

Births: Final Data for 2006

by Joyce A. Martin, M.P.H.; Brady E. Hamilton, Ph.D.; Paul D. Sutton, Ph.D.; Stephanie J. Ventura, M.A.; Fay Menacker, Dr. P.H.; Sharon Kirmeyer, Ph.D.; and T.J. Mathews, M.S., Division of Vital Statistics

Abstract

Objectives—This report presents 2006 data on U.S. births according to a wide variety of characteristics. Data are presented for maternal demographic characteristics including age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and educational attainment; maternal lifestyle and health characteristics (medical risk factors, weight gain, and tobacco use); medical care utilization by pregnant women (prenatal care, obstetric procedures, characteristics of labor and/or delivery, attendant at birth, and method of delivery); and infant characteristics (period of gestation, birthweight, Apgar score, congenital anomalies, and multiple births). Also presented are birth and fertility rates by age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status. Selected data by mother's state of residence are shown, as well as data on month and day of birth, sex ratio, and age of father. Trends in fertility patterns and maternal and infant characteristics are described and interpreted.

Methods—Descriptive tabulations of data reported on the birth certificates of the 4.3 million births that occurred in 2006 are presented. Denominators for population-based rates are postcensal estimates derived from the U.S. 2000 census.

Results—In 2006, births and fertility rates increased for most states, age groups, and race and Hispanic origin groups. A total of 4,265,555 births were registered in the United States in 2006, 3 percent more than in 2005, and the largest number of births in more than four decades. The crude birth rate was 14.2, up slightly from the previous year; the general fertility rate was 68.5, up 3 percent. Birth rates increased for women in nearly all age groups, with the largest increases for teenagers and for women aged 20–24 and 40–44 years. Teenage childbearing increased, interrupting the 14-year decline from 1991–2005. The mean age at first birth for U.S. women was down in 2006, to 25.0 years. The total fertility rate increased to 2,100.5 births per 1,000 women. All measures of unmarried childbearing reached record levels in 2006. Women were less likely to receive timely prenatal care in 2006. The cesarean delivery rate climbed to 31.1 percent, another all-time high. Preterm and low birthweight rates continued to rise; the twin birth rate was unchanged for the second consecutive year; the rate of triplet and higher order multiple births declined 5 percent.

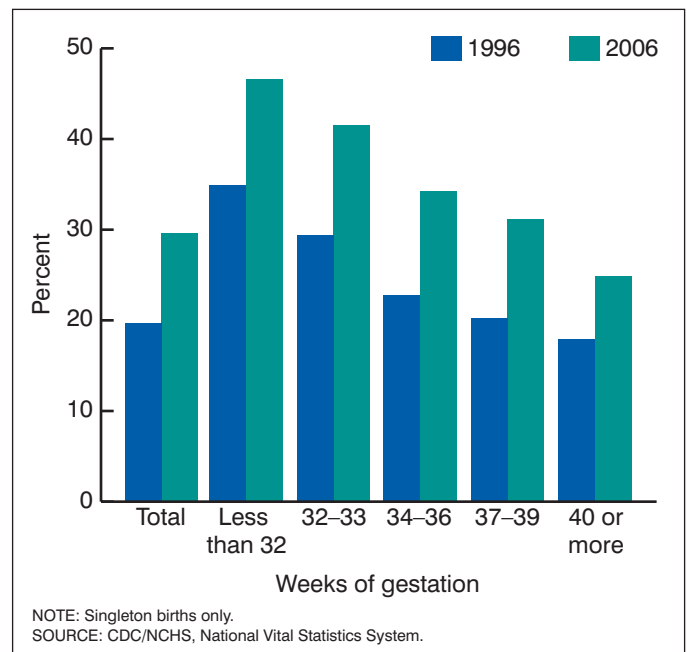


Figure 1. Cesarean delivery rates by gestational age, United States: 1996 and 2006

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

Highlights

- In 2006, the **number of births and birth and fertility rates** increased for nearly all age groups, live-birth orders, race, and Hispanic origin groups and reporting areas. In some cases, rates rose to levels not seen in three or more decades.
- A total of 4,265,555 **births** were registered in the United States in 2006, 3 percent higher than in 2005. This is the largest single-

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year increase in births since 1989 and the largest number since 1961. Births increased for all race and Hispanic origin groups between 2005 and 2006.

- The **crude birth rate** for the U.S. was 14.2 live births per 1,000 persons in 2006, up slightly from 2005. The **general fertility rate** was 68.5 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, an increase of 3 percent over 2005 and the highest rate reported since 1991. Fertility rates for nearly all race and Hispanic origin groups increased.
- **Birth rates increased for women of most age groups** between 2005 and 2006. The only exceptions were the youngest mothers (under age 15 years) for whom the rate declined slightly, and mothers aged 45–49 years, for whom the birth rate was unchanged.
- **The birth rate for teenagers 15–19 years** increased 3 percent in 2006, interrupting the 14-year period of continuous decline from 1991 through 2005. Only the rate for the youngest adolescents declined in 2006, to 0.6 per 1,000 aged 10–14 years. Rates for teenagers 15–17 and 18–19 years rose 3 to 4 percent each. These increases follow declines of 45 and 26 percent, respectively, in the rates between 1991 and 2005. Between 2005 and 2006, birth rates increased 3 to 5 percent each for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and American Indian or Alaska Native teenagers and 2 percent for Hispanic teenagers. The rate for Asian or Pacific Islander teenagers was unchanged. Teenage birth rates increased significantly between 2005 and 2006 in 26 states, representing nearly every region of the country.
- The **first birth rate** for women aged 15–44 years increased 3 percent to 27.4 births per 1,000 women. First birth rates increased for nearly all age groups.
- The **mean age of mother at first birth** for U.S. women was down in 2006, to 25.0 years from 25.2 in 2005, marking the first decline in the mean age at first birth since the measure has been available.
- The birth rate for **unmarried women** increased 7 percent between 2005 and 2006, reaching 50.6 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years.

The rate has jumped 16 percent since 2002, the most recent low. The number of nonmarital births in 2006, 1,641,946, was almost 8 percent higher than in 2005 and 20 percent more than in 2002.

The proportion of all births to unmarried women reached 38.5 percent of all U.S. births in 2006, up from 36.9 percent in 2005. All of these measures were at record levels for the United States in 2006.

- **The percentage of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy declined for both revised and unrevised reporting areas;** levels of late (care beginning in the third trimester of pregnancy) and no care increased in both areas. Prenatal care utilization had risen fairly steadily from 1990 to 2003; levels for 2004 and 2005 were unchanged.
- **Labor was induced** for 22.5 percent of births in 2006, a slight increase over 2005, and double the rate for 1990. Induction rates are up substantially for all gestational ages, including preterm births, since 1990.
- The **cesarean delivery rate** rose 3 percent to 31.1 percent of all births, another record high. The cesarean rate has climbed 50 percent since the 1996 low. Rates for primary cesareans were up and vaginal births after previous cesarean were down for both revised and unrevised reporting areas. Cesarean rates have risen at all gestational ages over the last decade. **See Figure 1.**
- The **preterm birth rate** rose again in 2006 to 12.8 percent of all births. The percentage of infants delivered at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation has climbed 20 percent since 1990. Most of this rise is attributable to the increases in late preterm births (34–36 weeks), up 25 percent since 1990. Preterm birth rates rose slightly for Hispanic infants, but were unchanged among non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black infants. The singleton preterm rate also increased in 2006, to 11.1 percent. This rate has climbed 14 percent since 1990.
- The **low birthweight (LBW) rate** also continued to rise, climbing to 8.3 percent in 2006, the highest level in four decades. The percentage of infants born at less than 2,500 grams has risen 19 percent since 1990. All of the rise for 2005–2006 was among moderately LBW (1,500–2,499 grams) infants. LBW rates rose slightly for Hispanic infants, but were unchanged for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black infants. The LBW rate for infants born in single deliveries also increased in 2006; singleton LBW has risen 10 percent since 1990.
- The rapid rise in multiple birth rates over the last several decades may have ended. The 2006 **twin birth rate** (32.1 twins per 1,000 births) remained essentially unchanged from 2005. The twin birth rate climbed 70 percent between 1980 and 2004. The **triplet plus/+ birth rate** declined 5 percent for 2005–2006, to 153.3 per 100,000 total births. This rate soared more than 400 percent between 1980 and 1998, but is down 21 percent since then.

Introduction

This report presents detailed data on numbers and characteristics of births in 2006, birth and fertility rates, maternal lifestyle and health characteristics, medical services utilization by pregnant women, and infant health characteristics. These data provide important information on fertility patterns among American women by such characteristics as age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and educational attainment. Up-to-date information on these fertility patterns is critical to understanding population growth and change in this country and in individual states. Data on maternal

characteristics such as weight gain, tobacco use, and medical risk factors are useful in accounting for differences in birth outcomes. Information on use of prenatal care, obstetric procedures, characteristics of labor and delivery, attendant at birth and place of delivery, and method of delivery by maternal demographic characteristics can also help to explain differences in birth outcomes. It is very important that data on birth outcomes, especially levels of low birthweight (LBW) and preterm birth, be continuously monitored, because these variables are important predictors of infant mortality and morbidity.

A report of preliminary birth statistics for 2006 presented data on selected topics based on a substantial sample (99.9 percent) of the 2006 birth file (1). Findings for the selected measures (age, race, Hispanic origin, marital status of mother, live-birth order, cesarean delivery, preterm births, and LBW) based on the preliminary data are very similar to those presented here based on final data. In addition to the tabulations included in this report, more detailed analysis is possible by using the Natality public-use file that is issued for each year. The data file may be downloaded at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/Vitalstatsonline.htm> and is also available in CD-ROM upon request (2). Note that beginning with 2005, the public-use file no longer includes geographic detail; such files may be available upon special request (2). A selection of tables of detailed data is also available on the National Center of Health Statistics (NCHS) home page (3).

A new data access and analysis tool—VitalStats—has recently become available <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/VitalStats.htm> (4). VitalStats currently includes birth data for 1990 through 2006 with access to interactive pre-built tables, and the ability to build tables using more than 100 variables from the Natality public-use files along with geographic information by state and for counties with populations of 100,000 or more. VitalStats also includes interactive charting and mapping tools.

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

This report includes 2006 data on items that are collected 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). The 2003 Revision is described in detail elsewhere (5–7). Nineteen states, California (selected items only with full implementation in 2007), Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (excluding New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming, and Puerto Rico implemented the revised birth certificate as of January 1, 2006. The 19 revised states (excluding Puerto Rico) represent 49 percent of all U.S. births.

Data items exclusive to either the 1989 (i.e., maternal anemia, ultrasound, and alcohol use) or the 2003 birth certificate revision (i.e., NICU admission and maternal morbidity) are not shown in this report. Supplemental 2006 tables for data exclusive to the 1989 Revision are available on the NCHS website, including alcohol use during pregnancy. A recent report presented selected information exclusive to the 2003 Revision for 2005 (8); a forthcoming report will present these data for 2006.

Methods

Data shown in this report are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates registered in all states and the District of Columbia. More than 99 percent of births occurring in this country are registered (9). Tables showing data by state also provide separate information for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. However, these areas are not included in totals for the United States.

Race and Hispanic origin are reported independently on the birth certificate. In tabulations of birth data by race and Hispanic origin, data for Hispanic persons are not further classified by race because the majority of women of Hispanic origin are reported as white. Most tables in this report show data for these categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic. Data are also presented in some tables for American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) and Asian or Pacific Islander (API) births and for four specific Hispanic subgroups: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Central and South American, and for an additional subgroup “other and unknown Hispanic.” Data for AIAN and API births are not shown separately by Hispanic origin because the majority of these populations are non-Hispanic. Text references to black births and black mothers or white births and white mothers are used interchangeably for ease in writing; see “[Technical Notes](#).”

The 2003 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth allows the reporting of more than one race (multiple races) for each parent (5) in accordance with the revised standards issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997 (10,11). Information on this change is presented in several recent reports (12–16).

In 2006, multiple race was reported by California, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming, which used the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, as well as Hawaii, Michigan (for births at selected facilities only), Minnesota and Utah, which used the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. The 23 states represent 55 percent of all U.S. resident births in 2006. Data from the vital records of the remaining 27 states, New York City, the District of Columbia, and the territories followed the 1977 OMB standards in which a single race is reported (10,11). (Puerto Rico, which revised its birth certificate in 2005, reported race according to the 1977 OMB standards.) In addition, these areas also report 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 the data during the transition period, before multiple-race data are available for all reporting areas, it is necessary to “bridge” the responses of those who reported more than one race to a single race. In brief, multiple race is imputed to a single race (one of the following: AIAN, API, black, or white) according to the combination of races, Hispanic origin, sex, and age indicated on the birth certificate of the mother or father (12–15), see “[Technical Notes](#).” A recent report describes characteristics of births to multiple-race women for 2003 (16).

Data on educational attainment, prenatal care, tobacco use, primary cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, while collected on both the 1989 and the 2003 Revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth, are not considered comparable between revisions, and, accordingly, are presented separately

in this report. Analysis of these items over time is compromised by the changing composition of the revised and unrevised reporting areas.

Information on the measurement of marital status, gestational age, and birthweight; the computation of derived statistics and rates; population denominators; random variation and relative standard error; and the definitions of terms are presented in the “[Technical Notes](#).”

Information by age, race, or marital status of mother is imputed if it is not reported on the birth certificate. These items were not reported for less than 1 percent of U.S. births in 2006. (See “[Technical Notes](#)” for additional information.) All other maternal, paternal, and infant characteristics (except items on which length of gestation is calculated) are not imputed. Births for which a particular characteristic is unknown are subtracted from the figures for total births that are used as denominators before percentages and percent distributions are computed. Levels of incomplete reporting vary substantially by specific item and by state. [Table III](#) in the “[Technical Notes](#)” provides information on the percentage of records with missing information for each item by state for 2006.

Demographic Characteristics

Births and birth rates

Number of births

A total of 4,265,555 **births** were registered in the United States in 2006, 127,206 more births (or 3 percent higher) than in 2005. This is the largest single-year increase in the number of births since 1989–1990. After a downward trend from 1990 to 1997, the total number of births has generally increased. The number of births in 2006 is the largest since 1961 (4,268,326) (See [Tables 1–15](#) for national and state data by age, live-birth order, race, and Hispanic origin.)

The number of births increased for all race and Hispanic origin groups between 2005 and 2006 with increases of 1 percent for non-Hispanic white, and 5 to 6 percent for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women ([Table 5](#)). Births to Asian or Pacific Islander (API) and American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) women increased 4 and 6 percent, respectively. Among the specified Hispanic groups, births increased 4 to 6 percent for Mexican, Cuban, and Puerto Rican women and 9 percent for Central and South American women.

Crude birth rate

The **crude birth rate** (CBR) was 14.2 live births per 1,000 persons (total population) in 2006, up slightly (1 percent) from 2005. After dropping steadily from 1990 (16.7) to 1997 (14.2), the CBR has fluctuated between 13.9 and 14.4 per 1,000 ([Tables 1 and 5](#)).

Fertility rate

The **general fertility rate** (GFR) was 68.5 live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15–44 years) in 2006, a 3 percent increase from 2005 (66.7) and the highest rate reported since 1991. The GFR decreased substantially from 1990 (70.9) to 1997 (63.6) but has generally increased since ([Figure 2 and Tables 1 and 5](#)).

The GFRs for nearly all race and Hispanic origin groups increased between 2005 and 2006. The rate increased 1 to 2 percent for API,

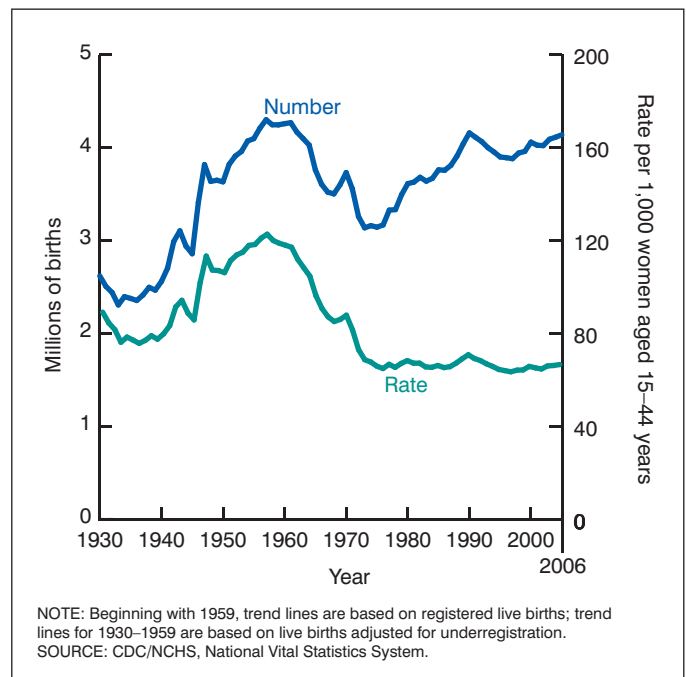


Figure 2. Live births and fertility rates: United States, 1930–2006

non-Hispanic white and Hispanic women, and 5 percent for non-Hispanic black and AIAN women ([Tables 1 and 5](#)). Among the specified Hispanic groups, fertility rates for Mexican, Puerto Rican, and “other” Hispanic (Central and South American and unspecified Hispanic subgroups) women rose by 1, 3, and 6 percent, respectively. The GFR for Cuban women declined 2 percent, the only rate to do so in 2006.

Age of mother

Birth rates increased for women in nearly all age groups between 2005 and 2006, with especially large increases for teenagers and for women aged 20–24 and 40–44 years. In some cases, rates were up to levels not seen in three or more decades.

Teenagers—The **birth rate for teenagers aged 15–19 years** rose 3 percent in 2006, interrupting the long-term decline that had extended from 1991 through 2005. The rate in 2006 was 41.9 births per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years, up from 40.5 in 2005. The teen birth rate had dropped 34 percent from 1991 (61.8) to 2005 ([Figure 3, Tables A, B, 3, 4, and 8](#)).

The 3-percent increase in the birth rate for teenagers 15–19 years in 2006 followed 14 years of continuous, though not steady, declines beginning after 1991. The reduction during 1991–2005 averaged 3 percent overall per year; however, the declines were much steeper during 1994–2003 and slowed to about 1 percent annually beginning in 2003–2004.

The number of births to teenagers 15–19 years rose 5 percent to 435,436 in 2006, compared with 414,593 in 2005. This was the largest single-year increase in the number since 1989–1990. Births to 15–19-year-olds in the U.S. peaked in 1970 (644,708) (17). (See [Table 2](#) for 2006 data.)

Teenage pregnancy and childbearing are ongoing public concerns and the focus of considerable public policy debate. Babies born to teenage mothers are at elevated risk of poor birth outcomes, including

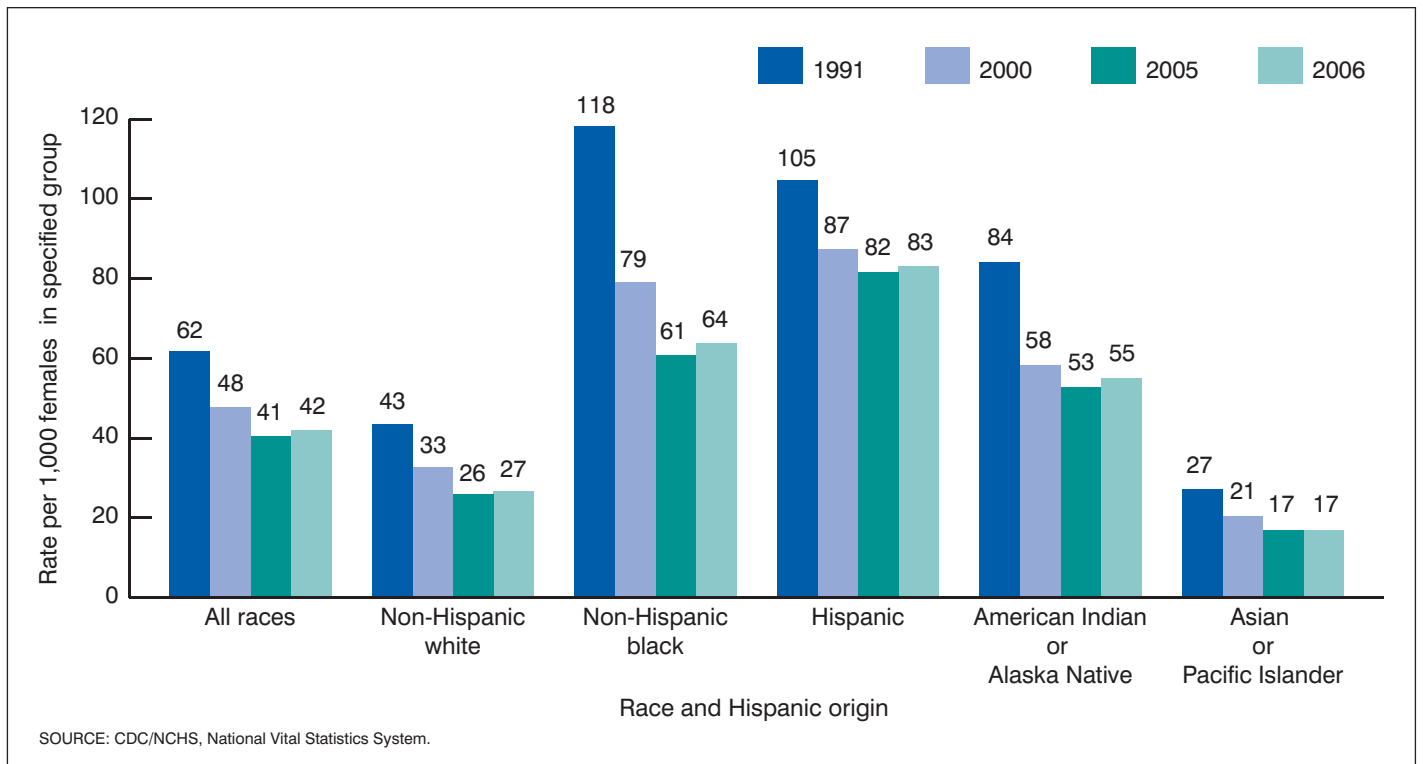


Figure 3. Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1991, 2000, 2005, and 2006

higher rates of low birthweight, preterm birth, and death in infancy (17–19) (see later sections of this report). The limited educational, social, and financial resources often available to teenage mothers add to their higher risk profile. A recent study found that the public costs of teenage childbearing in the U.S. are about 9.1 billion annually (20).

The **birth rate for the youngest teenagers declined** to 0.6 births per 1,000 females aged 10–14 years in 2006 compared with 0.7 in 2006. This is the only age group among teenagers for whom the birth rate fell. The 2006 rate was half the rate reported a decade earlier (1.2 per 1,000 in 1996) (3,19). The number of births to adolescents 10–14 years was 6,396, about 5 percent fewer than the 6,722 births reported in 2005 (see [Table 2](#) for 2006 data). The vast majority of these births were to teenagers 13–14 years, 98 percent in 2006.

The **birth rate for teenagers 15–17 years rose 3 percent in 2006**, from 21.4 per 1,000 in 2005 to 22.0 ([Tables A and 4](#)). During 1991–2005, this rate dropped 45 percent (from 38.6 per 1,000). The increase in the birth rate along with a 2-percent increase in the number of teenagers resulted in a 4-percent upturn in the number of births, to 138,943, about the same number as reported in 2002 (138,731).

The **birth rate for older teenagers 18–19 years increased 4 percent** in 2006, to 73.0 per 1,000 compared with 69.9 in 2005. During the years 1991–2005, the rate fell 26 percent. The number of births to older teenagers increased 5 percent from 2005 to 2006, to 296,493.

Birth rates for white and black non-Hispanic teenagers 15–19 years increased 3 and 5 percent, respectively, in 2006, to 26.6 and 63.7 per 1,000, respectively ([Table A, Figure 3](#)). The rate for AIAN teenagers increased 4 percent (55.0), while the rate for Hispanic teenagers rose 2 percent (83.0). The rate for API teenagers was unchanged (17.0). Among Hispanic subgroups, the decline in the rate for Mexican teenagers (92.9 per 1,000 aged 15–19 years) was not statistically

significant, whereas the rate for Puerto Rican teenagers (69.3) rose. Mexican teenagers continue to have the highest birth rate, whereas the rate for API teenagers is lowest, 17.0; see [Table 7](#) for 2006 data.

Currently, teenage *pregnancy* rates are available through 2004, the most recent year for which detailed national abortion estimates are available (21–24). Pregnancy rates are computed from the sums of live births, induced abortions, and fetal losses. Because more recent abortion data are not available, it is not possible to assess whether, and to what extent, the teenage *pregnancy* rate may have increased in 2006 as the teenage *birth* rate did, or what factors may account for the most recent trends. Trends in pregnancy rates and the influences on these rates through 2004 have been described elsewhere (21–29).

Women aged 20 years and over—women in their twenties— The **birth rate for women aged 20–24 years** was 105.9 births per 1,000 women in 2006, a 4 percent increase over 2005 (102.2). The rate had risen slightly (less than 1 percent) from 2004 to 2005. The rate for this age group had generally trended downward between 1990 (the most recent high) and 2004 (the record low) ([Tables 3, 4, 7, and 8](#)). The **rate for women aged 25–29 years** also increased in 2006, but by a more moderate 1 percent, to 116.7 births per 1,000 women, from 115.5 in 2005. The 2006 rate is the highest reported since 1991. The rate for this age group declined steadily between 1990 and 1997, but has generally fluctuated since. Women aged 20–29 years, the principal childbearing ages, historically account for the largest share of all births. However, the proportion of births to these women has generally declined over the last three decades, down from 65.1 percent to 53.0 percent between 1976 and 2006.

Women in their thirties—Birth rates for women in their thirties rose from 2005 to 2006 to the highest levels reported in more than four decades. The **birth rate for women aged 30–34 years** was 97.7 births per 1,000 women in 2006, an increase of 2 percent over 2005 (95.8)

Table A. Birth rates for women aged 10–19 years, by age and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1991, 2004, 2005, and 2006 and percent change in rates, 1991–2005 and 2005–2006

[Rates per 1,000 women in specified group]

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	2006	2005	2004	1991	Percent change, 1991–2005	Percent change, 2005–2006
10–14 years						
All races and origins ¹	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	–50	–14
Non-Hispanic white ²	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	–60	0
Non-Hispanic black ²	1.6	1.7	1.6	4.9	–65	–6
American Indian, total ^{2–4}	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	–44	0
Asian or Pacific Islander, total ^{2,4}	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	–75	0
Hispanic ⁵	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	–46	0
15–19 years						
All races and origins ¹	41.9	40.5	41.1	61.8	–34	3
Non-Hispanic white ²	26.6	25.9	26.7	43.4	–40	3
Non-Hispanic black ²	63.7	60.9	63.1	118.2	–48	5
American Indian, total ^{2–4}	55.0	52.7	52.5	84.1	–37	4
Asian or Pacific Islander, total ^{2,4}	17.0	17.0	17.3	27.3	–38	0
Hispanic ⁵	83.0	81.7	82.6	104.6	–22	2
15–17 years						
All races and origins ¹	22.0	21.4	22.1	38.6	–45	3
Non-Hispanic white ²	11.8	11.5	12.0	23.6	–51	3
Non-Hispanic black ²	36.2	34.9	37.1	86.1	–59	4
American Indian, total ^{2–4}	30.7	30.5	30.0	51.9	–41	1
Asian or Pacific Islander, total ^{2,4}	8.8	8.2	8.9	16.3	–50	7
Hispanic ⁵	47.9	48.5	49.7	69.2	–30	–1
18–19 years						
All races and origins ¹	73.0	69.9	70.0	94.0	–26	4
Non-Hispanic white ²	49.3	48.0	48.7	70.6	–32	3
Non-Hispanic black ²	108.4	103.0	103.9	162.2	–36	5
American Indian, total ^{2–4}	93.0	87.6	87.0	134.2	–35	6
Asian or Pacific Islander, total ^{2,4}	29.5	30.1	29.6	42.2	–29	–2
Hispanic ⁵	139.7	134.6	133.5	155.5	–13	4

¹Includes Hispanic origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2003–2006; see "Technical Notes."³Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.⁴Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see "Technical Notes."⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race; see "Technical Notes."

and the highest rate reported since 1964 (103.4) (Tables 4 and 8). The birth rate for women aged 30–34 years has risen 21 percent since 1990. The number of births increased much less, by 7 percent, because the population of women 30–34 years fell 11 percent during this period. The **birth rate for women aged 35–39 years** also increased 2 percent in 2006, to 47.3 births per 1,000 women from 46.3 in 2005 and was also the highest rate reported in more than four decades (49.9 in 1964). The rate for women aged 35–39 years has increased each year (3 percent average annually) since 1978 and has risen nearly 50 percent since only 1990. The number of births to these women also increased in 2006, to almost half a million births, another record high (Tables 2 and 6 for 2006 data). From 1990 to 2006, the *number of births* to this age group rose 57 percent, whereas the *population* of women 35–39 years of age increased only 5 percent (30,31).

Women in their forties—The **birth rate for women aged 40–44 years** was 9.4 live births per 1,000 women in 2006, an increase of 3 percent from 2005 (9.1) and the highest rate reported since 1968 (9.6). The birth rate for this age group has more than doubled since 1981, and has climbed more than 70 percent since 1990. The number

of births to women aged 40–44 years increased 1 percent in 2006, to 105,539, more than twice the number reported for 1990, and another record high for the United States (31). The increase in the number was due solely to the rising birth rate; the number of women aged 40–44 years declined 2 percent between 2005 and 2006. The **birth rate for women aged 45–49 years** was 0.6 births per 1,000 women in 2006, unchanged from 2005. The rate was up slightly from 2000, and has tripled since 1990. The number of births to women aged 45–49 years increased 6 percent in 2006, to 6,480, a record high for the United States, and nearly four times the number in 1990.

Births to women aged 50 years and over—The number of births to women aged 50–54 years increased 18 percent in 2006, to 494, from 417 in 2005 (Tables 2 and 6). The number of births to women in this age group has increased an average of 15 percent annually since 1997 (from 144), when data for women aged 50–54 years became available again. (From 1964 to 1996, age of mother was imputed if the reported age was under 10 years or 50 years and over; see "Technical Notes.")

Because of small numbers, births to women aged 50–54 years historically, and for rates shown in all tables in this report, have been

Table B. Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years by state, 1991, 2005, and 2006, and percentage change 1991–2005 and 2005–2006: United States and each state and territory

[Birth rates per 1,000 estimated female population aged 15–19 years in each area]

State	1991	2005	2006	Percent change, 1991–2005	Percent change, 2005–2006	State	1991	2005	2006	Percent change, 1991–2005	Percent change, 2005–2006
United States ¹	61.8	40.5	41.9	-34	3	Nebraska	42.4	34.2	33.4	-19	†
Alabama	73.6	49.7	53.5	-32	8	Nevada	74.5	50.1	55.8	-33	11
Alaska	66.0	37.3	44.3	-43	19	New Hampshire	33.1	17.9	18.7	-46	†
Arizona	79.7	58.2	62.0	-27	7	New Jersey	41.3	23.4	24.9	-43	6
Arkansas	79.5	59.1	62.3	-26	5	New Mexico	79.5	61.6	64.1	-23	†
California	73.8	38.8	39.9	-47	3	New York	45.5	26.5	25.7	-42	-3
Colorado	58.3	42.6	43.8	-27	†	North Carolina	70.0	48.5	49.7	-31	2
Connecticut	40.1	23.3	23.5	-42	†	North Dakota	35.5	29.7	26.5	-16	-11
Delaware	60.4	44.0	41.9	-27	†	Ohio	60.5	38.9	40.0	-36	3
District of Columbia	109.6	63.4	48.4	-42	-24	Oklahoma	72.1	54.2	59.6	-25	10
Florida	67.9	42.4	45.2	-38	7	Oregon	54.8	33.0	35.7	-40	8
Georgia	76.0	52.7	54.2	-31	3	Pennsylvania	46.7	30.4	31.0	-35	†
Hawaii	59.2	36.2	40.5	-39	12	Rhode Island	44.7	31.4	27.8	-30	-11
Idaho	53.9	37.7	39.2	-30	†	South Carolina	72.5	51.0	53.0	-30	4
Illinois	64.5	38.6	39.5	-40	2	South Dakota	47.6	37.5	40.2	-21	†
Indiana	60.4	43.2	43.5	-28	†	Tennessee	74.8	54.9	54.7	-27	†
Iowa	42.5	32.6	32.9	-23	†	Texas	78.4	61.6	63.1	-21	2
Kansas	55.4	41.4	42.0	-25	†	Utah	48.0	33.4	34.0	-30	†
Kentucky	68.8	49.1	54.6	-29	11	Vermont	39.2	18.6	20.8	-53	†
Louisiana	76.0	49.1	53.9	-35	10	Virginia	53.4	34.4	35.2	-36	†
Maine	43.5	24.4	25.8	-44	†	Washington	53.7	31.1	33.4	-42	7
Maryland	54.1	31.8	33.6	-41	6	West Virginia	58.0	43.4	44.9	-25	†
Massachusetts	37.5	21.8	21.3	-42	†	Wisconsin	43.7	30.3	30.9	-31	†
Michigan	58.9	32.5	33.8	-45	4	Wyoming	54.3	43.2	47.3	-20	†
Minnesota	37.3	26.1	27.9	-30	7	Puerto Rico	72.4	61.2	60.0	-15	†
Mississippi	85.3	60.5	68.4	-29	13	Virgin Islands	77.9	50.0	49.6	-36	†
Missouri	64.4	42.5	45.7	-34	8	Guam	95.7	59.2	58.7	-38	†
Montana	46.8	35.2	39.6	-25	13	American Samoa	---	34.2	37.1	---	†
						Northern Marianas	---	30.4	31.6	---	†

† Difference not statistically significant.

--- Data not available.

¹Excludes data for the territories.

NOTE: Population data for computing birth rates were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. Rates by state may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates.

included with births to women 45–49 years when computing birth rates by age of mother (the denominator for the rate is women aged 45–49 years). To estimate birth rates for women aged 45–49 and 50–54 years separately, we calculated rates for these age groups for 2005 and 2006. Rates are expressed *per 10,000 women* because of the small number of births to women 50–54 years. The birth rate for women aged 50–54 years was 0.5 births per 10,000 women in 2006, up from 0.4 in 2005.

The increase in birth rates for women 35 years of age and over during the last 20 years has been linked, in part, to the use of fertility-enhancing therapies (32,33). Multiple deliveries, an outcome associated with infertility treatment, represented 1 out of 18 births to women aged 35 years and over in 2006, compared with 1 out of 32 births in 1990 (see section on “Multiple births”).

Live-birth order

The **first birth rate** for the U.S. in 2006 was 27.4 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, a 3-percent increase over 2005 (26.5), but still lower than the recent high in 1990 (29.0) (Tables 3, 7, and 9). From 1990 to 1997, the first birth rate decreased steadily, but has fluctuated since 1998.

First birth rates for women aged 15–19 and 20–24 years increased between 2005 and 2006, 4 and 5 percent, respectively; rates for women

aged 25–29, 30–34, and 35–39 years increased 1 percent each. The rate for women aged 40–44 was unchanged, whereas that for women aged 45–49 rose from 0.1 per 1,000 to 0.2 in 2006 (Table 9).

The second- and third-order birth rates for women aged 15–44 years increased in 2006 as well, 2 to 3 percent, respectively; fourth- and fifth-order birth rates rose by 4 and 6 percent, respectively. The rate of sixth- and seventh-order births increased from 0.9 to 1.0, whereas that for eighth- and higher order births was unchanged.

The **mean age at first birth**, another useful measure in interpreting childbearing patterns was down in 2006, to 25.0 years from 25.2 in 2005, marking the first decline in the mean age at first birth since the measure has been available (1968) (Tables 10, 14, and 15) (3,34). The mean is the arithmetic average of the age of mothers at the time of birth and is computed directly from the frequency of first births by age of mother. This decline in the mean age of first-time mothers reflects the large increase in first births for women aged 15–19 and 20–24 years compared with relatively stable numbers for women aged 25 years and over.

Among the race and Hispanic origin groups, a substantial range and variation in age at first birth exists. AIAN women had the lowest mean age at first birth in 2006 (21.9 years), whereas API women had the highest (28.5 years). The average age of first-time mothers for the three largest **race and Hispanic origin** groups in 2006 was 22.7 years

for non-Hispanic black, 23.1 years for Hispanic, and 26.0 years for non-Hispanic white women. The mean age at first birth declined slightly for non-Hispanic white, Cuban, and Central and South American women between 2005 and 2006, but increased slightly for AIAN women. The mean age at first birth was essentially unchanged for the other race and Hispanic origin groups. See [Tables 14 and 15](#) for 2006 data.

The **mean age at first birth also varies substantially by state** ([Table C](#) and [Figure 4](#)). The lowest mean age at first birth was reported for women in Mississippi (22.6 years), whereas the highest was for women in Massachusetts (27.7 years) ([Table C](#)). Distinct patterns by region emerge when these data are mapped. The mean age at first birth in 2006 tended to be highest in the North and Northeast and lowest in the South and Southwest. These geographic patterns largely reflect each state's race and Hispanic origin composition.

The mean age at first birth significantly decreased from 2005 to 2006 for 22 states (Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, and Virginia) and the District of Columbia with no distinct patterns by region (data not shown). The mean age for the other states either did not significantly change, or increased (North Dakota and Tennessee). See [Table C](#) for 2006 data.

Total fertility rate

The **total fertility rate** (TFR) summarizes the potential impact of current fertility patterns on completed family size. The TFR estimates the number of births that a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 women would have if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the

same age-specific birth rates observed in a given year. The rate can be expressed as the average number of children that would be born per woman. Because it is computed from age-specific birth rates, the TFR is age-adjusted and can be readily compared among populations across time or among geographic areas.

The TFR was 2,100.5 (or 2.1 births per woman) in 2006, a 2 percent increase compared with 2005 (2,053.5) and the highest reported since 1971 (2,266.5) ([Tables 4, 8, 14, and 15](#)). This is the first year the U.S. TFR has been above replacement since 1971. Replacement is the level at which a given generation can exactly replace itself, generally considered to be 2,100 births per 1,000 women.

From 1990 to 1997, the TFR decreased substantially (from 2,081.0 to 1,971.0), but has generally increased since 1998. The increase in the TFR in 2006 reflects the increase in birth rates for nearly all age groups, especially for those women aged 15–19 and 20–24 years (see section on “Age of Mother”).

The TFR also increased for nearly all race and Hispanic origin groups between 2005 and 2006 with the rate increasing 1 percent for non-Hispanic white, 3 percent for Hispanic, and 5 percent for non-Hispanic black women. Rates for API and AIAN women rose 2 and 5 percent, respectively. Rates for Puerto Rican and Mexican women increased 1 and 2 percent, respectively, whereas the rate for Cuban women was essentially unchanged. The rate for “other” Hispanics rose 7 percent.

Differences among these groups are even more apparent when their rates are compared with the “replacement” rate. As previously mentioned, the U.S. TFR in 2006 was above replacement for the first time since 1971. The TFRs for non-Hispanic black (2,115.0) and Hispanic women (2,959.5), as well as women in the following specified

Table C. Mean age of mother at first birth by state: United States, 2006

[Mean age at first birth is the arithmetic average of the age of mother at the time of the birth, computed directly from the frequency of first births by age of mother]

State	Mean age	State	Mean age
United States	25.0	Missouri	24.1
Alabama	23.6	Montana	24.5
Alaska	24.3	Nebraska	24.7
Arizona	24.0	Nevada	24.6
Arkansas	23.0	New Hampshire	26.7
California	25.6	New Jersey	27.2
Colorado	25.7	New Mexico	23.0
Connecticut	27.2	New York	26.8
Delaware	25.0	North Carolina	24.6
District of Columbia	26.5	North Dakota	24.7
Florida	25.0	Ohio	24.7
Georgia	24.5	Oklahoma	23.1
Hawaii	25.7	Oregon	25.4
Idaho	23.8	Pennsylvania	25.5
Illinois	25.4	Rhode Island	26.2
Indiana	24.0	South Carolina	24.0
Iowa	24.5	South Dakota	24.0
Kansas	24.2	Tennessee	24.0
Kentucky	23.8	Texas	23.9
Louisiana	23.3	Utah	23.9
Maine	25.6	Vermont	26.5
Maryland	26.1	Virginia	25.8
Massachusetts	27.7	Washington	25.9
Michigan	25.0	West Virginia	23.9
Minnesota	25.8	Wisconsin	25.3
Mississippi	22.6	Wyoming	23.7

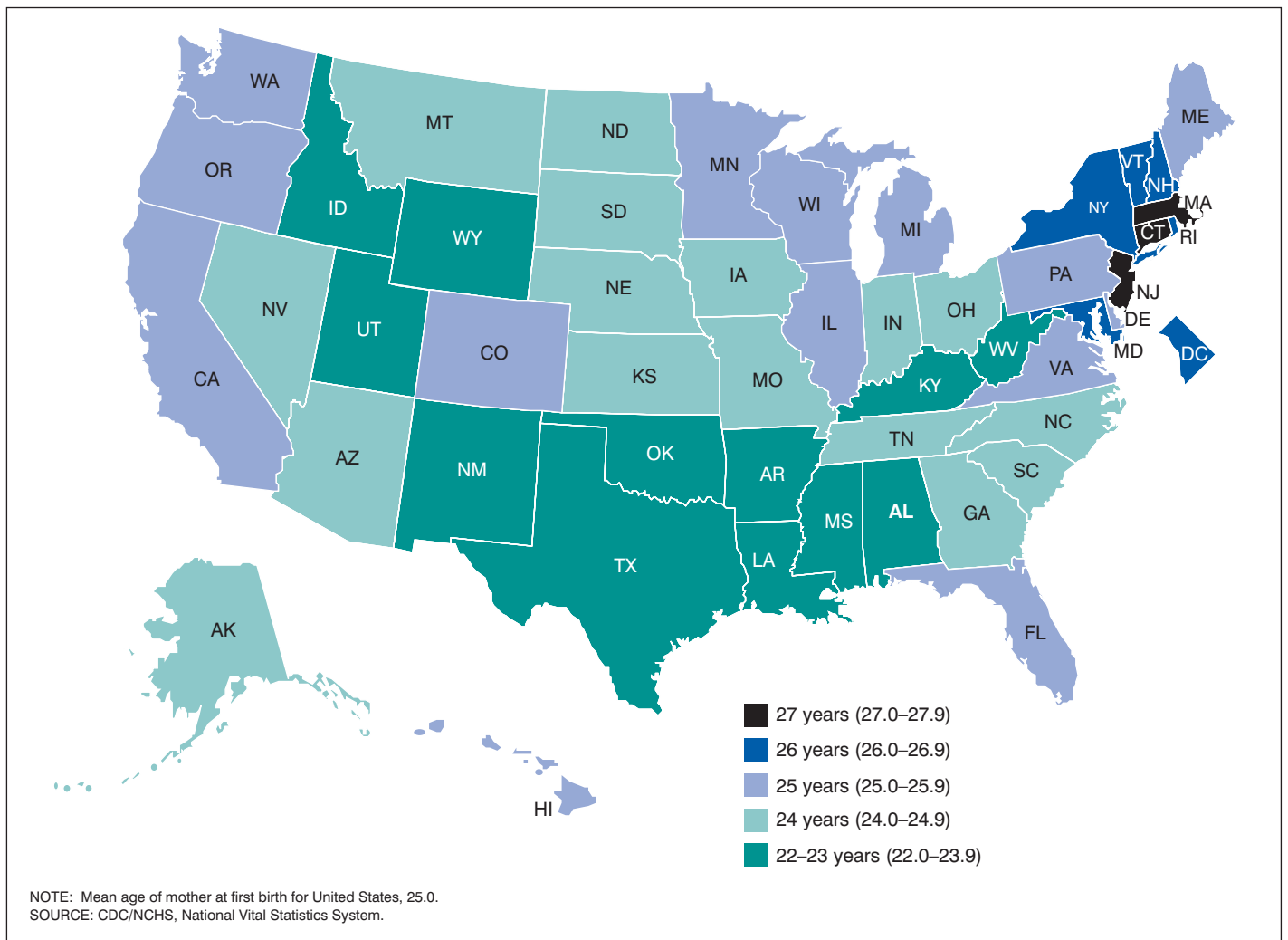


Figure 4. Mean age of mother at first birth by state: United States, 2006

Hispanic origin groups, Mexican (3,107.5), Puerto Rican (2,167.0), and “other” Hispanic (3,014.0) were above replacement in 2006 ([Tables 4, 8, 14, and 15](#)).

Births and birth rates by state

The national increase of 3 percent in the number of births reflects increases in the majority of states. The number of births increased in 37 states and the District of Columbia, and was essentially unchanged in the remaining 13 states. The 13 states without significant increase were Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, West Virginia, and all 6 of the New England states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont). [See Tables 11–13 for 2006 data.](#)

In 2006, crude birth rates ranged from 10.4 births per 1,000 total population in Vermont, to 21.0 in Utah ([Table 11](#)). Between 2005 and 2006 rates increased in 32 states and were unchanged in 18 states and the District of Columbia. Of the 32 states with higher birth rates in 2006 the largest increases were for Mississippi and Louisiana, which rose 9 and 10 percent respectively. The large annual increases in Mississippi and Louisiana follow sizable declines in the birth rate in

2005. These large fluctuations between 2005 and 2006 likely are tied to the large population shifts and subsequent resettlement following Hurricane Katrina in August of 2005. An upcoming report will examine the impact of Hurricane Katrina on births for the affected area.

Fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in 2006 ranged from a low of 52.2 in Vermont to a high of 94.1 in Utah ([Table 11](#)). Between 2005 and 2006 fertility rates increased in all but 8 states (Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and West Virginia), the District of Columbia, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas. Similar to the crude birth rate, the largest increases in the fertility rate between 2005 and 2006 were observed for Mississippi and Louisiana, for which rates rose 12 and 13 percent respectively.

In 2006, the TFR ranged from 1,691.5 (1.7 births per woman) in Vermont to 2,628.5 (2.6 births per woman) in Utah ([Table 11](#)). When compared with the United States TFR of 2,100.5, 24 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Northern Marianas had lower rates; 21 states, the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa had higher rates; the TFRs for Colorado, Delaware, Louisiana, Montana, and North Dakota were not significantly different.

Birth rate for teenagers by state

In 2006, the U.S. birth rate for teenagers 15–19 years increased 3 percent to 41.9 per 1,000. This increase in the teenage rate between 2005 and 2006 was broad-based geographically, with significant increases observed for 26 states representing nearly every region of the country (Figure 5 and Table B). Teenage birth rates were essentially unchanged for 21 states; only 3 states (New York, North Dakota, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia reported significant declines in 2006.

As in previous years, teenage birth rates vary considerably by state (Tables B and 11). For 2006, rates ranged from 18.7 in New Hampshire to 68.4 in Mississippi. Birth rates for teenagers tend to be lowest in the North and Northeast, and highest in the South and Southwest. These patterns are in part a reflection of each state’s race and Hispanic origin composition. Also, see discussion of teenage births in the “Age of mother” section of this report. Population data for computing birth rates were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. Rates by state for teenagers may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates. Rates for states with smaller populations are more likely to be affected by differences in population bases.

Sex ratio

In 2006, there were 2,184,237 male and 2,081,318 female live births. There were 102,919 more male births, the highest number of “excess” male births since 1963. The sex ratio, however, was the same as in 2005 at 1,049 males per 1,000 females (Tables 14 and 15). The sex ratio has fluctuated narrowly over the past half century, ranging from 1,046 to 1,059. Small yearly variations have occurred, but significant long-term trends have been observed, including a decline from 1942 to 1959, an increase from 1959 to 1971, and a decline from 1971 to 2002 (35). The sex ratio by race and ethnicity has a much wider range than the range in the overall trend: API mothers had the highest sex ratio in 2006 (1,063) and AIAN mothers the lowest (1,038).

Month of birth

In 2006, the average number of births per month increased significantly to 355,463 from 344,862 in 2005. The actual number of births occurring each month ranged from 319,235 in February, to 387,798 in August (Table 16). Observed monthly birth and fertility rates, which take into account the different number of days in the

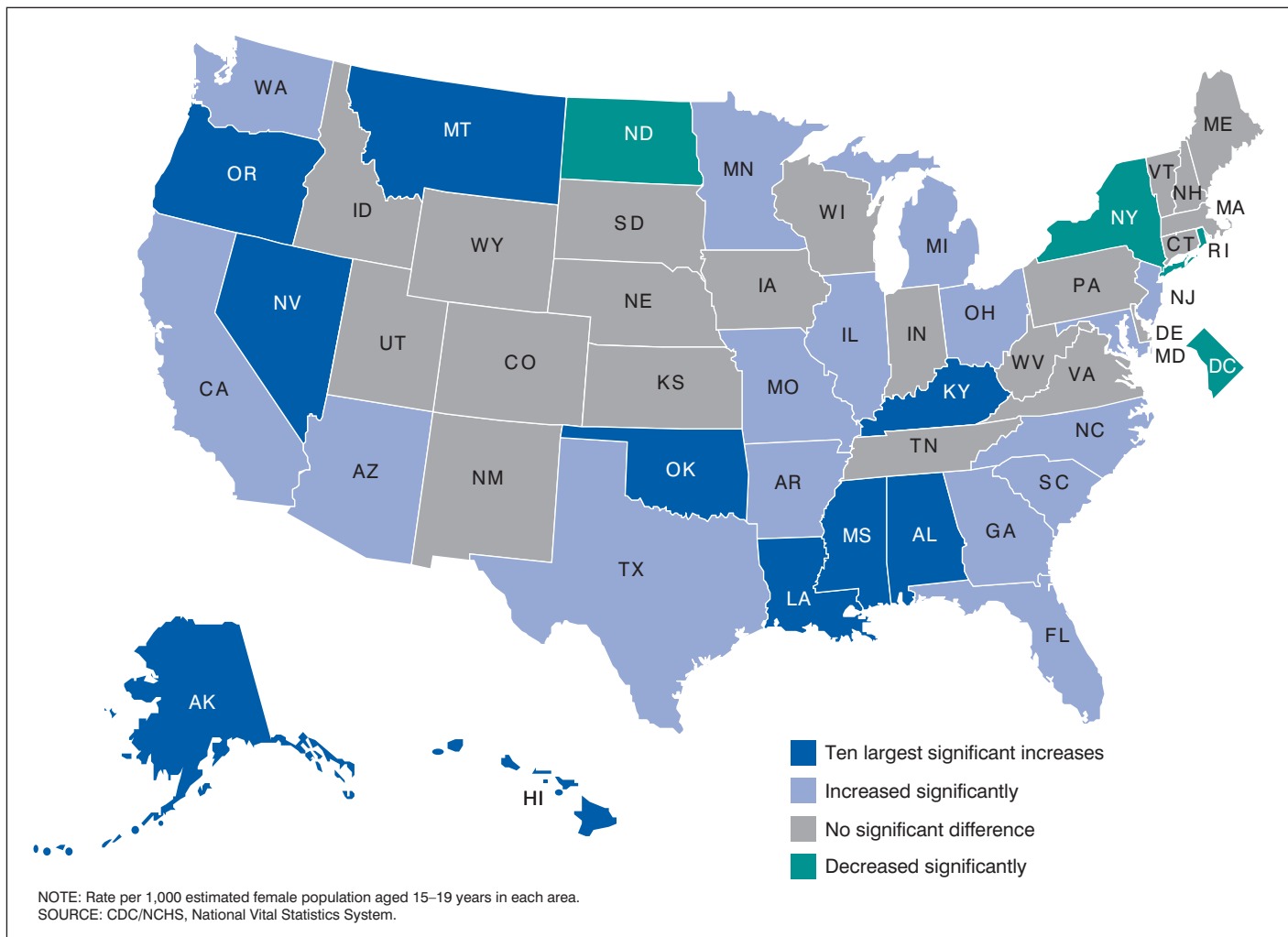


Figure 5. Percent change in teenage birth rates: United States, 2005 and 2006

month, increased significantly over the same month in the previous year for every month except April in which both birth and fertility rates declined. Observed fertility rates ranged from a low of 64.4 per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in January to a high of 73.3 in August. The 2006 data showing fertility rates at their lowest in early winter and highest in late summer are consistent with well-established patterns of seasonal fluctuation in these rates.

Day of the week of birth

There is considerable variation in the number of infants born on a given **day of the week**. In 2006, there was almost double the average number of births born on a Wednesday (13,482) than on a Sunday (7,587) (See [Table 17](#)). In 2006, Wednesday, not Tuesday, became the most common day to deliver. Since at least 1990, the highest average number of births had occurred on Tuesday.

An average of 11,686 infants was born each day in 2006. This overall average is used to compute the index of occurrence, a measure in the variation in the daily pattern of births. The index is defined as the ratio of the average number of births per day of the week to the average number of births per day of the year, with the base set at 100. In 2006, Wednesday had the highest index at 115.4; Sunday's index was much lower at 64.9. This indicates that on Wednesday, there were 15.4 percent more births born than on the average day. In comparison, 35.1 percent fewer births on average were born on Sunday.

Fewer births on average occur on both Saturday and Sunday relative to weekdays. This weekend deficit is true for both vaginal and cesarean births. Between 1990 and 2006, cesarean weekend deliveries became less frequent. For example, the Sunday index for cesareans has fallen by 22 percent to 46.6; the Sunday index for vaginal births by 15 percent, to 73.3.

Births to unmarried women

More than 1.6 million babies were born to unmarried women in 2006, the highest number ever recorded in the United States. The 2006 total (1,641,946 births) was nearly 8 percent greater than in 2005 (1,527,034) and a 20-percent increase from 2002 when the recent steep increases began ([Table D](#)). The **birth rate for unmarried women**, which relates nonmarital births to unmarried women in the childbearing ages, climbed nearly 7 percent between 2005 and 2006 to 50.6 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years. This measure has also risen substantially since 2002, by 16 percent. The third key measure of nonmarital childbearing, the percentage of all births to unmarried women, also rose in 2006, to 38.5 percent, up from 36.9 percent in 2005 and 34.0 percent in 2002. These increases follow a period of relative stability during the years 1998–2002 ([Table D](#)).

The number of births, the birth rate, and the percentage of births to unmarried women are all important indicators of childbearing patterns and changes in family formation. The number of births to unmarried women nearly doubled during the 1980s and then the rate of increase slowed markedly from the mid-1990s to the early 2000s before the current increases began. The steep growth in the number of births during the 1980s and early 1990s was fueled mainly by the increase in the birth rate for unmarried women. The rate rose nearly 50 percent from 1980 (29.4 per 1,000) to the mid-1990s (43.8 per 1,000 in 1996)

Table D. Number, rate, and percentage of births to unmarried women and birth rate for married women: United States, 1980 and 1985–2006

Year	Births to unmarried women			Birth rate for married women ³
	Number	Rate ¹	Percent ²	
2006	1,641,946	50.6	38.5	88.0
2005	1,527,034	47.5	36.9	87.3
2004	1,470,189	46.1	35.8	87.6
2003	1,415,995	44.9	34.6	88.1
2002	1,365,966	43.7	34.0	86.3
2001	1,349,249	43.8	33.5	86.7
2000	1,347,043	44.1	33.2	87.4
1999	1,308,560	43.3	33.0	84.8
1998	1,293,567	43.3	32.8	84.2
1997	1,257,444	42.9	32.4	82.7
1996	1,260,306	43.8	32.4	82.3
1995	1,253,976	44.3	32.2	82.6
1994	1,289,592	46.2	32.6	82.9
1993	1,240,172	44.8	31.0	86.1
1992	1,224,876	44.9	30.1	88.5
1991	1,213,769	45.0	29.5	89.6
1990	1,165,384	43.8	28.0	93.2
1989	1,094,169	41.6	27.1	91.9
1988	1,005,299	38.5	25.7	90.8
1987	933,013	36.0	24.5	90.0
1986	878,477	34.2	23.4	90.7
1985	828,174	32.8	22.0	93.3
1980	665,747	29.4	18.4	97.0

¹Births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years.

²Percentage of all births to unmarried women.

³Births to married women per 1,000 married women aged 15–44 years.

and then the rate stabilized for the next 6 years ([Table D](#)). The other factor in the long-term increase in the number of births was the growth in the number of unmarried women of childbearing age. Since 2002, the increase in the number of births reflects mostly the increase in the birth rate along with modest growth in the unmarried female population (36–38).

A review of trends in birth rates by age shows strikingly different patterns. During the years 1990–2002, birth rates for unmarried teenagers declined while rates for women aged 20 years and over increased, although modestly ([Figure 6](#) and [Table 19](#)). Rates for older women rose 1 to 2 percent per year. Since 2002, rates have increased for women in all age groups 18–19 years and older. The increase for ages 18–19 years averaged about 1 percent per year, with steadily larger annual increases as maternal age advanced. Birth rates for women in age groups 25–29 through 35–39 climbed 5 to 8 percent annually. Rates in 2006 for women aged 25 years and over were at least double the rates reported in 1980 ([Figure 6](#)). The sharp rise in nonmarital birth rates for adult women in combination with declines or comparatively smaller increases among teenagers has resulted in a continued shift in the age distribution of unmarried mothers. Whereas 4 in 10 nonmarital births were to teenagers in 1980, by 2006, this fraction dropped by nearly one-half, to just over 2 in 10 (39) ([Table 18](#) for 2006 data).

Nonmarital birth rates continue to vary widely by race and Hispanic origin. Rates increased for all population groups in 2006 by 4 to 6 percent each, to 25.9 per 1,000 for API women, 32.0 for non-Hispanic white women, 71.5 for black women, and 106.1 for Hispanic women. A closer look at the patterns by maternal age shows fairly similar trends

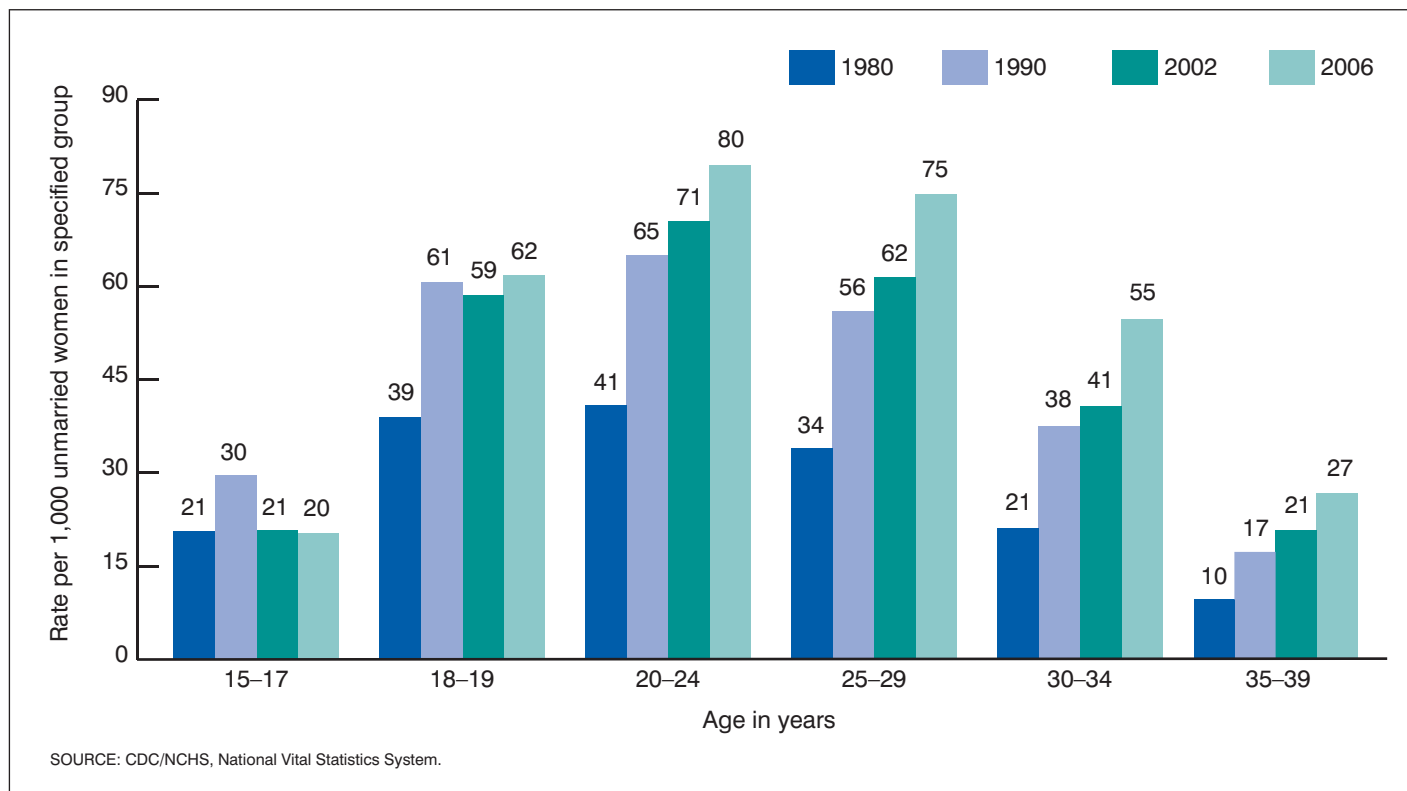


Figure 6. Birth rates for unmarried women by age: United States, 1980, 1990, 2002, and 2006

since 2002 among the population groups. However the increases were especially steep among non-Hispanic white and Hispanic women in age groups 20 years and over (Table 19). Rates also rose considerably among older Hispanic teenagers.

The combination of sharply rising birth rates for *unmarried* women together with relatively stable rates for *married* women has resulted in continued increases in the *proportion* of births that are to unmarried women. Like the number and birth rate, the proportion changed relatively little during the years 1998–2002, but has since climbed sharply, reaching 38.5 percent compared with 34.0 in 2002 (Table D). While the overwhelming majority of teenage births have long been nonmarital (rising from two-thirds in 1990 to 84 percent in 2006) (Table 18 for 2006 data), these proportions have risen very steeply for women aged 20 years and over. For example, among women aged 20–24 years, the proportion increased from 37 percent in 1990 to 58 percent in 2006. Similar increases are seen for other age groups: from 18 to 31 percent for ages 25–29 and from 13 to 18 percent for women aged 30–34 years. Among all births to women in their twenties in 2006, 44 percent were nonmarital. The proportions of nonmarital births among population subgroups ranged widely: 16.5 percent for API; 26.6 percent for non-Hispanic white, 49.9 percent for Hispanic, 64.6 percent for AIAN, and 70.7 percent for non-Hispanic black births.

Levels of nonmarital births typically vary considerably across states. In 2006, the proportions by state were lowest in Utah (19 percent) and New Hampshire (29 percent) and highest in Louisiana, Mississippi, and New Mexico (50–53 percent each) (Table 20). The percentage for the District of Columbia was 57.6. In large part these differences reflect variations in race and Hispanic origin composition among states.

Age of father

The birth rate per 1,000 men aged 15–54 years was 49.9 in 2006, a 2-percent increase from 2005 (48.7). This rate has fluctuated modestly since the all-time low of 48.4 in 2002 (Table 21). In 2006, birth rates increased for all but the oldest fathers (aged 55 years and over) for whom the birth rate declined. Birth rates are higher for black men (65.0) compared with white men (47.5), but differences are much greater among younger and older men. For example, the birth rate for black men aged 20–24 years (117.0) was 70 percent higher than that for white men in this age group (69.0). Differences by race essentially disappear at age 30–34 years however (105.3 and 105.0, respectively).

Information on age of father is often missing on birth certificates of children born to women less than 25 years of age and to unmarried women. In 2006, age of father was not reported for 14 percent of all births, 25 percent of births to all women less than 25 years of age, and 36 percent of all nonmarital births. For computing birth rates by age of father, births where age of father is not stated are distributed in the same proportion as births with known age within 5-year-age classification of mother. This procedure minimizes the distortion that would result if the relationship between age of mother and father were disregarded. The procedures for computing birth rates by age of father are described in detail in the “Technical Notes.”

Educational attainment

Information on educational attainment is reported on both the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) and the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised). However, the format of the education item on the revised standard certificate substantively

differs from that of the unrevised certificate (see “[Technical Notes](#)”) (6). The 1989 certificate item asks for the highest grade completed at the time of the birth; the 2003 certificate item asks for the highest degree or level of school completed at the time of the birth (e.g., high school diploma, bachelor degree, etc.). Accordingly, education data for the states that have implemented the revised certificates are not directly comparable with the data for the states that are not yet using the revised certificate. This report presents 2006 data available for the 19 states that were revised as of January, 2006. These 19 states represent 49 percent of all births.

For the 19 revised states in 2006, 73.6 percent of women who gave birth had at least a high school diploma or higher and 23.3 percent had a bachelor’s degree or higher ([Table I](#)). Trend analysis in educational attainment for 2003–2006 is compromised by the changing composition of the revised and unrevised reporting areas. However, vital statistics and other data sources indicate that the educational attainment of women giving birth has risen substantially over the last few decades; the increase has slowed somewhat over the last decade, however. This trend in part reflects increases in educational attainment of all women during this time (33,40).

Maternal education has long been considered an important factor in fertility and maternal and infant health and has been shown to have a profound effect on the number of births and the risk of adverse birth outcome. Women with higher educational attainment are more likely to desire and give birth to fewer children, and are less likely to engage in behaviors detrimental to health and pregnancy (41,42).

Among the largest **racial and Hispanic origin groups**, substantial variation in educational attainment is seen. For the 19 revised states in 2006, 87.5 percent of non-Hispanic white compared with 74.5 percent of non-Hispanic black, and 48.5 percent of Hispanic mothers had a high school diploma or higher. Levels of advanced educational attainment also differed, with 32.9 percent of non-Hispanic white, 11.1 of non-Hispanic black, and 7.7 of Hispanic mothers reporting a bachelor’s degree or higher (data not shown).

Maternal Lifestyle and Health Characteristics

Weight gain in pregnancy

In 1990, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) issued recommendations for gestational weight gain (43). These guidelines are based on the mother’s body mass index (BMI), which takes into account both the mother’s height and weight. A recent workshop held by the IOM and National Academy of Sciences developed a research agenda emphasizing the need to make specific recommendations for subgroups such as: adolescent mothers, mothers in diverse racial and ethnic groups, and mothers carrying twins or higher order multiples (44).

Currently, national birth certificate data are available only for total weight gain during pregnancy. These data show that in 2006, 13 percent of all mothers gained **less than 16 pounds**, which is considered inadequate for most women, and 21 percent had weight gains of **more than 40 pounds**, considered excessive for all women ([Tables 22–24](#)) (43). Thus, approximately one-third of all mothers had weight gains outside of the guidelines, regardless of their height.

Birth certificate data show that the distribution of reported weight gain in pregnancy has changed markedly between 1990 and 2006

(trend data not shown). For mothers of *at least term* (37 or more weeks gestation), *singleton* births, the percentage who gained *less* than 16 pounds increased nearly 50 percent (from 8.3 to 12.3 percent), and the percentage gaining *more* than 40 pounds rose 30 percent (from 16.0 to 20.7 percent). Annual data demonstrate a consistent decline in moderate weight gains in pregnancy over this 16-year period.

Excessive and insufficient **weight gain during pregnancy** can negatively influence both maternal and pregnancy outcome. Inadequate weight gain is associated with increased risks to the infant such as intrauterine growth retardation, shortened period of gestation, low birthweight, spontaneous preterm birth, fetal distress, precipitous labor, assisted ventilation, and mortality (45–47). High weight gain during pregnancy is linked with elevated risks for the mother of gestational diabetes, hypertensive disorders, labor dystocia, induced labor, cesarean delivery, postoperative complications, and long-term maternal weight retention (48–50).

In 2006, 14.1 percent of infants born to mothers who gained less than 16 pounds were low birthweight, compared with 7.8 percent of infants to mothers who had gains of 16 to 40 pounds. Similarly, 18.6 percent of infants of mothers who gained less than 16 pounds were preterm, compared with 12.3 percent of infants whose mothers gained a moderate amount of weight (data not shown).

Weight gain during pregnancy continued to differ widely by racial and ethnic groups in 2006. Non-Hispanic white and API women have relatively low proportions of women with gains of less than 16 pounds (11 and 10 percent, respectively) compared with levels of 17–19 percent for AIAN and non-Hispanic black women ([Tables 22–24](#)). Non-Hispanic white women were the most likely to gain more than 40 pounds (23 percent). Studies have shown, however, that non-Hispanic black women tend to retain more weight postpartum than do non-Hispanic white women, regardless of their prepregnancy BMI category (51).

Risk factors in this pregnancy

The 2003 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth allows for separate reporting of prepregnancy (diagnosed prior to pregnancy) and gestational (diagnosed during pregnancy) diabetes; the 1989 revision includes only one checkbox for diabetes, intended to capture information for both prepregnancy and gestational diabetes. The 2003 format, plus improved approaches to collecting this information appears to have improved reporting in those states that adopted the revised certificate. The more recent upturn in this rate described below likely is influenced by improved reporting of this pregnancy risk factor among states that have implemented the revised birth certificate, as well as increases in diabetes in these states.

In 2006, **diabetes during pregnancy** (diabetes diagnosed both prior to and during pregnancy), was reported at a rate of 42.3 per 1,000 women, (just over 4 percent) compared with 38.5 per 1,000 in 2005 ([Table 23–25](#)). During the 1990s, the diabetes rate increased by an average of 3 percent per year. Between 2000 and 2002, the pace of increase rose to 6 percent per year. Since the introduction of the revised birth certificate in 2003, the average annual rate of increase for *both* revised and unrevised reporting areas, was 6 to 7 percent per year. Accordingly, regardless of the possible impact of changes in reporting, it is evident that the diabetes rate has risen markedly for the nation since 1990, and that the increase has quickened in recent years.

Maternal age is an important factor in diabetes risk. In 2006, the diabetes rate for mothers 40 years of age and over was 94.3 per 1,000, 6 times higher than that for mothers under 20 years of age (13.3 per 1,000). The increase in the overall diabetes rate since 1990 has not been driven by increases for any specific age group, but by large increases at all ages.

Diabetes rates also differ by maternal race and ethnicity (Tables 23–24). As in previous years, rates were highest for API mothers (7.1 percent), followed by AIAN (6.4 percent), Hispanic (4.3 percent), non-Hispanic white (4.0 percent), and non-Hispanic black mothers (3.7 percent). Among the Hispanic subgroups, percentages ranged from 4.0 for Cuban to 4.9 for Puerto Rican mothers.

Pregnancy-associated and chronic hypertension are the only other pregnancy risk factors available in a comparable form for all reporting areas. These are closely related hypertensive disorders, but pregnancy-associated hypertension is the more common of the two conditions occurring in 2006 at a rate of 39.1 per 1,000, compared with 10.8 for chronic hypertension (Table 25).

Since 2000, pregnancy-associated hypertension has increased an average of 1 percent per year, compared with nearly 4 percent annually throughout the 1990s. In contrast, the annual increase in the rate of chronic hypertension has accelerated from about 2 percent per year in the 1990s, to 6 percent per year since 2000.

Tobacco use during pregnancy

Information on smoking during pregnancy was reported on the birth certificate according to two different and noncomparable questions in 2006. For 33 reporting areas (31 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia), smoking status was based on the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate (unrevised), whereas data for 17 states are drawn from the 2003 revision of the birth certificate (revised). Data for Florida are not included at all because the state's birth certificate question on smoking is not comparable to either the 1989 or 2003 revision questions; see "Technical Notes." This report also excludes data for California, which did not report smoking on the birth certificate in 2006. The 1989 revision asks a simple "yes/no" question on tobacco use during pregnancy, while the 2003 revision asks for tobacco use during each trimester of pregnancy (as well as the 3-month period prior to pregnancy). For the revised tobacco use item, if the mother reported smoking in any of the three trimesters of pregnancy she was recorded as a smoker. Data are shown separately in this report for the areas using the 1989 certificate (unrevised) and for the areas using the 2003 certificate (revised).

For the 17 states for which revised information on tobacco use is available for 2006, the overall smoking rate was 13.2 percent (Table I). As noted above, the revised question on smoking differs considerably from the question on the 1989 certificate. Although there are differences in smoking levels between the revised and unrevised reporting areas, the variations among population subgroups by race and Hispanic ethnicity observed for many years persist for the revised states (Table I). For the 2006 revised tobacco use reporting area, the rate for non-Hispanic white women (18.1 percent) was 1.7 and 6.5 as high as that for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women respectively.

Smoking patterns among population subgroups based on birth certificate data have been confirmed by surveillance and survey data, although there may be some underreporting of smoking on the birth

certificate (52,53). It is believed that the new question on prenatal smoking provides more reliable information because there is a specific time reference for each trimester and women have the chance to report that they quit smoking during their pregnancy (54,55).

Medical Services Utilization

Prenatal care

The 2003 revision of the birth certificate introduced substantive changes to information on the timing of prenatal care (6); see "Technical Notes." Accordingly, prenatal care data based on the 1989 and 2003 Standard Certificates of Live Birth are not directly comparable, and are presented separately in this report. See Tables I, II, 26(a), and 26(b) for detailed information on reporting areas. Prenatal care data based on the revised certificate show a markedly less favorable picture of prenatal care utilization in the U.S. than data from the unrevised certificate. Most of the difference can be attributed to changes in reporting and *not* to changes in prenatal care utilization. Trend analysis of these data are compromised by the changing composition of the revised and unrevised reporting areas.

For the 18 states for which revised prenatal care data are available (35 percent of all 2006 births), 69.0 percent of mothers were reported to have begun care within the first 3 months of pregnancy. The percentage of women who began care in the first trimester of pregnancy declined in both the revised and unrevised reporting areas between 2005 and 2006; the percentage of women with late or no care (care beginning in the third trimester of pregnancy) increased for both reporting areas, see Table II. The trend towards less timely receipt of prenatal care was fairly widespread across reporting areas between 2005 and 2006, although many differences by state between years were not statistically significant. (State-specific levels for 2006 are presented in Tables 26(a) and 26(b); see reference (7) for 2005 data.) Prenatal care utilization had risen fairly steadily during the 1990s through 2003 (56); the decline in 2006 follows two consecutive years (2004 and 2005) in which prenatal care levels did not improve (7,57).

Early, ongoing prenatal care may enhance pregnancy outcome and maternal health by assessing risk, providing health care advice, and managing chronic and pregnancy-related health conditions (43,58). Preconception care, that is, health care before pregnancy care, is also recommended (59); information on preconception care is not available from birth certificate data.

Large disparities by race and Hispanic origin persisted in prenatal care receipt. In 2006, as in earlier years, non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women were more than twice as likely as non-Hispanic white women to receive late or no care (Table I).

The percentages of women with first trimester care declined, and the percentage with late or no care generally increased between 2005 and 2006 for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic women in both the revised and unrevised reporting areas (Table II). Prenatal care utilization had improved for all groups between 1990 and 2003, especially among those which historically have less timely care (56,60). These gains were linked to the expansion of Medicaid for pregnant women in the late 1980s (61); studies suggest that more recent changes to welfare and Medicaid policy might limit further improvements in timely care (62,63).

Obstetric procedures

In this report, data are presented for induction of labor and tocolysis, the two obstetric procedures reported on both the 1989 and 2003 U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth, see “[Technical Notes](#).” For 2006, the rate of induction of labor rose 1 percent to 225.3, from 222.7 per thousand births in 2005 (or 22.5 and 22.3 percent of all births). See [Table 25](#) for 2006 data. This rate has more than doubled since 1990 (9.5 percent of births), and since 1999, one in five births has been induced.

Induction rates were highest for non-Hispanic white mothers (26.9) compared to their non-Hispanic black (19.8), and Hispanic counterparts (16.1) ([Table 25](#)). Between 2005 and 2006, rates increased significantly for Hispanic and non-Hispanic white mothers (by 4 percent and 1 percent respectively); rates were slightly, but not significantly higher for non-Hispanic black mothers. Among all births and for singletons only, induction rates have more than doubled for each racial and Hispanic origin group between 1990 and 2006 ([Figure 7](#)).

Between 1990 and 2006, induction rates increased for births at all gestational age categories. When only singleton births were examined (management of births in plural deliveries differs from management of singleton births), the trend was similar. Following large increases during the 1990s (110 percent between 1990 and 1999), induction levels for singleton preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) were down or unchanged for 2000 to 2003. Preterm induction rates then rose between 2003 and 2005, and were unchanged between 2005 and 2006. Rates for infants at term (gestational age of 37 to 41 completed weeks) and higher gestations also showed large increases in the 1990s, but the pace of the increase has generally slowed since 2000. In 2006, 16 percent of preterm and 24 percent of term and higher deliveries were induced.

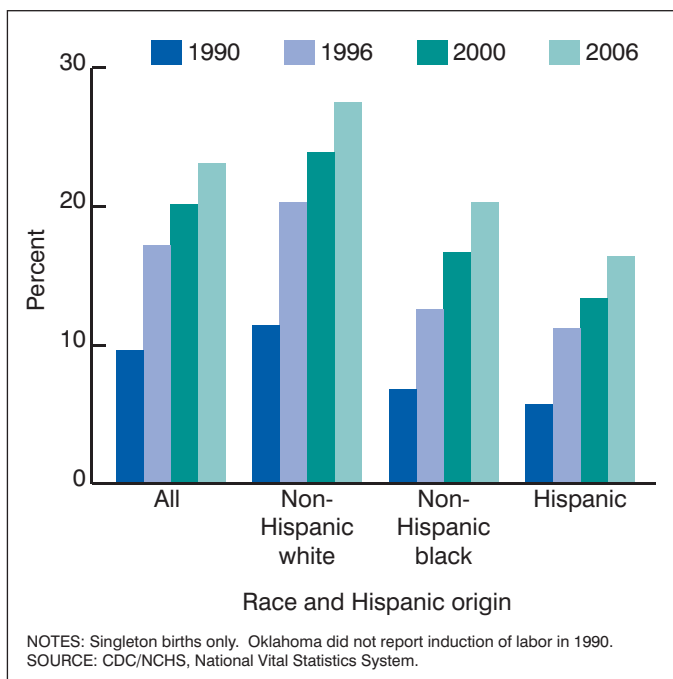


Figure 7. Rates of induction of labor by race and Hispanic origin, United States: 1990, 1996, 2000 and 2006

It has been suggested that the shifting of deliveries towards earlier gestational ages may be due to increased use of induction, and other obstetric interventions such as cesarean delivery. See also sections on “Method of Delivery” and “Period of Gestation.” Higher induction rates may be partially related to an increase in inductions done for other than medical or obstetrical reasons (elective inductions) (64). Elective induction may increase the risk of cesarean delivery in nulliparous women (65).

Agents employed to inhibit or postpone uterine contractions to prevent preterm delivery (tocolytics) are customarily used at gestational ages of less than 34 completed weeks of gestation. The rate of tocolysis trended upward between 1990 and 1999 (from 16.0 to 23.6 per 1,000). This level has since trended downward, to 17.1 per 1,000 in 2006 ([Table 25](#) for 2006 data). The use, effectiveness, and limitations of tocolytics were discussed in a recent review (66).

Characteristics of labor and delivery

Moderate or heavy **meconium staining**, **precipitous labor**, and **breech and malpresentation** are three characteristics of labor and delivery that are comparably defined across the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. For each, the severity of the condition may require medical intervention and can affect the health of the infant.

Meconium staining occurred in 44.8 per 1,000 of all births in 2006 ([Table 25](#)). This rate has declined sharply, by 26 percent, from 60.4 per 1,000 since 1990. The presence of meconium during labor and delivery can directly alter the amniotic fluid, reduce antibacterial activity (and subsequently increase the risk of perinatal bacterial infection), and damage the infant’s lungs if inhaled (67). Fetal distress from meconium aspiration syndrome often leads to delivery by cesarean section (68).

Meconium staining is most prevalent for younger mothers; rates decrease slightly with increasing age of mother. Among the three largest racial and ethnic groups, rates were highest among non-Hispanic black (55.6 per 1,000), and Hispanic mothers (51.4), compared with non-Hispanic white mothers (38.8).

As would be expected, there is an association between meconium aspiration and low Apgar scores. In 2006, 2.5 percent of infants with meconium staining had Apgar scores under 7 points compared with those without meconium (1.5 percent.)

Breech and malpresentation was reported at a level of 54.0 per 1,000 births and **precipitous labor** at 20.9 per 1,000. [Table 25](#) shows breech rates rising steadily with maternal age: the 2006 breech/malpresentation rate for mothers 40 years of age and older (83.3 per 1,000) was almost double that for mothers under 20 (42.7 per 1,000). Older mothers are also more likely to experience precipitous labor, but differences by age are less pronounced.

Increases in breech/malpresentation rates observed since 2003 (the first year states began implementing the revised birth certificates) may be, at least in part, a reporting artifact. The 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised) provides a single checkbox for “Breech/Malpresentation” under Complications of Labor and Delivery. In comparison, on the 2003 revision of the birth certificate (revised), this information is collected as two separate checkboxes: “Breech” and “Other” in the Fetal Presentation subsection of Method and Delivery. Although by definition, the revised “Breech” and “Other”

items combined are comparable to the unrevised, levels for revised states tend to be higher in general than those for nonrevised states. See also “[Technical Notes](#).”

Attendant at birth and place of delivery

In 2006, as over the past several decades, 99 percent of all births were delivered in hospitals. Of all 2006 births, 91.5 were delivered by physicians in hospitals, compared with 91.6 in 2005 ([Table 27](#)). This level has risen slightly since 2001–2002 (91.3 percent). In 2006, as in previous years, almost all physician-attended births were attended by doctors of medicine (M.D.s). The percentage of physician-attended births attended by doctors of osteopathy (D.O.s) was 5.3. This level has increased by one-third over the past decade (4.0 percent in 1996), and may indicate an increasing number of osteopathic physicians specializing in obstetrics (69).

Less than 1 percent (0.9 percent) of all births in the U.S. were out-of-hospital births in 2006. Of these out-of-hospital births, nearly two-thirds (64.7 percent) were in a residence (home) and 28.0 percent were in a freestanding birthing center. The remaining out-of-hospital births (7.3 percent) occurred in a clinic or doctor’s office, or a place not specified ([Table 27](#)). In 2006, midwives attended 60.9 percent and physicians attended 7.6 percent of home births. Compared with 1996 rates (47.9 and 13.3 percent respectively), the 2006 rates represent a 27 percent increase in midwife-attended home births and a 43 percent decrease in physician-attended home births over the past decade.

The 2006 percentage of *all* births attended by midwives, 7.9 percent, has not changed since 2004. Between 1975 and 2002, midwife-attended births steadily increased (from less than 1.0 to 8.1 percent). Because almost all cesarean deliveries are performed by physicians, the percentage of all *vaginal* births attended by midwives was computed. This rate was 11.3 percent in 2006, almost double the 1991 rate (5.7). These data should be considered lower estimates of the actual number of midwife-attended births because of underreporting of midwife-attended deliveries (9,70).

Most midwife-attended births are by certified nurse midwives (CNMs). For 2006, the percentage of midwife-attended births by CNMs was 94.3 percent. This rate has remained at 90 percent or more since 1989. Most midwife-attended births occur in hospitals (93 percent in 2006).

The percentage of all CNM-attended births by race and Hispanic origin is presented in [Tables 23](#) and [24](#). Data for CNM-attended *hospital* births show that they are more than twice as frequent among AIAN women (17 percent) than among Hispanic women (8 percent) and non-Hispanic white and black women (7 percent). Rates were lowest for API women (6 percent). Among the Hispanic subgroups, Puerto Rican and Central and South American women were slightly more likely to have a hospital CNM-attended birth (10 and 9 percent, respectively) than Mexican women (8 percent). ([Table 23](#) and [24](#) and data not shown).

Method of delivery

The **total cesarean delivery rate** for 2006, 31.1 percent, is the highest level ever reported in the United States. This is a 3-percent increase from the 2005 rate (30.3). This rate fell from 1989 to 1996, then increased by 50 percent from the 1996 low of 20.7 ([Table 28](#)).

The latest available National Hospital Discharge Survey data show similar trends in cesarean delivery for 1990–2005 (71).

Information on Method of Delivery is collected on both the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) and 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised). However, the format and wording of the “Method of Delivery” item on the revised standard certificate differ from those of the unrevised standard certificate. As a result, although data on *total* cesarean delivery appear very comparable, data on VBAC, primary, and repeat cesarean deliveries are not directly comparable between revisions, and are presented separately for revised and unrevised reporting areas (see “[Technical Notes](#)”).

The continuing rise in the total cesarean rate is a result of trends in the **primary cesarean rate** and the rate of **VBAC**. The latest *complete national data* (2004) show the **primary cesarean rate** decreased between 1989 and 1996 and then increased between 1996 and 2004. The rate of **VBAC** increased between 1989 and 1996, but fell sharply between 1996 and 2004 (57). Data from both revised and unrevised reporting areas for 2004–2006 show a continuation of these trends (7) (See below).

Although the risks, benefits, and long-term consequences of VBAC delivery have been debated for over 20 years, in recent years the increasing rate has stimulated discussion on whether cesarean delivery should be performed when there is no medical or obstetrical indication for the procedure (72). In 2006, a National Institutes of Health expert panel recommended that nonmedically indicated cesareans should not be performed for pregnancies of less than 39 weeks of gestation and for women desiring several children (73).

Revised data are available for 2006 for the 19 states that had implemented the new birth certificate as of January, 2006 (49 percent of all births). For 2006, unrevised data on method of delivery are available for 33 reporting areas (31 states, the District of Columbia and New York City). In the 19 states for which *revised* data are available for 2006, the **primary cesarean rate** was 23.5 per 100 live births to women who had not had a previous cesarean delivery ([Table I](#)). Comparing the 12 states that were revised as of January 2005 with the same states in 2006, the primary cesarean rate increased by 2 percent ([Table II](#)). Primary cesarean rates increased by about the same magnitude among the unrevised reporting area. The increase in primary cesarean deliveries may be associated with nonclinical factors such as demographics, physician practice patterns, maternal choice and medical-legal pressures (74–76).

In the 19 revised states, 8.5 percent of women had a VBAC ([Table I](#)). For the 12-state reporting area for which revised data are available for both 2005 and 2006, the **VBAC rate** fell by 6 percent between 2005 and 2006. The VBAC rate for the unrevised reporting areas also declined substantially between 2005 and 2006 ([Table II](#)).

A subsequent delivery for a woman who has had a first (primary) cesarean delivery will be either a repeat cesarean or a vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC) delivery. Therefore, the sharply declining rate of VBAC means a concomitant steep rise in the rate of repeat cesarean deliveries (the rate of cesarean delivery per 100 women with a previous cesarean). Repeat cesarean rates for both revised and unrevised reporting areas are about 92 percent. In other words, once a woman has a cesarean delivery it is highly likely (there is approximately a 92 percent chance) that her next delivery will be a cesarean delivery. The continuing fall in the VBAC rate (i.e., the increase in the repeat cesarean rate) may be related to reports of risks associated with VBAC, more conservative practice guidelines, legal pressures, as well as the

ongoing controversy regarding the harms and benefits of vaginal birth versus repeat cesarean section (77–79).

Between 2005 and 2006 the total cesarean rate rose for women of all ages (Table 29 for 2006 data). As in past years, total cesarean rates increased with increasing maternal age. For example, the 2006 rate for mothers 40–54 years of age (47.6) was more than double the rate for mothers under age 20 years (22.2). The elevated rates for older mothers may be related to their increased rate of multiple births, other biologic or medical factors, and maternal or physician concerns (80).

Between 1996 and 2006 cesarean rates increased for births at all gestational ages. When only singleton births were examined (births in plural deliveries are much more likely to be delivered by cesarean section), the trend was similar. Between 1996 and 2006, cesarean rates rose by 34 to 54 percent for each gestational age category, including very preterm infants (less than 32 completed weeks of gestation) (Figure 1). However, the pace of increase has slowed somewhat for 2006 (data not shown). A recent study found that the increase in the preterm birth rate has occurred primarily among infants delivered by cesarean section (81). See also “Period of Gestation” section.

Although very preterm singleton infants had the highest cesarean rate in 2006, 46.6 percent, more than 30 percent of all singletons born at 34 to 36 weeks (late preterm) and at 37 to 39 weeks, were delivered by cesarean, a 50 percent increase since 1996 (Figure 1). About one-fourth of infants born at 40 weeks and greater in 2006 were delivered by cesarean, a 39 percent increase since 1996.

Among the largest racial and Hispanic origin groups, total cesarean rates increased for 2005–2006. For 2006, rates were highest for non-Hispanic black (33.1) compared with non-Hispanic white (31.3) and Hispanic women (29.7) (Table 29). Among Hispanic subgroups, the total cesarean rate ranged between 28.5 percent for Mexican, to 47.4 percent for Cuban mothers. For AIAN women, the overall cesarean rate in 2006 was 27.5 percent; the rate for API mothers was 30.6 percent (Tables 23 and 24).

State-specific total cesarean rates for 2006 are shown in Table 30. Total cesarean rates were up for 37 states in 2006 compared with 2005. There was no significant change in 12 states and the District of Columbia; a small decline was reported for Louisiana. As in prior years, there was considerable variation in cesarean rates by state, from under 23 percent in Idaho and Utah, to over 36 percent for Florida and New Jersey (Table 30). Nearly one-half of births in Puerto Rico were cesarean deliveries (48.3 percent). The substantially higher rates in Puerto Rico may be related to variables other than demographic characteristics or pregnancy risk factors (82).

State-specific VBAC rates for 2006 are shown in Tables 31a and 31b. Although not all declines were statistically significant, VBAC rates trended downward for most states in both the revised and unrevised reporting areas for 2005–2006.

In 2006, 193,523 infants were delivered by either forceps or vacuum extraction. Since 1996, as the cesarean rate has increased, the percentage of vaginal births assisted by either of these methods has decreased 52 percent (from 9.4 to 4.5) (Table E). For 2006, the rate of forceps delivery remained at under 1 percent (0.8); there has been a large steady decline in this rate since 1990 (5.1 percent). The rate of delivery by vacuum extraction, which had increased by 59 percent between 1990 (3.9) and 1996–1997 (6.2 percent), has since decreased to 3.7 percent for 2006.

Infant Health Characteristics

Period of gestation

The preterm birth rate rose again in 2006, to 12.8 percent of all births, from 12.7 percent in 2005. The percentage of births delivered preterm (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) has risen more than 20 percent since 1990, and 36 percent since the early 1980s. See Tables F, 23, 24, and 32–34. Small increases were observed between 2005 and 2006 in both the percentage of infants born at less than 34 weeks (from 3.63 to 3.66 percent) and in the percentage delivered at 34 to 36 weeks of gestation, or late preterm (from 9.09 to 9.15 percent). Since 1990, the birth rate at under 34 weeks has increased modestly (from 3.32 percent), whereas the late preterm

Table E. Percentage of live births delivered by forceps or vacuum extraction: 1990, 1995, and 2000–2006

Year	Forceps	Vacuum extraction	Forceps or vacuum
2006	0.8	3.7	4.5
2005	0.9	3.9	4.8
2004	1.1	4.1	5.2
2003	1.3	4.3	5.6
2002	1.5	4.4	5.9
2001	1.8	4.5	6.3
2000	2.1	4.9	7.0
1995	3.5	5.9	9.4
1990 ¹	5.1	3.9	9.0

¹Excludes data for Oklahoma, which did not require reporting of method of delivery.

Table F. Percent distribution of gestational age for all births and for singleton births only: United States, 1990, 2000, 2005, and 2006

Gestational age	All births				Singleton births			
	2006	2005	2000	1990	2006	2005	2000	1990
Under 28 weeks	0.76	0.77	0.72	0.71	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.61
28–31 weeks	1.29	1.26	1.21	1.21	1.04	1.02	0.99	1.08
32–33 weeks	1.62	1.60	1.49	1.40	1.31	1.28	1.22	1.24
Total under 34 weeks	3.66	3.63	3.42	3.32	2.96	2.91	2.80	2.93
34–36 weeks	9.15	9.09	8.22	7.30	8.14	8.09	7.33	6.77
Total under 37 weeks	12.80	12.73	11.64	10.61	11.09	11.00	10.12	9.70
37–39 weeks	54.32	53.54	48.83	41.38	55.05	54.26	49.27	41.42
40 weeks and higher	32.88	33.73	39.54	48.00	33.85	34.74	40.61	48.88

rate has climbed 25 percent (from 7.30 percent). See “[Technical Notes](#)” for information on gestational age measurement using birth certificate data.

Progress in the effort to develop effective approaches to prevent preterm labor has been limited (83). In the United States, more than one-third of all infant deaths are estimated to be preterm-related (84). The risk of adverse outcome declines as gestational age increases; however, even infants born late preterm, the bulk of preterm births, are at heightened risk of early death compared with those born at later in the pregnancy (18,85) and there is growing evidence that late preterm infants suffer long-term ill effects (86–88).

Figure 8 presents the marked shift in the gestational age distribution of U.S. births between 1990 and 2006. Over this 16-year period, late preterm (34–36 weeks) and early term (37 and 38 weeks) births have risen sharply, whereas births at 40 weeks or more have markedly declined ([Table F](#)). Reasons suggested for this shift are many and include the rise in the rate of multiple births, the increased use earlier in pregnancy of procedures to manage labor and delivery such as induction of labor and cesarean delivery, and changes in maternal demographics and health (89–91). See also sections on “[Birthweight](#),” “[Method of delivery](#),” “[Obstetric procedures](#),” and “[Multiple births](#).”

The preterm rate rose among births to Hispanic women (from 12.1 to 12.2 percent) between 2005 and 2006; levels for non-Hispanic white (11.7 percent) and non-Hispanic black births (18.5 percent for 2006) were essentially unchanged ([Table 33](#)). Since 1990, preterm birth rates have risen 38 percent for non-Hispanic white, and 11 percent for Hispanics infants. Preterm births among non-Hispanic black infants trended slightly downward during the 1990s, from a high of 19.0 percent in 1991 to a low of 17.4 percent in 2000, but recent increases have largely erased this small amelioration in non-Hispanic black preterm births. The much increased risk of premature delivery among infants born to black mothers has been linked to the substantial black and white gap in infant mortality (92). For 2006 as in previous years, non-Hispanic black infants are three times as likely to be born extremely preterm (less

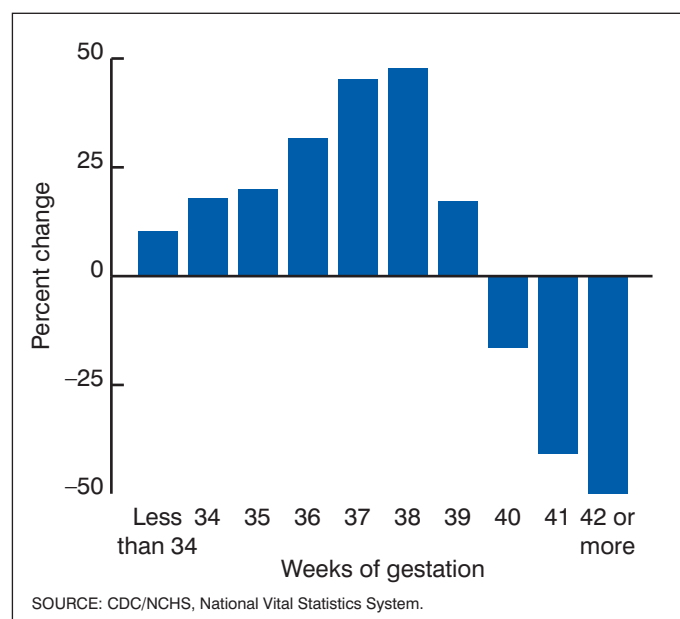


Figure 8. Percent change in the distribution of births by gestational age: United States, 1990 and 2006

than 28 weeks of gestation) (1.8 percent) compared with non-Hispanic white and Hispanic infants (0.6 percent) ([Table 32](#)). Death rates for infants born extremely preterm are about 170 times as high as those of infants born at term (37–41 weeks) (93). Preterm levels for AIAN and API infants, and the Hispanic subgroups for 2006 are shown in [Tables 23 and 24](#); state-specific preterm birth rates by race and Hispanic origin are shown in [Table 34](#).

The preterm birth rate for singleton births rose from 11.0 to 11.1 percent between 2005 and 2006 ([Table F](#)); this rate has climbed 14 percent since 1990. The rise in the rate of multiple births over the last two decades has importantly influenced overall preterm birth levels as twins and higher order multiples tend to be born earlier than those in single gestations. For 2005–2006, increases were observed both in singleton births under 34 weeks (2.91 to 2.96 percent), and in late preterm births (8.09 to 8.14 percent). Nearly all of the increase in singleton preterm rates since 1990, however, has been among late preterm births, up 20 percent since 1990. Late preterm rates among non-Hispanic white and Hispanic singletons have risen 34 and 10 percent respectively, over this period. Among non-Hispanic black births, singleton late preterm rates declined modestly during the 1990s, but have been on the rise in more recent years.

Birthweight

The low birthweight (LBW) rate rose from 8.2 to 8.3 percent for 2005–2006, the sixth consecutive year of increase and the highest level reported in the U.S. in four decades. The LBW rate, the percentage of infants born at less than 2,500 grams or 5 lb 8 oz, is up 9 percent since 2000, and 24 percent since the mid-1980s, see [Tables 32, 33, and 35](#). All of the 2005–2006 increase was among moderately low birthweight (MLBW) (1,500–2,499 grams) infants (6.7 to 6.8 percent); the incidence of very low birthweight (VLBW) (less than 1,500 grams) was unchanged (1.49 percent). MLBW has risen from 5.7 percent, and VLBW from 1.27 percent since 1990.

A newborn’s weight at birth is closely related to its risk of early death and long-term morbidity (18,93–95); infants born at the lowest weights are the most likely not to survive the first year (18,93,95). The mortality rate for VLBW infants in 2005 was 244.95 per 1,000 births, compared with 14.73 for infants born MLBW, and 1.46 for infants born at 3,500–4,499 grams (93).

Low birthweight levels were unchanged between 2005 and 2006 among non-Hispanic white (7.3 percent), and non-Hispanic black infants (14.0 percent), but increased slightly for Hispanics (from 6.9 to 7.0 percent) ([Table 33](#)). Since 1990, non-Hispanic white LBW has climbed 30 percent, and Hispanic LBW by 15 percent. The LBW rate for non-Hispanic black infants, which had trended downward slightly during the 1990s, has risen 7 percent since 2000–2001 (13.1 percent). See [Tables 23 and 24](#) for LBW rates for AIAN and APIs infants, and the Hispanic subgroups.

Over the past several decades, national LBW levels have been strongly influenced by the large growth in the rate of multiple births, more than one-half of which are delivered at less than 2,500 grams (see section on multiple births). However, when only births in singleton deliveries are examined, a substantial rise in LBW is also observed ([Table G](#)). Between 2005 to 2006, the LBW rate for singletons rose from 6.41 to 6.49 percent; this rate is up 10 percent since 1990

Table G. Rates of very low birthweight and low birthweight and mean birthweight among singletons by race and Hispanic origin of mother, United States: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2006

Characteristic	2006	2005	2000	1995	1990 ¹
All races and origins ²					
Percent very low birthweight	1.14	1.14	1.11	1.08	1.05
Percent low birthweight	6.49	6.41	6.00	6.05	5.90
Mean birthweight in grams (standard deviation) . . .	3,298 (565)	3,307 (568)	3,348 (577)	3,353 (581)	3,365 (583)
Non-Hispanic white					
Percent very low birthweight	0.85	0.84	0.80	0.78	0.73
Percent low birthweight	5.37	5.32	4.88	4.87	4.56
Mean birthweight in grams (standard deviation) . . .	3,357 (549)	3,364 (552)	3,410 (560)	3,416 (563)	3,433 (562)
Non-Hispanic black					
Percent very low birthweight	2.61	2.71	2.62	2.55	2.54
Percent low birthweight	11.85	11.90	11.28	11.66	11.92
Mean birthweight in grams (standard deviation) . . .	3,100 (622)	3,105 (629)	3,141 (637)	3,132 (635)	3,128 (635)
Hispanic ³					
Percent very low birthweight	0.98	0.97	0.94	0.93	0.87
Percent low birthweight	5.79	5.69	5.36	5.36	5.23
Mean birthweight in grams (standard deviation) . . .	3,302 (544)	3,309 (545)	3,344 (552)	3,343 (553)	3,351 (552)

¹Data for 1990 by race and Hispanic origin exclude data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not require reporting of Hispanic origin of mother.

²Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race; see "Technical Notes."

NOTES: Very low birthweight is less than 1,500 grams. Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2005–2006; see "Technical Notes."

(5.90 percent). Over the period 1990 to 2006, important increases in LBW rates are seen among singleton births to women under age 20–44 years, see [Figure 9](#).

The full birthweight distribution has changed markedly in recent years for all births and for singletons only. Between 1990 and 2006, the percentage of singleton births weighing less than 3,500 grams has risen, whereas that for heavier infants has declined (7). The decline at 3,500–4,499 grams (7 lb 12 oz–9 lb 14 oz) is of especial concern because infant mortality is least likely at these weights (93). The reasons behind the shift towards lower birthweights may be similar to those suggested for the national trend towards shorter gestational ages, that is, obstetric intervention earlier in pregnancy, older maternal age at childbearing, and increased use of infertility therapies (89,90,96,97). See also sections on "Gestational age," "Obstetric procedures," and "Method of delivery."

Wide differences in VLBW and LBW are seen across the U.S. reporting areas ([Tables 36 and 37](#)). Low birthweight rates ranged from higher than 11 percent in Louisiana, Mississippi, and the District of Columbia, to levels of 6.0–6.1 percent in Alaska and Oregon. VLBW was twice as prevalent in Louisiana, Mississippi, and the District of Columbia (2.1–2.5 percent) as in Oregon, Utah, and Washington (1.0 percent). For nearly all jurisdictions, the rate of VLBW for non-Hispanic black infants was about twice that of non-Hispanic white and Hispanic newborns.

Apgar score

The Apgar score is a useful clinical indicator for reporting overall status of the neonate and the need for, and response to, resuscitation efforts. Historically, the score has been measured at 1 minute, 5 minutes, and if needed, at additional 5-minute intervals after delivery (98). The Apgar score at 5 minutes has been shown to be a valid

predictor of neonatal mortality (99). Information on the 5-minute score is included in national birth certificate data. The Apgar score measures five easily identifiable characteristics of newborns. A 5-minute score of 0 to 3 indicates an infant in immediate need of resuscitation; 4 to 6 is considered intermediate, and 7 to 10 is considered *normal*.

Among the 48-state reporting area for which trend data are available (information for California and Texas is not available for the

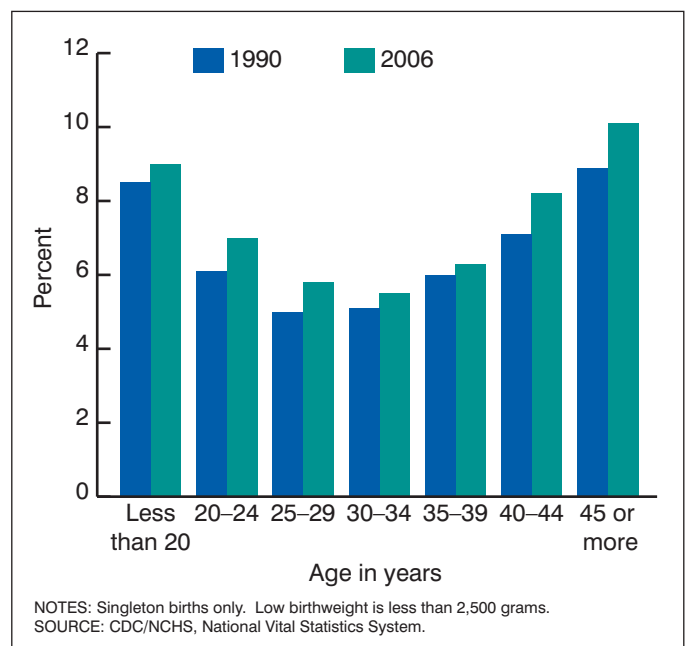


Figure 9. Percentage low birthweight by age of mother: United States: 1990 and 2006

full period 1990–2006), the percentage of births with excellent 5-minute scores (9 and 10) decreased slightly, from 89.1 to 88.6 between 2005 and 2006, remaining lower than the 2001 high of 90.3 percent (the highest level achieved since 1990). See [Tables 23 and 24](#) for 2006 data based on a 49-state reporting area.

The proportion of births with low Apgar scores (below 7) was 1.6 in 2006 (based on the 48-state reporting area). This level had declined from 1.5 percent 1990 to 1.4 in 2002, but has risen since. Low 5-minute Apgar scores are associated with lower birthweight and shorter gestational age, and several obstetric risk factors, such as infections, maternal medications and delivery trauma. Low scores are also associated with congenital anomalies (98,100,101).

Low Apgar scores (under 7) have changed only slightly for most racial and ethnic groups since 1990, and have maintained their relative positions in the range of 1.0 to 1.6 percent. Among non-Hispanic black infants, however, trends in low scores were less stable; the percentage declined from 2.8 to 2.3 percent between 1990 and 2002, but has risen to 2.6 percent since.

Among racial and ethnic groups for the 2006, 49-state reporting area (excluding California only), non-Hispanic black infants had the highest percent of low Apgar scores (2.6); about twice the level of other groups. API infants had the lowest percent (1.1) of live births in this category ([Tables 23 and 24](#) for 2006 data).

Congenital anomalies

Congenital anomalies are a major cause of neonatal deaths, physical defects, and metabolic diseases. Early ascertainment and medical treatment are critical for the best infant outcome (102). The infrequency of congenital anomalies requires that rates in this report be calculated per 100,000 live births ([Table 25](#)).

Difficulty in recognition and anomaly severity are believed to cause significant underreporting of congenital anomalies on the birth certificate (103,104). However, birth certificate data are a valuable resource for exploratory and confirmatory analysis (105). Five congenital anomalies reported on both the revised and unrevised U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth are presented: anencephaly, meningomyelocele/spina bifida, cleft lip/palate, Down syndrome, and omphalocele/gastroschisis; see “[Technical Notes](#).”

The rate of anencephaly was 11.6 in 2006, compared with 11.3 in 2005 and 10.9 in 2004. The rate of meningomyelocele/spina bifida was 17.8 in 2006, compared with 18.0 in 2005 and 19.3 in 2004 (see [Table 25](#) for 2006 data).

Maternal age is an important factor for two congenital anomalies reported here ([Table 25](#)). In 2006, Down syndrome rates for mothers aged 40–54 years were 13 to 15 times higher compared with those less than 30 years of age. Younger mothers (under 20 years of age) had rates of omphalocele/gastroschisis that were five to six times higher than mothers more than 30 years of age.

Multiple births

The rapid, unprecedented rise in multiple birth rates of the last several decades may have ended, at least temporarily. The 2006 **twin birth rate** was essentially unchanged for the second straight year at 32.1 per 1,000 births; this rate (births in twin deliveries per 1,000 births) had risen 70 percent from 1980 to 2004 (from 18.9 per 1,000). See [Tables 38 and 39](#). The **rate of triplet and higher order**

multiple births (triplet/+) declined 5 percent in 2006, to 153.3 per 100,000 total births, from 161.8 in 2005. The triplet/+ rate (the number of triplets, quadruplets, and quintuplets and other higher order multiples per 100,000 live births) climbed more than 400 percent during the 1980s and 1990s, but has declined 21 percent since the all-time high in 1998 (193.5). Declines of 20 to 30 percent are observed in triplet/+ birth rates for women in age groups 25 years and over since 1998; see [Figure 10](#).

Although the twin birth *rate* was essentially unchanged in 2006, the *number* of births in twin deliveries was up 3 percent for 2005–2006 to 137,085 births, another record high, and more than twice the number reported for 1980 (68,339). The number of triplet/+ births declined 2 percent from the previous year to the lowest reported in a decade (6,540 in 2006), and included 6,118 triplets, 355 quadruplets and 67 quintuplets ([Table 39](#)). The number and rate of births in quadruplet and higher order deliveries have also declined in recent years, see [Table H](#).

The upsurge in multiple births, particularly higher order multiples, has been attributed to older age at childbearing (women in their thirties are more likely than younger women to conceive multiples spontaneously) and the growing availability and use of fertility-enhancing therapies (106–107) (both assisted reproductive technologies (ART) such as *in vitro* fertilization), and non-ART therapies such as ovulation-inducing drugs and artificial insemination. Less than 20 percent of all triplets/+ born between 1997–2003 are estimated to have been naturally conceived (107,108). In response to the unparalleled rise in higher order multiple births and their attendant risk of poor outcome, The American Society of Reproductive Medicine published guidelines in the late 1990s (later updated) (109–111), intended to reduce the incidence of triplets/+ resulting from ART by limiting the number of embryos transferred. Studies have since documented substantial declines in such transfers (112,113).

Triplet/+ birth rates declined between 2005 and 2006 for non-Hispanic white (208.1 per 100,000 in 2006) and non-Hispanic black

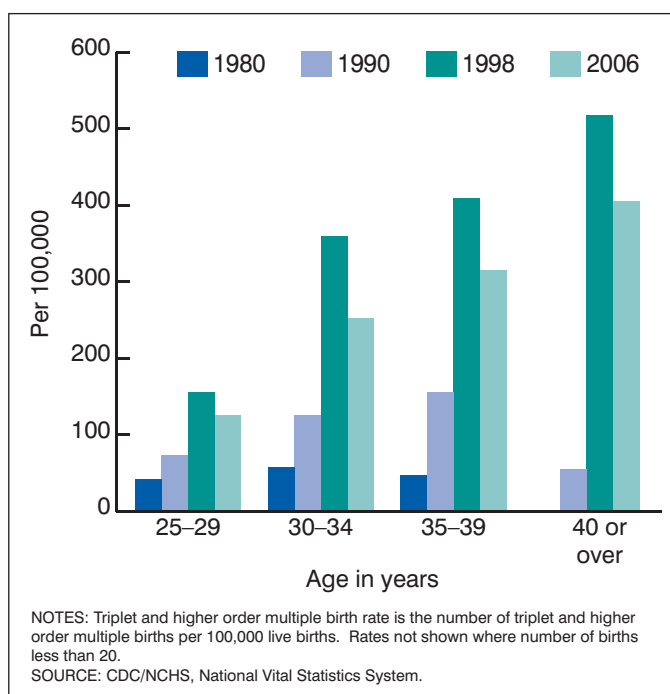


Figure 10. Triplet/+ birth rates for mothers 25 years of age and older: United States, 1980, 1990, 1998, and 2006

Table H. Numbers of triplet, quadruplet, quintuplet, and other higher order multiple births: United States, 1990 and 1995–2006

Year	Triplets	Quadruplets	Quintuplets and other higher multiple births ¹	Triplet birth rate ²	Quadruplet and higher order multiple birth rate ³
2006	6,118	355	67	143.4	9.89
2005	6,208	418	68	150.0	11.7
2004	6,750	439	86	164.2	12.8
2003	7,110	468	85	173.8	13.5
2002	6,898	434	69	171.5	12.5
2001	6,885	501	85	171.0	14.6
2000	6,742	506	77	166.1	14.4
1999	6,742	512	67	170.3	14.6
1998	6,919	627	79	175.5	17.9
1997	6,148	510	79	158.4	15.2
1996	5,298	560	81	136.1	16.5
1995	4,551	365	57	116.7	10.8
1990	2,830	185	13	71.6	5.0

¹Quintuplets, sextuplets, and higher order multiple births are not differentiated in the national data set.

²Triplet births per 100,000 total births.

³Quadruplet and higher order multiple births per 100,000 total births.

(94.0) women; the downturn for Hispanics was not statistically significant (from 77.2 to 75.7). Between 1980 and 1998, large increases in triplet/+ birth rates were observed for each of these groups, but the most striking increase was among white mothers, up nearly 500 percent (Table 39) (114). Since 1998, triplet/+ birth rates have declined fairly steadily among non-Hispanic white women but, have fluctuated among non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women.

Twin birth rates were essentially unchanged among the three largest racial and Hispanic origin groups for 2005–2006; non-Hispanic white (36.0 per 1,000 in 2006), non-Hispanic black (36.8), and Hispanic (21.8). Since 1990, rates have risen 57 percent for non-Hispanic white, and 38 and 21 percent, respectively, for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women.

Multiple birth rates tend to rise with increasing maternal age. This difference has widened in recent years with increases most pronounced for women 30 years and over. Between 1980 and 2006, twin birth rates rose 27 percent for mothers under age 20 years compared with 80 percent for women in their thirties, and 190 percent for mothers aged 40

years and over. In 2006, 20 percent of births to women aged 45–54 years was a twin, compared with about 2 percent of births to women aged 20–24 years, see Table 38.

The high risk of adverse outcome for multiple births is demonstrated in Table J. One out of every 8 twins, and one of every 3 triplets are born very preterm (less than 32 weeks of gestation), compared with fewer than 2 of every 100 singletons. Accordingly, death during infancy is much more common among twins (29.8 per 1,000) and triplets (59.6 per 1,000) than among singletons (6.0 per 1,000) (18).

Table 40 combines the 3 most current years of data available to produce statistically reliable twin and triplet/+ birth rates by state. For years 2004 to 2006, twins accounted for more than 4 percent of all births (or more than 40 per 1,000) in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. In contrast, less than 2.5 percent of births to New Mexico residents were twins. The highest triplet/+ birth rates (over 250 per 100,000) were reported for Massachusetts, Nebraska, and New Jersey; the lowest, for New Mexico (72.3).

Table J. Gestational age and birthweight characteristics by plurality: United States, 2006

Characteristic	Twins	Triplets	Quadruplets	Quintuplets and higher order multiples ¹	Singletons
Number of births	137,085	6,118	355	67	4,121,930
Percent, very preterm ²	12.1	36.3	79.2	79.1	1.6
Percent, preterm ³	60.4	92.6	94.9	89.6	11.1
Mean gestational age in weeks (standard deviation)	35.2 (3.6)	32.0 (3.9)	29.3 (4.1)	29.4 (5.3)	38.7 (2.4)
Percent, very low birthweight ⁴	10.2	34.8	73.4	84.8	1.1
Percent, low birthweight ⁵	57.5	95.4	98.0	95.5	6.5
Mean birthweight in grams (standard deviation)	2,323 (629)	1,655 (557)	1,225 (543)	1,147 (641)	3,298 (565)

¹Quintuplets, sextuplets, and higher order multiple births are not differentiated in the national data set.

²Very preterm is less than 32 completed weeks of gestation.

³Preterm is less than 37 completed weeks of gestation.

⁴Very low birthweight is less than 1,500 grams.

⁵Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams.

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Guide to Tables in Births: Final Data for 2006

TABLE:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Geographic area: States ¹											11	12	13							20	
United States or all reporting areas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Years: Current year only		2	3			6	7				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		20	
Trend	1			4	5			8	9	10									19		21
Type of entry: Number of births	1	2			5	6					11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		20	
Rates or other measures	1		3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Characteristics: Abnormal conditions of the newborn																					
Age of father																					21
Age of mother		2	3	4		6	7	8		10								18	19		
Alcohol use																					
Attendant at birth																					
Birthweight																					
Complications of labor and/or delivery																					
Congenital anomalies																					
Day of week																	17				
Gestational age																					
Hispanic origin of mother					³⁵	³⁶	³⁷	³⁸	⁴⁹	⁴¹⁰			³¹³		³¹⁵			⁵¹⁸	⁶¹⁹	⁴²⁰	
Live-birth order		2	3			6	7		9	10				14	15						
Method of delivery																	17				
Month of birth															16						
Multiple births																					
Obstetric procedures																					
Place of delivery																					
Prenatal care																					
Race of father																					⁷²¹
Race of mother	²¹	²²	²³	²⁴	³⁵	³⁶	³⁷	³⁸	⁴⁹	⁴¹⁰		²¹²	³¹³	²¹⁴	³¹⁵			⁵¹⁸	⁶¹⁹	⁴²⁰	
Risk factors in this pregnancy																					
Sex of child														14	15						
Teenage mothers											11			14	15						
Unmarried mothers														14	15			18	19	20	
Weight gain during pregnancy																					

TABLE:	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Geographic area: States ¹					26				30	31			34		36	37		39	40
United States or all reporting areas	22	23	24	25		27	28	29	30		32	33	34	35	36	37	38		40
Years: Current year only	22	23	24	25	26	27		29	30	31	32		34	35	36	37	38		40
Trend							28					33						39	
Type of entry: Number of births	22			25		27	28	29			32		34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rates or other measures	22	23	24	25	26		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Characteristics: Abnormal conditions of newborn																			
Age of father																			
Age of mother				25				29						35			38		
Alcohol use																			
Attendant at birth		23	24			27													
Birthweight		23	24								32	33		35	36	37			
Complications of labor and/or delivery				25															
Congenital anomalies				25															
Day of week																			
Gestational age	22	23	24								32	33	34						
Hispanic origin of mother	⁴ 22		³ 24	⁴ 25	⁴ 26	⁴ 27	⁴ 28	⁴ 29	⁴ 30	⁴ 31	⁴ 32	⁴ 33	⁴ 34	⁴ 35	⁴ 36	⁴ 37	⁴ 38	⁴ 39	
Live-birth order																			
Method of delivery		23	24				28	29	30	31									
Month of birth																			
Multiple births		23	24														38	39	40
Obstetric procedures				25															
Place of delivery						27													
Prenatal care					26														
Race of father																			
Race of mother	⁴ 22	² 23	³ 24	⁴ 25	⁴ 26	⁴ 27	⁴ 28	⁴ 29	⁴ 30	⁴ 31	⁴ 32	⁴ 33	⁴ 34	⁴ 35	⁴ 36	⁴ 37	⁴ 38	⁴ 39	
Risk factors in this pregnancy		23	24	25															
Sex of child																			
Teenage mothers																			
Unmarried mothers																			
Weight gain during pregnancy	22	23	24																

¹Includes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas.
²Includes white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander.
³Includes Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, other and unknown Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black.
⁴Includes non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic.
⁵Includes white, non-Hispanic white, black, non-Hispanic black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, and Hispanic.
⁶Includes white, non-Hispanic white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, and Hispanic.
⁷Includes white and black.

Table 1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race: United States, specified years 1940–1955 and each year, 1960–2006

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

Year	Number					Birth rate					Fertility rate				
	All races ¹	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	All races ¹	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	All races ¹	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Registered births															
Race of mother:															
2006	4,265,555	3,310,308	666,481	47,721	241,045	14.2	13.7	16.8	14.9	16.6	68.5	68.0	72.1	63.1	67.5
2005	4,138,349	3,229,294	633,134	44,813	231,108	14.0	13.4	16.2	14.2	16.5	66.7	66.3	69.0	59.9	66.6
2004	4,112,052	3,222,928	616,074	43,927	229,123	14.0	13.5	16.0	14.0	16.8	66.3	66.1	67.6	58.9	67.1
2003	4,089,950	3,225,848	599,847	43,052	221,203	14.1	13.6	15.7	13.8	16.8	66.1	66.1	66.3	58.4	66.3
2002	4,021,726	3,174,760	593,691	42,368	210,907	13.9	13.5	15.7	13.8	16.5	64.8	64.8	65.8	58.0	64.1
2001	4,025,933	3,177,626	606,156	41,872	200,279	14.1	13.7	16.3	13.7	16.4	65.3	65.0	67.6	58.1	64.2
2000	4,058,814	3,194,005	622,598	41,668	200,543	14.4	13.9	17.0	14.0	17.1	65.9	65.3	70.0	58.7	65.8
1999	3,959,417	3,132,501	605,970	40,170	180,776	14.2	13.7	16.8	14.2	15.9	64.4	64.0	68.5	59.0	60.9
1998	3,941,553	3,118,727	609,902	40,272	172,652	14.3	13.8	17.1	14.8	15.9	64.3	63.6	69.4	61.3	60.1
1997	3,880,894	3,072,640	599,913	38,572	169,769	14.2	13.7	17.1	14.7	16.2	63.6	62.8	69.0	60.8	61.3
1996	3,891,494	3,093,057	594,781	37,880	165,776	14.4	13.9	17.3	14.9	16.5	64.1	63.3	69.2	61.8	62.3
1995	3,899,589	3,098,885	603,139	37,278	160,287	14.6	14.1	17.8	15.3	16.7	64.6	63.6	71.0	63.0	62.6
1994	3,952,767	3,121,004	636,391	37,740	157,632	15.0	14.3	19.1	16.0	17.1	65.9	64.2	75.9	65.8	63.9
1993	4,000,240	3,149,833	658,875	38,732	152,800	15.4	14.6	20.2	17.0	17.3	67.0	64.9	79.6	69.7	64.3
1992	4,065,014	3,201,678	673,633	39,453	150,250	15.8	15.0	21.1	17.9	17.9	68.4	66.1	82.4	73.1	66.1
1991	4,110,907	3,241,273	682,602	38,841	145,372	16.2	15.3	21.8	18.3	18.3	69.3	66.7	84.8	73.9	67.1
1990	4,158,212	3,290,273	684,336	39,051	141,635	16.7	15.8	22.4	18.9	19.0	70.9	68.3	86.8	76.2	69.6
1989	4,040,958	3,192,355	673,124	39,478	133,075	16.4	15.4	22.3	19.7	18.7	69.2	66.4	86.2	79.0	68.2
1988	3,909,510	3,102,083	638,562	37,088	129,035	16.0	15.0	21.5	19.3	19.2	67.3	64.5	82.6	76.8	70.2
1987	3,809,394	3,043,828	611,173	35,322	116,560	15.7	14.9	20.8	19.1	18.4	65.8	63.3	80.1	75.6	67.1
1986	3,756,547	3,019,175	592,910	34,169	107,797	15.6	14.8	20.5	19.2	18.0	65.4	63.1	78.9	75.9	66.0
1985	3,760,561	3,037,913	581,824	34,037	104,606	15.8	15.0	20.4	19.8	18.7	66.3	64.1	78.8	78.6	68.4
1984 ²	3,669,141	2,967,100	568,138	33,256	98,926	15.6	14.8	20.1	20.1	18.8	65.5	63.2	78.2	79.8	69.2
1983 ²	3,638,933	2,946,468	562,624	32,881	95,713	15.6	14.8	20.2	20.6	19.5	65.7	63.4	78.7	81.8	71.7
1982 ²	3,680,537	2,984,817	568,506	32,436	93,193	15.9	15.1	20.7	21.1	20.3	67.3	64.8	80.9	83.6	74.8
1981 ²	3,629,238	2,947,679	564,955	29,688	84,553	15.8	15.0	20.8	20.0	20.1	67.3	64.8	82.0	79.6	73.7
1980 ²	3,612,258	2,936,351	568,080	29,389	74,355	15.9	15.1	21.3	20.7	19.9	68.4	65.6	84.7	82.7	73.2
Race of child:															
1980 ²	3,612,258	2,898,732	589,616	36,797	---	15.9	14.9	22.1	---	---	68.4	64.7	88.1	---	---
1979 ²	3,494,398	2,808,420	577,855	34,269	---	15.6	14.5	22.0	---	---	67.2	63.4	88.3	---	---
1978 ²	3,333,279	2,681,116	551,540	33,160	---	15.0	14.0	21.3	---	---	65.5	61.7	86.7	---	---
1977 ²	3,326,632	2,691,070	544,221	30,500	---	15.1	14.1	21.4	---	---	66.8	63.2	88.1	---	---
1976 ²	3,167,788	2,567,614	514,479	29,009	---	14.6	13.6	20.5	---	---	65.0	61.5	85.8	---	---
1975 ²	3,144,198	2,551,996	511,581	27,546	---	14.6	13.6	20.7	---	---	66.0	62.5	87.9	---	---
1974 ²	3,159,958	2,575,792	507,162	26,631	---	14.8	13.9	20.8	---	---	67.8	64.2	89.7	---	---
1973 ²	3,136,965	2,551,030	512,597	26,464	---	14.8	13.8	21.4	---	---	68.8	64.9	93.6	---	---
1972 ²	3,258,411	2,655,558	531,329	27,368	---	15.6	14.5	22.5	---	---	73.1	68.9	99.9	---	---
1971 ³	3,555,970	2,919,746	564,960	27,148	---	17.2	16.1	24.4	---	---	81.6	77.3	109.7	---	---
1970 ³	3,731,386	3,091,264	572,362	25,864	---	18.4	17.4	25.3	---	---	87.9	84.1	115.4	---	---
1969 ³	3,600,206	2,993,614	543,132	24,008	---	17.9	16.9	24.4	---	---	86.1	82.2	112.1	---	---
1968 ³	3,501,564	2,912,224	531,152	24,156	---	17.6	16.6	24.2	---	---	85.2	81.3	112.7	---	---
1967 ⁴	3,520,959	2,922,502	543,976	22,665	---	17.8	16.8	25.1	---	---	87.2	82.8	118.5	---	---
1966 ³	3,606,274	2,993,230	558,244	23,014	---	18.4	17.4	26.2	---	---	90.8	86.2	124.7	---	---
1965 ³	3,760,358	3,123,860	581,126	24,066	---	19.4	18.3	27.7	---	---	96.3	91.3	133.2	---	---
1964 ³	4,027,490	3,369,160	607,556	24,382	---	21.1	20.0	29.5	---	---	104.7	99.8	142.6	---	---
1963 ^{3,5}	4,098,020	3,326,344	580,658	22,358	---	21.7	20.7	---	---	---	108.3	103.6	---	---	---
1962 ^{3,5}	4,167,362	3,394,068	584,610	21,968	---	22.4	21.4	---	---	---	112.0	107.5	---	---	---
1961 ³	4,268,326	3,600,864	611,072	21,464	---	23.3	22.2	---	---	---	117.1	112.3	---	---	---
1960 ³	4,257,850	3,600,744	602,264	21,114	---	23.7	22.7	31.9	---	---	118.0	113.2	153.5	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race: United States, specified years 1940–1955 and each year, 1960–2006—Con.

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

Year	Number					Birth rate					Fertility rate				
	All races ¹	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	All races ¹	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	All races ¹	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Births adjusted for underregistration															
Race of child:															
1955	4,097,000	3,485,000	---	---	---	25.0	23.8	---	---	---	118.3	113.7	---	---	---
1950	3,632,000	3,108,000	---	---	---	24.1	23.0	---	---	---	106.2	102.3	---	---	---
1945	2,858,000	2,471,000	---	---	---	20.4	19.7	---	---	---	85.9	83.4	---	---	---
1940	2,559,000	2,199,000	---	---	---	19.4	18.6	---	---	---	79.9	77.1	---	---	---

--- Data not available.

¹Data for 1960–1991 includes births to races not shown separately. For 1992 and later years, unknown race of mother is imputed; see “Technical Notes.”

²Based on 100 percent of births in selected states and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other states; see “Technical Notes.”

³Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

⁴Based on a 20- to 50-percent sample of births.

⁵Figures by race exclude New Jersey.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the OMB standards for comparability with other states. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2003–2006. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race. See “Technical Notes” for more information on multiple-race data.

Table 2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 2006

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

Live-birth order and race of mother	Age of mother														
	All ages	Under 15 years	15–19 years						20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years							
All races	4,265,555	6,396	435,436	18,403	43,108	77,432	123,494	172,999	1,080,437	1,181,899	950,258	498,616	105,539	6,480	494
1st child	1,696,989	6,245	348,483	17,670	39,792	67,077	98,677	125,267	518,540	418,897	267,168	113,371	22,559	1,599	127
2d child	1,354,414	100	72,535	627	2,920	9,153	21,242	38,593	359,744	394,295	332,686	163,449	29,859	1,606	140
3d child	716,670	5	10,916	15	165	773	2,746	7,217	143,499	225,426	198,134	115,342	22,161	1,099	88
4th child	288,768	–	1,248	2	13	64	232	937	40,472	90,370	87,158	55,551	13,200	716	53
5th child	105,832	–	144	2	–	5	19	118	9,814	30,802	33,817	23,970	6,824	431	30
6th child	42,064	–	27	–	1	3	6	17	2,024	10,449	14,234	11,137	3,882	296	15
7th child	18,448	–	5	–	–	–	2	3	441	3,449	6,403	5,703	2,243	188	16
8th child and over	18,674	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	271	1,868	5,111	6,863	4,042	491	23
Not stated	23,696	46	2,073	87	217	357	570	842	5,632	6,343	5,547	3,230	769	54	2
White	3,310,308	3,603	308,344	11,774	29,124	53,909	87,806	125,731	818,253	935,928	756,471	399,117	83,022	5,185	385
1st child	1,312,341	3,533	249,275	11,367	27,092	47,113	71,006	92,697	401,461	337,608	210,829	90,401	17,865	1,267	102
2d child	1,067,143	58	50,264	364	1,825	6,103	14,672	27,300	275,939	318,579	266,879	130,613	23,376	1,322	113
3d child	563,320	2	6,989	8	104	479	1,715	4,683	103,860	178,187	161,980	93,924	17,432	876	70
4th child	220,966	–	739	1	9	32	132	565	26,547	67,323	69,996	45,295	10,463	562	41
5th child	76,810	–	80	1	–	3	8	68	5,719	20,906	25,426	18,964	5,364	328	23
6th child	29,297	–	11	–	1	–	1	9	1,062	6,291	10,073	8,546	3,070	233	11
7th child	12,260	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	216	1,864	4,192	4,109	1,715	150	12
8th child and over	12,663	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	183	956	3,092	4,829	3,179	409	12
Not stated	15,508	10	981	33	93	179	271	405	3,266	4,214	4,004	2,436	558	38	1
Black	666,481	2,596	111,019	5,995	12,361	20,522	31,213	40,928	213,877	166,860	104,122	53,962	13,242	745	58
1st child	257,532	2,520	86,544	5,695	11,221	17,386	24,144	28,098	91,563	42,467	21,841	10,033	2,391	162	11
2d child	189,936	41	19,487	242	971	2,682	5,770	9,822	69,528	51,921	30,639	14,953	3,206	148	13
3d child	115,039	2	3,451	6	53	253	918	2,221	33,806	37,711	24,233	12,787	2,915	125	9
4th child	53,639	–	447	–	4	27	92	324	12,104	18,998	12,938	7,142	1,896	109	5
5th child	23,355	–	60	1	–	2	11	46	3,603	8,334	6,542	3,706	1,045	63	2
6th child	10,339	–	15	–	–	3	5	7	849	3,514	3,349	1,970	590	48	4
7th child	5,000	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	195	1,364	1,802	1,210	393	29	4
8th child and over	4,783	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	76	788	1,645	1,573	640	50	9
Not stated	6,858	33	1,010	51	112	169	272	406	2,153	1,763	1,133	588	166	11	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	47,721	124	8,261	349	852	1,619	2,351	3,090	16,447	12,198	6,780	3,143	726	41	1
1st child	16,755	121	6,316	333	782	1,354	1,798	2,049	6,352	2,464	1,026	400	72	3	1
2d child	12,947	–	1,595	13	64	238	469	811	5,658	3,432	1,512	622	119	9	–
3d child	8,725	–	283	1	4	19	68	191	3,018	3,125	1,527	643	121	8	–
4th child	4,618	–	38	1	–	3	6	28	996	1,803	1,165	504	105	7	–
5th child	2,303	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	269	808	753	370	98	4	–
6th child	1,094	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	62	325	392	237	74	3	–
7th child	537	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	117	191	155	59	2	–
8th child and over	497	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	64	167	182	72	5	–
Not stated	245	3	27	1	2	5	10	9	72	60	47	30	6	–	–
Asian or Other Pacific Islander	241,045	73	7,812	285	771	1,382	2,124	3,250	31,860	66,913	82,885	42,394	8,549	509	50
1st child	110,361	71	6,348	275	697	1,224	1,729	2,423	19,164	36,358	33,472	12,537	2,231	167	13
2d child	84,388	1	1,189	8	60	130	331	660	8,619	20,363	33,656	17,261	3,158	127	14
3d child	29,586	1	193	–	4	22	45	122	2,815	6,403	10,394	7,988	1,693	90	9
4th child	9,545	–	24	–	–	2	2	20	825	2,246	3,059	2,610	736	38	7
5th child	3,364	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	223	754	1,096	930	317	36	5
6th child	1,334	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	319	420	384	148	12	–
7th child	651	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	104	218	229	76	7	–
8th child and over	731	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	60	207	279	151	27	2
Not stated	1,085	–	55	2	10	4	17	22	141	306	363	176	39	5	–

– Quantity zero.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data.

Table 3. Fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 2006

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Fertility rate computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15–44 years. Population estimated as of July 1. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Live-birth order and race of mother	Age of mother										
	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 ¹
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
All races		0.6	41.9	22.0	73.0	105.9	116.7	97.7	47.3	9.4	0.6
1st child	27.4	0.6	33.7	19.8	55.4	51.1	41.6	27.6	10.8	2.0	0.2
2d child	21.9	0.0	7.0	2.0	14.8	35.4	39.2	34.4	15.6	2.7	0.2
3d child	11.6	*	1.1	0.2	2.5	14.1	22.4	20.5	11.0	2.0	0.1
4th child	4.7	*	0.1	0.0	0.3	4.0	9.0	9.0	5.3	1.2	0.1
5th child	1.7	*	0.0	*	0.0	1.0	3.1	3.5	2.3	0.6	0.0
6th and 7th child	1.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.0
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0
White	68.0	0.5	38.2	19.4	67.5	102.5	119.1	100.9	48.2	9.2	0.6
1st child	27.1	0.5	31.0	17.5	51.9	50.5	43.2	28.3	11.0	2.0	0.1
2d child	22.0	0.0	6.3	1.7	13.3	34.7	40.7	35.8	15.9	2.6	0.2
3d child	11.6	*	0.9	0.1	2.0	13.1	22.8	21.7	11.4	1.9	0.1
4th child	4.6	*	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.3	8.6	9.4	5.5	1.2	0.1
5th child	1.6	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.7	2.7	3.4	2.3	0.6	0.0
6th and 7th child	0.9	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.0
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0
Black	72.1	1.5	64.6	36.6	110.2	135.8	109.4	74.0	36.6	8.5	0.5
1st child	28.1	1.5	50.8	32.5	80.5	58.7	28.1	15.7	6.9	1.6	0.1
2d child	20.8	0.0	11.4	3.7	24.0	44.6	34.4	22.0	10.3	2.1	0.1
3d child	12.6	*	2.0	0.3	4.8	21.7	25.0	17.4	8.8	1.9	0.1
4th child	5.9	*	0.3	0.0	0.6	7.8	12.6	9.3	4.9	1.2	0.1
5th child	2.6	*	0.0	*	0.1	2.3	5.5	4.7	2.5	0.7	0.0
6th and 7th child	1.7	*	*	*	*	0.7	3.2	3.7	2.2	0.6	0.1
8th child and over	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	63.1	0.9	55.0	30.7	93.0	115.4	97.8	61.8	28.4	6.1	0.4
1st child	22.3	0.9	42.2	27.0	66.0	44.7	19.8	9.4	3.7	0.6	*
2d child	17.2	*	10.7	3.4	22.0	39.9	27.6	13.9	5.7	1.0	*
3d child	11.6	*	1.9	0.3	4.4	21.3	25.2	14.0	5.9	1.0	*
4th child	6.1	*	0.3	*	0.6	7.0	14.5	10.7	4.6	0.9	*
5th child	3.1	*	*	*	*	1.9	6.5	6.9	3.4	0.8	*
6th and 7th child	2.2	*	*	*	*	0.5	3.6	5.4	3.6	1.1	*
8th child and over	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.6	*
Asian or Other Pacific Islander	67.5	0.2	17.0	8.8	29.5	63.2	108.4	116.9	63.0	14.1	1.0
1st child	31.1	0.2	13.9	8.0	22.9	38.2	59.1	47.4	18.7	3.7	0.3
2d child	23.8	*	2.6	0.7	5.5	17.2	33.1	47.7	25.8	5.2	0.3
3d child	8.3	*	0.4	0.1	0.9	5.6	10.4	14.7	11.9	2.8	0.2
4th child	2.7	*	0.1	*	0.1	1.6	3.7	4.3	3.9	1.2	0.1
5th child	0.9	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.1
6th and 7th child	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	*
8th child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

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

¹Birth rates computed by relating births to women aged 45–54 years to women aged 45–49 years.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1970–2006, and by age and race of mother: United States, 1980–2006

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

Year and race	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ¹
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
All races²											
2006	2,100.5	0.6	41.9	22.0	73.0	105.9	116.7	97.7	47.3	9.4	0.6
2005	2,053.5	0.7	40.5	21.4	69.9	102.2	115.5	95.8	46.3	9.1	0.6
2004	2,045.5	0.7	41.1	22.1	70.0	101.7	115.5	95.3	45.4	8.9	0.5
2003	2,042.5	0.6	41.6	22.4	70.7	102.6	115.6	95.1	43.8	8.7	0.5
2002	2,013.0	0.7	43.0	23.2	72.8	103.6	113.6	91.5	41.4	8.3	0.5
2001	2,034.0	0.8	45.3	24.7	76.1	106.2	113.4	91.9	40.6	8.1	0.5
2000	2,056.0	0.9	47.7	26.9	78.1	109.7	113.5	91.2	39.7	8.0	0.5
1999	2,007.5	0.9	48.8	28.2	79.1	107.9	111.2	87.1	37.8	7.4	0.4
1998	1,999.0	1.0	50.3	29.9	80.9	108.4	110.2	85.2	36.9	7.4	0.4
1997	1,971.0	1.1	51.3	31.4	82.1	107.3	108.3	83.0	35.7	7.1	0.4
1996	1,976.0	1.2	53.5	33.3	84.7	107.8	108.6	82.1	34.9	6.8	0.3
1995	1,978.0	1.3	56.0	35.5	87.7	107.5	108.8	81.1	34.0	6.6	0.3
1994	2,001.5	1.4	58.2	37.2	90.2	109.2	111.0	80.4	33.4	6.4	0.3
1993	2,019.5	1.4	59.0	37.5	91.1	111.3	113.2	79.9	32.7	6.1	0.3
1992	2,046.0	1.4	60.3	37.6	93.6	113.7	115.7	79.6	32.3	5.9	0.3
1991	2,062.5	1.4	61.8	38.6	94.0	115.3	117.2	79.2	31.9	5.5	0.2
1990	2,081.0	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1989	2,014.0	1.4	57.3	36.4	84.2	113.8	117.6	77.4	29.9	5.2	0.2
1988	1,934.0	1.3	53.0	33.6	79.9	110.2	114.4	74.8	28.1	4.8	0.2
1987	1,872.0	1.3	50.6	31.7	78.5	107.9	111.6	72.1	26.3	4.4	0.2
1986	1,837.5	1.3	50.2	30.5	79.6	107.4	109.8	70.1	24.4	4.1	0.2
1985	1,844.0	1.2	51.0	31.0	79.6	108.3	111.0	69.1	24.0	4.0	0.2
1984 ³	1,806.5	1.2	50.6	31.0	77.4	106.8	108.7	67.0	22.9	3.9	0.2
1983 ³	1,799.0	1.1	51.4	31.8	77.4	107.8	108.5	64.9	22.0	3.9	0.2
1982 ³	1,827.5	1.1	52.4	32.3	79.4	111.6	111.0	64.1	21.2	3.9	0.2
1981 ³	1,812.0	1.1	52.2	32.0	80.0	112.2	111.5	61.4	20.0	3.8	0.2
1980 ³	1,839.5	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1979 ³	1,808.0	1.2	52.3	32.3	81.3	112.8	111.4	60.3	19.5	3.9	0.2
1978 ³	1,760.0	1.2	51.5	32.2	79.8	109.9	108.5	57.8	19.0	3.9	0.2
1977 ³	1,789.5	1.2	52.8	33.9	80.9	112.9	111.0	56.4	19.2	4.2	0.2
1976 ³	1,738.0	1.2	52.8	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.3	0.2
1975 ³	1,774.0	1.3	55.6	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1974 ³	1,835.0	1.2	57.5	37.3	88.7	117.7	111.5	53.8	20.2	4.8	0.3
1973 ³	1,879.0	1.2	59.3	38.5	91.2	119.7	112.2	55.6	22.1	5.4	0.3
1972 ³	2,010.0	1.2	61.7	39.0	96.9	130.2	117.7	59.8	24.8	6.2	0.4
1971 ⁴	2,266.5	1.1	64.5	38.2	105.3	150.1	134.1	67.3	28.7	7.1	0.4
1970 ⁴	2,480.0	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
White											
2006	2,096.0	0.5	38.2	19.4	67.5	102.5	119.1	100.9	48.2	9.2	0.6
2005	2,056.0	0.5	37.0	18.9	64.7	99.2	118.3	99.3	47.3	9.0	0.6
2004	2,054.5	0.5	37.7	19.5	65.0	99.2	118.6	99.1	46.4	8.9	0.5
2003	2,061.0	0.5	38.3	19.8	66.2	100.6	119.5	99.3	44.8	8.7	0.5
2002	2,027.5	0.5	39.4	20.5	68.0	101.6	117.4	95.5	42.4	8.2	0.5
2001	2,040.0	0.5	41.2	21.4	70.8	103.7	117.0	95.8	41.3	8.0	0.5
2000	2,051.0	0.6	43.2	23.3	72.3	106.6	116.7	94.6	40.2	7.9	0.4
1999	2,007.5	0.6	44.0	24.4	73.0	105.0	114.9	90.7	38.5	7.4	0.4
1998	1,991.0	0.6	44.9	25.6	74.1	105.4	113.6	88.5	37.5	7.3	0.4
1997	1,955.0	0.7	45.5	26.6	75.0	104.5	111.3	85.7	36.1	6.9	0.3
1996	1,960.5	0.7	47.5	28.0	77.6	105.3	111.7	84.6	35.3	6.7	0.3
1995	1,954.5	0.8	49.5	29.6	80.2	104.7	111.7	83.3	34.2	6.4	0.3
1994	1,957.5	0.8	50.5	30.4	81.2	105.0	113.0	82.2	33.5	6.2	0.3
1993	1,961.5	0.8	50.6	30.0	81.5	106.1	114.7	81.3	32.6	5.9	0.3
1992	1,978.0	0.8	51.4	29.9	83.2	107.7	116.9	80.8	32.1	5.7	0.2
1991	1,988.0	0.8	52.6	30.5	83.3	108.8	118.0	80.2	31.8	5.2	0.2
1990	2,003.0	0.7	50.8	29.5	78.0	109.8	120.7	81.7	31.5	5.2	0.2
1989	1,931.0	0.7	47.9	28.1	72.9	106.9	117.8	78.1	29.7	4.9	0.2
1988	1,856.5	0.6	44.4	26.0	69.6	103.7	114.8	75.4	27.7	4.5	0.2
1987	1,804.5	0.6	42.5	24.6	68.9	102.3	112.3	73.0	25.9	4.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1970–2006, and by age and race of mother: United States, 1980–2006—Con.

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

Year and race	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ¹
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
White—Con.											
1986	1,776.0	0.6	42.3	23.8	70.1	102.7	110.8	70.9	23.9	3.8	0.2
1985	1,787.0	0.6	43.3	24.4	70.4	104.1	112.3	69.9	23.3	3.7	0.2
1984 ³	1,748.5	0.6	42.9	24.3	68.4	102.7	109.8	67.7	22.2	3.6	0.2
1983 ³	1,740.5	0.6	43.9	25.0	68.8	103.8	109.4	65.3	21.3	3.6	0.2
1982 ³	1,767.0	0.6	45.0	25.5	70.8	107.7	111.9	64.0	20.4	3.6	0.2
1983 ³	1,748.0	0.5	44.9	25.4	71.5	108.3	112.3	61.0	19.0	3.4	0.2
1980 ³	1,773.0	0.6	45.4	25.5	73.2	111.1	113.8	61.2	18.8	3.5	0.2
Black											
2006	2,154.5	1.5	64.6	36.6	110.2	135.8	109.4	74.0	36.6	8.5	0.5
2005	2,070.5	1.7	62.0	35.5	104.9	129.9	105.9	70.3	35.3	8.5	0.5
2004	2,032.5	1.6	63.3	37.2	104.4	127.7	103.6	67.9	34.0	7.9	0.5
2003	1,999.0	1.6	63.8	38.2	103.7	126.1	100.4	66.5	33.2	7.7	0.5
2002	1,991.0	1.8	66.6	40.0	107.6	127.1	99.0	64.4	31.5	7.4	0.4
2001	2,051.0	2.0	71.8	43.9	114.0	133.2	99.2	64.8	31.6	7.2	0.4
2000	2,129.0	2.3	77.4	49.0	118.8	141.3	100.3	65.4	31.5	7.2	0.4
1999	2,082.5	2.5	79.1	50.5	120.6	137.9	97.3	62.7	30.2	6.5	0.3
1998	2,111.5	2.8	83.5	55.4	124.8	138.4	97.5	63.2	30.0	6.6	0.3
1997	2,091.5	3.1	86.3	59.3	127.7	135.2	95.0	62.6	29.3	6.5	0.3
1996	2,088.5	3.5	89.6	63.3	130.5	133.2	94.3	62.0	28.7	6.1	0.3
1995	2,127.5	4.1	94.4	68.5	135.0	133.7	95.6	63.0	28.4	6.0	0.3
1994	2,258.5	4.5	102.9	75.1	146.2	142.9	101.5	65.0	28.7	5.9	0.3
1993	2,351.0	4.5	107.3	78.9	150.2	150.2	106.4	66.6	29.0	5.9	0.3
1992	2,416.0	4.6	111.3	80.5	156.3	156.2	109.7	67.0	28.6	5.6	0.2
1991	2,462.0	4.7	114.8	83.5	157.6	159.7	112.0	67.3	28.2	5.5	0.2
1990	2,480.0	4.9	112.8	82.3	152.9	160.2	115.5	68.7	28.1	5.5	0.3
1989	2,432.5	5.1	111.5	81.9	151.9	156.8	114.4	66.3	26.7	5.4	0.3
1988	2,298.0	4.9	102.7	75.7	142.7	149.7	108.2	63.1	25.6	5.1	0.3
1987	2,198.0	4.8	97.6	72.1	135.8	142.7	104.3	60.6	24.6	4.8	0.2
1986	2,135.5	4.7	95.8	69.3	135.1	137.3	101.1	59.3	23.8	4.8	0.3
1985	2,109.0	4.5	95.4	69.3	132.4	135.0	100.2	57.9	23.9	4.6	0.3
1984 ³	2,070.5	4.4	94.1	69.2	128.1	132.2	98.4	56.7	23.3	4.8	0.2
1983 ³	2,066.0	4.1	93.9	69.6	127.1	131.9	98.4	56.2	23.3	5.1	0.3
1982 ³	2,106.5	4.0	94.3	69.7	128.9	135.4	101.3	57.5	23.3	5.1	0.4
1981 ³	2,117.5	4.0	94.5	69.3	131.0	136.5	102.3	57.4	23.1	5.4	0.3
1980 ³	2,176.5	4.3	97.8	72.5	135.1	140.0	103.9	59.9	23.5	5.6	0.3
American Indian or Alaska Native											
2006	1,829.0	0.9	55.0	30.7	93.0	115.4	97.8	61.8	28.4	6.1	0.4
2005	1,750.0	0.9	52.7	30.5	87.6	109.2	93.8	60.1	27.0	6.0	0.3
2004	1,734.5	0.9	52.5	30.0	87.0	109.7	92.8	58.0	26.8	6.0	0.2
2003	1,731.5	1.0	53.1	30.6	87.3	110.0	93.5	57.4	25.4	5.5	0.4
2002	1,735.0	0.9	53.8	30.7	89.2	112.6	91.8	56.4	25.4	5.8	0.3
2001	1,746.5	1.0	56.3	31.4	94.8	115.0	90.4	55.9	24.7	5.7	0.3
2000	1,772.5	1.1	58.3	34.1	97.1	117.2	91.8	55.5	24.6	5.7	0.3
1999	1,783.5	1.4	59.9	36.5	98.0	120.7	90.6	53.8	24.3	5.7	0.3
1998	1,851.0	1.5	64.7	39.7	106.9	125.1	92.0	56.8	24.6	5.3	*
1997	1,834.5	1.5	65.2	41.0	107.1	122.5	91.6	56.0	24.4	5.4	0.3
1996	1,855.0	1.6	68.2	42.7	113.3	123.5	91.1	56.5	24.4	5.5	*
1995	1,878.5	1.6	72.9	44.6	122.2	123.1	91.6	56.5	24.3	5.5	*
1994	1,950.0	1.8	76.4	48.4	123.7	126.5	98.2	56.6	24.8	5.4	0.3
1993	2,048.5	1.4	79.8	51.5	126.3	134.2	103.5	59.5	25.5	5.6	*
1992	2,135.5	1.6	82.4	52.3	130.5	142.3	107.0	61.0	26.7	5.9	*
1991	2,142.5	1.6	84.1	51.9	134.2	143.8	105.6	60.8	26.4	5.8	0.4
1990	2,184.5	1.6	81.1	48.5	129.3	148.7	110.3	61.5	27.5	5.9	*
1989	2,248.5	1.5	82.7	51.6	128.9	152.4	114.2	64.8	27.4	6.4	*
1988	2,155.0	1.7	77.5	49.7	121.1	145.2	110.9	64.5	25.6	5.3	*
1987	2,100.5	1.7	77.2	48.8	122.2	140.0	107.9	63.0	24.4	5.6	*
1986	2,083.0	1.8	78.1	48.7	125.3	138.8	107.9	60.7	23.8	5.3	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1970–2006, and by age and race of mother: United States, 1980–2006—Con.

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

Year and race	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ¹
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
American Indian or Alaska Native—Con.											
1985	2,129.5	1.7	79.2	47.7	124.1	139.1	109.6	62.6	27.4	6.0	*
1984 ³	2,137.5	1.7	81.5	50.7	124.7	142.4	109.2	60.5	26.3	5.6	*
1983 ³	2,182.0	1.9	84.2	55.2	121.4	145.5	113.7	58.9	25.5	6.4	*
1982 ³	2,215.0	1.4	83.5	52.6	127.6	148.1	115.8	60.9	26.9	6.0	*
1981 ³	2,092.5	2.1	78.4	49.7	121.5	141.2	105.6	58.9	25.2	6.6	*
1980 ³	2,165.0	1.9	82.2	51.5	129.5	143.7	106.6	61.8	28.1	8.2	*
Asian or other Pacific Islander											
2006	1,919.0	0.2	17.0	8.8	29.5	63.2	108.4	116.9	63.0	14.1	1.0
2005	1,889.0	0.2	17.0	8.2	30.1	61.1	107.9	115.0	61.8	13.8	1.0
2004	1,897.5	0.2	17.3	8.9	29.6	59.8	108.6	116.9	62.1	13.6	1.0
2003	1,873.0	0.2	17.4	8.8	29.8	59.6	108.5	114.6	59.9	13.5	0.9
2002	1,819.5	0.3	18.3	9.0	31.5	60.4	105.4	109.6	56.5	12.5	0.9
2001	1,840.0	0.2	19.8	10.3	32.8	59.1	106.4	112.6	56.7	12.3	0.9
2000	1,892.0	0.3	20.5	11.6	32.6	60.3	108.4	116.5	59.0	12.6	0.8
1999	1,754.5	0.4	21.4	12.4	33.9	58.9	100.8	104.3	52.9	11.3	0.9
1998	1,731.5	0.5	22.2	13.8	34.5	59.2	98.7	101.6	51.4	11.8	0.9
1997	1,757.5	0.5	22.3	14.0	34.9	61.2	101.6	102.5	51.0	11.5	0.9
1996	1,787.0	0.6	23.5	14.7	36.8	63.5	102.8	104.1	50.2	11.9	0.8
1995	1,795.5	0.7	25.5	15.6	40.1	64.2	103.7	102.3	50.1	11.8	0.8
1994	1,834.0	0.7	26.6	16.3	41.3	66.4	108.0	102.2	50.4	11.5	1.0
1993	1,841.5	0.7	26.5	16.1	41.2	68.1	110.3	101.2	49.4	11.2	0.9
1992	1,894.5	0.7	26.5	15.4	41.9	71.7	114.6	102.7	50.7	11.1	0.9
1991	1,928.0	0.8	27.3	16.3	42.2	73.8	118.9	103.3	49.2	11.2	1.1
1990	2,002.5	0.7	26.4	16.0	40.2	79.2	126.3	106.5	49.6	10.7	1.1
1989	1,947.5	0.6	25.6	15.0	40.4	78.8	124.0	102.3	47.0	10.2	1.0
1988	1,983.5	0.6	24.2	13.6	39.6	80.7	128.0	104.4	47.5	10.3	1.0
1987	1,886.0	0.6	22.4	12.6	37.0	79.7	122.7	97.0	44.2	9.5	1.1
1986	1,836.0	0.5	22.8	12.1	38.8	79.2	119.9	92.6	41.9	9.3	1.0
1985	1,885.0	0.4	23.8	12.5	40.8	83.6	123.0	93.6	42.7	8.7	1.2
1984 ³	1,892.0	0.5	24.2	12.6	40.7	86.7	124.3	92.4	40.6	8.7	1.0
1983 ³	1,943.5	0.5	26.1	12.9	44.5	94.0	126.2	93.3	39.4	8.2	1.0
1982 ³	2,015.5	0.4	29.4	14.0	50.8	98.9	130.9	94.4	39.2	8.8	1.1
1981 ³	1,976.0	0.3	28.5	13.4	49.5	96.4	129.1	93.4	38.0	8.6	0.9
1980 ³	1,953.5	0.3	26.2	12.0	46.2	93.3	127.4	96.0	38.3	8.5	0.7

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

¹Beginning 1997, rates computed by relating births to women aged 45–54 years to women aged 45–49 years.

²For 1970–1991 includes births to races not shown separately. For 1992 and later years, unknown race of mother is imputed; see “Technical Notes.”

³Based on 100 percent of births in selected states and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other states; see “Technical Notes.”

⁴Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2003–2006. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race. See “Technical Notes” for more information on multiple-race data.

Table 5. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–2006

[Birth rates are live births per 1,000 population in specified group. Fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in specified group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Measure and year	Hispanic							Non-Hispanic		
	All origins ¹	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
Number										
2006	4,265,555	1,039,077	718,146	66,932	16,936	165,321	71,742	3,196,082	2,308,640	617,247
2005	4,138,349	985,505	693,197	63,340	16,064	151,201	61,703	3,123,005	2,279,768	583,759
2004	4,112,052	946,349	677,621	61,221	14,943	143,520	49,044	3,133,125	2,296,683	578,772
2003	4,089,950	912,329	654,504	58,400	14,867	135,586	48,972	3,149,034	2,321,904	576,033
2002	4,021,726	876,642	627,505	57,465	14,232	125,981	51,459	3,119,944	2,298,156	578,335
2001	4,025,933	851,851	611,000	57,568	14,017	121,365	47,901	3,149,572	2,326,578	589,917
2000	4,058,814	815,868	581,915	58,124	13,429	113,344	49,056	3,199,994	2,362,968	604,346
1999	3,959,417	764,339	540,674	57,138	13,088	103,307	50,132	3,147,580	2,346,450	588,981
1998	3,941,553	734,661	516,011	57,349	13,226	98,226	49,849	3,158,975	2,361,462	593,127
1997	3,880,894	709,767	499,024	55,450	12,887	97,405	45,001	3,115,174	2,333,363	581,431
1996	3,891,494	701,339	489,666	54,863	12,613	97,888	46,309	3,133,484	2,358,989	578,099
1995	3,899,589	679,768	469,615	54,824	12,473	94,996	47,860	3,160,495	2,382,638	587,781
1994	3,952,767	665,026	454,536	57,240	11,889	93,485	47,876	3,245,115	2,438,855	619,198
1993	4,000,240	654,418	443,733	58,102	11,916	92,371	48,296	3,295,345	2,472,031	641,273
1992 ³	4,049,024	643,271	432,047	59,569	11,472	89,031	51,152	3,365,862	2,527,207	657,450
1991 ³	4,094,566	623,085	411,233	59,833	11,058	86,908	54,053	3,434,464	2,589,878	666,758
1990 ⁴	4,092,994	595,073	385,640	58,807	11,311	83,008	56,307	3,457,417	2,626,500	661,701
1989 ⁵	3,903,012	532,249	327,233	56,229	10,842	72,443	65,502	3,297,493	2,526,367	611,269
Birth rate										
2006 ⁶	14.2	23.4	24.8	17.6	10.4	23.9	(⁶)	12.6	11.6	16.5
2005 ⁶	14.0	23.1	24.7	17.2	10.2	22.8	(⁶)	12.4	11.5	15.7
2004 ⁶	14.0	22.9	24.9	16.1	9.3	22.2	(⁶)	12.5	11.6	15.8
2003 ⁶	14.1	22.9	24.7	15.1	9.9	23.0	(⁶)	12.7	11.8	15.9
2002 ⁶	13.9	22.6	24.2	16.5	10.0	22.4	(⁶)	12.6	11.7	16.1
2001 ⁶	14.1	23.0	24.8	17.8	10.3	21.8	(⁶)	12.8	11.8	16.6
2000 ⁶	14.4	23.1	25.0	18.1	9.7	21.8	(⁶)	13.2	12.2	17.3
1999 ⁶	14.2	22.5	24.2	18.0	9.4	21.7	(⁶)	13.0	12.1	17.1
1998 ⁶	14.3	22.7	24.6	17.9	9.7	21.7	(⁶)	13.2	12.2	17.5
1997 ⁶	14.2	23.0	25.3	17.2	10.0	21.3	(⁶)	13.1	12.2	17.4
1996 ⁶	14.4	23.8	26.2	17.2	10.6	22.5	(⁶)	13.3	12.3	17.6
1995 ⁶	14.6	24.1	25.8	19.0	10.8	24.2	(⁶)	13.5	12.5	18.2
1994 ⁶	15.0	24.7	26.1	20.8	10.7	24.9	(⁶)	13.9	12.8	19.5
1993 ⁶	15.4	25.4	26.8	21.5	10.5	26.3	(⁶)	14.3	13.1	20.7
1992 ^{6,7}	15.8	26.1	27.4	22.9	10.1	27.5	(⁶)	14.8	13.4	21.6
1991 ^{6,7}	16.2	26.5	27.6	23.3	9.8	28.3	(⁶)	15.2	13.9	22.4
1990 ^{4,6}	16.7	26.7	28.7	21.6	10.9	27.5	(⁶)	15.7	14.4	23.0
1989 ^{5,6}	16.3	26.2	25.7	23.7	10.0	28.3	(⁶)	15.4	14.2	22.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–2006—Con.

[Birth rates are live births per 1,000 population in specified group. Fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in specified group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Measure and year	Hispanic							Non-Hispanic		
	All origins ¹	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
Fertility rate										
2006 ⁶	68.5	101.5	109.0	74.0	49.3	98.6	(⁶)	62.0	59.5	70.6
2005 ⁶	66.7	99.4	107.7	72.1	50.4	93.2	(⁶)	60.4	58.3	67.2
2004 ⁶	66.3	97.8	106.8	68.4	53.2	89.3	(⁶)	60.5	58.4	67.0
2003 ⁶	66.1	96.9	105.5	61.6	61.7	91.2	(⁶)	60.5	58.5	67.1
2002 ⁶	64.8	94.4	102.8	65.4	59.0	86.1	(⁶)	59.6	57.4	67.4
2001 ⁶	65.3	96.0	105.7	72.2	56.7	82.7	(⁶)	60.1	57.7	69.1
2000 ⁶	65.9	95.9	105.1	73.5	49.3	85.1	(⁶)	61.1	58.5	71.4
1999 ⁶	64.4	93.0	101.5	71.1	47.0	84.8	(⁶)	60.0	57.7	69.9
1998 ⁶	64.3	93.2	103.2	69.7	46.5	83.5	(⁶)	60.0	57.6	70.9
1997 ⁶	63.6	94.2	106.6	65.8	53.1	80.6	(⁶)	59.3	56.8	70.3
1996 ⁶	64.1	97.5	110.7	66.5	55.1	84.2	(⁶)	59.6	57.1	70.7
1995 ⁶	64.6	98.8	109.9	71.3	52.2	89.1	(⁶)	60.2	57.5	72.8
1994 ⁶	65.9	100.7	109.9	78.2	53.6	93.2	(⁶)	61.6	58.2	77.5
1993 ⁶	67.0	103.3	110.9	79.8	53.9	101.5	(⁶)	62.7	58.9	81.5
1992 ^{6,7}	68.4	106.1	113.3	87.9	49.4	104.7	(⁶)	64.2	60.0	84.5
1991 ^{6,7}	69.3	106.9	114.9	87.9	47.6	105.5	(⁶)	65.2	60.9	87.0
1990 ^{4,6}	71.0	107.7	118.9	82.9	52.6	102.7	(⁶)	67.1	62.8	89.0
1989 ^{5,6}	69.2	104.9	106.6	86.6	49.8	95.8	(⁶)	65.7	60.5	84.8

¹Includes origin not stated.

²Includes races other than white and black.

³Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.

⁴Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

⁵Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

⁶Rates for the Central and South American population includes other and unknown Hispanic.

⁷Rates are estimated for the United States based on birth data for 49 states and the District of Columbia. Births for New Hampshire that did not report Hispanic origin are included in the rates for non-Hispanic women; see "Technical Notes."

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2003–2006. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data.

Table 6. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2006

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

Live-birth order and origin of mother	Age of mother														
	All ages	Under 15 years	15–19 years						20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years							
Hispanic															
Total	1,039,077	2,456	145,669	7,414	16,874	27,702	40,804	52,875	303,454	280,615	194,594	91,568	19,700	989	32
1st child	370,191	2,406	112,933	7,108	15,434	23,341	31,053	35,997	131,823	70,407	36,047	13,739	2,674	156	6
2d child	315,284	42	27,633	278	1,315	3,934	8,449	13,657	108,378	96,024	56,521	22,356	4,127	195	8
3d child	203,278	2	4,230	8	77	336	1,109	2,700	45,743	69,988	54,063	24,572	4,502	169	9
4th child	91,519	–	456	2	7	21	77	349	12,775	29,503	28,984	16,151	3,498	150	2
5th child	34,317	–	55	–	–	3	5	47	3,122	9,646	11,336	7,939	2,116	99	4
6th child	12,872	–	7	–	–	–	–	7	613	2,968	4,308	3,637	1,255	82	2
7th child	5,011	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	128	887	1,666	1,586	684	57	–
8th child and over	3,726	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	62	393	1,078	1,331	781	79	1
Not stated	2,879	6	351	18	41	67	110	115	810	799	591	257	63	2	–
Mexican															
Total	718,146	1,834	106,148	5,571	12,616	20,300	29,626	38,035	216,371	193,311	129,901	58,200	11,804	567	10
1st child	243,207	1,798	81,421	5,338	11,500	16,935	22,288	25,360	89,761	42,733	19,428	6,799	1,197	68	2
2d child	214,039	31	20,902	216	1,024	3,037	6,381	10,244	79,197	65,495	34,587	11,813	1,923	88	3
3d child	147,738	2	3,203	4	57	266	834	2,042	34,387	51,903	39,209	16,376	2,568	87	3
4th child	69,059	–	352	1	5	15	59	272	9,640	22,229	22,342	11,977	2,423	95	1
5th child	26,100	–	41	–	–	2	4	35	2,313	7,312	8,698	6,140	1,535	61	–
6th child	9,825	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	464	2,267	3,267	2,780	984	57	–
7th child	3,808	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	100	658	1,285	1,196	522	45	–
8th child and over	2,817	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	43	291	793	1,005	618	65	1
Not stated	1,553	3	220	12	30	45	59	74	466	423	292	114	34	1	–
Puerto Rican															
Total	66,932	172	11,680	530	1,290	2,230	3,360	4,270	20,998	17,051	10,385	5,347	1,222	74	3
1st child	26,719	168	9,184	512	1,180	1,933	2,594	2,965	9,098	4,539	2,402	1,071	243	14	–
2d child	20,448	3	2,072	15	95	266	649	1,047	7,343	5,688	3,315	1,652	351	23	1
3d child	11,447	–	349	1	9	19	98	222	3,142	3,927	2,434	1,293	281	19	2
4th child	4,841	–	28	1	1	1	6	19	976	1,791	1,222	661	155	8	–
5th child	1,876	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	280	670	521	307	88	4	–
6th child	760	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	243	233	169	50	3	–
7th child	318	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	13	79	118	85	20	2	–
8th child and over	243	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	32	95	78	31	1	–
Not stated	280	1	40	1	5	11	13	10	78	82	45	31	3	–	–
Cuban															
Total	16,936	12	1,340	56	128	223	377	556	3,703	4,151	4,745	2,385	566	33	1
1st child	7,691	11	1,146	52	119	195	327	453	2,197	1,943	1,620	633	133	8	–
2d child	6,138	–	155	3	8	26	41	77	1,097	1,500	2,125	1,031	218	12	–
3d child	2,180	–	30	1	1	2	5	21	306	511	723	467	134	8	1
4th child	557	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	56	124	160	170	41	4	–
5th child	170	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	35	55	39	17	–	–
6th child	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	20	12	9	–	–
7th child	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	7	4	–	–
8th child and over	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	9	10	6	1	–
Not stated	97	1	7	–	–	–	4	3	16	26	27	16	4	–	–
Central and South American															
Total	165,321	217	14,568	611	1,389	2,598	4,143	5,827	40,297	48,120	37,306	19,787	4,762	253	11
1st child	64,776	214	12,020	589	1,305	2,304	3,398	4,424	21,536	16,322	9,760	4,032	837	54	1
2d child	52,874	3	2,201	18	76	265	645	1,197	13,032	17,382	12,730	6,180	1,289	54	3
3d child	29,021	–	273	1	5	20	76	171	4,320	9,481	8,655	5,020	1,223	46	3
4th child	11,333	–	22	–	–	2	2	18	981	3,388	3,706	2,520	680	35	1
5th child	4,190	–	4	–	–	1	–	3	219	1,017	1,456	1,095	368	29	2
6th child	1,479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	243	547	490	153	18	1
7th child	568	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	70	166	216	102	8	–
8th child and over	401	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	28	101	162	97	9	–
Not stated	679	–	48	3	3	6	22	14	172	189	185	72	13	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2006—Con.

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

Live-birth order and origin of mother	Age of mother															
	All ages	Under 15 years	15–19 years							20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years								
Other and unknown																
Hispanic	71,742	221	11,933	646	1,451	2,351	3,298	4,187	22,085	17,982	12,257	5,849	1,346	62	7	
1st child	27,798	215	9,162	617	1,330	1,974	2,446	2,795	9,231	4,870	2,837	1,204	264	12	3	
2d child	21,785	5	2,303	26	112	340	733	1,092	7,709	5,959	3,764	1,680	346	18	1	
3d child	12,892	–	375	1	5	29	96	244	3,588	4,166	3,042	1,416	296	9	–	
4th child	5,729	–	52	–	1	3	10	38	1,122	1,971	1,554	823	199	8	–	
5th child	1,981	–	4	–	–	–	1	3	286	612	606	358	108	5	2	
6th child	754	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	54	208	241	186	59	4	1	
7th child	296	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	76	91	82	36	2	–	
8th child and over	237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	41	80	76	29	3	–	
Not stated	270	1	36	2	3	5	12	14	78	79	42	24	9	1	–	
Non-Hispanic																
Total ¹	3,196,082	3,891	287,111	10,855	25,930	49,262	81,975	119,089	770,237	893,300	748,461	402,596	84,719	5,346	421	
1st child	1,314,979	3,792	233,455	10,437	24,083	43,335	67,075	88,525	383,545	345,608	228,844	98,584	19,623	1,409	119	
2d child	1,030,200	56	44,508	343	1,585	5,171	12,679	24,730	249,256	295,920	273,825	139,682	25,443	1,384	126	
3d child	508,662	3	6,611	7	87	436	1,615	4,466	96,880	154,033	142,813	89,895	17,456	903	68	
4th child	195,230	–	778	–	6	43	154	575	27,449	60,243	57,602	39,002	9,571	547	38	
5th child	70,687	–	89	2	–	2	14	71	6,607	20,905	22,245	15,846	4,651	322	22	
6th child	28,786	–	20	–	1	3	6	10	1,397	7,372	9,803	7,386	2,590	207	11	
7th child	13,233	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	311	2,531	4,668	4,055	1,522	128	16	
8th child and over	14,733	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	209	1,452	3,974	5,450	3,223	401	20	
Not stated	19,572	40	1,644	66	168	272	431	707	4,583	5,236	4,687	2,696	640	45	1	
White																
1st child	957,385	1,247	141,944	4,591	12,359	24,941	41,528	58,525	276,293	269,587	175,258	76,688	15,175	1,099	94	
2d child	763,215	14	23,883	97	553	2,339	6,613	14,281	172,050	226,321	211,802	108,605	19,319	1,120	101	
3d child	366,960	–	2,934	1	32	159	644	2,098	59,892	110,751	109,647	69,932	13,057	694	53	
4th child	132,303	–	299	–	2	12	58	227	14,281	38,904	41,800	29,533	7,049	406	31	
5th child	43,601	–	30	1	–	1	3	25	2,747	11,601	14,450	11,240	3,289	227	17	
6th child	16,730	–	4	–	1	–	1	2	472	3,423	5,875	4,972	1,822	155	7	
7th child	7,394	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	1,024	2,569	2,559	1,033	97	12	
8th child and over	8,992	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	128	567	2,042	3,524	2,394	326	9	
Not stated	12,060	6	633	15	50	106	166	296	2,392	3,301	3,265	1,980	452	31	–	
Black																
1st child	237,834	2,387	80,756	5,349	10,495	16,200	22,547	26,165	84,154	38,704	20,055	9,375	2,242	150	11	
2d child	175,186	41	18,245	228	932	2,512	5,385	9,188	64,611	47,348	28,051	13,782	2,959	137	12	
3d child	106,504	2	3,275	6	50	241	876	2,102	31,868	34,800	22,046	11,713	2,673	119	8	
4th child	50,143	–	424	–	4	26	90	304	11,565	17,776	11,959	6,588	1,726	101	4	
5th child	21,979	–	55	1	–	1	11	42	3,437	7,904	6,123	3,428	973	57	2	
6th child	9,842	–	15	–	–	3	5	7	819	3,366	3,186	1,855	558	39	4	
7th child	4,760	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	187	1,308	1,717	1,151	368	23	4	
8th child and over	4,607	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	70	772	1,590	1,498	619	47	9	
Not stated	6,392	32	951	48	108	161	247	387	2,022	1,635	1,054	537	150	10	1	

– Quantity zero.

¹Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data.

Table 7. Fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2006

[Fertility rates are computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15–44 years. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Populations estimated as of July 1. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Live-birth order and race of mother	Age of mother										
	15–44 years ¹	10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ²
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
Hispanic											
Total	101.5	1.3	83.0	47.9	139.7	177.0	152.4	108.5	55.6	13.3	0.8
1st child	36.3	1.3	64.5	42.4	100.2	77.1	38.3	20.2	8.4	1.8	0.1
2d child	30.9	0.0	15.8	5.1	33.0	63.4	52.3	31.6	13.6	2.8	0.2
3d child	19.9	*	2.4	0.4	5.7	26.8	38.1	30.2	15.0	3.0	0.1
4th child	9.0	*	0.3	0.0	0.6	7.5	16.1	16.2	9.8	2.4	0.1
5th child	3.4	*	0.0	*	0.1	1.8	5.3	6.3	4.8	1.4	0.1
6th and 7th child	1.8	*	*	*	*	0.4	2.1	3.3	3.2	1.3	0.1
8th child and over	0.4	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1
Mexican	109.0	1.4	92.9	53.9	157.8	191.4	154.8	109.9	56.5	13.8	0.8
1st child	37.0	1.4	71.4	47.4	111.3	79.6	34.3	16.5	6.6	1.4	0.1
2d child	32.6	0.0	18.3	6.0	38.8	70.2	52.6	29.3	11.5	2.3	0.1
3d child	22.5	*	2.8	0.5	6.7	30.5	41.7	33.2	15.9	3.0	0.1
4th child	10.5	*	0.3	0.0	0.8	8.5	17.8	18.9	11.7	2.8	0.1
5th child	4.0	*	0.0	*	0.1	2.1	5.9	7.4	6.0	1.8	0.1
6th and 7th child	2.1	*	*	*	*	0.5	2.3	3.9	3.9	1.8	0.1
8th child and over	0.4	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.1
Puerto Rican	74.0	1.0	69.3	38.1	*	138.7	102.4	72.9	39.9	8.6	0.6
1st child	29.7	1.0	54.7	34.3	*	60.3	27.4	16.9	8.0	1.7	*
2d child	22.7	*	12.3	3.6	*	48.7	34.3	23.4	12.4	2.5	0.2
3d child	12.7	*	2.1	0.3	*	20.8	23.7	17.2	9.7	2.0	0.2
4th child	5.4	*	0.2	*	*	6.5	10.8	8.6	5.0	1.1	*
5th child	2.1	*	*	*	*	1.9	4.0	3.7	2.3	0.6	*
6th and 7th child	1.2	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.9	2.5	1.9	0.5	*
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	*
Cuban	49.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.9	*
1st child	22.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.6	*
2d child	18.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.7	*
3d child	6.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.7	*
4th child	1.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	*
5th child	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6th and 7th child	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
8th child and over	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Hispanic ³	98.6	1.2	67.0	38.6	108.3	163.8	175.5	119.1	60.3	14.9	1.0
1st child	38.7	1.1	53.7	34.8	81.3	81.1	56.5	30.4	12.4	2.7	0.2
2d child	31.2	*	11.4	3.6	22.8	54.7	62.2	39.8	18.6	4.0	0.2
3d child	17.5	*	1.6	0.3	3.7	20.8	36.4	28.2	15.2	3.7	0.2
4th child	7.1	*	0.2	*	0.4	5.5	14.3	12.7	7.9	2.2	0.1
5th child	2.6	*	*	*	*	1.3	4.3	5.0	3.4	1.2	0.1
6th and 7th child	1.3	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.6	2.5	2.3	0.9	0.1
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	*
Non-Hispanic ⁴											
Total ⁵	62.0	0.5	33.6	16.6	59.8	91.6	108.8	95.3	45.8	8.8	0.6
1st child	25.7	0.5	27.4	15.1	46.5	45.9	42.3	29.3	11.3	2.0	0.2
2d child	20.1	0.0	5.2	1.4	11.2	29.8	36.2	35.0	16.0	2.6	0.2
3d child	9.9	*	0.8	0.1	1.8	11.6	18.9	18.3	10.3	1.8	0.1
4th child	3.8	*	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.3	7.4	7.4	4.5	1.0	0.1
5th child	1.4	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.8	2.6	2.9	1.8	0.5	0.0
6th and 7th child	0.8	*	0.0	*	*	0.2	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.0
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2006—Con.

[Fertility rates are computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15–44 years. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Populations estimated as of July 1. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Live-birth order and race of mother	Age of mother										
	15–44 years ¹	10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ²
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
White	59.5	0.2	26.6	11.8	49.3	83.4	109.1	98.1	46.3	8.4	0.6
1st child	24.8	0.2	22.3	10.9	39.8	43.8	44.4	30.5	11.6	2.0	0.1
2d child	19.7	*	3.8	0.8	8.3	27.3	37.3	36.8	16.4	2.6	0.2
3d child	9.5	*	0.5	0.0	1.1	9.5	18.3	19.1	10.5	1.7	0.1
4th child	3.4	*	0.0	*	0.1	2.3	6.4	7.3	4.4	0.9	0.1
5th child	1.1	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	1.9	2.5	1.7	0.4	0.0
6th and 7th child	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.0
8th child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0
Black	70.6	1.6	63.7	36.2	108.4	133.2	107.1	72.6	36.0	8.3	0.5
1st child	27.5	1.5	50.1	32.2	79.2	57.0	27.3	15.4	6.8	1.5	0.1
2d child	20.2	0.0	11.3	3.7	23.7	43.7	33.3	21.5	10.0	2.0	0.1
3d child	12.3	*	2.0	0.3	4.9	21.6	24.5	16.9	8.5	1.8	0.1
4th child	5.8	*	0.3	0.0	0.6	7.8	12.5	9.2	4.8	1.2	0.1
5th child	2.5	*	0.0	*	0.1	2.3	5.6	4.7	2.5	0.7	0.0
6th and 7th child	1.7	*	*	*	*	0.7	3.3	3.8	2.2	0.6	0.1
8th child and over	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.0

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator or, for the Hispanic subgroups, fewer than 75,000 women in the denominator; see "Technical Notes." These guidelines for denominator size follow the suggestions of the U.S. Census Bureau.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹Fertility rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15–44 years.

²Birth rates computed by relating births to women aged 45–54 years to women aged 45–49 years.

³Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.

⁴Includes origin not stated.

⁵Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data.

Table 8. Total fertility rates, fertility rates, and birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–2006

[Fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in specified racial group and birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5]

Year and origin and race of mother	Total fertility rate	Fertility rate ¹	Age of mother									
			10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ²
				Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
All origins												
2006	2,100.5	68.5	0.6	41.9	22.0	73.0	105.9	116.7	97.7	47.3	9.4	0.6
2005	2,053.5	66.7	0.7	40.5	21.4	69.9	102.2	115.5	95.8	46.3	9.1	0.6
2004	2,045.5	66.3	0.7	41.1	22.1	70.0	101.7	115.5	95.3	45.4	8.9	0.5
2003	2,042.5	66.1	0.6	41.6	22.4	70.7	102.6	115.6	95.1	43.8	8.7	0.5
2002	2,013.0	64.8	0.7	43.0	23.2	72.8	103.6	113.6	91.5	41.4	8.3	0.5
2001	2,034.0	65.3	0.8	45.3	24.7	76.1	106.2	113.4	91.9	40.6	8.1	0.5
2000	2,056.0	65.9	0.9	47.7	26.9	78.1	109.7	113.5	91.2	39.7	8.0	0.5
1999	2,007.5	64.4	0.9	48.8	28.2	79.1	107.9	111.2	87.1	37.8	7.4	0.4
1998	1,999.0	64.3	1.0	50.3	29.9	80.9	108.4	110.2	85.2	36.9	7.4	0.4
1997	1,971.0	63.6	1.1	51.3	31.4	82.1	107.3	108.3	83.0	35.7	7.1	0.4
1996	1,976.0	64.1	1.2	53.5	33.3	84.7	107.8	108.6	82.1	34.9	6.8	0.3
1995	1,978.0	64.6	1.3	56.0	35.5	87.7	107.5	108.8	81.1	34.0	6.6	0.3
1994	2,001.5	65.9	1.4	58.2	37.2	90.2	109.2	111.0	80.4	33.4	6.4	0.3
1993	2,019.5	67.0	1.4	59.0	37.5	91.1	111.3	113.2	79.9	32.7	6.1	0.3
1992	2,046.0	68.4	1.4	60.3	37.6	93.6	113.7	115.7	79.6	32.3	5.9	0.3
1991	2,062.5	69.3	1.4	61.8	38.6	94.0	115.3	117.2	79.2	31.9	5.5	0.2
1990	2,081.0	70.9	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1989	2,014.0	69.2	1.4	57.3	36.4	84.2	113.8	117.6	77.4	29.9	5.2	0.2
Hispanic												
Total												
2006	2,959.5	101.5	1.3	83.0	47.9	139.7	177.0	152.4	108.5	55.6	13.3	0.8
2005	2,885.0	99.4	1.3	81.7	48.5	134.6	170.0	149.2	106.8	54.2	13.0	0.8
2004	2,824.5	97.8	1.3	82.6	49.7	133.5	165.3	145.6	104.1	52.9	12.4	0.7
2003	2,785.5	96.9	1.3	82.3	49.7	132.0	163.4	144.4	102.0	50.8	12.2	0.7
2002	2,718.0	94.4	1.4	83.4	50.7	133.0	164.3	139.4	95.1	47.8	11.5	0.7
2001	2,748.5	96.0	1.6	86.4	52.8	135.5	163.5	140.4	97.6	47.9	11.6	0.7
2000	2,730.0	95.9	1.7	87.3	55.5	132.6	161.3	139.9	97.1	46.6	11.5	0.6
1999	2,649.0	93.0	1.9	86.8	56.9	129.5	157.3	135.8	92.3	44.5	10.6	0.6
1998	2,652.5	93.2	1.9	87.9	58.5	131.5	159.3	136.1	90.5	43.4	10.8	0.6
1997	2,680.5	94.2	2.1	89.6	61.1	132.4	162.6	137.5	89.6	43.4	10.7	0.6
1996	2,772.0	97.5	2.4	94.6	64.2	140.0	170.2	140.7	91.3	43.9	10.7	0.6
1995	2,798.5	98.8	2.6	99.3	68.3	145.4	171.9	140.4	90.5	43.7	10.7	0.6
1994	2,839.0	100.7	2.6	101.3	69.9	147.5	175.7	142.4	91.1	43.4	10.7	0.6
1993	2,894.5	103.3	2.6	101.8	68.5	151.1	180.0	146.0	93.2	44.1	10.6	0.6
1992 ³	2,957.5	106.1	2.5	103.3	68.9	153.9	185.2	148.8	94.8	45.3	11.0	0.6
1991 ³	2,963.5	106.9	2.4	104.6	69.2	155.5	184.6	150.0	95.1	44.7	10.7	0.6
1990 ⁴	2,959.5	107.7	2.4	100.3	65.9	147.7	181.0	153.0	98.3	45.3	10.9	0.7
1989 ⁵	2,903.5	104.9	2.3	100.8	---	---	184.4	146.6	92.1	43.5	10.4	0.6
Mexican												
2006	3,107.5	109.0	1.4	92.9	53.9	157.8	191.4	154.8	109.9	56.5	13.8	0.8
2005	3,055.5	107.7	1.4	93.4	55.4	156.3	183.2	154.4	108.3	56.3	13.3	0.8
2004	3,021.0	106.8	1.4	95.5	58.4	152.4	180.0	153.5	106.2	54.3	12.6	0.7
2003	2,957.5	105.5	1.5	93.2	56.9	148.8	176.9	151.5	104.7	50.2	12.8	0.7
2002	2,879.5	102.8	1.5	94.5	58.6	147.5	176.9	144.5	97.9	47.5	12.3	0.8
2001	2,928.5	105.7	1.7	95.4	59.3	147.0	177.0	146.4	101.9	50.0	12.6	0.7
2000	2,906.5	105.1	1.9	95.4	60.6	146.7	174.9	144.7	102.3	49.2	12.2	0.7
1999	2,823.0	101.5	2.1	94.3	60.8	145.6	170.8	141.4	97.4	47.2	10.7	0.7
1998	2,878.0	103.2	2.1	96.4	62.9	149.2	176.5	147.4	94.9	46.9	10.8	0.6
1997	2,957.0	106.6	2.3	103.4	71.3	151.6	180.9	150.0	95.3	47.4	11.5	0.6
1996	3,052.0	110.7	2.6	112.2	77.7	161.6	185.3	154.7	96.5	46.4	12.0	0.7
1995	3,033.5	109.9	2.7	115.9	79.1	170.7	190.4	146.6	93.0	45.5	11.9	0.7
1994	3,024.0	109.9	2.7	109.2	73.6	163.3	189.1	153.6	92.5	45.3	11.7	0.7
1993	3,041.5	110.9	2.5	103.6	68.4	156.6	187.9	159.5	97.2	45.5	11.3	0.8
1992 ³	3,107.0	113.3	2.4	105.1	---	---	196.6	160.2	97.1	47.4	11.8	0.8
1991 ³	3,103.5	114.9	2.5	108.3	70.0	164.7	192.4	156.1	99.7	49.1	11.9	0.7
1990 ⁴	3,214.0	118.9	2.5	108.0	69.7	162.2	200.3	165.3	104.4	49.1	12.4	0.8
1989 ⁵	2,916.5	106.6	2.0	94.5	---	---	184.3	153.7	96.1	41.0	11.1	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total fertility rates, fertility rates, and birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–2006—Con.

[Fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in specified racial group and birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5]

Year and origin and race of mother	Total fertility rate	Fertility rate ¹	Age of mother										
			15–19 years					20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ²
			10–14 years	Total	15–17 years	18–19 years	Total						
Puerto Rican													
2006	2,167.0	74.0	1.0	69.3	38.1	*	138.7	102.4	72.9	39.9	8.6	0.6	
2005	2,137.5	72.1	1.0	63.3	37.2	*	131.0	110.4	77.5	36.0	7.9	0.4	
2004	2,056.5	68.4	0.9	62.6	38.9	*	139.1	102.2	66.4	32.8	6.8	0.5	
2003	1,841.0	61.6	1.0	60.8	35.9	*	127.9	86.6	55.6	29.5	6.4	0.4	
2002	1,947.5	65.4	1.4	61.4	39.7	*	136.5	90.6	61.5	31.3	6.3	0.5	
2001	2,165.0	72.2	1.7	82.2	*	*	147.2	93.6	70.5	30.7	6.7	0.4	
2000	2,178.5	73.5	1.7	82.9	54.7	120.4	149.5	101.6	61.1	32.0	6.6	0.3	
1999	2,104.5	71.1	1.6	74.0	49.4	*	146.0	106.5	58.0	27.3	7.2	0.3	
1998	2,043.5	69.7	1.8	76.2	51.7	*	146.7	88.7	61.9	25.8	7.2	0.4	
1997	1,931.5	65.8	1.7	68.9	45.0	*	136.0	92.9	54.1	26.1	6.2	0.4	
1996	1,965.0	66.5	1.9	76.5	48.6	*	133.7	95.6	54.3	25.2	5.6	*	
1995	2,078.0	71.3	2.9	82.8	57.3	*	138.1	97.9	61.2	26.9	5.5	0.3	
1994	2,341.5	78.2	3.1	99.6	68.8	*	169.0	103.8	59.5	27.5	5.6	0.2	
1993	2,416.0	79.8	3.1	104.9	70.1	*	184.6	102.8	54.4	26.7	6.2	*	
1992 ³	2,568.5	87.9	3.4	106.5	---	---	199.1	102.6	65.3	29.9	6.6	*	
1991 ³	2,573.5	87.9	2.7	111.0	*	*	193.3	108.9	68.1	23.9	6.5	*	
1990 ⁴	2,301.0	82.9	2.9	101.6	71.6	141.6	150.1	109.9	62.8	26.2	6.2	0.5	
1989 ⁵	2,421.0	86.6	3.8	112.7	---	---	171.0	98.0	65.2	26.9	6.3	*	
Cuban													
2006	1,601.5	49.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.9	*	
2005	1,583.0	50.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
2004	1,732.5	53.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
2003	2,059.5	61.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
2002	1,940.5	59.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
2001	1,792.5	56.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
2000	1,528.0	49.3	*	23.5	14.2	43.4	64.2	104.0	68.1	37.3	7.9	*	
1999	1,388.5	47.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
1998	1,402.5	46.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
1997	1,619.5	53.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
1996	1,617.0	55.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
1995	1,584.0	52.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
1994	1,587.0	53.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
1993	1,570.0	53.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
1992 ³	1,453.5	49.4	*	*	---	---	*	*	*	*	*	*	
1991 ³	1,352.5	47.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
1990 ⁴	1,459.5	52.6	*	30.3	18.2	46.1	64.6	95.4	67.6	28.2	4.9	*	
1989 ⁵	1,479.0	49.8	*	*	---	---	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Other Hispanic⁶													
2006	3,014.0	98.6	1.2	67.0	38.6	108.3	163.8	175.5	119.1	60.3	14.9	1.0	
2005	2,822.5	93.2	1.1	62.2	37.1	97.6	156.3	154.6	116.3	58.7	14.5	0.8	
2004	2,648.0	89.3	1.1	57.7	32.7	96.4	136.2	144.4	114.2	60.0	15.2	0.8	
2003	2,733.0	91.2	1.0	60.4	36.4	93.1	142.2	152.8	112.3	63.2	13.9	0.8	
2002	2,610.5	86.1	1.1	63.0	34.7	110.3	143.3	147.2	98.4	56.1	12.2	0.8	
2001	2,519.5	82.7	1.1	65.3	35.6	115.2	136.0	143.3	95.4	50.3	11.6	0.9	
2000	2,563.5	85.1	1.2	69.9	44.4	102.0	133.2	143.9	103.6	47.7	12.5	0.7	
1999	2,517.0	84.8	1.5	75.5	53.1	100.5	130.2	138.4	98.3	46.5	12.3	0.7	
1998	2,448.5	83.5	1.8	75.0	53.3	100.3	122.7	133.6	97.8	45.4	12.8	0.6	
1997	2,376.5	80.6	1.8	66.4	44.5	98.0	129.3	125.8	95.6	43.9	11.8	0.7	
1996	2,516.5	84.2	2.2	64.8	43.4	95.6	149.6	127.9	98.0	49.1	11.0	0.7	
1995	2,629.5	89.1	2.3	72.1	51.3	99.4	144.3	147.7	97.9	49.4	11.6	0.6	
1994	2,693.0	93.2	2.5	82.6	62.7	105.0	151.2	137.0	104.4	48.4	11.9	0.6	
1993	2,914.5	101.5	2.6	102.0	74.7	134.6	167.5	139.4	106.7	51.7	12.5	0.5	
1992 ³	2,989.0	104.7	2.4	108.2	---	---	168.0	151.9	104.4	49.9	12.5	0.5	
1991 ³	3,064.5	105.5	2.2	100.7	67.3	145.6	184.1	164.5	100.2	49.2	11.4	0.6	
1990 ⁴	2,877.0	102.7	2.1	86.0	57.2	123.8	162.9	155.8	106.9	49.4	11.6	0.7	
1989 ⁵	2,683.0	95.8	1.7	66.4	---	---	159.2	150.4	85.1	60.3	12.7	0.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total fertility rates, fertility rates, and birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–2006—Con.

[Fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in specified racial group and birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5]

Year and origin and race of mother	Total fertility rate	Fertility rate ¹	Age of mother									
			10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ²
				Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
Non-Hispanic ⁷												
Total ⁶												
2006	1,925.0	62.0	0.5	33.6	16.6	59.8	91.6	108.8	95.3	45.8	8.8	0.6
2005	1,885.5	60.4	0.5	32.4	16.0	57.6	88.7	108.0	93.4	44.9	8.6	0.6
2004	1,891.0	60.5	0.5	33.3	16.7	58.1	89.0	108.7	93.6	44.1	8.5	0.5
2003	1,897.5	60.5	0.5	34.1	17.3	59.4	90.5	109.2	93.8	42.6	8.3	0.5
2002	1,877.0	59.6	0.6	35.5	18.2	61.8	91.8	107.9	90.8	40.4	7.9	0.5
2001	1,898.5	60.1	0.6	37.9	19.6	65.2	94.9	107.7	90.9	39.5	7.7	0.5
2000	1,931.5	61.1	0.7	40.7	21.9	68.2	99.5	108.4	90.2	38.8	7.6	0.4
1999	1,894.0	60.0	0.8	42.2	23.3	70.2	98.4	106.7	86.2	37.0	7.1	0.4
1998	1,887.5	60.0	0.8	44.0	25.2	72.4	98.9	105.8	84.4	36.2	7.0	0.4
1997	1,853.0	59.3	0.9	45.0	26.7	73.7	97.4	103.5	82.0	34.8	6.7	0.3
1996	1,852.0	59.6	1.0	47.0	28.4	75.8	97.3	103.6	80.8	33.9	6.5	0.3
1995	1,856.5	60.2	1.1	49.3	30.5	78.6	97.4	104.1	79.9	33.0	6.2	0.3
1994	1,883.5	61.6	1.2	51.7	32.3	81.4	99.5	106.5	79.1	32.4	6.0	0.3
1993	1,901.5	62.7	1.2	52.7	32.9	82.3	101.7	108.7	78.4	31.6	5.7	0.3
1992 ³	1,929.0	64.2	1.2	54.3	33.2	85.3	104.3	111.4	77.9	31.1	5.4	0.2
1991 ³	1,953.0	65.2	1.3	56.1	34.4	86.1	106.5	113.1	77.5	30.8	5.1	0.2
1990 ⁴	1,979.5	67.1	1.3	54.8	33.8	81.4	108.1	116.5	79.2	30.7	5.1	0.2
1989 ⁵	1,921.0	65.7	1.3	53.4	---	---	107.8	113.4	74.7	28.6	4.8	0.2
White												
2006	1,863.5	59.5	0.2	26.6	11.8	49.3	83.4	109.1	98.1	46.3	8.4	0.6
2005	1,839.5	58.3	0.2	25.9	11.5	48.0	81.4	109.1	96.9	45.6	8.3	0.5
2004	1,847.0	58.4	0.2	26.7	12.0	48.7	81.9	110.0	97.1	44.8	8.2	0.5
2003	1,856.5	58.5	0.2	27.4	12.4	50.0	83.5	110.8	97.6	43.2	8.1	0.5
2002	1,828.5	57.4	0.2	28.5	13.1	51.9	84.3	109.3	94.4	40.9	7.6	0.5
2001	1,843.0	57.7	0.3	30.3	14.0	54.8	87.1	108.9	94.3	39.8	7.5	0.4
2000	1,866.0	58.5	0.3	32.6	15.8	57.5	91.2	109.4	93.2	38.8	7.3	0.4
1999	1,838.5	57.7	0.3	34.1	17.1	59.4	90.6	108.6	89.5	37.3	6.9	0.4
1998	1,825.0	57.6	0.3	35.3	18.3	60.9	91.2	107.4	87.2	36.4	6.8	0.4
1997	1,785.5	56.8	0.4	36.0	19.3	62.1	90.0	104.8	84.3	34.8	6.5	0.3
1996	1,781.0	57.1	0.4	37.6	20.6	64.0	90.1	104.9	82.8	33.9	6.2	0.3
1995	1,777.5	57.5	0.4	39.3	22.0	66.2	90.2	105.1	81.5	32.8	5.9	0.3
1994	1,782.5	58.2	0.5	40.4	22.7	67.6	90.9	106.6	80.2	32.0	5.7	0.2
1993	1,786.0	58.9	0.5	40.7	22.7	67.7	92.2	108.2	79.0	31.0	5.4	0.2
1992 ³	1,803.5	60.0	0.5	41.7	22.7	69.8	93.9	110.6	78.3	30.4	5.1	0.2
1991 ³	1,822.5	60.9	0.5	43.4	23.6	70.6	95.7	112.1	77.7	30.2	4.7	0.2
1990 ⁴	1,850.5	62.8	0.5	42.5	23.2	66.6	97.5	115.3	79.4	30.0	4.7	0.2
1989 ⁵	1,770.0	60.5	0.4	39.9	---	---	94.7	111.7	75.0	27.8	4.3	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total fertility rates, fertility rates, and birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–2006—Con.

[Fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in specified racial group and birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5]

Year and origin and race of mother	Total fertility rate	Fertility rate ¹	Age of mother									
			10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ²
				Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
Black												
2006	2,115.0	70.6	1.6	63.7	36.2	108.4	133.2	107.1	72.6	36.0	8.3	0.5
2005	2,019.0	67.2	1.7	60.9	34.9	103.0	126.8	103.0	68.4	34.3	8.2	0.5
2004	2,020.0	67.0	1.6	63.1	37.1	103.9	126.9	103.0	67.4	33.7	7.8	0.5
2003	2,027.5	67.1	1.6	64.7	38.7	105.3	128.1	102.1	67.4	33.4	7.7	0.5
2002	2,047.0	67.4	1.9	68.3	41.0	110.3	131.0	102.1	66.1	32.1	7.5	0.4
2001	2,104.5	69.1	2.1	73.5	44.9	116.7	137.2	102.1	66.2	32.1	7.3	0.4
2000	2,178.5	71.4	2.4	79.2	50.1	121.9	145.4	102.8	66.5	31.8	7.2	0.4
1999	2,134.0	69.9	2.6	81.0	51.7	123.9	142.1	99.8	63.9	30.6	6.5	0.3
1998	2,164.0	70.9	2.9	85.7	56.8	128.2	142.5	99.9	64.4	30.4	6.7	0.3
1997	2,137.5	70.3	3.2	88.3	60.7	131.0	138.8	97.2	63.6	29.6	6.5	0.3
1996	2,140.0	70.7	3.6	91.9	64.8	134.1	137.0	96.7	63.2	29.1	6.2	0.3
1995	2,186.5	72.8	4.2	97.2	70.4	139.2	137.8	98.5	64.4	28.8	6.1	0.3
1994	2,314.5	77.5	4.6	105.7	77.0	150.4	146.8	104.1	66.3	29.1	6.0	0.3
1993	2,412.5	81.5	4.6	110.5	81.1	154.6	154.5	109.2	68.1	29.4	5.9	0.3
1992 ³	2,482.5	84.5	4.8	114.7	82.9	161.1	160.8	112.8	68.4	29.1	5.7	0.2
1991 ³	2,532.0	87.0	4.9	118.2	86.1	162.2	164.8	115.1	68.9	28.7	5.6	0.2
1990 ⁴	2,547.5	89.0	5.0	116.2	84.9	157.5	165.1	118.4	70.2	28.7	5.6	0.3
1989 ⁵	2,424.0	84.8	5.2	111.9	---	---	156.3	113.8	65.7	26.3	5.3	0.3

--- Data not available.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator or, for the Hispanic subgroups, fewer than 50 women for census years and 75,000 women for noncensus years in the denominator; see "Technical Notes." These guidelines for denominator size follow the suggestions of the U.S. Census Bureau.

¹Fertility rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women 15–44 years.

²Beginning 1997, rates computed by relating births to women aged 45–54 years to women aged 45–49 years.

³Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.

⁴Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

⁵Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

⁶Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.

⁷Includes origin not stated.

⁸Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2003–2006. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data.

Table 9. Fertility rates and birth rates by live-birth order and by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980–2006

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

Year and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Fertility rate	Live-birth order						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and 7	8 and over
All races ^{1,2}								
2006	68.5	27.4	21.9	11.6	4.7	1.7	1.0	0.3
2005	66.7	26.5	21.5	11.3	4.5	1.6	0.9	0.3
2004	66.3	26.4	21.4	11.2	4.4	1.6	0.9	0.3
2003	66.1	26.5	21.4	11.1	4.3	1.6	0.9	0.3
2002	64.8	25.8	21.1	10.9	4.3	1.5	0.9	0.3
2001	65.3	26.0	21.3	11.0	4.3	1.6	0.9	0.3
2000	65.9	26.5	21.4	11.0	4.2	1.6	0.9	0.3
1999	64.4	26.0	21.0	10.7	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3
1998	64.3	25.9	21.0	10.6	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3
1997	63.6	25.9	20.7	10.4	4.0	1.5	0.9	0.3
1996	64.1	26.3	20.7	10.4	4.0	1.5	0.9	0.3
1995	64.6	26.9	20.7	10.3	4.0	1.5	0.9	0.3
1994	65.9	27.1	21.2	10.6	4.1	1.6	0.9	0.3
1993	67.0	27.3	21.7	10.9	4.3	1.6	1.0	0.3
1992	68.4	27.6	22.2	11.2	4.4	1.7	1.0	0.3
1991	69.3	28.2	22.3	11.4	4.4	1.7	1.0	0.3
1990	70.9	29.0	22.8	11.7	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.3
1989	69.2	28.4	22.4	11.3	4.3	1.6	0.9	0.3
1988	67.3	27.6	22.0	10.9	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3
1987	65.8	27.2	21.6	10.5	3.9	1.4	0.8	0.3
1986	65.4	27.2	21.6	10.3	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1985	66.3	27.6	22.0	10.4	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1984 ³	65.5	27.4	21.7	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1983 ³	65.7	27.8	21.5	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1982 ³	67.3	28.6	22.0	10.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	0.3
1981 ³	67.3	29.0	21.6	10.1	3.8	1.5	0.9	0.4
1980 ³	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.4
Non-Hispanic white ^{2,4}								
2006	59.5	24.8	19.7	9.5	3.4	1.1	0.6	0.2
2005	58.3	24.1	19.5	9.4	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.2
2004	58.4	24.1	19.6	9.4	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.2
2003	58.5	24.3	19.7	9.4	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.2
2002	57.4	23.5	19.5	9.3	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.2
2001	57.7	23.6	19.7	9.3	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.2
2000	58.5	24.2	19.8	9.4	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.2
1999	57.7	24.0	19.6	9.2	3.2	1.0	0.6	0.2
1998	57.6	23.8	19.7	9.2	3.1	1.0	0.6	0.2
1997	56.8	23.8	19.3	8.9	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.2
1996	57.1	24.1	19.3	8.9	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.2
1995	57.5	24.5	19.3	8.9	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.2
1994	58.2	24.6	19.7	9.1	3.1	1.0	0.5	0.2
1993	58.9	24.8	20.1	9.2	3.1	1.0	0.5	0.2
1992 ⁵	60.0	25.1	20.5	9.5	3.2	1.0	0.5	0.2
1991 ⁵	60.9	25.8	20.6	9.6	3.2	1.0	0.5	0.2
1990 ⁶	62.8	26.7	21.2	9.9	3.3	1.1	0.5	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Fertility rates and birth rates by live-birth order and by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980–2006—Con.

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

Year and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Fertility rate	Live-birth order						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and 7	8 and over
Non-Hispanic black^{2,4}								
2006	70.6	27.5	20.2	12.3	5.8	2.5	1.7	0.5
2005	67.2	25.8	19.3	11.8	5.6	2.5	1.7	0.5
2004	67.0	25.5	19.4	11.9	5.6	2.5	1.7	0.5
2003	67.1	25.4	19.6	11.9	5.6	2.5	1.6	0.5
2002	67.4	25.3	19.7	12.0	5.6	2.5	1.7	0.5
2001	69.1	25.9	20.4	12.4	5.8	2.5	1.7	0.6
2000	71.4	26.7	21.2	12.8	5.9	2.6	1.8	0.6
1999	69.9	26.4	20.8	12.3	5.7	2.5	1.7	0.6
1998	70.9	27.0	21.0	12.3	5.7	2.6	1.8	0.6
1997	70.3	27.2	20.6	12.0	5.7	2.5	1.8	0.6
1996	70.7	27.6	20.5	12.0	5.6	2.6	1.8	0.6
1995	72.8	28.9	20.9	12.1	5.8	2.7	1.9	0.6
1994	77.5	30.0	22.4	13.2	6.3	2.9	2.0	0.6
1993	81.5	30.5	23.6	14.3	7.0	3.2	2.2	0.7
1992 ⁵	84.5	31.1	24.8	15.2	7.3	3.4	2.2	0.6
1991 ⁵	87.0	32.1	25.5	15.7	7.5	3.4	2.2	0.6
1990 ⁶	89.0	33.2	26.3	16.0	7.6	3.3	2.0	0.6
Hispanic⁷								
2006	101.5	36.3	30.9	19.9	9.0	3.4	1.8	0.4
2005	99.4	35.5	30.5	19.5	8.6	3.2	1.7	0.4
2004	97.8	35.1	29.9	19.1	8.4	3.2	1.7	0.4
2003	96.9	35.2	29.9	18.7	8.1	3.1	1.6	0.4
2002	94.4	34.6	29.0	17.9	7.9	3.0	1.6	0.4
2001	96.0	35.4	29.5	18.1	7.9	3.0	1.7	0.4
2000	95.9	35.8	29.2	18.0	7.7	3.0	1.7	0.4
1999	93.0	34.6	28.5	17.3	7.5	2.9	1.7	0.4
1998	93.2	34.8	28.5	17.2	7.6	3.0	1.7	0.4
1997	94.2	35.6	28.6	17.1	7.6	3.0	1.8	0.5
1996	97.5	37.2	29.4	17.4	7.8	3.2	1.9	0.5
1995	98.8	38.4	29.3	17.4	7.8	3.3	2.0	0.6
1994	100.7	39.0	29.7	17.6	8.2	3.4	2.1	0.6
1993	103.3	39.3	30.4	18.3	8.6	3.7	2.3	0.6
1992 ⁵	106.1	40.1	30.9	19.0	9.1	3.9	2.5	0.7
1991 ⁵	106.9	40.8	30.6	19.2	9.2	3.9	2.5	0.7
1990 ⁶	107.7	40.7	30.9	19.5	9.3	4.0	2.6	0.8

¹Includes races other than white and black.

²Includes origin not stated.

³Based on 100 percent of births in selected states and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other states; see "Technical Notes."

⁴Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2003–2006. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data.

⁵Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.

⁶Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

⁷Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 10. Mean age of mother, by live-birth order and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980–2006

[Mean age at birth is the arithmetic average of the age of mothers at the time of the birth, computed directly from the frequency of births by age of mother and live-birth order. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Year and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Total	Live-birth order							
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and 7	8 and over	Unknown or not stated
All races¹									
2006	27.4	25.0	27.9	29.3	30.4	31.4	33.0	35.8	28.0
2005	27.4	25.2	28.0	29.4	30.4	31.4	32.9	35.9	28.0
2004	27.5	25.2	28.0	29.4	30.4	31.4	32.9	35.9	27.6
2003	27.4	25.2	28.0	29.3	30.4	31.4	33.0	35.8	27.9
2002	27.3	25.1	27.9	29.2	30.3	31.4	32.9	35.9	27.7
2001	27.3	25.0	27.8	29.2	30.3	31.4	32.9	35.9	27.0
2000	27.2	24.9	27.7	29.2	30.3	31.4	32.9	35.8	27.4
1995	26.9	24.5	27.5	29.1	30.1	31.2	32.6	35.4	27.1
1990	26.4	24.2	26.9	28.3	29.4	30.6	32.1	35.1	27.4
1985	25.8	23.7	26.3	27.9	29.3	30.6	32.5	35.7	26.1
1980 ²	25.0	22.7	25.4	27.3	29.0	30.6	32.7	36.0	23.9
Non-Hispanic white³									
2006	28.1	26.0	28.8	30.1	31.1	32.1	33.7	36.7	29.1
2005	28.2	26.2	28.8	30.1	31.2	32.2	33.8	36.9	29.1
2004	28.2	26.2	28.8	30.2	31.2	32.2	33.8	36.9	28.7
2003	28.2	26.2	28.8	30.1	31.2	32.3	33.9	37.0	28.8
2002	28.2	26.1	28.7	30.1	31.2	32.3	33.9	37.1	28.6
2001	28.1	26.0	28.6	30.1	31.3	32.4	33.9	37.0	28.2
2000	28.0	25.9	28.6	30.0	31.3	32.4	34.0	37.0	28.9
1995	27.6	25.4	28.3	29.9	31.2	32.4	33.9	36.7	28.5
1990 ⁴	27.1	25.0	27.6	29.1	30.3	31.6	33.2	36.2	28.5
Non-Hispanic black³									
2006	25.6	22.7	26.0	27.7	28.8	29.9	31.4	34.1	25.9
2005	25.6	22.7	26.0	27.6	28.8	29.8	31.3	34.2	25.8
2004	25.6	22.7	25.9	27.5	28.6	29.8	31.2	34.1	25.7
2003	25.6	22.7	25.9	27.5	28.6	29.7	31.3	34.0	26.3
2002	25.4	22.6	25.8	27.3	28.5	29.6	31.2	34.1	26.5
2001	25.3	22.4	25.7	27.2	28.3	29.6	31.2	34.1	26.4
2000	25.2	22.3	25.5	27.1	28.2	29.5	31.0	33.9	26.0
1995	24.8	21.9	25.3	27.0	28.0	29.3	30.8	33.2	25.4
1990 ⁴	24.4	21.7	24.6	26.3	27.4	28.7	30.3	33.3	26.0
Hispanic⁵									
2006	26.2	23.1	26.2	28.6	30.2	31.5	33.2	35.5	26.6
2005	26.2	23.1	26.2	28.5	30.1	31.4	33.2	35.6	26.5
2004	26.2	23.1	26.2	28.5	30.1	31.5	33.1	35.5	25.8
2003	26.1	23.1	26.1	28.4	30.0	31.4	33.1	35.4	25.8
2002	26.0	23.0	26.0	28.3	29.9	31.4	33.1	35.7	25.7
2001	25.9	22.8	25.9	28.2	29.9	31.4	33.1	35.7	24.4
2000	25.7	22.7	25.8	28.1	29.8	31.3	33.0	35.5	24.2
1995	25.4	22.4	25.5	27.8	29.6	31.1	32.8	35.5	24.2
1990 ⁴	25.3	22.4	25.2	27.4	29.1	30.6	32.3	35.3	26.1

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

²Based on 100 percent of births in selected states and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other states; see "Technical Notes."

³Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2003–2006. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data.

⁴Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 11. Number of births, birth rates, fertility rates, total fertility rates, and birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years by age of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2006

[By place of residence. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 estimated population in each area; fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years estimated in each area; total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5; birth rates by age are live births per 1,000 women in specified age group estimated in each area. Populations estimated as of July 1]

State	Number of births	Birth rate	Fertility rate	Total fertility rate	Teenage birth rate		
					15–19 years		
					Total	15–17 years	18–19 years
United States ¹	4,265,555	14.2	68.5	2,100.5	41.9	22.0	73.0
Alabama	63,232	13.7	67.0	2,034.0	53.5	27.7	93.8
Alaska	10,996	16.4	76.7	2,323.0	44.3	19.2	92.7
Arizona	102,429	16.6	81.6	2,443.0	62.0	34.4	108.7
Arkansas	40,961	14.6	72.2	2,178.5	62.3	30.5	113.5
California	562,440	15.4	71.8	2,185.0	39.9	21.5	68.2
Colorado	70,751	14.9	70.2	2,113.0	43.8	24.2	76.2
Connecticut	41,820	11.9	58.8	1,903.5	23.5	12.3	40.9
Delaware	11,989	14.0	67.3	2,090.5	41.9	22.5	68.4
District of Columbia	8,523	14.7	58.4	1,699.0	48.4	39.1	56.5
Florida	236,802	13.1	67.3	2,089.0	45.2	23.0	82.3
Georgia	148,633	15.9	72.4	2,225.5	54.2	28.3	97.3
Hawaii	18,982	14.8	73.9	2,230.5	40.5	21.0	72.8
Idaho	24,184	16.5	80.9	2,417.5	39.2	17.9	72.3
Illinois	180,572	14.1	66.8	2,034.0	39.5	22.5	65.5
Indiana	88,631	14.0	68.3	2,081.5	43.5	20.7	79.8
Iowa	40,607	13.6	69.1	2,143.0	32.9	16.0	57.2
Kansas	40,968	14.8	73.3	2,227.5	42.0	19.5	76.4
Kentucky	58,250	13.8	67.1	2,052.0	54.6	25.8	102.5
Louisiana	63,376	14.8	70.6	2,107.0	53.9	28.2	90.8
Maine	14,151	10.7	54.5	1,767.5	25.8	9.9	51.7
Maryland	77,494	13.8	64.2	2,013.0	33.6	17.6	58.6
Massachusetts	77,676	12.1	56.9	1,775.0	21.3	10.7	35.9
Michigan	127,483	12.6	61.7	1,931.5	33.8	17.0	60.4
Minnesota	73,525	14.2	68.7	2,137.5	27.9	13.8	49.5
Mississippi	46,056	15.8	75.7	2,264.0	68.4	39.6	112.6
Missouri	81,385	13.9	67.9	2,065.0	45.7	22.7	83.1
Montana	12,508	13.2	69.5	2,131.5	39.6	17.7	76.2
Nebraska	26,727	15.1	75.1	2,285.5	33.4	16.3	58.8
Nevada	40,027	16.0	77.9	2,360.5	55.8	28.0	111.0
New Hampshire	14,378	10.9	53.4	1,751.0	18.7	7.6	36.2
New Jersey	115,020	13.2	64.5	2,049.0	24.9	12.1	46.7
New Mexico	29,936	15.3	74.7	2,229.5	64.1	36.0	108.5
New York	250,104	13.0	61.1	1,887.0	25.7	13.1	43.7
North Carolina	127,859	14.4	69.0	2,133.5	49.7	25.6	87.2
North Dakota	8,621	13.6	68.7	2,145.0	26.5	12.6	43.4
Ohio	150,593	13.1	64.7	1,993.0	40.0	19.8	72.4
Oklahoma	54,016	15.1	74.7	2,198.0	59.6	30.3	107.3
Oregon	48,689	13.2	65.4	1,963.5	35.7	17.5	65.8
Pennsylvania	149,090	12.0	60.6	1,931.5	31.0	16.7	51.6
Rhode Island	12,372	11.6	54.6	1,721.0	27.8	18.1	38.8
South Carolina	62,171	14.4	69.6	2,137.5	53.0	29.0	88.5
South Dakota	11,919	15.2	78.5	2,395.0	40.2	19.0	72.2
Tennessee	84,355	14.0	67.5	2,066.5	54.7	27.4	100.6
Texas	399,603	17.0	78.8	2,364.5	63.1	35.8	106.9
Utah	53,504	21.0	94.1	2,628.5	34.0	16.4	58.5
Vermont	6,511	10.4	52.2	1,691.5	20.8	8.1	38.7
Virginia	107,817	14.1	66.3	2,051.0	35.2	17.0	62.4
Washington	86,876	13.6	65.2	1,982.5	33.4	15.4	64.0
West Virginia	20,931	11.5	59.4	1,820.0	44.9	21.4	80.4
Wisconsin	72,340	13.0	64.0	2,006.0	30.9	15.5	54.8
Wyoming	7,672	14.9	75.9	2,244.5	47.3	18.3	91.8
Puerto Rico	48,597	12.4	57.2	1,697.5	60.0	39.3	91.7
Virgin Islands	1,687	15.5	76.1	2,510.5	49.6	20.0	114.4
Guam	3,391	19.8	89.6	2,718.5	58.7	31.8	102.4
American Samoa	1,442	25.0	110.4	3,523.5	37.1	16.9	73.0
Northern Marianas	1,422	17.2	42.4	1,213.0	31.6	19.2	45.7

¹Excludes data for the territories.

NOTE: Population data for computing birth rates were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. Rates by state may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates.

Table 12. Live births by race of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2006

[By place of residence]

State	Number				
	All races	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or other Pacific Islander
United States ¹	4,265,555	3,310,308	666,481	47,721	241,045
Alabama	63,232	42,801	19,408	192	831
Alaska	10,996	6,944	438	2,717	897
Arizona	102,429	88,443	4,075	6,607	3,304
Arkansas	40,961	32,068	7,952	281	660
California	562,440	453,916	34,284	3,428	70,812
Colorado	70,751	64,570	3,148	612	2,421
Connecticut	41,820	33,746	5,619	227	2,228
Delaware	11,989	8,393	3,076	30	490
District of Columbia	8,523	2,566	5,739	7	211
Florida	236,802	171,579	56,904	789	7,530
Georgia	148,633	93,749	49,439	318	5,127
Hawaii	18,982	5,532	611	75	12,764
Idaho	24,184	23,272	147	416	349
Illinois	180,572	139,213	31,583	309	9,467
Indiana	88,631	76,469	10,449	152	1,561
Iowa	40,607	37,781	1,622	241	963
Kansas	40,968	36,034	3,169	400	1,365
Kentucky	58,250	51,719	5,465	87	979
Louisiana	63,376	37,334	24,588	423	1,031
Maine	14,151	13,527	299	84	241
Maryland	77,494	43,961	28,181	182	5,170
Massachusetts	77,676	62,402	9,390	172	5,712
Michigan	127,483	99,020	23,085	722	4,656
Minnesota	73,525	59,189	7,570	1,734	5,032
Mississippi	46,056	24,205	21,089	323	439
Missouri	81,385	66,593	12,470	405	1,917
Montana	12,508	10,703	63	1,621	121
Nebraska	26,727	23,569	1,885	574	699
Nevada	40,027	32,590	3,566	635	3,236
New Hampshire	14,378	13,561	263	18	536
New Jersey	115,020	82,570	20,994	193	11,263
New Mexico	29,936	24,815	601	3,972	548
New York	250,104	172,921	54,467	635	22,081
North Carolina	127,859	92,430	29,959	1,732	3,738
North Dakota	8,621	7,357	133	1,026	105
Ohio	150,593	121,614	25,436	329	3,214
Oklahoma	54,016	41,839	5,002	6,065	1,110
Oregon	48,689	43,898	1,154	921	2,716
Pennsylvania	149,090	117,653	25,046	454	5,937
Rhode Island	12,372	10,445	1,194	154	579
South Carolina	62,171	39,122	21,514	263	1,272
South Dakota	11,919	9,510	219	2,049	141
Tennessee	84,355	63,710	18,363	270	2,012
Texas	399,603	334,526	49,205	1,131	14,741
Utah	53,504	50,621	518	709	1,656
Vermont	6,511	6,306	80	17	108
Virginia	107,817	75,843	24,394	150	7,430
Washington	86,876	71,234	4,747	2,268	8,627
West Virginia	20,931	20,032	700	22	177
Wisconsin	72,340	61,258	7,112	1,233	2,737
Wyoming	7,672	7,155	66	347	104
Puerto Rico	48,597	43,773	4,809	---	---
Virgin Islands	1,687	402	1,264	—	21
Guam	3,391	243	35	3	3,110
American Samoa	1,442	2	—	—	1,440
Northern Marianas	1,422	20	—	—	1,402

--- Data not available.

— Quantity zero.

¹Excludes data for the territories.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data.

Table 13. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, each state and territory, 2006

[By place of residence]

State	All origins	Origin of mother									
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ¹	White	Black	Not stated
United States ²	4,265,555	1,039,077	718,146	66,932	16,936	165,321	71,742	3,196,082	2,308,640	617,247	30,396
Alabama	63,232	4,724	3,453	119	30	990	132	58,446	38,118	19,333	62
Alaska	10,996	752	400	74	12	77	189	10,054	6,291	397	190
Arizona	102,429	45,521	43,273	277	72	1,255	644	55,907	43,372	3,594	1,001
Arkansas	40,961	4,397	3,521	46	9	754	67	36,429	27,679	7,843	135
California	562,440	293,322	254,428	2,151	693	28,265	7,785	260,412	158,426	32,056	8,706
Colorado	70,751	22,813	17,916	311	78	1,155	3,353	47,932	42,127	2,975	6
Connecticut	41,820	8,485	1,105	4,512	84	2,581	203	33,254	25,665	5,171	81
Delaware	11,989	1,883	1,039	369	15	408	52	10,085	6,580	2,996	21
District of Columbia	8,523	1,329	184	17	5	1,068	55	7,175	2,143	4,846	19
Florida	236,802	70,059	18,643	12,059	12,100	26,203	1,054	165,872	107,433	51,081	871
Georgia	148,633	23,657	17,943	756	192	4,588	178	123,355	69,494	48,693	1,621
Hawaii	18,982	3,039	598	852	17	124	1,448	15,883	4,585	499	60
Idaho	24,184	3,792	3,214	34	3	91	450	20,272	19,496	120	120
Illinois	180,572	44,342	37,291	2,753	192	1,903	2,203	136,116	95,207	31,207	114
Indiana	88,631	8,454	7,168	301	34	770	181	79,990	67,950	10,374	187
Iowa	40,607	3,226	2,565	71	8	487	95	37,253	34,511	1,585	128
Kansas	40,968	6,587	5,036	123	22	515	891	34,257	29,673	2,994	124
Kentucky	58,250	2,774	1,988	135	110	301	240	55,427	49,224	5,251	49
Louisiana	63,376	2,344	1,178	121	60	860	125	60,875	35,222	24,271	157
Maine	14,151	218	46	18	6	24	124	13,906	13,298	292	27
Maryland	77,494	10,087	2,160	445	64	7,046	372	67,271	37,016	25,397	136
Massachusetts	77,676	10,749	493	4,614	69	5,300	273	66,531	53,644	7,104	396
Michigan	127,483	8,682	6,944	506	107	672	453	114,856	87,157	22,680	3,945
Minnesota	73,525	6,027	4,407	119	29	912	560	66,352	54,061	6,306	1,146
Mississippi	46,056	1,556	967	32	8	221	328	44,476	22,650	21,075	24
Missouri	81,385	4,556	3,416	138	46	362	594	76,705	62,115	12,333	124
Montana	12,508	401	200	13	5	18	165	11,528	9,822	45	579
Nebraska	26,727	3,999	2,944	54	18	602	381	22,720	19,976	1,715	8
Nevada	40,027	15,600	12,857	289	233	1,607	614	23,746	16,828	3,334	681
New Hampshire	14,378	585	141	170	14	161	99	13,572	12,833	213	221
New Jersey	115,020	29,210	6,664	6,974	769	14,131	672	85,668	56,974	17,459	142
New Mexico	29,936	16,514	8,454	99	58	171	7,732	13,414	8,590	509	8
New York	250,104	59,331	11,576	14,600	528	28,511	4,116	190,176	125,405	42,453	597
North Carolina	127,859	21,217	15,484	976	171	4,336	250	106,506	71,382	29,712	136
North Dakota	8,621	249	180	14	3	14	38	8,291	7,109	117	81
Ohio	150,593	6,737	3,416	1,160	70	917	1,174	142,989	115,914	23,781	867
Oklahoma	54,016	7,065	6,384	128	17	483	53	46,718	34,915	4,888	233
Oregon	48,689	9,939	9,185	112	41	437	164	38,436	33,856	1,096	314
Pennsylvania	149,090	13,279	3,042	6,634	191	2,107	1,305	134,238	107,602	20,871	1,573
Rhode Island	12,372	2,557	192	695	22	1,532	116	7,760	6,117	992	2,055
South Carolina	62,171	5,874	4,137	336	53	940	408	55,843	34,211	20,458	454
South Dakota	11,919	401	244	18	3	78	58	11,506	9,170	214	12
Tennessee	84,355	7,939	5,301	277	68	1,245	1,048	76,280	57,172	17,422	136
Texas	399,603	198,259	159,459	1,367	362	10,356	26,715	200,837	139,916	46,026	507
Utah	53,504	8,224	6,257	117	28	666	1,156	44,988	42,230	463	292
Vermont	6,511	74	19	18	5	12	20	6,395	6,200	74	42
Virginia	107,817	14,467	3,636	793	79	8,917	1,042	93,190	62,502	23,414	160
Washington	86,876	15,796	12,783	371	72	689	1,881	69,453	56,249	3,750	1,627
West Virginia	20,931	219	96	17	2	54	50	20,634	19,760	689	78
Wisconsin	72,340	6,870	5,480	724	56	390	220	65,435	54,543	7,024	35
Wyoming	7,672	896	639	23	3	15	216	6,668	6,227	55	108
Puerto Rico	48,597	46,861	64	45,209	40	1,524	24	1,725	1,600	110	11
Virgin Islands	1,687	379	5	70	—	126	178	1,226	111	1,096	82
Guam	3,391	48	25	14	—	7	2	3,334	201	35	9
American Samoa	1,442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,442
Northern Marianas	1,422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,422

— Quantity zero. --- Data not available.

¹Includes races other than white and black.²Excludes data for the territories.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data.

Table 14. Total number of births, rates (birth, fertility, and total fertility), and percentage of births with selected demographic characteristics, by race of mother: United States, 2006

[Birth rates are live births per 1,000 population. Fertility rates are computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15–44 years. Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Populations estimated as of July 1. Mean age at first birth is the arithmetic average of the age of mothers at the time of the birth, computed directly from the frequency of first births by age of mother]

Characteristic	All races	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
				Number	
Births	4,265,555	3,310,308	666,481	47,721	241,045
	Rate				
Birth rate	14.2	13.7	16.8	14.9	16.6
Fertility rate	68.5	68.0	72.1	63.1	67.5
Total fertility rate	2,100.5	2,096.0	2,154.5	1,829.0	1,919.0
Sex ratio ¹	1,049	1,050	1,040	1,038	1,063
	Percent				
All births					
Births to mothers under 20 years	10.4	9.4	17.0	17.6	3.3
4th and higher-order births	11.2	10.7	14.7	19.1	6.5
Births to unmarried mothers	38.5	33.3	70.2	64.6	16.5
Mothers born in the 50 states and D.C.	75.1	77.1	84.0	93.8	19.0
	Mean				
Age of mother at first birth	25.0	25.3	22.7	21.9	28.5

¹Male live births per 1,000 female live births.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data.

Table 15. Total number of births, rates (birth, fertility, and total fertility), and percentage of births with selected demographic characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2006

[Birth rates are live births per 1,000 population. Fertility rates are computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15–44 years. Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Populations estimated as of July 1. Mean age at first birth is the arithmetic average of the age of mothers at the time of the birth, computed directly from the frequency of first births by age of mother]

Characteristic	All origins ¹	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
	Number									
Births	4,265,555	1,039,077	718,146	66,932	16,936	165,321	71,742	3,196,082	2,308,640	617,247
	Rate									
Birth rate ³	14.2	23.4	24.8	17.6	10.4	23.9	(³)	12.6	11.6	16.5
Fertility rate ³	68.5	101.5	109.0	74.0	49.3	98.6	(³)	62.0	59.5	70.6
Total fertility rate ³	2,100.5	2,959.5	3,107.5	2,167.0	1,601.5	3,014.0	(³)	1,925.0	1,863.5	2,115.0 ⁴
Sex ratio ⁴	1,049	1,045	1,043	1,050	1,046	1,055	1,032	1,051	1,053	1,040
	Percent									
All births										
Births to mothers under 20 years	10.4	14.3	15.0	17.7	8.0	8.9	16.9	9.1	7.4	17.2
4th and higher-order births	11.2	14.2	15.6	12.1	4.9	10.9	12.6	10.2	9.1	15.0
Births to unmarried mothers	38.5	49.9	48.6	62.4	39.4	51.5	49.2	34.8	26.6	70.7
Mothers born in the 50 states and D.C.	75.1	37.5	35.9	69.1	49.1	13.7	76.7	87.3	94.0	87.4
	Mean									
Age of mother at first birth	25.0	23.1	22.5	22.8	26.2	25.0	23.0	25.6	26.0	22.7

¹Includes origin not stated.

²Includes races other than white and black.

³Rates for Central and South American include other and unknown Hispanic.

⁴Male live births per 1,000 female live births.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data.

Table 16. Live births and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 2006

[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population for specified month. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 total population. Fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years. Monthly populations estimated as of the first of each month]

Month	Number	Observed		Seasonally adjusted ¹	
		Birth rate	Fertility rate	Birth rate	Fertility rate
Total	4,265,555	14.2	68.5
January	340,297	13.4	64.4	14.1	67.7
February	319,235	14.0	66.9	14.3	68.4
March	356,786	14.1	67.5	14.2	68.2
April	329,809	13.4	64.5	13.7	65.7
May	355,437	14.0	67.3	14.2	68.2
June	358,251	14.6	70.0	14.3	68.6
July	367,934	14.5	69.6	14.1	68.1
August	387,798	15.2	73.3	14.6	70.3
September	374,711	15.2	73.2	14.4	69.2
October	367,354	14.4	69.5	14.4	69.3
November	351,832	14.2	68.7	14.5	69.8
December	356,111	13.9	67.3	14.2	68.8

... Category not applicable.

¹The method of seasonal adjustment, developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is described in *The X11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program*, Technical Paper No. 15 (1967 revision).

Table 17. Live births by day of week and index of occurrence by method of delivery: United States, 2006

Day of week and race of mother	Average number of births	Index of occurrence ¹		
		Total ²	Method of delivery	
			Vaginal	Cesarean
Total	11,686	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	7,587	64.9	73.3	46.6
Monday	12,079	103.4	100.6	109.3
Tuesday	13,397	114.6	111.5	121.6
Wednesday	13,482	115.4	112.1	122.6
Thursday	13,444	115.0	112.3	121.1
Friday	13,151	112.5	107.6	123.2
Saturday	8,745	74.8	83.1	56.6

¹Index is the ratio of the average number of births by a specified method of delivery on a given day of the week to the average daily number of births by a specified method of delivery for the year, multiplied by 100.

²Includes method of delivery not stated.

Table 18. Number, birth rate, and percentage of births to unmarried women by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2006

Measure and age of mother	All races ¹	White		Black		American Indian or Alaska Native ²	Asian or Pacific Islander ²	Hispanic ³
		Total ²	Non-Hispanic	Total ²	Non-Hispanic			
Number								
All ages	1,641,946	1,103,551	614,522	467,887	436,227	30,828	39,680	518,125
Under 15 years	6,288	3,508	1,244	2,591	2,459	121	68	2,380
15–19 years	366,588	246,080	134,685	107,050	100,473	7,419	6,039	117,712
15 years	17,812	11,229	4,543	5,972	5,615	345	266	7,019
16 years	40,227	26,440	11,960	12,268	11,524	823	696	15,197
17 years	69,710	46,810	24,139	20,194	18,910	1,523	1,183	23,909
18 years	104,216	70,292	39,564	30,157	28,324	2,089	1,678	32,501
19 years	134,623	91,309	54,479	38,459	36,100	2,639	2,216	39,086
20–24 years	625,780	422,301	251,815	178,420	167,183	11,978	13,081	180,942
25–29 years	366,085	244,255	131,277	105,097	97,473	6,679	10,054	119,996
30–34 years	173,586	116,474	56,570	47,816	43,931	3,021	6,275	63,405
35–39 years	81,828	55,925	30,167	21,359	19,631	1,287	3,257	27,113
40 years and over	21,791	15,008	8,764	5,554	5,077	323	906	6,577
Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group								
15–44 years ⁴	50.6	46.1	32.0	71.5	---	---	25.9	106.1
15–19 years	36.2	31.4	21.6	63.5	---	---	13.4	70.6
15–17 years	20.4	17.4	10.7	36.6	---	---	7.8	43.1
18–19 years	61.8	53.9	38.8	107.8	---	---	21.9	119.7
20–24 years	79.5	71.0	51.6	126.0	---	---	31.4	164.7
25–29 years	74.9	70.6	47.7	96.9	---	---	34.5	163.3
30–34 years	54.8	54.5	34.4	58.6	---	---	37.5	124.0
35–39 years	26.8	26.4	17.7	27.6	---	---	29.5	62.4
40–44 years ⁵	6.5	6.2	4.4	7.2	---	---	9.4	15.0
Percent of births to unmarried women								
All ages	38.5	33.3	26.6	70.2	70.7	64.6	16.5	49.9
Under 15 years	98.3	97.4	98.2	99.8	99.9	97.6	93.2	96.9
15–19 years	84.2	79.8	79.4	96.4	96.9	89.8	77.3	80.8
15 years	96.8	95.4	96.6	99.6	99.7	98.9	93.3	94.7
16 years	93.3	90.8	92.0	99.2	99.4	96.6	90.3	90.1
17 years	90.0	86.8	87.6	98.4	98.8	94.1	85.6	86.3
18 years	84.4	80.1	80.7	96.6	97.1	88.9	79.0	79.7
19 years	77.8	72.6	72.2	94.0	94.5	85.4	68.2	73.9
20–24 years	57.9	51.6	47.7	83.4	84.1	72.8	41.1	59.6
25–29 years	31.0	26.1	19.7	63.0	63.5	54.8	15.0	42.8
30–34 years	18.3	15.4	10.0	45.9	45.9	44.6	7.6	32.6
35–39 years	16.4	14.0	9.8	39.6	39.3	40.9	7.7	29.6
40 years and over	19.4	16.9	12.9	39.5	39.0	42.1	9.9	31.7

--- Data not available.

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data.³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Birth rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.⁵Birth rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.

NOTES: For 48 states and the District of Columbia, marital status is reported in the birth registration process; for Michigan and New York, mother's marital status is inferred; see "Technical Notes." Rates cannot be computed for unmarried non-Hispanic black women or for American Indian or Alaska Native women because the necessary populations are not available.

Table 19. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980–2006, and by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980–2006

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women. Populations estimated as of July 1 for all years]

Year and race and Hispanic origin	Age of mother								
	15–44 years ¹	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years ²
		Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
All races³									
2006 ⁴	50.6	36.2	20.4	61.8	79.5	74.9	54.8	26.8	6.5
2005 ⁴	47.5	34.5	19.7	58.4	74.9	71.1	50.0	24.5	6.2
2004 ⁴	46.1	34.7	20.1	57.7	72.5	68.6	47.0	23.5	6.0
2003 ⁴	44.9	34.8	20.3	57.6	71.2	65.7	44.0	22.3	5.8
2002 ⁴	43.7	35.4	20.8	58.6	70.5	61.5	40.8	20.8	5.4
2001 ⁴	43.8	37.0	22.0	60.6	71.3	59.5	40.4	20.4	5.3
2000 ⁴	44.1	39.0	23.9	62.2	72.2	58.5	39.3	19.7	5.0
1999 ⁴	43.3	39.7	25.0	62.3	70.8	56.9	38.1	19.0	4.6
1998 ⁴	43.3	40.9	26.5	63.6	70.4	55.4	38.1	18.7	4.6
1997 ⁴	42.9	41.4	27.7	63.9	68.9	53.4	37.9	18.7	4.6
1996 ⁴	43.8	42.2	28.5	64.9	68.9	54.5	40.2	19.9	4.8
1995 ⁴	44.3	43.8	30.1	66.5	68.7	54.3	38.9	19.3	4.7
1994 ⁴	46.2	45.8	31.7	69.1	70.9	57.4	39.6	19.7	4.7
1993 ⁴	44.8	44.0	30.3	66.2	68.5	55.9	38.0	18.9	4.4
1992 ⁴	44.9	44.2	30.2	66.7	67.9	55.6	37.6	18.8	4.1
1991 ⁴	45.0	44.6	30.8	65.4	67.8	56.0	37.9	17.9	3.8
1990 ⁴	43.8	42.5	29.6	60.7	65.1	56.0	37.6	17.3	3.6
1989 ⁴	41.6	40.1	28.7	56.0	61.2	52.8	34.9	16.0	3.4
1988 ⁴	38.5	36.4	26.4	51.5	56.0	48.5	32.0	15.0	3.2
1987 ⁴	36.0	33.8	24.5	48.9	52.6	44.5	29.6	13.5	2.9
1986 ⁴	34.2	32.3	22.8	48.0	49.3	42.2	27.2	12.2	2.7
1985 ⁴	32.8	31.4	22.4	45.9	46.5	39.9	25.2	11.6	2.5
1984 ^{4,5}	31.0	30.0	21.9	42.5	43.0	37.1	23.3	10.9	2.5
1983 ^{4,5}	30.3	29.5	22.0	40.7	41.8	35.5	22.4	10.2	2.6
1982 ^{4,5}	30.0	28.7	21.5	39.6	41.5	35.1	21.9	10.0	2.7
1981 ^{4,5}	29.5	27.9	20.9	39.0	41.1	34.5	20.8	9.8	2.6
1980 ^{4,5}	29.4	27.6	20.6	39.0	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
1980 ^{5,6}	28.4	27.5	20.7	38.7	39.7	31.4	18.5	8.4	2.3
1975 ^{5,6}	24.5	23.9	19.3	32.5	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
1970 ^{6,7}	26.4	22.4	17.1	32.9	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5
White total									
2006 ⁴	46.1	31.4	17.4	53.9	71.0	70.6	54.5	26.4	6.2
2005 ⁴	43.0	29.9	16.8	50.9	66.6	66.3	49.1	23.8	5.8
2004 ⁴	41.6	30.1	17.1	50.4	64.1	63.9	45.7	22.6	5.6
2003 ⁴	40.4	30.1	17.2	50.4	63.0	60.8	42.0	21.2	5.5
2002 ⁴	38.9	30.4	17.5	51.0	61.6	56.8	38.3	19.4	5.0
2001 ⁴	38.5	31.3	18.1	52.1	61.8	54.6	37.2	18.6	4.9
2000 ⁴	38.2	32.7	19.7	53.1	61.7	52.9	35.9	17.9	4.5
1999 ⁴	37.4	33.2	20.6	52.9	60.2	50.8	34.9	17.4	4.1
1998 ⁴	36.9	33.6	21.5	53.1	59.5	48.6	34.1	16.9	4.1
1997 ⁴	36.3	33.6	22.0	52.9	57.9	47.0	33.6	16.6	3.9
1996 ⁴	37.0	34.0	22.3	53.5	57.9	48.1	35.4	17.7	4.3
1995 ⁴	37.0	35.0	23.3	54.7	57.2	47.4	33.7	16.8	4.2
1994 ⁴	37.8	35.8	23.9	55.8	57.5	48.6	33.8	17.2	4.3
1993 ⁴	35.6	33.3	21.9	52.0	53.8	46.0	31.9	16.3	3.9
1992 ⁴	35.0	32.7	21.4	51.2	52.4	44.8	31.3	16.1	3.6
1991 ⁴	34.5	32.7	21.7	49.4	51.4	44.3	30.9	15.2	3.2
1990 ⁴	32.9	30.6	20.4	44.9	48.2	43.0	29.9	14.5	3.2
1989 ⁴	30.2	28.0	19.3	40.2	43.8	39.1	26.8	13.1	2.9
1988 ⁴	27.4	25.3	17.6	36.8	39.2	35.4	24.2	12.1	2.7
1987 ⁴	25.3	23.2	16.2	34.5	36.6	32.0	22.3	10.7	2.4
1986 ⁴	23.9	21.8	14.9	33.5	34.2	30.5	20.1	9.7	2.2
1985 ⁴	22.5	20.8	14.5	31.2	31.7	28.5	18.4	9.0	2.0
1984 ^{4,5}	20.6	19.3	13.7	27.9	28.5	25.5	16.8	8.4	2.0
1983 ^{4,5}	19.8	18.7	13.6	26.4	27.1	23.8	15.9	7.8	2.0
1982 ^{4,5}	19.3	18.0	13.1	25.3	26.5	23.1	15.3	7.4	2.1
1981 ^{4,5}	18.6	17.2	12.6	24.6	25.8	22.3	14.2	7.2	1.9
1980 ^{4,5}	18.1	16.5	12.0	24.1	25.1	21.5	14.1	7.1	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980–2006, and by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980–2006—Con.

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women. Populations estimated as of July 1 for all years]

Year and race and Hispanic origin	Age of mother								
	15–44 years ¹	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years ²
		Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
Non-Hispanic white									
2006 ⁴	32.0	21.6	10.7	38.8	51.6	47.7	34.4	17.7	4.4
2005 ⁴	30.1	20.9	10.3	37.4	49.1	45.0	31.2	16.0	4.2
2004 ⁴	29.4	21.2	10.7	37.5	48.0	43.3	29.6	15.6	4.1
2003 ⁴	28.6	21.5	11.0	37.9	47.2	40.8	27.8	14.7	4.1
2002 ⁴	27.8	22.1	11.5	38.8	46.1	38.5	26.0	13.5	3.7
2001 ⁴	27.8	23.1	12.1	40.3	46.4	37.5	25.4	13.2	3.6
2000 ⁴	28.0	24.7	13.6	42.1	47.0	36.9	24.8	12.9	3.3
1999 ⁴	27.9	25.6	14.6	42.7	46.3	36.2	24.8	13.0	3.1
1998 ⁴	27.9	26.2	15.5	43.1	46.3	35.4	25.0	13.1	3.1
1997 ⁴	27.5	26.4	16.2	43.3	44.8	34.4	24.9	12.7	2.9
1996 ⁴	28.2	27.0	16.9	43.9	44.5	35.0	26.4	13.8	3.3
1995 ⁴	28.1	27.7	17.6	44.6	43.9	34.4	25.1	12.9	3.2
1994 ⁴	28.4	28.1	17.9	45.0	43.8	34.7	24.6	12.8	3.1
1993 ⁴	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1992 ⁴	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991 ⁴	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990 ^{4,8}	24.4	25.0	16.2	37.0	36.4	30.3	20.5	6.1	---
Black total									
2006 ⁴	71.5	63.5	36.6	107.8	126.0	96.9	58.6	27.6	7.2
2005 ⁴	67.8	60.6	35.4	101.6	120.7	93.8	54.0	26.1	7.1
2004 ⁴	67.2	61.7	37.0	100.9	119.8	91.8	52.0	25.8	6.8
2003 ⁴	66.3	62.2	38.1	100.4	118.0	90.4	51.2	25.3	6.5
2002 ⁴	66.2	64.8	39.9	104.1	119.2	85.9	49.9	24.9	6.3
2001 ⁴	68.1	69.9	43.8	110.2	122.8	84.1	51.1	25.4	6.3
2000 ⁴	70.5	75.0	48.3	115.0	129.0	85.9	50.2	25.4	6.3
1999 ⁴	69.7	76.5	50.0	115.8	126.8	85.5	49.0	24.2	5.8
1998 ⁴	71.6	81.5	55.0	121.5	127.8	86.5	50.5	24.3	6.0
1997 ⁴	71.5	84.5	59.0	124.8	124.2	81.4	51.0	24.3	6.5
1996 ⁴	72.8	87.5	62.6	127.2	122.6	81.2	53.4	25.2	6.1
1995 ⁴	74.5	91.2	67.4	129.2	124.6	82.3	53.3	25.3	6.0
1994 ⁴	80.8	99.3	73.9	139.6	135.2	91.3	56.5	26.0	5.9
1993 ⁴	83.0	101.2	75.9	140.0	139.9	92.8	56.7	25.7	5.8
1992 ⁴	85.7	104.8	77.2	146.4	142.6	96.8	57.3	25.6	5.4
1991 ⁴	89.0	107.8	79.9	147.7	146.4	100.0	59.8	25.5	5.4
1990 ⁴	90.5	106.0	78.8	143.7	144.8	105.3	61.5	25.5	5.1
1989 ⁴	90.7	104.5	78.9	140.9	142.4	102.9	60.5	24.9	5.0
1988 ⁴	86.5	96.1	73.5	130.5	133.6	97.2	57.4	24.1	5.0
1987 ⁴	82.6	90.9	69.9	123.0	126.1	91.6	53.1	22.4	4.7
1986 ⁴	79.0	88.5	67.0	121.1	118.0	84.6	50.0	20.6	4.4
1985 ⁴	77.0	87.6	66.8	117.9	113.1	79.3	47.5	20.4	4.3
1984 ^{4,5}	75.2	86.1	66.5	113.6	107.9	77.8	43.8	19.4	4.3
1983 ^{4,5}	76.2	85.5	66.8	111.9	107.2	79.7	43.8	19.4	4.8
1982 ^{4,5}	77.9	85.1	66.3	112.7	109.3	82.7	44.1	19.5	5.2
1981 ^{4,5}	79.4	85.0	65.9	114.2	110.7	83.1	45.5	19.6	5.6
1980 ^{4,5}	81.1	87.9	68.8	118.2	112.3	81.4	46.7	19.0	5.5
Asian or Pacific Islander total									
2006 ⁴	25.9	13.4	7.8	21.9	31.4	34.5	37.5	29.5	9.4
2005 ⁴	24.9	13.1	7.3	22.1	29.7	35.1	36.6	24.7	9.4
2004 ⁴	23.6	13.3	7.7	21.6	27.9	33.2	35.4	20.7	8.6
2003 ⁴	22.2	13.1	7.5	21.4	26.6	30.7	31.5	19.8	7.9
2002 ⁴	21.3	13.4	7.5	22.2	26.5	27.5	28.6	18.7	6.8
2001 ⁴	21.2	14.6	8.7	23.0	25.2	26.7	29.4	19.7	6.3
2000 ⁴	20.9	15.2	9.6	23.2	24.2	25.4	29.7	18.4	6.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980–2006, and by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980–2006—Con.

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women. Populations estimated as of July 1 for all years]

Year and race and Hispanic origin	Age of mother								
	15–44 years ¹	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years ²
		Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
Hispanic ⁹									
2006 ⁴	106.1	70.6	43.1	119.7	164.7	163.3	124.0	62.4	15.0
2005 ⁴	100.3	68.0	42.7	112.4	150.4	153.5	118.1	59.2	14.3
2004 ⁴	95.7	67.9	43.3	110.1	138.6	143.4	109.6	56.8	13.8
2003 ⁴	92.2	66.6	43.0	107.0	133.7	136.0	99.2	54.7	13.3
2002 ⁴	87.9	66.1	43.0	105.3	131.4	123.1	88.1	51.3	12.6
2001 ⁴	87.8	67.1	44.2	104.3	132.3	120.7	91.4	49.7	12.2
2000 ⁴	87.2	68.5	47.0	102.2	130.5	121.6	89.4	46.1	12.2
1999 ⁴	84.9	68.6	48.7	99.9	126.1	119.6	84.2	42.4	11.2
1998 ⁴	82.8	69.3	49.8	101.2	120.6	115.9	78.2	38.8	12.0
1997 ⁴	83.2	69.2	50.7	100.6	122.8	114.8	78.8	40.5	12.1
1996 ⁴	86.2	69.3	49.7	102.3	131.6	122.0	84.6	41.2	12.3
1995 ⁴	88.8	73.2	52.8	108.6	135.8	122.3	84.1	42.2	12.1
1994 ⁴	95.8	77.7	55.7	115.4	144.5	131.7	91.2	47.4	13.9
1993 ⁴	91.4	71.1	49.6	108.8	134.3	130.4	87.8	47.1	14.1
1992 ⁴	92.8	70.3	49.2	106.6	138.2	133.4	89.9	47.8	14.6
1991 ⁴	92.5	71.0	49.5	107.5	134.2	135.1	88.2	47.6	14.1
1990 ^{4,8}	89.6	65.9	45.9	98.9	129.8	131.7	88.1	50.8	13.7

-- Data not available.

¹Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.²Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.³Includes races other than white, black, and Asian or other Pacific Islander.⁴Data for states in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining states; see "Technical Notes."⁵Based on 100 percent of births in selected states and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other states; see "Technical Notes."⁶Births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported; see "Technical Notes."⁷Based on a 50-percent sample of births.⁸Rates for 1990 based on data for 48 states and the District of Columbia that reported Hispanic origin on the birth certificate. Rate shown for 1990 for ages 35–39 years are based on births to unmarried women aged 35–44 years.⁹Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2003–2006. See "Technical Notes" for more information on multiple-race data. Rates cannot be computed for unmarried non-Hispanic black women or for American Indian or Alaska Native women because the necessary populations are not available.

Table 20. Number and percentage of births to unmarried women by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2006

[By place of residence]

State	Births to unmarried women				Percent unmarried			
	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic			All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		
		White ²	Black ²	Hispanic ³		White ²	Black ²	Hispanic ³
United States ⁴	1,641,946	614,522	436,227	518,125	38.5	26.6	70.7	49.9
Alabama	23,163	8,473	13,506	1,012	36.6	22.2	69.9	21.4
Alaska	4,047	1,535	176	277	36.8	24.4	44.3	36.8
Arizona	45,089	12,108	2,238	25,277	44.0	27.9	62.3	55.5
Arkansas	17,114	8,628	6,146	2,044	41.8	31.2	78.4	46.5
California	211,501	35,506	20,838	141,410	37.6	22.4	65.0	48.2
Colorado	19,535	7,950	1,589	9,441	27.6	18.9	53.4	41.4
Connecticut	14,209	5,088	3,517	5,354	34.0	19.8	68.0	63.1
Delaware	5,456	2,095	2,141	1,158	45.5	31.8	71.5	61.5
District of Columbia	4,906	126	3,843	897	57.6	5.9	79.3	67.5
Florida	105,111	35,027	35,001	33,454	44.4	32.6	68.5	47.8
Georgia	62,996	17,364	33,038	11,507	42.4	25.0	67.8	48.6
Hawaii	6,832	1,086	125	1,442	36.0	23.7	25.1	47.4
Idaho	5,878	4,011	49	1,512	24.3	20.6	40.8	39.9
Illinois	69,961	22,858	24,560	21,702	38.7	24.0	78.7	48.9
Indiana	36,703	23,648	8,109	4,646	41.4	34.8	78.2	55.0
Iowa	13,720	10,604	1,147	1,583	33.8	30.7	72.4	49.1
Kansas	14,430	8,551	2,184	3,266	35.2	28.8	72.9	49.6
Kentucky	20,562	15,234	3,812	1,342	35.3	30.9	72.6	48.4
Louisiana	31,543	11,118	18,768	1,164	49.8	31.6	77.3	49.7
Maine	5,253	4,941	101	93	37.1	37.2	34.6	42.7
Maryland	30,730	9,016	15,752	5,434	39.7	24.4	62.0	53.9
Massachusetts	24,984	12,602	4,273	7,085	32.2	23.5	60.1	65.9
Michigan	48,880	25,033	17,442	4,187	38.3	28.7	76.9	48.2
Minnesota	23,341	13,272	3,793	3,371	31.7	24.6	60.1	55.9
Mississippi	24,330	6,438	16,670	873	52.8	28.4	79.1	56.1
Missouri	32,009	19,637	9,568	2,290	39.3	31.6	77.6	50.3
Montana	4,500	2,891	18	194	36.0	29.4	*	48.4
Nebraska	8,631	5,067	1,191	1,953	32.3	25.4	69.4	48.8
Nevada	16,525	5,013	2,322	7,684	41.3	29.8	69.6	49.3
New Hampshire	4,231	3,751	89	268	29.4	29.2	41.8	45.8
New Jersey	37,900	8,821	11,721	16,682	33.0	15.5	67.1	57.1
New Mexico	15,323	2,611	285	9,448	51.2	30.4	56.0	57.2
New York	100,115	28,392	29,293	38,069	40.0	22.6	69.0	64.2
North Carolina	51,271	17,479	20,926	11,278	40.1	24.5	70.4	53.2
North Dakota	2,732	1,782	40	116	31.7	25.1	34.2	46.6
Ohio	61,008	37,756	18,363	3,833	40.5	32.6	77.2	56.9
Oklahoma	22,090	11,542	3,699	3,427	40.9	33.1	75.7	48.5
Oregon	16,703	10,317	688	4,621	34.3	30.5	62.8	46.5
Pennsylvania	57,065	30,738	16,040	8,404	38.3	28.6	76.9	63.3
Rhode Island	5,013	1,839	631	1,572	40.5	30.1	63.6	61.5
South Carolina	28,365	9,751	15,452	2,695	45.6	28.5	75.5	45.9
South Dakota	4,422	2,452	101	190	37.1	26.7	47.2	47.4
Tennessee	34,944	17,379	13,057	4,151	41.4	30.4	74.9	52.3
Texas	157,302	35,631	30,345	89,404	39.4	25.5	65.9	45.1
Utah	10,071	5,485	227	3,549	18.8	13.0	49.0	43.2
Vermont	2,244	2,146	26	27	34.5	34.6	35.1	36.5
Virginia	36,415	13,552	14,951	7,260	33.8	21.7	63.9	50.2
Washington	27,690	15,095	1,979	7,490	31.9	26.8	52.8	47.4
West Virginia	7,937	7,261	507	100	37.9	36.7	73.6	45.7
Wisconsin	24,636	14,042	5,857	3,447	34.1	25.7	83.4	50.2
Wyoming	2,530	1,780	33	442	33.0	28.6	60.0	49.3
Puerto Rico	28,089	915	74	27,088	57.8	57.2	67.3	57.8
Virgin Islands	1,195	32	824	289	70.8	28.8	75.2	76.3
Guam	1,956	29	10	13	57.7	14.4	*	*
American Samoa	501	---	---	---	34.7	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	836	---	---	---	58.8	---	---	---

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

--- Data not available. ¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Excludes data for the territories.

Table 21. Birth rates by age and race of father: United States, 1980–2006

[Rates are live births per 1,000 men in specified group. Populations enumerated as of April 1 for 1980, 1990, and 2000, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for age of father not stated are distributed]

Year and race of father	Age of father									
	15–54 years ¹	15–19 years ²	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years	55 years and over
All races³										
2006	49.9	17.7	74.5	106.2	105.3	64.0	25.0	8.1	2.6	0.2
2005	48.7	16.8	71.9	104.7	103.1	62.4	24.2	7.9	2.5	0.3
2004	48.8	17.0	72.4	104.9	102.5	61.7	23.9	7.7	2.4	0.3
2003	48.9	16.9	73.5	105.7	102.2	60.2	23.4	7.6	2.5	0.3
2002	48.4	17.4	75.6	105.0	99.1	57.7	22.6	7.4	2.4	0.3
2001	49.0	18.5	78.5	105.8	99.6	57.0	22.3	7.3	2.4	0.3
2000	50.0	19.8	82.1	106.5	99.5	56.3	22.2	7.3	2.5	0.3
1999	49.2	20.6	81.1	105.3	95.9	53.9	21.1	7.0	2.4	0.3
1998	49.6	21.3	82.3	104.4	94.4	53.1	21.0	7.1	2.5	0.3
1997	49.4	21.9	82.1	102.6	92.0	51.5	20.7	7.0	2.5	0.3
1996	50.2	22.7	83.4	102.8	91.3	51.1	20.5	6.9	2.5	0.3
1995	51.0	23.9	83.9	103.2	90.7	50.4	20.3	7.0	2.5	0.3
1994	52.4	24.6	85.6	105.3	91.1	50.5	20.3	7.2	2.6	0.3
1993	53.7	24.4	86.0	108.1	91.7	50.7	20.2	7.3	2.7	0.4
1992	55.3	24.4	87.1	111.1	93.0	51.1	20.4	7.3	2.7	0.4
1991	56.8	24.7	87.9	113.5	94.3	51.6	20.2	7.4	2.7	0.4
1990	58.4	23.5	88.0	116.4	97.8	53.0	21.0	7.5	2.8	0.4
1989	57.2	21.9	85.4	114.3	94.8	51.3	20.4	7.4	2.7	0.6
1988	55.8	19.6	82.4	111.6	93.2	49.9	19.9	7.1	2.7	0.4
1987	55.0	18.3	80.5	109.9	91.2	48.6	19.0	6.9	2.6	0.4
1986	54.8	17.9	80.3	109.6	90.3	46.8	18.3	6.7	2.6	0.4
1985	55.6	18.0	81.2	112.3	91.1	47.3	18.1	6.6	2.5	0.4
1984 ⁴	55.0	17.8	80.7	111.4	89.9	46.0	17.8	6.3	2.4	0.4
1983 ⁴	55.1	18.2	82.6	113.0	89.1	45.2	17.4	6.4	2.3	0.4
1982 ⁴	56.4	18.6	86.5	117.3	90.3	44.5	17.5	6.4	2.3	0.4
1981 ⁴	56.3	18.4	88.4	119.1	88.7	43.3	17.0	6.2	2.3	0.4
1980 ⁴	57.0	18.8	92.0	123.1	91.0	42.8	17.1	6.1	2.2	0.3
White										
2006	47.5	14.8	69.0	106.0	105.0	62.0	23.1	7.0	2.1	0.1
2005	46.6	14.2	66.9	104.6	103.1	60.7	22.5	6.8	2.1	0.2
2004	46.7	14.3	67.7	105.0	102.5	60.2	22.2	6.8	2.0	0.2
2003	47.1	14.3	69.2	106.1	102.8	58.9	21.9	6.7	2.1	0.3
2002	46.4	14.8	70.8	104.8	99.4	56.4	21.0	6.6	2.0	0.3
2001	46.9	15.5	73.1	105.4	99.9	55.7	20.8	6.5	2.0	0.3
2000	47.6	16.6	75.8	105.4	99.5	54.7	20.7	6.5	2.1	0.3
1999	46.9	17.3	74.7	104.1	96.2	52.7	19.8	6.3	2.1	0.3
1998	47.1	17.7	75.6	102.7	94.3	51.9	19.6	6.3	2.1	0.3
1997	46.8	18.0	75.3	100.9	91.7	50.2	19.3	6.2	2.1	0.3
1996	47.7	18.7	76.7	101.4	91.1	49.9	19.2	6.1	2.1	0.2
1995	48.4	19.4	77.0	101.7	90.4	49.1	19.1	6.2	2.1	0.2
1994	49.3	19.5	77.4	103.1	90.4	48.9	18.9	6.3	2.2	0.3
1993	50.3	18.9	77.2	105.5	90.7	48.9	18.7	6.4	2.2	0.2
1992	51.8	18.8	77.8	108.2	91.9	49.1	18.8	6.4	2.2	0.3
1991	53.1	19.0	78.4	110.2	92.8	49.6	18.5	6.5	2.2	0.3
1990	54.6	18.1	78.3	113.2	96.1	50.9	19.2	6.5	2.2	0.3
1989	53.3	16.7	75.9	110.8	93.0	49.1	18.7	6.3	2.1	0.4
1988	52.2	14.8	73.7	108.3	91.2	47.6	18.1	6.1	2.1	0.3
1987	51.6	13.9	72.8	107.0	89.5	46.2	17.3	5.9	2.0	0.3
1986	51.7	13.8	73.3	107.0	88.7	44.4	16.6	5.7	2.0	0.3
1985	52.6	14.0	74.7	109.9	89.5	44.8	16.3	5.6	1.9	0.3
1984 ⁴	51.8	14.0	74.3	108.8	87.9	43.5	16.0	5.3	1.9	0.3
1983 ⁴	52.0	14.4	76.3	110.2	86.8	42.6	15.5	5.3	1.8	0.3
1982 ⁴	53.1	14.9	80.1	114.2	87.5	41.7	15.6	5.3	1.9	0.3
1981 ⁴	52.9	15.0	81.7	115.8	85.8	40.3	15.0	5.2	1.8	0.3
1980 ⁴	53.4	15.4	84.9	119.4	87.8	39.7	15.0	5.1	1.8	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Birth rates by age and race of father: United States, 1980–2006—Con.

[Rates are live births per 1,000 men in specified group. Populations enumerated as of April 1 for 1980, 1990, and 2000, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for age of father not stated are distributed]

Year and race of father	Age of father									
	15–54 years ¹	15–19 years ²	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years	55 years and over
Black										
2006	65.0	34.3	117.0	126.7	105.3	67.6	32.9	14.1	5.5	0.6
2005	62.5	32.2	112.1	123.6	101.0	64.1	31.5	13.6	5.2	0.7
2004	61.7	32.7	111.6	122.7	98.7	61.8	30.4	12.7	4.9	0.8
2003	61.0	32.5	111.9	122.3	96.2	59.9	29.6	12.4	4.9	0.9
2002	61.2	33.3	116.2	123.6	94.0	57.8	28.5	12.0	4.7	0.9
2001	63.3	36.5	124.5	125.9	95.6	57.1	28.2	11.8	4.7	1.0
2000	66.2	39.6	135.5	131.0	95.2	56.9	28.4	11.7	5.0	1.0
1999	65.4	41.0	133.8	129.6	91.6	54.3	26.5	11.2	4.9	1.0
1998	66.8	42.8	137.0	130.3	90.9	54.0	26.7	11.6	5.0	1.0
1997	66.7	45.1	136.3	126.3	88.8	52.6	26.1	11.4	5.2	1.0
1996	67.2	46.7	137.6	123.9	87.0	51.8	25.7	11.3	5.3	1.1
1995	69.1	49.9	139.2	123.9	87.7	52.0	25.7	11.9	5.4	1.1
1994	74.0	54.1	149.1	129.6	91.4	53.8	26.4	12.8	5.8	1.1
1993	77.6	56.2	152.7	134.2	94.0	56.3	27.7	13.4	6.3	1.3
1992	80.4	57.0	157.1	138.6	95.8	56.7	28.4	13.7	6.1	1.4
1991	83.0	57.8	158.5	142.0	99.2	58.5	29.4	14.1	6.7	1.4
1990	84.9	55.2	158.2	144.9	103.2	60.4	31.1	15.0	7.1	1.4
1989	84.1	52.9	153.4	143.5	101.4	59.9	31.1	14.9	6.9	2.7
1988	80.7	48.1	144.1	137.9	100.0	58.0	30.6	14.3	6.9	1.4
1987	78.3	44.6	136.1	133.9	97.4	58.0	30.0	13.8	6.6	1.3
1986	77.2	42.6	131.4	131.6	97.4	58.0	29.1	13.5	6.7	1.3
1985	77.2	41.8	129.5	132.7	97.3	59.4	29.5	13.3	6.5	1.2
1984 ⁴	76.7	40.9	128.0	132.2	98.3	58.4	29.3	13.3	6.1	1.2
1983 ⁴	77.2	40.7	129.1	134.4	99.0	59.6	29.6	13.5	6.0	1.2
1982 ⁴	79.5	40.3	133.4	141.2	103.6	61.1	29.6	13.9	6.0	1.2
1981 ⁴	80.4	38.9	138.4	145.6	104.3	61.3	29.7	13.3	5.7	1.2
1980 ⁴	83.0	40.1	145.3	152.8	109.6	62.0	31.2	13.6	5.9	1.1

¹Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of father, to men aged 15–54 years.

²Rates computed by relating births of fathers under 20 years of age to men aged 15–19 years.

³Includes races other than white and black.

⁴Based on 100 percent of births in selected states and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other states; see "Technical Notes."

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2003–2006. In this table all men (including Hispanic men) are classified only according to their race. For more information on multiple-race data, see "Technical Notes." Age of father was not stated for percent of births in 2006.

Table 22. Number of live births and percent distribution, by weight gain of mother during pregnancy, according to period of gestation and race and Hispanic origin of mother: 49 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2006

Period of gestation ¹ and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Weight gain during pregnancy								
		Less than 16 pounds	16–20 pounds	21–25 pounds	26–30 pounds	31–35 pounds	36–40 pounds	41–45 pounds	46 pounds or more	Not stated
All gestation periods ²		Number								
All races ³	3,703,115	460,529	371,909	468,680	587,911	472,301	424,115	251,420	475,168	191,082
Non-Hispanic white ⁴	2,150,214	223,370	186,329	262,401	346,504	295,274	269,803	164,066	309,151	93,316
Non-Hispanic black ⁴	585,191	102,252	65,834	70,802	82,247	59,532	56,906	33,128	73,630	40,860
Hispanic ⁵	745,755	110,904	96,025	103,922	120,842	87,972	73,038	41,142	71,907	40,003
Under 34 weeks		Number								
All races ³	139,348	34,492	19,052	17,204	17,519	11,637	9,883	5,618	11,603	12,340
Non-Hispanic white ⁴	66,782	13,959	8,614	8,545	8,884	6,289	5,376	3,269	6,683	5,163
Non-Hispanic black ⁴	38,683	11,739	5,368	4,290	4,306	2,642	2,381	1,221	2,704	4,032
Hispanic ⁵	26,723	7,126	4,092	3,408	3,396	2,172	1,673	869	1,757	2,230
34–36 weeks		Number								
All races ³	345,864	51,184	39,530	44,859	52,078	39,069	34,858	20,889	43,526	19,871
Non-Hispanic white ⁴	187,445	23,022	18,754	23,773	28,815	22,840	21,004	13,052	27,290	8,895
Non-Hispanic black ⁴	70,149	13,504	8,842	8,740	9,573	6,569	6,167	3,440	8,081	5,233
Hispanic ⁵	68,920	12,045	9,521	9,600	10,550	7,434	5,845	3,417	6,375	4,133
37–39 weeks		Number								
All races ³	2,013,931	243,807	202,296	261,629	327,178	262,681	232,603	136,014	249,625	98,098
Non-Hispanic white ⁴	1,184,344	121,544	103,338	148,446	195,577	165,632	148,706	89,191	162,942	48,968
Non-Hispanic black ⁴	308,629	51,493	34,336	38,253	44,417	32,467	30,862	17,981	38,662	20,158
Hispanic ⁵	398,214	58,029	51,277	56,831	65,246	47,893	39,632	21,843	37,337	20,126
40 weeks and over		Number								
All races ³	1,199,732	130,513	110,798	144,763	190,861	158,711	146,586	88,788	170,176	58,536
Non-Hispanic white ⁴	709,721	64,597	55,514	81,531	113,083	100,383	94,602	58,495	112,098	29,418
Non-Hispanic black ⁴	166,752	25,363	17,230	19,459	23,897	17,822	17,472	10,459	24,119	10,931
Hispanic ⁵	251,214	33,629	31,089	34,049	41,594	30,441	25,865	15,000	26,412	13,135
All gestation periods ²		Percent distribution								
All races ³	100.0	13.1	10.6	13.3	16.7	13.4	12.1	7.2	13.5	...
Non-Hispanic white ⁴	100.0	10.9	9.1	12.8	16.8	14.4	13.1	8.0	15.0	...
Non-Hispanic black ⁴	100.0	18.8	12.1	13.0	15.1	10.9	10.5	6.1	13.5	...
Hispanic ⁵	100.0	15.7	13.6	14.7	17.1	12.5	10.3	5.8	10.2	...
Under 34 weeks		Percent distribution								
All races ³	100.0	27.2	15.0	13.5	13.8	9.2	7.8	4.4	9.1	...
Non-Hispanic white ⁴	100.0	22.7	14.0	13.9	14.4	10.2	8.7	5.3	10.8	...
Non-Hispanic black ⁴	100.0	33.9	15.5	12.4	12.4	7.6	6.9	3.5	7.8	...
Hispanic ⁵	100.0	29.1	16.7	13.9	13.9	8.9	6.8	3.5	7.2	...
34–36 weeks		Percent distribution								
All races ³	100.0	15.7	12.1	13.8	16.0	12.0	10.7	6.4	13.4	...
Non-Hispanic white ⁴	100.0	12.9	10.5	13.3	16.1	12.8	11.8	7.3	15.3	...
Non-Hispanic black ⁴	100.0	20.8	13.6	13.5	14.7	10.1	9.5	5.3	12.4	...
Hispanic ⁵	100.0	18.6	14.7	14.8	16.3	11.5	9.0	5.3	9.8	...
37–39 weeks		Percent distribution								
All races ³	100.0	12.7	10.6	13.7	17.1	13.7	12.1	7.1	13.0	...
Non-Hispanic white ⁴	100.0	10.7	9.1	13.1	17.2	14.6	13.1	7.9	14.4	...
Non-Hispanic black ⁴	100.0	17.9	11.9	13.3	15.4	11.3	10.7	6.2	13.4	...
Hispanic ⁵	100.0	15.3	13.6	15.0	17.3	12.7	10.5	5.8	9.9	...
40 weeks and over		Percent distribution								
All races ³	100.0	11.4	9.7	12.7	16.7	13.9	12.8	7.8	14.9	...
Non-Hispanic white ⁴	100.0	9.5	8.2	12.0	16.6	14.8	13.9	8.6	16.5	...
Non-Hispanic black ⁴	100.0	16.3	11.1	12.5	15.3	11.4	11.2	6.7	15.5	...
Hispanic ⁵	100.0	14.1	13.1	14.3	17.5	12.8	10.9	6.3	11.1	...

... Category not applicable.

¹Expressed in completed weeks.²Includes births with period of gestation not stated.³Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.⁴Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

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

Table 23. Percentage of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by race of mother: United States, 2006

Characteristic	Origin of mother				
	All races	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
All births					
Mother					
Diabetes during pregnancy	4.2	4.1	3.8	6.4	7.1
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs ¹	13.1	12.0	18.5	17.3	10.3
CNM delivery ²	7.4	7.5	7.1	17.2	6.0
Cesarean delivery	31.1	30.8	33.0	27.5	30.6
Infant					
Gestational age					
Very preterm ³	2.0	1.7	4.0	2.1	1.5
Preterm ⁴	12.8	11.8	18.1	14.2	10.9
Birthweight					
Very low birthweight ⁵	1.5	1.2	3.1	1.3	1.1
Low birthweight ⁶	8.3	7.2	13.6	7.5	8.1
4,000 grams or more ⁷	7.8	8.7	4.4	9.8	4.9
Low 5 minute Apgar ^{8,9}	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.5	1.1
Twin birth ¹⁰	32.1	31.8	36.0	24.1	27.8
Triplet or higher order birth ¹¹	153.3	169.6	93.0	56.6	116.2

¹Excludes data for California, which did not report weight gain on the birth certificate. ²Births delivered by certified nurse midwives.

³Born prior to 32 completed weeks of gestation. ⁴Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.

⁵Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz). ⁶Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).

⁷Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz. ⁸Score of less than 7 on a 10 point scale.

⁹Excludes data for California, which did not report 5-minute Apgar score on the birth certificate.

¹⁰Live births in twin deliveries per 1,000 live births.

¹¹Live births in triplet and other higher order multiple deliveries per 100,000 live births.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race. For more information on race data, see "Technical Notes."

Table 24. Percentage of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2006

Characteristic	Origin of mother									
	All origins ¹	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
All births										
Mother										
Diabetes during pregnancy	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs ³	13.1	15.7	16.9	13.8	9.2	13.8	14.9	12.4	10.9	18.8
CNM delivery ⁴	7.4	8.4	8.1	10.2	3.9	9.4	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.0
Cesarean delivery	31.1	29.7	28.5	32.3	47.4	31.3	31.3	31.5	31.3	33.1
Infant										
Gestational age										
Very preterm ⁵	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.7	4.1
Preterm ⁶	12.8	12.2	11.9	14.4	13.1	12.1	14.2	13.0	11.7	18.5
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight ⁷	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	3.2
Low birthweight ⁸	8.3	7.0	6.6	10.1	7.1	6.8	8.5	8.7	7.3	14.0
4,000 grams or more ⁹	7.8	7.4	7.7	5.5	7.4	7.3	5.8	8.0	9.2	4.2
Low 5 minute Apgar ^{10,11}	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.6
Twin births ¹²	32.1	21.8	20.2	29.9	29.3	23.2	25.7	35.4	36.0	36.8
Triplet or higher order births ¹³	153.3	75.7	68.4	100.1	*	86.5	99.0	177.4	208.1	94.0

¹Includes origin not stated. ²Includes races other than white and black. ³Excludes data for California, which did not report weight gain on the birth certificate.

⁴Births delivered by certified nurse midwives. ⁵Born prior to 32 completed weeks of gestation. ⁶Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.

⁷Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz). ⁸Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz). ⁹Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz.

¹⁰Score of less than 7 on a 10 point scale. ¹¹Excludes data for California, which did not report 5-minute Apgar score on the birth certificate.

¹²Live births in twin deliveries per 1,000 live births. ¹³Live births in triplet and other higher order multiple deliveries per 100,000 live births.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. For more information, see "Technical Notes."

Table 25. Number and rate of live births to mothers with selected risk factors during pregnancy, obstetric procedures, characteristics of labor and delivery, and congenital anomalies, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2006

[Rates are number of live births with specified risk factors, procedures, or anomaly per 1,000 live births in specified group; congenital anomalies are per 100,000 live births]

Risk factor, characteristic, procedure, and anomaly	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
All races ³										
Risk factors in this pregnancy										
Diabetes	4,265,555	179,898	42.3	13.3	24.2	40.0	56.2	74.5	94.3	12,944
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	4,265,555	166,190	39.1	42.8	38.8	38.5	36.8	39.7	50.5	12,944
Hypertension, chronic	4,265,555	45,996	10.8	3.9	6.4	9.7	13.4	19.7	30.4	12,944
Obstetric procedures and characteristics of labor or delivery										
Induction of labor	4,265,555	959,658	225.3	231.5	233.1	234.0	217.1	205.2	194.0	6,745
Tocolysis	4,265,555	72,733	17.1	19.5	18.3	16.9	15.9	15.4	15.0	7,883
Meconium, moderate/heavy	4,265,555	190,895	44.8	51.4	46.6	44.3	42.6	41.4	41.6	7,493
Breech/malpresentation	4,265,555	224,491	54.0	42.7	46.0	51.8	60.1	68.3	83.3	107,220
Precipitous labor	4,265,555	89,047	20.9	14.1	19.6	21.5	23.0	23.9	24.4	10,608
Congenital anomalies ⁴										
Anencephaly	4,235,619	490	11.6	14.0	11.4	12.1	10.1	12.6	*	22,221
Meningomyelocele/Spina Bifida	4,235,619	749	17.8	18.6	16.9	18.6	18.0	16.8	*	22,221
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	4,235,619	1,482	35.2	94.6	51.0	24.3	15.2	15.6	19.8	22,221
Cleft lip/palate	4,235,619	3,300	78.3	81.5	85.7	78.9	67.9	77.7	80.1	22,221
Down syndrome	4,235,619	2,085	49.5	24.6	25.9	27.5	46.2	110.4	362.8	22,221
Non-Hispanic white ⁵										
Risk factors in this pregnancy										
Diabetes	2,308,640	92,263	40.1	14.9	25.1	36.8	48.5	63.5	76.8	7,255
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	2,308,640	100,745	43.8	47.9	45.6	44.8	40.4	41.0	50.1	7,255
Hypertension, chronic	2,308,640	25,301	11.0	4.2	6.8	9.9	12.8	17.6	25.9	7,255
Obstetric procedures and characteristics of labor or delivery										
Induction of labor	2,308,640	619,192	268.6	300.4	290.7	280.4	251.0	231.6	216.2	3,266
Tocolysis	2,308,640	43,380	18.8	23.5	20.9	18.7	17.4	16.2	15.7	4,036
Meconium, moderate/heavy	2,308,640	89,349	38.8	42.6	39.8	38.4	37.9	37.5	37.6	4,297
Breech/malpresentation	2,308,640	123,591	54.3	42.8	44.8	51.3	59.9	67.1	82.2	32,757
Precipitous labor	2,308,640	49,655	21.6	13.4	19.4	21.3	23.8	25.2	26.0	6,437
Congenital anomalies ⁴										
Anencephaly	2,300,050	259	11.3	11.8	11.8	12.7	9.6	11.8	*	12,133
Meningomyelocele/Spina Bifida	2,300,050	485	21.2	20.6	21.0	22.3	21.9	18.9	*	12,133
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	2,300,050	907	39.6	128.5	66.4	28.8	15.5	16.3	*	12,133
Cleft lip/palate	2,300,050	2,181	95.3	117.3	111.5	98.9	77.3	81.7	92.1	12,133
Down syndrome	2,300,050	1,302	56.9	30.1	31.5	31.7	50.7	110.8	375.9	12,133
Non-Hispanic black ⁵										
Risk factors in this pregnancy										
Diabetes	617,247	22,839	37.1	11.3	22.0	39.9	61.5	81.0	99.7	2,366
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	617,247	28,338	46.1	48.6	42.6	43.7	47.2	54.7	66.7	2,366
Hypertension, chronic	617,247	12,940	21.0	5.9	11.1	20.9	34.7	53.2	74.0	2,366
Obstetric procedures and characteristics of labor or delivery										
Induction of labor	617,247	121,966	197.9	208.6	198.7	198.6	192.7	184.4	181.5	987
Tocolysis	617,247	12,586	20.4	21.8	20.5	20.0	20.6	18.7	18.2	930
Meconium, moderate/heavy	617,247	34,242	55.6	59.2	54.1	54.3	56.7	54.8	59.2	1,214
Breech/malpresentation	617,247	25,703	42.5	32.0	37.1	43.1	51.2	61.0	68.9	12,339
Precipitous labor	617,247	13,121	21.3	16.1	20.7	22.9	24.7	22.9	22.5	1,394

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Number and rate of live births to mothers with selected risk factors during pregnancy, obstetric procedures, characteristics of labor and delivery, and congenital anomalies, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2006—Con.

[Rates are number of live births with specified risk factors, procedures, or anomaly per 1,000 live births in specified group; congenital anomalies are per 100,000 live births]

Risk factor, characteristic, procedure, and anomaly	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
Congenital anomalies ⁴										
Anencephaly	616,738	78	12.7	*	10.6	*	*	*	*	3,069
Meningomyelocele/Spina Bifida	616,738	74	12.1	*	10.1	16.4	*	*	*	3,069
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	616,738	190	31.0	48.3	27.8	25.5	28.4	*	*	3,069
Cleft lip/palate	616,738	260	42.4	40.7	42.5	41.2	43.1	50.5	*	3,069
Down syndrome	616,738	191	31.1	20.8	19.2	18.3	27.3	74.7	310.4	3,069
Hispanic ⁶										
Risk factors in this pregnancy										
Diabetes	1,039,077	44,614	43.0	12.4	22.7	42.1	65.8	95.1	127.7	1,936
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	1,039,077	29,079	28.0	33.0	25.9	25.1	27.7	33.0	45.7	1,936
Hypertension, chronic	1,039,077	5,444	5.2	2.2	2.9	4.4	7.4	12.3	21.9	1,936
Obstetric procedures and characteristics of labor or delivery										
Induction of labor	1,039,077	166,870	160.8	174.1	164.0	158.8	154.9	150.5	148.3	1,567
Tocolysis	1,039,077	12,589	12.1	13.1	12.4	12.1	11.2	11.6	12.1	1,645
Meconium, moderate/heavy	1,039,077	53,338	51.4	55.6	52.8	51.0	48.8	47.8	45.8	957
Breech/malpresentation	1,039,077	60,652	61.4	51.5	55.4	60.0	68.6	78.2	96.9	51,131
Precipitous labor	1,039,077	19,661	18.9	13.1	18.7	21.2	20.2	19.8	19.8	1,403
Congenital anomalies ⁴										
Anencephaly	1,022,563	119	11.7	15.2	11.8	10.2	11.5	*	*	3,928
Meningomyelocele/Spina Bifida	1,022,563	160	15.7	22.2	15.5	13.4	14.6	*	*	3,928
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	1,022,563	313	30.7	85.2	38.4	16.7	*	*	*	3,928
Cleft lip/palate	1,022,563	654	64.2	67.9	67.4	57.4	56.4	78.8	*	3,928
Down syndrome	1,022,563	479	47.0	21.5	22.9	26.1	47.5	140.9	440.6	3,928

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

¹Total number of births to residents of areas reporting risk factors, procedure or anomaly.²No response reported for specific item.³Includes races not shown.⁴Excludes data for New Mexico, which did not report congenital anomalies.⁵Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁶Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 26(a). Percentage of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester and percentage of mothers with late or no prenatal care, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: 18 states and Puerto Rico (data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth), 2006

[By place of residence]

State	Percent beginning care in first trimester				Percent late ¹ or no care			
	All races ²	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁴	All races ²	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁴
		White ³	Black ³			White ³	Black ³	
Total of reporting area ⁵	69.0	76.2	58.4	57.7	7.9	5.2	11.8	12.2
Delaware	75.9	82.5	73.1	55.5	6.1	3.7	7.1	13.8
Florida	69.9	76.1	61.0	66.2	7.2	5.2	10.4	8.3
Idaho	71.5	74.5	64.0	58.1	6.1	5.1	*	10.1
Kansas	75.2	80.5	64.4	55.6	4.9	3.5	8.3	9.9
Kentucky	73.2	75.1	64.7	56.1	5.8	5.2	8.9	10.5
Nebraska	75.4	78.9	64.9	62.6	4.2	3.2	7.2	7.3
New Hampshire	80.9	82.1	64.6	66.0	4.1	3.8	*	7.8
New York (excluding New York City)	76.1	81.6	60.3	61.0	4.4	3.1	9.1	6.8
North Dakota	74.7	78.8	64.0	59.8	5.6	4.0	*	9.2
Ohio	72.9	76.3	58.6	60.3	6.3	5.0	11.6	10.9
Pennsylvania	71.8	77.2	55.8	55.0	6.6	5.0	12.4	10.1
South Carolina	66.7	74.1	60.9	45.2	8.1	5.7	9.5	16.9
South Dakota	70.5	76.9	45.5	48.1	5.7	3.1	10.0	13.6
Tennessee	67.6	74.8	54.3	43.4	9.6	6.3	15.1	21.8
Texas	61.6	72.2	53.9	55.2	11.5	7.1	14.8	14.1
Vermont	83.8	84.4	48.6	78.1	2.6	2.4	*	*
Washington	70.3	74.0	63.7	60.5	6.6	5.5	9.2	8.4
Wyoming	72.4	74.6	73.1	63.5	6.5	5.5	*	10.2
Puerto Rico	74.9	70.9	65.1	75.1	3.1	4.3	*	3.0

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

¹Care beginning in 3d trimester.²Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.³Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. All of the states shown in this table reported multiple-race data for 2006. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁴Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁵Excludes data for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Excludes the 32 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia for which prenatal care data are based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; see "Technical Notes." Prenatal care data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth are not comparable with those based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth.

Table 26(b). Percentage of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester and percentage of mothers with late or no prenatal care by race and Hispanic origin of mother: 32 states, District of Columbia, New York City, and territories (data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth), 2006

[By place of residence]

State	Percent beginning care in first trimester				Percent late ¹ or no care			
	All races ²	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁴	All races ²	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁴
		White ³	Black ³			White ³	Black ³	
Total of reporting areas ⁵	83.2	88.1	76.1	77.3	3.6	2.3	5.7	5.0
Alabama	81.7	88.5	76.0	50.6	4.5	2.2	4.8	22.4
Alaska	81.1	85.0	82.9	82.4	4.9	3.8	*	4.8
Arizona	77.7	86.8	77.9	70.2	6.1	3.0	4.8	8.7
Arkansas	79.5	83.0	72.6	69.7	4.7	3.6	7.3	7.2
California	85.9	89.8	81.9	83.8	2.8	2.1	3.8	3.2
Colorado	79.7	85.7	73.7	69.4	4.5	2.8	7.0	7.2
Connecticut	85.8	91.4	75.0	75.1	1.8	1.1	3.9	3.0
District of Columbia	78.9	92.2	74.9	67.0	5.5	1.8	7.4	6.3
Georgia	83.3	89.4	78.9	73.3	4.1	2.3	4.9	8.1
Hawaii	81.8	85.2	85.5	82.0	3.6	2.3	*	3.4
Illinois	86.2	90.7	76.7	82.5	2.4	1.5	5.4	2.4
Indiana	79.0	82.8	66.5	64.1	4.5	3.4	8.5	8.0
Iowa	86.4	88.5	73.0	71.7	2.5	2.0	6.2	4.9
Louisiana	87.0	92.3	79.9	79.9	2.6	1.3	4.2	4.9
Maine	87.7	88.3	69.8	82.5	1.8	1.7	*	*
Maryland	81.7	89.2	76.2	65.0	4.3	2.2	6.0	8.1
Massachusetts	88.6	91.4	80.4	81.4	2.3	1.6	5.0	3.4
Michigan	85.4	89.5	71.9	78.6	3.1	2.2	6.6	4.0
Minnesota	86.5	90.4	74.5	72.1	2.1	1.3	5.4	4.4
Mississippi	83.2	89.6	77.3	73.1	3.2	1.7	4.3	9.0
Missouri	87.2	89.5	79.2	77.6	2.3	1.8	4.5	3.8
Montana	83.7	86.5	86.7	80.2	3.1	2.2	*	5.1
Nevada	71.5	79.9	66.3	62.5	8.8	6.4	11.6	11.1
New Jersey	77.6	87.1	62.4	66.1	5.0	2.7	10.5	6.8
New Mexico	74.7	81.4	76.3	74.3	6.7	4.5	5.3	6.8
New York City	79.9	87.7	75.0	77.9	4.9	2.2	7.4	5.3
North Carolina	82.6	89.8	76.0	67.6	3.1	1.7	4.7	5.7
Oklahoma	75.6	79.5	69.7	64.5	6.1	5.4	7.5	7.7
Oregon	79.2	82.4	72.1	70.1	4.3	3.7	6.1	5.6
Rhode Island	84.5	90.0	74.2	75.7	1.9	1.0	4.0	3.0
Utah	80.2	84.1	57.4	66.4	3.9	2.7	16.8	7.5
Virginia	84.2	89.7	79.4	69.0	4.1	2.3	5.2	9.0
West Virginia	82.8	83.5	68.4	76.1	3.2	3.0	6.8	*
Wisconsin	84.5	88.0	75.5	73.2	3.1	2.3	6.2	5.4
Virgin Islands	67.1	75.9	65.8	67.2	7.9	*	9.0	6.5
Guam	63.2	87.6	82.9	89.6	12.5	*	*	*
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	32.1	---	---	---	25.6	---	---	---

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

--- Data not available.

¹Care beginning in 3d trimester.²Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.³Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. Four of these states are shown in this table. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁴Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁵Excludes data for the territories.

NOTE: Excludes data for states which implemented the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth for this item; see "Technical Notes." Prenatal care data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth are not comparable with those based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth.

Table 27. Number of live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2006

Place of delivery and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Physician			Midwife			Other	Unspecified
		Total	Doctor of medicine	Doctor of osteopathy	Total	Certified nurse midwife	Other midwife		
All races¹									
Total	4,265,555	3,905,146	3,698,641	206,505	336,347	317,168	19,179	21,798	2,264
In hospital ²	4,226,624	3,901,518	3,695,492	206,026	311,364	306,629	4,735	12,469	1,273
Not in hospital	38,568	3,565	3,090	475	24,937	10,502	14,435	9,112	954
Freestanding birthing center	10,781	882	620	262	9,641	6,244	3,397	218	40
Clinic or doctor's office	414	273	252	21	89	58	31	50	2
Residence	24,970	1,849	1,682	167	14,774	3,951	10,823	7,623	724
Other	2,403	561	536	25	433	249	184	1,221	188
Not specified	363	63	59	4	46	37	9	217	37
Non-Hispanic white³									
Total	2,308,640	2,116,000	1,981,347	134,653	179,201	164,201	15,000	12,393	1,046
In hospital ²	2,278,520	2,113,737	1,979,515	134,222	158,215	155,683	2,532	5,919	649
Not in hospital	29,871	2,228	1,800	428	20,944	8,484	12,460	6,305	394
Freestanding birthing center	8,396	805	545	260	7,399	4,808	2,591	167	25
Clinic or doctor's office	319	219	200	19	70	48	22	30	0
Residence	19,893	977	846	131	13,171	3,497	9,674	5,414	331
Other	1,263	227	209	18	304	131	173	694	38
Not specified	249	35	32	3	42	34	8	169	3
Non-Hispanic black³									
Total	617,247	570,121	550,309	19,812	43,751	42,893	858	2,975	400
In hospital ²	614,307	569,355	549,566	19,789	42,941	42,368	573	1,800	211
Not in hospital	2,898	758	736	22	807	522	285	1,146	187
Freestanding birthing center	534	18	18	—	501	357	144	8	7
Clinic or doctor's office	19	11	10	1	6	5	1	1	1
Residence	1,878	540	523	17	271	134	137	928	139
Other	467	189	185	4	29	26	3	209	40
Not specified	42	8	7	1	3	3	—	29	2
Hispanic⁴									
Total	1,039,077	944,609	903,063	41,546	89,102	86,750	2,352	4,821	545
In hospital ²	1,035,136	944,220	902,691	41,529	86,816	85,705	1,111	3,815	285
Not in hospital	3,920	382	365	17	2,286	1,045	1,241	994	258
Freestanding birthing center	1,479	47	46	1	1,392	844	548	35	5
Clinic or doctor's office	20	11	11	—	8	3	5	1	0
Residence	2,006	228	215	13	853	171	682	736	189
Other	415	96	93	3	33	27	6	222	64
Not specified	21	7	7	—	—	—	—	12	2

— Quantity zero.

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.³Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁴Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 28. Live births by method of delivery and rates of cesarean delivery by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1989–2006.

Year	All births	Vaginal				Cesarean							
		Total ¹	Number			Total ¹	Number			Rate ⁴			
			Non-Hispanic white ²	Non-Hispanic black ²	Hispanic ³		Non-Hispanic white ²	Non-Hispanic black ²	Hispanic ³	Non-Hispanic white ²	Non-Hispanic black ²	Hispanic ³	
2006	4,265,555	2,929,590	1,580,794	411,097	728,854	1,321,054	718,960	203,723	307,981	31.1	31.3	33.1	29.7
2005	4,138,349	2,873,918	1,579,613	392,064	698,089	1,248,815	690,260	189,287	285,376	30.3	30.4	32.6	29.0
2004	4,112,052	2,903,341	1,617,994	397,877	679,118	1,190,210	667,836	178,461	263,454	29.1	29.2	31.0	28.0
2003	4,089,950	2,949,853	1,671,414	405,671	667,656	1,119,388	637,482	167,506	241,159	27.5	27.6	29.2	26.5
2002	4,021,726	2,958,423	1,687,144	416,516	653,516	1,043,846	598,682	159,297	219,777	26.1	26.2	27.7	25.2
2001	4,025,933	3,027,993	1,746,551	435,455	648,821	978,411	567,488	151,908	199,874	24.4	24.5	25.9	23.6
2000	4,058,814	3,108,188	1,804,550	454,736	633,220	923,991	540,794	146,042	179,583	22.9	23.1	24.3	22.1
1999	3,959,417	3,063,870	1,810,682	449,580	599,118	862,086	514,051	135,508	161,035	22.0	22.1	23.2	21.2
1998	3,941,553	3,078,537	1,842,420	457,186	580,143	825,870	495,550	131,999	150,317	21.2	21.2	22.4	20.6
1997	3,880,894	3,046,621	1,829,213	451,744	563,114	799,033	481,982	126,138	142,907	20.8	20.9	21.8	20.2
1996	3,891,494	3,061,092	1,851,058	449,544	558,105	797,119	485,530	124,836	139,554	20.7	20.8	21.7	20.0
1995	3,899,589	3,063,724	1,867,024	457,104	539,731	806,722	496,103	127,171	136,640	20.8	21.0	21.8	20.2
1994	3,952,767	3,087,576	1,896,609	480,551	525,928	830,517	518,021	134,526	135,569	21.2	21.5	21.9	20.5
1993	4,000,240	3,098,796	1,902,433	496,333	514,493	861,987	542,013	139,702	136,279	21.8	22.2	22.0	20.9
1992 ⁵	4,065,014	3,100,710	1,916,414	502,669	494,338	888,622	566,788	143,153	133,369	22.3	22.8	22.2	21.2
1991 ⁵	4,110,907	3,100,891	1,941,726	507,522	472,126	905,077	587,802	142,417	129,752	22.6	23.2	21.9	21.6
1990 ⁶	4,110,563	3,111,421	1,972,754	503,720	458,242	914,096	603,467	142,838	122,969	22.7	23.4	22.1	21.2
1989 ⁷	3,798,734	2,793,463	1,806,753	440,310	385,462	826,955	556,585	125,290	105,268	22.8	23.6	22.2	21.5

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2003–2006. For more information on multiple-race data, see "Technical Notes."³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Percentage of all live births by cesarean delivery.⁵Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.⁶Excludes data for Oklahoma, which did not report method of delivery; data by Hispanic origin also exclude New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.⁷Excludes data for Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, and Oklahoma, which did not report method of delivery on the birth certificate; data by Hispanic origin also excludes New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.

Table 29. Number of live births by method of delivery and rates of cesarean delivery by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2006

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Number				Cesarean delivery rate ¹
	All births	Vaginal	Cesarean	Not stated	
All races ²	4,265,555	2,929,590	1,321,054	14,911	31.1
Under 20 years	441,832	342,977	97,806	1,049	22.2
20–24 years	1,080,437	792,028	285,227	3,182	26.5
25–29 years	1,181,899	826,822	351,002	4,075	29.8
30–34 years	950,258	615,784	330,783	3,691	34.9
35–39 years	498,616	293,352	202,987	2,277	40.9
40–54 years	112,513	58,627	53,249	637	47.6
Non-Hispanic white ³	2,308,640	1,580,794	718,960	8,886	31.3
Under 20 years	170,996	132,055	38,486	455	22.6
20–24 years	528,355	388,354	138,245	1,756	26.3
25–29 years	665,479	469,828	193,180	2,471	29.1
30–34 years	566,708	370,252	194,079	2,377	34.4
35–39 years	309,033	184,173	123,415	1,445	40.1
40–54 years	68,069	36,132	31,555	382	46.6
Non-Hispanic black ³	617,247	411,097	203,723	2,427	33.1
Under 20 years	106,187	79,943	25,930	314	24.5
20–24 years	198,733	138,791	59,259	683	29.9
25–29 years	153,613	101,377	51,628	608	33.7
30–34 years	95,781	58,019	37,312	450	39.1
35–39 years	49,927	26,718	22,928	281	46.2
40–54 years	13,006	6,249	6,666	91	51.6
Hispanic ⁴	1,039,077	728,854	307,981	2,242	29.7
Under 20 years	148,125	117,532	30,360	233	20.5
20–24 years	303,454	226,281	76,634	539	25.3
25–29 years	280,615	196,286	83,670	659	29.9
30–34 years	194,594	124,890	69,228	476	35.7
35–39 years	91,568	53,222	38,084	262	41.7
40–54 years	20,721	10,643	10,005	73	48.5

¹Percentage of all live births by cesarean delivery.²Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.³Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁴Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 30. Rates of cesarean delivery by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2006

[By place of residence]

State	Total cesarean delivery rate ¹			
	All races ²	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁴
		White ³	Black ³	
United States ⁵	31.1	31.3	33.1	29.7
Alabama	33.4	34.3	34.3	23.1
Alaska	23.0	26.6	27.0	24.4
Arizona	25.6	27.5	28.4	23.7
Arkansas	33.2	34.0	33.5	27.9
California	31.3	31.8	34.7	30.7
Colorado	25.3	26.6	27.6	22.1
Connecticut	34.1	35.2	34.7	30.7
Delaware	30.7	31.2	31.9	26.0
District of Columbia	30.6	33.7	31.5	23.6
Florida	36.1	34.9	35.8	38.2
Georgia	31.2	32.2	33.3	24.4
Hawaii	25.6	24.8	25.4	26.0
Idaho	22.8	22.3	26.9	24.5
Illinois	29.6	30.9	29.9	26.3
Indiana	29.0	29.1	30.4	26.9
Iowa	27.7	27.7	28.7	27.5
Kansas	29.3	29.8	32.3	26.0
Kentucky	34.5	35.0	34.3	28.4
Louisiana	35.5	36.4	34.7	33.5
Maine	29.9	29.8	26.5	34.1
Maryland	32.2	31.7	35.2	26.2
Massachusetts	33.2	34.6	33.1	28.0
Michigan	29.8	30.1	29.3	27.8
Minnesota	25.4	26.0	26.6	23.3
Mississippi	35.4	36.2	35.1	28.0
Missouri	30.2	30.7	28.9	26.5
Montana	28.0	27.7	*	26.1
Nebraska	28.8	29.4	27.0	27.0
Nevada	32.2	33.9	39.3	28.8
New Hampshire	29.9	29.8	30.0	29.6
New Jersey	37.4	38.2	38.1	35.9
New Mexico	23.3	24.9	28.9	23.0
New York	32.6	33.1	34.5	31.2
North Carolina	29.9	31.0	31.4	23.9
North Dakota	27.8	27.4	24.8	33.3
Ohio	29.3	29.3	30.0	27.5
Oklahoma	33.3	33.9	34.7	28.0
Oregon	28.2	28.2	30.7	27.2
Pennsylvania	29.7	30.1	29.6	27.8
Rhode Island	31.1	33.1	29.5	27.2
South Carolina	32.9	33.5	33.2	28.4
South Dakota	27.0	27.3	30.4	24.7
Tennessee	32.4	33.1	32.3	27.8
Texas	33.2	34.5	35.7	31.5
Utah	21.5	20.7	24.1	24.0
Vermont	26.0	26.0	*	27.0
Virginia	32.4	32.3	34.0	27.7
Washington	28.4	28.6	32.0	26.2
West Virginia	35.2	35.2	36.3	37.0
Wisconsin	24.6	25.3	23.1	22.7
Wyoming	26.2	26.0	*	25.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Rates of cesarean delivery by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2006—Con.

[By place of residence]

State	Total cesarean delivery rate ¹			
	All races ²	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁴
		White ³	Black ³	
Puerto Rico	48.3	47.6	31.8	48.4
Virgin Islands	26.3	32.4	25.3	28.7
Guam	26.7	20.9	*	*
American Samoa	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	20.3	---	---	---

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

--- Data not available.

¹Percentage of all live births by cesarean delivery.²Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.³Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁴Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁵Excludes data for the territories.

Table 31a. Rates of vaginal birth after cesarean delivery (VBAC), by race and Hispanic origin of mother: 19 states and Puerto Rico (data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth), 2006

[By place of residence]

State	Rate of vaginal births after previous cesarean ^{1,2}			
	All races ³	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁵
		White ⁴	Black ⁴	
Total ⁶	8.5	8.8	10.4	7.5
California	5.2	5.9	5.8	4.7
Delaware	9.8	7.2	10.5	15.2
Florida	5.4	5.2	7.0	4.5
Idaho	17.5	17.6	*	17.3
Kansas	10.6	10.2	8.0	11.3
Kentucky	6.1	5.5	7.9	12.7
Nebraska	9.7	8.6	14.4	12.7
New Hampshire	13.4	13.4	*	*
New York (excludes New York City)	9.8	9.2	13.0	9.9
North Dakota	14.1	14.2	*	*
Ohio	12.6	11.6	18.0	10.7
Pennsylvania	13.8	12.2	19.0	15.7
South Carolina	10.2	8.4	11.8	12.7
South Dakota	16.1	16.6	*	*
Tennessee	11.3	9.5	16.5	14.0
Texas	9.4	7.5	7.7	11.0
Vermont	20.9	20.8	*	*
Washington	12.4	11.4	11.6	14.8
Wyoming	8.5	7.7	*	*
Puerto Rico	7.5	8.0	*	7.5

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

¹Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.²Data are based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; these data are not comparable with those based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth.³Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.⁴Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. All of the states shown in this table reported multiple-race data for 2006. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁶Excludes data for Puerto Rico.

NOTES: Excludes the 31 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia, for which data are based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth, see "Technical Notes."

Table 31b. Rates of vaginal birth after cesarean delivery (VBAC), by race and Hispanic origin of mother: 31 states, the District of Columbia, New York City, and territories (data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth), 2006

[By place of residence]

State	Rate of vaginal births after previous cesarean ^{1,2}			
	All races ³	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁵
		White ⁴	Black ⁴	
Total ⁶	7.6	7.0	7.0	9.2
Alabama	5.2	4.7	4.9	10.2
Alaska	17.7	11.8	*	*
Arizona	5.5	5.0	*	5.1
Arkansas	4.6	3.8	7.4	4.6
Colorado	10.2	9.0	10.3	12.4
Connecticut	6.2	5.9	6.8	6.6
District of Columbia	6.4	*	5.5	*
Georgia	4.7	4.0	4.7	6.4
Hawaii	11.0	12.4	*	10.1
Illinois	8.0	6.7	8.7	10.2
Indiana	5.8	5.6	5.8	7.3
Iowa	7.9	8.0	*	4.9
Louisiana	2.5	1.7	3.5	*
Maine	5.5	5.0	*	*
Maryland	8.7	8.3	8.7	9.0
Massachusetts	8.2	7.7	7.4	9.6
Michigan	7.8	7.7	7.7	9.6
Minnesota	9.7	8.4	14.0	13.1
Mississippi	3.1	2.3	3.7	*
Missouri	7.3	6.7	9.3	9.6
Montana	10.2	10.4	*	*
Nevada	4.4	3.9	*	5.3
New Jersey	8.8	8.8	10.8	7.7
New Mexico	12.0	10.0	*	11.5
New York City	13.1	17.9	11.9	11.7
North Carolina	7.7	5.9	7.4	13.7
Oklahoma	2.6	2.4	*	4.0
Oregon	9.3	9.1	*	9.7
Rhode Island	8.4	6.0	17.7	9.3
Utah	18.7	18.3	*	20.7
Virginia	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8
West Virginia	4.9	4.8	*	*
Wisconsin	12.1	11.8	11.4	13.7
Virgin Islands	11.4	*	*	*
Guam	12.8	*	*	*
American Samoa	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	---	---	---	---

--- Data not available.

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

¹Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.²Data are based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; these data are not comparable with those based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth.³Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.⁴Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. Four of these states are shown in this table. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁶Excludes data for the territories.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (excluding New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming, which implemented the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; see "Technical Notes."

Table 32. Live births by birthweight and percentage very low and low birthweight, by period of gestation and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2006

Birthweight and race and Hispanic origin of mother ¹	Period of gestation ²											Not stated
	All births	Preterm					Term				42 weeks and over	
		Total under 37 weeks	Under 28 weeks	28–31 weeks	32–33 weeks	34–36 weeks	Total 37–41 weeks	37–39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks		
	Number											
All races ³	4,265,555	542,893	32,036	54,487	68,579	387,791	3,456,421	2,303,019	800,019	353,383	240,589	25,652
Less than 500 grams	6,666	6,534	6,273	231	12	18	19	16	1	2	4	109
500–999 grams	24,126	23,592	17,460	5,542	406	184	229	148	56	25	17	288
1,000–1,499 grams	32,517	30,229	4,337	17,433	5,320	3,139	1,743	1,200	342	201	243	302
1,500–1,999 grams	69,437	58,013	1,028	13,437	20,048	23,500	9,995	8,355	1,093	547	829	600
2,000–2,499 grams	219,228	115,129	695	4,594	18,972	90,868	97,359	82,295	10,452	4,612	5,162	1,578
2,500–2,999 grams	785,644	146,932	1,158	4,700	10,163	130,911	600,276	470,615	92,611	37,050	33,769	4,667
3,000–3,499 grams	1,656,342	109,643	–	5,653	8,800	95,190	1,442,770	988,980	321,127	132,663	94,972	8,957
3,500–3,999 grams	1,133,829	42,046	–	2,748	3,781	35,517	1,006,946	596,152	282,187	128,607	78,610	6,227
4,000–4,499 grams	287,557	7,651	–	–	804	6,847	255,525	133,777	79,583	42,165	22,826	1,555
4,500–4,999 grams	40,952	1,167	–	–	125	1,042	35,922	18,106	11,124	6,692	3,621	242
5,000 grams or more	4,550	211	–	–	19	192	3,873	2,185	1,024	664	426	40
Not stated	4,707	1,746	1,085	149	129	383	1,764	1,190	419	155	110	1,087
	Percent											
Very low birthweight ⁴	1.5	11.2	90.7	42.7	8.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.8
Low birthweight ⁵	8.3	43.1	96.3	75.9	65.4	30.4	3.2	4.0	1.5	1.5	2.6	11.7
	Number											
Non-Hispanic white ⁶	2,308,640	269,259	12,731	25,374	32,542	198,612	1,902,205	1,263,876	441,456	196,873	129,674	7,502
Less than 500 grams	2,455	2,427	2,330	86	3	8	4	3	–	1	1	23
500–999 grams	9,976	9,799	7,035	2,490	195	79	101	61	29	11	9	67
1,000–1,499 grams	15,361	14,400	1,809	8,481	2,580	1,530	760	517	151	92	120	81
1,500–1,999 grams	34,164	28,944	367	6,829	10,058	11,690	4,656	3,892	530	234	368	196
2,000–2,499 grams	106,915	59,236	289	2,004	9,937	47,006	44,813	38,186	4,572	2,055	2,390	476
2,500–2,999 grams	375,485	74,703	466	1,730	4,084	68,423	283,934	225,309	41,719	16,906	15,606	1,242
3,000–3,499 grams	874,397	53,909	–	2,337	3,516	48,056	769,081	533,196	167,051	68,834	48,942	2,465
3,500–3,999 grams	674,836	20,484	–	1,347	1,659	17,478	606,966	362,724	167,861	76,381	45,349	2,037
4,000–4,499 grams	184,000	3,870	–	–	372	3,498	165,313	86,542	51,441	27,330	14,291	526
4,500–4,999 grams	26,143	579	–	–	59	520	23,182	11,480	7,211	4,491	2,285	97
5,000 grams or more	2,693	102	–	–	8	94	2,310	1,229	639	442	260	21
Not stated	2,215	806	435	70	71	230	1,085	737	252	96	53	271
	Percent											
Very low birthweight ⁴	1.2	9.9	90.9	43.7	8.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4
Low birthweight ⁵	7.3	42.8	96.2	78.6	70.1	30.4	2.6	3.4	1.2	1.2	2.2	11.7
	Number											
Non-Hispanic black ⁶	617,247	113,439	11,094	13,960	15,247	73,138	469,236	324,315	101,609	43,312	31,980	2,592
Less than 500 grams	2,602	2,564	2,464	92	1	7	7	7	–	–	–	31
500–999 grams	8,069	7,946	6,031	1,758	104	53	58	47	8	3	3	62
1,000–1,499 grams	8,771	8,203	1,324	4,701	1,373	805	462	321	90	51	58	48
1,500–1,999 grams	16,959	14,166	353	3,200	4,833	5,780	2,503	2,095	262	146	205	85
2,000–2,499 grams	49,721	25,114	222	1,192	3,939	19,761	23,136	19,474	2,541	1,121	1,214	257
2,500–2,999 grams	155,507	28,945	332	1,298	2,427	24,888	119,077	93,024	18,636	7,417	6,894	591
3,000–3,499 grams	236,009	18,868	–	1,250	1,855	15,763	202,615	138,618	45,428	18,569	13,675	851
3,500–3,999 grams	112,889	6,022	–	428	582	5,012	98,532	58,303	27,819	12,410	7,899	436
4,000–4,499 grams	22,270	966	–	–	90	876	19,547	10,541	5,890	3,116	1,677	80
4,500–4,999 grams	3,101	129	–	–	16	113	2,676	1,458	807	411	285	11
5,000 grams or more	430	23	–	–	4	19	363	245	73	45	40	4
Not stated	919	493	368	41	23	61	260	182	55	23	30	136
	Percent											
Very low birthweight ⁴	3.2	16.6	91.5	47.1	9.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.7
Low birthweight ⁵	14.0	51.3	96.9	78.6	67.3	36.1	5.6	6.8	2.9	3.1	4.6	19.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Live births by birthweight and percentage very low and low birthweight, by period of gestation and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2006—Con.

Birthweight and race and Hispanic origin of mother ¹	Period of gestation ²											Not stated
	All births	Preterm					Term			Postterm		
		Total under 37 weeks	Under 28 weeks	28–31 weeks	32–33 weeks	34–36 weeks	Total 37–41 weeks	37–39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks	42 weeks and over	
Number												
Hispanic ⁷	1,039,077	125,733	6,443	12,033	16,453	90,804	837,354	548,532	199,457	89,365	63,499	12,491
Less than 500 grams	1,191	1,143	1,088	47	5	3	5	4	1	–	1	42
500–999 grams	4,796	4,608	3,482	1,008	76	42	53	29	14	10	4	131
1,000–1,499 grams	6,416	5,822	965	3,259	1,008	590	404	283	76	45	50	140
1,500–1,999 grams	13,720	11,143	249	2,658	3,899	4,337	2,145	1,766	236	143	203	229
2,000–2,499 grams	46,415	23,202	158	1,118	4,001	17,925	21,337	17,748	2,526	1,063	1,240	636
2,500–2,999 grams	189,033	33,572	299	1,402	2,956	28,915	144,508	111,010	23,758	9,740	8,753	2,200
3,000–3,499 grams	422,854	30,062	–	1,703	2,861	25,498	362,277	243,363	83,539	35,375	25,909	4,606
3,500–3,999 grams	276,966	13,026	–	814	1,285	10,927	240,079	139,636	68,544	31,899	20,692	3,169
4,000–4,499 grams	66,099	2,384	–	–	288	2,096	57,247	29,792	17,956	9,499	5,660	808
4,500–4,999 grams	9,474	394	–	–	47	347	8,097	4,165	2,504	1,428	870	113
5,000 grams or more	1,162	72	–	–	6	66	975	582	253	140	100	15
Not stated	951	305	202	24	21	58	227	154	50	23	17	402
Percent												
Very low birthweight ⁴	1.2	9.2	88.7	35.9	6.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.6
Low birthweight ⁵	7.0	36.6	95.2	67.4	54.7	25.2	2.9	3.6	1.4	1.4	2.4	9.7

– Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹Equivalents of the gram weights in pounds and ounces are shown in the “Technical Notes.”²Expressed in completed weeks.³Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.⁴Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).⁵Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).⁶Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see “Technical Notes.”⁷Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 33. Percentage of live births very preterm and preterm and percentage of live births of very low birthweight and low birthweight, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1981–2006

Year	Very preterm ¹				Preterm ²			
	All races ³	Non-Hispanic			All races ³	Non-Hispanic		
		White ⁴	Black ⁴	Hispanic ⁵		White ⁴	Black ⁴	Hispanic ⁵
2006	2.04	1.66	4.08	1.80	12.8	11.7	18.5	12.2
2005	2.03	1.64	4.17	1.79	12.7	11.7	18.4	12.1
2004	2.01	1.63	4.05	1.77	12.5	11.5	17.9	12.0
2003	1.97	1.60	3.99	1.73	12.3	11.3	17.8	11.9
2002	1.96	1.56	4.04	1.72	12.1	11.0	17.7	11.6
2001	1.95	1.55	4.05	1.69	11.9	10.8	17.6	11.4
2000	1.93	1.51	4.09	1.69	11.6	10.4	17.4	11.2
1999	1.96	1.54	4.18	1.68	11.8	10.5	17.6	11.4
1998	1.96	1.52	4.15	1.72	11.6	10.2	17.6	11.4
1997	1.94	1.49	4.19	1.68	11.4	9.9	17.6	11.2
1996	1.89	1.43	4.17	1.66	11.0	9.5	17.5	10.9
1995	1.89	1.41	4.29	1.66	11.0	9.4	17.8	10.9
1994	1.91	1.39	4.36	1.67	11.0	9.3	18.2	10.9
1993	1.93	1.39	4.45	1.67	11.0	9.1	18.6	11.0
1992 ⁸	1.91	1.33	4.50	1.64	10.7	8.7	18.5	10.7
1991 ⁸	1.94	1.35	4.65	1.65	10.8	8.7	19.0	11.0
1990 ⁹	1.92	1.33	4.63	1.69	10.6	8.5	18.9	11.0
1989 ¹⁰	1.95	1.34	4.68	1.76	10.6	8.4	19.0	11.1
1988	1.96	---	---	---	10.2	---	---	---
1987	1.96	---	---	---	10.2	---	---	---
1986	1.90	---	---	---	10.0	---	---	---
1985	1.88	---	---	---	9.8	---	---	---
1984	1.83	---	---	---	9.4	---	---	---
1983	1.86	---	---	---	9.6	---	---	---
1982	1.84	---	---	---	9.5	---	---	---
1981	1.81	---	---	---	9.4	---	---	---

Year	Very low birthweight ⁶				Low birthweight ⁷			
	All races ³	Non-Hispanic			All races ³	Non-Hispanic		
		White ⁴	Black ⁴	Hispanic ⁵		White ⁴	Black ⁴	Hispanic ⁵
2006	1.49	1.20	3.15	1.19	8.3	7.3	14.0	7.0
2005	1.49	1.21	3.27	1.20	8.2	7.3	14.0	6.9
2004	1.48	1.20	3.15	1.20	8.1	7.2	13.7	6.8
2003	1.45	1.18	3.12	1.16	7.9	7.0	13.6	6.7
2002	1.46	1.17	3.15	1.17	7.8	6.9	13.4	6.5
2001	1.44	1.17	3.08	1.14	7.7	6.8	13.1	6.5
2000	1.43	1.14	3.10	1.14	7.6	6.6	13.1	6.4
1999	1.45	1.15	3.18	1.14	7.6	6.6	13.2	6.4
1998	1.45	1.15	3.11	1.15	7.6	6.6	13.2	6.4
1997	1.42	1.12	3.05	1.13	7.5	6.5	13.1	6.4
1996	1.37	1.08	3.02	1.12	7.4	6.4	13.1	6.3
1995	1.35	1.04	2.98	1.11	7.3	6.2	13.2	6.3
1994	1.33	1.01	2.99	1.08	7.3	6.1	13.3	6.2
1993	1.33	1.00	2.99	1.06	7.2	5.9	13.4	6.2
1992 ⁸	1.29	0.94	2.97	1.04	7.1	5.7	13.4	6.1
1991 ⁸	1.29	0.94	2.97	1.02	7.1	5.7	13.6	6.1
1990 ⁹	1.27	0.93	2.93	1.03	7.0	5.6	13.3	6.1
1989 ¹⁰	1.28	0.93	2.97	1.05	7.0	5.6	13.6	6.2
1988	1.24	---	---	---	6.9	---	---	---
1987	1.24	---	---	---	6.9	---	---	---
1986	1.21	---	---	---	6.8	---	---	---
1985	1.21	---	---	---	6.8	---	---	---
1984	1.19	---	---	---	6.7	---	---	---
1983	1.19	---	---	---	6.8	---	---	---
1982	1.18	---	---	---	6.8	---	---	---
1981	1.16	---	---	---	6.8	---	---	---

--- Data not available.

¹Births of less than 32 completed weeks of gestation.²Births of less than 37 completed weeks of gestation.³Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.⁴Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. Multiple race reporting areas vary for 2003–2006. For more information on multiple-race data, see "Technical Notes."⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁶Less than 1,500 grams (3 lb. 4 oz.).⁷Less than 2,500 grams (5 lb. 8 oz.).⁸Data by Hispanic origin exclude New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.⁹Data by Hispanic origin exclude New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.¹⁰Data by Hispanic origin exclude New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, which did not report Hispanic origin.

Table 34. Number and percentage of births delivered preterm, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2006

[By place of residence. Preterm is less than 37 completed weeks of gestation]

State	Number				Percent			
	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic			All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		
		White ²	Black ²	Hispanic ³		White ²	Black ²	Hispanic ³
United States ⁴	542,893	269,259	113,439	125,733	12.8	11.7	18.5	12.2
Alabama	10,788	5,652	4,263	709	17.1	14.8	22.1	15.2
Alaska	1,232	661	54	85	11.2	10.5	13.6	11.3
Arizona	13,511	5,234	632	6,194	13.2	12.1	17.6	13.6
Arkansas	5,614	3,461	1,484	533	13.7	12.5	19.0	12.1
California	57,681	15,032	4,607	30,090	10.7	9.8	15.1	10.7
Colorado	8,595	4,814	549	2,865	12.2	11.4	18.5	12.6
Connecticut	4,354	2,465	734	929	10.4	9.6	14.2	11.0
Delaware	1,641	781	532	263	13.7	11.9	17.8	14.0
District of Columbia	1,360	231	920	184	16.0	10.8	19.0	13.9
Florida	32,612	12,838	9,670	9,097	13.8	12.0	19.0	13.0
Georgia	20,977	8,654	8,996	2,581	14.1	12.5	18.5	10.9
Hawaii	2,293	412	69	352	12.1	9.0	13.9	11.6
Idaho	2,797	2,218	28	447	11.6	11.4	23.3	11.8
Illinois	23,955	11,435	5,954	5,450	13.3	12.0	19.1	12.3
Indiana	11,734	8,478	1,935	1,122	13.2	12.5	18.7	13.3
Iowa	4,695	3,914	236	383	11.6	11.3	14.9	11.9
Kansas	4,824	3,394	468	742	11.8	11.5	15.7	11.3
Kentucky	8,793	7,209	1,064	400	15.1	14.7	20.3	14.4
Louisiana	10,360	4,668	5,209	275	16.4	13.3	21.5	11.7
Maine	1,569	1,477	38	25	11.1	11.1	13.0	11.5
Maryland	10,467	4,326	4,304	1,298	13.5	11.7	17.0	12.9
Massachusetts	8,763	5,756	1,116	1,244	11.3	10.7	15.7	11.6
Michigan	15,940	9,709	4,262	1,052	12.5	11.1	18.8	12.1
Minnesota	7,718	5,585	823	554	10.5	10.3	13.1	9.2
Mississippi	8,633	3,395	4,824	259	18.8	15.0	22.9	16.7
Missouri	10,401	7,259	2,326	535	12.8	11.7	18.9	11.8
Montana	1,492	1,111	9	48	11.9	11.3	*	12.0
Nebraska	3,339	2,351	311	533	12.5	11.8	18.1	13.3
Nevada	5,746	2,313	671	2,107	14.4	13.8	20.2	13.5
New Hampshire	1,488	1,302	31	84	10.4	10.2	15.0	14.4
New Jersey	14,852	6,637	3,276	3,785	12.9	11.7	18.8	13.0
New Mexico	4,212	1,114	98	2,368	14.1	13.0	19.3	14.4
New York	30,946	13,779	7,067	7,692	12.4	11.0	16.7	13.0
North Carolina	17,369	8,490	5,642	2,554	13.6	11.9	19.0	12.0
North Dakota	1,047	823	19	32	12.1	11.6	*	12.9
Ohio	20,033	14,169	4,449	914	13.3	12.2	18.7	13.6
Oklahoma	7,487	4,659	979	843	13.9	13.4	20.1	12.0
Oregon	4,999	3,425	125	1,033	10.3	10.1	11.4	10.4
Pennsylvania	17,559	11,566	3,458	1,690	11.8	10.8	16.8	12.8
Rhode Island	1,553	726	149	362	12.6	11.9	15.0	14.2
South Carolina	9,569	4,431	4,169	750	15.4	13.0	20.4	12.8
South Dakota	1,511	1,056	36	47	12.7	11.5	16.8	11.8
Tennessee	12,454	7,840	3,390	999	14.8	13.7	19.6	12.6
Texas	54,612	17,559	8,551	26,698	13.7	12.6	18.6	13.5
Utah	6,127	4,606	76	1,072	11.5	10.9	16.4	13.0
Vermont	622	586	12	7	9.6	9.5	*	*
Virginia	12,898	6,652	3,907	1,652	12.0	10.6	16.7	11.4
Washington	9,537	5,782	508	1,842	11.0	10.3	13.6	11.7
West Virginia	2,927	2,737	131	21	14.0	13.9	19.0	9.6
Wisconsin	8,227	5,690	1,270	834	11.4	10.4	18.1	12.1
Wyoming	980	797	8	98	12.8	12.8	*	11.0
Puerto Rico	9,677	327	20	9,320	19.9	20.5	18.2	19.9
Virgin Islands	262	11	178	58	15.6	*	16.3	15.3
Guam	601	14	3	3	17.7	*	*	*
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	225	---	---	---	15.9	---	---	---

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

--- Data not available.

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Excludes data for the territories.

Table 35. Number and percentage low birthweight and number of live births by birthweight, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2006

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Low birthweight ¹		Birthweight ²												
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 500 grams	500–999 grams	1,000–1,499 grams	1,500–1,999 grams	2,000–2,499 grams	2,500–2,999 grams	3,000–3,499 grams	3,500–3,999 grams	4,000–4,499 grams	4,500–4,999 grams	5,000–grams or more	Not stated
All races³															
All ages	351,974	8.3	4,265,555	6,666	24,126	32,517	69,437	219,228	785,644	1,656,342	1,133,829	287,557	40,952	4,550	4,707
Under 15 years	856	13.4	6,396	29	80	87	174	486	1,677	2,576	1,134	131	6	1	15
15–19 years	43,369	10.0	435,436	925	3,189	3,828	8,291	27,136	101,012	179,197	92,271	17,068	1,797	194	528
15 years	2,153	11.7	18,403	55	183	199	408	1,308	4,599	7,608	3,359	582	64	3	35
16 years	4,544	10.5	43,108	103	380	398	845	2,818	10,626	17,757	8,593	1,383	135	15	55
17 years	7,932	10.2	77,432	170	620	705	1,475	4,962	18,533	31,836	15,980	2,776	271	22	82
18 years	12,378	10.0	123,494	290	914	1,103	2,379	7,692	28,643	50,724	26,205	4,801	517	66	160
19 years	16,362	9.5	172,999	307	1,092	1,423	3,184	10,356	38,611	71,272	38,134	7,526	810	88	196
20–24 years	89,982	8.3	1,080,437	1,703	5,954	7,838	16,764	57,723	220,109	436,957	265,203	58,988	7,303	755	1,140
25–29 years	88,386	7.5	1,181,899	1,689	6,024	7,964	17,053	55,656	206,828	460,466	327,776	83,986	11,946	1,249	1,262
30–34 years	72,524	7.6	950,258	1,343	4,925	6,985	14,950	44,321	154,295	357,504	275,608	76,462	11,560	1,311	994
35–39 years	43,855	8.8	498,616	806	3,067	4,485	9,252	26,245	81,796	180,241	142,427	42,001	6,835	841	620
40–44 years	11,589	11.0	105,539	150	808	1,188	2,587	6,856	18,479	37,271	27,952	8,504	1,422	190	132
45–54 years	1,413	20.3	6,974	21	79	142	366	805	1,448	2,130	1,458	417	83	9	16
Non-Hispanic white⁴															
All ages	168,871	7.3	2,308,640	2,455	9,976	15,361	34,164	106,915	375,485	874,397	674,836	184,000	26,143	2,693	2,215
Under 15 years	156	12.3	1,267	6	18	22	38	72	263	521	290	35	1	–	1
15–19 years	15,079	8.9	169,729	272	1,052	1,382	2,998	9,375	34,808	68,877	41,219	8,588	887	92	179
15 years	502	10.7	4,705	15	36	50	104	297	1,004	1,888	1,054	224	23	–	10
16 years	1,261	9.7	12,997	23	136	110	234	758	2,687	5,364	3,006	586	71	6	16
17 years	2,482	9.0	27,558	40	183	239	489	1,531	5,797	11,172	6,665	1,292	116	9	25
18 years	4,434	9.0	49,013	99	320	427	903	2,685	10,202	19,849	11,775	2,429	250	26	48
19 years	6,400	8.5	75,456	95	377	556	1,268	4,104	15,118	30,604	18,719	4,057	427	51	80
20–24 years	38,890	7.4	528,355	558	2,301	3,361	7,263	25,407	97,205	210,471	142,203	34,404	4,303	417	462
25–29 years	44,309	6.7	665,479	648	2,612	3,835	8,756	28,458	103,954	253,907	200,167	54,105	7,659	734	644
30–34 years	38,892	6.9	566,708	551	2,197	3,665	8,198	24,281	82,238	207,792	177,220	51,574	7,637	800	555
35–39 years	24,343	7.9	309,033	340	1,398	2,380	5,219	15,006	45,979	109,192	94,715	29,306	4,683	511	304
40–44 years	6,290	9.9	63,590	68	355	634	1,441	3,792	10,141	22,311	18,046	5,691	917	135	59
45–54 years	912	20.4	4,479	12	43	82	251	524	897	1,326	976	297	56	4	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Number and percentage low birthweight and number of live births by birthweight, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2006—Con.

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Low birthweight ¹		Birthweight ²												
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 500 grams	500–999 grams	1,000–1,499 grams	1,500–1,999 grams	2,000–2,499 grams	2,500–2,999 grams	3,000–3,499 grams	3,500–3,999 grams	4,000–4,499 grams	4,500–4,999 grams	5,000–grams or more	Not stated
Non-Hispanic black⁴															
All ages	86,122	14.0	617,247	2,602	8,069	8,771	16,959	49,721	155,507	236,009	112,889	22,270	3,101	430	919
Under 15 years	411	16.7	2,462	12	38	39	79	243	733	934	335	41	–	–	–
15–19 years	15,025	14.5	103,725	421	1,289	1,374	2,894	9,047	30,005	40,576	15,492	2,219	221	36	151
15 years	858	15.2	5,632	27	90	83	149	509	1,716	2,241	715	81	7	1	13
16 years	1,719	14.8	11,589	52	145	160	322	1,040	3,505	4,471	1,668	194	12	3	17
17 years	2,816	14.7	19,144	82	259	269	509	1,697	5,620	7,465	2,801	377	42	3	20
18 years	4,250	14.6	29,162	123	371	370	829	2,557	8,350	11,390	4,435	605	62	18	52
19 years	5,382	14.1	38,198	137	424	492	1,085	3,244	10,814	15,009	5,873	962	98	11	49
20–24 years	26,996	13.6	198,733	750	2,269	2,527	5,166	16,284	53,131	77,809	34,055	5,730	642	93	277
25–29 years	20,401	13.3	153,613	654	1,938	2,153	3,901	11,755	36,936	58,884	29,849	6,304	906	113	220
30–34 years	13,316	13.9	95,781	455	1,420	1,496	2,779	7,166	20,874	35,453	20,324	4,789	757	107	161
35–39 years	7,619	15.3	49,927	263	862	925	1,637	3,932	10,860	17,942	10,366	2,537	456	65	82
40–44 years	2,210	18.0	12,268	46	243	241	473	1,207	2,797	4,166	2,330	618	114	14	19
45–54 years	144	19.5	738	1	10	16	30	87	171	245	138	32	5	2	1
Hispanic⁵															
All ages	72,538	7.0	1,039,077	1,191	4,796	6,416	13,720	46,415	189,033	422,854	276,966	66,099	9,474	1,162	951
Under 15 years	268	10.9	2,456	10	24	21	52	161	628	1,050	450	48	5	1	6
15–19 years	11,801	8.1	145,669	200	764	942	2,134	7,761	32,554	63,077	31,950	5,501	569	61	156
15 years	723	9.8	7,414	11	53	59	146	454	1,736	3,214	1,445	257	28	2	9
16 years	1,396	8.3	16,874	20	92	112	257	915	4,034	7,256	3,570	546	46	6	20
17 years	2,345	8.5	27,702	43	154	176	419	1,553	6,419	11,972	5,869	968	88	9	32
18 years	3,312	8.1	40,804	62	204	272	582	2,192	9,064	17,645	8,988	1,555	177	21	42
19 years	4,025	7.6	52,875	64	261	323	730	2,647	11,301	22,990	12,078	2,175	230	23	53
20–24 years	20,281	6.7	303,454	317	1,202	1,682	3,652	13,428	58,780	128,288	77,346	16,264	2,008	203	284
25–29 years	17,343	6.2	280,615	271	1,158	1,501	3,288	11,125	47,791	113,467	79,059	19,571	2,802	335	247
30–34 years	13,048	6.7	194,594	234	933	1,242	2,586	8,053	30,815	75,586	56,656	15,500	2,520	326	143
35–39 years	7,622	8.3	91,568	136	565	781	1,541	4,599	14,846	33,966	26,020	7,544	1,270	208	92
40–44 years	1,998	10.1	19,700	19	143	223	429	1,184	3,415	7,079	5,258	1,614	289	25	22
45–54 years	177	17.3	1,021	4	7	24	38	104	204	341	227	57	11	3	1

– Quantity zero.

¹Less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).

²Equivalents of gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are shown in “Technical Notes.”

³Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

⁴Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see “Technical Notes.”

⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 36. Number and percentage of births of low birthweight, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2006

[By place of residence. Low birthweight is birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz)]

State	Number				Percent			
	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ³	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ³
		White ²	Black ²			White ²	Black ²	
United States ⁴	351,974	168,871	86,122	72,538	8.3	7.3	14.0	7.0
Alabama	6,624	3,251	3,001	287	10.5	8.5	15.5	6.1
Alaska	654	377	38	37	6.0	6.0	9.6	4.9
Arizona	7,289	2,930	459	3,128	7.1	6.8	12.8	6.9
Arkansas	3,749	2,192	1,172	303	9.2	7.9	15.0	6.9
California	38,411	10,056	3,850	18,332	6.8	6.4	12.0	6.3
Colorado	6,317	3,654	467	1,914	8.9	8.7	15.7	8.4
Connecticut	3,395	1,782	646	747	8.1	6.9	12.5	8.8
Delaware	1,108	506	442	117	9.3	7.7	14.8	6.2
District of Columbia	980	156	703	102	11.5	7.3	14.5	7.7
Florida	20,614	8,134	6,862	4,936	8.7	7.6	13.4	7.0
Georgia	14,232	5,234	7,021	1,452	9.6	7.5	14.4	6.1
Hawaii	1,531	269	51	238	8.1	5.9	10.2	7.8
Idaho	1,671	1,368	17	232	6.9	7.0	*	6.1
Illinois	15,577	7,033	4,474	3,180	8.6	7.4	14.3	7.2
Indiana	7,268	5,114	1,459	564	8.2	7.6	14.1	6.7
Iowa	2,809	2,339	168	205	6.9	6.8	10.6	6.4
Kansas	2,933	2,047	371	371	7.2	6.9	12.4	5.6
Kentucky	5,327	4,275	769	201	9.1	8.7	14.6	7.2
Louisiana	7,231	2,994	3,934	169	11.4	8.5	16.2	7.2
Maine	967	901	22	21	6.8	6.8	7.5	9.6
Maryland	7,269	2,807	3,393	681	9.4	7.6	13.4	6.8
Massachusetts	6,138	3,855	859	906	7.9	7.2	12.1	8.4
Michigan	10,637	6,144	3,224	605	8.4	7.1	14.2	7.0
Minnesota	4,807	3,264	651	357	6.5	6.0	10.3	5.9
Mississippi	5,698	2,006	3,514	111	12.4	8.9	16.7	7.1
Missouri	6,555	4,439	1,673	266	8.1	7.1	13.6	5.8
Montana	912	716	3	27	7.3	7.3	*	6.8
Nebraska	1,900	1,313	239	266	7.1	6.6	14.0	6.7
Nevada	3,335	1,400	470	1,037	8.3	8.3	14.1	6.6
New Hampshire	994	875	23	54	6.9	6.8	10.8	9.3
New Jersey	9,882	4,241	2,464	2,197	8.6	7.4	14.1	7.5
New Mexico	2,668	744	76	1,499	8.9	8.7	15.0	9.1
New York	20,790	8,853	5,343	4,738	8.3	7.1	12.6	8.0
North Carolina	11,585	5,547	4,218	1,315	9.1	7.8	14.2	6.2
North Dakota	576	478	9	22	6.7	6.7	*	8.8
Ohio	13,180	8,860	3,432	481	8.8	7.7	14.5	7.2
Oklahoma	4,503	2,757	753	465	8.3	7.9	15.4	6.6
Oregon	2,963	2,016	93	583	6.1	6.0	8.5	5.9
Pennsylvania	12,562	7,875	2,877	1,148	8.5	7.4	14.0	8.7
Rhode Island	988	473	115	204	8.0	7.7	11.6	8.0
South Carolina	6,292	2,674	3,099	373	10.1	7.8	15.2	6.4
South Dakota	836	617	24	33	7.0	6.7	11.2	8.3
Tennessee	8,108	4,823	2,578	526	9.6	8.4	14.8	6.6
Texas	33,727	10,681	6,518	15,139	8.4	7.6	14.2	7.6
Utah	3,700	2,805	51	618	6.9	6.6	11.0	7.5
Vermont	447	413	10	4	6.9	6.7	*	*
Virginia	8,914	4,446	3,031	862	8.3	7.1	13.0	6.0
Washington	5,641	3,340	399	987	6.5	6.0	10.7	6.3
West Virginia	2,024	1,877	112	10	9.7	9.5	16.3	*
Wisconsin	4,974	3,356	938	427	6.9	6.2	13.4	6.2
Wyoming	682	564	7	61	8.9	9.1	*	6.8
Puerto Rico	6,316	195	14	6,099	13.0	12.2	*	13.0
Virgin Islands	175	8	123	35	10.4	*	11.3	9.3
Guam	268	7	4	1	7.9	*	*	*
American Samoa	41	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	120	---	---	---	8.5	---	---	---

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

--- Data not available. ¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Excludes data for the territories.

Table 37. Number and percentage of births of very low birthweight, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2006

[By place of residence. Very low birthweight is birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz)]

State	Number				Percent			
	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ³	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ³
		White ²	Black ²			White ²	Black ²	
United States ⁴	63,309	27,792	19,442	12,403	1.5	1.2	3.2	1.2
Alabama	1,258	558	647	36	2.0	1.5	3.4	0.8
Alaska	125	65	10	9	1.1	1.0	*	*
Arizona	1,216	462	82	566	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.2
Arkansas	688	369	254	51	1.7	1.3	3.2	1.2
California	6,597	1,681	867	3,169	1.2	1.1	2.7	1.1
Colorado	877	487	72	289	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.3
Connecticut	681	293	208	139	1.6	1.1	4.0	1.6
Delaware	232	92	116	16	1.9	1.4	3.9	*
District of Columbia	213	32	161	16	2.5	1.5	3.3	*
Florida	3,752	1,292	1,547	807	1.6	1.2	3.0	1.2
Georgia	2,673	827	1,516	258	1.8	1.2	3.1	1.1
Hawaii	255	34	24	33	1.3	0.7	4.8	1.1
Idaho	290	227	4	51	1.2	1.2	*	1.3
Illinois	2,924	1,218	1,003	574	1.6	1.3	3.2	1.3
Indiana	1,233	793	334	91	1.4	1.2	3.2	1.1
Iowa	497	403	44	30	1.2	1.2	2.8	0.9
Kansas	514	337	84	80	1.3	1.1	2.8	1.2
Kentucky	922	693	182	33	1.6	1.4	3.5	1.2
Louisiana	1,357	467	839	24	2.1	1.3	3.5	1.0
Maine	174	162	4	4	1.2	1.2	*	*
Maryland	1,447	486	784	115	1.9	1.3	3.1	1.1
Massachusetts	1,026	585	226	140	1.3	1.1	3.2	1.3
Michigan	2,022	1,028	784	105	1.6	1.2	3.5	1.2
Minnesota	846	567	128	57	1.2	1.0	2.0	0.9
Mississippi	1,068	327	705	20	2.3	1.4	3.3	1.3
Missouri	1,163	713	377	46	1.4	1.1	3.1	1.0
Montana	147	113	1	3	1.2	1.2	*	*
Nebraska	321	229	40	35	1.2	1.1	2.3	0.9
Nevada	542	209	93	187	1.4	1.2	2.8	1.2
New Hampshire	176	151	4	11	1.2	1.2	*	*
New Jersey	1,838	720	589	396	1.6	1.3	3.4	1.4
New Mexico	419	108	13	240	1.4	1.3	*	1.5
New York	3,806	1,498	1,216	867	1.5	1.2	2.9	1.5
North Carolina	2,319	990	1,006	242	1.8	1.4	3.4	1.1
North Dakota	99	87	2	1	1.1	1.2	*	*
Ohio	2,386	1,485	773	69	1.6	1.3	3.3	1.0
Oklahoma	862	512	168	89	1.6	1.5	3.4	1.3
Oregon	497	331	19	116	1.0	1.0	*	1.2
Pennsylvania	2,422	1,348	746	191	1.6	1.3	3.6	1.4
Rhode Island	188	77	34	45	1.5	1.3	3.4	1.8
South Carolina	1,140	409	652	56	1.8	1.2	3.2	1.0
South Dakota	132	83	7	4	1.1	0.9	*	*
Tennessee	1,512	808	594	82	1.8	1.4	3.4	1.0
Texas	5,923	1,804	1,453	2,473	1.5	1.3	3.2	1.2
Utah	554	408	8	108	1.0	1.0	*	1.3
Vermont	90	85	1	2	1.4	1.4	*	*
Virginia	1,747	758	720	167	1.6	1.2	3.1	1.2
Washington	850	472	74	164	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.0
West Virginia	303	278	21	2	1.4	1.4	3.1	*
Wisconsin	896	557	206	86	1.2	1.0	2.9	1.3
Wyoming	90	74	—	8	1.2	1.2	*	*
Puerto Rico	710	28	1	676	1.5	1.8	*	1.4
Virgin Islands	28	3	19	4	1.7	*	*	*
Guam	37	1	1	—	1.1	*	*	*
American Samoa	8	---	---	---	*	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	16	---	---	---	*	---	---	---

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator. — Quantity zero. --- Data not available.

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Excludes data for the territories.

Table 38. Live births by plurality of birth and ratios, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2006

Plurality and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Age of mother										
	All ages	Under 15 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–54 years
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
All live births											
	Number										
All races ¹	4,265,555	6,396	435,436	138,943	296,493	1,080,437	1,181,899	950,258	498,616	105,539	6,974
Non-Hispanic white ²	2,308,640	1,267	169,729	45,260	124,469	528,355	665,479	566,708	309,033	63,590	4,479
Non-Hispanic black ²	617,247	2,462	103,725	36,365	67,360	198,733	153,613	95,781	49,927	12,268	738
Hispanic ³	1,039,077	2,456	145,669	51,990	93,679	303,454	280,615	194,594	91,568	19,700	1,021
Live births in single deliveries											
All races ¹	4,121,930	6,342	428,235	137,005	291,230	1,055,322	1,144,629	909,814	472,756	99,337	5,495
Non-Hispanic white ²	2,220,727	1,254	167,029	44,645	122,384	516,626	643,065	539,378	290,858	59,126	3,391
Non-Hispanic black ²	593,965	2,431	101,385	35,679	65,706	191,745	147,096	91,312	47,562	11,762	672
Hispanic ³	1,015,592	2,446	143,715	51,411	92,304	297,954	274,219	189,008	88,347	19,013	890
Live births in twin deliveries											
All races ¹	137,085	51	7,109	1,914	5,195	24,595	35,785	38,036	24,285	5,847	1,377
Non-Hispanic white ²	83,108	13	2,664	608	2,056	11,434	21,269	25,530	16,981	4,202	1,015
Non-Hispanic black ²	22,702	28	2,304	672	1,632	6,872	6,378	4,301	2,275	484	60
Hispanic ³	22,698	10	1,934	576	1,358	5,409	6,246	5,293	3,042	643	121
Live births in higher order multiple deliveries ⁴											
All races ¹	6,540	3	92	24	68	520	1,485	2,408	1,575	355	102
Non-Hispanic white ²	4,805	–	36	7	29	295	1,145	1,800	1,194	262	73
Non-Hispanic black ²	580	3	36	14	22	116	139	168	90	22	6
Hispanic ³	787	–	20	3	17	91	150	293	179	44	10
All multiple births											
	Ratio per 1,000 live births										
All races ¹	33.7	8.4	16.5	13.9	17.8	23.2	31.5	42.6	51.9	58.8	212.1
Non-Hispanic white ²	38.1	*	15.9	13.6	16.8	22.2	33.7	48.2	58.8	70.2	242.9
Non-Hispanic black ²	37.7	12.6	22.6	18.9	24.6	35.2	42.4	46.7	47.4	41.2	89.4
Hispanic ³	22.6	*	13.4	11.1	14.7	18.1	22.8	28.7	35.2	34.9	128.3
Twin births											
All races ¹	32.1	8.0	16.3	13.8	17.5	22.8	30.3	40.0	48.7	55.4	197.4
Non-Hispanic white ²	36.0	*	15.7	13.4	16.5	21.6	32.0	45.0	54.9	66.1	226.6
Non-Hispanic black ²	36.8	11.4	22.2	18.5	24.2	34.6	41.5	44.9	45.6	39.5	81.3
Hispanic ³	21.8	*	13.3	11.1	14.5	17.8	22.3	27.2	33.2	32.6	118.5
Higher order multiple births ⁴											
	Ratio per 100,000 live births										
All races ¹	153.3	*	21.1	17.3	22.9	48.1	125.6	253.4	315.9	336.4	1462.6
Non-Hispanic white ²	208.1	*	21.2	*	23.3	55.8	172.1	317.6	386.4	412.0	1629.8
Non-Hispanic black ²	94.0	*	34.7	*	32.7	58.4	90.5	175.4	180.3	179.3	*
Hispanic ³	75.7	*	13.7	*	*	30.0	53.5	150.6	195.5	223.4	*

– Quantity zero.

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

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Births in greater than twin deliveries.

Table 39. Numbers and rates of twin and triplet and higher-order multiple births by race and Hispanic origin of mother, United States: 1980–2006

Year and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Total births	Twin births	Triplet and higher order births	Twin birth rate ¹	Multiple birth rate ²	Triplet or higher order birth rate ³
All races⁴						
2006	4,265,555	137,085	6,540	32.1	33.7	153.3
2005	4,138,349	133,122	6,694	32.2	33.8	161.8
2004	4,112,052	132,219	7,275	32.2	33.9	176.9
2003	4,089,950	128,665	7,663	31.5	33.3	187.4
2002	4,021,726	125,134	7,401	31.1	33.0	184.0
2001	4,025,933	121,246	7,471	30.1	32.0	185.6
2000	4,058,814	118,916	7,325	29.3	31.1	180.5
1999	3,959,417	114,307	7,321	28.9	30.7	184.9
1998	3,941,553	110,670	7,625	28.1	30.0	193.5
1997	3,880,894	104,137	6,737	26.8	28.6	173.6
1996	3,891,494	100,750	5,939	25.9	27.4	152.6
1995	3,899,589	96,736	4,973	24.8	26.1	127.5
1994	3,952,767	97,064	4,594	24.6	25.7	116.2
1993	4,000,240	96,445	4,168	24.1	25.2	104.2
1992	4,065,014	95,372	3,883	23.5	24.4	95.5
1991	4,110,907	94,779	3,346	23.1	23.9	81.4
1990	4,158,212	93,865	3,028	22.6	23.3	72.8
1989	4,040,958	90,118	2,798	22.3	23.0	69.2
1988	3,909,510	85,315	2,385	21.8	22.4	61.0
1987	3,809,394	81,778	2,139	21.5	22.0	56.2
1986	3,756,547	79,485	1,814	21.2	21.6	48.3
1985	3,760,561	77,102	1,925	20.5	21.0	51.2
1984	3,669,141	72,949	1,653	19.9	20.3	45.1
1983	3,638,933	72,287	1,575	19.9	20.3	43.3
1982	3,680,537	71,631	1,484	19.5	19.9	40.3
1981	3,629,238	70,049	1,385	19.3	19.7	38.2
1980	3,612,258	68,339	1,337	18.9	19.3	37.0
Non-Hispanic white⁵						
2006	2,308,640	83,108	4,805	36.0	38.1	208.1
2005	2,279,768	82,223	4,966	36.1	38.2	217.8
2004	2,296,683	83,346	5,590	36.3	38.7	243.4
2003	2,321,904	81,691	5,922	35.2	37.7	255.0
2002	2,298,156	79,949	5,754	34.8	37.3	250.4
2001	2,326,578	77,882	5,894	33.5	36.0	253.3
2000	2,362,968	76,018	5,821	32.2	34.6	246.3
1999	2,346,450	73,964	5,909	31.5	34.0	251.8
1998	2,283,986	71,270	6,206	30.2	32.8	262.8
1997	2,333,363	67,191	5,386	28.8	31.1	230.8
1996	2,358,989	65,523	4,885	27.8	29.8	207.1
1995	2,382,638	62,370	4,050	26.2	27.9	170.0
1994	2,438,855	62,476	3,721	25.6	27.1	152.6
1993	2,472,031	61,525	3,360	24.9	26.2	135.9
1992 ⁶	2,527,207	60,640	3,115	24.0	25.2	123.3
1991 ⁶	2,589,878	60,904	2,612	23.5	24.5	100.9
1990 ⁷	2,626,500	60,210	2,358	22.9	23.8	89.8
Non-Hispanic black⁵						
2006	617,247	22,702	580	36.8	37.7	94.0
2005	583,759	21,254	616	36.4	37.5	105.5
2004	578,772	20,605	577	35.6	36.6	99.7
2003	576,033	20,010	631	34.7	35.8	109.5
2002	578,335	20,064	591	34.7	35.7	102.2
2001	589,917	19,974	531	33.9	34.8	90.0
2000	604,346	20,173	506	33.4	34.2	83.7
1999	588,981	18,920	561	32.1	33.1	95.2
1998	593,127	18,589	518	31.3	32.2	87.3
1997	581,431	17,472	523	30.0	30.9	90.0
1996	578,099	16,873	425	29.2	29.9	73.5
1995	587,781	16,622	340	28.3	28.9	57.8
1994	619,198	17,934	357	29.0	29.5	57.7
1993	641,273	18,115	314	28.2	28.7	49.0
1992 ⁶	657,450	18,294	346	27.8	28.4	52.6
1991 ⁶	666,758	18,243	367	27.4	27.9	55.0
1990 ⁷	661,701	17,646	306	26.7	27.1	46.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Numbers and rates of twin and triplet and higher-order multiple births by race and Hispanic origin of mother, United States: 1980–2006—Con.

Year and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Total births	Twin births	Triplet and higher order births	Twin birth rate ¹	Multiple birth rate ²	Triplet or higher order birth rate ³
Hispanic ⁸						
2006	1,039,077	22,698	787	21.8	22.6	75.7
2005	985,505	21,723	761	22.0	22.8	77.2
2004	946,349	20,351	723	21.5	22.3	76.4
2003	912,329	19,472	784	21.3	22.2	85.9
2002	876,642	18,128	737	20.7	21.5	84.1
2001	851,851	17,257	710	20.3	21.1	83.3
2000	815,868	16,470	659	20.2	21.0	80.8
1999	764,339	15,388	583	20.1	20.9	76.3
1998	734,661	15,015	553	20.4	21.2	75.3
1997	709,767	13,821	516	19.5	20.2	72.7
1996	701,339	13,014	409	18.6	19.1	58.3
1995	679,768	12,685	355	18.7	19.2	52.2
1994	665,026	12,206	348	18.4	18.9	52.3
1993	654,418	12,294	321	18.8	19.3	49.1
1992 ⁶	643,271	11,932	239	18.5	18.9	37.2
1991 ⁶	623,085	11,356	235	18.2	18.6	37.7
1990 ⁷	595,073	10,713	235	18.0	18.4	39.5

¹The number of live births in twin deliveries per 1,000 live births.

²The number of live births in all multiple deliveries per 1,000 live births.

³The number of live births in triplet and other higher-order deliveries per 100,000 live births.

⁴Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

⁵Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2006, 23 states reported multiple-race data. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2003–2006. For more information on multiple-race data, see "Technical Notes."

⁶Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.

⁷Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

⁸Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 40. Twin and triplet and higher order multiple birth rates by state: United States and each state, 2004–2006

State	Twin		State	Triplet or higher order ¹	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births		Number	Rate per 100,000 live births
United States	402,426	32.2	United States	20,509	163.9
Alabama	6,137	33.5	Alabama	357	194.9
Alaska	849	26.7	Alaska	15	*
Arizona	7,753	26.5	Arizona	424	145.1
Arkansas	3,532	29.7	Arkansas	121	101.9
California	48,815	29.5	California	2,454	148.2
Colorado	6,522	31.3	Colorado	269	129.2
Connecticut	5,248	41.8	Connecticut	245	195.0
Delaware	1,246	35.6	Delaware	54	154.3
District of Columbia	898	36.8	District of Columbia	23	94.2
Florida	20,406	30.0	Florida	949	139.3
Georgia	13,497	31.4	Georgia	619	144.1
Hawaii	1,544	28.0	Hawaii	56	101.5
Idaho	2,076	29.8	Idaho	115	164.8
Illinois	19,317	35.7	Illinois	1,121	207.5
Indiana	8,470	32.2	Indiana	500	190.1
Iowa	3,912	33.1	Iowa	198	167.3
Kansas	3,583	29.7	Kansas	186	154.3
Kentucky	5,193	30.5	Kentucky	316	185.4
Louisiana	6,066	32.0	Louisiana	241	127.1
Maine	1,353	32.1	Maine	64	151.6
Maryland	8,630	38.0	Maryland	398	175.3
Massachusetts	10,297	44.2	Massachusetts	584	250.6
Michigan	13,203	34.3	Michigan	875	227.3
Minnesota	7,173	33.4	Minnesota	379	176.2
Mississippi	4,368	33.3	Mississippi	138	105.1
Missouri	7,718	32.5	Missouri	429	180.4
Montana	1,034	29.0	Montana	42	117.9
Nebraska	2,566	32.4	Nebraska	201	253.8
Nevada	3,254	28.9	Nevada	153	136.0
New Hampshire	1,692	39.0	New Hampshire	98	226.0
New Jersey	14,707	42.7	New Jersey	959	278.7
New Mexico	2,115	24.3	New Mexico	63	72.3
New York	27,315	36.6	New York	1,520	203.6
North Carolina	11,809	31.8	North Carolina	551	148.6
North Dakota	828	32.9	North Dakota	57	226.2
Ohio	15,205	33.9	Ohio	996	222.4
Oklahoma	4,328	27.5	Oklahoma	137	87.2
Oregon	4,112	29.3	Oregon	153	109.1
Pennsylvania	15,023	34.2	Pennsylvania	765	174.2
Rhode Island	1,459	38.5	Rhode Island	62	163.8
South Carolina	5,605	31.8	South Carolina	225	127.5
South Dakota	1,049	30.2	South Dakota	34	97.9
Tennessee	7,621	31.0	Tennessee	382	155.4
Texas	33,084	28.4	Texas	1,594	136.6
Utah	4,215	27.1	Utah	217	139.3
Vermont	584	30.1	Vermont	12	*
Virginia	10,756	34.0	Virginia	438	138.5
Washington	7,464	29.7	Washington	276	109.8
West Virginia	1,697	27.1	West Virginia	76	121.3
Wisconsin	6,483	30.4	Wisconsin	334	156.5
Wyoming	615	28.3	Wyoming	34	156.6

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

¹Includes triplet and quadruplet and other higher order multiple births.

Technical Notes

Source of data

Data shown in this report for 2006 are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates filed in all states and the District of Columbia. The data are provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP). In 1984 and earlier years, the VSCP included varying numbers of states that provided data based on 100 percent of their birth certificates. Data for states not in the VSCP were based on a 50-percent sample of birth certificates filed in those states. Information on the percentage of records with missing information for maternal and infant characteristics included in this report is shown by state in [Table III](#). Data are not shown for the variables race, age, and marital status of mother. Missing data are imputed in these cases; see separate sections in the “[Technical Notes](#)” for more information.

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

This report includes 2006 data on items that are collected 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). The 2003 revision is described in detail elsewhere (5,6,56). Nineteen states, California (partial revision of selected items only with full implementation in 2007), Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (excluding New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming, and Puerto Rico implemented the revised birth certificate as of January 1, 2006. The 19 revised states represent 49 percent of all births.

Data for educational attainment, prenatal care, and tobacco use, although collected on both the revised and unrevised certificates, are not considered comparable between revisions, and are presented separately in this report. Although data on total cesareans are considered comparable, data on the type of vaginal or cesarean birth, that is, if the birth is a vaginal birth after previous cesarean (VBAC) or primary cesareans are not comparable, and are presented separately. See following discussion of the specific data items.

Data items exclusive to either the 1989 or the 2003 birth certificate revision are not shown in this report. Supplemental 2006 tables for data exclusive to the 1989 revision are available on the NCHS website (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs>). A coming report will present selected data exclusive to the 2003 revision.

Age of mother

Age of mother is computed in most cases from the mother's and infant's dates of birth as reported on the birth certificate. The mother's age is directly reported by two states (Nevada and Virginia) and American Samoa. From 1964 to 1996, mother's age was edited for ages 10–49 years. Births reported to occur to mothers younger than age 10 or older than age 49 years had age imputed according to the age of mother from the previous record with the same race 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

Table I. Educational attainment, smoking during pregnancy, timing of prenatal care, and primary cesarean and vaginal birth after previous cesarean (VBAC) by race and Hispanic origin of mother: 19 (revised) states, 2006

Race and Hispanic origin of mother	Educational attainment	
	19 reporting areas ¹	
	High school diploma (GED) or higher	Bachelor's degree or higher
All races and origins ²	73.6	23.3
Non-Hispanic white	87.5	32.9
Non-Hispanic black	74.5	11.1
Hispanic ³	48.5	7.7
Race and Hispanic origin of mother	Smoking during pregnancy	
	17 reporting areas ^{1,4}	
	Smoker	
All races and origins ²	13.2	
Non-Hispanic white	18.1	
Non-Hispanic black	10.6	
Hispanic ³	2.8	
Race and Hispanic origin of mother	Timing of prenatal care (PNC)	
	18 reporting areas ^{1,5}	
	First trimester PNC	Late or no PNC
All races and origins ²	69.0	7.9
Non-Hispanic white	76.2	5.2
Non-Hispanic black	58.4	11.8
Hispanic ³	57.7	12.2
Race and Hispanic origin of mother	Method of delivery	
	19 reporting areas ¹	
	Primary cesarean	Vaginal birth after previous cesarean
All races and origins ²	23.5	8.5
Non-Hispanic white	24.1	8.8
Non-Hispanic black	25.7	10.4
Hispanic ³	21.6	7.5

¹Data are based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth. Includes California, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming.

²Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race; see “[Technical Notes](#).”

⁴Excludes data for California and Florida.

⁵Excludes data for California.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. These states reported multiple race data. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see “[Technical Notes](#).”

over. A review and verification of unedited birth data for 1996 showed that the vast majority of births reported as occurring to women aged 50 years and over were to women aged 50–54 years. The numbers

Table II. Timing of prenatal care and primary cesarean and vaginal birth after previous cesarean (VBAC), by race and Hispanic origin of mother: 12 states (revised) and 34 states (unrevised), District of Columbia, and New York City, 2005 and 2006

Race and Hispanic origin of mother	Timing of prenatal care (PNC)							
	Revised (12 reporting areas) ^{1,2}				Unrevised (34 reporting areas) ³			
	First trimester PNC		Late or no PNC		First trimester PNC		Late or no PNC	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
All races and origins ⁴	68.3	70.2	8.2	7.7	83.2	83.8	3.6	3.5
Non-Hispanic white	76.0	77.2	5.3	4.9	88.1	88.7	2.3	2.2
Non-Hispanic black	58.2	60.1	11.9	11.3	76.1	76.3	5.7	5.6
Hispanic ⁵	57.6	60.0	12.2	11.9	77.3	77.6	5.0	5.0

Race and Hispanic origin of mother	Method of delivery							
	Revised (12 reporting areas) ^{1,2}				Unrevised (33 reporting areas) ^{3,6}			
	Primary cesarean		Vaginal birth after previous cesarean		Primary cesarean		Vaginal birth after previous cesarean	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
All races and origins ⁴	24.8	24.3	9.5	10.1	20.8	20.3	7.6	8.4
Non-Hispanic white	25.0	24.5	8.8	9.6	21.4	20.8	7.0	7.8
Non-Hispanic black	26.2	25.7	10.4	10.7	23.1	22.7	7.0	7.9
Hispanic ⁵	23.6	23.3	10.1	10.7	16.9	16.5	9.2	10.4

¹Data are based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; these data are not comparable with those based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth.

²Data are for all reporting areas that had implemented the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth as of January 2005; Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington.

³Data are for all reporting areas that had not implemented the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth as of January 2006. Also includes data for California, which implemented a partial revision of the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth in 2006. Data are based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; these data are not comparable with those based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth. Excludes data from Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming.

⁴Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race; see "Technical Notes."

⁶Excludes data for California.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Twenty-three states reported multiple-race data for 2006. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2005 and 2006; see "Technical Notes."

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.

In 2006, age of mother was not reported on 0.01 percent of the records; for these records age of mother was imputed according to the last record with the same race and total birth order.

Hispanic origin and race

Hispanic origin

Hispanic origin and race are reported separately on the birth certificate. Data for specified Hispanic groups are shown in most cases for five 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, because there are 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 and the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam since 1993, and on the birth certificate of Puerto Rico starting in 2005 (9,115). American Samoa and the Northern Marianas do not collect this information. The 2003 revised certificate of Hispanic origin item used by California, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming, and Puerto Rico for 2006 does not preclude respondents from selecting one or more Hispanic origin categories (9,116). (The Hispanic origin question on the revised certificate asks respondents to select only one response, in comparison with the race question that explicitly asks respondents to select one or more race categories, see section on *Single, Multiple, and "Bridged" race of mother and father*. However, when more than one Hispanic origin response is given, all responses are collected.) Respondents who selected more than one

Table III. Percentage of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, 2006

[By place of residence]

Area	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 ¹	4,265,555	0.0	0.1	0.4	14.5	18.2	0.7	15.0
Alabama	63,232	0.0	0.0	0.2	20.6	21.1	0.1	20.6
Alaska	10,996	0.1	1.3	0.8	9.9	15.1	1.7	14.3
Arizona	102,429	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.9	18.0	1.0	16.2
Arkansas	40,961	0.0	0.0	0.7	19.5	21.6	0.3	19.7
California	562,440	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.7	8.4	1.5	7.9
Colorado	70,751	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.3	8.8	0.0	8.8
Connecticut	41,820	0.0	0.1	0.3	11.2	12.6	0.2	11.4
Delaware	11,989	—	0.1	0.3	31.4	36.0	0.2	34.7
District of Columbia	8,523	—	—	0.1	34.4	44.9	0.2	34.6
Florida	236,802	0.0	0.0	0.3	14.7	26.5	0.4	16.8
Georgia	148,633	0.0	0.0	0.3	17.7	18.3	1.1	18.6
Hawaii	18,982	—	0.1	0.2	8.9	13.0	0.3	8.9
Idaho	24,184	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.7	16.5	0.5	12.0
Illinois	180,572	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.9	15.7	0.1	15.5
Indiana	88,631	0.0	0.1	0.1	14.1	14.0	0.2	14.0
Iowa	40,607	—	—	0.0	14.0	16.8	0.3	16.8
Kansas	40,968	0.0	—	0.0	11.5	17.2	0.3	10.9
Kentucky	58,250	0.3	0.0	0.8	21.6	26.9	0.1	24.7
Louisiana	63,376	—	0.0	0.0	17.8	18.8	0.2	18.0
Maine	14,151	0.0	0.0	—	9.8	11.6	0.2	11.0
Maryland	77,494	—	0.0	0.1	15.2	23.7	0.2	17.1
Massachusetts	77,676	0.0	—	1.0	8.9	10.6	0.5	9.0
Michigan	127,483	0.0	0.2	0.1	15.6	17.4	3.1	19.7
Minnesota	73,525	0.0	0.1	0.5	13.4	20.0	1.6	15.2
Mississippi	46,056	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.5	22.6	0.1	22.7
Missouri	81,385	—	0.0	0.3	19.0	20.7	0.2	19.0
Montana	12,508	—	0.1	—	9.8	11.6	4.6	13.9
Nebraska	26,727	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.2	22.4	0.0	13.3
Nevada	40,027	—	0.0	0.8	21.1	23.3	1.7	21.9
New Hampshire	14,378	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.6	13.1	1.5	8.2
New Jersey	115,020	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.9	10.2	0.1	8.3
New Mexico	29,936	—	0.0	0.6	18.6	18.5	0.0	18.5
New York (excluding NYC)	130,219	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	15.9	0.2	11.6
New York City	119,885	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.5	16.6	0.3	15.6
North Carolina	127,859	—	—	0.0	17.3	17.5	0.1	17.5
North Dakota	8,621	—	—	0.0	7.3	13.9	0.9	10.5
Ohio	150,593	0.0	0.0	1.3	17.8	21.4	0.6	18.2
Oklahoma	54,016	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	17.2	0.4	16.8
Oregon	48,689	—	—	0.2	10.3	5.2	0.6	5.4
Pennsylvania	149,090	0.0	0.1	3.9	15.0	12.4	1.1	6.3
Rhode Island	12,372	0.0	0.0	0.3	13.0	14.3	16.6	26.7
South Carolina	62,171	—	0.0	0.2	32.2	37.8	0.7	32.5
South Dakota	11,919	—	—	0.1	11.2	11.7	0.1	14.4
Tennessee	84,355	0.0	0.1	0.2	17.3	24.8	0.2	17.3
Texas	399,603	0.0	0.2	0.1	15.4	27.9	0.1	15.8
Utah	53,504	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.6	10.0	0.5	9.4
Vermont	6,511	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.7	9.1	0.6	8.6
Virginia	107,817	—	0.0	0.1	15.1	17.9	0.1	15.3
Washington	86,876	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.5	23.2	1.9	15.2
West Virginia	20,931	0.2	0.0	0.2	13.4	14.4	0.4	14.4
Wisconsin	72,340	—	0.0	0.1	33.6	33.6	0.0	33.6
Wyoming	7,672	0.0	0.0	—	13.1	17.1	1.4	15.2
Puerto Rico	48,597	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.8	4.4	0.0	4.0
Virgin Islands	1,687	—	0.5	—	21.1	22.2	4.9	53.3
Guam	3,391	0.0	0.1	0.0	22.1	22.4	0.3	22.2
American Samoa	1,442	—	—	5.2	34.8	34.9	—	—
Northern Marianas	1,422	—	0.4	—	10.1	9.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table III. Percentage of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, 2006—Con.

[By place of residence]

Area	Educational attainment of mother		Live-birth order	Length of gestation	Month prenatal care began		Number of prenatal visits
	Unrevised ²	Revised ³			Unrevised ²	Revised ³	
Total of reporting areas ¹	2.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	2.7	6.1	3.2
Alabama	0.9	---	0.1	0.2	1.0	---	0.5
Alaska	3.0	---	0.2	0.1	3.9	---	6.5
Arizona	1.1	---	0.0	0.0	0.1	---	0.2
Arkansas	5.1	---	0.2	0.2	5.6	---	1.9
California ⁴	---	3.1	0.1	3.8	0.8	---	1.1
Colorado	3.1	---	0.6	0.0	2.0	---	2.2
Connecticut	1.2	---	0.0	0.0	1.4	---	0.6
Delaware	---	2.9	0.1	0.1	---	4.4	0.4
District of Columbia	9.0	---	0.4	0.3	13.9	---	19.9
Florida	---	0.9	0.6	0.1	---	5.0	4.1
Georgia	4.7	---	0.3	0.1	5.0	---	5.5
Hawaii	2.2	---	0.1	0.3	3.5	---	2.6
Idaho	---	4.1	0.1	0.1	---	3.2	0.6
Illinois	1.2	---	0.1	0.2	4.4	---	4.8
Indiana	2.7	---	0.1	0.0	3.0	---	1.7
Iowa	3.2	---	0.0	0.1	3.4	---	0.3
Kansas	---	3.8	0.0	0.2	---	7.6	4.0
Kentucky	---	2.1	0.4	0.1	---	4.1	2.1
Louisiana	0.4	---	0.1	0.1	0.6	---	0.2
Maine	2.4	---	0.3	0.0	2.2	---	0.1
Maryland	2.1	---	0.2	0.1	2.2	---	2.1
Massachusetts	0.6	---	0.1	0.1	2.3	---	0.8
Michigan	2.1	---	0.5	0.1	3.4	---	2.3
Minnesota	4.4	---	0.3	0.2	7.7	---	6.5
Mississippi	4.0	---	0.1	0.1	4.5	---	2.5
Missouri	3.9	---	1.1	0.1	5.6	---	4.8
Montana	3.0	---	0.0	0.0	1.6	---	0.9
Nebraska	---	3.0	0.7	0.1	---	5.2	0.3
Nevada	4.7	---	0.9	0.3	7.7	---	10.5
New Hampshire	---	13.6	3.0	0.3	---	14.3	4.8
New Jersey	2.3	---	0.1	0.0	2.0	---	1.5
New Mexico	5.0	---	0.2	0.2	6.6	---	5.4
New York (excluding NYC)	---	7.6	2.2	0.1	---	10.4	7.0
New York City	4.1	---	0.1	0.0	6.3	---	1.4
North Carolina	0.6	---	0.1	0.0	1.2	---	1.1
North Dakota	---	3.2	0.1	0.0	---	4.2	0.7
Ohio	---	2.0	4.3	0.1	---	11.0	12.0
Oklahoma	1.3	---	0.1	0.2	1.8	---	1.3
Oregon	3.2	---	0.1	0.0	1.7	---	0.4
Pennsylvania	---	2.6	1.4	0.6	---	9.5	11.5
Rhode Island	4.0	---	3.7	0.1	2.3	---	4.2
South Carolina	---	5.5	0.1	0.1	---	6.0	0.7
South Dakota	---	2.1	0.1	0.0	---	2.4	0.6
Tennessee	---	1.0	1.0	0.3	---	7.0	4.8
Texas	---	0.4	0.0	0.0	---	0.9	0.3
Utah	1.9	---	0.3	0.0	1.6	---	1.7
Vermont	---	1.7	0.9	0.0	---	1.2	0.9
Virginia	2.1	---	0.0	0.0	1.1	---	0.4
Washington	---	2.3	3.8	0.1	---	12.7	12.7
West Virginia	4.3	---	0.0	0.0	4.5	---	0.5
Wisconsin	0.7	---	0.0	0.0	0.9	---	1.2
Wyoming	---	7.1	0.4	0.2	---	7.3	1.5
Puerto Rico	---	0.2	0.0	0.1	---	0.5	0.2
Virgin Islands	2.6	---	0.5	0.2	1.7	---	3.3
Guam	0.9	---	0.7	0.1	---	---	0.8
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	10.5	---	---	0.7	3.1	---	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table III. Percentage of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, 2006—Con.

[By place of residence]

Area	Birthweight	5-minute apgar score	Weight gain	Tobacco use		Method of delivery ⁵
				Unrevised ²	Revised ³	
Total of reporting areas ¹	0.1	0.4	5.2	1.6	2.5	0.3
Alabama	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.8	---	0.7
Alaska	0.3	0.6	7.8	1.1	---	0.5
Arizona	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	---	0.5
Arkansas	0.0	0.3	6.5	4.4	---	0.3
California	0.1	---	---	---	---	0.0
Colorado	0.1	0.3	4.5	0.3	---	-
Connecticut	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.8	---	0.1
Delaware	0.1	0.2	1.6	---	2.7	0.0
District of Columbia	0.1	0.6	13.4	0.0	---	0.1
Florida ⁶	0.0	0.2	7.4	---	---	0.2
Georgia	0.0	0.4	9.6	1.5	---	0.9
Hawaii	0.1	0.5	10.6	1.0	---	0.5
Idaho	0.1	0.5	2.3	---	2.8	0.1
Illinois	0.1	0.3	6.7	0.3	---	0.8
Indiana ⁷	0.4	0.2	2.6	2.0	---	0.7
Iowa	0.1	0.3	0.7	3.2	---	0.9
Kansas	0.0	0.4	3.6	---	4.1	0.0
Kentucky	0.0	0.2	2.4	---	1.7	0.1
Louisiana	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	---	0.1
Maine	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.2	---	0.3
Maryland	0.0	0.3	2.9	1.0	---	0.8
Massachusetts	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	---	0.3
Michigan	0.1	0.4	5.5	1.0	---	0.6
Minnesota	0.1	0.3	12.0	4.3	---	0.7
Mississippi	0.1	0.5	7.8	3.9	---	0.6
Missouri	0.1	0.6	4.7	3.2	---	0.7
Montana	0.0	0.3	2.6	2.3	---	0.3
Nebraska	0.0	0.1	2.5	---	3.1	0.1
Nevada	0.0	1.2	10.9	2.3	---	1.3
New Hampshire	0.2	0.5	13.4	---	12.3	0.1
New Jersey	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.8	---	1.0
New Mexico	0.3	0.4	6.9	4.0	---	0.4
New York (excluding NYC)	0.1	0.4	6.9	---	6.6	0.6
New York City	0.0	0.1	2.3	3.9	---	0.3
North Carolina	0.1	0.3	3.2	0.5	---	0.6
North Dakota	-	0.1	1.0	---	2.7	-
Ohio	0.1	0.3	10.7	---	1.9	0.1
Oklahoma	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.9	---	1.0
Oregon	0.0	0.3	2.1	2.5	---	0.8
Pennsylvania	0.8	0.6	15.7	---	3.8	0.1
Rhode Island	0.1	0.3	14.2	3.6	---	0.2
South Carolina	0.1	0.3	2.5	---	5.2	0.0
South Dakota	0.1	0.2	2.8	---	2.9	0.1
Tennessee	0.0	0.3	9.5	---	0.7	0.0
Texas	0.1	1.5	0.7	---	0.3	0.0
Utah	0.0	0.2	4.0	1.0	---	0.6
Vermont	-	0.4	2.5	---	1.8	0.0
Virginia	0.1	0.1	4.2	1.1	---	0.6
Washington	0.3	0.3	10.5	---	2.9	0.0
West Virginia	0.1	0.2	1.1	3.8	---	0.4
Wisconsin	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.3	---	0.0
Wyoming	0.1	0.2	9.0	---	10.2	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table III. Percentage of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, 2006—Con.

[By place of residence]

Area	Birthweight	5-minute apgar score	Weight gain	Tobacco use		Method of delivery ⁵
				Unrevised ²	Revised ³	
Puerto Rico	0.2	0.9	0.7	---	—	0.0
Virgin Islands	0.6	0.9	20.4	1.4	---	1.8
Guam.	0.4	0.3	2.8	0.6	---	0.2
American Samoa	—	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas ⁸	0.4	0.8	---	0.2	---	0.7

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

— Quantity zero.

--- Data not available.

¹Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.²Data are for states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth. Births to residents of states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth are coded as not stated for this item. See "Technical Notes."³Data are for states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth. Births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth are coded as not stated for this item. See "Technical Notes."⁴California reports date last normal menses began but does not report clinical estimate of gestation.⁵Not stated levels for states that implemented the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth are derived from the item "Final route and method of delivery."⁶The Florida tobacco use item is not consistent with the tobacco use items on either the 1989 or 2003 U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth.⁷Indiana reports tobacco use but does not report the average number of cigarettes smoked per day in standard categories.⁸The Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas reports tobacco use but does not report the average number of cigarettes smoked per day.

Hispanic origin, 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, are classified as "other Hispanic."

Minnesota, which used the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, also allowed the reporting of multiple Hispanic groups in 2006.

The 19 revised states and Minnesota account in 2006 for 63 percent of Hispanic births in the United States. The percentage of records for which Hispanic origin of the parents was not reported in 2006 is shown by state in [Table III](#).

Changes in the reporting of Hispanic origin, including the reporting of more than one Hispanic origin, have affected the distribution of births among specified Hispanic categories, resulting in increases for Other and unknown Hispanic and small decreases for the specified Hispanic origin groups. Between 2005 and 2006, births to Other and unknown Hispanic women in the U.S. increased from 61,703 to 71,742.

Single, multiple, and "bridged" race of mother and father

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" (10–12). These documents specify guidelines for collection, tabulation, and presentation of 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: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. The revised standards called for reporting of Asians separately from Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders. Collection of additional detail on race and ethnicity is permitted, as before, so long as the additional categories can be aggregated into the minimum categories. The revised standards also require federal data collection programs to allow respondents to select *one or more race categories*.

For 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"). In order 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.

In 2006, multiple race was reported by California, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming, which used the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, as well as, Hawaii, Michigan (for births at selected facilities only), Minnesota, and Utah, which used the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. Puerto Rico, which revised its birth certificate in 2005, reported race according to the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. More than one race was reported for 1.6 percent of mothers in the 23 states that reported multiple race ([Table IV](#)), with levels ranging from less than 0.1 percent (North Dakota) to 34.8 (Hawaii). These 23 states represent 55 percent of all U.S. resident births in 2006. Prior to 2006, the

Table IV. Number and percentage of live births by race of mother: 23 states, 2006

[By place of residence]

Race	Number	Percent
All races ¹	2,346,862	100.0
One race	2,277,834	98.4
White	1,840,723	79.5
Black	284,187	12.3
American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)	15,258	0.7
Asian	129,905	5.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI)	7,761	0.3
More than one race	36,541	1.6
Two races	31,626	1.4
Black and white	9,495	0.4
Black and AIAN	1,258	0.1
Black and Asian	892	0.0
Black and NHOPI	177	0.0
AIAN and white	7,300	0.3
AIAN and Asian	198	0.0
AIAN and NHOPI	65	0.0
Asian and white	8,292	0.4
Asian and NHOPI	1,948	0.1
NHOPI and white	2,001	0.1
Three races	4,614	0.2
Black, AIAN, and white	1,122	0.0
Black, AIAN, and Asian	44	0.0
Black, AIAN, and NHOPI	11	*
Black, Asian, and white	219	0.0
Black, Asian, and NHOPI	37	0.0
Black, NHOPI, and white	50	0.0
AIAN, Asian, and white	272	0.0
AIAN, NHOPI, and white	90	0.0
AIAN, Asian, and NHOPI	37	0.0
Asian, NHOPI, and white	2,732	0.1
Four races	288	0.0
Black, AIAN, Asian, and white	44	0.0
Black, AIAN, Asian, and NHOPI	8	*
Black, AIAN, NHOPI, and white	15	*
Black, Asian, NHOPI, and white	19	*
AIAN, Asian, NHOPI, and white	202	0.0
Five races		
Black, AIAN, Asian, NHOPI, and white	13	*

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.

¹Includes 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. Twenty-three states reported multiple-race data for 2006. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see "Technical Notes." This table excludes data for Michigan, which reported multiple race for selected facilities only.

multiple-race reporting states varied, with 6 states reporting more than one race in 2003, 15 in 2004, and 19 in 2005. Data from the vital records of the remaining 27 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia followed the 1977 OMB standards in which only a single race is reported (10,11). In addition, these areas also report the minimum set of four races as stipulated in the 1977 standards, compared with the minimum of five races for the 1997 standards.

In order to provide uniformity and comparability of the data during the transition period, before multiple-race data are available for all reporting areas, it is necessary to "bridge" the responses of those who reported more than one race to a single race. The bridging procedure for multiple-race mothers and fathers is based on the procedure used to bridge the multiracial population estimates (see "Population denominators") (12,13). Multiple race is imputed to a single race (one of the following: 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 (14,15).

Mothers of a specified API subgroup (that is, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, or Filipino) in combination with another race (that is, AIAN, black, or white) or another API subgroup are not imputed to a single API subgroup. API mothers are slightly overrepresented in the 23 states with complete reporting of multiple-race for 2006 (6.3 percent of births in those states) compared with the remaining 27 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia (4.8 percent). For this report, data are not shown for the specified API subgroups (117) because the bridging technique cannot be applied in this detail. However, data for the API subgroups reported alone or in combination with other races or API subgroups, are available in the 2006 Natality public-use data file.

Race of mother is reported by 27 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City in at least eight, single-race categories: white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, and "other Asian or Pacific Islander." Of these, five states (Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Virginia, and West Virginia) and New York City report data on the expanded API subgroups included in the "other API category" (Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, Guamanian, and remaining API). Finally, the 23 states that report multiple-race data report a minimum of 14 categories (white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, other Asian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and other Pacific Islander). For this report, as discussed above, the multiple-race combinations (for example, white and AIAN or black and Chinese) were bridged to one of four broad categories (bridged white, bridged black, bridged AIAN, and bridged API). Detailed data on race (single or multiple) as reported in the 23 states are available on the 2006 Natality public-use file.

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. See "Detailed Technical Notes"—2006—Natality (9).

Beginning with the 1989 data year, NCHS started tabulating its birth data primarily by race of the mother. In 1988 and prior years, births were tabulated by the race of the child, which was determined from the race of the parents as entered on the birth certificate (9).

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.

Change in Imputation of Race for Hispanic women

Starting with the 2006 data year for data on the revised birth certificate, the race edit was modified slightly to take into account

differences in the race distribution for births to Hispanic women compared with all births. For women of unknown race who report to be of Hispanic origin, race of mother is imputed according to the race of father, or, if race of father is unknown, according to the specific race of the mother on the preceding record of a Hispanic woman with a known race of mother. Previously, unknown race of mother for Hispanic women was imputed according to the preceding record of any woman regardless of Hispanic origin.

Between 2005 and 2006, the increase in the number of births to total white and AIAN women may be slightly overstated and the increase in the number of births to total black and API women may be slightly understated because of the changes in the race edit procedure introduced in 2006 (data for *non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black women are not affected*).

Texas births—The impact of this editing change for Texas (which has a large Hispanic population) was different from that for the other revised states because of the different imputation procedure used by the state in 2005. For Texas in 2005, the race of *all* Hispanic mothers who reported their race as unknown was imputed as white prior to transmission to NCHS. This imputation procedure was discontinued by the state beginning in 2006.

Marital status

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. Beginning in 1997, the marital status of women giving birth in California and Nevada is determined by a direct question in the birth registration process. 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.

In 2006, inferential procedures were used to compile birth statistics by marital status in full or in part for New York and Michigan respectively. Michigan added a direct question in 2005 to the birth registration process, but uses inferential procedures to update information collected using the direct question. In both Michigan and 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 are described in previous reports (39,118).

The mother's marital status was not reported in 2006 on 0.04 percent of the birth records in the 48 states and the District of Columbia where this information is obtained exclusively by a direct question. Marital status was imputed as "married" for records where father's age is known. Where father's age is not known, marital status is imputed as "not married."

Education

In this report, data on educational attainment of the mother based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live

Birth (revised) are presented separately from those based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised). The revised item asks for the highest degree or level of school completed at the time of birth (e.g., high school diploma, bachelor's degree, etc.), whereas the 1989 standard certificate item asks for the highest grade (i.e., year) completed at the time of birth. This change in format has resulted in data that are not comparable between revisions. See earlier section on "The 1989 and 2003 Revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth."

Tobacco use

In this report, data on tobacco use during pregnancy based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) are presented separately from those based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised). The revised certificate asks for the number of cigarettes smoked at different intervals before and during pregnancy. In comparison, the 1989 standard certificate asked for "Tobacco use during pregnancy," "yes/no," and the average number of cigarettes per day with no specificity on timing during pregnancy. As a result, revised data are not comparable to unrevised data and are presented separately. See earlier section on "The 1989 and 2003 Revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth."

Florida and California—Data on maternal smoking for Florida are not included in this report or in the public use data file compiled by NCHS. The question on smoking on the Florida birth certificate is not comparable with either the 1989 revision or the 2003 revision questions. Response categories include Yes, No, and Quit. The question however, does not collect information by trimester, an important enhancement of the smoking question in the 2003 revision. Thus, it is not possible to combine the Florida data with data for either the unrevised or revised reporting areas. California did not report tobacco use in 2006.

Prenatal care

Data on the month that prenatal care began based on the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) are presented separately from those based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised). Substantive changes in both question wording and the sources for this information have resulted in data that are not comparable between revisions. The wording of the prenatal care item was modified to "Date of first prenatal visit" from "Month prenatal care began." In addition, the 2003 revision process resulted in recommendations that the prenatal care information be gathered from the prenatal care or medical records, whereas the 1989 revision did not recommend a source for these data. See earlier section on "The 1989 and 2003 Revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth."

California births—California implemented a partial revision of the revised birth certificate for 2006; the revised prenatal care item was not implemented for 2006.

Characteristics of labor and delivery

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of live birth (unrevised) provides a single checkbox for "Breech/Malpresentation" under Complications of Labor and Delivery. On the 2003 revision of the birth certificate (revised), this information is collected as two

separate checkboxes: “Breech” and “Other” in the “Fetal Presentation” subsection of “Method and Delivery.” Although by definition, the revised “Breech” and “Other” items combined are comparable to the unrevised, levels for revised states tend to be higher in general than those for nonrevised states. As a result, increases in the national “Breech/Malpresentation” rates observed since 2003 (the first year states began implementing the revised birth certificates) may be largely a reporting artifact; trends in Breech/Malpresentation rates and comparisons of rates among revised and unrevised States should be viewed with caution.

Method of delivery

Several rates are computed for method of delivery. The overall cesarean delivery rate or *total cesarean* rate is computed as the percentage of all births delivered by cesarean. 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 this 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.

Information on “Method of Delivery” is reported on both the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) and 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised). However, the format and wording of the “Method of Delivery” item on the revised standard certificate differs from that of the unrevised standard certificate. The unrevised item asks a direct question on whether the birth was vaginal, VBAC, or a primary or repeat cesarean delivery. In contrast, the revised “Method of Delivery” item asks if the final route of delivery was a vaginal (with or without forceps or vacuum assistance) or a cesarean delivery. Information on the *type* of vaginal (vaginal or VBAC) or type of cesarean delivery (primary or repeat) is calculated from the response to a question under a different item, “Risk Factors in this Pregnancy,” which asks if the mother had a previous cesarean delivery. As a result of these changes, although data on *total* cesarean deliveries appear to be very comparable between revisions, information on type of vaginal or cesarean delivery is not. In brief, rates based on data from the revised certificates are substantially higher for VBACs and primary cesareans, and lower for repeat cesareans, than rates based on data from unrevised certificates (55). Accordingly, data on VBAC, primary, and repeat cesarean deliveries are not directly comparable between revisions, and, beginning with the 2005 data year, are presented separately for revised and unrevised reporting areas.

Gestation

The primary measure used to determine the gestational age of the newborn is the interval between the first day of the mother’s last normal menstrual period (LMP) and the date of birth. It is subject to error for several reasons, including imperfect maternal recall or misidentification of the LMP because of post conception bleeding, delayed ovulation, or intervening early miscarriage. These data are edited for LMP-based gestational ages that are clearly inconsistent with the infant’s plurality and birthweight (see below), but reporting problems for this item persist and may occur more frequently among some subpopulations and among births with shorter gestations (119,120).

The U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes an item, “clinical/obstetric estimate of gestation,” that was compared with length of gestation computed from the date the last normal menstrual period (LMP) began when the latter appeared to be inconsistent with birthweight. This was done for normal birthweights of apparently short gestations and very low birthweight births reported to be full term. The clinical/obstetric estimate was also used if the LMP date was not reported. The period of gestation for 5.6 percent of the births in 2006 was based on the clinical estimate of gestation. For 97 percent of these records, the clinical estimate was used because the LMP date was not reported. For the remaining 3 percent, the clinical estimate was used because it was compatible with the reported birthweight, whereas the LMP-based gestation was not. In cases where the reported birthweight was inconsistent with both the LMP-computed gestation and the clinical estimate of gestation, the LMP-computed gestation was used and birthweight was reclassified as “not stated.” This was necessary for 2,732 births or 0.06 percent of all birth records in 2006. The levels of the adjustments in 2006 data were similar to those for earlier years (7). Despite these edits substantial incongruities in these data persist; research is ongoing to address these data deficiencies. California does not report the clinical/obstetric estimate of gestation.

Birthweight

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

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

Computations of percentages, percent 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, percent distributions, and means were computed. The percentage of records with missing information for each item is shown by state in [Table III](#). These levels include all births to residents in the reporting area occurring outside of the reporting area (i.e., in a jurisdiction that has not adopted the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth). This percentage was 1.3 percent for the 19-state reporting area for 2006 with levels ranging from 0.2 (California and Texas) to 10.2 (New Hampshire). The comparatively high level for New Hampshire at least partly reflects the fact that a significant number of births to New Hampshire residents occurred in Massachusetts, which does not yet report revised data.

An asterisk (*) is shown in place of any derived statistic based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

Population denominators

Birth and fertility rates for 2006 shown in [Tables A, B, 1, 3–5, 7–9, 11, 14, 15, and 21](#) are based on populations estimated from the 2000 census, as of July 1, 2006. These populations are shown in [Tables III and IV](#). The population estimates have been provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (30) and are based on the 2000 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 (12,13,121,122).

Birth and fertility rates by state shown in [Tables B and 11](#) are based on state-level population estimates projected from the 2000 census provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (30). Rates by state 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 teenaged mothers, may be particularly affected by differences in population estimates. Birth and fertility rates by month shown in [Table 16](#) are based on monthly population estimates also based on the 2006 estimates. Rates for unmarried women shown in [Tables 18 and 19](#) are based on distributions of the population by marital status averaged over a 3-year period for 2005–2007 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the March Current Population Survey (CPS) for each year (36–38), which have been adjusted to July 2006 population levels (30) by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS (39,118). Birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, shown in [Tables 5, 7, 8, 9, and 15](#) are based on estimates of the total Hispanic population as of July 1, 2006 (30). Rates for Hispanic subgroups are based on special population estimates that are presented in [Table VI](#) in the “[Technical Notes](#).” More information about the populations for Hispanic subgroups is presented elsewhere (115,123).

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 2000 census counts. Reflecting the new guidelines issued in 1997 by OMB, the 2000 census included an option for individuals to report more than one race as appropriate for themselves and household members (11). In addition, the 1997 OMB guidelines called for reporting of Asian persons separately from Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders. In the earlier 1977 OMB guidelines, data for Asian or Pacific Islander persons were collected as a single group (10). Except for 23 states, birth certificates currently report only one race for each parent in the categories specified in the 1977 OMB guidelines (see “[Race and Hispanic origin](#)”). In addition, birth certificate data for the unrevised states do not report Asians separately from Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders. Thus, birth certificate data by race (the numerators for birth and fertility rates) currently are largely incompatible with the population data collected in the 2000 census (the denominators for the rates).

To produce birth and fertility rates for 1991–2006, it was necessary to “bridge” the reported population data for multiple race persons back to single race categories. In addition, the 2000 census counts were modified to be consistent with the 1977 OMB racial categories, that is, to report the data for Asian persons and Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders as a combined category Asian or Pacific Islanders (31,122). The procedures used to produce the “bridged” populations are described in separate publications (12,13). Beginning with births occurring in 2003, several states began reporting multiple-race data. Once all states revise their birth certificates to be compliant with the 1997 OMB standards, the use of “bridged” populations can be discontinued.

Populations used to calculate the rates for 1991–1999 are based on population estimates as of July 1 of each year and were produced by the U.S. Census Bureau, with support from the National Cancer Institute (12,30,31). These intercensal population estimates for

Table V. Estimated total population by race and estimated female population by age and race: United States, 2006

[Populations estimated as of July 1]

Age	All races	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total population	299,398,484	242,097,490	39,558,375	3,201,342	14,541,277
Female population					
15–44 years	62,258,466	48,685,619	9,248,296	755,932	3,568,619
10–14 years	10,064,622	7,781,599	1,678,560	140,282	464,181
15–19 years	10,389,322	8,062,381	1,717,948	150,209	458,784
15–17 years	6,327,814	4,896,574	1,063,042	91,718	276,480
18–19 years	4,061,508	3,165,807	654,906	58,491	182,304
20–24 years	10,201,150	7,979,675	1,574,556	142,577	504,342
25–29 years	10,125,210	7,857,739	1,525,226	124,743	617,502
30–34 years	9,726,116	7,500,734	1,406,604	109,701	709,077
35–39 years	10,535,872	8,279,559	1,472,854	110,547	672,912
40–44 years	11,280,796	9,005,531	1,551,108	118,155	606,002
45–49 years	11,535,713	9,355,037	1,508,201	116,435	556,040

NOTES: These population counts are estimated based on the 2000 census; see “[Technical Notes](#).” Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. The 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](#).”

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. See reference 30.

Table VI. Estimated total population by specified Hispanic origin and estimated female population by age and specified Hispanic origin and by race for women of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2006

[Populations estimated as of July 1]

Age	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic		
	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic ¹	Total ²	White	Black
Total population	44,321,038	28,978,493	3,803,495	1,635,407	9,903,614	255,077,446	200,791,915	37,751,497
Female population								
15–44 years	10,238,864	6,587,674	904,669	343,202	2,403,312	52,019,602	39,194,811	8,801,457
10–14 years	1,925,602	1,330,298	170,423	48,158	376,726	8,139,020	6,008,576	1,588,069
15–19 years	1,755,297	1,142,840	168,425	48,571	395,454	8,634,025	6,446,759	1,636,874
15–17 years	1,084,580	713,965	106,234	30,166	234,209	5,243,234	3,898,745	1,012,308
18–19 years	670,717	428,875	62,191	18,405	161,245	3,390,791	2,548,014	624,566
20–24 years	1,714,394	1,130,659	151,384	51,517	380,840	8,486,756	6,392,691	1,501,877
25–29 years	1,841,265	1,248,461	166,580	49,637	376,580	8,283,945	6,150,454	1,444,805
30–34 years	1,794,301	1,181,880	142,391	53,822	416,209	7,931,815	5,830,404	1,330,240
35–39 years	1,647,044	1,030,073	134,152	58,032	424,791	8,888,828	6,749,433	1,400,752
40–44 years	1,486,563	853,761	141,737	81,623	409,438	9,794,233	7,625,070	1,486,909
45–49 years	1,248,131	743,887	132,752	40,983	330,507	10,287,582	8,195,836	1,454,716

¹Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.²Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: These population counts are estimated based on the 2000 census; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. The 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."

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. See reference 127.

1991–1999 are revised based on the April 1, 2000, census. The rates for 1990 and 2000 are based on populations from the censuses in those years as of April 1.

Readers should keep in mind that the population data used to compile birth and fertility rates by race and ethnicity shown in this report are based on special estimation procedures, and are not actual counts. This is the case even for the 2000 populations that are based on the 2000 census. 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 (12). Although the nature and magnitude of error are 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.

Computation of rates

In computing birth rates by live-birth order, births with birth order not stated were distributed in the same proportion as births of known live-birth order. This procedure is done separately by race.

In computing birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, births with origin of mother not stated are included with non-Hispanic births rather than being distributed. Thus, rates for the U.S. Hispanic population are underestimates of the true rates to the extent that the births with origin of mother not stated (0.7 percent) were actually to Hispanic mothers (see Table III). In computing the rates, the census-based populations with origin not stated are imputed. The effect on the rates is believed to be small.

An asterisk (*) is shown in place of any derived rate based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator, or a population denominator of less than 50 (unweighted) for decennial years and 75,000 (weighted) for all other years for the Hispanic subgroups. 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 (124,125). The population estimates for some Hispanic subgroups, especially Cubans, often do not meet the above minimum. Therefore, age-specific rates are not shown for some groups. However, summary fertility measures (i.e., crude birth rate, general fertility rate, and total fertility rate) are possible and these have been included.

Age of father—Information on age of father is often missing on birth certificates of children born to unmarried women (Table III). In computing birth rates by age of father, births where age of father is not stated are distributed in the same proportions as births with known age within each 5-year-age classification of mother. This procedure is followed because, although father's age is missing on 14 percent of the birth certificates, one quarter of these were on records where the mother is a teenager. 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.

Random variation and significance testing for natality data

The number of births reported for an area is essentially a complete count, because more than 99 percent of all births are registered. Although this number is not subject to sampling error, it may be affected by nonsampling errors in the registration process such as mistakes in recording the mother's residence or age during the registration process.

When the number of births is used for analytic purposes (that is, the comparison of numbers, rates, and percentages over time, for different areas, or between different groups), the number of events that *actually* occurred can be thought of as one outcome in a large series of possible results that *could have* occurred under the same (or similar)

circumstances. When considered in this way, the number of births is subject to random variation and a probable range of values can be estimated from the actual figures, according to certain statistical assumptions.

The confidence interval is the range of values for the number of births, birth rates, or percentage of births that you could expect in 95 out of 100 cases. The confidence limits are the end points of this range of values (the highest and lowest values). Confidence limits tell you how much the number of events or rates could vary under the same (or similar) circumstances.

Confidence limits for numbers, rates, and percentages can be estimated from the actual number of vital events. Procedures differ for rates and percentages and also differ depending on the number of births on which these statistics are based. Below are detailed procedures and examples for each type of case.

When the number of vital events is large, the distribution is assumed to follow a normal distribution (where the relative standard error is small). When the number of events is small and the probability of the event is small, the distribution is assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. Considerable caution should be observed in interpreting the occurrence of infrequent events.

95 percent confidence limits for numbers less than 100

When the number of births is less than 100 and the rate is small, the data are assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution (126). Confidence limits are estimated using the following formulas:

$$\text{Lower limit} = B \times L$$

$$\text{Upper limit} = B \times U$$

where

B = number of births

L = the value in [Table VII](#) that corresponds to the number B

U = the value in [Table VII](#) that corresponds to the number B

Example

Suppose that the number of first births to American Indian or Alaskan Native (AIAN) women 40–44 years of age was 47. The confidence limits for this number would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lower limit} &= 47 \times 0.73476 \\ &= 35 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Upper limit} &= 47 \times 1.32979 \\ &= 63 \end{aligned}$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual number of first births to AIAN women 40–44 years of age would lie between 35 and 63.

95 percent confidence limits for numbers of 100 or more

When the number of events is greater than 100, the data are assumed to approximate a normal distribution. Formulas for 95 percent confidence limits are:

$$\text{Lower limit} = B - (1.96 \times \sqrt{B})$$

$$\text{Upper limit} = B + (1.96 \times \sqrt{B})$$

where

B = number of births

Example

Suppose that the number of first births to white women 40–44 years of age was 14,108. The 95 percent confidence limits for this number would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lower limit} &= 14,108 - (1.96 \times \sqrt{14,108}) \\ &= 14,108 - 233 \\ &= 13,875 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Upper limit} &= 14,108 + (1.96 \times \sqrt{14,108}) \\ &= 14,108 + 233 \\ &= 14,341 \end{aligned}$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual number of first births to white women 40–44 years of age would lie between 13,875 and 14,341.

Computing confidence intervals for rates

The same statistical assumptions can be used to estimate the variability in birth rates. Again, one formula is used for rates based on numbers of events less than 100, and another formula for rates based on numbers of 100 or greater. For our purposes, assume that the denominators of these rates (the population estimates) have no error. Although this assumption is technically correct *only* for denominators based on the census that occurs every 10 years, the error in intercensal population estimates is usually small, difficult to measure, and therefore not considered. (See however, discussion of population denominators earlier in the “[Technical Notes](#).”)

95 percent confidence limits for rates based on fewer than 100 events

When the number of events in the numerator is less than 20 (or the population denominator is less than 50 for decennial years and 75,000 for all other years for the Hispanic subgroups), an asterisk (*) is shown in place of the rate because there were too few births or the population is too small to compute a statistically reliable rate. When the number of events in the numerator is greater than 20 but less than 100 (and the population denominator for the Hispanic subgroups is above the minimum), the confidence interval for a rate can be estimated using the two formulas that follow and the values in [Table VII](#).

Table VII. Values of L and U for calculating 95-percent confidence limits for numbers of events and rates when the number of events is less than 100

N	L	U	N	L	U
1	0.02532	5.57164	51	0.74457	1.31482
2	0.12110	3.61234	52	0.74685	1.31137
3	0.20622	2.92242	53	0.74907	1.30802
4	0.27247	2.56040	54	0.75123	1.30478
5	0.32470	2.33367	55	0.75334	1.30164
6	0.36698	2.17658	56	0.75539	1.29858
7	0.40205	2.06038	57	0.75739	1.29562
8	0.43173	1.97040	58	0.75934	1.29273
9	0.45726	1.89831	59	0.76125	1.28993
10	0.47954	1.83904	60	0.76311	1.28720
11	0.49920	1.78928	61	0.76492	1.28454
12	0.51671	1.74680	62	0.76669	1.28195
13	0.53246	1.71003	63	0.76843	1.27943
14	0.54671	1.67783	64	0.77012	1.27698
15	0.55969	1.64935	65	0.77178	1.27458
16	0.57159	1.62394	66	0.77340	1.27225
17	0.58254	1.60110	67	0.77499	1.26996
18	0.59266	1.58043	68	0.77654	1.26774
19	0.60207	1.56162	69	0.77806	1.26556
20	0.61083	1.54442	70	0.77955	1.26344
21	0.61902	1.52861	71	0.78101	1.26136
22	0.62669	1.51401	72	0.78244	1.25933
23	0.63391	1.50049	73	0.78384	1.25735
24	0.64072	1.48792	74	0.78522	1.25541
25	0.64715	1.47620	75	0.78656	1.25351
26	0.65323	1.46523	76	0.78789	1.25165
27	0.65901	1.45495	77	0.78918	1.24983
28	0.66449	1.44528	78	0.79046	1.24805
29	0.66972	1.43617	79	0.79171	1.24630
30	0.67470	1.42756	80	0.79294	1.24459
31	0.67945	1.41942	81	0.79414	1.24291
32	0.68400	1.41170	82	0.79533	1.24126
33	0.68835	1.40437	83	0.79649	1.23965
34	0.69253	1.39740	84	0.79764	1.23807
35	0.69654	1.39076	85	0.79876	1.23652
36	0.70039	1.38442	86	0.79987	1.23499
37	0.70409	1.37837	87	0.80096	1.23350
38	0.70766	1.37258	88	0.80203	1.23203
39	0.71110	1.36703	89	0.80308	1.23059
40	0.71441	1.36172	90	0.80412	1.22917
41	0.71762	1.35661	91	0.80514	1.22778
42	0.72071	1.35171	92	0.80614	1.22641
43	0.72370	1.34699	93	0.80713	1.22507
44	0.72660	1.34245	94	0.80810	1.22375
45	0.72941	1.33808	95	0.80906	1.22245
46	0.73213	1.33386	96	0.81000	1.22117
47	0.73476	1.32979	97	0.81093	1.21992
48	0.73732	1.32585	98	0.81185	1.21868
49	0.73981	1.32205	99	0.81275	1.21746
50	0.74222	1.31838			

Lower limit = $R \times L$
 Upper limit = $R \times U$

Lower limit = 0.50×0.73476
 = 0.37

where

- R = birth rate
- L = the value in [Table VII](#) that corresponds to the number of events B
- U = the value in [Table VII](#) that corresponds to the number of events B

Upper limit = 0.50×1.32979
 = 0.66

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual first birth rate to AIAN women 40–44 years of age lies between 0.37 and 0.66.

Example

Suppose that the first birth rate for AIAN women 40–44 years of age was 0.50 per 1,000, based on 47 births in the numerator. Using [Table VII](#):

95-percent confidence limits for rates when the numerator is 100 or more

In this case, use the following formula for the birth rate R based on the number of births B :

$$\text{Lower limit} = R - [1.96 \times (R / \sqrt{B})]$$

$$\text{Upper limit} = R + [1.96 \times (R / \sqrt{B})]$$

where

R = birth rate

B = number of births

Example

Suppose that the first birth rate for white women 40–44 years of age was 1.55 per 1,000, based on 14,108 births in the numerator. Therefore, the 95-percent confidence interval would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lower limit} &= 1.55 - [1.96 \times (1.55 / \sqrt{14,108})] \\ &= 1.55 - 0.026 \\ &= 1.52 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Upper limit} &= 1.55 + [1.96 \times (1.55 / \sqrt{14,108})] \\ &= 1.55 + 0.026 \\ &= 1.58 \end{aligned}$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual first birth rate for white women 40–44 years of age lies between 1.52 and 1.58.

Computing 95-percent confidence intervals for percentages

In many instances we need to compute the confidence intervals for percentages. Percentages derive from a binomial distribution. As with birth rates, an asterisk (*) will be shown for any percentage that is based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator. We easily compute a 95-percent confidence interval for a percentage when the following conditions are met:

$$B \times p \geq 5 \text{ and } B \times q \geq 5$$

where

B = number of births in the denominator

p = percent divided by 100

$q = 1 - p$

For natality data, these conditions will be met except for very rare events in small subgroups. If the conditions are not met, the variation in the percentage will be so large as to render the confidence intervals meaningless. When these conditions are met the 95-percent confidence interval can be computed using the normal approximation of the binomial. The 95-percent confidence intervals are computed by the following formulas:

$$\text{Lower limit} = p - [1.96 \times (\sqrt{p \times q / B})]$$

$$\text{Upper limit} = p + [1.96 \times (\sqrt{p \times q / B})]$$

where

p = percent divided by 100

$q = 1 - p$

B = number of births in the denominator

Example

Suppose that the percentage of births to Hispanic women in Arizona that were to unmarried women was 49.7 percent. This was based on 14,752 births in the numerator and 29,682 births in the denominator. First we test to make sure we can use the normal approximation of the binomial:

$$29,682 \times 0.497 = 14,752$$

$$29,682 \times (1 - 0.497) = 29,682 \times 0.503 = 14,930$$

Both 14,752 and 14,930 are greater than 5 so we can proceed. The 95-percent confidence interval would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lower limit} &= 0.497 - [1.96 \times (\sqrt{0.497 \times 0.503 / 29,682})] \\ &= 0.497 - 0.006 \\ &= 0.491 \text{ or } 49.1 \text{ percent} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Upper limit} &= 0.497 + [1.96 \times (\sqrt{0.497 \times 0.503 / 29,682})] \\ &= 0.497 + 0.006 \\ &= 0.503 \text{ or } 50.3 \text{ percent} \end{aligned}$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual percentage of births to unmarried Hispanic women in Arizona lies between 49.1 and 50.3 percent.

Significance testing

One or both of the rates is based on fewer than 100 cases

To compare two rates, when one or both of those rates are based on less than 100 cases, you first compute the confidence intervals for both rates. Then you check to see if those intervals overlap. If they **do** overlap, the difference is not statistically significant at the 95-percent level. If they **do not** overlap, the difference is indeed statistically significant.

Example

Suppose that the first birth rate for AIAN women 40–44 years of age was 0.70 per 1,000 in year X and 0.57 in year Y. Is the rate for year X significantly higher than the rate for year Y? The two rates are based on 63 events in year X and 54 events in year Y. Both rates are based on fewer than 100 events; therefore, the first step is to compute the confidence intervals for both rates.

	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Year X	0.54	0.90
Year Y	0.43	0.74

These two confidence intervals overlap. Therefore, the first birth rate for AIAN women aged 40–44 in year X is not significantly higher (at the 95-percent confidence level) than the rate in year Y.

This method of comparing confidence intervals is a conservative test for statistical significance. That is, the difference between two rates may, in fact, be statistically significant even though confidence intervals for the two rates overlap (127). Thus, caution should be observed when interpreting a nonsignificant difference between two rates, especially when the lower and upper limits being compared overlap only slightly.

Both rates are based on 100 or more events

When both rates are based on 100 or more events, the difference between the two rates, irrespective of sign (+/-), is considered statistically significant if it exceeds the statistic in the formula below. This statistic equals 1.96 times the standard error for the difference between two rates.

$$1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{R_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{R_2^2}{N_2}}$$

where

R_1 = first rate

R_2 = second rate

N_1 = first number of births

N_2 = second number of births

If the difference is **greater** than this statistic, then the difference would occur by chance less than 5 times out of 100. If the difference is **less than or equal** to this statistic, the difference might occur by chance more than 5 times out of 100. We say that the difference is not statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Example

Is the first birth rate for black women 40–44 years of age (1.08 per 1,000) significantly lower than the comparable rate for white women (1.55)? Both rates are based on more than 100 births (1,535 for black women and 14,108 for white women). The difference between the rates is $1.55 - 1.08 = 0.47$. The statistic is then calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{1.08^2}{1,535} + \frac{1.55^2}{14,108}} \\ &= 1.96 \times \sqrt{([1.166/1,535] + [2.403/14,108])} \\ &= 1.96 \times \sqrt{0.00076 + 0.00017} \\ &= 1.96 \times \sqrt{0.00093} \\ &= 1.96 \times 0.03 \\ &= 0.06 \end{aligned}$$

The difference between the rates (0.47) is greater than this statistic (0.06). Therefore, the difference is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Testing differences between two percentages

When testing the difference between two percentages, both percentages must meet the following conditions:

$$B \times p \geq 5 \text{ and } B \times q \geq 5$$

where

B = number of births in the denominator

p = percent divided by 100

$q = 1 - p$

When both percentages meet these conditions then the difference between the two percentages is considered statistically significant if it is greater than the statistic in the formula below. This statistic equals 1.96 times the standard error for the difference between two percentages.

$$1.96 \times \sqrt{p \times (1 - p) \times \left(\frac{1}{B_1} + \frac{1}{B_2}\right)}$$

where

B_1 = number of births in the denominator of the first percentage

B_2 = number of births in the denominator of the second percentage

$$P = \frac{B_1 \times p_1 + B_2 \times p_2}{B_1 + B_2}$$

p_1 = the first percent divided by 100

p_2 = the second percent divided by 100

Example

Is the percentage of births to Hispanic women that were to unmarried women higher in New Mexico (50.2) than in Arizona (49.7)? Suppose that the number in the denominator was 13,714 in New Mexico and 29,682 in Arizona. The necessary conditions are met for both percentages (calculations not shown). The difference between the two percentages is $0.502 - 0.497 = 0.005$. The statistic is then calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & 1.96 \times \sqrt{0.499 \times (0.501) \times (0.000106609)} = 1.96 \times \sqrt{0.000026652} \\ &= 1.96 \times 0.005162563 \\ &= 0.010 \end{aligned}$$

The difference between the percentages (0.005) is less than this statistic (0.010). Therefore, the difference is not statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Information on computing confidence intervals for and testing differences between rates for Hispanic subgroups is available elsewhere (9).

Testing differences between two means

A previous report details the formula and procedure in testing differences between two means in which both means are based on 100 or more cases (34).

Definitions of medical terms

Maternal and infant health characteristics available from both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth are presented in this report. The definitions below are based on those developed for the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (128). These definitions are similar to, but not the same as those developed for the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. For definitions used for the 1989 revision see "Births: Final Data for 2003" (56).

Risk factors in this pregnancy

Diabetes—Glucose intolerance requiring treatment.

Hypertension, pregnancy-associated—Diagnosis in this pregnancy of elevation of blood pressure above normal for age, gender, and physiological condition.

Hypertension, chronic—Diagnosis prior to the onset of this pregnancy of elevation of blood pressure above normal for age, gender, and physiological condition.

Obstetric procedures or characteristics of labor and delivery

Induction of labor—Initiation of uterine contractions by medical and/or surgical means for the purpose of delivery before the spontaneous onset of labor (i.e., before labor has begun).

Tocolysis—Administration of any agent with the intent to inhibit preterm uterine contractions to extend the length of the pregnancy.

Meconium, moderate/heavy—staining of the amniotic fluid caused by passage of fetal bowel contents during labor and/or at delivery that is more than enough to cause a greenish color change of an otherwise clear fluid.

Breech/Malpresentation—Presenting part of the fetus listed as breech, complete breech, frank breech, footling breech.

Precipitous labor—Labor lasting less than 3 hours.

Congenital anomalies

Anencephaly—Partial or complete absence of the brain and skull.

Meningocele/Spina bifida—Meningocele is herniation of meninges and spinal cord tissue. Meningocele (herniation of meninges without spinal cord tissue) should also be included in this category. Both open and closed (covered with skin) lesions should be included. Spina bifida is herniation of the meninges and/or spinal cord tissue through a bony defect of spine closure.

Omphalocele/Gastroschisis—Omphalocele is a defect in the anterior abdominal wall, accompanied by herniation of some abdominal organs through a widened umbilical ring into the umbilical stalk. Gastroschisis is an abnormality of the anterior abdominal wall, lateral to the umbilicus, resulting in herniation of the abdominal contents directly into the amniotic cavity.

Cleft lip/palate—Cleft lip is incomplete closure of the lip. May be unilateral, bilateral, or median. Cleft palate is incomplete fusion of the palatal shelves. May be limited to the soft palate, or may extend into the hard palate.

Down syndrome—The most common chromosomal defect (trisomy 21).

Related reports

Many of the topics discussed in this report are covered in more analytic detail in other reports published by NCHS. Topics include mean age of mother (34); Hispanic origin births (115,129); characteristics of multiple-race mothers (130); twin births (114); trends in teenage and young teenage births (17,21); cesarean deliveries (131,132); attendant at birth, place of delivery, and obstetric procedures (133); births to unmarried mothers (39,122); trends in pregnancies and pregnancy rates (21,134); trends in characteristics of births by state (135); fetal and infant mortality (136–138); trends in reproduction and intrinsic rates (139); trends in smoking (140); and expanded health data from the revised birth certificate (8).

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National Center for Health Statistics

Director
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 Michael H. Sadagursky

Division of Vital Statistics

Director, Charles J. Rothwell

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
 HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 National Center for Health Statistics
 3311 Toledo Road
 Hyattsville, MD 20782

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