] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1992, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged

race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1992.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003.
Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

[1991] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1991, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1991.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003.
Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

Table F. Percentage net population under/over count, by age, sex, and race/Hispanic origin: United States, April 1, 2010	
Characteristic	Estimate (%)
Total	-0.01
Age/sex	
10–17 Male and female	-0.97
18–29 Male	1.21
18–29 Female	-0.28
30–49 Male	3.57
30–49 Female	-0.42
50 years and over male	-0.32
50 years and over female	-2.35
Race/Hispanic origin	
Non-Hispanic white	-0.84
Non-Hispanic black	2.07
Hispanic	1.54

SOURCE: Mule T. Census Coverage Measurement Estimation Report: Summary of Estimates of Coverage for Persons in the United States. DSSD 2010 Census Coverage Measurement Memorandum Series #2010-G-01. Washington: U.S. Census Bureau. May 22, 2012. Available from https://www.census.gov/coverage_measurement/pdfs/g01.pdf.

Table 1. Estimated total population, by race and Hispanic origin and specified Hispanic origin group and estimated female population, by age and race and Hispanic origin and specified Hispanic origin group of woman, and standard errors by age and specified Hispanic origin group: United States, 2012

[Populations estimated as of July 1]

Race and Hispanic origin	Total population	Female population											
		15-44 years	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 and origins	313,914,040	62,744,930	10,102,004	10,397,841	6,136,924	4,260,917	11,033,747	10,553,440	10,417,089	9,773,586	10,569,227	10,962,854	
White	Total ¹	248,224,553	47,641,985	7,675,985	7,880,357	4,667,986	3,212,371	8,295,683	8,008,632	7,884,217	7,407,546	8,165,550	8,626,750
	Non-Hispanic ²	200,698,847	36,750,263	5,633,622	5,905,231	3,487,889	2,417,342	6,381,206	6,194,866	6,059,124	5,665,167	6,544,669	7,198,963
Black	Total ¹	43,203,092	9,734,110	1,670,741	1,759,361	1,019,768	739,593	1,862,743	1,603,612	1,567,194	1,438,440	1,502,760	1,530,471
	Non-Hispanic ²	40,391,388	9,054,116	1,539,034	1,635,339	945,736	689,603	1,731,526	1,482,708	1,450,157	1,338,520	1,415,866	1,453,232
American Indian or Alaska Native	Total ¹	4,398,436	981,548	184,693	185,551	109,243	76,308	185,681	166,357	158,510	143,811	141,638	140,092
Asian or Pacific Islander	Total ¹	18,087,959	4,387,287	570,585	572,572	339,927	232,645	689,640	774,839	807,168	783,789	759,279	665,541
Hispanic ³	Total	53,027,708	12,203,306	2,297,907	2,218,259	1,325,174	893,085	2,163,324	2,043,553	2,048,526	1,936,896	1,792,748	1,577,959
	Mexican	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Puerto Rican	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Cuban	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Other Hispanic ⁴	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

--- Data not available.

1 Persons of Hispanic origin are included for this race group.

2 Persons of non-Hispanic origin may be of any race.

3 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

4 Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.

NOTES: Population count estimates are based on the 2010 census; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race population estimates were bridged to the single race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with the birth data; see "Technical Notes." Population estimates for Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and Other Hispanic, which includes includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic, are based on the American Community Survey adjusted to resident population control totals (the 2010-based population estimates for the United States for July 1, 2012). Population estimates for Hispanic total are based on the 2010 census, as of July 1, 2012. Population estimates by specified Hispanic origin in this table may not add to population estimates for total Hispanic. Standard errors are shown in parentheses below each population estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. See references 47 and 54.

Table 2. Estimated total population, female population aged 15-44 years, and age-specific female population: United States, each state, and territory: July 1, 2012

Geographic Area	Total population	Female population										
		15-44 years	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						
United States	313,914,040	62,744,930	10,102,004	10,397,841	6,136,924	4,260,917	11,033,747	10,553,440	10,417,089	9,773,586	10,569,227	10,962,854
Alabama	4,822,023	959,003	157,414	158,223	93,778	64,445	176,721	157,071	156,557	149,864	160,567	167,379
Alaska	731,449	147,310	24,475	23,681	14,757	8,924	26,829	27,688	21,758	22,566	24,123	24,329
Arizona	6,553,255	1,281,057	222,627	216,974	131,215	85,759	228,468	214,147	212,548	200,386	208,534	206,270
Arkansas	2,949,131	572,675	97,353	95,250	57,356	37,894	103,292	96,026	95,319	89,318	98,097	93,470
California	38,041,430	7,959,596	1,242,611	1,316,658	785,730	530,928	1,407,397	1,345,492	1,321,501	1,250,927	1,317,621	1,305,848
Colorado	5,187,582	1,050,616	167,254	163,502	95,997	67,505	174,836	184,262	183,544	168,180	176,292	174,729
Connecticut	3,590,347	686,665	114,530	124,986	72,086	52,900	110,187	108,559	108,167	105,998	128,768	142,917
Delaware	917,092	179,542	28,010	30,390	16,869	13,521	33,451	29,237	29,118	26,750	30,596	33,655
District of Columbia	632,323	170,060	12,651	20,511	8,233	12,278	32,649	41,207	33,095	22,744	19,854	18,841
Florida	19,317,568	3,612,609	554,979	570,075	341,723	228,352	644,718	602,534	586,222	571,494	637,566	687,264
Georgia	9,919,945	2,088,555	343,819	340,208	200,850	139,358	356,721	339,333	348,127	339,531	364,635	360,629
Hawaii	1,392,313	265,029	39,374	39,381	23,966	15,415	46,128	48,103	45,627	41,546	44,244	45,082
Idaho	1,595,728	309,836	58,271	55,452	33,513	21,939	55,283	51,260	52,096	47,682	48,063	48,653
Illinois	12,875,255	2,613,073	423,514	434,055	261,016	173,039	440,222	445,237	444,084	417,739	437,736	449,277
Indiana	6,537,334	1,286,576	221,435	223,128	132,353	90,775	234,859	207,064	209,497	199,317	212,711	224,041
Iowa	3,074,186	579,691	98,403	103,699	59,006	44,693	108,077	94,659	96,094	85,130	92,032	99,644
Kansas	2,885,905	557,854	96,747	96,979	57,341	39,638	101,975	96,021	93,055	83,438	86,386	87,648
Kentucky	4,380,415	851,982	139,188	137,030	81,902	55,128	151,995	137,674	143,026	135,851	146,406	154,192
Louisiana	4,601,893	934,760	151,441	149,959	89,337	60,622	176,694	167,833	167,833	157,695	145,331	155,940
Maine	1,329,192	237,226	37,522	41,174	23,839	17,335	39,179	37,340	37,307	37,355	44,871	50,771
Maryland	5,884,563	1,198,632	184,443	193,764	113,757	80,007	197,454	205,418	200,929	186,881	214,186	230,657
Massachusetts	6,646,144	1,353,528	195,857	229,111	123,362	105,749	237,088	234,332	216,089	202,812	234,096	254,484
Michigan	9,883,360	1,896,731	339,032	322,900	200,736	138,296	352,366	292,345	296,689	286,205	330,094	352,768
Minnesota	5,379,139	1,046,298	172,358	177,697	104,606	73,091	174,684	182,743	181,287	157,309	172,578	188,097
Mississippi	2,984,926	602,305	102,216	103,793	60,921	42,872	98,104	111,422	92,507	99,080	97,399	100,515
Missouri	6,021,988	1,172,699	192,863	196,245	116,317	79,928	212,684	200,475	195,707	176,592	190,996	206,527
Montana	1,005,141	181,884	29,810	31,003	18,234	12,769	33,973	30,956	30,376	28,637	31,996	33,996
Nebraska	1,855,525	358,575	61,480	62,418	35,911	26,507	64,179	62,218	61,115	53,630	55,015	58,796
Nevada	2,758,931	554,337	89,220	85,608	54,542	31,066	92,547	95,155	95,679	90,459	94,889	92,365
New Hampshire	1,320,718	245,727	39,491	45,524	25,670	19,854	41,987	36,643	37,117	37,462	46,994	53,664
New Jersey	8,864,590	1,726,967	282,657	285,885	175,427	110,458	267,978	276,770	287,690	284,802	323,842	348,086
New Mexico	2,085,538	399,200	69,835	68,952	41,428	27,524	72,157	69,391	65,867	60,223	67,222	67,222
New York	19,570,261	4,037,720	580,497	640,786	369,426	271,360	712,666	716,659	674,177	615,883	677,549	720,669
North Carolina	9,752,073	1,963,293	317,189	316,767	183,363	133,404	338,887	317,764	322,589	319,016	348,270	347,450
North Dakota	699,628	135,420	19,548	22,765	12,265	10,500	29,730	24,313	21,786	18,069	18,757	21,104
Ohio	11,544,225	2,212,336	374,586	383,772	227,635	156,137	390,872	359,957	358,828	337,932	380,975	404,063
Oklahoma	3,814,820	747,994	126,572	123,520	73,233	50,287	139,228	130,163	125,481	113,396	116,206	121,241
Oregon	3,899,353	763,832	118,023	119,662	71,766	47,896	131,128	129,455	134,294	122,834	126,459	124,041
Pennsylvania	12,763,536	2,425,630	379,931	424,634	239,284	185,350	438,929	400,168	382,973	359,699	419,227	457,147
Rhode Island	1,050,292	211,180	30,123	38,216	19,339	18,877	41,521	33,179	32,249	30,209	35,806	39,521
South Carolina	4,723,723	931,369	148,707	151,482	86,864	64,618	172,304	154,019	151,848	144,288	157,428	165,347
South Dakota	833,354	155,019	26,176	27,881	16,097	11,784	28,355	27,164	26,056	22,384	23,179	25,936
Tennessee	6,456,243	1,283,356	206,563	205,291	123,040	82,251	226,885	212,712	213,230	203,585	221,653	228,748
Texas	26,059,203	5,476,662	946,928	910,824	551,766	359,058	937,209	930,372	925,423	879,531	893,303	862,527
Utah	2,855,287	619,413	116,011	107,266	64,625	42,641	119,095	107,108	111,266	93,648	81,030	74,468
Vermont	626,011	116,464	17,559	22,110	11,410	10,700	21,325	17,636	17,930	17,023	20,440	23,418
Virginia	8,185,867	1,670,773	252,553	265,240	152,367	112,873	287,460	286,367	280,865	262,174	288,667	304,836
Washington	6,897,012	1,376,835	213,253	214,478	129,481	84,997	236,674	238,802	237,696	217,116	232,069	232,707
West Virginia	1,855,413	339,610	53,153	54,571	32,258	22,313	61,298	52,209	56,278	55,251	60,003	62,879
Wisconsin	5,726,398	1,088,434	182,673	190,295	110,351	79,944	191,920	180,550	180,130	163,234	182,305	203,967
Wyoming	576,412	108,992	17,522	17,934	10,576	7,358	20,061	19,546	18,898	16,237	16,316	17,608
Puerto Rico	3,667,084	751,669	123,006	132,250	78,434	53,816	131,768	117,257	125,281	121,837	123,276	129,441
Virgin Islands	105,275	20,344	3,254	3,297	1,980	1,317	2,962	3,150	2,954	3,715	4,266	4,293
Guam	159,914	34,279	7,148	6,798	4,083	2,715	6,350	5,561	5,047	5,410	5,410	5,221
American Samoa	54,947	13,061	2,246	3,250	1,823	1,427	2,619	1,837	1,653	1,709	1,993	2,097
Northern Marianas	51,395	13,562	1,671	1,741	987	754	1,940	2,711	3,233	1,996	1,941	1,899

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. See reference _____.

Table 3. Population of birth- and death-registration states, 1900–1932, and United States, 1900-2012

[Population enumerated as of April 1 for 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year	United States 1/		Year	United States 1/		Birth-registration States		Death-registration States	
	Population including Armed Forces abroad	Population residing in area		Population including Armed Forces abroad	Population residing in area	Number of States 2/	Population residing in area	Number of States 2/	Population residing in area
2012	314,250,437	313,914,040	1955	165,275,000	164,308,000	..	...	...	...
2011	312,008,762	311,591,917	1954	162,391,000	161,164,000	..	...	...	...
2010	309,178,489	308,745,538	1953	159,565,000	158,242,000	..	...	...	...
2009	307,204,385	306,771,529	1952	156,954,000	155,687,000	..	...	...	...
2008	304,516,881	304,093,966	1951	154,287,000	153,310,000	..	...	...	...
2007	301,655,229	301,231,207	1950	151,132,000	150,697,361	..	...	...	...
2006	298,782,525	298,379,912	1949	149,188,000	148,665,000	..	...	...	...
2005	295,854,681	295,516,599	1948	146,631,000	146,093,000	..	...	...	...
2004	293,056,411	292,805,298	1947	144,126,000	143,446,000	..	...	...	...
2003	290,325,300	290,107,933	1946	141,389,000	140,054,000	..	...	...	...
2002	287,856,691	287,625,193	1945	139,928,000	132,481,000	..	...	...	...
2001	285,196,068	284,968,955	1944	138,397,000	132,885,000	..	...	...	...
2000	281,652,000	281,421,906	1943	136,739,000	134,245,000	..	...	...	...
1999	279,294,713	279,040,168	1942	134,860,000	133,920,000	..	...	...	...
1998	276,115,288	275,854,104	1941	133,402,000	133,121,000	..	...	...	...
1997	272,911,760	272,646,925	1940	131,820,000	131,669,275	..	...	...	...
1996	269,667,391	269,394,284	1939	131,028,000	130,879,718	..	...	...	...
1995	266,557,091	266,278,393	1938	129,969,000	129,824,939	..	...	...	...
1994	263,435,673	263,125,821	1937	128,961,000	128,824,829	..	...	...	...
1993	260,255,352	259,918,588	1936	128,181,000	128,053,180	..	...	...	...
1992	256,894,189	256,514,224	1935	127,362,000	127,250,232	..	...	...	...
1991	253,492,503	252,980,941	1934	126,485,000	126,373,773	..	...	...	...
1990	249,225,000	248,709,873	1933	125,690,000	125,578,763	..	...	...	...
1989	247,342,000	246,819,000	1932	124,949,000	124,840,471	47	118,903,899	47	118,903,899
1988	245,021,000	244,499,000	1931	124,149,000	124,039,648	46	117,455,229	47	118,148,987
1987	242,804,000	242,289,000	1930	123,188,000	123,076,741	46	116,544,946	47	117,238,278
1986	240,651,000	240,133,000	1929		121,769,939	46	115,317,450	46	115,317,450
1985	238,466,000	237,924,000	1928		120,501,115	44	113,636,160	44	113,636,160
1984	236,348,000	235,825,000	1927		119,038,062	40	104,320,830	42	107,084,532
1983	234,307,000	233,792,000	1926		117,399,225	35	90,400,590	41	103,822,683
1982	232,188,000	231,664,000	1925		115,831,963	33	88,294,564	40	102,031,555
1981	229,966,000	229,466,000	1924		114,113,463	33	87,000,295	39	99,318,098
1980	227,061,000	226,545,805	1923		111,949,945	30	81,072,123	38	96,788,197
1979	225,055,000	224,567,000	1922		110,054,778	30	79,560,746	37	92,702,901
1978	222,585,000	222,095,000	1921		108,541,489	27	70,807,090	34	87,814,447
1977	220,239,000	219,760,000	1920		106,466,420	23	63,597,307	34	86,079,263
1976	218,035,000	217,563,000	1919	105,063,000	104,512,110	22	61,212,076	33	83,157,982
1975	215,973,000	215,465,000	1918	104,550,000	103,202,801	20	55,153,782	30	79,008,412
1974	213,854,000	213,342,000	1917	103,414,000	103,265,913	20	55,197,952	27	70,234,775
1973	211,909,000	211,357,000	1916		101,965,984	11	32,944,013	26	66,971,177
1972	209,896,000	209,284,000	1915		100,549,013	10	31,096,697	24	61,894,847
1971	207,661,000	206,827,000	1914		99,117,567	..	...	24	60,963,309
1970	204,270,000	203,211,926	1913		97,226,814	..	...	23	58,156,740
1969	202,677,000	201,385,000	1912		95,331,300	..	...	22	54,847,700
1968	200,706,000	199,399,000	1911		93,867,814	..	...	22	53,929,644
1967	198,712,000	197,457,000	1910		92,406,536	..	...	20	47,470,437
1966	196,560,000	195,576,000	1909		90,491,525	..	...	18	44,223,513
1965	194,303,000	193,526,000	1908		88,708,976	..	...	17	38,634,759
1964	191,889,000	191,141,000	1907		87,000,271	..	...	15	34,552,837
1963	189,242,000	188,483,000	1906		85,436,556	..	...	15	33,782,288
1962	186,538,000	185,771,000	1905		83,819,666	..	...	10	21,767,980
1961	183,691,000	182,992,000	1904		82,164,974	..	...	10	21,332,076

1960	179,933,000	179,323,175	1903	80,632,152	..	...	10	20,943,222
1959	177,264,000	176,513,000	1902	79,160,196	..	...	10	20,582,907
1958	174,141,000	173,320,000	1901	77,585,128	..	...	10	20,237,453
1957	171,274,000	170,371,000	1900	76,094,134	..	...	10	19,965,446
1956	168,221,000	167,306,000						

--- Data not available.

... Category not applicable.

1/ Alaska included beginning 1959 and Hawaii, 1960.

2/ The District of Columbia is not included in "Number of States," but it is represented in all data shown for each year.

SOURCE: Published and unpublished data from the U.S. Census Bureau; see reference _____.

U.S. Census Bureau provides monthly population estimates of resident population plus armed forces overseas, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for the United States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012

(Vintage 2012). June 2013. Available from: <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/national/asrh/2012/2012-nat-af.html>.

Footnote: Revised population estimates of the resident population plus armed forces overseas from 2001 through 2009 were prepared by NCHS staff.

Data on race of mother presented in the following **Documentation Tables 1 through 19** are consistent with the 1997 OMB standards [38]. The number of births by race of mother differ somewhat from those shown in “Births: Final Data for 2012” [1], which are based on the 1977 OMB standards [39]. See previous section on “Hispanic origin and race”. Also, please note that data from reporting areas that revised after January 1, 2012 (Virginia) are not included in **Documentation Tables 1 through 19**.

**Documentation Table 1. Number and percentage of live births by race of mother:
40 states and the District of Columbia, 2012**

Race	Number	Percentage
All races ¹	3,442,342	100.0
One race	3,354,389	97.8
White	2,581,383	75.2
Black	514,262	15.0
American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN)	30,844	0.9
Asian	217,303	6.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI)	10,597	0.3
More than one race	76,677	2.2
Two races	68,407	2.0
Black and White	25,013	0.7
Black and AIAN	2,745	0.1
Black and Asian	2,030	0.1
Black and NHOPI	457	0.0
AIAN and White	16,554	0.5
AIAN and Asian	317	0.0
AIAN and NHOPI	79	0.0
Asian and White	16,205	0.5
Asian and NHOPI	2,435	0.1
NHOPI and White	2,572	0.1
Three races	7,835	0.2
Black, AIAN and White	2,832	0.1
Black AIAN and Asian	96	0.0
Black, AIAN and NHOPI	27	0.0
Black, Asian and White	600	0.0
Black, Asian and NHOPI	95	0.0
Black, NHOPI, and White	115	0.0
AIAN, Asian and White	502	0.0
AIAN, NHOPI and White	133	0.0
AIAN, Asian and NHOPI	52	0.0
Asian, NHOPI and White	3,383	0.1
Four races	418	0.0
Black, AIAN, Asian and White	108	0.0
Black, AIAN, Asian, and NHOPI	10	*
Black, AIAN, NHOPI and White	33	0.0
Black, Asian, NHOPI and White	54	0.0
AIAN, Asian, NHOPI and White	213	0.0
Five races		
Black, AIAN, Asian, NHOPI and White	17	*

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.5.

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

¹ Includes all births to residents of the states that reported multiple-race for the entire year. Percentages are based on the number of births occurring in the states that reported multiple-race for the entire year to residents of the states. Births that occurred in states that did not report multiple race to residents of the multiple-race reporting states are not shown separately but are included in the total.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards. Forty states and the District of Columbia reported multiple race data for 2012. This table excludes data for Massachusetts, which reported multiple-race data in 2011 but after January 1. In this table all women, including Hispanic women, are classified only according to their race.

Documentation Table 2. Educational attainment of mother, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

Educational attainment and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years
All races 1							
Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12th grade or less with no diploma	17.2	51.3	20.6	13.4	10.6	12.0	13.7
8th grade or less	4.2	4.4	3.3	4.0	4.2	5.6	7.0
9th-12th grade with no diploma	13.0	46.9	17.2	9.5	6.4	6.3	6.6
High school graduate 2	24.9	37.2	39.1	23.5	15.6	14.6	15.4
Some college credit, but no degree	21.3	11.1	30.0	23.9	17.1	15.4	15.2
Associate's degree 3	7.8	0.3	5.4	10.1	9.1	8.5	8.2
Bachelor's degree 4	18.5	0.0	4.6	21.5	28.4	27.6	26.5
Master's degree 5	8.1	*	0.3	6.4	14.9	16.0	15.0
Doctorate or professional degree 6	2.3	*	0.0	1.2	4.3	5.9	6.2
Number							
All births	3,412,436	266,468	789,464	972,914	875,076	407,335	101,179
Not stated 7	53,702	3,483	10,026	13,749	14,821	8,563	3,060
White 8							
Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12th grade or less with no diploma	8.8	44.9	14.8	6.1	3.3	3.1	3.8
8th grade or less	1.4	3.0	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.7
9th-12th grade with no diploma	7.4	41.9	12.8	4.9	2.5	2.0	2.1
High school graduate 2	21.5	41.7	38.6	20.0	12.0	11.1	11.9
Some college credit, but no degree	21.9	13.0	32.5	24.3	16.7	15.5	15.9
Associate's degree 3	9.5	0.4	7.2	12.2	10.2	9.5	9.1
Bachelor's degree 4	24.6	0.0	6.4	27.7	34.6	33.8	32.8
Master's degree 5	10.8	*	0.4	8.2	18.3	20.2	19.0
Doctorate or professional degree 6	2.9	*	0.0	1.5	4.9	6.8	7.5
Number							
All births	1,799,992	98,866	371,697	545,207	511,430	220,044	52,748
Not stated 7	10,406	483	1,799	2,689	3,080	1,769	586
Black 8							
Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12th grade or less with no diploma	19.3	51.1	19.0	13.9	11.7	10.8	11.9
8th grade or less	1.8	3.2	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.3	3.7
9th-12th grade with no diploma	17.6	47.8	17.9	12.4	10.0	8.5	8.2
High school graduate 2	32.9	36.5	41.5	30.7	24.7	22.9	23.3
Some college credit, but no degree	27.3	12.1	32.8	30.9	25.6	23.0	20.3
Associate's degree 3	6.3	0.3	3.5	8.4	10.1	10.1	9.1
Bachelor's degree 4	9.4	*	2.9	12.2	17.0	18.3	19.4
Master's degree 5	4.0	*	0.2	3.5	8.9	11.6	12.2
Doctorate or professional degree 6	0.9	*	0.0	0.5	2.0	3.2	3.7
Number							
All births	472,245	57,576	150,510	121,281	88,247	42,633	11,998
Not stated 7	4,785	495	1,241	1,237	991	601	220
Hispanic 9							
Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12th grade or less with no diploma	36.6	58.2	32.0	32.7	34.2	37.8	41.1
8th grade or less	12.6	6.6	7.4	12.8	16.6	20.2	23.3
9th-12th grade with no diploma	24.0	51.6	24.6	19.9	17.6	17.6	17.8
High school graduate 2	30.1	33.1	38.7	29.6	23.8	21.6	20.7
Some college credit, but no degree	18.1	8.3	23.6	20.6	16.5	14.0	12.9
Associate's degree 3	4.9	0.3	3.6	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.7
Bachelor's degree 4	7.4	0.0	2.0	8.7	12.9	13.0	11.9
Master's degree 5	2.3	*	0.1	1.7	4.8	5.8	5.7
Doctorate or professional degree 6	0.6	*	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.9	2.0
Number							
All births	809,687	93,454	215,201	217,918	171,666	89,218	22,230
Not stated 7	10,759	1,055	2,393	2,785	2,584	1,494	448

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.5.

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

1 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

2 Includes General Educational Development (GED).

3 Includes Associate in Arts and Associate in Science.

4 Includes Bachelor in Arts and Bachelor in Science.

5 Includes Master in Arts, Master in Science, Master of Engineering, Master of Education, Master of Social Work, and Master of Business Administration.

6 Includes Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Education, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Doctor of Laws, and Juris Doctor.

7 No response reported for education attainment of mother item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (_____ percent). See "User Guide to the 2012 Public Use File."

8 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

9 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Table 3. Maternal pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI), by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

BMI category ¹ and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years
All races ²							
	Percent						
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	3.9	7.6	5.2	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.1
Normal weight (BMI of 18.5 to less than 25.0)	47.0	54.7	45.9	45.8	47.8	45.9	44.3
Overweight (BMI of 25.0 to less than 30.0)	25.4	22.1	24.7	25.7	25.8	26.7	27.9
Obese (BMI = 30.0 and over)	23.7	15.5	24.2	25.0	23.5	24.9	25.7
	Number						
Total ³	3,412,436	266,468	789,464	972,914	875,076	407,335	101,179
Not stated ⁴	140,734	10,495	30,635	37,883	37,054	19,221	5,446
White ⁵							
	Percent						
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	3.9	9.2	5.8	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.2
Normal weight (BMI of 18.5 to less than 25.0)	50.2	55.3	48.1	49.3	51.8	50.0	49.0
Overweight (BMI of 25.0 to less than 30.0)	24.0	20.6	23.3	24.4	24.3	24.9	25.7
Obese (BMI = 30.0 and over)	21.9	14.9	22.8	22.9	21.2	22.7	23.1
	Number						
Total ³	1,799,992	98,866	371,697	545,207	511,430	220,044	52,748
Not stated ⁴	52,837	2,479	9,643	14,771	15,871	7,847	2,226
Black ⁵							
	Percent						
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	3.5	6.2	4.7	2.9	1.9	1.4	1.1
Normal weight (BMI of 18.5 to less than 25.0)	36.3	52.5	40.9	32.7	29.1	26.5	25.6
Overweight (BMI of 25.0 to less than 30.0)	27.0	23.1	25.4	27.5	29.3	30.8	31.7
Obese (BMI = 30.0 and over)	33.2	18.2	29.1	36.9	39.7	41.3	41.6
	Number						
Total ³	472,245	57,576	150,510	121,281	88,247	42,633	11,998
Not stated ⁴	26,770	3,410	8,304	6,466	5,150	2,653	787
Hispanic ⁶							
	Percent						
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	2.9	6.7	4.0	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.0
Normal weight (BMI of 18.5 to less than 25.0)	41.8	55.6	44.7	40.0	37.5	35.1	32.7
Overweight (BMI of 25.0 to less than 30.0)	29.4	23.2	27.3	30.1	31.8	33.2	34.9
Obese (BMI = 30.0 and over)	25.9	14.5	24.0	27.7	29.2	30.7	31.4
	Number						
Total ³	809,687	93,454	215,201	217,918	171,666	89,218	22,230
Not stated ⁴	34,452	3,235	8,212	9,588	8,012	4,293	1,112

1 For calculation of BMI, see "Technical Notes".

2 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

3 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting pre-pregnancy BMI.

4 No response reported for component measures for pre-pregnancy BMI; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___ percent). See "Technical Notes."

5 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

6 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTES: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 4. Mothers who smoked for the three months before pregnancy and anytime during pregnancy and those who quit before and during pregnancy, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 37 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

Tobacco use and race and Hispanic origin	All births	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years
All races 1		Percent					
Three months before	11.4	14.4	17.7	11.8	7.7	5.8	5.2
First trimester	8.5	10.7	13.4	8.8	5.5	4.3	4.1
Second trimester	7.3	8.7	11.4	7.6	4.8	3.7	3.6
Third trimester	6.9	8.2	10.8	7.3	4.6	3.6	3.4
Smoked anytime during pregnancy	8.7	11.0	13.8	9.0	5.7	4.4	4.2
Quit before pregnancy 2	24.5	24.6	23.2	24.6	27.1	25.5	21.2
Quit during pregnancy 3	20.3	25.5	21.2	19.0	18.7	18.4	16.9
White 4		Percent					
Three months before	16.5	29.4	28.7	16.2	10.0	8.1	7.4
First trimester	12.5	22.5	22.3	12.3	7.3	6.0	5.9
Second trimester	10.9	18.9	19.4	10.8	6.4	5.3	5.3
Third trimester	10.4	17.8	18.4	10.3	6.1	5.0	5.0
Smoked anytime during pregnancy	12.8	23.2	22.9	12.6	7.4	6.1	6.0
Quit before pregnancy 2	23.1	21.9	21.1	23.5	26.7	25.1	20.1
Quit during pregnancy 3	18.7	23.1	19.2	17.5	17.7	17.4	16.1
Black 4		Percent					
Three months before	9.4	6.0	10.5	11.0	9.2	6.9	5.7
First trimester	7.0	4.2	7.6	8.3	7.0	5.5	4.5
Second trimester	5.9	3.2	6.3	7.0	6.1	4.8	4.0
Third trimester	5.5	3.0	5.8	6.7	5.8	4.6	3.8
Smoked anytime during pregnancy	7.3	4.4	8.0	8.7	7.3	5.8	4.7
Quit before pregnancy 2	24.0	28.4	25.9	23.2	22.2	18.5	20.6
Quit during pregnancy 3	23.8	31.9	27.1	22.5	19.4	18.9	17.8
Hispanic 5		Percent					
Three months before	3.2	3.4	4.4	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.5
First trimester	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0
Second trimester	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8
Third trimester	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8
Smoked anytime during pregnancy	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.0
Quit before pregnancy 2	39.6	42.2	40.2	39.4	38.8	35.9	32.9
Quit during pregnancy 3	32.0	40.6	34.4	29.9	27.0	26.5	24.8
All races 1		Number					
Total	3,299,345	257,448	761,774	939,491	846,565	395,669	98,398
Not stated three months before 6	56,470	5,244	14,628	15,350	12,980	6,465	1,803
Not stated during pregnancy 6	57,318	5,277	14,864	15,598	13,213	6,554	1,812
Quit before pregnancy 2							
Smokers	369,235	36,286	132,256	109,075	63,992	22,603	5,023
Unknown if quit	2,317	218	788	667	430	181	33
Quit during pregnancy 3							
Smokers	282,442	27,830	102,916	83,274	47,295	17,099	4,028
Unknown if quit	1,220	149	432	360	175	79	25

White 4

Total	1,722,304	94,581	355,015	520,641	489,651	211,643	50,773
Not stated three months before 6	18,222	1,315	4,247	5,143	4,747	2,184	586
Not stated during pregnancy 6	18,692	1,343	4,393	5,278	4,879	2,212	587
Quit before pregnancy 2							
Smokers	281,174	27,405	100,664	83,745	48,718	16,913	3,729
Unknown if quit	1,364	132	471	401	258	86	16
Quit during pregnancy 3							
Smokers	218,461	21,662	80,169	64,705	36,107	12,802	3,016
Unknown if quit	796	99	290	237	107	46	17

Black 4

Total	451,408	54,302	142,899	116,499	85,004	41,145	11,559
Not stated three months before 6	14,827	1,845	4,995	3,774	2,587	1,266	360
Not stated during pregnancy 6	15,149	1,860	5,099	3,865	2,665	1,294	366
Quit before pregnancy 2							
Smokers	41,036	3,136	14,517	12,434	7,557	2,749	643
Unknown if quit	611	53	202	175	117	52	12
Quit during pregnancy 3							
Smokers	31,932	2,322	11,044	9,768	5,972	2,298	528
Unknown if quit	267	28	88	83	42	21	5

Hispanic 5

Total	802,307	92,484	213,142	170,225	170,225	88,433	22,072
Not stated three months before 6	8,768	1,007	2,239	2,335	1,866	1,036	285
Not stated during pregnancy 6	8,761	1,001	2,230	2,338	1,864	1,041	287
Quit before pregnancy 2							
Smokers	25,311	3,075	9,319	7,004	4,017	1,572	324
Unknown if quit	151	17	59	39	19	15	2
Quit during pregnancy 3							
Smokers	15,801	1,856	5,727	4,398	2,555	1,039	226
Unknown if quit	69	12	28	17	7	5	-

1 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

2 Quit in the three months before pregnancy: births to women not reporting smoking during pregnancy per 100 women who smoked in the three months before pregnancy. See "Technical Notes."

3 Quit during pregnancy: births to women not reporting smoking in the third trimester of pregnancy per 100 women who smoked in either the first or second trimester. See "Technical Notes."

4 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

5 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

6 No response reported for maternal smoking item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (0.3 percent). See "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Table 5. Mother received WIC food for herself during this pregnancy and infant was being breastfed at discharge, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

Selected characteristic and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births ¹	Characteristic reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated ²
All races ³			Percent							
Mother received WIC food for herself during this pregnancy	3,412,436	1,571,452	47.0	81.2	68.5	44.0	30.7	29.5	30.0	71,614
Infant was being breastfed at discharge ⁴	2,897,658	2,193,707	77.5	66.0	70.7	79.0	82.8	82.8	82.1	65,610
White ⁵										
Mother received WIC food for herself during this pregnancy	1,799,992	573,107	32.4	77.0	59.2	29.5	16.9	14.7	14.8	31,491
Infant was being breastfed at discharge ⁴	1,656,323	1,280,006	78.7	64.3	70.9	80.2	83.6	83.0	82.5	29,736
Black ⁵										
Mother received WIC food for herself during this pregnancy	472,245	314,084	68.0	82.1	76.7	66.4	56.8	51.2	47.6	10,067
Infant was being breastfed at discharge ⁴	442,648	270,420	63.1	52.0	57.5	65.0	70.6	73.7	74.5	13,893
Hispanic ⁶										
Mother received WIC food for herself during this pregnancy	809,687	567,725	71.1	85.6	79.5	69.1	61.9	60.7	61.0	11,095
Infant was being breastfed at discharge ⁴	563,403	465,126	83.6	79.6	81.7	84.4	85.8	86.3	85.8	7,215

¹ Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified items.

² No response reported for selected characteristic; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___ percent). See "Technical Notes."

³ Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

⁴ Excludes data for California which did not report infant was being breastfed at discharge; also excludes data for Delaware (see "Technical Notes").

⁵ Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

⁶ Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 6. Pregnancy risk factors, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

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

Risk factor and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births 1	Factor reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated 2
			per 1,000							
All races 3										
Diabetes										
Prepregnancy (Diagnosis prior to this pregnancy)	3,412,436	25,694	7.6	3.1	4.6	6.5	8.9	13.2	18.4	20,713
Gestational (Diagnosis in this pregnancy)	3,412,436	176,252	52.0	17.4	28.9	47.4	64.4	88.9	110.6	20,713
Hypertension										
Prepregnancy (Chronic)	3,412,436	48,703	14.4	5.0	8.2	12.3	16.9	26.0	37.8	20,713
Gestational (PIH, preeclampsia)	3,412,436	158,657	46.8	49.7	45.3	45.9	44.9	49.7	63.2	20,713
Eclampsia 4	2,827,179	7,030	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.5	17,503
Previous preterm birth	3,412,436	82,197	24.2	6.5	20.3	25.5	27.6	31.4	32.2	20,713
Other previous poor pregnancy outcome	3,412,436	75,109	22.1	7.7	17.4	21.9	25.2	30.7	38.8	20,713
Pregnancy resulted from infertility treatment	3,412,436	50,744	15.0	0.2	1.7	9.7	21.2	34.5	76.4	20,713
Mother had a previous cesarean delivery 5	2,263,252	479,768	213.0	113.7	172.9	202.2	229.0	261.2	271.7	11,040
White 6										
Diabetes										
Prepregnancy (Diagnosis prior to this pregnancy)	1,799,992	11,657	6.5	3.6	4.8	5.7	7.1	9.7	12.9	5,546
Gestational (Diagnosis in this pregnancy)	1,799,992	86,395	48.1	20.9	30.2	43.9	54.7	74.4	95.9	5,546
Hypertension										
Prepregnancy (Chronic)	1,799,992	24,477	13.6	5.1	8.0	11.8	15.5	22.8	31.3	5,546
Gestational (PIH, preeclampsia)	1,799,992	91,392	50.9	55.5	50.5	51.2	48.2	51.6	65.1	5,546
Eclampsia 4	1,402,087	3,616	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.7	4.0	4,854
Previous preterm birth	1,799,992	45,692	25.5	6.2	21.1	25.5	28.1	33.3	33.8	5,546
Other previous poor pregnancy outcome	1,799,992	44,618	24.9	9.3	19.3	23.2	27.4	34.6	45.3	5,546
Pregnancy resulted from infertility treatment	1,799,992	38,952	21.7	0.2	2.7	14.1	28.5	47.0	103.9	5,546
Mother had a previous cesarean delivery 5	1,170,047	238,952	204.7	97.1	163.0	189.0	218.8	250.7	263.2	2,521
Black 6										
Diabetes										
Prepregnancy (Diagnosis prior to this pregnancy)	472,245	4,986	10.6	3.8	5.6	9.8	15.4	23.9	33.2	3,294
Gestational (Diagnosis in this pregnancy)	472,245	20,249	43.2	13.4	24.2	43.9	65.7	85.7	99.4	3,294
Hypertension										
Prepregnancy (Chronic)	472,245	14,178	30.2	8.3	14.7	28.6	44.4	72.0	93.3	3,294
Gestational (PIH, preeclampsia)	472,245	27,685	59.0	59.9	54.1	56.5	62.9	68.9	78.8	3,294
Eclampsia 4	387,472	1,562	4.1	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.8	2,905
Previous preterm birth	472,245	16,143	34.4	8.5	27.2	40.8	46.1	49.0	46.4	3,294
Other previous poor pregnancy outcome	472,245	13,779	29.4	9.6	23.1	33.6	37.1	44.3	49.7	3,294
Pregnancy resulted from infertility treatment	472,245	2,118	4.5	*	0.6	2.6	7.2	14.9	36.9	3,294
Mother had a previous cesarean delivery 5	321,349	70,123	219.0	117.0	183.8	223.3	245.3	272.6	282.7	1,094
Hispanic 7										
Diabetes										
Prepregnancy (Diagnosis prior to this pregnancy)	809,687	6,580	8.1	2.1	3.8	7.0	11.2	17.7	24.8	1,634
Gestational (Diagnosis in this pregnancy)	809,687	44,520	55.1	15.6	28.4	50.5	77.1	109.7	136.2	1,634
Hypertension										
Prepregnancy (Chronic)	809,687	6,686	8.3	2.9	4.4	6.4	11.0	17.5	29.1	1,634
Gestational (PIH, preeclampsia)	809,687	29,369	36.3	38.6	32.9	33.2	35.8	45.4	59.3	1,634
Eclampsia 4	750,841	1,317	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.7	1,461
Previous preterm birth	809,687	14,475	17.9	5.3	14.3	19.8	22.5	24.3	26.2	1,634
Other previous poor pregnancy outcome	809,687	11,389	14.1	4.7	10.3	15.0	17.7	21.2	25.3	1,634
Pregnancy resulted from infertility treatment	809,687	3,564	4.4	*	0.6	2.9	6.5	12.1	27.1	1,634
Mother had a previous cesarean delivery 5	566,513	127,853	226.1	128.5	184.5	222.1	248.1	277.6	284.0	980

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

1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified pregnancy risk factor.

2 No response reported for pregnancy risk factor item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___percent). See "Technical Notes".

3 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

4 Excludes data for Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, New York City, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington.

5 Excludes women who have not had a previous pregnancy and for whom total birth order is unknown.

6 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

7 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 7. Infections present and/or treated during this pregnancy, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

Infection and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births 1	Infection reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated 2
All races 3			per 100,000							
Gonorrhea	3,412,436	9,140	269.9	850.7	495.5	192.6	91.8	72.3	58.8	25,632
Syphilis	3,412,436	1,987	58.7	74.1	83.1	49.6	39.7	55.9	89.8	25,632
Chlamydia	3,412,436	62,194	1,836.4	6,101.9	3,566.3	1,207.1	533.5	372.8	319.1	25,632
Hepatitis B	3,412,436	8,010	236.5	85.1	164.8	238.8	280.8	342.8	362.0	25,632
Hepatitis C	3,412,436	8,743	258.1	108.6	295.2	309.6	239.8	206.7	233.4	25,632
White 4										
Gonorrhea	1,799,992	2,282	127.3	387.0	246.9	104.4	57.3	48.8	40.0	7,294
Syphilis	1,799,992	443	24.7	24.4	35.7	22.5	18.8	23.7	*	7,294
Chlamydia	1,799,992	20,493	1,143.1	4,604.4	2,553.1	775.3	333.1	219.6	230.5	7,294
Hepatitis B	1,799,992	1,255	70.0	47.7	67.0	75.1	67.3	79.4	66.7	7,294
Hepatitis C	1,799,992	6,217	346.8	139.2	442.5	415.5	289.2	253.4	299.1	7,294
Black 4										
Gonorrhea	472,245	5,006	1,070.2	2,510.3	1,487.8	754.4	369.1	260.4	176.8	4,493
Syphilis	472,245	1,044	223.2	235.6	257.7	203.8	158.9	227.2	387.2	4,493
Chlamydia	472,245	23,062	4,930.4	11,690.0	7,150.4	3,229.0	1,578.3	977.5	681.8	4,493
Hepatitis B	472,245	1,820	389.1	119.5	271.1	406.7	555.4	655.6	808.0	4,493
Hepatitis C	472,245	711	152.0	82.6	145.0	157.2	176.0	201.2	168.3	4,493
Hispanic 5										
Gonorrhea	809,687	1,306	161.9	337.1	241.1	126.7	74.9	66.4	*	3,245
Syphilis	809,687	378	46.9	30.1	51.3	38.7	48.0	59.7	94.9	3,245
Chlamydia	809,687	14,470	1,794.3	4,166.3	2,856.9	1,277.7	672.3	524.7	343.5	3,245
Hepatitis B	809,687	883	109.5	83.7	127.8	107.8	107.7	88.9	153.7	3,245
Hepatitis C	809,687	1,178	146.1	89.1	155.3	154.8	159.1	141.9	126.6	3,245

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

1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified maternal morbidity.

2 No response reported for infections treated and/or present during this pregnancy item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___percent). See "Technical Notes".

3 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

4 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

5 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 8. Month prenatal care began, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

Month care began and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years
All races 1							
Percent							
1st trimester	74.1	58.4	66.9	76.0	80.3	79.9	77.0
2nd trimester	19.9	31.1	25.2	18.6	15.4	15.7	17.9
Late or no care	6.0	10.4	7.9	5.4	4.3	4.3	5.2
3rd trimester	4.5	7.9	6.0	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.8
No care	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4
Number							
Total	3,412,436	266,468	789,464	972,914	875,076	407,335	101,179
Not stated 2	115,767	10,335	28,823	31,257	27,765	13,758	3,829
White 3							
Percent							
1st trimester	79.0	64.0	71.0	80.3	84.1	83.8	80.9
2nd trimester	16.7	28.4	22.8	15.8	12.9	13.1	15.2
Late or no care	4.3	7.6	6.2	4.0	3.0	3.1	4.0
3rd trimester	3.4	6.2	4.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	3.0
No care	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0
Number							
Total	1,799,992	98,866	371,697	545,207	511,430	220,044	52,748
Not stated 2	46,037	2,642	10,016	13,193	12,674	5,874	1,638
Black 3							
Percent							
1st trimester	63.6	51.9	60.2	66.5	69.5	70.0	67.0
2nd trimester	26.4	34.9	29.1	24.4	21.7	21.6	23.8
Late or no care	10.0	13.2	10.7	9.1	8.8	8.5	9.2
3rd trimester	7.0	9.5	7.4	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.5
No care	2.9	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.8
Number							
Total	472,245	57,576	150,510	121,281	88,247	42,633	11,998
Not stated 2	24,353	3,370	8,200	5,917	4,139	2,124	603
Hispanic 4							
Percent							
1st trimester	69.0	57.1	65.3	71.2	74.1	74.3	71.7
2nd trimester	23.5	31.4	26.0	22.0	20.1	20.1	22.1
Late or no care	7.5	11.5	8.7	6.8	5.8	5.6	6.3
3rd trimester	5.5	8.6	6.5	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.4
No care	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8
Number							
Total	809,687	93,454	215,201	217,918	171,666	89,218	22,230
Not stated 2	24,314	3,029	6,667	6,430	4,995	2,571	622

1 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

2 No response reported for timing of prenatal care; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___ percent). See "Technical Notes."

3 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

4 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 9. Obstetric procedures, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

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

Abnormal condition and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births 1	Procedure reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated 2
All races 3			per 1,000							
Cervical cerclage	3,412,436	11,993	3.5	1.6	2.4	3.4	4.2	5.4	5.9	21,998
Tocolysis	3,412,436	33,395	9.8	11.0	10.5	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.8	21,998
External cephalic version 4	3,273,953	9,645	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.7	20,329
Percent successful 4,5	3,273,953	5,823	60.4	62.3	57.2	60.0	60.8	63.0	61.3	20,329
White 6										
Cervical cerclage	1,799,992	5,597	3.1	1.4	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.6	5.5	5,766
Tocolysis	1,799,992	18,665	10.4	12.6	11.1	10.2	9.8	10.2	10.2	5,766
External cephalic version 4	1,698,612	5,609	3.3	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.0	5,761
Percent successful 4,5	1,698,612	3,246	57.9	49.7	51.7	57.5	59.4	62.7	61.4	5,761
Black 6										
Cervical cerclage	472,245	3,552	7.6	2.5	4.6	8.0	11.5	13.8	14.0	4,083
Tocolysis	472,245	6,654	14.2	15.4	14.7	13.9	13.6	13.5	11.6	4,083
External cephalic version 4	450,311	1,178	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.7	4,083
Percent successful 4,5	450,311	771	65.4	73.2	65.2	66.1	62.7	64.2	58.1	4,083
Hispanic 7										
Cervical cerclage	809,687	1,802	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.7	3.3	1,698
Tocolysis	809,687	5,540	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.7	8.0	7.9	1,698
External cephalic version 4	803,163	1,937	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.6	3.4	3.0	1,693
Percent successful 4,5	803,163	1,210	62.5	63.3	60.4	64.8	62.6	61.7	56.9	1,693

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

1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified obstetric procedure.

2 No response reported for obstetric procedure item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___percent). See "Technical Notes".

3 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

4 Excludes data for Ohio (see "Technical Notes").

5 Percent successful external cephalic version (ECV) is the number of successful ECVs per 100 live births to women with an attempted ECV in specified group.

6 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

7 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 10. Principal source of payment for the delivery, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

[Percents are number of live births with specified source of payment per 100 live births in specified group]

Source of payment and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years
All races 1				Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medicaid	43.9	75.0	64.8	41.9	27.9	26.1	26.9
Private insurance	46.9	16.2	24.8	48.4	63.9	65.5	64.2
Self-pay	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.6	5.1
Other	5.1	5.2	6.5	5.4	4.1	3.8	3.8
				Number			
Total 2	3,412,436	266,468	789,464	972,914	875,076	407,335	101,179
Not stated 3	58,256	4,528	13,318	16,480	14,895	7,140	1,895
White 4				Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medicaid	31.6	70.1	56.3	29.9	16.9	14.8	15.3
Private insurance	60.9	23.3	34.2	62.0	76.8	79.1	77.8
Self-pay	3.0	1.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	4.0
Other	4.5	4.7	6.6	5.0	3.4	2.9	2.9
				Number			
Total 2	1,799,992	98,866	371,697	545,207	511,430	220,044	52,748
Not stated 3	23,096	1,262	4,655	6,883	6,627	2,905	764
Black 4				Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medicaid	66.8	81.2	77.7	66.8	53.1	44.3	41.1
Private insurance	25.5	12.2	15.0	25.3	38.6	46.7	49.5
Self-pay	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.6	4.3	4.8
Other	4.9	4.3	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.6
				Number			
Total 2	472,245	57,576	150,510	121,281	88,247	42,633	11,998
Not stated 3	6,967	773	2,189	1,739	1,386	692	188
Hispanic 5				Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medicaid	61.1	76.7	70.7	59.3	50.7	49.3	50.0
Private insurance	25.0	10.9	15.5	26.3	35.2	36.8	36.6
Self-pay	7.5	6.5	6.8	7.9	8.2	8.2	7.8
Other	6.4	5.9	7.0	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.6
				Number			
Total 2	809,687	93,454	215,201	217,918	171,666	89,218	22,230
Not stated 3	13,885	1,590	3,630	3,818	3,009	1,489	349

1 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

2 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting principal source of payment for the delivery.

3 No response reported for principal source of payment for the delivery; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___ percent). See "Technical Notes."

4 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

5 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 11. Live births by interval since last live birth, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

Interval since last live birth and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years
All races 1							
	Percent						
0-3 months (plural deliveries)	2.4	3.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.9	4.2
4-11 months	1.4	6.9	2.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
12-17 months	8.4	26.5	14.6	8.2	5.7	4.6	3.3
18-23 months	12.5	22.3	16.5	12.8	11.3	9.2	6.5
24-35 months	22.9	25.3	26.1	22.9	23.5	19.4	14.7
36-47 months	15.5	10.6	17.4	15.8	15.7	13.9	11.2
48-59 months	10.7	3.4	11.0	11.9	10.4	10.1	8.6
60-71 months	7.4	0.8	5.6	8.9	7.4	7.7	7.2
72 months and over	18.7	0.3	4.0	16.0	22.6	31.8	43.8
	Number						
All births 2	2,064,653	47,699	393,989	610,472	618,171	315,712	78,610
Not stated 3	164,649	5,167	30,203	45,672	48,597	27,272	7,738
Median between 1st and 2nd births (months)	37	21	29	37	39	47	61
White 4							
	Percent						
0-3 months (plural deliveries)	2.8	4.4	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.3	5.1
4-11 months	1.2	6.4	2.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.4
12-17 months	7.9	27.9	14.9	8.1	5.5	4.7	3.7
18-23 months	14.0	23.5	18.1	14.9	13.1	10.7	7.9
24-35 months	26.6	25.0	27.9	27.0	28.3	23.3	17.9
36-47 months	16.4	9.3	17.2	16.1	17.2	15.7	12.7
48-59 months	10.1	2.7	10.0	10.7	9.8	10.2	9.1
60-71 months	6.4	0.5	4.6	7.5	6.2	7.0	7.1
72 months and over	14.7	0.2	2.8	12.2	16.4	24.5	36.2
	Number						
All births 2	1,048,362	13,925	168,832	315,262	346,529	164,661	39,153
Not stated 3	72,594	1,295	11,124	19,995	23,736	12,916	3,528
Median between 1st and 2nd births (months)	34	20	28	34	35	40	50
Black 4							
	Percent						
0-3 months (plural deliveries)	2.6	4.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9
4-11 months	2.4	7.6	3.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6
12-17 months	11.0	26.8	16.2	9.8	7.4	5.5	3.7
18-23 months	11.5	21.1	15.9	10.4	8.9	7.4	5.3
24-35 months	18.3	23.3	24.0	17.3	15.1	13.5	11.5
36-47 months	13.8	10.9	16.6	14.3	12.4	10.9	9.8
48-59 months	10.6	4.0	10.6	12.6	10.2	8.9	8.0
60-71 months	7.8	1.2	5.8	10.3	8.3	7.5	7.3
72 months and over	22.0	0.3	4.5	21.1	33.9	42.8	51.0
	Number						
All births 2	294,337	11,817	81,561	87,628	68,831	34,783	9,717
Not stated 3	32,395	1,602	7,859	9,121	7,922	4,453	1,438
Median between 1st and 2nd births (months)	39	20	29	42	50	60	74
Hispanic 5							
	Percent						
0-3 months (plural deliveries)	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.3
4-11 months	1.5	6.8	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
12-17 months	7.9	25.1	12.5	7.2	5.4	4.1	2.5
18-23 months	10.2	22.2	14.6	9.8	8.1	6.7	4.7
24-35 months	18.3	27.0	25.0	18.0	15.8	13.1	10.3
36-47 months	14.6	11.5	18.5	15.6	13.2	11.1	8.5
48-59 months	11.8	3.7	12.9	13.9	11.3	9.6	7.7
60-71 months	9.1	0.7	7.0	11.2	9.8	8.7	7.4
72 months and over	25.0	0.2	5.3	21.6	34.2	44.2	56.3
	Number						
All births 2	533,190	18,564	118,580	161,335	139,249	76,242	19,220
Not stated 3	34,927	1,321	7,250	10,134	9,449	5,319	1,454
Median between 1st and 2nd births (months)	44	21	32	45	53	63	84

1 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

2 Includes all births of second or higher order birth to residents of areas reporting interval since last live birth.

3 No response reported for interval since last live birth, for births which are second and higher order; including births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___ percent). See "Technical Notes."

4 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

5 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTES: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 12. Onset of labor, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

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

Onset of labor by race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births 1	Condition reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated 2
All races 3			per 1,000							
Premature rupture of the membranes (prolonged, >=12 hrs)	3,412,436	118,889	35.1	35.4	34.2	34.3	35.8	35.8	38.7	21,634
Precipitous labor (<3 hrs)	3,412,436	93,104	27.5	19.2	24.5	28.2	30.4	30.3	28.1	21,636
Prolonged labor (>=20 hrs)	3,412,436	43,708	12.9	16.3	14.0	13.0	11.9	10.8	10.6	21,636
White 4										
Premature rupture of the membranes (prolonged, >=12 hrs)	1,799,992	65,259	36.4	35.6	35.0	35.9	36.9	38.0	40.2	5,880
Precipitous labor (<3 hrs)	1,799,992	50,014	27.9	16.5	23.2	27.8	31.6	32.2	29.1	5,880
Prolonged labor (>=20 hrs)	1,799,992	25,129	14.0	16.8	15.4	14.4	13.1	12.1	11.8	5,880
Black 4										
Premature rupture of the membranes (prolonged, >=12 hrs)	472,245	18,884	40.3	41.8	40.1	38.8	41.4	40.1	42.1	3,440
Precipitous labor (<3 hrs)	472,245	14,101	30.1	25.6	28.9	32.4	32.1	29.5	29.3	3,440
Prolonged labor (>=20 hrs)	472,245	5,596	11.9	16.7	12.3	11.2	10.8	9.8	8.4	3,440
Hispanic 5										
Premature rupture of the membranes (prolonged, >=12 hrs)	809,687	21,311	26.4	29.7	26.5	25.0	25.9	26.3	29.1	1,859
Precipitous labor (<3 hrs)	809,687	19,593	24.3	17.0	22.3	26.3	27.0	26.4	24.2	1,860
Prolonged labor (>=20 hrs)	809,687	8,462	10.5	14.9	12.1	9.7	8.7	7.7	8.8	1,860

1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified abnormal condition.

2 No response reported for characteristic of labor and delivery item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___percent). See "Technical Notes".

3 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

4 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

5 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 13. Characteristics of labor and delivery, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

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

Labor and delivery characteristic and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births 1	Characteristic reported	All ages	per 1,000							Not stated 2
				Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years		
All races 3											
Induction of labor	3,412,436	786,437	231.7	263.8	250.1	236.0	217.0	203.1	203.6	17,953	
Augmentation of labor	3,412,436	701,316	206.6	263.9	232.5	209.8	188.8	164.8	144.7	17,953	
Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation	3,412,436	48,023	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.4	14.1	15.6	20.6	17,953	
Antibiotics received by mother during labor	3,412,436	728,570	214.6	216.9	214.0	210.1	215.2	221.0	226.6	17,953	
Clinical chorioamnionitis during labor	3,412,436	44,498	13.1	19.1	14.9	12.9	11.7	10.2	9.3	17,953	
Moderate/heavy meconium staining of amniotic fluid	3,412,436	173,985	51.3	56.6	52.1	51.0	50.1	49.8	48.6	17,953	
Fetal intolerance of labor	3,412,436	162,851	48.0	56.1	50.3	46.7	45.0	46.2	53.4	17,953	
Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor	3,412,436	2,428,541	715.4	742.8	724.1	711.5	710.2	704.6	702.3	17,953	
White 4											
Induction of labor	1,799,992	478,385	266.4	334.6	299.3	271.4	243.9	229.1	228.3	4,212	
Augmentation of labor	1,799,992	375,898	209.3	271.8	240.1	216.2	192.1	167.2	145.9	4,212	
Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation	1,799,992	28,176	15.7	17.2	15.3	15.0	15.1	17.1	22.0	4,212	
Antibiotics received by mother during labor	1,799,992	401,507	223.6	225.3	218.5	218.6	225.7	234.8	240.5	4,212	
Clinical chorioamnionitis during labor	1,799,992	19,787	11.0	15.0	12.6	11.2	10.1	8.9	8.4	4,212	
Moderate/heavy meconium staining of amniotic fluid	1,799,992	82,763	46.1	47.5	46.4	45.9	46.1	45.6	44.8	4,212	
Fetal intolerance of labor	1,799,992	88,112	49.1	62.4	53.8	48.2	45.1	45.3	53.2	4,212	
Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor	1,799,992	1,338,004	745.1	801.6	761.8	741.5	734.6	729.2	726.0	4,212	
Black 4											
Induction of labor	472,245	104,011	221.4	247.5	228.1	216.2	211.0	204.4	202.1	2,450	
Augmentation of labor	472,245	94,570	201.3	254.7	223.8	195.5	171.5	146.7	135.5	2,450	
Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation	472,245	8,769	18.7	17.1	17.8	17.9	20.4	21.4	22.5	2,450	
Antibiotics received by mother during labor	472,245	119,988	255.4	270.4	266.2	248.3	244.4	243.1	245.1	2,450	
Clinical chorioamnionitis during labor	472,245	6,352	13.5	18.9	15.4	12.5	11.0	9.5	7.5	2,450	
Moderate/heavy meconium staining of amniotic fluid	472,245	30,625	65.2	69.5	62.6	66.0	65.0	67.0	64.3	2,450	
Fetal intolerance of labor	472,245	26,830	57.1	64.2	57.9	54.2	55.0	56.0	62.4	2,450	
Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor	472,245	348,205	741.2	764.5	750.7	733.1	730.3	726.6	723.5	2,450	
Hispanic 5											
Induction of labor	809,687	143,720	177.8	203.4	189.0	173.5	164.8	162.3	166.9	1,365	
Augmentation of labor	809,687	161,944	200.3	261.1	224.0	192.3	176.7	159.2	142.5	1,365	
Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation	809,687	7,199	8.9	8.3	8.0	8.1	9.7	10.5	15.8	1,365	
Antibiotics received by mother during labor	809,687	141,947	175.6	174.7	173.0	172.1	176.6	185.6	191.3	1,365	
Clinical chorioamnionitis during labor	809,687	11,757	14.5	23.5	17.9	13.2	10.7	9.4	8.3	1,365	
Moderate/heavy meconium staining of amniotic fluid	809,687	43,784	54.2	57.8	54.2	53.8	53.4	53.3	52.1	1,365	
Fetal intolerance of labor	809,687	33,100	40.9	44.1	39.4	38.4	39.8	46.3	54.5	1,365	
Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor	809,687	515,446	637.7	672.5	648.6	626.1	624.5	629.7	632.2	1,365	

¹ Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified labor and delivery characteristic.

² No response reported for characteristic of labor and delivery item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___percent). See "Technical Notes".

³ Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

⁴ Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

⁵ Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 14. Primary cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cearean delivery, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

Method of delivery and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Total 1	Method reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years
			Percent						
All races 2									
Primary cesarean 3	2,905,024	672,423	23.1	20.3	20.8	21.9	24.1	28.5	37.1
Vaginal birth after cesarean delivery 4	484,761	49,512	10.2	10.1	9.5	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.1
White 5									
Primary cesarean 3	1,552,346	358,669	23.1	20.7	20.8	21.9	23.6	27.8	36.8
Vaginal birth after cesarean delivery 4	240,924	25,248	10.5	7.6	8.6	10.6	11.1	10.7	10.1
Black 5									
Primary cesarean 3	396,788	103,630	26.1	22.3	23.6	25.1	29.2	34.5	43.0
Vaginal birth after cesarean delivery 4	71,901	8,022	11.2	12.5	11.2	11.5	11.0	10.6	10.1
Hispanic 6									
Primary cesarean 3	679,220	144,357	21.3	18.9	19.2	20.0	22.6	27.4	34.3
Vaginal birth after cesarean delivery 4	128,686	11,662	9.1	10.3	9.3	9.4	9.2	8.3	7.3

1 Total for primary cesarean is the number of births to women delivering without a previous cesarean. Total for vaginal birth after cesarean delivery is the number of births to women delivering after a previous cesarean.

2 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

3 Primary cesarean rate is the number of births to women having a cesarean delivery per 100 births to women without a previous cesarean.

4 Vaginal birth after cesarean delivery rate is the number of births to women having a vaginal delivery per 100 births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.

5 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

6 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 15. Method of delivery, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

[Percentages are number of live births with specified method of delivery per 100 live births in specified group]

Method of delivery and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Method reported	All ages 1	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated 2
All races 3										
Fetal presentation at birth										
Cephalic	3,412,436	3,141,562	94.1	95.2	95.1	94.4	93.6	92.5	90.7	73,695
Breech	3,412,436	124,752	3.7	2.5	2.8	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.5	73,695
Other	3,412,436	72,427	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.8	73,695
Final route and method of delivery										
Vaginal/Spontaneous	3,412,436	2,171,651	63.9	73.0	68.6	65.2	61.3	55.3	47.7	13,521
Vaginal/Forceps	3,412,436	21,055	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	13,521
Vaginal/Vacuum	3,412,436	95,967	2.8	4.0	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	13,521
Cesarean	3,412,436	1,110,242	32.7	22.3	27.7	31.3	35.5	41.9	43.2	13,521
Cesarean/trial of labor attempted 4	1,110,242	300,238	27.7	48.3	34.5	28.1	23.7	20.4	20.0	24,414
White 5										
Fetal presentation at birth										
Cephalic	1,799,992	1,673,513	94.2	95.5	95.3	94.6	93.7	92.6	90.8	23,410
Breech	1,799,992	73,570	4.1	3.0	3.1	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.9	23,410
Other	1,799,992	29,499	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	23,410
Final route and method of delivery										
Vaginal/Spontaneous	1,799,992	1,153,902	64.2	72.0	68.6	66.0	62.4	56.6	48.5	2,202
Vaginal/Forceps	1,799,992	13,438	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	2,202
Vaginal/Vacuum	1,799,992	54,852	3.1	4.8	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.3	2,202
Cesarean	1,799,992	575,598	32.0	22.2	27.0	30.2	34.2	40.4	41.7	2,202
Cesarean/trial of labor attempted 4	575,598	163,105	28.8	53.7	37.3	30.2	24.6	21.3	20.7	10,117
Black 5										
Fetal presentation at birth										
Cephalic	472,245	435,150	94.2	95.4	94.9	94.3	93.4	92.2	90.9	10,160
Breech	472,245	14,922	3.2	2.2	2.5	3.1	4.0	5.2	6.1	10,160
Other	472,245	12,013	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.0	10,160
Final route and method of delivery										
Vaginal/Spontaneous	472,245	290,481	61.6	71.1	65.8	61.2	56.3	50.6	43.5	376
Vaginal/Forceps	472,245	2,139	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	376
Vaginal/Vacuum	472,245	10,769	2.3	3.7	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	376
Cesarean	472,245	168,480	35.7	24.4	31.2	36.4	41.6	47.5	48.9	376
Cesarean/trial of labor attempted 4	168,480	50,456	31.2	50.4	36.4	28.6	25.8	23.3	23.3	6,555
Hispanic 6										
Fetal presentation at birth										
Cephalic	809,687	737,397	93.8	94.7	94.6	94.1	93.3	92.3	90.7	23,803
Breech	809,687	23,786	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.6	4.3	5.7	23,803
Other	809,687	24,701	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	23,803
Final route and method of delivery										
Vaginal/Spontaneous	809,687	526,418	65.1	74.9	70.0	65.4	60.8	54.6	48.6	970
Vaginal/Forceps	809,687	3,166	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	970
Vaginal/Vacuum	809,687	17,570	2.2	3.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	970
Cesarean	809,687	261,563	32.3	21.2	27.3	32.3	36.9	43.3	44.3	970
Cesarean/trial of labor attempted 4	261,563	57,684	22.6	40.3	27.4	21.2	18.5	16.9	16.8	5,855

¹ Total number of births to residents of areas reporting the specified item.

² No response reported for characteristic of labor and delivery item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___ percent). See "Technical Notes".

³ Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

⁴ Cesarean/trial of labor attempted is number of women who attempted a trial of labor prior to cesarean delivery per 100 cesarean births.

⁵ Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

⁶ Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 16. Time of birth, by day of week of birth and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

[Percents are number of live births with specified time of birth per 100 live births in specified group]

Time of birth and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
All races 1		Percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12:00am-5:59am	16.6	21.5	13.4	15.2	15.7	15.5	16.0	22.4
6:00am-11:59am	28.6	26.9	29.4	29.0	28.7	28.4	29.7	26.7
12:00pm-5:59pm	31.8	28.0	33.3	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.3	28.1
6:00pm-11:59pm	23.1	23.5	23.9	23.1	23.0	23.3	22.0	22.7
		Number						
Total 2	3,412,436	327,806	522,107	554,666	548,303	552,227	540,708	366,619
Not stated 3	11,631	1,058	1,809	1,900	1,972	1,865	1,794	1,233
White 4		Percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12:00am-5:59am	15.9	21.8	12.5	14.5	14.8	14.6	15.4	22.6
6:00am-11:59am	28.5	26.3	29.3	29.0	28.6	28.4	30.0	26.1
12:00pm-5:59pm	32.4	28.1	34.1	33.3	33.4	33.6	32.9	28.1
6:00pm-11:59pm	23.2	23.9	24.0	23.1	23.2	23.4	21.8	23.2
		Number						
Total 2	1,799,992	162,507	279,832	296,319	293,273	296,540	289,107	182,414
Not stated 3	1,307	174	177	191	204	182	199	180
Black 4		Percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12:00am-5:59am	17.5	21.6	14.5	16.0	16.7	16.6	16.9	23.3
6:00am-11:59am	28.0	26.7	28.8	28.4	27.8	27.9	28.7	26.5
12:00pm-5:59pm	31.3	28.2	32.5	32.2	32.3	32.1	31.8	27.8
6:00pm-11:59pm	23.2	23.5	24.2	23.4	23.2	23.3	22.5	22.4
		Number						
Total 2	472,245	47,583	70,664	76,441	74,825	75,442	73,557	53,733
Not stated 3	97	10	13	15	9	19	16	15
Hispanic 5		Percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12:00am-5:59am	17.0	21.1	14.2	15.8	16.4	16.3	16.4	21.8
6:00am-11:59am	29.2	28.2	29.9	29.5	29.3	29.1	30.0	27.9
12:00pm-5:59pm	31.1	28.0	32.5	32.0	31.8	31.8	31.7	28.3
6:00pm-11:59pm	22.6	22.8	23.4	22.7	22.5	22.8	21.9	22.0
		Number						
Total 2	809,687	82,688	122,326	130,093	127,720	128,235	126,169	92,456
Not stated 3	796	88	128	123	127	121	115	94

1 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

2 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting time of birth.

3 No response reported for time of birth; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___ percent). See "Technical notes".

4 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

5 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 17. Maternal morbidity, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

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

Maternal morbidity and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births 1	Morbidity reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated 2
All races 3			per 100,000							
Maternal transfusion	3,412,436	9,489	280.0	316.1	268.7	258.1	268.4	312.6	452.8	23,079
Third or fourth degree perineal laceration	3,412,436	28,112	829.4	920.0	731.6	951.3	882.0	641.9	480.7	23,079
Ruptured uterus	3,412,436	955	28.2	11.3	19.8	25.9	33.3	43.8	53.9	23,079
Unplanned hysterectomy	3,412,436	1,392	41.1	12.1	16.3	30.5	49.1	86.4	160.6	23,079
Admission to intensive care unit	3,412,436	5,077	149.8	150.7	117.1	128.7	150.5	212.8	346.1	23,079
Unplanned operating room procedure following delivery	3,412,436	8,600	253.7	236.4	219.1	246.6	271.8	276.7	390.0	23,079
White 4										
Maternal transfusion	1,799,992	4,903	273.4	346.0	264.5	248.4	261.9	308.7	423.1	6,681
Third or fourth degree perineal laceration	1,799,992	17,476	974.5	1,026.8	894.3	1,134.2	999.4	734.0	550.7	6,681
Ruptured uterus	1,799,992	489	27.3	*	18.4	23.6	30.6	43.4	55.3	6,681
Unplanned hysterectomy	1,799,992	662	36.9	*	12.7	26.9	42.8	75.4	146.7	6,681
Admission to intensive care unit	1,799,992	2,017	112.5	121.8	86.1	94.9	112.7	159.4	264.9	6,681
Unplanned operating room procedure following delivery	1,799,992	5,342	297.9	315.6	257.2	289.6	305.5	327.5	440.2	6,681
Black 4										
Maternal transfusion	472,245	1,705	364.2	317.7	335.2	369.9	373.4	411.4	656.0	4,036
Third or fourth degree perineal laceration	472,245	2,093	447.0	789.9	439.8	405.6	378.0	333.3	227.1	4,036
Ruptured uterus	472,245	185	39.5	*	28.8	49.0	43.4	52.0	*	4,036
Unplanned hysterectomy	472,245	220	47.0	*	20.1	38.2	62.8	134.8	243.9	4,036
Admission to intensive care unit	472,245	1,124	240.1	187.8	179.7	230.2	286.6	385.4	487.8	4,036
Unplanned operating room procedure following delivery	472,245	1,316	281.1	231.7	246.7	279.3	327.7	316.8	496.2	4,036
Hispanic 5										
Maternal transfusion	809,687	1,967	243.5	268.9	225.8	223.5	235.4	297.9	347.6	1,720
Third or fourth degree perineal laceration	809,687	4,480	554.5	857.2	605.6	527.4	474.2	383.3	356.6	1,720
Ruptured uterus	809,687	167	20.7	*	15.4	20.2	27.4	36.0	*	1,720
Unplanned hysterectomy	809,687	329	40.7	*	18.2	34.9	60.7	74.2	126.4	1,720
Admission to intensive care unit	809,687	1,470	181.9	161.8	131.7	161.9	206.2	266.4	424.3	1,720
Unplanned operating room procedure following delivery	809,687	1,192	147.5	137.2	128.5	127.8	178.7	163.0	266.3	1,720

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

1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified maternal morbidity.

2 No response reported for characteristic of labor and delivery item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___percent). See "Technical Notes".

3 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

4 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

5 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 18. Abnormal conditions of the newborn, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

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

Abnormal condition and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births 1	Condition reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated 2
All races 3			per 1,000							
Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery	3,412,436	114,314	33.7	37.0	33.9	32.5	32.4	35.0	41.7	22,653
Assisted ventilation required for more than six hours	3,412,436	34,050	10.0	10.5	9.9	9.7	9.7	10.8	13.6	22,653
NICU admission	3,412,436	266,776	78.7	81.5	76.2	74.2	76.8	87.8	114.3	22,653
Surfactant replacement therapy given to newborn	3,412,436	14,203	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.5	5.7	22,653
Antibiotics received by newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis	3,412,436	72,422	21.4	25.1	22.7	20.9	19.6	20.7	24.3	22,653
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	3,412,436	1,096	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	22,653
Significant birth injury	3,412,436	2,002	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	22,653
White 4										
Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery	1,799,992	66,170	36.9	43.7	38.1	35.9	34.5	37.8	45.7	7,162
Assisted ventilation required for more than six hours	1,799,992	20,241	11.3	12.7	11.3	11.0	10.6	12.1	15.3	7,162
NICU admission	1,799,992	134,708	75.1	76.5	72.3	71.5	73.6	83.6	111.1	7,162
Surfactant replacement therapy given to newborn	1,799,992	8,748	4.9	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.1	6.7	7,162
Antibiotics received by newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis	1,799,992	40,953	22.8	27.9	24.8	22.3	20.9	22.2	26.1	7,162
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	1,799,992	697	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	7,162
Significant birth injury	1,799,992	1,129	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	7,162
Black 4										
Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery	472,245	19,171	40.9	40.3	38.7	39.3	43.5	45.3	51.9	3,404
Assisted ventilation required for more than six hours	472,245	5,962	12.7	12.0	12.0	12.1	13.9	14.3	17.1	3,404
NICU admission	472,245	50,009	106.7	101.6	99.0	102.2	112.5	127.2	155.9	3,404
Surfactant replacement therapy given to newborn	472,245	2,618	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.4	7.2	3,404
Antibiotics received by newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis	472,245	11,650	24.8	28.0	24.9	24.4	23.3	24.1	27.8	3,404
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	472,245	152	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	*	*	3,404
Significant birth injury	472,245	244	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	*	3,404
Hispanic 5										
Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery	809,687	20,061	24.8	27.1	23.9	22.7	25.0	27.7	31.8	1,632
Assisted ventilation required for more than six hours	809,687	5,384	6.7	7.1	6.3	5.9	6.7	7.9	9.5	1,632
NICU admission	809,687	57,855	71.6	74.3	67.3	66.1	71.5	84.5	105.3	1,632
Surfactant replacement therapy given to newborn	809,687	1,920	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.2	1,632
Antibiotics received by newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis	809,687	13,235	16.4	19.8	17.1	14.9	14.8	16.8	19.6	1,632
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	809,687	139	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	*	1,632
Significant birth injury	809,687	406	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	*	1,632

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

1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified abnormal condition.

2 No response reported for characteristic of labor and delivery item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___percent). See "Technical Notes".

3 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

4 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

5 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Documentation Table 19. Congenital anomalies of the newborn, by age of mother: Total of 38 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2012

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

Congenital anomaly	All births ¹	Congenital anomalies reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated ²	Per 100,000	
											Total	
Anencephaly	3,412,436	381	11.2	13.2	11.2	12.1	10.4	10.2	*	24,991		
Menigocele/spina bifida	3,412,436	574	16.9	15.9	19.8	16.7	16.9	14.4	*	24,991		
Cyanotic congenital heart disease	3,412,436	2,968	87.6	60.5	71.7	79.6	92.3	123.6	175.7	24,991		
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	3,412,436	422	12.5	18.1	14.4	11.7	11.4	9.2	*	24,991		
Omphalocele	3,412,436	332	9.8	13.6	9.8	8.6	8.6	10.2	20.0	24,991		
Gastroschisis	3,412,436	1,021	30.1	112.2	60.5	17.2	6.4	5.4	*	24,991		
Limb reduction defect	3,412,436	431	12.7	14.7	15.7	13.6	10.4	9.2	*	24,991		
Cleft lip with or without cleft palate	3,412,436	1,691	49.9	58.2	55.0	48.2	45.4	45.1	63.9	24,991		
Cleft palate alone	3,412,436	805	23.8	21.2	24.5	24.6	23.3	21.8	28.9	24,991		
Down syndrome	3,412,436	652	50.2	18.9	27.8	23.7	41.2	113.7	386.3	24,991		
Suspected chromosomal disorder	3,412,436	488	41.9	34.0	34.3	33.9	39.7	61.2	140.7	24,991		
Hypospadias ³	3,412,436	2,080	61.4	55.5	59.1	60.9	65.1	56.7	87.8	24,991		
Males only ⁴	1,745,760	2,080	120.0	108.2	115.6	119.0	127.1	110.8	172.0	12,995		

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

¹ Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified congenital anomaly.

² No response reported for congenital anomaly of the newborn item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (___ percent). See "Technical Notes".

³ Denominator includes both male and female births.

⁴ Denominator includes male births only.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.